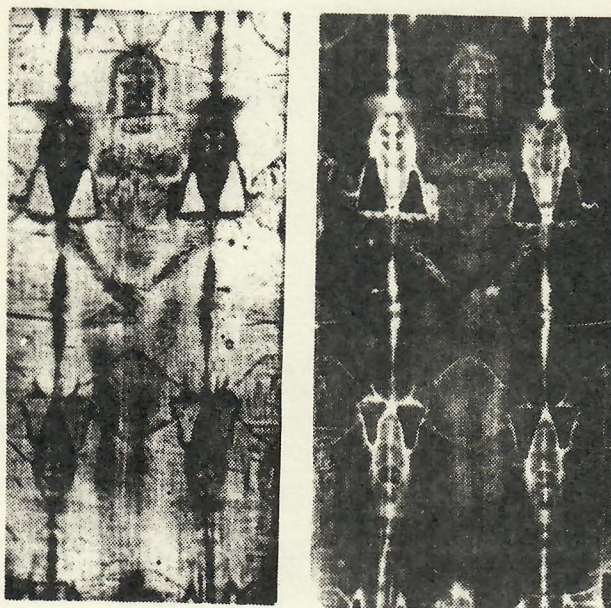


WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS



1977 UNITED STATES CONFERENCE
OF RESEARCH ON

THE SHROUD OF TURIN

24 MARCH 1977

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WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS
OF THE
1977 UNITED STATES CONFERENCE
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OF THE

1977 UNITED STATES CONFERENCE
OF RESEARCH ON THE SHROUD OF TURIN

COMPILED BY

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WORKSHOP PROCEEDINGS
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Introduction

The function of the second day workshop of the 1977 United States Conference of Research on the Shroud of Turin was to: (1) Comment on the 1969-1976 Scientific Commission Report; (2) Identify areas where the Shroud and its image are not well understood (i.e. in terms of the Shroud's authenticity and image formation process); (3) suggest ways in which basic understanding of these areas can be improved; and (4) formulate a proposal which can be made to authorities in Turin for performing research on the Shroud. These Proceedings, then, are a review of discussions held in each of these four categories, presented in narrative outline format so that each idea can be seen in its relative context.

Critique of Commission Report

1. Father Rinaldi read into the Proceedings, "The Commission's Report in the Light of a Critical Study Recently Published by the Holy Shroud Center."

(See Appendix A)

II. General Comments

A. Workshop was in general agreement with the sentiments of the critical study read by Father Rinaldi.

B. Specific comments made by the attendees of the workshop were as follows:

1. In regard to the comments in the Commission Report on enclosing

the Shroud in a permanent glass case:

- a. It is imperative that scientific investigation of the cloth be performed prior to permanently sealing the Shroud in the case since little, if any, investigations could be accomplished through the glass.
- b. Once scientists are satisfied that the necessary tests have been made, placement of the Shroud in such a case was felt to be a good idea.
- c. Suggestions for a bullet-proof, ultraviolet protective glass for construction of the case was considered a good idea. The fact that the glass may be bullet-proof, however, should be kept out of the general knowledge of the public since the demented soul who might attempt damage may resort to explosives if he felt that a gun would be ineffective.
- d. In regard to protection of the Shroud, the following are of importance:
 - 1.) The interior of the case must be free from humidity.
 - 2.) The gas filling the case should be inert (non-reactive).
 - 3.) The temperature of the gas should be kept low (in this regard, greenhouse trapping of energy should be considered when exposing the object to high intensity illumination and/or sunlight.)
 - 4.) Perhaps one of the most important considerations is keeping the Shroud out of fluorescent light, strong lightning, or sunlight for any extended period of time to avoid radiation damage by visible light photons. Limited intervals of illumination

while in a protective case, however, were felt to be acceptable. The best viewing suggestion is to keep the Shroud and case in a darkened room illuminated by red lights for public viewing. This method of exposure will do no damage whatever and enable the Shroud to be preserved for all generations to come.

5.) In regard to preservation; Dr. R. N. Rogers (see list of attendees) has some experience in these matters and is open to further discussion and comment.

2. In regard to Carbon dating:

- a. In view of recent developments in carbon dating (see for example Dr. McCrone's paper in this Proceedings), carbon dating is a viable experiment and should be carried out.
- b. Codegone's apparent interpretation that the error associated with the carbon-14 dating process increases with increasing number of data samples dated is very misleading and, in fact, considered to be an incorrect interpretation of the dating inaccuracies. We feel Codegone's paper was based on obsolete information.
- c. Impurities on the cloth would cause no problems since the samples would be totally removed. Only the pure cellulose of the cloth would be used in the carbon-14 test. In this regard, the previously burned portions of the cloth should not be used since they would be difficult if not impossible to purify.
- d. Dr. McCrone felt that existing samples of the cloth are more than sufficient for dating purposes- He would require approximately 50 mgms which is about 3 cm² of cloth. Expected accuracy

- by Dr. McCrone is roughly \pm 100 years. Ian Wilson and Mons. Ricci along with Elizabeth Patrizi will confirm locations where samples were taken.
- e. Dr. McCrone requires two months counting time in order to achieve the desired accuracy. Desirability of the samples would be prior to 1978 Congress at which time the results could be presented. Tests therefore need to be performed by January 1978 at the latest.
- f. The Carbon-14 tests done by McCrone should:
- a. be clearly documented so that the samples tested can be shown to have come from the Shroud.
 - b. be made with complete objectivity--therefore, the laboratory doing the test will not know exactly what in fact they are testing.
 - g. Mons. Ricci and Elizabeth Patrizi volunteered to assist Dr. McCrone in obtaining test samples to check accuracy. These test samples could be taken from the Antinoe Shrouds.
3. In regards to DeLorenzi's paper: (page 41 of the Commission Report) It was the consensus of the workshop participants that radiological testing should be performed since it is a relatively simple procedure and may provide some valid results. The Commission Report also indicated that some of the samples examined by the electron microscope were electron dense. This might indicate some high Z elements which may well show up on a radiological examination.
4. We felt that DeLorenzi's report on X-ray Fluorescence was well considered, but premature. It was the workshop's unanimous recommendation that a careful X-ray Fluorescence examination is not only

warranted but is possibly the most important test which could be performed on the Shroud. Even if the test is negative, this could be of immeasurable importance in analysis of the Shroud image.

5. In regard to the Haematological and Microscopic investigations of the Shroud? These were extremely important papers and this conference is indebted to the authors of these fine works. Many of the observations of these papers are reflected in papers of this Proceedings. We share in the sentiments of the Critical Study in congratulating these fine studies which produced new surprising facts about the images on the Shroud.
6. For the Image Enhancement members of this workshop, Gian Battista Judica Cordiglia's photographs contained more information than Enrie's photographs since the lack of high contrast indicated that the subtle shades of lower intensity really contain more information than the high contrast images made by Enrie. It is important to note that scientific photographs do not necessarily have the aesthetic quality of high contrast low information photographs. (A short paper added to this Proceedings after the actual conference by Robert LaRue might be helpful to Cordiglia in regard to his frustrations on the seemingly lower contrast than Enrie's photographs.)
7. Finally, due to the fine quality of the Critical Study, it was not felt that further comment of the Commission Report needed to be made since many of our comments would only be a repetition of the Critical Study. We must, however, state that the importance of the Commission's Report should not be underestimated. It was after all a giant first step to the most important work which is sure to come in the future

and this first step has already produced valuable and most important new findings. While we were, of course, in great hope of a more extensive study, the entire Commission is to be congratulated on their efforts.

Questions to be Answered by Future Shroud Research

The following questions are key questions to be answered by further research on the Shroud. They fall into two categories:

- I. Authenticity
 - A. What is the date of origin of the image on the Shroud?
 - B. Has any of the Shroud been cut off in the past?
 - C. What has been the history of the Shroud?
- II. Process of Image Formation
 - A. Are the blood images composed of blood?
 - B. Are the body images different in composition from the blood images?
 - C. Does the image in fact penetrate through the cloth anywhere on the Shroud?
 - D. What was the process by which the image was formed? Were the body and blood images formed by the same or different processes?

