

NR_key_name: CC60B225C9F6EF1385256523007ABF39
SendTo: CN=Eileen Sullivan/O=ARRB @ ARRB
CopyTo:
DisplayBlindCopyTo:
BlindCopyTo:
From: CN=Douglas Horne/O=ARRB
DisplayFromDomain:
DisplayDate: 10/01/1997
DisplayDate_Time: 6:20:58 PM
ComposedDate: 10/01/1997
ComposedDate_Time: 6:20:43 PM
Subject: Jim Toner Called Doug Horne
TO: JEREMY GUNN/ARRBCC; TOM SAMMON/ARRB FROM: DOUGLAS HORNE/ARRB Date: 10/01/97 06:12:43
PMSubject: Jim Toner Called Doug HorneCALL 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/phonics 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 phonics 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
Record
Body:
recstat:
DeliveryPriority: N
DeliveryReport: B
ReturnReceipt:
Categories: