

PRESS RELEASE

“LA SINDONE: primo secolo dopo Cristo!” (Turin Shroud: First Century A.D.!) Giulio Fanti & Pierandrea Malfi, with deepening of Marco Conca

Segno Editor, 2014, www.edizionisegno.it

415 illustrated in b/w pages, price 20 €, ISBN 978-88-6138-785-0



Why that exclamation mark after the date?

After the incorrect 1988 radiocarbon test, scientists were photographed with the medieval date written on the blackboard and followed by an exclamation point; now, after the new results, the exclamation point must be put with a date in the first century AD, that is consistent with the time when Jesus of Nazareth lived in Palestine.

Which kind of datings have been performed ?

Thanks to a project of Padua University, funded by € 54,000 it has been possible to develop alternative methods of dating of the Shroud

based on mechanical and opto-chemical analyses, after obvious calibration.

The results of these studies have produced dating all each other mutually compatible with a date of 33 BC with an uncertainty of ± 250 years at 95% confidence level.

But the 1988 radiocarbon dating of 1988 decreed Medieval the Shroud

Yes, but the results of that date are not statistically correct, and this was formalized with a recent publication of an important statistics journal whose first author is a signatory with prof. Marco Riani (Parma University), prof. Fabio Crosilla (Udine University) and prof. Anthony Atkinson of London School of Economics. In this publication we show how the 1988 results were affected by a systematic error due to a possible environmental effect that has made the date without scientific significance.

But the new dating performed on the Shroud couldn't be wrong?

Nothing is definitive from the scientific point of view. The new dating methods are published in prestigious international journals and no one has yet pointed out methodological errors.

Instead, confirming the fact that the Shroud cannot be of Medieval origin, but that it is very antique, an in-depth numismatic analysis has been developed about the faces of Christ.

It is evident that the first coins minted with the face of Christ by the Emperor Justinian II, from 692 AD (then six centuries before the radiocarbon dating) must have taken the Shroud as a reference model .

The Shroud in fact, at that time had to be at Edessa (now Urfa in Turkey) it was the main model for Byzantine iconography. Who engraved the coins in those years had only

seven chances in a billion of billions to coin those particular faces of Christ without having seen the Shroud image .

After publication of the Trullo's Council 82nd canon in 692 AD that ordered the depiction of Christ as a man and not as a lamb as it was the custom, the first gold coins (*solidus*, *Semissis* and *Tremissis*) and silver coins (*hexagram*) were produced depicting a Shroud-like face of Christ swollen after torture with long asymmetrical hair, that is contrary to the depiction of the most beautiful Man (Psalm 44.3 : "You are the fairest of the sons of men"), which instead would have to be reproduced according to the ordinary canons.

According to some scientists the body image may was made by Lonardo

Who makes statements of this kind can't be named scientist because science has proven that the body image on the Shroud isn't yet reproducible in all its macroscopic and microscopic features.

An example is the list of features also mentioned in the website (www.acheiropoietos.info/proceedings/FantiListWeb.pdf) where it is clear that the mankind has not today the capability to accomplish all of together these features in such a special body image. If you can make something acceptable by a macroscopic point of view you are not able to meet a lot of features at a microscopic level and vice versa.

So what can reproduce such a body image?

Being the image not yet reproducible, it is not possible to clearly explain how it originated. At the present state of knowledge it seems to have been the result of a remarkable explosion of energy coming from the enveloped body. This energy was also probably of electrical type and developed a particular phenomenon called Coronal Discharge (a myriad of micro-discharges related to electron emission at high potential). If, from a scientific point of view there are considerable difficulties to hypothesize the environment in which this phenomenon happened (strong earthquakes or storms), everything is explained from the point of view of the Catholic religion: the Resurrection when Man became mechanically transparent.

And this is not just "fantasy" of some gullible fideist but this is supported by various scientific clues.

Which are these clues ?

For example, the human blood on the Shroud, exposed to the humid environment of tomb, redissolved by a phenomenon called fibrinolysis, that left the decals on linen fabric without the slightest trace of smears that would be obvious if the enveloped corpse had been physically removed .

Two different configurations of the Shroud placed around the Man are evident: one more enveloping during the transposition of the blood, the other more flattened due to the explosion of energy that produced the unique "photography" that Jesus left us of himself shoeing the signs of his sorrowful Passion.

Who is the Shropud Man?

Scientific studies on the Relic to date fail to provide conclusive answers about the identity of the Man who was enveloper in it. Human science has to admit its limitations, but science supports faith and vice versa. With this in mind, through the Gospels, that confirm everything that is detected on the Shroud, but add the information about what happened during that Easter Sunday, it is not difficult to recognize the Shroud Man in Jesus Christ, the Risen from the dead .

Who should read the book?

The book faces these problems in a scientific and objective way to everyone, leading the reader through new avenues of research.

To make it easier to read, even at the middle school boy, more high-caliber scientific arguments have been put in footnotes or in the appendix, leading the reader with many examples to a simple interpretation of the topics.