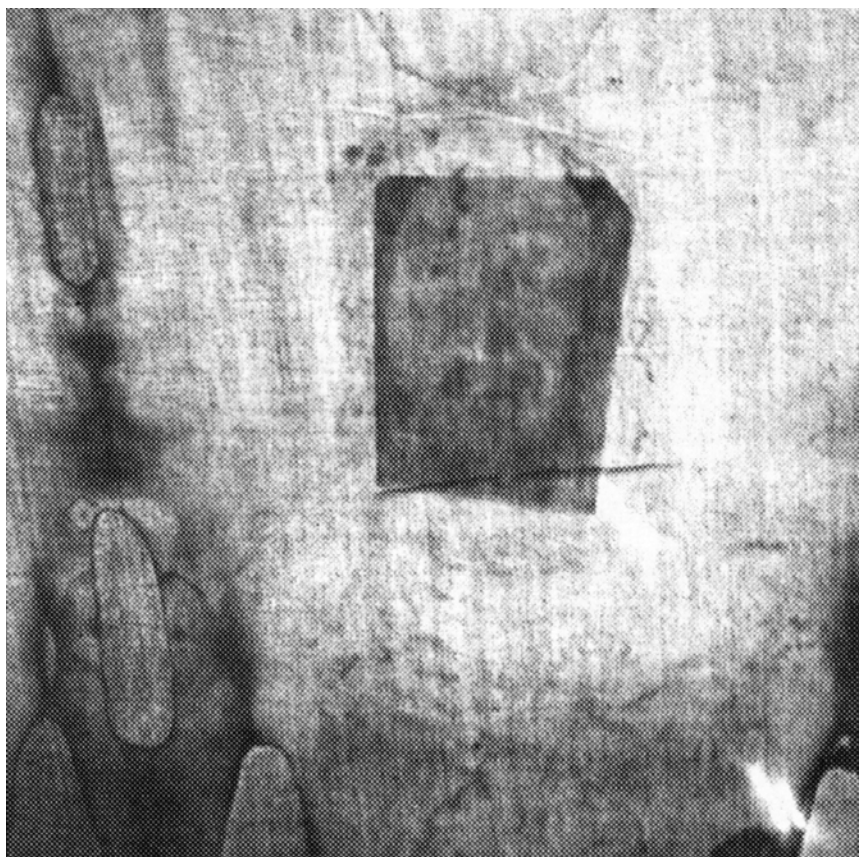




A NEWSLETTER ABOUT RESEARCH ON THE HOLY SHROUD OF TURIN  
The most frequent Shroud-related publication in the English language  
**published in Australia for Worldwide circulation since 1980**  
edited by REX MORGAN, Author of several books on the Shroud

**Issue Number 103**

**AUGUST 1997**



AT THE INTERNATIONAL SHROUD SYMPOSIUM IN NICE IN MAY  
1997 GERMAN RESEARCHER PROF. FR HEINRICH PFEIFFER  
DISPLAYED THIS TRANSPARENCY OF THE VEIL OF MANOPPELLO  
SUPERIMPOSED OVER A FULLSIZE REPRODUCTION OF THE  
SHROUD TO SHOW ITS EXACT MATCH

## EDITORIAL

1997 is developing as a great year for the Shroud. We have already had the excellent International Symposium in Nice, South of France, which I have reported to you in this issue and in the last. I receive more and more information on the Internet (through someone else's connection) and this is an extraordinary development.

American researcher Barrie Schwartz has set up an enormous website on the Shroud and I understand there is great interest in it. Several other researchers have done the same thing. One thing I find difficult to get used to is that provided one's internet number is on someone's list even your private correspondence one to another gets sent automatically to all on the list so I find myself reading exchanges between researchers which are surely not meant for everyone's eye. It will be a long time (if ever) before I send actual letters to anyone on the system.

There has been a flurry of articles on the claims by Israeli botanist Avinoam Danin and the Whangers of their new discoveries of flowers on the Shroud. An article published in USA contained many errors and frantic efforts are being made on the internet to address some of them.

Not to be left behind the organisers of the 1998 Exposition of the Shroud in Turin have opened a website from which information can be accessed (if I've got it right) through:

sindone@torino.chiesacattolica.

Having dealt with the symposium I expect the next several issues of *SN* to contain some of the wealth of information I have before me on general Shroud matters of interest.

REX MORGAN

**THE SYMPOSIUM AT NICE: May 1997 by REX MORGAN**  
**(The second part of the report begun in SN No 102 June 1997)**

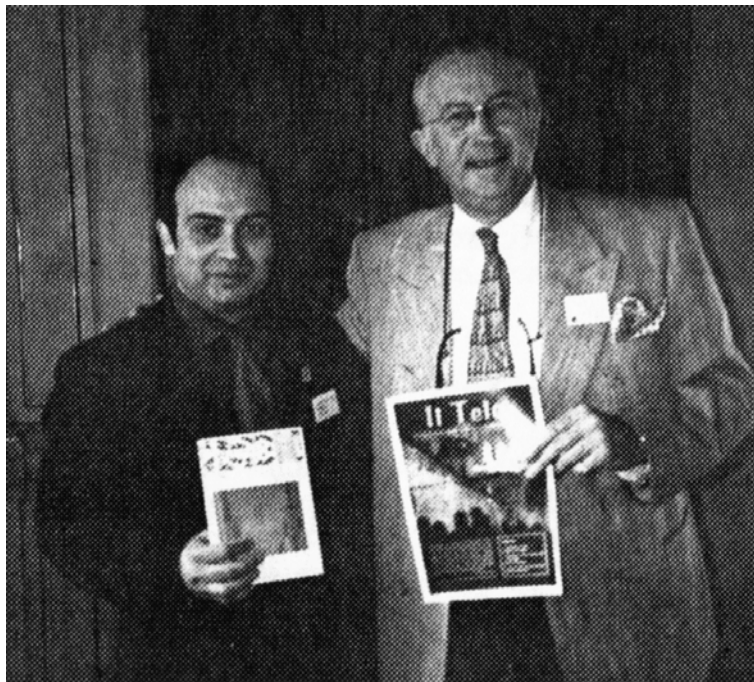
Following the address by Professor Daniel Scavone the next one listed was to be *Misinterpretations of the Shroud Image through the Ages: Their Origin and Significance* by Maria Grazia Siliato. Neither the good Countess nor the text of her paper were at Nice and her presentation was therefore gracefully ignored.

