

**I·O·F·O·S**

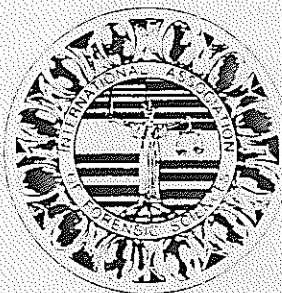
**Year 14 : No. 4**

**DECEMBER, 1992**

# NEWSLETTER

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**IAFS 1993**

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means a good information of your partner.

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**THIS IS YOUR NEWSLETTER  
WE ARE LOOKING FOR CONTRIBUTIONS**

**HOW ABOUT PUTTING PEN TO PAPER  
FOR THE NEXT ISSUE**

**LETTERS WELCOME**

The editor want to encourage you to write letters.  
We believe this is important because the dialoge expands the teaching potential of our  
Newsletter.

**PLEASE WRITE ME.**

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1.2.2. Membership fee DM 80,00 (1993).

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Thank you

President I.O.F.O.S.

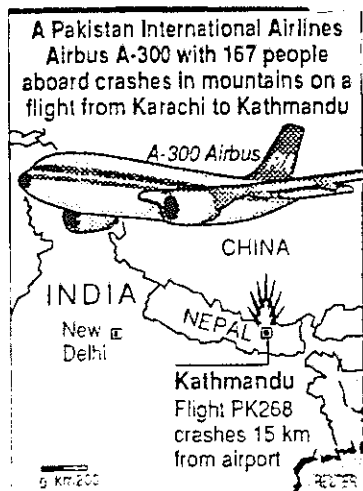
DECEMBER 1992

EDITORIAL (President's Opinion and Report)

**THE EXECUTIVE OF I.O.F.O.S. JOIN ME IN WISHING ALL READERS  
THE SEASON'S COMPLIMENTS.**

It is encouraging to observe the growing recognition of Forensic Odontology throughout the world. The Düsseldorf meeting is rapidly approaching and I would urge as many as possible to attend. There is still time to submit abstracts because the required December 1992 deadline has been extended. Moving to the Düsseldorf meeting: Plans for this are going ahead. During the Symposium of the German ARBEITSKREIS for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology in Mainz, October 10, 1992, the topics have been discussed. Participants from abroad were Yvo VERMYLEN from Leuven, who presided a well organised and successful 1st International Congress on Dental Law in Leuven, Belgium, in August 20-22, 1992, Tore SOLHEIM from Oslo, Norway and Jean-Gabriel SCHNEIDER from Zillisheim, France. Finite details are of necessity sparse at the time of writing, but as things become clearer I will let you know more. Tore SOLHEIM stood with my wife Christine and me at our home in Speyer for the weekend after Mainz and we discussed the regulations of I.O.F.O.S. in preparing the next steps to go for the meeting. I am in contact with Prof. BONTE, Düsseldorf, president of I.A.F.S. The next I.O.F.O.S. General Assembly to be held during the Düsseldorf Meeting may be influenced by your opinion. If you have any items for discussion at this meeting, be sure to advise the Secretary as soon as possible. This will be an important occasion. The agenda will include reports presented by representatives of national societies, thereby providing a picture of the achievements and potential of forensic odontology worldwide.

"There is another function of these international meetings which is most important. I refer to the opportunity of becoming personally acquainted with colleagues and often their families as well, in a less formal way, when mere names become superimposed by the reality of faces and the warmth of mutual human understanding" (K A BROWN, immediate past president). During my visit to Hong Kong (September 20-30, 1992) I was informed that on July 31, 1992, a Thai Airways A 310-300 Airbus, crashed into a 3,500-metre mountain north of the airport of Kathmandu, Nepal, killing all 113 people on board (read SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Sept 30, 1992). The crash occurred at the start of Nepal's tourist season, when dozens of mountain climbing teams fly into the picturesque land to assault the world's highest peaks. (read The Standard, Hong Kong, Sept 29, 1992).



On Sept 28, 1992 a Pakistan International Airlines (PIA) Airbus A-300 (FLight PK 2680) originated in the southern Pakistani city of Karachi ploughed into a hillside of the Himalayan foothills, 16 miles south of the airport of Kathmandu, Nepal, in a driving rainstorm killing all 167 people aboard. Airline officials said many of the 155 passengers were Europeans (at least 36 Britons, 14 Dutch, 30 Spaniards, 10 Italians, 2 French, 2 Canadians, 2 Swiss, 1 Japanese, 1 German, 3 Americans, 30 Nepalese, 4 Bangladeshis and 30 Pakistanis). The aircraft carried a crew of 19. It was the second air disaster in less than two months. PIA hired Kenyon Emergency Services, London, UK, to identify the bodies.

As we know, Dr. Derek H CLARK, is a Scientific Consultant of this British firm of undertakers. Its executive director, Phillip Lewis, pleaded with Nepalese Home Minister Sher Bahadur Deupa to send the bodies directly to a mortuary: "The methods we are using are extremely scientific, extremely precise. We would prefer that the bodies be immediately stored and not examined until we have a chance to examine them" (read Evening Standard, WEST END FINAL, London, September 30, 1992).

The Aircrash in Kathmandu is at all the sixth disaster of Airbus since maiden flight of the first of this European aeroplane in 1972: On September 21, 1987 during a training flight a A 300-B4 crashed near Luxor, Egypt (5 victims); after a crash during a demonstration-flight-show near Habsheim, France on June 26, 1988 (three victims); on July 3, 1988 a A 300-B2 from Iran was shot by a US-warship (290 victims); on January 20, 1992 a A320 crashed during landing near Strassbourg, France (87 victims), and afterwards the two disasters mentioned above. At this time more than 900 Airbus in about 100 Airlines are in use, another 900 are already ordered.

**Future in skies: More travel, fewer airlines.** What do the '90s hold for international travel? International air travel is expected to increase 7.4% from 1992 to '96 as the world emerges from economic recession. That's from a study by the International Air Transport Association (I.A.T.A.). More than 200 airlines are members of IATA, holding its annual forecasting seminar in Geneva. The number of passengers carried on non-domestic routes in 1992 is likely to reach 290 million - 10.4% more than in 1991.

Air travel will double in 10 years, bringing a heavy requirement for infrastructure investment. "We see a trend towards globalization, maybe nine major players by the end of the century," said Sandy Gardiner, British Airways senior vice president (by John West, Reuters in USA TODAY, No. 1037, September 25, 1992).

