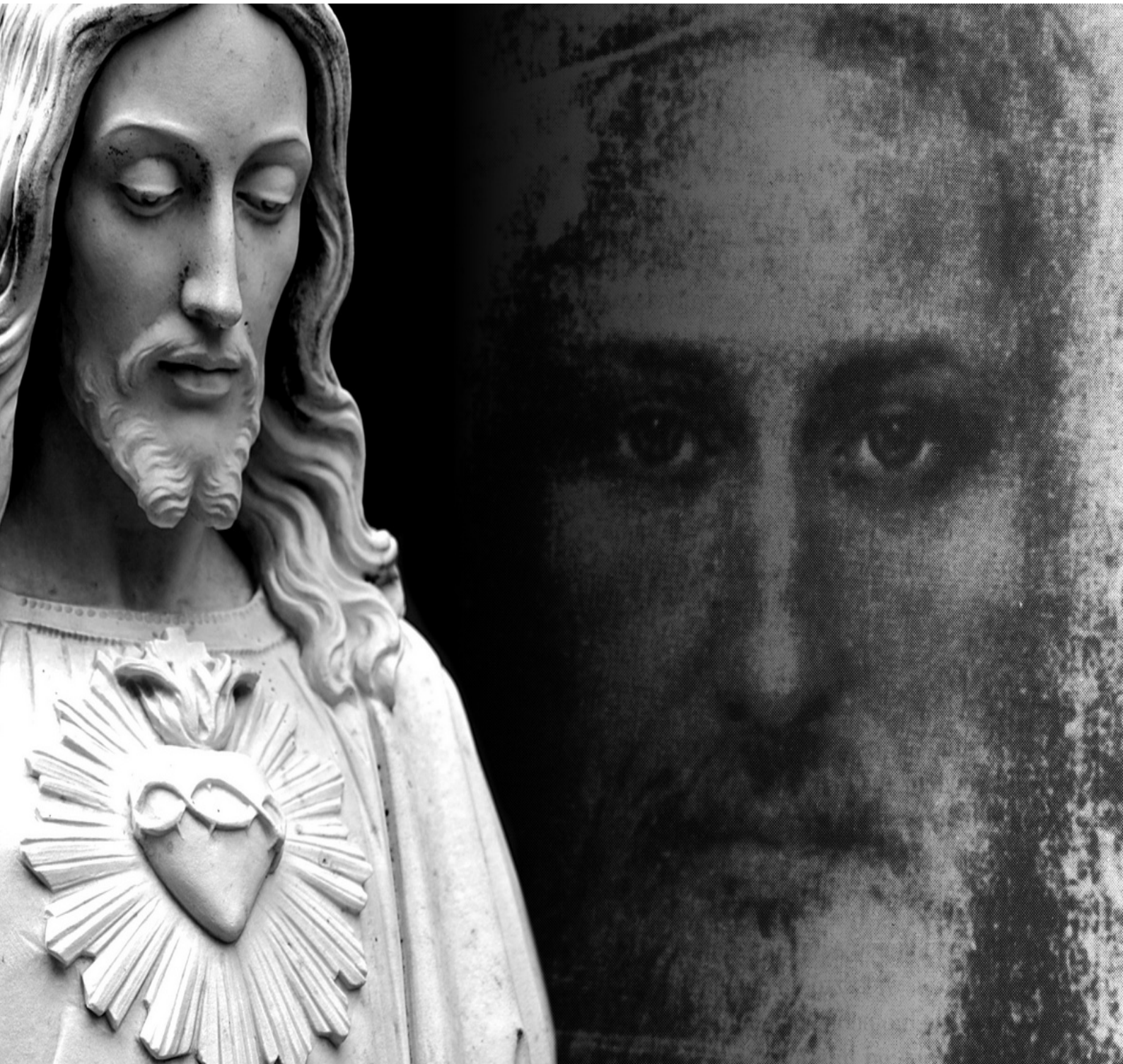


Global Watch Weekly Report

A Weekly Global Watch Media Publication (www.globalreport2010.com)