**THE BESANÇON SHROUD**

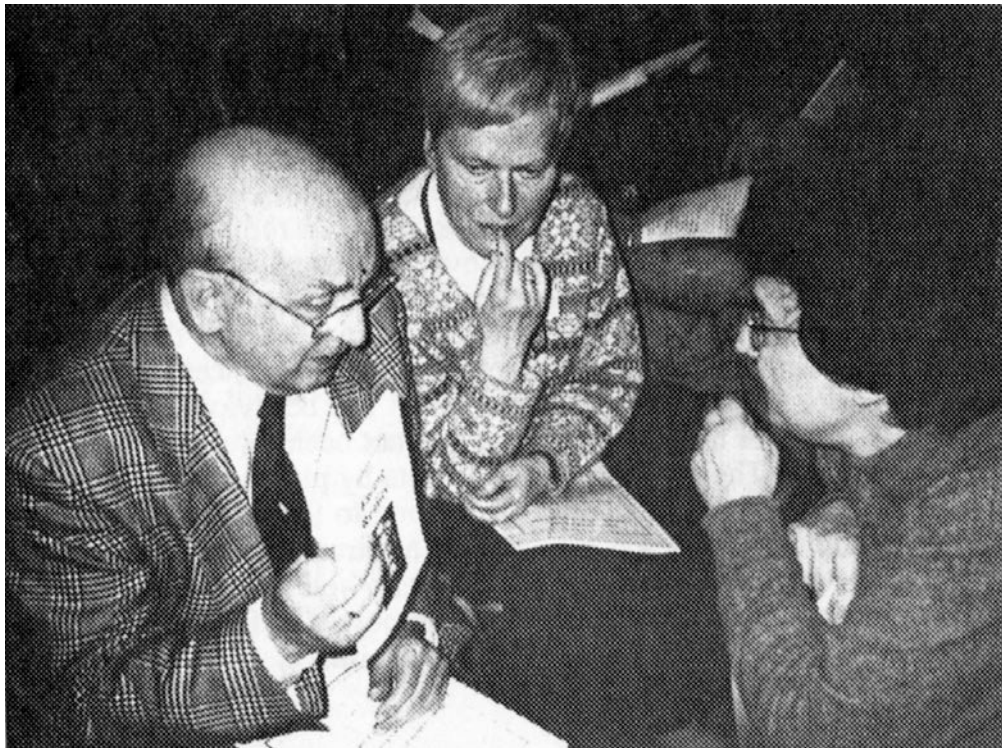
A paper which was not listed in the programme was then given by Professor Zaccone of Turin in which he described interesting historical research he had done on manuscripts in the Besançon library. Some of the most important Shroud references had been quoted by Vignon in 1939 and referred to the Besançon Shroud. He described the detailed information concerning the handing over of the Shroud by Otho de la Roche to the Archbishop of Besançon and had also confirmed later historical writings at Besançon. His research enabled him to set out carefully the exact dimensions of the Shroud as described therein and there is much more work to be done on these sources. A questioner drew attention to the Templar connection between the Shroud being in Constantinople and the descriptions in Besançon.

**COINS OVER THE EYES, ETC**

A well-known figure at Shroud conferences, Dr Tarquinio Lado, was also absent and his paper *The Ultimate Outrage: Coins on the Eyelids* was read by M Hecquard. In talking of the coins over the eyes Lado puts forward the view that this was done as an ultimate affront to Christ and the tauntings of the Roman soldiers and his treatment was far in excess of the intention of Pontius Pilate who, in an attempt to avoid the consequences, had convicted Jesus of a minor offence against Roman Law. The behaviour of the soldiery placing the crown of thorns on his head had not been foreseen in any earlier biblical writings. They followed their insults by placing the coins over the eyes which has enabled us to date the Shroud to the time of Christ. Ladu went on to say that there was no need for a miraculous explanation of the image. If it were miraculous then we might as well roll it up and not worry about its preservation. Ladu says that the power of God gave Christ the ability to use the forces of nature to produce the image.



Alberto di Giglio from Rome, editor of new Shroud magazine *Il Telo*



Dr Eberhard Lindner (Germany), Madame Lindner and  
Professor Emanuela Marinelli (Italy)

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

## THE VERONICA AND THE SHROUD

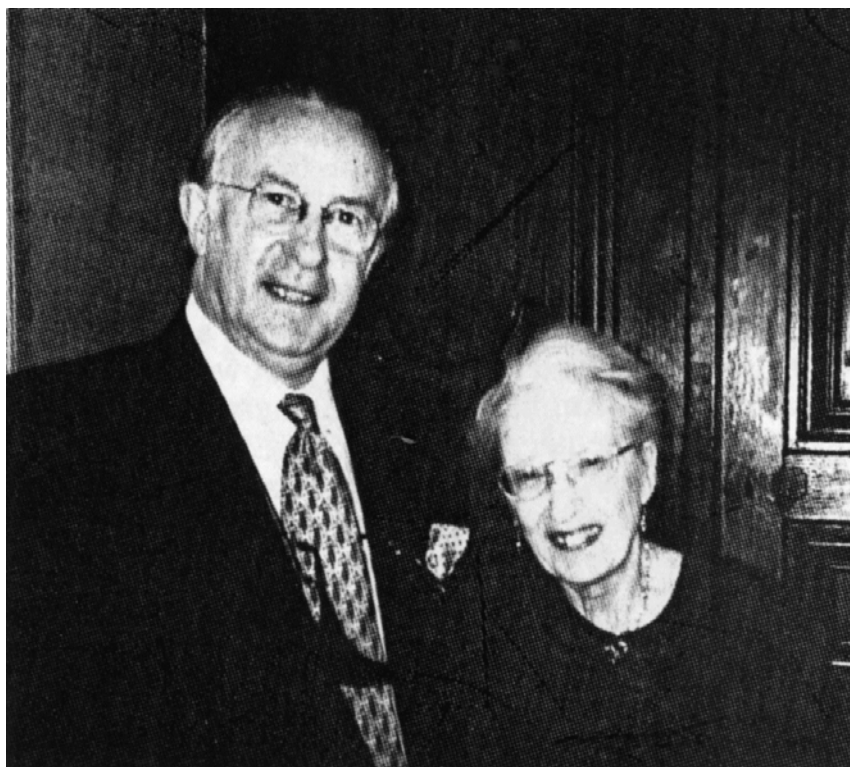
Sister Blandina Paschalis Schlomer, a well-known iconographer, gave a paper entitled, *The Shroud and the Veronica: Examples of their Influence in Religious Art between the 10th and 15th Centuries*. She began, not unexpectedly, with a religious quotation. Sister Schlomer then gave a very well illustrated and explained exposition of the similarities between the Veil of Manoppello which has been shown by Pfeiffer to be the true Veronica, and the Shroud. She took examples of two German life sized crucifixes which demonstrate the close relationship between the images. She also talked of the connection between Athens and Besancon and showed, by the superimposition of slides, how the veil and the various examples of Christ faces in art were almost identical. She concluded that the combination of all the images in her address represent one thing: "the face 'of God made man."

## LUNCHEON ON THE PROMENADE

As the luncheon break was declared I had the pleasure of taking lunch privately at one of the excellent promenade eateries with three important Shroudies. These were the eminent Italian photographer, Dr Giovanni Battista Judica Cordiglia, who, it will be remembered, took the first coloured photograph of the Shroud in 1969 as well as the first with Woods Light; Roman author and Shroud research leader, Professor Emanuela Marinelli; and American Professor of History Dr Daniel Scavone. Our time together proved a most interesting exchange. Also during the lunch period I was interviewed on camera by Judica Cordiglia's son for a documentary movie they are both making for Italian television. They showed great interest in our work on the Roman Catacombs and the Earliest Portrait of Christ. I understand that their documentary will be produced by the end of the year. This interview unfortunately led to my late arrival back in the lecture hall where I caught only the last few minutes of the first afternoon presentation which was:



In Nice Dr Giovanni Batista Judica Cordiglia (Italy), Prof Emanuela Marinelli (Italy),  
Professor Daniel Scavone (USA), Rex Morgan



Rex Morgan with Mrs Dorothy Crispino (USA)

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

## REBECCA JACKSON: FIRST CENTURY JEWISH CULTURE

Rebecca Jackson, Associate Director of the Turin Shroud Corporation, gave her paper: *The Shroud of Turin in Light of First Century Jewish Culture*. She discussed pertinent elements of first century Jewish culture, both in Israel and in the first century Jewish Diaspora world, trading patterns between Israel and the Jewish communities of Egypt, Rome, Cyprus and Iraq and comparative Jewish burial laws and customs that were practised uniformly at the time of Christ. Towards the end of her address Mrs Jackson reminded us that: "The first sindonologist was not only a woman but a Jewish woman. It was on that very special Sunday morning that the first Shroud related question was raised, 'Perhaps it was the gardener'." A member of the audience having congratulated the interpreters on their record performance in keeping up with Jackson's rapid delivery then asked her about the wiping or washing of the face of Jesus after the crucifixion. She replied that it was much against the Jewish religion and Mary should not have done it. Nor, indeed, should she have been at the tomb. All kinds of mistakes were made and Arimathea was the only one who really knew the Jewish law. In answer to a question about mixing cloth content she said, "A lot of Jewish laws don't make sense". *Shroud News* hopes to bring to its readers more details of the continuing work of the Jacksons.

## THE DUKES OF ATHENS AND THE SHROUD

Next, the erudite President of CIELT and author of many Shroud books, Dr Daniel Raffard de Brienne, entered that arena of the Shroud's history which is even more mysterious than some of the scientific areas, namely the elusive period 1204 until 1353. Many of us have advanced theories about this era, most of them different, and, as de Brienne said in his opening remarks, "We all put forward our own views on what happened during that period of doubt and a symposium is for us to share those views rather than to be critical of the theories of others." His, he said, was based on logic. To determine that the Shroud we know was in Constantinople in 1204 and in Lirey in 1353 is one and the same, de Brienne drew upon the historical facts of the history of the Dukes of Athens during that time. They had set up a Duchy in Athens which lasted a century and it would seem logical to keep the Shroud there for safety and prestige. There are indeed several artistic representations of Jesus after the Shroud in Greece at that time.

