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**SendTo:** CN=Jeremy Gunn/O=ARRB @ ARRB
**CopyTo:** CN=Tom Samoluk/O=ARRB @ ARRB
**DisplayBlindCopyTo:**
**BlindCopyTo:** CN=R ecord/O=ARRB
**From:** CN=Douglas Horne/O=ARRB
**DisplayFromDomain:**
**DisplayDate:** 10/01/1997
**DisplayDate_Time:** 6:12:46 PM
**ComposedDate:** 10/01/1997
**ComposedDate_Time:** 6:12:10 PM
**Subject:** Jim Toner Called Doug Horne

**Body:**
CALL REPORT: PUBLICDocument's Author: Douglas Horne/ARRB Date Created: 10/01/97 The Players Description of the Call Date: 10/01/97Subject: Jim Toner Called Doug HorneSummary of the Call:Jim Toner called me today to say that the first week in November was the preferred time window for the scanning-in, and analytical work on, JFK autopsy materials. He anticipated that digital scanning-in would take about 2.5 days, and that analysis, which could begin on the second day of work, would be completed on the 5th working day. He said that the NARA person accompanying the autopsy materials to Kodak would be able to go home in the middle of the third day, or perhaps at the end of the second day of work.He backed off on earlier statements he had made in September about the ability of spectral density/photonics to render photographic judgements re: authenticity of photographic images of the autopsy; he said that following consultation with numerous experts in his lab, it was now clear to him that because of limiting factors such as extreme dye fade in the original autopsy transparencies, older emulsion (which cannot be found on today's film) and other reasons, it now seems extremely unlikely that comparative analysis of the spectral densities of various substances (by comparing the densities of controls with portions of each image) through photonics would render scientifically valid results, and that these technical problems in fact made it possible that invalid results could instead be obtained. He did say, however, that following application of enhancement, magnification, and light (color) filtration techniques to the digitized images, that there was still a remote possibility that some limited form of spectral density analysis might be useful, if other results warranted it. I became a bit confused at this point, and he simply said that there was a "follow-your-nose" aspect to the study of digitized images which would become clear in the lab when we started our analysis of the images.He emphasized that Kodak would not render medical judgements of what their photographic enhancements revealed or did not reveal, and that it may or may not be possible to render professional photographic judgements about what enhanced images reveal or do not reveal. I told him that ARRB understands this, and that the most important result of Kodak's work was that enhanced autopsy images would be available in the Deed-of-Gift collection for authorized medical experts to review--these people, in turn, will be able to render their own judgments at a later date. His summary of the rough totals to be digitized (made at the September 15, 1997 ARRB-Kodak meeting in Washington) were: 3 very dense ("latent" or underexposed) images on 120 film; approximately 4 each 4 X 5 B & W negatives; and approximately 12-14 each 4 X 5 color transparencies.I told him that NARA had several procedural questions to ask about physical security and computer software security, and he said that he likewise had several outstanding questions previously given to NARA for which he did not yet have

**recstat:** Record
**DeliveryPriority:** N
**DeliveryReport:** B
**ReturnReceipt:**
**Categories:**