



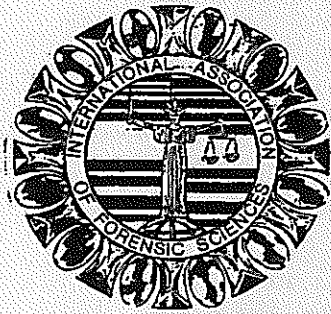
I·O·F·O·S

YEAR 15 : No. 2

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NEWSLETTER

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IAFS 1993

Düsseldorf

Germany

22. - 28. August 1993

EDITOR: Dr.Dr.Klaus RÖTZSCHER

13TH MEETING

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY

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Publishing your information in the NEWSLETTER
means a good information of your partner.

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

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

LETTERS WELCOME

The editor wants to encourage you to write letters.
We believe this is important because the dialogs expand the teaching potential
of your Newsletter.

Moments of questioning creep up on us. They are rare. We need to seize them. At such moments, a person may fix a goal, plot a course, or determine a whole life. Some thinkers call these defining moments - times when we infuse our whole lives with meaning, purpose, goals. The times when we take charge and don't merely drift with the tide. We all have such moments. Presidential candidates certainly have had them. We all have (William Wordsworth, *The song of thanks and praise*).

To the succeeders:

Not that I am of high degree -

I ask you me to save -

Not that I am a useful man -

Pardon for me I crave -

Not that my virtuous loving wife -

Still unto me doth cling -

And feels that she would part with life -

From death to rescue me -

Not that my lovely son plead -

With many a bitter tear -

And humbly look to God and you -

To save his father dear -

But save me O for justice sake -

And for your country's fame -

The honour of the I.O.F.O.S. -

And for your own good name (S.Schama, modified by the editor).

EDITORIAL (President's Opinion and report))

Dear colleagues from all member-societies. The frame of this triennium is filled in. It's time for the bottom line, to inform you about my efforts and intentions from the beginning to the end.

When I stayed in Adelaide as elected president I promised you to be tender on friendly terms with all of yours and to be going strong in my relation to I.O.F.O.S. So I made up my mind to do my very best. My immediate concern was to see an increase in our number. The past years had been good ones in this respect. Albania, France, Hungary, Italy, and Singapore joined I.O.F.O.S., which now represents 23 member-societies. Personal contacts to Hong Kong, Russia and Tschechien (former Cschechoslovacia, without Slovacia) exist with the hope, that the colleagues of these countries may activate their societies to join I.O.F.O.S.

I know that a few other countries are trying to organise societies. Hopefully they will be successful. I wanted to support the asio-pacific and also the iberoamerican region with close contacts to Malaysia and to Argentina, Brasilia, Colombia and Peru as well.

The great benefit of I.O.F.O.S. is the chance for international cooperation, to built up and renew friendships and for the exchange of information and experience. The arrangement of the NEWSLETTER included a *SHORT HISTORY OF FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY* and *READER'S DIGEST - REVIEW OF NEWSLETTER* for the *newcomers* of I.O.F.O.S. Letters to the president gave me the mandate to continue. The chapter *CONGRESSES, INFORMATION, MEETINGS, NEWS, YOUR VOICE* indicated international communication. The contacts to many of the member-societies were indeed excellent.

Visiting congresses and meetings in Africa, America, Australia, Asia, and Europe I met interested colleagues and in a warm atmosphere I intended to promote I.O.F.O.S. We lost Ferdinand STRÖM and Ove SAKSHAUG, Norway and Knud Borge PETERSEN from Denmark. They were pioneers in Forensic Odonto-Stomatology. We are missing them and we will never forget them.

I felt honoured announcing the program of the First International Congress on Dental Law, Leuven, BELGIUM, August 20-22, 1992 (president Yvo VERMYLEN), as another sign of international and interdisciplinary cooperation with Law (legal aspects in dentistry).

The german working group (ARBEITSKREIS), chairman Werner HAHN, Kiel, is attending the Annual Meeting of the German Society for Odontology (DGZMK), October 2-8, 1994 with the topic: *Medical risks in dentistry*.

Anthropology and Forensic Odontology; cooperation is useful for both. In accordance with the constitution of the Craniofacial Identification Group (CIG), established in 1988 in Kiel, GERMANY, the 4th International Symposium will be held in conjunction with the 13th Meeting of I.A.F.S. in Düsseldorf. We will participate. The members of the committee of CIG, Kenneth A. BROWN and John CLEMENT (AUSTRALIA), Richard HELMER (GERMANY), Yuwen LAN (CHINA), Richard NEAVE and Peter VANEZIS (U.K.). decided to establish the *International Association for Craniofacial Identification*.

