

A NEWSLETTER ABOUT RESEARCH ON THE HOLY SHROUD OF TURIN
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 edited by REX MORGAN, Author of several books on the Shroud
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A SHROUD NEWS SCOOP!

THE FIRST PUBLISHED PHOTOGRAPH OF A NEWLY DISCOVERED SHROUD FRESCO IN TURIN WHICH SHOWS THE ARMS AT THE SIDE OF THE BODY. THE ARTIST PRESUMABLY PAINTED IT FROM (IMPERFECT) MEMORY AFTER SEEING THE SHROUD PROBABLY IN 1694. THIS FRESCO, HITHERTO FORGOTTEN, WAS REVEALED ONLY LAST MONTH DURING EXTENSIVE RENOVATION WORK IN THE CHURCH OF THE CONFRATERNITY OF THE HOLY SHROUD ADJOINING THE CENTRO INTERNATIONALE. REX MORGAN PHOTOGRAPHED THE PAINTING DURING A PRIVATE TOUR OF THE CHURCH WITH Cay. GINO MORETTO, SECRETARY OF THE CENTRO. FULL STORY IN THIS ISSUE

#### **EDITORIAL**

I have written before today about the need, as one's age inexorably advances, for one to have a successor in one's work, not only in Shroud studies but in everything else close to one's heart and to which one might have devoted years of one's life. Accordingly one of my sons has become more and more involved with my Shroud work and recently accompanied me to Rome on an important research expedition which I shall report in the next issue of Shroud News. It was, of course, an imperative part of this experience, to travel to Turin and I describe briefly in this issue how we were privileged to be the first foreigners to see and photograph the newly re-discovered fresco of the Shroud in the Confraternity of the Holy Shroud Church. I have also reprinted, despite its length, a remarkable article by Brother Bruno Bonnet-Eymard. This Shroud researcher is well known for his fearless criticism of the C14 testing in 1988 and has on a number of occasions accused participants of fraud. The recent article from his substantial publication *La Contre-Reforme Catholique au XX Siecle* is no exception and is very well researched, very well written and extremely fascinating. Readers will make their own decisions about their views of it.

I was very pleased to receive in my mountain of Shroud mail a copy of The *Riddle of the Shroud of Christ* by Fares H Melki of Lebanon. This book, the first in Arabic, contains 60 pages and is an objective basic account of the Shroud and current research. Melki is writing a larger book to include photographs. It is good to know that he is promoting knowledge of the Shroud in the Arabic world.

I was also glad to receive, as a pleasant surprise, a publication from Dorothy Crispino, who for many years produced the now discontinued quality journal *Shroud Spectrum International*. She describes this compilation *Spicilegium* as a Scrapbook. It contains, in its 106 pages, a whole host of snippets, articles and commentaries no doubt left over in the files since *Spectrum*. Almost all the work appears to be Dorothy's judging from the dignified style with its wry wit, the content largely in her field of historical expertise and, not least, the formidable vocabulary. Perhaps the most pleasing words in it are a reference to *Spicilegium No II* and the use of the present indicative passive "is published" on the verso page, both suggesting that we shall have the benefit of continuity of her activity m Nashville, Indiana.

**REX MORGAN** 

#### TURIN AGAIN

by Rex Morgan

Since my first visit to Turin in August 1978, an occasion which initiated my untiring and perpetual interest in the Holy Shroud, I have been there several times. Last month, prior to a week of research work in Rome which I shall describe in the next issue, I was in Turin again to refresh myself of the memories of the Shroud, to see the new location of the casket in the cathedral proper and to show all of it to my son, Christopher, who accompanied me.

Our first port of call was the Cathedral of St John which, I was interested to discover, is almost entirely covered with scaffolding for its massive facelift now, as it turns out, in readiness for the Shroud Exhibitions of 1998 and 2000. We were aware of the need to repair the Chapel of the Holy Shroud, now closed off from the famous steep staircase which leads to that magnificent sanctuary of Guarini, but the extent of other work was a surprise. We were able to see and photograph the silver casket now suspended near the high altar not far from where the humidity control equipment was located in 1978. The fact that the Shroud is now so housed allows one to stand far closer to it that ever before. We were able to chat to one of the guides in the cathedral and to see again the fullsize reproduction of the Shroud on display nearby.

I also made another foray into the little shop which sells a treasure of items if one has the patience to sift through all of it. It is a shop which has escaped the modern efficiency of promotion and hard sell and there were some quite rare items tucked away amongst the tourist postcards and repetitive religious booklets. I much enjoyed seeing again the fabulous baroque organ and the windows of the Chapel leading to the Royal Savoy Palace of old as well as the balcony from which in regal days the Savoys looked down upon their less fortunate brethren worshipping in the body of the cathedral.

A highlight of the visit was the mandatory call on the Centro Internazionale di Sindonologia, that remarkable archive and display of Shroud related items and papers. Its current Secretary, Cavaliere Gino Moretto, received us with great warmth and courtesy and we joined a party of schoolchildren to whom he was giving a lecture and description of some of the memorabilia in that place. It seemed to me that since I was last there the professionals had exerted some influence on the displays inevitably resulting in reducing the quantum of material on show and tending to make it more didactic than, in

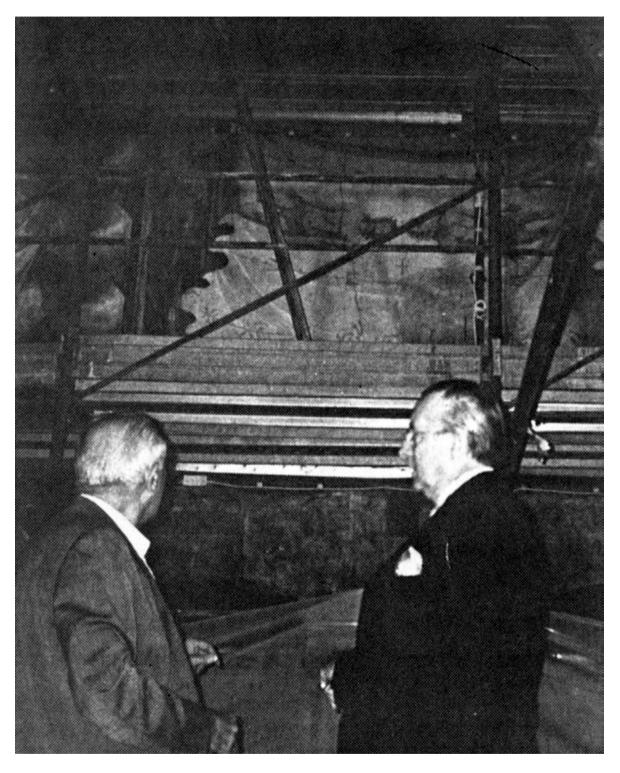
#### TURIN AGAIN (contd)

my view, museums ought to be. The elderly knight told us, through an interpreter, that the adjoining church, which also houses many Shroud related items, was being totally refurbished with the funds of commercial sponsors, for the Shroud years of 1998 and 2000. It is intended to move the entire museum to the crypt of the church now being rebuilt for the purpose.

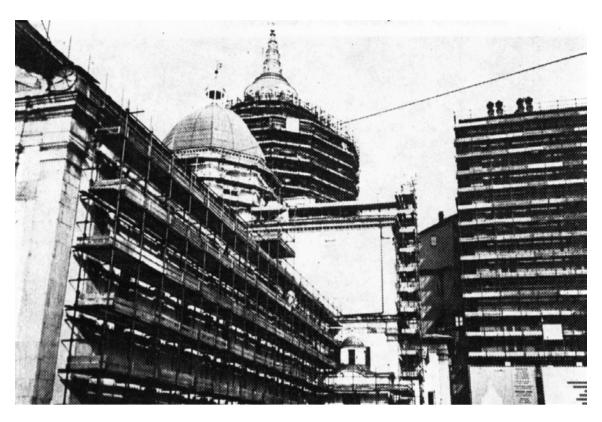
As we retraced steps on previous occasions trodden in the company of the late Don Piero Coero Borga I was surprised at the extent of the work in the church. Entirely filled with scaffolding, enormous restoration work of the paintings was being carried out as well as structural repairs. The most exciting thing of all was when Sir Gino invited us to see, as the first foreigners so to do, a mural which had been discovered only days before. The huge painting behind the altar, familiar to Shroud visitors, which was executed by Milo in about 1730 had been removed for restoration and was lying on its side in the church. There, behind scaffolding, was a large fresco of cherubim holding the Shroud. It had been painted apparently from memory as the painter has placed the figure's arms by the side of the body. Since the fresco was painted in the early 1700s we speculated that the artist must have seen the Shroud in 1694 when it was moved into the Royal Chapel and the Poor Clare patches were refurbished. He had not correctly recalled the details. We are uncertain of the plans of the authorities relating to this fresco. Will they replace the Milo painting over it? Surely not.

During the visit to Turin we had a most cordial and interesting luncheon with Professor Luigi Gonella and his family during which we chatted about a wide variety of Shroud matters, recalling our many meetings in the past and his visits to Hong Kong and Australia. He has been very much ousted to the periphery of Shroud matters in the light of recent developments.

I might, perhaps, incidentally mention that Christopher and I repaired to that most excellent restaurant the Due Lampioni for an exquisite dinner to celebrate my birthday. Along with other Piedmontese delights I had, perhaps, the finest piece of beef I can remember. Any Shroudies who, like me, are also gourmets should note the name of that splendid eating house for their 1998 visit.



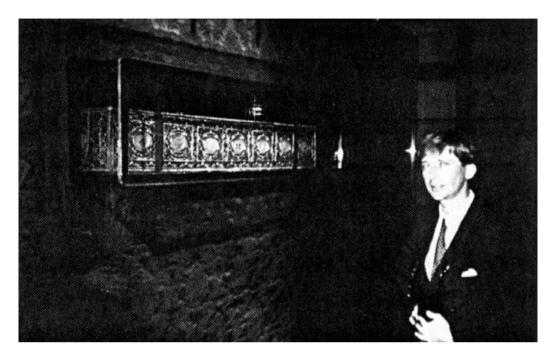
Turin, May 1996: Just days after its discovery Cavaliere Gino Moretto and Rex Morgan discuss the wall fresco in the Church of the Confraternity of the Holy Shroud



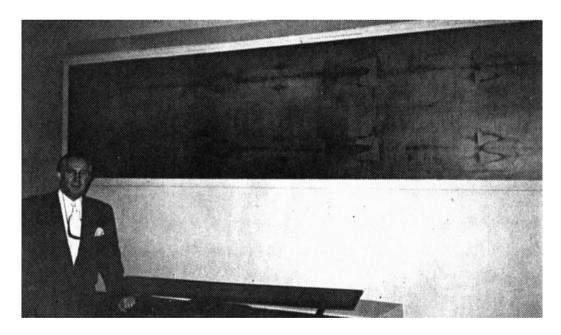
Turin, May 1996: The dome of St John's Cathedral, the Cupola of the Royal Chapel which normally houses the Holy Shroud and the body of the Cathedral covered in scaffolding for the restoration work under way



Turin, May 1996: Rex Morgan stands in the cathedral square at about the spot where he interviewed Mons Giulio Ricci and other Shroud researchers in 1978 on the day of the media showing of the Shroud



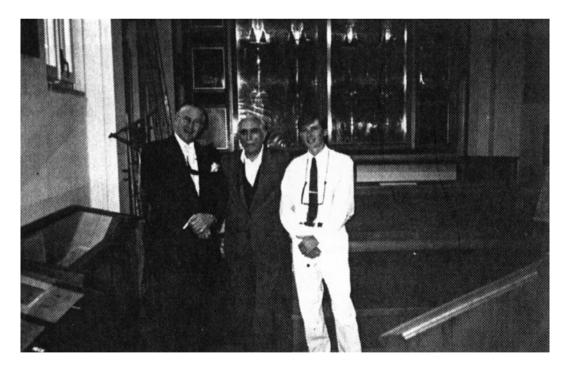
Turin, May 1996: Christopher Morgan stands by the silver casket containing the Holy Shroud