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

The fact that the Duke of Athens died at Poitiers at the same time as de Charny who had been seeking to set up his chapel and preserve the Shroud suggests that Athens might very well have given it to him in 1345 after his return from England. To good applause, de Brienne stated that further proofs are being sought for his theory.

## SAINT CHAPELLE PARIS AND THE SHROUD

Following de Brienne a paper by the historian Fr R. P. Dubarle, *The Turin Shroud Remains Unnoticed in the Sainte Chapelle, Paris*, was read by Maxence Hecquard. In this paper Dubarle explained his research on a number of documents showing that King Louis of France received from Baudouin II, the Emperor of Constantinople, a number of relics including a "holy cloth" which, unknown to anyone, bore an image of the crucified Christ. The relic disappeared from the Sainte Chapelle treasury before 1375. It had been given by King Philip VI de Valois around 1350 to Geoffrey de Charny. Dubarle cited references to the cloth in a number of sources.

During discussion about both this paper and that of de Brienne Fr Pfeiffer expressed surprise that the Kings of France never claimed the right to possess this relic. Another commentator said that we cannot understand why de Charny never stated that it came from Athens.

## A FIFTH THEORY OF THE MISSING YEARS

Having heard proposals by Zaccone, Morgan, de Brienne and Dubarle on the whereabouts of the Shroud from 1204 to 1357, namely, Besancon, Templecombe, Athens and Paris, a paper by Jack Markwardt of the USA was read by Daniel Scavone entitled: *Was the Shroud in Languedoc during the Missing Years?* His thesis revolves around its possession by the Cathars who, in 1204, needed a palladium for protection in Languedoc. He proposed that they kidnapped the Shroud from Constantinople in 1204. It was identified with the Holy Grail in the Parsifal legend where it is described protected by the Templars. The cult of relics influenced the diversion of the 4th crusade and 1207 saw the crusade against the Cathars to liberate the Shroud. Since it was declared heretical to support a three nail crucifixion it is assumed that such a depiction was copied from the Shroud. De Montford declined an invitation to see the "body of Christ" when the Cathars had possession of the Shroud and in 1209 Cathar leaders took up residence with it and was subsequently kept by their descendants in a cave until it was

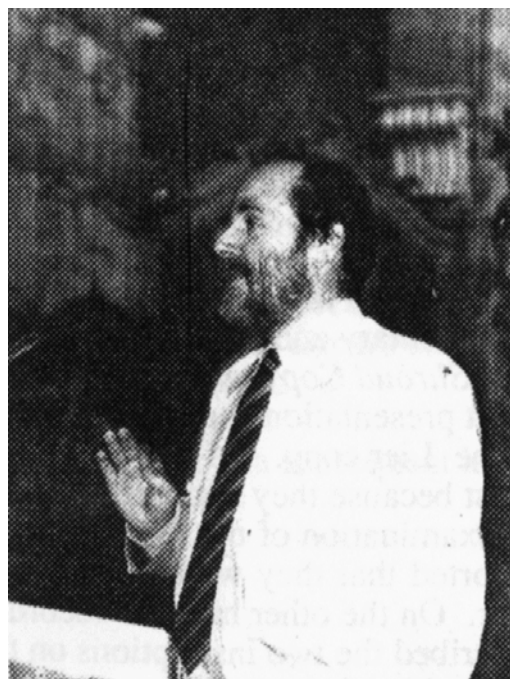




The people of Nice at the University of the Mediterranean for the final session of the Nice Symposium



Architect of the restoration of St Domenico Church, Turin, Luigi di Suni



Dr Bruno Barberis, President International Centre, Turin

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

confiscated from heretics wiped out by the Black Death. De Charny was granted the Shroud legally in 1349 and left it in the care of his servant when he was in England. The secrecy by de Charny about his possession of it was to ensure its security, the same reason advanced by Markwardt for the silencing of d'Arcis.

## REMI VAN HAELST

Van Haelst is an indefatigable researcher from Antwerp who has made many contributions to Shroud studies. Speaking in English he delivered his paper: *The Holy Shroud of Lier* in which he described the well-known but rarely seen copy of the Shroud attributed to Durer and dated 1516 which is kept at the Church of St Gommaire in Lier, Belgium. I well recall the occasion on which I was privileged to see that item many years ago at a private showing in the company of Van Haelst. At Nice he demonstrated a number of copies with slides including those at Lier, Lisbon, Guadalupe, Alcoy, Navarette and Rome, on all of which are seen four groups of red stains. There are also many other renditions of the Shroud and documentary reports which indicate that these mysterious holes are present. The central question examined by Van Haelst is why the painters of these copies thought them to be blood stains and not burn marks from a fire, or from pokers which pre-date Chambery in 1532. According to a number of commentators such as Lejeune and Raes the stains are, in fact, blood and this adds, according to Van Haelst, to the proofs of authenticity of the Shroud.

## DON LUIGI FOSSATI

From Turin Don Luigi Fossati is one of the Shroud's most important scholars having catalogued every known artistic copy of the Shroud in documentary and artistic history. His paper, *The Documentary Value of the Lier Shroud Copy* was read, in his absence, by Dorothy Crispino. This very short presentation commented first on the dispute concerning the authorship of the Lier copy. He noted that the nature of the marks was unknown to the artist because they had been depicted in red and yet Tonelli in 1931, during an examination of the Shroud when Enrie's photographs were being taken, reported that they were burn marks made when the cloth was folded into four. On the other hand no record of a fire exists before 1532. Fossati then described the two inscriptions on the Lier copy, the one which speaks of the image having been put on the original Shroud by Christ and the Latin one which describes that the copy is one third the size of the original.