The *Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology* is the international platform of I.O.F.O.S. for research and case reports, reviews and news. Some of the best progress to be made in organisation will come through personal contact and friendship among what is after all, a very small speciality world wide. *The key is to get international cooperation and not isolation. We need coordination.*

In the dentist's world exist about 30 different possibilities to record one tooth. During the AAFS conference in New Orleans, February, 1992, and again during the AGM of B.A.F.O., November 1992, in Rotherham (U.K.) I made an impassioned plea to start changing dental records to one internationally accepted classification. Its a longstanding hope. I intend to pursue my campaign at the IAFS meeting in Düsseldorf 1993. I know, it is a great challenge. It looks as if it might be a hard struggle for a dentist to use the F.D.I.-Two-Digit-System and in a second lane the system he is already using.

In Germany the new INTERPOL Disaster-Victim-Identification DVI -Form, approved by the Lyons GA in 1989 under the chairmanship of Superintendent Günther FLOSSMANN from the BKA, Wiesbaden, GERMANY is in use. These comprehensive logically and international acceptable documents were prepared for the needs of computerization. The GA adopted by the 103 delegations voting the recommendation that all the member countries of I.C.P.O. use the DVI form in all appropriate circumstances including cases with only one victim to be identified. Up now not even every country is an official member of INTERPOL, not even I.O.F.O.S. provides official links to INTERPOL. I.O.F.O.S. wants to install linkage to INTERPOL. I.O.F.O.S. wants to join F.D.I. and to place official contacts in the Commission on Defence Forces Dental Services.

The one of interest in forensic odontology is the Missing Persons worldwide acceptable, legible and understandable dental file information. INTERPOL uses at present four different writs with different colour background of their emblem in the right upper corner. The fourth writ, "the black corner" to identify unknown bodies, is of interest in forensic odontology.

If we are investing in the future, the global technology advances computer-microchip-technology and tele-communication equipment. If we don't use High Tech this decade, we don't get it in this century, then we have no choice but to keep the noses buried in the sand. It is time for us to fully exploit the often underutilized scope and capacity of modern technology in forensic odontology. *Electronic assisted identification systems (easy)* are essential parts of DVI procedures. They make the computerized DVI affordable to all INTERPOL member-countries. At the turn of this century DVI Teams of important dental schools, institutes and forensic dental departments of different universities round the world are creating special programs for micro-computers with different interfaces(see page15). There is no need to force any DVI-Team to change their way of working. *Identification by electronic assisted systems (ideas)* means: The very important thing is the use of the *NEW INTERPOL FORM* as the basic information management. Access to different automated respective semi-automated national databases will shorten the time needed in collecting the AM-data. *Conclusions:* Coming to Düsseldorf you may be updated for the progress in dental computerization, which will be the main workhorse. If the DVI-teams do come together, there is a good way of sharing information and progress of mutual understanding. The IAFS/IOFOS meeting in Düsseldorf may be a good international forum for a long time to get the members of the above mentioned teams.

The only guide to the world of tomorrow is the study of the past.

MEETINGS OF THE INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR FORENSIC ODONTO - STOMATOLOGY

In 1972 a meeting took place in Edinburgh, UNITED KINGDOM. It was a meeting of interested dentists in forensic odontology without any formal organisation. However I.O.F.O.S. was set up in spring 1973 with Gösta GUSTAFSON as president, but as an organisation with individual members. They were not present in Edinburgh. The 1975 meeting was in Zürich, SWITZERLAND; Reidar SOGNAES elected president. Gösta GUSTAFSON immediate past president. However at that time it was only a loose organisation without any regulations. The 1978 meeting took place in Wichita, KANSAS, U.S.A.; Sören KEISER-NIELSEN elected president, Reidar SOGNAES immediate past president. In Bergen, NORWAY, 1981, the suspended regulations of I.O.F.O.S. were accepted; Ian HILL elected president. In the next years I.O.F.O.S. was participating the meetings of I.A.F.S. (INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES). In 1984 in Oxford, UNITED KINGDOM; Kenneth A.BROWN elected president. In 1987 in Vancouver, CANADA; Kenneth A.BROWN re-elected president. In 1990 in Adelaide, SOUTH AUSTRALIA; Klaus RÖTZSCHER elected president.

The 13th International meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences is to be held in Düsseldorf, Germany between the 22nd and 28th of August 1993. The International Organisation of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology is once again participating. The program is comprehensive and will certainly give value for your DM 500,00 registration fee. Forensic Odontology (Section 19) will be represented on most days, Legal Aspects (Section 20) as well. The Congress ends with the IAFS business meeting. There will be appointed chairpersons and all presenters will be able to speak and to hand out full copies of their papers. This is a useful way of bridging the language problem arising at international meetings and all presentations are of equal status and will be published in the Proceedings.

Tore Solheim, Oslo, Norway

FIRST EXECUTIVE I.O.F.O.S.:

President: Gösta GUSTAFSON, Malmö, SWEDEN

Vice President: Lowell LEVINE, New York, U.S.A.

Vice President: Kazuo SUZUKI, Tokyo, JAPAN

Secretary General: Francois GARLOPEAU, Paris, FRANCE, was a stomatologist. Short time after creating the first executive of I.O.F.O.S. he unfortunately died. He was Head of the Stomatological Department of L'Hôpital de KREMLIN-Bicêtre, expert of the court of cassation, president of different organisations.

Secretary: Robert WEILL, Paris, FRANCE, Doctor of dentistry, Doctor of Dental Sciences, D.D.S. of Chicago, U.S.A., Prof.emerit. of the University of Paris, Officer of the Legion of Honour, Officer of the Academic Palms, Laureatus of the Academy of Sciences.

Secretary/Treasurer: Jean PAYEN, Paris, FRANCE, lives in Poitiers, working in L'Hôpital Jean Bernard, habilitation Jan 8, 1966 in pathology, Prof.emerit. of the medical faculty of Poitiers, where he was lecturer of pathological anatomy, more than 200 publications, member of different national and international societies.

Jean Gabriel Schneider, Zillisheim, France

ROBERT WEILL, Secretary , Executive I.O.F.O.S., 1973-1975

It is a difficult task indeed to present such an eminent and colourful personality in just a few lines.

Though forensic dentistry was born in Paris at the time of the great fire of the Bazar de la Charité in 1897, with a number of illustrious predecessors such as AMOEDO and DAVENPORT, it was subsequently to remain in obscurity for almost three-quarters of a century.

The brilliant dynasty of experts in forensic medicine such as PIEDELIEVRE, DEROBERT and HADENGUE totally overshadowed the discipline of forensic dentistry, considered at the time to be a secondary speciality. The successful development of forensic dentistry as a modern, active and fully recognized branch of forensic science can be attributed almost to Professor Robert WEILL.

This rebirth came about as a result of his meetings with two men.

The first was Professor P.F.CECCALDI who headed the forensic laboratories of the Paris Police Force Department and who involved Professor Robert WEILL in all the major affairs in which expert dental investigations played a key role.

The second was Professor Gösta GUSTAFSON of Malmö, an eminent predecessor who organized the very exclusive and playfully named "Artefact club", bringing together the elite of European histology and biochemistry.

Mr. WEILL's list of titles is impressive to say the least. I will mention only those particularly associated with our profession: National Expert, Honorary Dean, Professor Emeritus, Doctor Honoris Causa of the University of Montreal.

Beyond his national and international honorary distinctions, he must be acclaimed, above all, as the brilliant architect of French dental surgery reforms. It was he who, in addition to setting up post-graduate doctoral degrees, instituted the "Forensic Odontology degree" in 1972.

It is the homage of an unruly disciple to the wisdom of his master.

Michel Evenot, Paris

LAUDATIO

GÖSTA GUSTAFSON, Past President I.O.F.O.S., 1973-1975

Gösta was born in 1906. In 1932 he qualified in dentistry from the University of München, Germany, and in Stockholm in 1934. From 1934 until 1950 he was working in his private practice in Göteborg, Sweden. At the odontological faculty of the University of Lund, Gösta as Professor was the Head of the Department for Oral Histopathology in the years from 1950 to 1972. His first publication in forensic odontology he started in 1943. In 1966 his first textbook *Forensic Odontology* was published by Staples Press, London. The book has been a bestseller and was supposed to be well known internationally. According to Oxford dictionary latest edition it was the first time this constellation - *forensic* and *odontology* - was used. His book had given him many international contacts and he had got to know medical forensic people and the police in many countries even outside Europe like U.S.A., Australia and the Far East. 1944-1950 Gösta was Consultant to the police in Göteborg.

Gösta GUSTAFSON as the cofounder of the *International Organisation for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology* (I.O.F.O.S.), at the time called *International Society for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology*, discussed the name of the Society. Stomatology was proposed by the french cofounders Francois GARLOPEAU and Jean PAYEN. Very soon *SOCIETY* was changed into *ASSOCIATION*.

Professor Gösta GUSTAFSON became the first Honorary President of I.O.F.O.S., together with Professor Kazuo SUZUKI, Tokyo, Japan and Lowell J.LEVINE, New York, U.S.A., when the first Executive was performed in 1973.

Gösta is member of different international scientific societies:

Honorary member of the Deutsche Gesellschaft für Zahn-, Mund- und Kieferheilkunde, The British Association in Forensic Medicine, Royal College of Surgeons, U.K., Academie National de Chirurgie Dentaire (France), Associato Medicorum Bohemo-slovacorum (Prague), Tokyo Dental College, International Association for Dental Research, Commander of the Royal Order of the Northern Star et al.

Gunnar Johanson

Professor Gösta GUSTAFSON will attend the 13th Meeting of I.O.F.O.S. in Düsseldorf. It is his Organisation. We feel honoured and we are looking forward to meet him in August.

Klaus Röttscher, President

KAZUO SUZUKI, Past Vice-President I.O.F.O.S., 1973-1975

Professor SUZUKI was born in 1927. Upon graduating from Tokyo Dental College in 1951 and after postgraduate course of Oral Surgery, he became an Assistant Fellow of the Department of Oral Surgery in Tokyo Dental College.

In 1953 he joined the Department of Legal Medicine, the University of Tokyo under Professor Shokichi UENO where he earned the degree of Doctor of Medical Science. He then returned to Tokyo Dental College and established the first Institute of Forensic Odontology in Japan in 1964 and was subsequently appointed Professor and Head of the newly formed Department of Forensic Odontology.

This Department has continued without interruption since then, and celebrated its 25th anniversary in 1989 at a glittering event attended by national and overseas guests in the presence of Their Imperial Highnesses, Prince and Princess MIKASA. His Highness spoke in glowing terms of the contribution of Professor SUZUKI and his Department to forensic odontology in Japan.

Professor SUZUKI has always held his high profile nationally and internationally, and has been a strong supporter of IOFOS, both as a foundation member of the original association and later as President of the FOO of Japan. He is well known on the international conference circuit and is regular participant in all the main international venues of the IAFS.

Perhaps the pinnacle of his achievements was the award of the Ward Smith Memorial prize, a recognition of his contribution to forensic science.

Any report of Professor SUZUKI's achievements would be incomplete without a reference to what would be the pinnacle of his career his Department the identification of the deceased victims of the crash of JAL flight 123 on August 12, 1985, the biggest single aircraft accident in the history of aviation. With the identification of 518 of 520 dead, this was an achievement unparalleled and reflects greatly upon the expertise, patience and persistence of his staff who were involved under his leadership. Since then, Professor SUZUKI has been involved several international air accidents for the identification of the Japanese victims.

He also published many papers and a number of books including a standard text book on forensic odontology (in Japanese).

Professor Kazuo SUZUKI retired as Head of the department of Forensic Odontology, Tokyo Dental College in 1992 and was awarded the title Emeritus Professor.

Masatsugu Hashimoto and Kenneth A. Brown

REIDAR F. SOGNAES, Past President I.O.F.O.S., 1975-1978

Reidar Fauske SOGNAES (1911-1984) was one of the pioneers in forensic odontology. He made outstanding contribution to the science of forensic odontology, but may be most famous for his identification of Adolf Hitler, Eva Braun and Martin Bormann.

Reidar SOGNAES was born in Bergen, Norway. After preclinical dental study in Leipzig, Germany, he was graduated from the Dental School in Oslo, Norway, in 1936. The following year 1937-38, he joined a scientific expedition to Tristan da Cunha. In its special population he made detailed observations on the dental conditions and included a full mouth radiographic examination.

As Per Gynt (one of Ibsens famous figures and thought to have some of the typical Norwegian character) he wanted to see the world and left for America as intern in pediatric dentistry at the Forsite Dental Center in Boston. In 1940 he declined an offer from the Harvard University and volunteered to join the Royal Norwegian Airforce serving as Captain in Canada and England until the end of World War II.

