Joseph Marino
*B.A., Theological Studies, St. Louis University, 1985
Retired
JMarino240@aol.com
http://www.homestead.com/newvistas

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]
http://www.homestead.com/newvistas

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

Empirical Findings Suggesting Comparability Among the Turin Shroud, Magnetic Resonance Image (MRI) and *QuantaGraphy

The Turin Shroud (TS) has a spatially-encoded 3D-appearing image when analyzed by either analog or digital systems that discern shading differentials. To date, there has not been put forth any conventional hypothesis of image-formation that is capable of including both the 3D characteristic and the physio-chemical characteristic of the TS. In attempting to address the issue of TS' 3D characteristic, George DelaWarr's remote-imaging camera starting in the 1940s into the 1960s is reexamined with modern technology and recent discoveries in quantum science. The results of spectral analysis with an electron microscope and image-analysis software of representative photographic plates produced by DelaWarr shows 3D information, is suggestive of holographic processing. The DelaWarr images are judged by some to be equal to or even superior to images produced by Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) in the early 1970s. The discovery/development of Quantum Holography (QH) in the 1990s provides a theory to explain the DelaWarr results; a plausible connection can be made between the image-formation processes of each enigmatic phenomenon, TS and DelaWarr images, and provide a compelling comparison between both phenomena and MRI. In attempting to reproduce the physio-chemical qualities of the TS image fibers, this paper presents experimental findings of tests conducted on a linen sample provided by STURP member, the late Dr. Alan Adler, in which discolored fibers matching those of the TS were obtained. The analyses included visual inspection, SEM, FTIR, Raman 2000, and light microscopy. The experimental sample was compared to a gamma-irradiated control linen sample. The discolored fibers on the experimental sample correspond closely with the physio-chemical characteristics of the TS image fibers. Thus, it is suggested that the TS image was created as an unassisted QuantaGraphy* process. *QuantaGraphy is defined as the process for creating both 2-D QuantaGraph and 3-D QuantaGram images presumably from the space/time-independent quantum field.