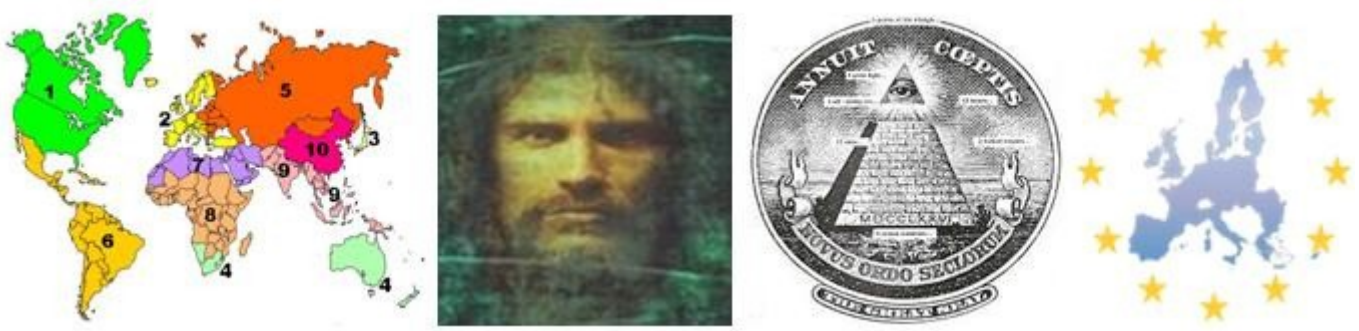
April 11th, 2014

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN



The Global Watch Weekly Report is a publication of Rema Marketing (www.remamarketing.com) and is published every Friday. For any queries regarding this service please contact us at admin@remamarketing.com. ©Rema Marketing 2014. All Rights Reserved.

Global Watch Weekly Report



“The Number one weekly report which provides concrete evidence of a New World Order & One World Government agenda”

www.globalreport2010.com

This is a FREE report. Please pass this on to others who you may feel would benefit from this information. Web site owners please feel free to give this away to your site visitors or email lists

Not yet on our mailing list? Then visit the web site link below and sign up to ensure you don't miss out on these free weekly reports

www.globalreport2010.com

Global Watch Weekly Report

Welcome to the Global Watch Weekly Report

There is little question that the shroud of Turin has occasioned much recent interest in evangelical and non-evangelical circles alike. Research and assertions have always raised philosophical questions surrounding the shroud and any possible evidence for the resurrection of Jesus in particular.



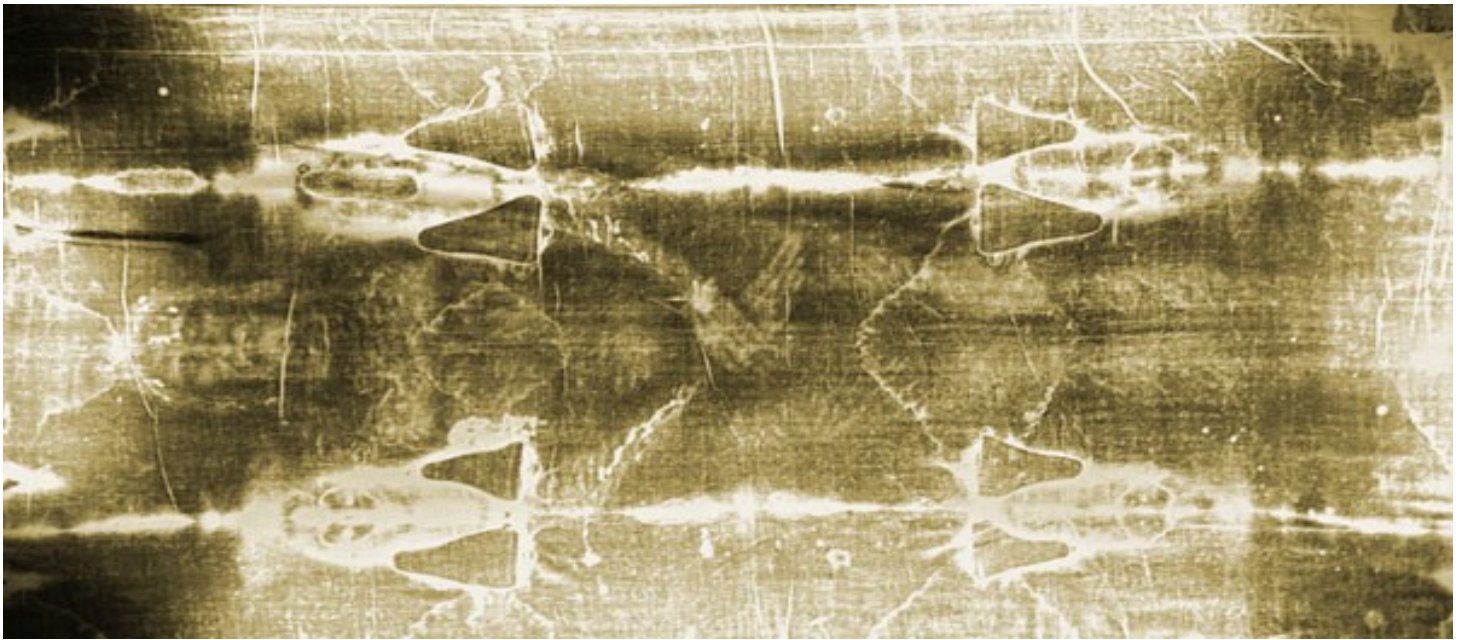
These opportunities have given a different perspective from which to view the shroud. Most reports concerning the scientific investigation have been based on news releases and on other incomplete (and often incorrect) data. As a result many articles have appeared, both pro and con, but based on these or other more superficial sources.

