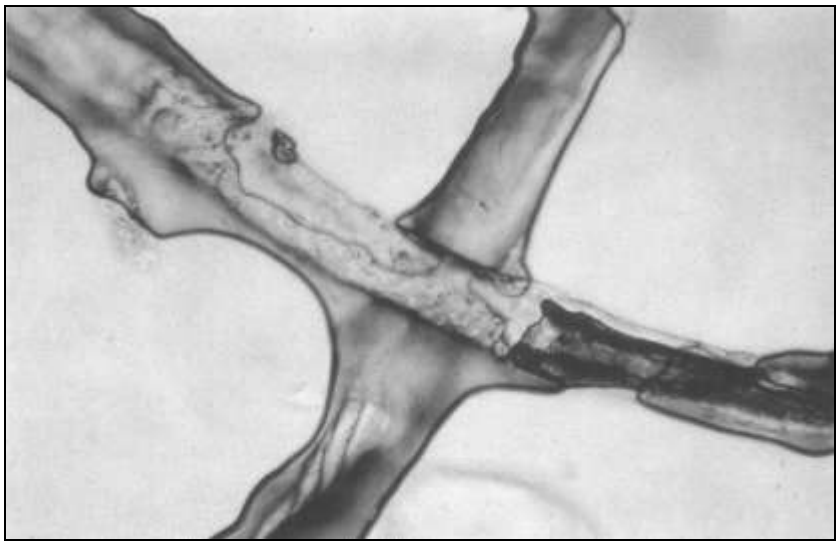
DR. WALTER MCCRONE - NEW COMMENTS

Dr. McCrone continues to publicise his views on the Shroud testing of 1978. In an article "Microscopy and ultramicroanalysis" in the Jul/Aug. issue of *International Laboratory*, Dr. McCrone remarked:

> In the author's opinion, a good example of the wrong tools for the job is the work of the STURP Committee. The STURP scientists used IR emission and x-ray fluorescence of 1 cm^2 (1 x 10^8) areas to look for low concentrations of orange-red particles <1μm^2 in area (small wonder they did not find the red ochre and vermilion pigments and their association with the image areas). Some other laboratories use PIXE (produced induced x-ray emission) on small particle problems such as the Vinland map. This instrument is unable to analyze areas smaller than 6 x 10^6 μm^2. Percentagewise, most of the areas of the Shroud are void of any pigment. Analytical data for iron, mercury, sulfur, or titanium by these inappropriate techniques are diluted by the major areas of space between the dispersed pigment grains... To detect and identify the individual pigment particles on the Shroud requires PLM magnifications of 500-1000x. The STURP scientists used 50x.

It should be noted that Dr. McCrone's closing remark is true only of the microscopes deployed directly on the Shroud in Turin. When Shroud fibres were transported to the-U.S.A. Dr. Alan Adler certainly used magnifications of 400x (and perhaps more), and as shown below these were easily sufficient to reveal the "corroded" appearance that Dr. Adler interprets as the true nature of body image fibres.



Close-up of Shroud body-image fibril magnified 400 times. Note the distinctive "corroded" appearance.
Courtesy Dr. Alan Adler