Suggested Tests to Help Answer the Above Questions

The following suggestions for research were made to answer the above questions.

This is not the ultimate list of tests and only a few of these tests will be proposed by a group of scientists associated with the Conference.

- I. To answer the dating question, it is proposed that C-14 dating be made on samples already available from the Shroud.
- II. X-ray Fluorescence tests are a must to determine trace elements in the images. This will help to answer the questions regarding the chemical nature of the images.

- III. X-ray transmission tests were also favored by the workshop.
- IV. The cloth backing of the Shroud should be removed to a greater extent than during the Commission study. A photographic examination should be made in regions of large blood flows (like on the back of the feet.) It is imperative, however, that this be done after other scientific photographic studies are satisfied since, should the backing be partially removed to any extent, the Shroud will be more fragile and therefore difficult to move for proper adjustment in testing.
- V. Further microparticle samples (with photographic documentation of location) should be extracted for further study. Good samples might be found in permanent folds in the Shroud or in places where Sindonologists have identified areas where the cloth may have been folded in the past. In this connection, any brushing of the cloth as has been reported by witnesses of the cloth being placed away should not be allowed since the particles which are brushed off and thrown away are valuable for research toward authentication of the Shroud.
- VI. More broad samples should be taken to verify that the images do not penetrate the fibers as a universal rule.
- VII. Transmission photographs should be made which may yield additional information beyond that of reflectance photographs (i.e. the cloth photographed from behind.)
- VIII. Once trace elements of the image are known, this will still not necessarily explain the image formation process. To complete the characterization of the image formation process, a sophisticated photographic experiment must be performed. This would make available spectral high resolution images for use in image enhancement/analysis. These will be very valuable in conjunction with experiments of the kind mentioned in the papers of this

Proceedings

- IX. Detailed photographic study of edges of cloth should be accomplished to determine if some cloth has been cut off.
- X. Certainly more tests will be suggested by our colleagues in Turin and around the world. These suggestions, however, are meant not to be the last word, but rather to assist in piecing together a list of things which need to be accomplished.

Tests Which Attendees of the Workshop are Willing to Perform

1. Tests on small samples already removed from cloth (Dr. McCrone)

A. Carbon 14 dating

It should be noted that Dr. McCrone would require a minimum of two months to perform C-14 counts and, for that reason, a discussion of this test should be made immediately with Turin. Other tests and the interpretation of C-14 results indicate that Dr. McCrone needs the samples by September 1977 if possible; however, the samples should not be in Dr. McCrone's possession any later than January 1978 if the findings are to be presented at the 1978 World Congress. Further, in connection with this test, Mons. Ricci has volunteered to provide Dr. McCrone with samples of the Antinoe linen Shroud, a cloth of known age. This would allow a valid standardization of the dating technique.

B. Micro Raman test

1. Area Required is roughly 10^{-12} m²
2. This test had the ability to test directly if the body image on the Shroud was the result of a scorching process.

C. Microchemical tests- All elements can be sensed by these tests.

1. Ion Microporbe
2. Electron Microporbe

D. Los Alamos Scientists are willing to confirm Dr. McCrone's Analytic tests (Not Carbon-14 test).

II. Non-Destructive tests on Shroud Proper (Drs. Jackson and Jumper-coordinators)

A. Infrared and Thermographic Examination (See Proceedings of first day) (Accetta, Mottern, and Webb)

B. Optical Examination for Computer Enhancement/Analysis. (See Proceedings of first day) (Devan, Lynn, Mottern, Janney, Lorre, Webb)

Logistics information on the test package proposed above:

1. Availability of Laboratory facilities in Turin for developing both photographs and X-ray plates must be determined. In this regard, Don Devan has offered to contact his friend in Switzerland for his laboratory assistance. The processing chemical requirement must be clearly made known to Don Devan immediately.
2. In order to establish optimum scan pattern and photograph overlay decisions, it is imperative that all members of the conference as well as all Shroud scholars identify key areas of interest on the Shroud image (i.e. the tear marks suggested by Mons. Ricci or the speculated coins on the eyes. Other possibilities mentioned were examination of the right forearm, hand area-specifically in search of a thumb, and the 3-hole pattern on the Shroud pointed out by Ian Wilson.) In this regard, Mons. Ricci and Elizabeth Patrizi volunteered to make available to the conference address 50 large lithographed copies of enlargements of the face and 50 lithographs of the entire Shroud to be used to mark on for identifying interesting areas.
3. A hand-held microdensitometer should be in place at Turin in order

to prepare for photographing the Shroud and checking negatives as they come in.