However as we approach Easter and come face to face with media questions over the authenticity of the Resurrection the debate on the Shroud of Turin makes for good reading.

Enjoy

Rema Marketing Team

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN



DAILY TELEGRAPH SPOTLIGHT

As we approach Easter, issues relevant to the resurrection of Jesus Christ are again in the media. In February 2014 a report appeared in the Daily Telegraph about the Shroud of Turin. The report was as follows

An earthquake in Jerusalem in AD 33 may have caused an atomic reaction which created the Turin Shroud and skewed radiocarbon dating results, scientists believe

The Turin Shroud may not be a medieval forgery after all, after scientists discovered it could date from the time of Christ. The shroud, which is purported to be the burial cloth of Jesus - showing his face and body after the crucifixion - has intrigued scholars and Christians alike.

But radiocarbon dating carried out by Oxford University in 1988 found it was only 728 years old. However a new study claims that an earthquake in Jerusalem in 33AD may have not only created the image but may also have skewed the dating results.

The Italian team believes the powerful magnitude 8.2 earthquake would have been strong enough to release neutron particles from crushed rock. This flood of neutrons may have imprinted an X-ray-like image onto the linen burial cloth, say the researchers.

In addition, the radiation emissions would have increased the level of carbon-14 isotopes in the Shroud, which would make it appear younger.

"We believe it is possible that neutron emissions by earthquakes could have induced the image formation on the Shroud's linen fibres, through thermal neutron capture on nitrogen nuclei, and could also have caused a wrong radiocarbon dating," said Professor Alberto Carpinteri, from the Politecnico di Torino.

The Shroud has attracted widespread interest ever since Secondo Pia took the first photograph of it in 1898 which showed details which could not be seen by the naked eye.

Last year scientists at the University of Padua in northern Italy dated it to between 300BC and AD400— still hundreds of years after Christ, who is believed to have died between 30-36AD.

Other scientists have previously suggested that neutron radiation may have been responsible for the ghostly image of a crucified man with his arms crossed.

However, no plausible explanation has been offered for the source of the radiation. Now Carpinteri's team have hypothesized that high-frequency pressure waves generated in the Earth's crust during earthquakes are the source of such neutron emissions.

The scientists base the idea on research into piezonuclear fission reactions which occur when brittle rock is crushed under enormous pressure. Neutron radiation is usually generated by nuclear fusion or fission, and may be produced by nuclear reactors or particle accelerators.

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN

During the process, neutron particles are released from atoms. A powerful earthquake could achieve the same effect, generating neutron radiation from stresses in the Earth, it is claimed.

Mark Antonacci, a leading expert on the Shroud and president of the Resurrection of the Shroud Foundation, is currently petitioning Pope Francis to allow molecular analysis of the cloth using the latest technology. It is hoped that such an investigation will be able to confirm or rule out the radiation theory.

The Vatican has never said whether it believes the shroud to be authentic, although Pope Emeritus Benedict XVI once said that the enigmatic image imprinted on the cloth "reminds us always" of Christ's suffering.

The first, hotly debated, documented reference to the Shroud of Turin dates back to the 14th century when a French knight was said to have had possession of the cloth in the city of Lirey.

Records suggest the Shroud changed hands many times until 1578, when it ended up in its current home, the Cathedral of Saint John the Baptist in Turin, Italy.

The 14-foot long herringbone woven cloth appears to show the faint imprint of a man bearing wounds consistent with crucifixion.

Some have proposed that it came from the body itself, or was generated by an event inside the tomb, pointing to a divine origin linked to the resurrection.

The new theory is published in the journal *Meccanica*.

CONTROVERSY OF THE CENTURIES

For centuries the Turin Shroud, regarded by some as the burial cloth of Jesus, by others as the most elaborate hoax in history, has inspired extraordinary and conflicting passions. Popes, princes and paupers have for 700 years been making pilgrimages the length of Europe to stand in its presence while scientists have dedicated their whole working lives to trying to explain rationally how the ghostly image on the cloth, even more striking when seen as a photographic negative, and matching in every last detail the crucifixion narrative, could have been created. And still a final, commonly

agreed answer remains elusive, despite carbon-dating in 1988 having pronounced it a forgery.

Frank Tribbe, whose book *The Holy Grail Mystery Solved* (Galde Press, 2003) builds on the work of Noel Curren-Briggs' *The Holy Grail and the Shroud of Christ* also published a more recent book *Portrait of Jesus?* (Paragon House, 2006) which is an account of the shroud in history and science, and was published a year after he died at age 91.



According to Tribbe the term "Holy Grail" originated with the Templars and that the Old French word *greille*, which referred to the lattice frame or grillwork on the shroud's container, was transliterated over time into the English "grail." (The transformed word's meaning was corrupted, however, because "grail" etymologically means cup or bowl, and the various grail-story authors wrongly told the public that the Holy Grail is the cup of the Last Supper or a bowl which caught Jesus' blood while he was on the cross.) The wooden frame itself was not holy, of course. Naming it "the holy *greille*" was simply a shorthand way of referring to the tangible evidence of holiness which it displayed—the cloth imprinted with the image of the risen Christ formed at the moment of resurrection. So the true Holy Grail, by this reckoning, is the Shroud of Turin.

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN

The shroud itself is now, arguably, the most important religious relic in the world because it has been subjected to such rigorous scientific testing and its authenticity, we are told, has been established. Although a carbon-14 test in the late 1980s apparently showed that the shroud was no older than the 13th century—and therefore was a hoax — it has now been shown that those test results were badly flawed due to several factors.

First, the piece of shroud used for testing was taken from what is now recognized as a 14th century “patch” or repair of the shroud, woven “invisibly”—i.e., not immediately visible to the naked eye. Second is the presence of biological material—mold or microorganisms—growing on the fibers of the piece of fabric tested. These materials skewed the C-14 data toward a more modern date.

New chemical tests move the age of the shroud back in time to the first century A.D. Furthermore, the weaving of the linen Shroud is now recognized as consistent with the weaving of first century Palestine but not 14th century Europe. Moreover, new research has identified pollen grains on the shroud which could only have come from the vicinity of Jerusalem during the months of March and April—Passover time— when such vegetation is in bloom. For these and other research-based reasons, the shroud is now clearly established as an authentic first-century relic from the Near East, precisely as legend holds.

As for the image of the Man in the Shroud, research likewise indicates it is no hoax. The blood stains are real (type AB) and contain human male DNA. Tribbe notes in his just-published book *Portrait of Jesus?* that the closest science can come to explaining how the image of the Man in the Shroud got there is by comparing the situation to a controlled burst of high-intensity radiation similar to the Hiroshima bomb explosion which “printed” images of incinerated people on building walls.

Shroud researcher Ray Rogers, a physical chemist from Los Alamos laboratory, said, “*I am forced to conclude that the image was formed by a burst of radiant energy—light if you like.*”

In other words, the image is recorded on the cloth as if by a photoflash of brilliant light radiating from the body of the Man in the Shroud. Another researcher, Professor. Alan Adler of Western Connecticut State College, concluded that the shroud image could have been created only by a form of energy which science cannot name.

KNIGHT TEMPLARS AND THE SHROUD

The image of the Man in the Shroud was venerated by the Templars because it visibly demonstrated the central fact of Jesus’ teaching: the conquest of death.

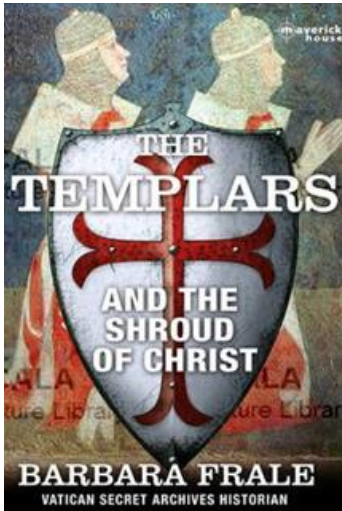
The face-image Templars believed, was created by a mysterious—call it miraculous—process which science does not understand but nevertheless can recognize.

The Templars understood that the shroud seemed to be mute testimony to the notion that Jesus transubstantiated himself in the grave through an act equivalent to a self-controlled nuclear explosion which transformed his flesh, blood and bone into a body of light, the resurrection body, and thereby conquered death. He attained enlightenment to the ultimate degree; he actually became light and is now revered as the Light of the World. That was the object of Templar worship.

On April 6, 2009, the London newspaper The Times reported that official Vatican researchers had uncovered evidence that the Shroud had been kept and venerated by the Templars since the 1204 sack of Constantinople.

According to the account of one neophyte member of the order, veneration of the Shroud appeared to be part of the initiation ritual.

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN



The article also implies that this ceremony may be the source of the 'worship of a bearded figure' that the Templars were accused of at their fourteenth century trial and suppression.

On April 10, 2009, the Telegraph then reported that original Shroud investigator, Ray

Rogers, acknowledged the radio carbon dating performed in 1988 was flawed. The sample used for dating may have been taken from a section damaged by fire and repaired in the 16th century, which would not provide an estimate for the original material. Shortly before his death, Rogers said:

"The worst possible sample for carbon dating was taken."
"It consisted of different materials than were used in the shroud itself, so the age we produced was inaccurate," -
"...I am coming to the conclusion that it has a very good chance of being the piece of cloth that was used to bury the historic Jesus."

A recent study by French scientist Thierry Castex has revealed that on the shroud are traces of words in Aramaic spelled with Hebrew letters.

Barbara Frale, a Church scholar, told Vatican Radio on July 26, 2009, that her own studies suggest the letters on the shroud were written more than 1,800 years ago. Her study of the trial of the Knights Templar had brought to light a document in which Arnaut Sabbatier, a young Frenchman who entered the order in 1287, testified that as part of his initiation he was taken to "a secret place to which only the brothers of the Temple had access". There he was shown "a long linen cloth on which was impressed the figure of a man" and instructed to venerate the image by kissing its feet three times. This cloth with image was well known by both the Greek and Church of Rome.

Dr Frale said, that among other alleged offenses such as sodomy, the Knights Templar had been

accused of worshipping idols, in particular a "bearded figure". In reality however the object they had secretly venerated was the Shroud image which was believed to be Jesus himself after the crucifixion.

Dr. Frale believes they (the Knights Templars) had rescued it to ensure that it did not fall into the hands of heretical groups such as the Cathars, who claimed that Christ did not have a true human body, only the appearance of a man, and could therefore not have died on the Cross and been resurrected. Others feel they also rescued it from the Roman Catholic Church, that was in the process of eliminating all competition in the salvation business. The Greeks and Cathars both fell under attack in the same year under the same pope, 1204.

Dr. Frale said her discovery vindicated a theory first put forward by the British historian Ian Wilson in 1978. In 2003 Dr Frale unearthed the record of the trial of the Templars, also known as the "*Chinon Parchment*," after realizing that it had been wrongly catalogued. The parchment showed that Pope Clement V (1305-1314) the pope that oversaw the dissolution of the Templars, had accepted the Templars were guilty of "grave sins," (under severe pressure from the King of France, Philip the Fair) such as corruption and sexual immorality, but not of heresy. This last point is important. Even though the Templar saw Jesus as a man, due to the image on the Shroud, yet still divine. This was and is in contrast to the current view of Jesus as a divine being and son of the God himself.

Dr. Frale said that their initiation ceremony involved spitting on the Cross, but this was to brace them for having to do so if captured by Muslim forces during the Crusades. In 2011 Dr. Frale published for the first time the prayer the Knights Templar composed when "unjustly imprisoned," in which they appealed to the Virgin Mary to persuade "our enemies" to abandon calumnies and lies and revert to truth and charity.

During the sacking of Constantinople, theory has it, that certain high level Knights Templars took

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN

Shroud and it is next seen at Lirey in France in 1353, when it was displayed in a local church by descendants of Geoffroy de Charney, a Templar Knight burned at the stake with Jacques de Molay.



Additional confirmation of the shroud's authenticity is the recent research on the Sudarium of Oviedo, an ancient bloodstained linen cloth the size of a small towel which is claimed to have covered the head of Jesus after his crucifixion (see John 20:5-7). Sudarium is Latin for "face cloth." The cloth has been known historically as the Sudarium Domini and has always been associated with Jesus.



It has been kept as a holy relic in the cathedral at Oviedo, in northern Spain, since the 8th century and dated back to the 7th century by historical documents. It seems highly probable, from other historical records, that it goes back to first century Jerusalem. Pollen on it comes from Palestine, Egypt and Spain, confirming the oral tradition that the sudarium was taken from Jerusalem through North Africa to Spain.

ORDER OF THE TEMPLE OF CHRIST

In 2009 a group called The Association of the Sovereign Order of the Temple of Christ, whose members claim to be descended from the legendary crusaders, filed a lawsuit against Benedict XVI calling for him to recognise the seizure of assets worth 100 billion euros (£79 billion).

They claim that when the order was dissolved by his predecessor Pope Clement V in 1307, more than 9,000 properties as well as countless pastures, mills and other commercial ventures belonging to the knights were appropriated by the church.



But their motive is not to reclaim damages only to restore the "good name" of the Knights Templar.

"We are not trying to cause the economic collapse of the Roman Catholic

Church, but to illustrate to the court the magnitude of the plot against our Order," said a statement issued by the self-proclaimed modern day knights.

The Templars was a powerful secretive group of warrior monks founded by French knight Hugues de Payens after the First Crusade of 1099 to protect pilgrims en route to Jerusalem. They amassed enormous wealth and helped to finance wars waged by European monarchs, but spectacularly fell from grace after the Muslims reconquered the Holy Land in 1244 and rumours surfaced of their heretic practices.

The Knights were accused of denying Jesus, worshipping icons of the devil in secret initiation ceremonies, and practising sodomy. Many Templars confessed to their crimes under torture and some, including the Grand Master Jacques de Molay, were burned at the stake.

The legal move by the Spanish group comes follows the unprecedented step by the Vatican towards the rehabilitation of the group when in

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN

October 2011 it released copies of parchments recording the trials of the Knights between 1307 and 1312.



The legal move by the Spanish group comes follows the unprecedented step by the Vatican towards the rehabilitation of the group when in October 2011 it released copies of parchments recording the trials of the Knights between 1307 and 1312.

The papers lay hidden for more than three centuries having been "misfiled" within papal archives until they were discovered by an academic in 2001.

The Chinon parchment revealed that, contrary to historic belief, Clement V had declared the Templars were not heretics but disbanded the order anyway to maintain peace with their accuser, King Philip IV of France. Over the centuries, various groups have claimed to be descended from the Templars and legend abounds over hidden treasures, secret rituals, and their rumoured guardianship of the Holy Grail.

Most recently the knights have fascinated the modern generation after being featured in the film Indiana Jones and the Last Crusade and Dan Brown's novel The Da Vinci Code.

EVIDENCE FOR THE RESURRECTION

Gary Habermas who during the early 1980s was an associate professor of apologetics and philosophy of religion at William Tyndale College in Farmington Hills, Michigan, states the following in a thesis called "*The Shroud of Turin and its Significance for Bible Studies.*"

The evidence reveals that the shroud of Turin is probably the actual burial garment of Jesus. As such it provides much information concerning both the physical cause of Jesus' death and also some exciting new evidence for his resurrection. The former subject cannot be discussed in the scope of this essay. But suffice it to say that the shroud provides confirmation of the fact that Jesus probably died of complications due to suffocation caused by either pleural effusion or by the more normal effects of crucifixion. At any rate the man in the shroud is dead and in a state of rigor mortis, evident to pathologists both from the condition of the body and from the condition of the blood, such as that from the chest wound discussed earlier.

Turning to the evidence for the resurrection, we find that the shroud provides three new and very strong arguments for the historicity of this event. First, the cause of the image on the shroud has received much attention. Hundreds of burial shrouds are in existence, but no others to date are known to have an image, but only blood and decomposition stains. To the contrary, the shroud of Turin not only has a double body image (observe and reverse) but there is much evidence that indicates that the image was caused by a burst of light/heat. Although I am not at liberty to discuss the recent experiments on this subject, previously published results reveal the probability of this conclusion. To say the least, a burst of radiation from a dead body that appears to be that of Jesus is very intriguing evidence for the resurrection, especially in light of the historical evidence for this event.

Second, scientific investigation reveals that there is no decomposition on the shroud, meaning that, in a Middle Eastern environment, the body did not remain in the cloth for more than a very few days. That the body probably identified as that of Jesus did not decompose in this cloth adds to the intrigue.

THE RETURN OF THE SHROUD OF TURIN



However, some may object that there are several possible reasons why a body might have been unwrapped. This is why the third evidence is so strong, since the pathologists examining the shroud found that the man was not unwrapped. The cloth contacted the body and the blood was transmitted directly to it, becoming somewhat attached. Separation in such conditions would involve dislodging a number of dried blood clots and disrupting the dried borders of the stains. However, the blood clots on the shroud are not only intact, being visible in almost every wound, but the borders of the wounds are also uninterrupted. These three points are quite evidential even when taken by themselves.

But when combined, the evidence is much stronger. The man buried in the shroud did not remain in it for more than a few days, since no decomposition is present. Yet the body was not removed or unwrapped because, among other reasons, the blood clots and borders of the stains are intact. And as a grand climax, there is a probable burst of radiation from the dead body. What makes all of this data even more exciting is that it is empirical, scientific evidence that is repeatable.

Not only does the shroud provide some exciting new evidence for the resurrection of Jesus, but it complements the extremely strong historical evidence for this event as well. In fact the evidence from the shroud is strong enough that if Jesus was not buried in this garment, then we might have a problem, for it would seem that someone else would have appeared to have risen from the dead.

Even this very brief look at several aspects of the shroud of Turin reveals that it has much significance for Biblical studies. Scientific inquiry reveals that there is little chance that it is a fake. In particular, experiments show that there is no foreign substance

that could account for the image. Historical inquiry provides much good material for a very early date that is seldom mentioned. Studies of the pollen samples have refuted historical agnosticism, while scientific studies of the material and especially the coins over the eyes point to a probable first-century date.

On the other hand, the shroud is consistent with the Biblical data concerning Jesus' burial. What appears at first to conflict turns out, on further investigation, to be interwoven. At any rate, there appear to be no contradictions and even some Biblical and extra-Biblical evidence for the type of burial seen in the shroud. Further, a study of probabilities reveals that it is highly probable that the man buried in the shroud is Jesus. Both have many intricate and unusual points in common, with no discrepancies. In addition the shroud has been preserved throughout its history as the actual burial garment of Jesus, and legend links it with the apostles themselves.

Most interesting, at least for this writer, concerns the evidence for the resurrection of Jesus. The man of the shroud was not buried in the material for more than a few days, but neither was he unwrapped. Instead an image on the cloth is clearly visible, probably caused by a burst of radiation from a dead body. True, we do not have absolute proof for the identity of the man of the shroud. Neither do we need it to demonstrate the reality of the death and resurrection of Jesus (or for anything else in the Christian faith). But it appears to provide strong empirical corroboration for Jesus' resurrection, and when combined with the historical evidence for this event I would submit that we have a twofold apologetic from both science and history.

As such there is good warrant for further study of the shroud. It appears that it can provide continuing confirmation of the most treasured of our beliefs: the death and resurrection of Jesus Christ.