After the war he eventually came to Harvard, where he studied oral pathology and made significant scientific contributions to the calcification in biologic systems. In 1952 he advanced to full professor in oral pathology, a chair formerly occupied by the famous Kurt THOMA.

In 1960 his pioneering spirit again tempted him to move, this time to the University of California, Los Angeles where he became the founding dean of a new dental school. He served as dean until 1969 and later as professor of anatomy and oral biology. Always dedicated to research, some 300 publications came from his hands. In addition he edited and co-authored several monographs on hard tissue pathology and calcifications.

His interest in forensic dentistry started with George Washington of whom he made ivory copies of his dentures. Being a student and a friend of Dr. Ferdinand STRÖM, the two together continued the search for documents that could serve for the identification of Adolf Hitler. As an American scientist Reidar SOGNAES got access to the American war archives in Washington, where he retrieved the description of the teeth of Hitler given by his dentist Dr. BLASCHKE in American captivity. Also radiographs of Hitler taken after the assassination attempt in 1944 were found. When the russian publication of the teeth of the alleged Hitler found outside the bunker in 1945 came, confirmation of the identity could be given by SOGNAES and STRÖM.

In his later years and after retirement Reidar SOGNAES devoted much of his time to forensic odontology and he became diplomat of the American Board of Forensic Odontology. With his scientific background he strived for a more scientific approach also in our field, and the result was a number of publications of high standard. For those of us who remember him, he will stand as an enthusiastic and inspiring person.

Tore Solheim

SØREN KEISER-NIELSEN, Past President I.O.F.O.S., 1978-1981

In January 1990, on the occasion of his 70th birthday, Søren KEISER-NIELSEN officially retired as Head of the Department of Forensic Odontology at the Royal Dental College, Copenhagen. To many, his name is synonymous with forensic odontology.

KEISER-NIELSEN's career began in 1946, on the threshold of an era immediately following World War II that saw dramatic social and political changes which signalled the potential role of forensic odontology and accelerated its acceptance as an important field in its own right. His own practical experiences during this time, particularly in the area of person identification, equipped him well for his later significant contributions to the development of a sound basis for the Disaster Victim Identification (D.V.I.) protocols and the book *Person Identification by Means of Teeth*, which he authored in 1980.

He early recognised the importance of standardisation of data and procedures in D.V.I. and the value of international cooperation in this field. To this end he was heavily involved with Interpol and the Fédération Dentaire Internationale (F.D.I.) and was largely responsible for developing the F.D.I. two digit system of tooth notation.

He pioneered organised forensic odontology and indeed, I.O.F.O.S. was built upon the foundations he laid as a result of his own untiring efforts and foresight.

He was a strong promoter of education in forensic odontology of both dentists and police officers. From his tiny but meticulously organised office and laboratory located on the roof of the Royal Dental College at 160 Jagtvej (later moved to more commodious accommodation at the new Dental School), there issued a steady stream of communications and papers which were published in the more important journals and books covering all aspects of forensic odontology and he served as Editor of the Scandinavian Newsletter for a number of years.

In 1992 he described a number of interesting historical cases in his book *Teeth That Told*.

Those who knew Søren well respected his determination and persistence. A fearless evangelist for forensic odontology, he was always pleased to share his wealth of knowledge and experience, and many colleagues from around the world always found his door open and a warm welcome within, and departed with a warm glow of inspiration and admiration for the subject so dear to Søren's heart.

Kenneth A. Brown

IAN R.HILL, Past President I.O.F.O.S., 1981-1984

Ian HILL is one of the those responsible for the genesis of the British Association for Forensic Odontology (B.A.F.O.). In 1982 at the beautiful premises of the School of Aviation Medicine at Royal Air Force (R.A.F.) Halton, the inaugural meeting of B.A.F.O. took place.

It was Wing Commander Ian HILL who arranged this first meeting from which B.A.F.O. has grown. Shortly after this he became President of I.O.F.O.S., a duty which he took extremely seriously.

At the time Ian HILL was a serving officer in the R.A.F. and already very experienced in aviation pathology. His input to forensic odontology was therefore of immense value.

Ian HILL qualified in dentistry from the University of Sheffield in 1963, he held appointments at The Charles Clifford Dental Hospital at Sheffield, the Royal Dental Hospital and the St. Georges Group of Hospitals in London before reading for the Medical Science tripos at Clare College, Cambridge. He graduated in 1968 and took the Bealson Prize for Medicine for original work on the history of wound closure.

While up at Cambridge he ran a general dental practice. In 1968 Ian HILL moved to King's College Hospital Medical School as a student and, having become a Medical Cadet in the R.A.F. during the same year, graduated B.Chir. in 1971. A trainee pathologist at R.A.F. Halton between 1975 and 1978, he was later Pathologist at Wegberg and Halton before taking his current study leave. He became extremely experienced in mass disaster management and attended most of the air crashes as part of the accident investigation team.

Ian HILL became Head of the School of Aviation Pathology before retiring from the R.A.F. in 1990. In 1988 he was awarded the singular honour of O.B.E.

He is now employed as Senior Lecturer and Honorary Consultant in Forensic Pathology at the London Hospital Medical School.

Apart from publishing many articles he was co-editor of the book *Forensic Odontology - its Scope and History*, 1984. He is the co-author of the book *Primary Brain Trauma in the Battered Baby Syndrome*. In his spare time he has been writing his M.D. thesis entitled, *Aerospace Pathology*.

He is consultant in forensic odontology to the Fédération Dentaire Internationale (F.D.I.) and on the editorial board of the *Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology*. He is also on the Parliamentary Advisory Council for Transport Safety in civil aviation.

Roy D. Simper

KENNETH A. BROWN, Past President I.O.F.O.S. 1984-1987
Immediate Past President I.O.F.O.S., 1987-1990

Dr. Kenneth Alesbury BROWN was born and brought up in Australia. He inherited an interest in forensic odontology from his dentist father, and continued this interest as a dental student in Adelaide, where he graduated in 1950. He taught dental anatomy as a part-time tutor following graduation and undertook forensic casework in an honorary capacity as a private practitioner from 1970. His interest in forensic odontology coincided with his appointment in the then Department of Oral Biology, after which he became Senior Lecturer in forensic odontology and founding Head of the Forensic Odontology Unit in 1980, where he was created in 1986 Director. BROWN soon built the reputation of his Unit to one of excellence and eminence in Australia. It was the first formalized grouping of its kind and the skills base established was utilized in the pursuit of many famous cases. He is Consultant in Forensic Odontology to the South Australian Police Department, the State Coroner for South Australia, the Department of Transport (Air Safety), and the Australian Federal Police. From 1979 to 1983 he was Vice-President of the Australian Forensic Science Society. BROWN was invited to lecture extensively both nationally and internationally and has spent time in most of the main forensic odontological centres in the world. He has assisted INTERPOL and the police forces of North and South America, U.K., Norway and Malta in collaboration with Australian Federal and State police to solve crimes and has been particularly welcome in Japan and South-East Asia where his expertise and experience have been widely recognized and appreciated. He holds an appointment as a lecturer (part-time) in the Department of Forensic Odontology, Tokyo Dental College, Japan.

BROWN is officer in the Commission on Defense Forces Dental Services of the Fédération Dentaire Internationale.

Awarded the Churchill Memorial Fellowship in 1976 Ken BROWN is the Foundation President of the Australian Society of Forensic Dentistry and member of the Editorial Board of the *Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology* and the *International Journal of Medicine and Law*. He has been the recipient of the Distinguished Service Award of the Australian Dental Association (SA branch), Certificate of Merit (International Who's Who in Medicine) and the Certificate of Distinguished Service (Academy of General Education, Manipal, India). He is also a Fellow of the International College of Dentists and Fellow of the Forensic Science Society of India.

He is a member and past-president of many learned societies both nationally and internationally but his most distinguished presidency was that of I.O.F.O.S. which he assumed in 1984. This was a time of constitutional deadlock for the Organisation and BROWN was pitched into the fray, more or less unwillingly, he would admit. The move turned out to be inspired however and in his quiet, unruffled, always gentlemanly manner Ken BROWN managed to defuse the situation, oversaw the setting up of an acceptable constitution and at the end of his second term in 1990 handed over an organisation which is going from strength to strength.

Ken BROWN may rightly be called one of the fathers of forensic odontology in Australia. The country's prominence in world forensics can be largely attributed to his untiring efforts to promote this most important discipline and to fight inertia in so many allied fields where the necessity to involve forensic odontology in most cases of identification is not always appreciated.

Cyril J. Thomas

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

I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 10 No.1 MARCH, 1988

EDITORIAL (David WILSON)

In recent times I.O.F.O.S. has demonstrated increasing strength and stature and has been characterised by increasing unity among its constituent National Societies. -
At this time no dramatic change in the format of the Newsletter is planned.-

FROM THE PRESIDENT (Kenneth A.BROWN)

I now have much pleasure in introducing the I.O.F.O.S. The officers for the next triennium should come from the Australian Society. In addition to the President, who alone was elected at the GA, the new officers are as follows: Vice President: Dr.Maurice CHURTON, Secretary Treasurer: Dr.A.W.LAKE, Editor: Dr.David WILSON.

There is a need for greater communication between member countries, and the Newsletter is an effective medium to achieve this.- The Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology is now the official publication of I.O.F.O.S. -The Journal offers an excellent opportunity for prompt publication of papers for circulation world wide.-

I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 10 No.2 JUNE, 1988

PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE (Kenneth A.BROWN)

In order to function effectively, forensic odontology, by its very nature, requires primarily official recognition of it as an important community service, and formal status for those who practice in it.- Whilst it is very encouraging to note the dramatic advances of forensic odontology world wide, as reflected in the growing membership list of I.O.F.O.S., it is none the less sobering to contemplate that in many countries, including some I.O.F.O.S. member-societies, official recognition of the potential role of this field either does not occur, or is not encouraged.

I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 10 Nos. 3 & 4 September & December,, 1988

PRESIDENT'S REPORT (Kenneth A.BROWN)

Plans for the 12th I.A.F.S. Meeting are now well advanced. This meeting will be convened in Adelaide, SA and will be the first held in the Southern hemisphere.- This meeting is of considerable importance to I.O.F.O.S. since it will continue the tradition of including a Section for Forensic Odontology and will provide the venue for the formal General Assembly required under the constitution of I.O.F.O.S.- The theme chosen for the scientific program is "Towards a Professional Profession", and in keeping with this a theme proposed for the Forensic Odontology Section is "Professional Excellence in Forensic Odontology through International Cooperation".

I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 11 No.1 March, 1989

GUEST EDITORIAL (Prof.Gunnar JOHANSON) about FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY IN SWEDEN.

I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 11 No.2 June, 1989

NEWS IN BRIEF FORENSIC ODONTOLOGIST RECOGNISED BY THE QUEEN:

Wing Commander Ian R.HILL of Halton, England, has been awarded the Order of the British Empire. Congratulations Dr.HILL on this recognition of our achievements and contribution to Forensic odontology.

ICELAND SETS UP A FORMAL IDENTIFICATION COMMISSION:

Scandinavian standards have been used in setting up a formal id.commission in Iceland. The Chairman of the Norwegian id.commission and a dentist were invited to organise a three day course in Iceland to expand the knowledge of police and dentists in that country. The course included a practical exercise in id. using the INTERPOL odontogram forms.-

SCANDINAVIAN SOCIETY NEWS:

Ove SAKSHAUG, editor of the Scandinavian Society of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology Newsletter has resigned his post after a mammoth term of five years. The new editor is Wencke STENE-JOHANSEN.-

I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 11 Nos.3 & 4 September & December 1989

**TOKYO DENTAL COLLEGE DEPARTMENT OF FORENSIC ODONTOLOGY
CELEBRATES 25th ANNIVERSARY**

The Department of Forensic Odontology, Tokyo Dental College was founded on April 1, 1964, and the 25th anniversary of this occasion was formally celebrated at a glittering ceremony under Imperial patronage at the Imperial Hotel, Tokyo, on Sunday, September 16, 1989. In the presence on stage of their Imperial Highness Prince and Princess Mikasa, and Professor and Mrs. Kazuo Suzuki, founding Professor and Head of the Department, Dr.Takaaki Igarashi, President of the Alumni Association, and Dr. Kiyoshi Minaguchi, Assistant Professor of the Department of Forensic Odontology, formally opened the proceedings. Congratulatory addresses were then presented also by Dr.Kenneth A.Brown, Director of Forensic Unit, University of Adelaide, President of I.O.F.O.S. and part-time lecturer of Tokyo Dental College.