4. Power supply requirements must be made available so that compatibility with Turin sources can be determined.
5. Composition of Aloes are to be made available by Dr. Gambescia to the conference address.

C. X-ray Examination (See Proceedings of first day)

1. Flourescence (Morris)
2. Transmission (Mottern)

Final Comments

- I. Financial- Key personnel are responsible for determining the budgets and sending them back to the conference (this should include travel, equipment costs, computer costs, etc. However, due to the nature of the research, personal financial gain does not seem appropriate.) Grant requests can be made by each test group but it is felt that a central budgetary figure and a single grant request may be more expeditious in view of the relatively short time available.
- II. News Letter- A news letter will be forthcoming on a regular basis after publication of the Proceedings. This will serve as a vehicle of communication between members of the conference.
- III. News Release- A news release, provided in the appendix, was read to all present at the conference and unanimous approval was given. This was the only official news release of the two day Conference. (See Appendix B)

APPENDIX A

THE COMMISSION'S REPORT

IN THE STUDY OF A CRITICAL STUDY

RECENTLY PUBLISHED BY THE HOLY SHROUD CENTER

Rev. Peter M. Rinaldi, S.D.B.

I should like, first of all, to make two important points. First: THE CRITICAL STUDY was written and published under the auspices of the International Center of Sindonology, which is like saying was promoted by the same authorities who appointed the Experts Commission in 1969. Second: The thirteen writers of THE CRITICAL STUDY are eminently qualified to evaluate not only some aspects of the Commission's performance, but the validity of the Experts' conclusions. They are men and women who for years have delved into the problem of the Shroud, most of them recognized authorities in their specific field of knowledge.

I do not know how many of you have had the opportunity to read the Commission's Report. In any case, you will appreciate, I am sure, the points made by the writers of THE CRITICAL STUDY.

1) The very composition of the Commission was found wanting by the Critical Study. Only a few of the disciplines involved in researching the Shroud were represented on the Commission. Biblical exegesis, theology, history, forensic medicine were just not there.

2) The members of the Commission, while competent in their specific field, had never before been exposed to the complexities of the Turin Relic. If this proved to be an asset in some things, in others it was definitely counter-productive.

3) The members of the Commission did not work in concert. Each came to his or her conclusion independently.

4) While in the course of the investigation some basic facts were ascertained and some unexpected things discovered, the members of the Commission skirted the

issue of authenticity, in some instances qualifying as "unknown" the process that caused the negative image on the Cloth. Art-experts Curto and Gabrielli ventured to prove that the image could be an artistic production. Their proofs were demolished by the Critical Study.

5) The Critical Study decries the fact that, while the chemical analysis of the stains on the Shroud did not isolate any blood components, no effort was made by the Commission to determine the true nature of the two basic colors on the Cloth: the tenuous color, chiaroscuro, responsible for the negative image, and the darker color of the so-called blood stains so strikingly visible on the Relic.

6) On the question of radiological and spectroscopic tests, the Critical Study does not agree with the two members of the Commission who stated that, in the case of the Shroud, these tests would not be conclusive. The same position is taken with regard to the Carbon-14 test fully explored by one of the Commission's experts.

7) An interesting point is made by the Critical Study on one of the Commission's most interesting findings: careful analysis of threads taken from the stained portions of the Cloth revealed that the color was limited only to the surface of each thread. In other words, the coloring substance, if any, did not impregnate the threads in toto. The Critical Study asked why the experts did not pursue further this unexpected discovery.

8) The Critical Study laments that experts in Forensic medicine were not included in the Commission; "We are here dealing with the portrait of a man with very evident signs of having undergone a most violent death. The legal pathologist has everything to say in this case. Where was he ?"

9) Regret the Critical Study expresses also that the Commission did not examine the reverse side of the Shroud, at least some of its stained portions, the area of the feet for instance. It is known that the Shroud's reverse side has not been seen since the fire of Chambery in 1532, when, in the process of repairing and patching the burned portions, the nuns of Chambery backed it with another cloth on which they sewed the Relic. The Critical Study recommends that the Shroud be examined also in transparency.

10) Finally, the Critical Study calls "disturbing" the fact that the Commission made no effort whatever to integrate the results of its tests and studies with previous findings and studies. Also that it failed to see the results of its own investigation in the wider context of the other disciplines involved in the study of the Shroud, such as archeology, the history of pictorial art, exegesis, history, palinology, physics, chemistry, photography, medicine ... Those of us for whom the Relic has been an object of study for many years, are aware of the importance of not viewing the Holy Shroud from any one angle only: not if we hope to answer the questions posed by the mystery of this incredible object.

1977 UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF RESEARCH ON
THE SHROUD OF TURIN

Albuquerque, New Mexico / March 23 24, 1977

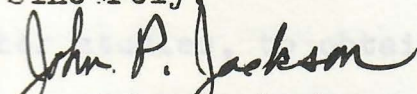
Dear Editor,

This is an official press release for the Conference on the Shroud of Turin held March, 23 and 24, 1977. Included also is an official list of attendees at that conference. verification of information can be obtained from:

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Colorado Springs, Co. 80918

Rev. Adam J. Otterbein 1-904-428-6481
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New Smyrna Beach, Fl. 32069

Sincerely,


Dr. John P. Jackson

1977 UNITED STATES CONFERENCE OF RESEARCH ON
THE SHROUD OF TURIN

Albuquerque, New Mexico / March 23 24, 1977

March 24.

The First U.S. Conference of Research on the Shroud of Turin ended this afternoon. The purpose was to review and weigh computer studies of the Shroud. The conference was attended by 45 scholars and scientists from America, England, and Italy.

Three years ago Dr. John Jackson and Dr. Eric Jumper initiated the first computer studies of the ancient cloth, preserved in Turin and believed to be the Burial Cloth of Christ. Since then work has been continued and enlarged by scientists from the Sandia Lab, the A.F. Weapons Lab, Los Alamos Lab, and the Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena. This work was not sponsored by any of these laboratories but was done entirely on the personal time of the persons involved.

This work was encouraged by the Holy Shroud Guild and it was decided to hold a Conference to discuss the results of these studies, and other studies, to obtain suggestions in order to make recommendations to the Sindonological Center in Turin. An International Congress is being planned in Turin for May, 1978.

Although scientific studies of the Shroud have been in progress since 1898, the new efforts have brought "space age" technology into the research. For example photographs of the Shroud were scanned with a microdensitometer and this information fed into a digital computer in search of a computer enhanced image, with the ultimate goal of producing a three dimensional statue of the body imprint of the Shroud.

The sessions on Wednesday were devoted to the presentation of papers which ranged from a discussion of the Burial Clothes in the Gospels by Dr. John A. T. Robinson of Cambridge to technical presentations by scientists.

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The morning session today was devoted to a discussion of various recommendations which were made yesterday. It included a discussion of the Official Report of the Studies done in Turin in 1969 and 1973. A brief summary of an official critique published in Turin was presented and then specific recommendations were made regarding future studies and tests. The scientists especially made recommendations spelling out needs in order to continue the studies which they have made during the past few years.

It is expected that the International Congress in Turin next year will present an opportunity for new studies and tests. The group of American scholars and scientists are anxious to make a contribution to the worldwide studies. Their recommendations will be forwarded to the Central Committee in Turin.

Monsignor G. Ricci, Director of the Shroud Center in Rome, represented the Roman group and was also the official delegate of the Central Committee in Turin.

A documentary film on the Shroud of Turin is being produced by Screenpro Films, London, England and the Holy Shroud Guild, which sponsored the Conference. The release date for the film will coincide with the International Congress next year.

Copies of the proceedings may be purchased from the Conference Committee at the following address:

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Albuquerque, New Mexico / March 23 24, 1977

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