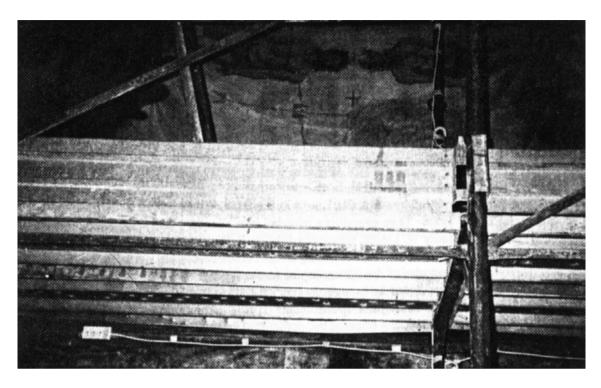
Turin, May 1996: Rex Morgan on familiar ground in Turin cathedral



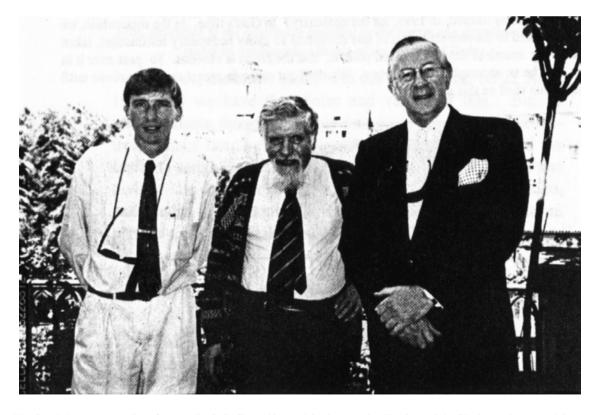
Turin, May 1996: Cavaliere Gino Moretto shows Rex Morgan the huge gilt frame in which the Shroud was displayed in 1978



Turin, May 1996: Cavaliere Gino Moretto with Rex and Christopher Morgan in the Museum of the Holy Shroud



Turin, May 1996: Massive scaffolding near the altar and Shroud fresco



Turin, May 1996: Professor Luigi Gonella at his home in Turin with Christopher and Rex Morgan

by Bro Bruno Bonnet - Eymard

# Reprinted from La Contre - Reforme Catholique Au XX Siecle No 283 Feb-Mar 1996

For eight years we have accused Dr Tite of having committed a crime without precedent, other than the putting to death of Our Lord Jesus Christ Himself, in fraudulently dating from the XIV<sup>th</sup> century the authentic Cloth in which Our Lord was buried. Only the Italian press echoed this accusation, at Easter 1989. Then everything relapsed into silence. Yet, much later, we learned of the death of Timothy W. Linick, which occurred on 4 June 1989 in the wake of this campaign. This young 42 year old research scientist, from Tucson laboratory (Arizona), was one of the "twenty one" signatories of the *Nature* report on the dating of the Holy Shroud. He was known for the scrupulous rigour he brought to bear on the mathematical analysis of the results obtained from the mass accelerator spectrometer (AMS). Rumours circulated in the United States insinuating that the young scientist had committed suicide. Such an insinuation is gravely damaging to his memory, and one cannot but wonder whether such rumours are not meant to veil some shady crime since everything in this affair is lies and obscurity.

An inquiry is needed into the circumstances of this death, which has plunged the entire scientific community into grief. There is no doubt that such an inquiry will in its turn shed a decisive light on a fraud, which ,when admitted, will mark in a striking way the definitive triumph of the Holy Shroud. In 1998, for the centenary? In God's time. In the meanwhile, we have contributed to the reconstitution of this deception so many accusatory testimonies, taken from the very mouth of those associated with it, that the crime is obvious. To pass over it in silence is to be an accomplice of the crime. We shall not cease to repeat our accusations until light has been shed on this matter<sup>1</sup>.



Timothy W. Linick
(29 October 1946 - 4 June 1989)
from the laboratory of Tucson,
Arizona (USA). Died in unclear
circumstances, shortly after the
publication of the results of the
dating of the Holy Shroud.

# THE ARITHMETICAL PROOF OF A SUBSTITUTION

Our inquiry first of all revealed the existence and parallel itinerary of two samples: the true Holy Shroud and what we shall call the substitute.

*The substitute* was a strip of cloth measuring 70 x 10 mm. Although it was never seen and left no trace, its existence is indeed certified by the twenty one co-authors, including Timothy Linick, of the final report published by *Nature* on 16 February 1989. This strip was divided into three samples, «each one weighing 50 mg», which the three laboratories of Tucson (Arizona), Zurich and Oxford say they received and dated from the XIV<sup>th</sup> century.

70 x 10 mm

Shape and size of the sample shared among the three laboratories on 21 April 1988, according to the description provided by the twenty one signatories of the report on «radiocarbon dating of the Shroud of Turin».

The true, authentic cloth, was cut out at Turin on 21 April 1988, and we have the photos and videos of this. But its measurements, though strikingly true, were only revealed seventeen months later by the Italian Franco Testore, who held the scales to weigh it: this strip of cloth measuring 81 x 16 mm was divided into three (or four) pieces, placed in sealed receptacles, and handed to representatives of the laboratories who had taken part in the sample taking, by Cardinal Ballestrero in person.

81 x 16 mm

Real shape and size of the sample removed from the Holy Shroud on 21 April 1988, according to Franco Testore's report.

A simple comparison of the two figures highlights the contradiction, aggravated by the fact that, based on the specific weight of the cloth (23 mg/cm<sup>2</sup>), the weights attested by the *Nature* report

are only compatible with the 70 x 10 mm dimensions and belong to a strip wholly used for the manufacture of the three samples destined for the three laboratories.

We then pestered the "twenty one" with our questions: «Either your report is erroneous: sample  $n^o$  1, which you dated, did not come from a strip measuring 70 x 10 mm, and you must point out the error. Or your report is exact, in which case the strip measuring 70 x 10 mm, analysed by you, did not come from the Holy Shroud. You have most certainly been victims of a substitution of the samples, and your report improperly concludes that "the linen of the Shroud of Turin is mediaeval". Gauge the enormity of the fraud!  $^2$ »

We received no reply. But we learned much later that representatives of the three laboratories of Zurich, Arizona and Oxford had met in Paris on 23 April 1990 to decide on the line to be taken.

It was Wolfli, the director of the Zurich laboratory, who admitted this to us the following November, eye to eye: «It is absolutely clear: the dimensions were different. On this point I entirely agree; it is an error. I naturally discussed this with Tite. I checked with Arizona and Oxford, and they recognised it. I met them last spring in Paris.»

To the question: «How could you have committed such an error?» Wolfli could only give an embarrassed reply: «At the time of publication, we were under pressure. We did not take time to check.»

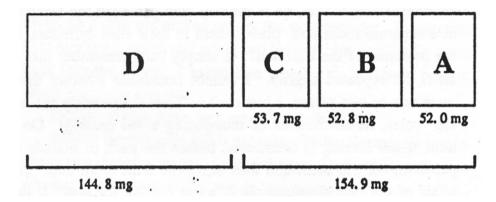
Without giving them time to consult among themselves, we then pursued them in their refuges. Donahue received us in his office of the University of Arizona, at Tucson, in the deep south of the United States, on the Mexican frontier. Brandishing an offprint of the *Nature* report, he persisted: «What's wrong with 1 x 7? As far as I am concerned, the piece we received can easily have come from 1 x 7!» And in a persuasive tone: «Go by that! That is sure; it's the official publication!» Besides, in his opinion, one could have confidence in Tite: certainly, he measured with precision.

Fifteen days later, we had an audience with Tite who haughtily replied: «No, I didn't measure anything. I observed the samples being taken. But I did not, in fact, take any measurements. This 1 x 7 is... a sort of approximate estimate.»

Thus, under attack from us, the conspirators no longer knew what was Dr Tite's official truth and what was the hidden truth, and so they shamelessly passed from one to the other, tangling themselves in enormous contradictions and inconsistencies. Through all these coded messages, we might finally have lost track of the true and the false sample and perhaps abandoned the "pursuit of the forgers", had it not been for the two piece sample.

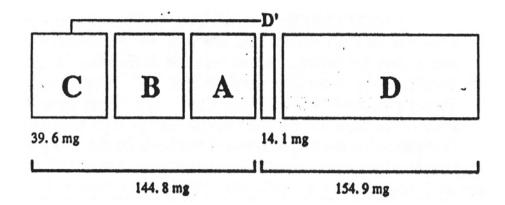
#### THE SEARCH FOR THE EVIDENCE EXHIBIT

On the 7<sup>th</sup> April 1989, in the salle Challlot-Galliéra, the Italian Franco Testore, stammered out, though with exactitude, the weights of the samples taken from the Holy Shroud at every stage when they were being taken and shared among the laboratories on 21 April 1988. The three samples were taken from a strip of 81 x 16 mm divided into two pieces weighing 144. 8 mg and 154.9 mg respectively. The first piece was kept for "reserve"; the second was divided into three equal parts.



Cut, weight and size (to scale) of the samples taken from the Holy Shroud, according to Testore's report at Paris, 7 September 1989.

Surprise! 52.0 + 52.8 + 53.7 make 158.5 mg, which cannot come from a piece weighing 154. 9 mg! That is arithmetic! When questioned, Testore changed his mind: it is no longer the piece weighing 154.9 mg that was cut in three, but the other piece weighing 144. 8 mg. A fragment cut from the "reserve", a good quarter of a sample, weighing 14.1 mg, was added to the smallest of the three samples.



Cut, weight and size (to scale) of the samples taken from the Holy Shroud, according to the report written by the same Testore, modified, on 26 October 1989.

To learn what had become of the true sample of the Holy Shroud, we had to set off in search of this two piece sample. Such was the main object of our inquiry at the three laboratories.

Incredible to relate: Tite has no memory of this detail. «I can't remember.» Yet, he is the, one who parcelled the samples in a separate room and placed them in their steel cylinders, in the presence of the Cardinal! «I simply can't remember that at all ..., he repeated angrily. I cannot remember whether there were one or two pieces, I just can't.» Then shamelessly reversing roles, he accused us of introducing a red herring! On a hunt, a red herring is brandished before the pack of hounds to put them off the scent and thus bring the hunt to an end: our affair of the two piece sample is a red herring for him. It has to be admitted that the image is well found, but it applies to Tite himself when flushed out and seeking to make us let go!

Wolfli affirmed that he had seen with his own eyes a sample in two pieces at Turin when the samples were taken. But he did not receive it, nor did Oxford. Wolfli telephoned about this to Hedges of the Oxford laboratory, who accompanied his boss, Professor Hall, to Turin on 21 April, before proceeding with the analyses in July. But Hedges could not answer with any certitude, for he had not been present when the tubes containing the samples were opened. I emphasise this fact, to which we have not yet attached the full importance it deserves, as we shall see.

Wolfli therefore, put the question to Jull of the Arizona laboratory, when they met in Paris in April 1990: «But Jim, since neither Oxford nor I received a sample in two pieces, it must be you?» «Well... yes!» the American replied.

But a few months later, when we put the same question to Douglas Donahue in his office at Tucson on 26 October 1990, he replied in hesitant French: «All right, I don't know. I think we received... I think - but I'm not sure! - that we received two pieces, two fragments. But I have no record of that; it's only my memory.» And yet it is he who cut the sample into four pieces, before passing them to Toolin, the team chemist, for cleaning! And he went to the drawing board to make several desperate and unsuccessful attempts to reconstruct how he might have cut the sections, given the preexistence of a small strip.

Toolin then burst into the office. He listened to the discussion for a moment and then whispered: «As far as I am concerned, it was in one single piece.» But he said it hurriedly whilst slipping away, so it was not picked up by the tape recorder. I wanted to hear him say it again, so I asked Jull to fetch him, and Toolin came back into the office. I asked him whether he had been present when the piece was cut:

Toolin: «I was there, yes, when we opened it.»

Brother Bruno: «Dr Jull is not sure whether the sample was in one or two pieces when you opened the metal tube. Did you notice whether one of the samples was in two pieces?»

Toolin: «I don't remember that. No. no.»

During this time, Donahue was busy on the telephone. At that precise moment, he had just put the phone down and intervened angrily: «We do not have samples recorded!»

Dumbfounded, we dropped the tape recorder and everything ended in an indistinguishable din.