The discussion between Hong Kong and China about the new Airport Terminal Chek Lap Kok is going on. It is being designed to swiftly load and unload double-decker aircraft simultaneously from both levels, according to architect Mr. Winston Shu, a director at Foster Hong Kong. One of the leading architects, Mr. Shu said the building would be able to accommodate the 600- to 1,000-passenger aircraft, on both levels. Under development the double-decker McDonnell Douglas MD-12 will be able to unload both decks simultaneously (read SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, Hong Kong, September 30, 1992).

During my visit to Dr. Carl K.K. LEUNG, BDS, MRSH, FRSM, Forensic Odontology Group, Faculty of Dentistry, University of Hong Kong, I met Dr. John CLEMENT, Victorian Institute of Forensic Pathology, and also Ronn G. TAYLOR, F.A.I.S.D.T., Sculptor (Forensic 3D Facial Reconstruction), both from The University of Melbourne, who came from China, attending the International Symposium on Advances in Identification of Unknown Persons Using Skull and Criminal Investigations, Shenyang, CHINA, September 24-27, 1992, together with Dr. K. A. BROWN from the Forensic Dental Unit, University of Adelaide, who had an appointment in Singapore himself. We met at the JW MARRIOTT HOTEL, Pacific Place, Hong Kong and discussed the membership of an Hong Kong Society and a Malaysian Society as well as joining I.O.F.O.S. in future time.

Dr. Carl LEUNG introduced us to the Prince Philip Dental Hospital and on September 30, 1992 we had an appointment with Dr. Philip S.L. BEH, Forensic Pathology Service and the Detective Superintendent R.A. WHITLEY C.P.M. at the Police Headquarters, May House, Arsenal St, Wanchai, Hong Kong.

John CLEMENT demonstrated his Identification system F.A.C.E.

Hong Kong was a good time for Forensic Odontology and I hope, that Hong Kong and Malaysia will become members of I.O.F.O.S. in the next time.

(to be continued)

## ad 2. SHORT HISTORY OF FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY

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After inquiries at all the German universities, Kockel published, in 1928, the following statistics for Forensic Medicine:

- 13 universities had a full-time professor of forensic medicine,
- 2 universities had a full-time associate professor,
- 3 universities had a court doctor who did the teaching as a secondary occupation,
- 1 university had a medical officer,
- 5 universities had a patho-anatomist.

Out of 24 universities, there were only 14 with their own forensic institutes.

Unlike the general medicine, the forensic medicine had its roots in its home country, because the jurisdiction differed in every country. In 1955 the first textbook of forensic medicine appeared in Finnish.

The forensic medicine, as we see it, has not been fully developed in the USA. Without doubt this is because of the coroner system. The field of activity of the forensic medicine varies in all the 50 states. Recently there have been efforts to introduce the subject of forensic medicine according to the European model. One success so far has been the founding of the American Academy of Forensic Sciences in 1948.

The varying development of medicine, dentistry, forensic medicine and jurisprudence is the direct result of the economic and, at the same time, political development in Europe.

In the feudal states of the Holy Roman Empire, the development of capitalism was made particularly difficult on account of dividing up Germany in 300 sovereign and more than 1,000 more or less sovereign states. In this empire, Austria and Prussia ruled side by side.

### **Forensic Stomatology from 1862:**

Approximately at the same time, when the forensic medicine endeavoured to get its place in general medicine, the forensic stomatology broke away from dentistry. In 1862 appeared a short chapter on forensic stomatology in "Fassliche Darstellung der gesamten Zahnheilkunde" by Paul PFEFFERMANN, who signed as a doctor of medicine and surgery, M. Sc. in ophthalmology and stomatology, member of the Viennese Medical Faculty and several learned societies, practising dentist in Vienna.

This chapter consists of twelve pages and is divided in:

- Usefulness of a special forensic stomatology,
- Objects of stomatological examinations,
- Complications of injuries of teeth,
- Survey of injuries,
- Criteria of abnormalities in injuries,
- About the writing of forensic stomatological reports,
- Complaints about possible complaints about the dentist himself,
- Set phrases for reports.

The four cited forensic stomatological reports deal with a *syphilitic infection, an injury of teeth from an affray, caused, together with heavy facial injuries, by a stroke with a piece of fire wood, and finally with a report on the significance and the curability of bad breath.*

ad 3. **READER'S DIGEST - REVIEW OF NEWSLETTER I.O.F.O.S.**

**I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 8 NO.1 MARCH 1986**

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE** (Dr.K.A.Brown): There are no national member societies in Asia or the Far East, nor are there any in North or South America. Only two, namely Australia and South Africa, exist outside of Europe. It is of an interest, that Japan will form a Japanese National Society for Forensic Odontology for membership in I.O.F.O.S. which, to be truly international, must have wider international representation.-Plans for the I.A.F.S. Vancouver Meeting in 1987 are moving ahead. The organising secretary of the Forensic Odontology Section is Dr.George E.Burgman.-  
**NEW ZEALAND SOCIETY OF FORENSIC DENTISTRY** (M.CHURTON, President)

Meetings are held in Wellington twice yearly.A major presentation, coordinated by N.Z.D.A., was made to the National Police College in mid 1985.-

**FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY IN INDIA:** India with a population of 750 million people and with encouraging success in science and technology, has, unfortunately, taken a very small step towards Forensic Odontology. Dr.A.GANGULI completed the A.F.I.P. in Forensic Odontology in Washington in 1972.- IAN R.HILL

**HAPPY BIRTHDAY:** *Congratulations and birthday greetings on his recent 80th birthday are extended to Professor Gösta Gustafson.-*

**I.O.F.O.S. NL YEAR 8; No 2 JUNE 1986**

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE** (Dr.K.A.Brown): **I.O.F.O.S - F.D.I.**

There are two international bodies that are concerned with Forensic Odontology. These are the Federation Dentaire Internationale (F.D.I.) and I.O.F.O.S.. The F.D.I.Working Group in Forensic Odontology is organised within the Commission on Dental Education and Practice. The F.D.I.Congresses provide a platform for bringing forensic odontology to the notice of the rest of the dental profession.-

The respective role of these two bodies (F.D.I. and I.A.F.S.) can be confused in the minds of many people, and may even appear to some to be in conflict. This need not do be so.-

Thus the roles of the F.D.I. and I.O.F.O.S. are distinct, though related.-

*Letter to Dr.Kenneth A.Brown, President IOFOS, April 23, 1986* from Dr.Paul F.Swinburn, President FDI:..I look forward to your help and the help of your organisation in promoting the subject of forensic dentistry in the F.D.I.-

**I.O.F.O.S. NL YEAR 8; No 3 SEPT 1986**

**PRESIDENT'S REPORT** (KENNETH A.BROWN): The First National Workshop on Forensic Odontology convened in Madras, India August 21-27, 1986. It was a true international enterprise involving India, Japan and Australia.- Inauguration of the new Indian Society of Forensic Odontology.-

**NEWS FROM SOUTH AMERICA:** The **Chilean Society of Legal Odontology (S.O.L.CH.)** was founded on July 15, 1983 with 28 members, including dentists , physicians, lawyers, policemen, detectives and an anthropologist (Dr.Sergio Crisostomo Quezada, Santiago de Chile).

