

NR_key_name: 6E9B39D2BB85E5D38525640300736051

SendTo: CN=David Marwell/O=ARRB @ ARRB;CN=Jeremy Gunn/O=ARRB @ ARRB

CopyTo: CN=Dave Montague/O=ARRB @ ARRB

DisplayBlindCopyTo:

BlindCopyTo: CN=R ecord/O=ARRB

From: CN=Douglas Horne/O=ARRB

DisplayFromDomain:

DisplayDate: 12/17/1996

DisplayDate_Time: 4:00:52 PM

ComposedDate: 12/17/1996

ComposedDate_Time: 4:00:13 PM

Subject: Doug Horne Discussed Basic Photography Questions with Earl McDonald
MEETING REPORT DOCUMENT 3 AUTHOR: DOUGLAS HORNE/ARRB Date Created: 12/17/96 Meeting Logistics Date: 12/12/96 Agecny Name: Witnesses/Consultants Attendees: Doug Horne, Earl McDonald Topic: Doug Horne Discussed Basic Photography Questions with Earl McDonald Summary of the Meeting On Thursday, December 12, 1996, Doug Horne visited Earl McDonald in his office at the National Archives to discuss general photography issues prior to ARRB's interview of Sandra Spencer. Questions and answers are summarized below: Q: What developing process was used to process color negative film in 1963? A: A developing process called "C-22." Q: Please describe the physical process involved in developing 4" X 5" color negative sheet film. A: The time required would be less than one hour. There are three methods which could have been used in 1963 to develop color negative sheet film: -a sink line, or hang line (a method used at Bethesda); -a "dip-and-dunk" machine, sometimes called a Pako machine (brand name), in which individual sheets of film hung from clips attached to trees which were moved both horizontally and vertically along a processing line via an automated track; -a basket machine, sometimes called a Rolar machine (brand name). Q: What types of B & W negative sheet film could be used in 4" X 5" duplex holders in 1963? A: Tri-X; Portrait Pan; Plus-X Pan; Plus-X Portrait Pan. The "dual" surfaces on Plus-X Portrait Pan film allowed retouching of the negative with an ordinary pencil. Q: How much film is in a press pack, and is the film in a press pack always B & W? A: 16 sheets of film are in a press pack; Earl McDonald only saw B & W film in press packs--never saw color film from a press pack. He said the press pack was a yellow and green metal box which attached to the back of Graflex cameras. The only film he ever saw in film packs was Tri-X film. Separate from press packs, but similar in nature, he said that there were adaptor devices (or magazines) which would hold six 4" X 5" sheets of film only; these sheets of film could be either color or B & W. Developed film from a film pack (sometimes called a press pack) would NOT have any notches in the edges or corners of the film; very thin sheets of film are used in film packs. Sheet film used in the 6 ea adaptors is regular sheet film--it is of a regular thickness, and does have notches in the edges near the corners commensurate with the type of film used. Q: Could a "normal" Navy photographer who was not a medical photographer easily distinguish metal probes in a cadaver after only briefly examining B & W negatives of the image? A: Yes, because anyone familiar with photography knows that metal objects which are at all rounded reflect light as "hot spots" which show up as very dense, black streaks in negative images--the blackest, densest part of B & W negative images is always the brightest, most intense light source, and in the case of a photograph of a cadaver with probes in it, the metal probes in the image would invariably show a "hot spot" on the negative, quite different in appearance from the light

Body: Record

recstat: Record

DeliveryPriority: N

DeliveryReport: B

ReturnReceipt:

Categories: