confirmed carbon date placing the shroud in the medieval time frame has nothing to do with determining the nature of the image on the cloth. It is true that if the shroud is dated to the 14th century then the most likely mode of rendering such images would be painting. But the nature of the image is still highly controversial, and further research is called for to settle the matter.

> Paul C. Maloney General Projects Director Association of Scientists and Scholars International for the Shroud of Turin, Ltd. Quakertown, Pa.

If, in fact, the shroud was forged by a 14thcentury artist, that in itself represents a mystery perhaps far deeper than if the shroud is authentic. For how could a man 631 years ago create a computer-perfect image with the primitive knowledge and technology available at that time? I refer to the observation that the dorsal/ventral symmetry of the image is within angstrom accuracy and the image density is perfectly proportional to the distance the shroud once laid from the body contained within it.

> Barry E. Taff Los Angeles, Calif.

The Shroud of Turin Research Team uncovered facts during their exhaustive investigation in the late 1970s and early '80s strongly suggesting that the image in the shroud was not the result of painted pigments, and that the image was bilaterally

symmetrical - i.e., three dimensional - and possibly the result of flash photolysis or a "light burn." Are we to ignore all the previous data collected and rely totally on the evidence of radiocarbon dating, which is known for its inaccuracy? One might also give thought to the possibility that whatever energetic process produced the flash photolytic "burn" in the cloth might have dramatically altered both the atomic and molecular structure of the linen, thus resulting in faulty or artifactual carbon-14 readings.

Lawrence Brooks Los Angeles, Calif.

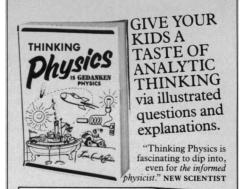
Concentration clarification

In "Aspirin fells flu viruses in vitro" (SN: 10/1/88, p.218), you state that "as the concentration increased, viral activity gradually decreased until, at 1.8 grams, aspirin completely prevented the synthesis..." My question is 1.8 grams/what? The amount specified is not a concentration but a quan-

> David A. Mathews Cullowhee. N.C.

In laboratory tests, aspirin completely prevented the synthesis of two key viral proteins when present in the viral growth medium at a 10-millimolar concentration — about eight times the concentration of aspirin one might expect to find in the blood of an adult who had taken two 500-milligram aspirins four times within 24

While this concentration is too high to be clinically safe, it remains to be seen, the researchers note, whether a lower dose might prove equally effective in vivo. – the editors





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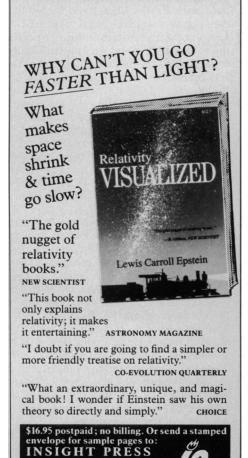
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