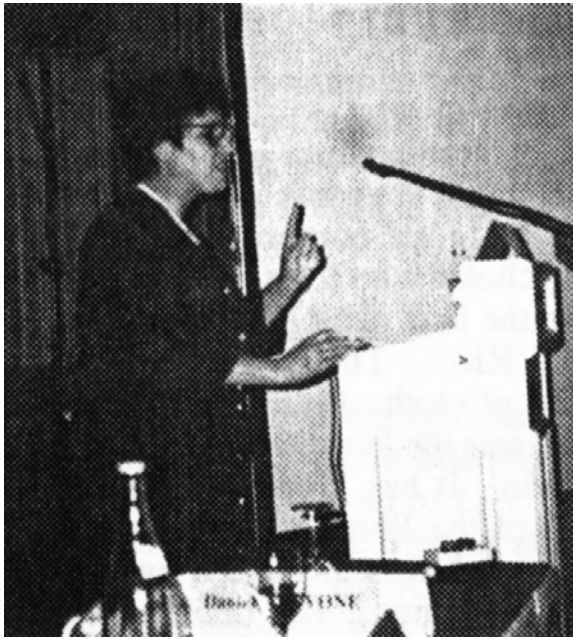
## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

## THE SUDARIUM OF OVIEDO

Then followed the last two papers of the symposium in the Westminster Hotel, and many thought they were amongst the most interesting because they covered material not often heard at Shroud conferences. The first of these was by Mark Guscini, an English scholar who lives in Spain. Most of us are aware of the Sudarium of Oviedo the first photographs of which were published by the late Monsignor Giulio Ricci. There have also now been held symposia and studies of this piece of cloth. Guscini pointed out that there has always been a tradition that this was the facecloth placed over Christ in association with the Shroud of Turin. It has bloodstains on it which precisely match those on the face area of the Shroud. The history of the Oviedo cloth is well documented and straightforward and it has now been thoroughly investigated by scientific procedures. The main stains are of blood and pulmonary oedema from the nostrils. Experiments and observations have shown that the first stains were made when the cloth was on the face of the man whilst still on the cross and the second series an hour later when the body was taken down and yet a third stain forty five minutes later when the body was lying at the foot of the cross. Even the marks of the fingers which held the cloth to the nose are visible and there are stains from the thorns. Dr Max Frei had also analysed pollen samples from the Oviedo cloth which indicate it was in Palestine.

The blood is of the same group AB as the blood on the Shroud and all the stains coincide exactly with those on the Shroud. Amongst the questions this paper provoked an important one about the possible comparison of DNA on each cloth was answered by Prof Alan Adler. He pointed out that much of the pattern in DNA is common to everyone and only certain specific parts of it will indicate unique differences. In fact the DNA tends to break down after a while and when testers discard contamination they tend to discard the original DNA and end up examining intrusive DNA of themselves.

It is hoped to reproduce the whole of Guscini's paper in a subsequent issue of *Shroud News*.



Rebecca Jackson (USA)



Dr Daniel Raffard de Brienne (France)



Remi Van Haelst (Belgium)



Winfried Wuermeling (Germany)



Marc Guscín (Spain)



Dr G. Zaccano (Italy)



Dr Alan Adler (USA)

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

## THE TUNIC OF ARGENTEUIL

Having heard nothing of the Tunic of Argenteuil since I tried to see it during its last fifty-year exposition in 1986, and having arrived too late, I was particularly pleased at the inclusion of the paper by Dr Winfried Wuermeling entitled *The Holy Tunic of Argenteuil*. The history of this relic is well documented both before it was brought to France by Charlemagne and since. It had long been worshipped and miraculous occurrences had been reported but there is little current knowledge about it since veneration waned after the War. There are indeed only about four experts currently who have been studying it for the past two years. The tunic is not on display but is kept in a closed reliquary but is quite well preserved. An investigation committee has been set up to compile all known information about it and to conduct in due course further scientific examinations of it. In the 1930s scientific studies were allowed but none have been done since. There is considerable blood on the tunic established during the 1930s and the stains tally with the gospel accounts of injuries done to Christ before crucifixion. The blood group is AB. Some pieces of the tunic are missing and no photographs of it have been taken since 1930. When asked whether it is seamless the speaker replied that a priest had cut it up into four in 1790 and after being released from jail for the action in 1795 he sewed it together again. A sleeve suggests however that it was originally seamless. *Shroud News* hopes to obtain updates on progress with this fascinating study.

## THE MEDITERRANEAN UNIVERSITY

Following a dinner break delegates gathered at the Universite Mediterranee for a public final session of the Symposium. This session turned out to be extraordinary for a number of reasons. To begin with the stated starting time of 8.30 pm was not adhered to and many people began to get edgy when the show had not started by 9. Gathered in the beautiful great hall of the Mediterranean University, panelled and tiered, there was to be a slide show about the history of the Shroud in and around Nice to be presented by Gaston Cais. Several hundred of the good citizens of Nice sat in the hall waiting and waiting and in, I sensed, an increasingly revolutionary frame of mind. I found myself looking to see if Madame LeFarge was anywhere knitting but I did not see her. Finally they decided to do something and then could not get the projector and lighting arrangements to work properly.