**I.O.F.O.S. NL YEAR 8; No 4 DEC 1986**

The Canadian Society of Forensic Sciences Annual Meeting was held in Niagara Falls, Ontario, Sept 15-19,1986 (Dr.George E.Burgman, President).- Dr.Stuart L.Fischman, Buffalo: The close cooperation of American and Canadian forensic dentists is essential to accurate and prompt identification.-

**WORKING GROUP FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY,GERMANY:** This year's symposium for the above W.G. took place in Mainz, Oct 11, 1986.

Prof.Rittner, Director of the Institute for Legal Medicine and the Senior Chairman Prof.Dr.Dr.Werner Hahn, Kiel, welcomed members.

**From Czechoslovakia:** Important work on facial reconstruction and cranio facial superimposition (king Vladislaus Postumus, the son of Albrecht II, who died at 17 years of age within three days with no evident sign of disease (Nov 1457). The final diagnosis was leukaemia.-

**From Sweden:** The Swedish Dental Association Meeting last November attracted 8.000 visitors and devoted one whole day to forensic odontology.-

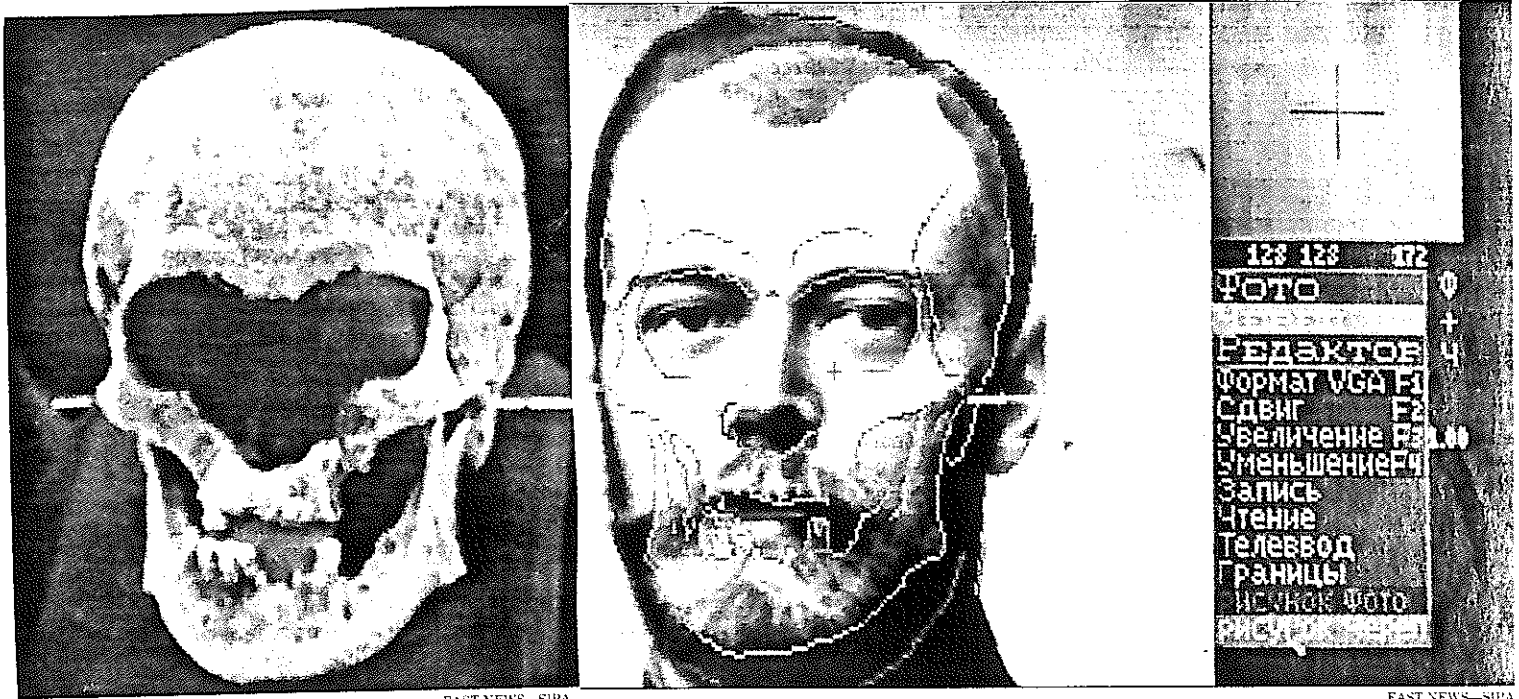
**From Norway:** Dr.Magne Laurentson has been elected President of the Norwegian Society of Forensic Odontology.-

**From Britain:** Dr.J.K.Holt, retiring President of the British Association of Forensic Odontology (B.A.F.O.)has reported the election of Mr.John Clement as President for 1987.-

## The legacy of the Last Czar

A lone wooden cross marks the hidden grave in a birch wood near a railroad crossing at Yekaterinburg, the resting place of the last czar, Nicolas II, his wife, Alexandra, and the three of their five children. At least, that is what many scientists believe.

With the unearthing of the grave the final moments of the royal family's lives are finally coming to light. In the grave unearthed last year Russian archeologists found nine bodies: five apparently were related to each other, four were not. Both Russian and American scientists believe they have found Nicolas, Alexandra and three of the four daughters, along with several servants and the family's doctor.



EAST NEWS—SIPA

EAST NEWS—SIPA

Nicolas II's reconstituted skull, his photo superimposed on the skull by computer imaging.

According to William MAPLES, a biological anthropologist who heads the C.A. Pound Human Identification Laboratory in Gainesville, Florida, none of the skeletons is young enough to have been Anastasia or Alexei.

Despite the government's eagerness to close the case, the experts agree that they need more proof. X-rays and medical records reportedly exist, perhaps brought to Europe 70 years ago. Some believe a suitcase full of vital information may be buried in a Russian émigré cemetery in Paris. Others say it is in a church or museum in Brussels. It may contain some remains of Alexei and Anastasia. More likely, it would hold vital dental records. Skeleton 7, the one thought to be the czarina, was identified partly on the basis of dental work that wouldn't have been available to most Russians, including porcelain and platinum crowns. The bones will be flown to Britain for final DNA testing.

(D.ELLIOTT and P.KATEL, Miami, NEWSWEEK INTERNATIONAL/SEPTEMBER 21, 1992)

## Mystery of Hitler's body solved

In a bizarre development expected to help resolve one of the greatest mysteries of World War II, Russia's secret service has revealed that the remains of Adolf Hitler are lying in the former KGB archives in central Moscow.

The remains, including his upper and lower jaw and teeth, were brought to Moscow 20 years ago after the rest of the body was incinerated and the ashes scattered in former East Germany. What happened to Hitler's body after he committed suicide in his bunker has been subjected of decades of debate among historians.

The discovery in the KGB archives appears to confirm what many had long suspected - that the Russians have kept the remains from the world for nearly 50 years.

A hitherto secret forensic report from Soviet investigators who examined the body in 1945 has been made available to the London *Sunday Times*. The report, addressed to Lavrenti Beria, Stalin's police chief, says that Hitler's body had been positively identified using dental records. It said the body of Joseph Goebbels, his propaganda chief, had also been identified. The bodies had been burnt, apparently by Hitler's loyal officers, but not destroyed.

The Smersh officers (a special Soviet military unit, whose name stands for "death to spies") removed them from the shallow grave for an examination by forensic experts. Their report, dated June 7, 1945, and made available by the KGB last week, says: "There is no doubt that the corpse in question is genuinely Hitler's."

Marked "top secret", the report added that the positive identification was made from dental records. The document is countersigned by Beria, who has written in large letters across the page: "Send to Molotov Stalin's foreign minister and Stalin." The bodies were then reburied at a Soviet army base. The bones were then exhumed several times more and re-buried at Soviet bases around East Germany. Bezymensky says they were finally buried beneath a garage forecourt in the East German city of Magdeburg. They lay there until 1970 when, on the orders of Yuri Andropov, the new chief of the KGB, the bones were dug up for the last time. The jawbone was preserved as forensic evidence of Hitler's identity but the rest of the remains were incinerated and the ashes scattered.

The jawbone went into the KGB's "Hitler file" in Moscow, where it has lain ever since.

Historians have long suspected that Hitler's jawbone may be in Russia. According to one rumour, it was to be found, inexplicably, at Kiev University.

But until now Moscow has kept silent

(The Sunday Times - in SOUTH CHINA MORNING POST, September 23, 1992, p.24, FOCUS, Jonathan Bastable investigates).

## BOOK

**Søren Keiser-Nielsen, Teeth that told - a selection of cases in which teeth played a part. Odense University Press, Odense, Denmark 1992. 95 pages. Price: D.kr 98 - US\$ 16.**

Søren Keiser-Nielsen, retired forensic odontologist in Denmark, is world-widely known for his scientific contributions to forensic odontology and his work for international cooperation, IOFOS in particular. His accuracy and his requirements for the truth has sometimes been inconvenient. However in this book it was a must. Here is no fiction to increase the readers excitement. 30 of the most famous cases involving forensic odontology is presented in an authentic form with references to the original descriptions.

A number of interesting historical cases are described from the first tiny beginning of forensic odontology when Agrippina recognized Lollia Paulina from her teeth in year 49 AD to the cases of Charles the Bold, 1477 and the identification of the American general Joseph Warren, 1776. Of cases from this century may be mentioned the murder of the German secretary to the Embassy in Santiago 1909, the pyjama girl from Australia 1934, the acid murderer John George Haigh (1949) and the Christie (1953) case from England where he used the bones of his victims to support his fence. Furthermore from more recent times the identifications of Hitler and Bormann and also the Patricia Hearst case is presented.

This book is dedicated to Ferdinand Strøm as a teacher and lifelong friend. Consequently some of Dr. Strøm's most famous cases are described such as the fire in Hegdehaugsveien, 1938, the identifications at Trandum of 211 executed patriots after the war, 1945 and the Torgersen bitemark case, 1957. Also Dr. Strøm played a crucial part in the identification of Hitler.

The truth is often much more exciting than any fiction. Despite his stringence, Søren Keiser-Nielsen has a sense for the dramatic details; a fact that anyone who has heard him describe a case has experienced. This has made the book both interesting, learning and exciting reading. It is strongly recommended for forensic odontologist who wants to become acquainted with the past. It will also certainly be interesting reading for dentists in general. The book is written without too many technical terms, thus also a layman may be able to appreciate the stories.

The book is hereby most warmly recommended.

Tore Solheim



# Open Letter

Dear colleagues from all member-societies around the world !  
Remember the 13th MEETING of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY  
FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY;  
Düsseldorf, Germany, 22-28 August, 1993 !

## CALL for PAPERS

At the present time, the amount of the time devoted to Forensic Odontology has not been fixed. To a degree this will depend upon the number of contributors. It is essential, therefore, that we have a good idea of this number at an early stage. Please, give this meeting publicity in your journal.

Anyone who is interested should write directly to the  
President's Secretariat: Germany, D-6720 Speyer, Maximilianstr.22  
or Fax int+49+6232+71938

*Certain rules have been set up to govern the management of the meeting:*

1) **ABSTRACTS** should indicate the title of the paper, the author/s, the address and the summary of maximal 30 rows (no more than 250 words).

Contributors should submit two copies **and abstracts should be returned until the end of March 1993** to the President's Secretariat,

2) The timing will be enforced, because there is a lot of business to conduct, there will be concurrent sessions and participants may wish to listen to papers in another discipline,

3) Please, use for the **SCRIPT** the following standard form:

Name (block capitals) and titles, full address (capitals and lower case),  
title of paper (capitals and lower case unterlined),

4) Papers should be of 10 minutes duration, contributors should submit two complete copies,

5) Illustrations should be clear (slides, overheads et al.)

6) We call for papers describing original work.

*However no embargo will be placed on either anecdotal or review papers.*

7) All papers will be delivered in English.

**Our topics are: Research in the field of Forensic Odontology, Law, Undergraduate/Postgraduate Education, Disaster-Victim-Identification, Cooperation between Dentistry, Forensic Medicine, Criminalists, Jurists (Papers, Posters, Table Clinics, Panel Discussions)**

1. Classification of findings (**IDENTIFICATION**)

**EASY IDEAS** Electronic Assisted Identification Systems for International Data Exchanges

**MADE** 2. Categorising of characteristics of identity. Marking Dentures

**LAW** 3. Judgement-civil,criminal aspects Legal Aspects Workshop

(Insurance in Dentistry, Dental Law, Malpractice et al.)

4. Problems of nomenclature

5. Techniques for evaluation of forensic odontological findings

6. Sex and age estimation

7. Extension of identification methods by dental treatments

8. Bitemarks and safeguarding of trace evidence

9. Conclusions about quality and materials in dental treatments

10. Mass Disasters

11. Contacts to F.D.I., INTERPOL, W.H.O.

12. **Free Papers and Posters**

(It is the privilege of the reading committee to decide whether the presentation will be accepted as a poster or as a lecture.)

Thank you very much

Sincerely yours

Dr.Dr.Klaus Röttscher  
President I.O.F.O.S.



I·O·F·O·S

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION  
FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY  
13TH MEETING  
DÜSSELDORF, GERMANY, 22-28 AUGUST 1993  
*Language of the Meeting: English*

Lecture  10 minutes  15 minutes  Poster  Table Clinic

*It is the privilege of the reading committee to decide whether the presentation will be accepted as a poster or as a lecture.*

Please, send your abstracts until the 31th of March 1993  
to the President Dr.Dr.Klaus Rötzscher, Germany, D-6720 Speyer, Maximilianstrasse 22

Title:

Author(s):

Address:

Summary:  
(maximal  
30 rows)

# NEWSLETTERS from abroad

**Nordisk Rettsodontologisk Forening Newsletter, Vol.8 No.3 OCT 1992**

Scandinavian Society of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology

Editor: Wencke STENE-JOHANSEN

## Summaries:

### *Forensic odontology Technique 2 - Examination of tooth marks on skin:*

Securing the evidence from toothmarks on the skin of a person could be a task for a general practitioner and the following points should be observed:

1. Get the police's and if living, the victim's version of what may have happened.
2. If possible, collect a sample of saliva from the marks.
3. Describe the marks.
4. Draw sketches of the marks.
5. Take photographic pictures of the marks including a scale.
6. Take at least 2 impressions of the marks. Make models (Tore SOLHEIM).

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### *European Workshop in Forensic Anthropology, Brest, FRANCE, Sept 1-5, 1992:*

Specialists from America had been invited to lecture on the subject of forensic anthropology, a speciality not recognised in Europe. The course covered general osteology, age-, race- and sex variations, dental age estimation, and facial reconstruction. Preparation of bone both of macro- and microscopic examination were included as well as several cases of marks left on the skeleton after criminal injuries (Per HOLCK and Sigrid KVAAL).

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### *The travel of the Scandinavian Society of Forensic Odontology to the 1st International Congress on Dental Law, AUG 19-22, 1992 in LEUVEN, BELGIUM:*

The Swedish Society of FO arranged a bus journey through Germany and France to the Congress mentioned above. The main aim of this travel was to visit vineyards, to taste excellent wine and to bring the Congress participants safe and sound to the Congress. This combination proved to be a great success and ought to be repeated (Magne LORENTSEN).

### *FIRST INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS ON DENTAL LAW:*

Impressions from the Congress include memories of the charming environment of Leuven University, as well as an extremely successful congress with interesting aspects of the legal side of dentistry. It was useful to be reminded of the responsibilities and liabilities of the dental practitioner, and in the present times of communication throughout Europe it was important to discuss the differences within law, education and specialization in the various countries. It will be increasingly important to cooperate within European dentistry and coordinate the development of dental insurance. By taking actively part in the discussions we will be conclusively, the topics discussed during the congress are of such importance, that the 2nd Intern. Congress on Dental Law is already being planned in three years (Per Kristian SUNDNES).

## Letter to the president

September 25, 1992, Tygerberg, South Africa

The AGM was held during the IADR Congress August 26-28, 1992. The membership of SASFOS stands at 37 members. During the AGM the present committee was re-elected:

President: Prof. V M PHILLIPS; Secretary/Treasurer Dr. IOC THOMPSON, Member: Dr. CT BOTHA

The Forensic Odonto-Stomatology session of the Congress programme contained:

(a) Hillel SHAPIRO Memorial Lecture: Read by Prof. D G KLEYN of Pretoria "Human Rights Act for South Africa", (b) 2 Case reports, (c) 1 Research paper, (d) 1 Poster.

The concern of the members attending AGM was that there appeared to be a general decrease in interest in Forensic Odonto-Stomatology and that the Society (SASFOS) was beginning to dissolve. It is hoped that the 1993 workshop will revive interest in this subject.

(V M PHILLIPS, President SASFOS)

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Prof. Foto TOTI, Tirana, Albania, October 6, 1992

Together with Prof. MEKSI and other colleagues we are really happy and proud that the Albanian Society of Odonto-Stomatology and its Forensic Center is joining I.O.F.O.S. Luckily, just now we aren't alone. With your assistance we are sure that our society will realize all objectives.



## INTERNATIONAL CRIMINAL POLICE ORGANIZATION

### - INTERPOL -

#### Fourth Meeting of Standing Committee on DVI, Lyons, February 18-20 1992 (excerpts)

The Thai delegate reported on the LAUDA air crash (May 26, 1991) in Thailand. The INTERPOL form had been used, the information provided by countries had been insufficient, certain countries which had already faced disasters of that type had not provided assistance. He went on to emphasize the need to train sufficient specialized staff and to resolve the problems of transport and communications.- The chairman suggested that an identification team be set up in each country.- He observed that it was not possible to include all details on the form, especially since the Delegates considered that it was already too long.- The INTERPOL Form was valuable because it was unique.-

unique.-  
It was decided that meetings of the Standing Committee on Disaster Victim Identification should be held every two years. Topics at future meetings could include new identification techniques and post-traumatic stress disorders.-

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Dr. Nadeshda MAILIS sent a paper (Moscow, June 22, 1992):

#### *EXAMINATION OF BITEMARKS IN PRACTICE OF CRIMINALISTIC EXPERTISE*

The examination of bitemarks is often very difficult. X-ray examination is recommended by the use of *Urotrast* (liquid) and *Jodolinol* (oily liquid). Most of the traces (cheese, wax, bread, soap et.al.) are translucent enough. The X-ray examination of bitemarks will not damage the traces.

Description of the use of X-rays in bitemark examination.

(translated by Natalia Braun and Klaus Röttscher, edited by Cyril Thomas.)

The paper will be published in the *Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology*.)

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#### **SOUTH AFRICA:**

The newly formed South African Medico-Legal Society will hold a joint meeting with the British Academy of Forensic Sciences in Durban, SA, May 13-16, 1993. It is the intention of the South African Society for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology to hold a Workshop at this congress.

The workshop will include research papers, case reports, an instructional seminar and a simulated mass disaster identification. For Further Information, please contact Prof. V M PHILLIPS, President SASFOS, Dept. Oral Pathology, Private Bag XI, Tygerberg 7505, South Africa.

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#### **NORWAY: Board of Officers (please update):**

According to the meeting of the general assembly of the Norwegian Society for Forensic Odontology in October 1992 a new direction was elected:

**Chairman:** Per Kristian SUNDNES, Torvmyrv.28, N-1476 Rasta

**Vice Chairman:** Tore SOLHEIM

**Secretary/Treasurer:** Wencke STENE-JOHANSEN

**Executive member:** Thomas WAGNER

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#### **CONGRESSES in 1993**

**ASFO's 25th Anniversary** program. BOSTON (U.S.A.), February 15-20, 1993.

This special event will be held in conjunction with the **45th Annual AAFS** meeting in Boston. Stan SCHWARTZ, David AVERILL, and Phil O'SHAUGHNESSY have consented to work on local arrangements. Copely MARRIOTT and Westin Hotels, Boston, Massachusetts, U.S.A.

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**B.A.F.O. Spring Meeting. London Area,** Details from:

Mr. Colin BAMFORD, 3 Holroyd Road, Putney, London, SW15 6LN

1. Name:

The Organization shall be known as the INTERNATIONAL ORGANIZATION FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY, with the official abbreviation I.O.F.O.S.

2. Objects:

- (a) To provide a liaison between societies of (legal) forensic odontology on a global basis.
- (b) To promote goodwill, advancement and research in forensic odontology.
- (c) To publish a newsletter on a regular basis.

3. Membership:

- (a) Any society may be given membership, provided its regulations are in accordance with I.O.F.O.S. objectives.
- (b) The Executive may by unanimous vote, accept new member societies; otherwise, the General Assembly delegates may accept new member societies by a simple majority vote.
- (c) Member societies have the obligation to send to I.O.F.O.S. a yearly report of their activities in forensic odontology.
- (d) Each member society shall have one vote at the General Assembly vested in their elected member delegate.
- (e) Membership by a member society will terminate upon written notice from that society, or if that member society's dues remain unpaid for one year. The General Assembly can revoke a member society's membership in I.O.F.O.S. with a 2/3 majority vote.

4. Executive:

- (a) Shall consist of a President, Vice-President, Secretary/Treasurer and Editor.
- (b) Should normally come from the same member society.
- (c) Decides in all matters not covered by these regulations, or supplementary instructions.
- (d) May arrange postal voting by the member societies if urgent and important questions are to be decided.
- (e) Functional period is from one General Assembly to the next.

#### 5. Banking:

The organization may establish accounts in its name only and shall have any two of the following as signatories: President, Vice-President, Secretary/Treasurer. All accounts must be audited prior to each General Assembly and a report included in the Secretary's report to that meeting.

#### 6. Election Committee:

- (a) Should consist of a representative from each of three member societies.
- (b) Suggest at least two member societies from which the next Executive may be nominated for election.
- (c) No more than one society nominated for the Executive may come from a society currently a member of the election committee.
- (d) Member societies of the current election committee may not be re-elected to the next succeeding election committee.
- (e) An Auditor shall be nominated from a member society different than the Executive.
- (f) The Election committee for the succeeding three year term shall be nominated by the current election committee. The election committee for the 1987 Vancouver General Assembly shall consist of the current executive as elected in Oxford in 1984 to facilitate nominations. Voting shall be by written secret ballot.
- (g) Shall notify the nominated societies, advising them to select a slate of officers to stand for election at the next General Assembly.

#### 7. General Assembly:

- (a) Should be arranged every three years, normally in connection with the International Association of Forensic Sciences Triennial Congress.
- (b) A notice of meeting and call for agenda items should be sent to member societies six months before the General Assembly, and an agenda sent three months before that meeting.
- (c) Shall consist of one delegate member from each member society who shall have one vote. The member society must, prior to the General Assembly, have notified the Secretary, in writing as to who will be its delegate. That delegate must be a regular member of that member society. Individual members from each member society may also attend the General Assembly and comment on items under discussion, but only delegates representing member societies may vote.

- (d) Receive and table for discussion and acceptance, reports from the President, Secretary/Treasurer and Editor.
- (e) Elects the Executive and Auditor for the next three year period. The election of these officers shall be by written secret ballot.
- (f) Elects an Election Committee consisting of three representatives, each from a different society. The Election Committee should six months before the next General Assembly recommend at least two member societies from which the new Executive may be nominated for election at the next General Assembly.
- (g) Determines the main elements of the policy for the next three year period.
- (h) Determines the yearly fees for member societies, which shall be an equal amount for each member society.
- (i) Discuss and determine upon business suggested for a member society preferably before the call for the General Assembly or suggested at that General Assembly.

#### 8. Changes to the Regulations and Supplementary Instructions:

- (a) These regulations shall only be changed with a 2/3 majority vote of delegates at a General Assembly provided that the motion relating to the suggested change is included in the agenda of the meeting circulated to the member societies three months prior to that General Assembly.
- (b) The General Assembly may decide upon instructions supplementary to the regulations. These may be added to, revised, or deleted by a simple majority of votes by delegates at the General Assembly. Proposals may be introduced at the General Assembly.

#### 9. Dissolution:

- (a) I.O.F.O.S. may be dissolved with a 3/4 majority vote of those delegates present at the General Assembly, provided that the recommendation for such dissolution is placed on the agenda of the meeting circulated to member societies three months prior to the meeting.
- (b) Any surplus funds of money shall be equally divided between the member societies.

**INFORMATION DÜSSELDORF 13th Meeting of I.O.F.O.S., AUG 1993**  
**1993 I.O.F.O.S. MEMBER SOCIETIES**

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**Africa**

South Africa

The South African Society for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology

**America**

North America

Canada

Canadian Society of Forensic Science. Odontological Section.

United States of America

American Society of Forensic Odontology (A.S.F.O.)

South America

Chile

The Chilean Society of Forensic Odontology

**Asia**

India

Indian Association of Forensic Odontologists

Japan

Japanese Society of Forensic Odontology

Korea

The Korean Organization for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology

Singapore

The Medico-Legal Society of Singapore

**Australia**

Australia

Australian Society of Forensic Dentistry

New Zealand

New Zealand Society of Forensic Dentistry

**Europe**

Albania

Albanian Society of Odonto-Stomatology, Forensic Center

Belgium

Flemish Association of Dental Experts

Denmark

Danish Society for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology

Finland

Finnish Association of Forensic Odontology

France

Association Francaise d'Identification Odontologique (A.F.I.O.)

Germany

Gemeinsamer Arbeitskreis für Forensische Odonto-Stomatologie

Hungary

The Hungarian Society of Forensic Medicine (M.I.O.T.)  
and Hungarian Society of Forensic Experts

Italy

Società Italiana di Previdenza Sociale

The Netherlands

Forensisch Medisch Genootschap (The Netherlands Forensic Society)

Norway

Norwegian Society of Forensic Odontology

Spain

Spanish Society of Legal and Forensic Odonto-Stomatology

Sweden

Swedish Society for Forensic Odontology

United Kingdom

British Association for Forensic Odontology (B.A.F.O.)

**23 societies**



DIPLOMATE,  
AMERICAN BOARD OF  
FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY

**MICHAEL N. SOBEL, D.M.D.**  
CONSULTANT IN FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY  
5843 Forbes Avenue, Suite 201 • Pittsburgh, PA 15217-1652  
Telephone (412) 421-0401 • FAX 412.421.4002

CHIEF FORENSIC ODONTOLOGIST,  
ALLEGHENY COUNTY  
CORONER'S OFFICE

# EVIDENCE FILE

**CONFIDENTIAL**  
*For Limited Official Use Only*

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_ Exam Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Case Jurisdiction: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Performed At: \_\_\_\_\_

**Type of Investigation:**

IDENTIFICATION

Positive I.D.: \_\_\_\_\_

SKIN MARKING                      LAST                                      FIRST                                      MIDDLE

Victim's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

LAST                                      FIRST                                      MIDDLE

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**Brief Case Description:**

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

**File Contents:**

**REPORTS**

Forensic Dental Identification Report

Forensic Skin Marking Report

Coroner's Office Case Report(s)  
from: \_\_\_\_\_

Police Agency Case Report(s)  
from: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**PHOTOGRAPHS**

Polaroid Print(s)

Color Slide(s)

Color Print(s)

Black and White Print(s)

**SUPPORTING EVIDENCE**

Dental Chart(s)

Wax Impression(s)

Dental X-ray Film(s)

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

APPENDIX:

**MICHAEL N. SOBEL, D.M.D.**  
CONSULTANT IN FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY  
5843 Forbes Avenue, Suite 201 • Pittsburgh, PA 15217-1652  
Telephone (412) 421-0401 • FAX 412.421.4002

1 of \_\_\_\_

## Forensic Skin Marking Report

### VICTIM

Victim's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Race: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Examined: \_\_\_\_\_ Examination By: \_\_\_\_\_

Place Examined: \_\_\_\_\_

### SUSPECT

Suspect's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Case No.: \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Race: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Examined: \_\_\_\_\_ Examination By: \_\_\_\_\_

Place Examined: \_\_\_\_\_

### SUMMARY DESCRIPTION OF MARKS

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

### OPINION

*After evaluation of the evidence described above, it is my opinion that:*

\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_

Report Submitted By: \_\_\_\_\_

**MICHAEL N. SOBEL, D.M.D.**  
Chief Forensic Odontologist, Allegheny County Coroner's Office  
Diplomate, American Board of Forensic Odontology

# Examination of Victim

Init.: \_\_\_\_\_

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Skin Marks Present On Victim:  Yes  No

Victim's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

Sex: \_\_\_\_\_ Race: \_\_\_\_\_ Age: \_\_\_\_\_ Date of Birth: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Requested By: \_\_\_\_\_ Of: \_\_\_\_\_

On: \_\_\_\_\_ At: \_\_\_\_\_

Case Jurisdiction: \_\_\_\_\_

Evidence Collected After Obtaining:  Signed Consent  Search Warrant  Not Applicable

Exam Start Time: \_\_\_\_\_ Exam End Time: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Performed At: \_\_\_\_\_

Victim Status:  Living  Deceased

*If deceased:*

Case Pathologist: \_\_\_\_\_

Condition of Remains: \_\_\_\_\_

Manner of Death: \_\_\_\_\_

Cause of Death: \_\_\_\_\_

Circumstances in which marks were received: \_\_\_\_\_

Approximate time (in hours and/or days) between when marks were made and examination: \_\_\_\_\_

Present for Examination:

\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_  
\_\_\_\_\_ of \_\_\_\_\_

Photography of Markings By: \_\_\_\_\_

Type of Film: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_ Type of Film: \_\_\_\_\_ # \_\_\_\_\_

# Description of Skin Markings (Victim)

Init.: \_\_\_\_\_

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Date: \_\_\_\_\_

## Skin Marking #1

Based on appearance, this mark appears to be the result of a:  See Diagram on Page \_\_\_\_\_

Bite       Fingernail       Unidentified

Other Patterned Marking: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

## Skin Marking #2

Based on appearance, this mark appears to be the result of a:  See Diagram on Page \_\_\_\_\_

Bite       Fingernail       Unidentified

Other Patterned Marking: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

## Skin Marking #3

Based on appearance, this mark appears to be the result of a:  See Diagram on Page \_\_\_\_\_

Bite       Fingernail       Unidentified

Other Patterned Marking: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Additional markings listed on reverse of this page.

## Victim Comparative Evidence Collected:

Dental Impressions \_\_\_\_\_

Fingernail Impressions \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_



Init.: \_\_\_\_\_

# Description of Skin Markings (Suspect)

5 of \_\_\_\_\_

Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Date: \_\_\_\_\_

### Skin Marking #1

*Based on appearance, this mark appears to be the result of a:*

See Diagram on Page \_\_\_\_\_

- Bite
- Fingernail
- Unidentified

Other Patterned Marking: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### Skin Marking #2

*Based on appearance, this mark appears to be the result of a:*

See Diagram on Page \_\_\_\_\_

- Bite
- Fingernail
- Unidentified

Other Patterned Marking: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

### Skin Marking #3

*Based on appearance, this mark appears to be the result of a:*

See Diagram on Page \_\_\_\_\_

- Bite
- Fingernail
- Unidentified

Other Patterned Marking: \_\_\_\_\_

Location: \_\_\_\_\_

Size: \_\_\_\_\_

Comments: \_\_\_\_\_

Note: Additional markings listed on reverse of this page.

### Suspect Comparative Evidence Collected:

Dental Impressions \_\_\_\_\_

Fingernail Impressions \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

Remarks: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_\_\_

# Skin Marking Diagram

Init.: \_\_\_\_\_

\_\_\_ of \_\_\_

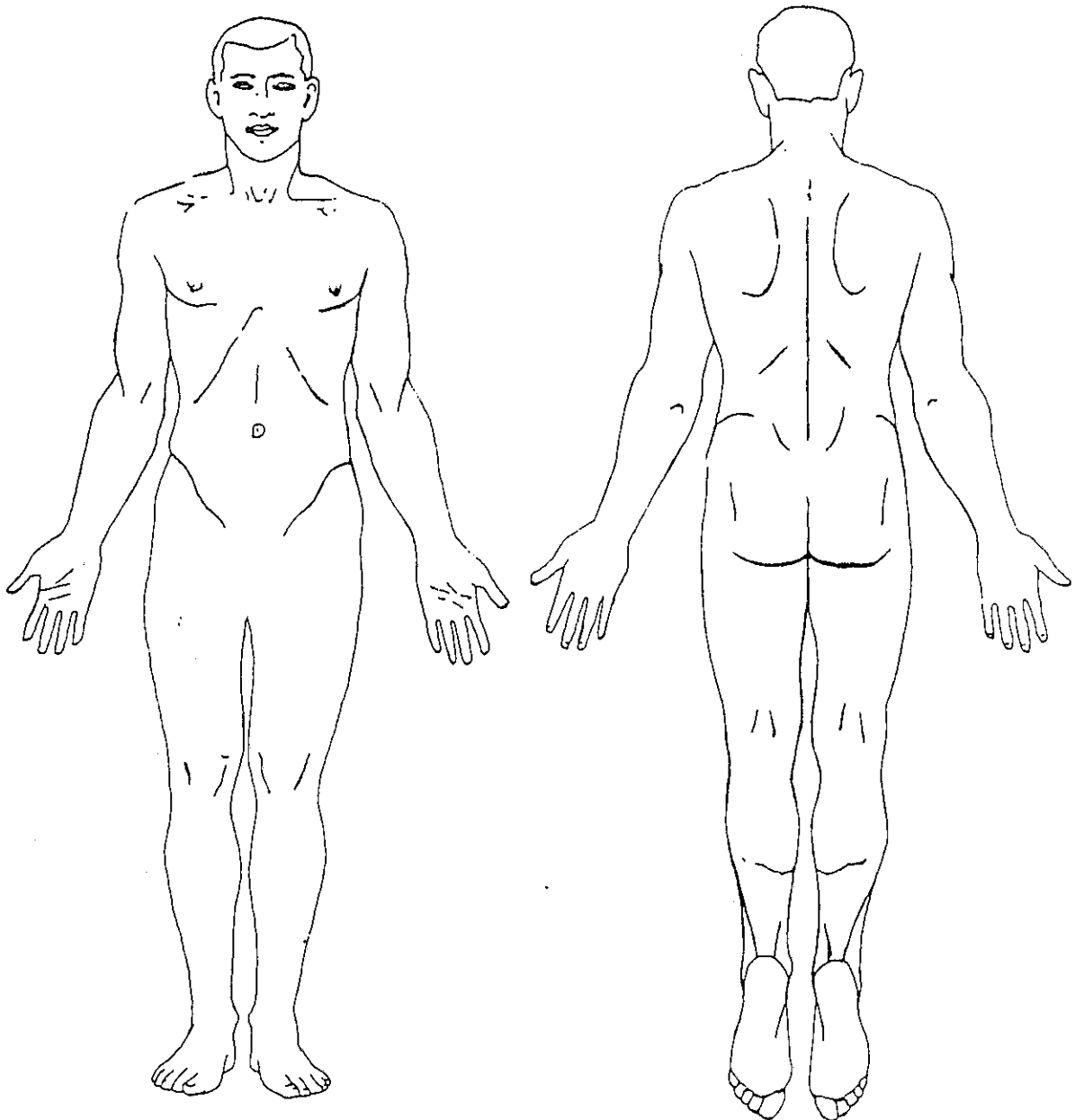
Case Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Exam Date: \_\_\_\_\_

**Marks Found On:**

Victim's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST FIRST MIDDLE

Suspect's Name: \_\_\_\_\_  
LAST FIRST MIDDLE















**13TH MEETING  
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION  
OF FORENSIC SCIENCES**



Foto: H.G. Weigel, Hilden

Düsseldorf  
Germany

22. -28. August 1993

**PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT**

**DATES**

August, 22<sup>nd</sup> to 28<sup>th</sup>, 1993

**VENUES**

Heinrich-Heine-University, Düsseldorf

**MAIN TOPICS**



Forensic Pathology  
 Time of Death  
 Clinical Forensic Medicine  
 Medical Malpractice  
 Traffic Medicine  
 Forensic Engineering  
 Alcoholology and Chronic Alcoholism  
 Psychiatry and Behavioral Science  
 Biochemistry and Thanatochemistry  
 Clinical Toxicology  
 Forensic Toxicology  
 Illicit Drugs  
 Chemical Criminalistics  
 Doping Control

Crime Scene Investigation  
 Forensic Anthropology, Archaeology  
**Forensic Odontology**  
 Face Reconstruction  
 Bite Marks  
 Law and Ethics  
 Education  
 Evaluation and Statistics  
 Management and Computing  
 Quality Assurance-Proficiency Testing  
 Firearms  
 Arson and Bombing  
 Hairs and Fibers  
 Fingerprints

**INSTITUT FÜR  
 RECHTSMEDIZIN**

**- IAFS -**

**MOORENSTRASSE 5**

**D - 4000 DÜSSELDORF**  
 FEDERAL REPUBLIC OF GERMANY

**REGISTRATION OF INTEREST**

**I am interested in receiving further information about IAFS 1993 in Düsseldorf**

SURNAME: \_\_\_\_\_ TITLE: \_\_\_\_\_

GIVEN NAMES \_\_\_\_\_

INSTITUTION \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

ZIP CODE: \_\_\_\_\_

MAIN FIELD OF INTEREST \_\_\_\_\_

TELEPHONE NO: \_\_\_\_\_ FAX NO: \_\_\_\_\_