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NUCLEAR DETECTIVES HELP PROTECT ONCE STOLEN MASTERPIECE

VIDEO	AUDIO
	NARRATION Sixteenth Century masterpiece, the Saliera, is now in the hands of nuclear detectives and 21st century technology. (8")
CU "GODDESS EARTH" (PART OF GOLDEN SALIERA)	
VIENNA KUNSTHISTORISCHES MUSEUM UNDER RENOVATION / BOX UNEARTHING	The piece was stolen in 2003, when Vienna's Kunsthistorisches Museum was under renovation. Police tracked the thief for three years, before unearthing the $60 million dollar treasure, buried in an Austrian forest. (14")
EXTERIOR OF MUSEUM / CURATORS EXAMINING SALIERA	The detective work is taking on a scientific twist. The museum's curators are getting help from nuclear science and atomic analysts at the Seibersdorf Laboratories of the International Atomic Energy Agency, the IAEA. (15")
IAEA AND MUSEUM EXPERTS PREPARING XRF	The IAEA has loaned the museum a specialized, portable instrument known as X-ray fluorescence spectroscopy, or XRF, to closely examine the Saliera, and discover how best to restore it. (13")
	UHLIR: (English)

DR. KATHARINA UHLIR, CONSERVATION SCIENTIST, MUSEUM	*"There was some damage, yes, the restorers have documented everything. It was less than everyone expected, but there's still enough damage."* (10")
CU SCRATCH / DAMAGE	<u>NARRATION</u> Most obvious is a deep scratch on the goddess 'Earth', probably caused by the crowbar the thief used to break its showcase. The enamel that covers the Saliera is also flaking off. (12")
DR.UHLIR SHOOTS X-RAY BEAMS	Dr. Katharina Uhlir was trained to use the XRF machine at the IAEA. She shoots precise X-ray beams at the Renaissance sculpture. It allows her to identify a vast number of elements simultaneously, essentially providing a 'fingerprint' of the artwork. (19")
ANALYTICAL DATA ON COMPUTER SCREEN	Initial findings show the Saliera is made of pure gold. Cellini sculpted it to hold salt for royal feasts. (9")
DR. GREISSER ON-CAMERA, HEAD, CONSERVATION SCIENCE DEPT. / MUSEUM	<u>DR. GRIESSER</u>: (English) *"Because it's a very valuable piece we are not allowed to take any samples from the piece itself, so we have to do investigations by a non-destructive method, and XRF is the only non-destructive method you can use by bringing a portable instrument to a museum."* (16.5")
CU FINGER TURNING XRF MACHINE ON	<u>NARRATION</u> The technology has even been used to examine the tip of David's nose, analyzing the dust and dirt before Michelangelo's masterpiece could be

	safely cleaned. (10”)
MICHELANGELO’S ‘DAVID’ SCULPTURE (COPY) – ROME	Recent advances made at the Seibersdorf laboratories have significantly improved the technology’s potency and portability. The IAEA is sharing the benefits worldwide. (12”)
XRF MACHINE	
DARIUSZSZ WEGRZYMEK ON-CAMERA / IAEA LABORATORIES	WEGRZYNEK: (English) *“We provide the ‘know-how’, which is developed in our laboratory cost free, so it is very welcomed in all countries.”* (11”)
‘SALIERA’ ROTATING	NARRATION It’s hoped that the Saliera will be fully restored and back on display in 2008. (6”)
UN LOGO	This report was prepared by Kirstie Hansen for the United Nations.