

**Joseph Marino**

\*B.A., Theological Studies, St. Louis University, 1985

Retired

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*Joseph was a library associate at The Ohio State University for 20 years. He read a book on the Shroud in 1977 and was intrigued immediately with the evidence for authenticity then, and the accumulation of it over subsequent years. Joseph has attended ten previous Shroud conferences. He has amassed one of the largest personal English-language collection of Shroud materials in the world. He has done a significant amount of research into the background, execution and aftermath of the 1988 C-14 dating of the Shroud in order to expose questionable methods and data related to the entire process.*

**M. Sue Benford**

B.S.N. (Nursing), U. of Tennessee, 1979

Master of Arts degree in Health Education, Ohio State University, 1981 [Died April 6, 2009]

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*Sue read a book on the Shroud in 1997. She was drawn to the Shroud and contacted Joseph Marino, who at the time was a Benedictine monk in St. Louis. Marino left the monastery and eventually married Benford. They partnered on Shroud research, and authored several papers on the theory that the Shroud C-14 sample used in the 1988 dating was repaired. Sue wrote her autobiography in 2002 and wanted people to understand every person's spiritual heritage and our divine destiny.*

**ABSTRACT****3D Information in the Fields of Bioenergetics and Quantum Theory**

In the early 1900's, the field of "radionics" began. This field uses electronic devices for conducting distant diagnosis, analysis and treatment of plants, animals and humans. Radionics detects 'bioenergy' first discovered by Stanford University research physician, Albert Adams. Following his lead, British engineer George DelaWarr built in the 1950s a remote-imaging camera. This camera, using only a small sample of the subjects' sputum, hair or blood, was supposed to image their internal conditions from a distance. When the camera's tuning dial was set to the suspected resonant disease, it could detect 3D holographic bioenergy radiations from the subject. Although this form of complementary and alternative medical (CAM) treatment is not recognized by the United States Food and Drug Administration, it has been shown that various animals and insects, as well as humans, all process holographic information. Holograms have a property called "distributedness," which means that any portion of a recorded hologram contains sufficient data to reconstruct the complete original 3D information pattern. Thus, holographic biophysical radiation can be present in the sputum, hair or blood of the subject. Initially, portions of the radiation were captured on a photographic plate, which reveals only 2D information, but in the 1990's, 3D information was found encoded in these images. A research study was conducted on the camera in 1951 at St. Bartholomew's Hospital in London, where it confirmed the diagnoses of 400 patients. However, DelaWarr faced complex political, scientific, and social scrutiny in post-war England, and despite the success of the 1951 study, his discoveries were virtually forgotten and untested. Notable scientists, such as the late Apollo astronaut Edgar Mitchell, and the late biophysicist John Heller both believed in the validity of DelaWarr's work. This support suggests that the Turin Shroud should be considered in light of radionics and the DelaWarr camera.