The truth is that Toolin, like Hedges at Oxford, had not been present when the metal tubes were opened, at least not at the *clandestine* opening on Sunday 24 April, the eve of the official opening. We only learned this "detail" after our return home. As we had not been able to meet Damon, the laboratory director, away on

a journey at the time of our visit - as though by chance! - we telephoned him to enquire about the appearance of the Shroud sample on the day when the cylinders were opened:

«Yes, replied Damon. It was Doug Donahue and me. *The others were not present.*» He explained: «We began by examining all the samples through the microscope and we photographed them.» He stated that he immediately recognised the characteristic weave of the Holy Shroud on extracting the sample contained in tube "A1". Was it in one or two pieces? He no longer knew, but he added: «We kept a piece in case there were any controversy, to show it to the Church authorities.»

To the question: «Was Toolin present at the opening?», Damon replied categorically: «No, Toolin was not there. He did not come until the next day. The metal tubes were opened on a Sunday, and Toolin did not come until the Monday, a working day.» Thus, Damon affirmed that there were only two of them on the Sunday.

His testimony does not, therefore, exclude that of the four concerning the opening of the cylinders on Monday! indicating that the Cardinal's seals were intact when the samples were received: this false testimony is signed Damon, Donahue, Jull and Toolin, in the laboratory journal, dated Monday, 25 April 1988.

Finally, on the 3<sup>rd</sup> January 1991, a photo (*reproduced above*) arrived for us from Tucson, by *Federal Express*, accompanied by an undated note from Donahue: «You will find enclosed an enlarged photograph of our Shroud sample (Al), taken when the sample was removed from its steel tube.»

When we showed this photo to Gabriel Vial, the technical general secretary of the International Centre for the study of ancient textiles (CIETA), he exclaimed: «This is a souvenir photo; it is not scientific!» At least the document allowed us to state that the Holy Shroud really did reach the Tucson laboratory in the form of this two piece sample, and that Tucson dated it.

#### THE RESULTS SPEAK FOR THEMSELVES

The report by the "twenty one", which came out in February 1989, presents the various stages of the procedure followed for this dating with such order and rigour that the idea of any malpractice is immediately discouraged. But science is a beautiful, crystal clear and exact matrix of all truth. It denounces dishonesty, provided one is able to read! «Pay attention to figures! our Father immediately warned us. Without doubt everything turns on the weighting of an average and the estimation of its incertitude.»

In fact, he stopped short on the very first day before diagram one of this report, (*reproduced opposite*) observing two amazing conjunctions crying out the truth: Oxford's" little plane" (error bar) of the first group no 1, which is so curiously apart, is found to be exactly vertical with another Oxford "plane", that of group no 4, plotted over the same date range. Whilst, the two other little "planes" of group 4, Zurich and Arizona, are here, as usual, grouped with Oxford. I have marked with parallel red lines this first manifestation of the truth. For group 1 is the sample substituted for the Holy Shroud: the 1 x 7 cm. strip. That alone shows for certain a rift among the three laboratories. As though by chance! The discrepancy conflicts with the magnificent harmony of the other three results provided by the other three samples!

The gap between Arizona and Oxford is too great for the statistician not to be worried. He deals with it in accordance with his mathematical formalism by applying Pearson's test, called the  $\chi^2$ . Wonderful mathematics! The test is negative: below 5%, it indicates an irregularity, either in the cleaning procedure for the samples or in the homogeneity of the samples themselves! The cleaning? Above reproach in all three laboratories. The sampling? For us, it is all too obvious that the source of the irregularity is there: Arizona and Oxford did not work on samples from one and the same cloth. Oxford, therefore, cheated. It is ma-the-ma-ti-cal... Why? Because the results communicated by Arizona in June ended in defining two calendar intervals, one of which at least, 1359-

1378 (with 68% confidence), would reveal the major fraud of a cloth which cannot be the Holy Shroud exposed for veneration at Lirey from 1350.

Having once substituted a mediaeval cloth for the authentic cloth of the Holy Shroud, Dr Tite renewed his sleight of hand by substituting an older piece of cloth for Oxford's sample piece. The material proof of this second substitution is there for all to read in the (confidential) pages of the Oxford laboratory: one of the six graphite targets prepared by Professor Hall from

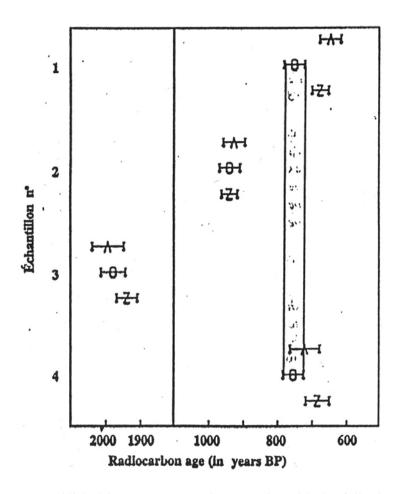


Figure 1 of the report published by Nature, 16 February 1989, with the following caption: «Mean radiocarbon dates, with  $\pm 1$   $\sigma$  errors, of the Shroud of Turin and control samples, as supplied by the three laboratories (A, Arizona; O, Oxford; ZZurich) The shroud is sample 1, and the three controls are samples 2-4. Note the break in age scale. Ages are given in yr BP (years before 1950). The age of the shroud is obtained as AD 1260-1390, with at least 95% confidence.»

threads belonging to the cope of Saint Louis d'Anjou, coded 1166-1 13 July 1988, is missing from the table of measurements made on 20 and 21 July. For what and for whom did it serve? "...Elementary, my dear Watson!"

Yet what became of the Holy Shroud, clumsily cut by Riggi and weighed by Testore on 21 April 1988? That is also laid bare on this same figure 1 of Tite's, and again highlighted by him in the caption: «Note the break in age scale». The said «break» is marked by a vertical line, which isolates sample no. 3 still more: samples 1, 2 and 4 are mediaeval; sample 3 is ... contemporaneous with Christ, whose Name and dates are prudently not referred to on this table... at the vertical of sample 3, Oxford is there again bang on target:

	Mean date	
Sample	(years BP)	Calendar dates
3	$1964 \pm 20$	68% 11-64 AD
		95% 9BC -78AD

With perfect precision, Oxford, in fact "scores" exactly the age of the Shroud of Jesus, according to the Gospels, bought new in Jerusalem on 3 April 33. Such a date would speak for itself, it would cry out the truth; and It would undoubtedly denounce the lying label attached to it in the *Nature* report: «Linen from the collection of the Department of Egyptian Antiquities at the British Museum, associated with an early second century AD mummy of Cleopatra from Thebes (EA6707).» This is not the great 1st century BC Cleopatra, but a little girl, who died aged 11, under Adrian (117-138 AD). Are we supposed to believe that her "associated" linen had been waiting for her a hundred years! It is possible, but rather disquieting here...

Denis Dutton of the Canterbury [New Zealand] Fine Arts, a determined opponent of the authenticity of the Holy Shroud, was disturbed, in May 1987: «There must be no hint that, for example, fibres of mummy linen might have been supplied to the laboratories rather than actual shroud samples.» Tite presumably answered that he knew how to see to that!

#### THE FRAUD RECONSTITUTED AND PROVED

A. The premeditation of a perfect crime: It did not even occur to Damon that the opposite could be suspected: the premeditation of a perfect crime consisted in inverting the samples and thus burying the Holy Shroud beneath the label of a "linen associated" with a "mummy of Cleopatra", dated from the 1st century. Yet that indeed was Dr Tite's plan: 12th century HOLY PSELIDO

al In Turin, when the samples were taken, Dr Tite would introduce

into tube 1: the sample of the Holy Shroud,

into tube 2: a mediaeval cloth (11th - 12th century)

into tube 3: under the false label "linen associated with the mummy of Cleopatra", a (14th century) sample of cloth, "double" of the Holy Shroud.

b/ In each laboratory, an accomplice would invert

the samples of tubes 1 and 3, to obtain the following arrangement:

tube 1, labelled "Shroud" contains the Holy Shroud's double, the pseudo mummy. tube 2, no change.

tube 3, labelled "mummy", contains the Holy Shroud.

c/ Results to be obtained:

Sample 1: 14th century... is the double declared to be the Holy Shroud!

Sample 2: 11th - 12th century... is the mediaeval cloth.

Sample 3: 1st century... is the Holy Shroud, declared to be the mummy!

B. The realisation, modified three times, made the crime patent:

a/ At Turin, 21 April 1988, Dr Tite failing to receive in time the sample of the cope of Saint Louis d'Anjou, introduced

into tube 1: the Holy Shroud;

into tube 2: the 12th century cloth;

into tube 3: another "double" of the Shroud: 14th - 15th century material chosen in haste from a collection.

into an envelope 4: frayed threads from the cope of Saint Louis d'Anjou (13th century)

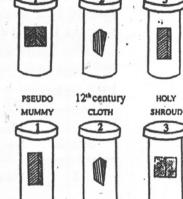
b/ In the laboratories, the second substitution proceeded according to plan. But sample 1, the Shroud's "double" gave too late a dating, which necessitated substituting sample 4, in the state of graphite target, for sample 1, perhaps in part at Zurich, totally at Oxford.

c/ Vulnerable results: technically perfect, statistically unacceptable: Sample 1: statistical analysis accuses the sampling of being heterogeneous. Analysis of laboratory procedures proves a substitution meant to bring the 144 - 154 century substitute down to before 1350. Sample 2: as planned.

Sample 3; the substitute is not very consistent with the dates for the mummy of Cleopatra known to history (2rd century) nor with the dates obtained in 1978 by means of the classical carbon 14 dating

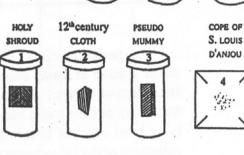
method. It is, moreover, an uncontrolled dating: 110 B.C. - 75 A.D. On the other hand, it falls exactly within the years expected for the Holy Shroud: 11 - 64 A.D., or 37 ± 27, completing the proof that the Holy Shroud was buried beneath the label of a forgotten mummy.

Sample 4: admirably dated by top performance machines.



CLOTH

MUMMY



SHROUD





#### THE ABSOLUTE PROOF

Jacques Evin, the French specialist in low radioactivity from the laboratory of Villeurbanne, recognised that they had to "cheat" ("truander", to use his own expression) to obtain the arithmetical mean published as the final result: 1260 - 1390! the exclamation mark on the blackboard expressing, beneath their British stiffness, Tite and Hall's total jubilation on the day of their press conference at the British Museum. «They should not have made the average», the French professor conceded. And yet they did it all the same. Why? The last stage of our inquiry led us to question the statisticians of the British Museum. Those who are not specialists will forgive us, but it is necessary to come back to this point, for this point alone is the certain proof of fraud in the eyes of every scientist of good faith.

The question was first put to Tite on 16 November 1990, in the course of a stormy conversation already quoted:

«Were you informed of the value of  $\chi^2$ ?»

«Yes, I heard about that. I can see with the naked eye that the spread on the Shroud samples is larger than the spread on the other samples. But the statisticians told me that the deviation was not significant for this period. But I am not a statistician.»

We then asked Tite whether he had undertaken as investigation to try and understand why there was such a scatter only for sample no 1 and not for the control samples. «No, he answered. There was no way of checking. It would have meant taking another sample and re-doing the measurements. But we wanted to do the dating with the material we had available. We could not go back. We wanted a result within the given time and with the material available... and in my opinion it is a good result. There is certainly a' wider spread, but from a statistical point of view it is not too great a spread.» This time Dr Tite pronounces on statistics, having just declared that he has no competence in that field. Inconsequential? No, because it is he who decides in the last resort. He has overall responsibility for the dating down to its conclusion.

«Did you yourself read, we then asked him, the Ward and Wilson method quoted as a reference in your own report? They say

that if there is a significant difference between two measurements, they should not be combined.» Tite interrupted angrily, «No, I didn't read it. I am not a statistician. In my opinion, there were no other measurements we could take under the circumstances we were in.»

WE: - But Arizona and Zurich still have a reserve piece available.

TITE: - I think... I don't know.

WE: - But... they told us so.

TITE: - All right! Fine! OK!

WE: - Arizona sent you a letter stating that they still had material left for further measurements.

TITE: - I don't remember that.

WE: - You were informed of that in time.

TITE: - OK. All right. I don't remember. '

So there you are! The letter from Donahue accompanying the dossier of the results sent to the British Museum in June 1988, in fact states: «We still have some cloth left and we would be prepared to undertake further measurements if questions are asked.» But that, never! Whereupon, Tite brought the conversation to an abrupt end.

In any case, there is no getting round the  $\chi^2$  alarm signal. And yet that is what Mrs Leese, the British Museum statistician, did. Can you imagine: Incriminate the lack of homogeneity, and thus inquire into their provenance, in other words, their authenticity... anything, but not that! Mrs. Leese will prefer, therefore, to blame "bad luck", bad luck, yes! It needs to be heard to be believed! But if you order the video proposed at the end of this article, you can hear her with your own ears.

The *Nature* report shows that she will get out of the difficulty by means of an expedient the professionals will appreciate. Instead of recognising that the results of the three laboratories were meaningless and trying to find out why, she hid behind a new statistical study evaluating the distribution characteristics of the mean with the aid of a Student t variable, with d degrees of liberty for the corresponding probability. It thus broadens the confidence interval to take in the abnormal scatter of the results obtained. It is too

facile! But it allowed the two irreconcilable probability margins to be combined (1262-1353, 1353-1384) into a single 130 year margin (1260-1390), including the date of 1350.

#### THE HOLY SHROUD ... OF CLEOPATRA!

In truth, in answer to the question: Is this cloth of the 1st or of the 13th - 14th century? everything had been said from the first measurements taken in Arizona on the morning of Friday, 6 May 1988: the cloth substituted for the Holy Shroud was not of the 1st century? They therefore had to believe in a mediaeval date, no matter what! Full stop; that's all. It would be better not to seek to bring to light a gap of a hundred years between the laboratories of Arizona and Oxford, so as to proclaim immediately to the whole world the happy conclusion of this ridiculous, clerical imposture: this linen cloth was a worthless mediaeval sheet, stained with human blood... "or pig's blood", in the malevolent language of the distinguished Professor Hall.

But the  $\chi^2$  test brought the whole thing down, by providing the mathematical proof of Oxford's fraud in analysing the cope of Saint Louis d'Anjou, under the name and label of sample n° 1. And the silence and solidarity of the entire British Museum team, united in closing their eyes to the result of the  $\chi^2$  and using another test, is but the latest in a whole series of frauds made necessary because the mediaeval cloth substituted for the Holy Shroud was not sufficiently adaptable.

Now for the supreme irony, after the manner well known concerning the Jesus of John's Gospel, Johannine or British humour, I don't know: just as the soldiers who had been placed by the high priests to guard the sepulchre of Jesus found themselves transformed into witnesses of His Resurrection, so the "twenty one" forgers ventured so far as to preserve intact the three little samples of the Holy Shroud in tubes no 3, «thinking thus of burying, our Father wrote, its Glory, the proof of its authenticity, its radiocarbon levels and its wonderfully explicit calendar date: 11 - 64 of the era of Jesus Christ, in the sarcophagus of an Egyptian mummy, for ever dead and desiccated in her useless winding cloths. He, on the other hand, is risen from hell and His only remains are this glorious Shroud, imprinted with His Blood, scorched with the flash of His Resurrection, radiocarbon dated to the years of His life and death on 3 April 33, under Pontius Pilate.»

After the murky sentence written on the blackboard of the British Museum: 1260 - 1390! It was though they had killed Him. And our Father concluded in our special no 271 (no 238 of the English edition):

«But now He is risen. Written in indelible characters on the great screen of human science and of Christian fervour, this date testifies to that. Exhumed from its hiding place, emerging from the sarcophagus of the little Cleopatra, read and co-signed by the three laboratories and the twenty one scientists who guaranteed it: 11 - 64 of the Christian era. The enemies are not going to disarm; they cannot now, after such a wrong which has fixed them in their crime. But at this news, the immense Church will recover the intuition of her heart, will recover her certitude and fervour, and will fall to her knees to adore the true and authentic Shroud of the Saviour of the world, Israel's Messiah and tomorrow's conqueror, King of kings and Lord of lords in the not so distant year 2000.»

#### AN ENORMOUS ATTEMPT TO WIN PEOPLE OVER

Daniel Raffard de Brienne, Enquête sur le Saint Suaire, published by Claire Vigne, January 1996, 151 pages. The presentation is attractive. The title is especially eye-catching: one expects a serious "inquiry" into the crime committed against the Holy Shroud. A kind, handwritten dedication made me think so for a brief moment: «To Brother Bruno, as a token of admiration for his work, the homage of the author of this book of popularisation.»

Alas! From page 14, I am no longer, the subject of admiration but of reprobation: «In order to maintain the grave-cloth - Shroud equivalence, in vain does one want to make it derive from the Aramaic word *soudara*, an ample linen garment.» Who is "one"? No reference to my communication to the Bologna Congress (1981), where I elaborated this point! The author, however, followed it in

his first work, *Le Secret du Saint Suaire* (Chiré, 1993), without quoting me there either, but showing that he had understood me perfectly. Quoting Saint John's Gospel, he wrote: «Besides, it is difficult to see a modest handkerchief "not placed with the linen cloths but rolled up in another place".» (p. 81) The author gives no justification for this about-turn, but, by intervening in an important question outside his competence<sup>2</sup>, he does considerable damage to the truth for the good public who love and are devoted to the Holy Shroud. There is the same presumptuousness two pages on over the testimony of the apocrypha<sup>3</sup>. That does not stop the continual plagiarism from page to page. I would not even condemn it were he not silently destructive of laboriously solid demonstrations based on very serious research meriting detailed examination. But he does not bother. On page 27, for example, he takes hold of my discovery of John VII's umbella, the subject of my communication to the Congress of Bologna (1989), without indicating the slightest reference!<sup>4</sup> Then, between this object and the "veil of Veronica", he invents connections which are the fruit of his imagination; without contributing the beginning of a proof. And with that, he knocks down all my work on an important subject, said to be the object of his "admiration".

Let us pass over the style: «Isaac Angel, re-established for a very short while on his ejector throne...» (p. 36), and move on to the essential. Page 93, concerning the *Nature* report: «This article is of no scientific authority and whatever results it relays cannot be retained.» Readers of our special number on this subject, or even those who have the foregoing pages, will appreciate the absurdity of such a statement. If the author knows our works, such a statement is not only mendacious but criminal. But he does know them, since he immediately plagiarizes them in his usual corrosive and perfidious manner: «For all its succinctness, this article nevertheless revealed a serious anomaly. It unwittingly revealed, in fact, that the famous span (*fourchettes*) of dates, 1260-1390, came from an arbitrary amalgam of two different spans.» "*l'amalgame de deux fourchettes*", what style! But here is the lie: «*Nobody* was concerned that between these two spans of 1262 to 1312 and from 1353 to 1384, there was a "hole" of more than forty years

which was boldly integrated with the dates shown.» Nobody; really? From the time of our "Appeal to the twenty one" published in January 1990, the Abbé de Nantes denounced «a major fault in the statistical analysis», summed up in this lapidary phrase: «If Oxford did not exist, it would have to be invented.» <sup>3</sup>

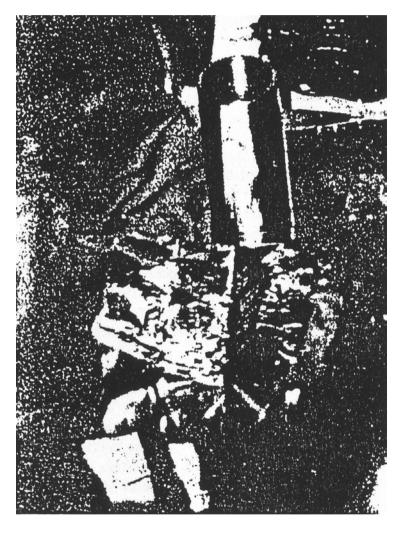
Daniel Raffard de Brienne is president of the international Centre of Studies on the Shroud of Turin (CIELT). From its very first meeting held in Paris on the 7 and 8 September 1989, this organism of obscure origin, made up of people who knew nothing about the Holy Shroud until the day before, seems to have no other aim than to silence our accusations of lying, trickery, fraud and substituting the samples. Not in openly refuting the accusations, which is quite impossible! but in passing them over in silence, which is more simple.

Jacques Pradel's television programme, shown on TF 1 on Monday 26 February, was a striking illustration of this attempt to win over even those devoted to the Holy Shroud to a general reconciliation: all are in agreement to cover up the crime by adding the Holy Shroud to the file of «The Odyssey of the Strange», without a fishwives' brawl (battaile de chiffoniers) said Jacques Pradel in a vaguely blasphemous allusion to the "chiffon" (rag) (?!) of which the Holy Relic is made. I shall not comment further on this programme: our Father and I have done it in a video ending with the proofs and testimonies contributed over twenty five years to our accusation, which has never been belied or refuted. There is the voice of Professor Wolfli admitting that there is a «mistake» in the Nature report, over the size of the sample, and the voice of Professor Donahue swearing the contrary! One hears the anger of Dr Tite and the gently persuasive voice of Mrs Leese attributing Oxford's falling behind to «bad luck». That is not made up!

I shall simply add, for the benefit of Arnaud-Aaron Upinsky, CIELT member, that to pass over our detective inquiry in silence by seriously stating that even the British Museum now recognises, thanks to the good offices of CIELT, that the Shroud of Turin is not a hoax - as he dared to say in this programme, constitutes active complicity with the crime. At that price, is he perhaps hoping to

win, as did Teddy Hall at Oxford, a million pounds sterling for his "foundation"..? But since he has announced an international symposium to be held at Nice in 1997 to prepare for the exposition of the Holy Shroud in Turin in 1998, we warn him that we shall be there!

Brother Bruno BONNET-EYMARD.



Sample "A 1", photographed at Tucson on Sunday, 24 April 1988, according to a photo sent us by Professor Donahue on 3 January 1991. From bottom to top; the sample in two pieces, the aluminium foil in which it was wrapped, the steel cylinder which contained it, marked with the initials "A1", and the red wax seal of the Archbishop of Turin. Enlargement to the scale calculated from the known dimensions of the steel cylinder (diameter: 2.0 cm; height; 5.0 cm).

Shroud News began in 1980 when Rex Morgan, author of three books on the subject of the Holy Shroud (Perpetual Miracle, Shroud Guide and The Holy Shroud and the Earliest Paintings of Christ) and editor of several others, began sending a few notes about current developments in the study of the Shroud of Turin (Sindonology) for a small circle of interested people in his home country of Australia. He didn't expect it to go beyond a few issues.

Today, the bulletin, now highly acclaimed, reaches subscribers all over the world and is written, produced and disseminated more quickly than any other Shroud publication in the English language. It contains information, news, articles and illustrations gathered from sources of Shroud study worldwide through Rex Morgan's extensive network of personal connections with what has been described as the "Shroud Crowd".

Rex Morgan is a frequent traveller overseas which gives him the opportunity to keep abreast of latest developments in Shroud study and research at first hand. He was present at the world media preview of the Shroud itself in August 1978 in Turin, Italy and has met and knows numerous Shroud researchers in many countries. His quest for Shroud information became, as he described it, "a passionate hobby". He took the world famous Photographic Exhibition created by Brooks Institute, California, to Australia, New Zealand, Hong Kong, Macau, and Canada and during those tours it attracted more than 600,000 visitors. The exhibition was subsequently donated by Brooks to the non-profit making organisation, The South East Asia Research Centre for the Holy Shroud (SEARCH) of which Morgan is President. He is also a Board member of the US based Association of Scientists and Scholars International for the Shroud of Turin (ASSIST) and was a member of the scientific team which conducted environmental experiments in a Jerusalem tomb in 1986 (ESSJ). He has made a number of original contributions to Shroud research has presented major papers at international Shroud conferences has written numerous articles and has given hundreds of broadcasts and telecasts on the subject in many countries.

The list of *Shroud News* subscribers continues to increase internationally and it has been described many times as one of the best available. *Shroud News* comes out six times a year. Its production is obviously privately subsidised as we request a subscription in Australia of only \$6 for six issues posted. The USA subscription is \$12 (posted airmail - there is no longer any surface mail from Australia). Postage to other countries varies. ALL back issues are available for \$1 (US or Aust) each plus postage. The famous 50th issue is \$3 plus post. Customers should note that as it costs us \$8 to negotiate each foreign cheque we request all payments be made in currency banknotes of your country or charge to Visa, Master or Amex cards.

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