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

After many false attempts the first slide appeared on a vast screen behind the table full of speakers who had their backs close to the wall so that they could see nothing of the presentation. Nor could the audience see much because the house lights were left on until halfway through when they were suddenly extinguished to shouts of glee and applause from a, by now, very tense group of people. As no one had thought of giving the speaker a means of seeing his notes or the remote slide changer I ventured down the precipitous stairs from my precarious seat at one side and, in the manner of the ever prepared Alan Whanger, offered them my pocket flashlight. With this they made do until someone eventually set up a reading light on the stage table. All in all it was a hopelessly organised section of the conference.

## PICTORIAL ART IN NICE AND SO ON

After the first lecture we were given another entitled *Pictorial Art in Nice Inspired by the Shroud's Passage There* by Luc Thevenon. This took about half hour and at its end later than 10 pm the relieved and almost hostile audience gave very loud applause. Next we were to hear from Dorothy Crispino on the subject, *To Know the Truth*, in which she expounded the history of Shroud studies and pointed out the great efforts being made by all sindonologists to solve its mysteries. Dorothy spoke in French and in the middle of her speech she was interrupted by the grand arrival of the Mayor of Nice, who had kindly deigned to at last appear at this important function no doubt following a more important dinner engagement. After a loud greeting by his constituents Dorothy Crispino gallantly continued her presentation.

Following this Dr Bruno Barberis spoke about the work and programme of the International Shroud Centre in Turin, his Italian address being translated into French. Also by this time, nearly eleven, many of the audience were slipping away. Unfortunately I was of the same mind and am unable to report therefore on the remaining three speeches of what must have been a marathon evening (and day) for the survivors, namely by Baima Bollone, who wasn't there, Marcel Alonso on the Scientific Programme for the 1998 exposition and President de Brienne giving his conclusions.

## OFF TO TURIN

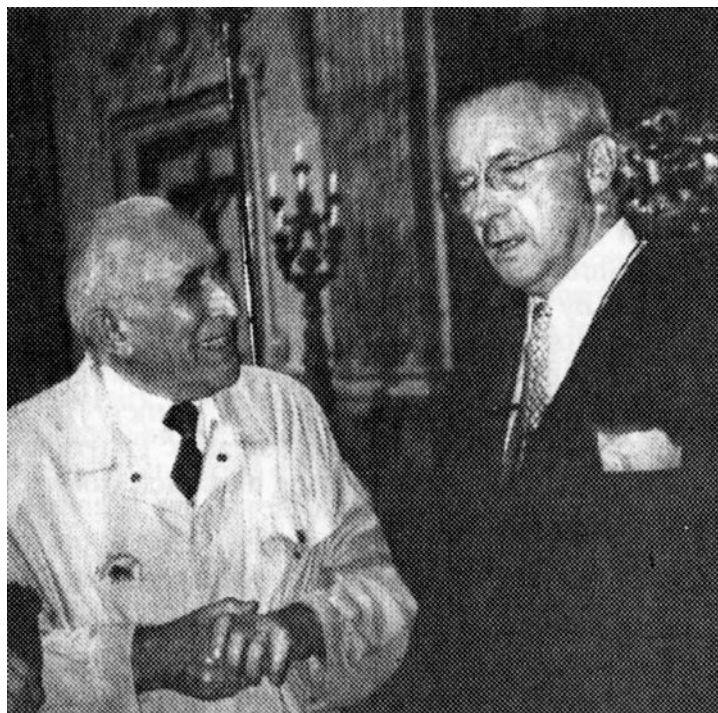
The next morning a group of delegates went by coach to Turin. This turned out to be a delightful trip giving the opportunity to see much of the Cote d'Azur and its Mediterranean splendour as well as the spectacular scenery of



Ron Tesoriero (Australia) meets Cardinal Saldarini



Prof Fr Heinrich Pfeiffer  
(Italy)



Cavaliere Gino Moretto (Turin) and Rex Morgan



## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

the mountains and specially the descent into the Piedmont area, that most delightful part of Italy. I was surprised that more of the international delegates to the Symposium did not join the tour particularly in view of the subsequent private audience with Cardinal Saldarini.

## THE AFTERMATH OF THE FIRE

The visitation was divided, like Caesar's Gaul, into three parts. After having a jolly lunch in a square within sight of the blackened dome of St John's Cathedral we walked past the Royal Palace of the Savoy to the Cathedral Square. On this familiar ground once again it was a bizarre experience to see the square cordoned off and the partially destroyed cathedral dome and burned out windows of the palace framed by the very scaffolding which had been there for the past four years in the course of its huge programme of restoration. No-one, of course, was allowed anywhere inside since investigations into the terrible fire were still continuing.

## FRESCO CONCEALED AGAIN

We walked, next, to the nearby Church of San Domenico where are the headquarters of the Confraternity of the Holy Shroud and the Museum of the International Sindonology Centre where we were to meet again my old friend Cavaliere Gino Moretto. This was a good opportunity for first time visitors to see the numerous Shroud-related items displayed in both the Church and the museum. On my last visit in 1996 (reported in SN 95) the church was in chaos being totally refurbished ready for 1998. I was fascinated to find that the forgotten 17th century fresco which had been revealed during the restoration had again been covered up by the replacement of the huge canvas painting above the altar. I questioned the architect of the restoration, Mr Luigi di Suni, who was conveniently present, about this seemingly extraordinary decision and he replied that as there was a window in that wall it had to be covered...

Dr Bruno Barberis, President of the Centro Internazionale and of the Brotherhood of the Holy Shroud, and an extremely good communicator and lucid speaker in English, spoke at length informally about matters of current concern.

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

### A NEW CONTAINER

Barberis explained that he is a member of the team which assists the Cardinal on all matters concerning the Shroud. He discussed the current methods of preservation and indicated that an International Commission on Preservation had decided that the linen must be prevented from further wrinkles and kept away from the possibility of chemical reactions such as oxidation. Accordingly it will be kept from now on in a flat container in an inert gas. He stated that it would be displayed for the public in the vertical position as he estimated that 50,000 persons per day would see it in 1998. (I dispute that figure as it equates to less people than saw the Shroud twenty years ago. My forecast has always been 10 to 20 million visitors).

In answer to a question he stated that the Shroud would never be placed on permanent exhibition on account of the effect of light on it. It will remain in a huge flat container but not illuminated.

### THE FIRE

Members of the party asked about the fire but Barberis would not be drawn on the details. He said that the temperature in the chapel was about 900 degrees and that even the stone and marble had cooked. It had changed colour and will have to be completely replaced. The fire also caused movement of the stones through expansion and contraction and there was a danger of the chapel collapsing and destroying the cathedral. This is why the cathedral is closed until there is certainty that the chapel is sound. It had been lashed with huge cables to hold it steady from any movement and now they had to fix the arch between the chapel and the cathedral which was also in danger of collapse.

Asked how the fire started he said that it seems the starting point was in the Palace rather than in the chapel and he did not think it was motivated out of attack on the Shroud since the Shroud was known to be in the Cathedral rather than the chapel or the palace. He said it was ironic that the fire took place on Friday and Saturday since the programme was to remove all the scaffolding from the chapel on the Monday as all the restoration work had been completed.



Delegates are presented to Cardinal Saldarini by Dr Bruno Barberis  
Prof Pier Luigi Baima Bollone at right



Daniel Raffard de Brienne with Cardinal Saldarini in Turin

## SYMPOSIUM AT NICE (cont'd)

## THE CARDINAL ARCHBISHOP'S AUDIENCE

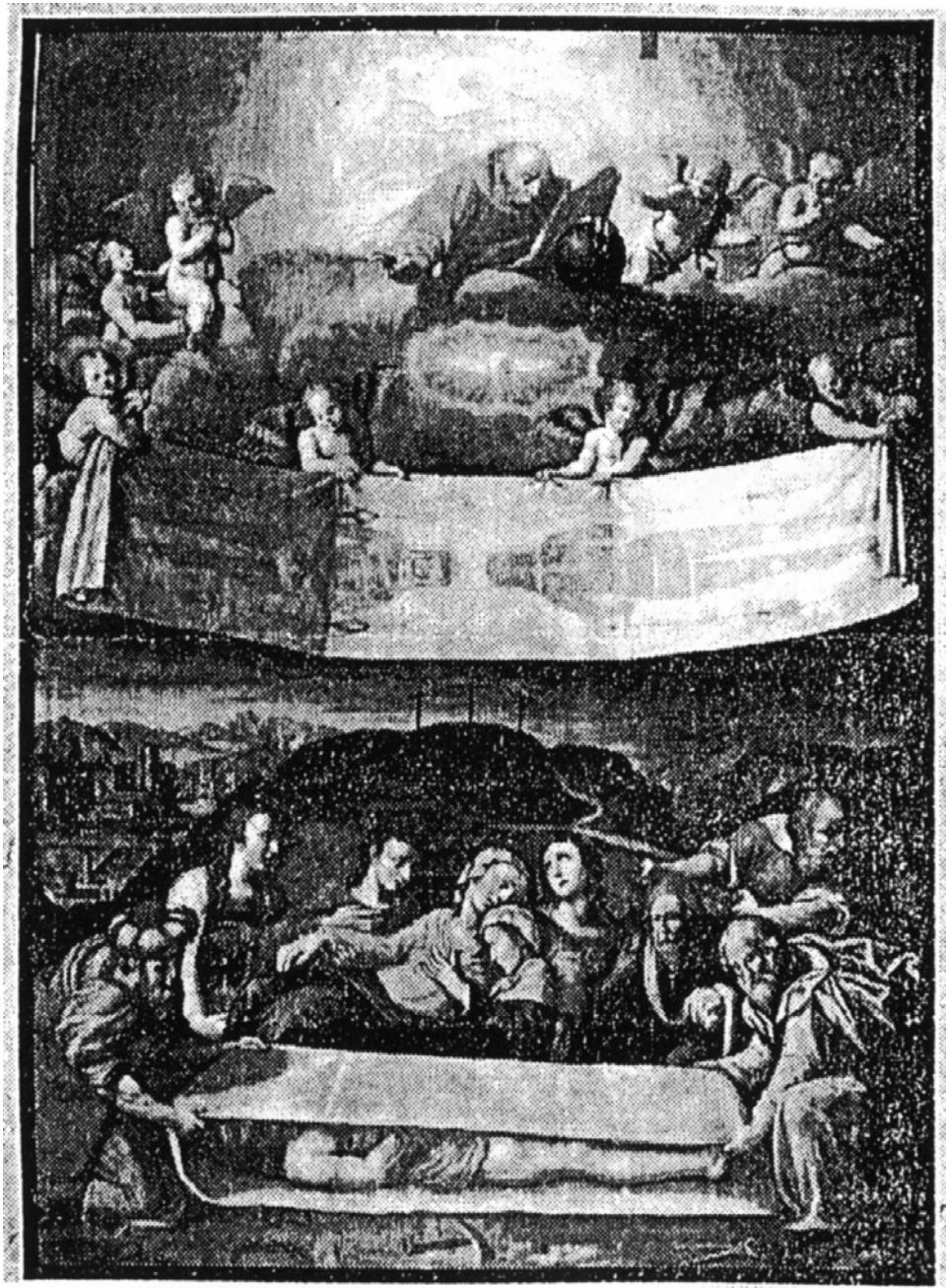
Our next port of call was to the chambers of the Cardinal Saldarini, Archbishop of Turin and keeper of the Shroud. Having been ushered into the audience room His Eminence came in and was welcomed by our President Raffard de Brienne. The Cardinal spoke at some length about the tragic fire and its consequences and then forecast the exposition of the Shroud in 1998 nevertheless. He was presented with a programme of the Nice Symposium and then personally received each one of us, introduced by Dr Barberis. He was particularly interested that two of the party were from Australia and asked me to convey his greetings to all in Australia who are interested in the Shroud. All were then given a chocolate handed out by none other than Professor Pier Luigi Baima Bollone.

All in all the Nice Symposium was a very enjoyable and valuable affair. Amongst its highlights were the significant attendance from Italy and the opportunity not only to visit Turin with great ease but also to be received in private audience by Cardinal Saldarini.

The Symposium intends to publish its Proceedings which one hopes will be accomplished rather more quickly than those of the last Symposium arranged by CIELT in Rome which took three years. Nonetheless the volume was extremely well produced and a great collector's item as well as a wealth of information.

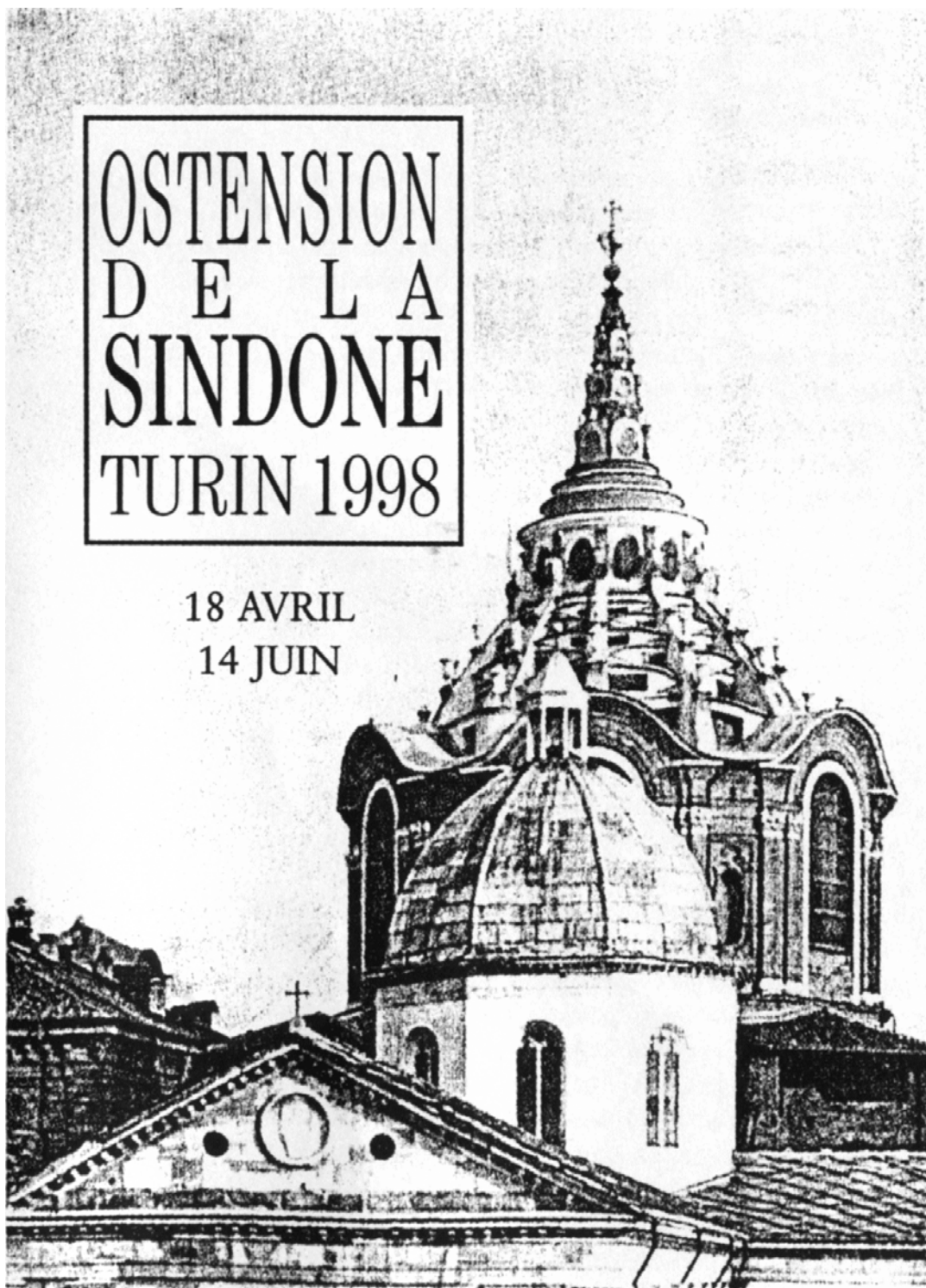


The grim blackened shell of the Guarini Shroud Chapel in Turin



OSTENSION  
D E L A  
SINDONE  
TURIN 1998

18 AVRIL  
14 JUIN



*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 700,000 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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