His imperial Highness Prince Mikasa addressed the gathering and Dr. Noguchi introduced memorial messages from Dr. Thomas Hegert, President of the National Association of Medical Examiners; Dr. Richard C. Froede, President, American Academy of Forensic Sciences; Dr. Norman D. Sperber, Chief Forensic Dentist, San Diego and Imperial Counties; and Dr. William G. Eckert, Director, Milton Helpert Center in Forensic Medicine. Two memorial plaques were presented to Professor Suzuki by Dr. Brown, on behalf of the Forensic Odontology Unit, of the University of Adelaide, and the International Organisation of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology respectively.

I.O.F.O.S. NEWSLETTER YEAR 12: Nos. 1 & 2 MARCH & JUNE, 1990

FROM THE PRESIDENT (Kenneth A.BROWN)

This issue of the Newsletter carries the formal notice of the Triennial General Meeting of I.O.F.O.S.as required by the regulations, in the Adelaide Convention Centre, North Terrace, Adelaide, South Australia, on Sunday 28th October, 1990 (A.W.LAKE, Hon.Secretary). There will be three thematic symposia. One of these, on the theme "Cultural Factors of Significance in Forensic Odontology", will be a "first".-

END.

Thank you for your interest Klaus Rötzscher

What about your money in 1992 ?

Lawyer Ernst-E. ROHDE, Secretary/Treasurer's Report I.O.F.O.S.:

Credit balance per Dec 31,1991: DM 895,47 plus DM 10.700 = DM 11.595,47

(remember NEWSLETTER YEAR 14: No. 1, MARCH, 1992, page 2)

Income and Expenditure for the calendar year 1992:

Saldo per Dec 31,1992:	DM 3.382,16
Bank charges:	DM 260,03
Sponsoring KRIMINALISTIK VERLAG HEIDELBERG	DM 500,00
14 member-societies paid the annual fee (some for 91,92,93)	DM 2.006,72
The president paid the annual fee 1992 as a personal gift to two individual members and one member-society	DM 240,00
Bank statement: Fixed term deposits Dec 31,1992 (prolonged for 6 months until June 30,1993 plus 6,7% credit interest).	DM 11.580,04

Alltogether 13 Bank returns.

Credit balance per Dec 31,1992: DM 3.382,16 plus DM 11.580,04 = DM 14.962,20

About the Saldo of I.O.F.O.S. (Dec 31,1992), the auditors Dr.Tore SOLHEIM, Oslo, NORWAY, and Yvo VERMYLEN, Boortmeerbeek, BELGIUM, are informed by letters (Jan 31,1993).

No expenditures: The president paid all expenses by himself and didn't use the I.O.F.O.S. income. All expenses necessary to pay to the president will be decided together with the Secretary/Treasurer I.O.F.O.S., Lawyer Ernst-E.ROHDE and the auditors Dr.Tore SOLHEIM and Yvo VERMYLEN in future time.

CONGRESSES, INFORMATION, LETTERS, YOUR VOICE, NEWS:

CONGRESSES in 1993,

Xth CONGRESS OF THE SOCIETY OF FORENSIC MEDICINE HUNGARY

**Szeged, Hungary
19-21 August 1993**

Preliminary requirement for accommodation:

[Hotel * (double bedroom): 120-160 DM]**

Student Hostel (triple bedroom): 30 DM

Mailing address: Prof. Dr. V. Földes

**H-6701 Szeged, Pf. 92
HUNGARY**

Scientific Programme

1. Forensic pathology
2. Traumatology
3. Forensic serology
4. Toxicology
5. Forensic psychiatry
6. Free communications related to forensic medicine

language

English, German

Hungarian

Fax: 36-62-314-229



13th Meeting of the International Association of Forensic Sciences.

22nd-28th August 1993 - Düsseldorf

Details from Prof.Dr.Wolfgang Bonte, Institute for Forensic Medicine, IAFS,

Moorenstrasse 5, D-4000 Düsseldorf, Germany,

Phone: int+49+211+311 238 5, Fax: int+49+211+342 229



**Third International Conference of the
World Police Medical Officers in
Clinical Forensic Medicine**

in association with the Autumn Symposium of the Association of Police Surgeons
September 2-6, 1993, The Majestic Hotel, Harrogate, North Yorkshire, U. K.

For further information, please contact: WPMO, Vine House, 8 Huyton Church Road,
Huyton, Merseyside L36 5SJ, U.K., Phone int+44+51-480 4035, Fax:int+44+51-480 8491



Annual Meeting of the German Society for Odontology (DGZMK)

**30th Sept-2nd Oct, 1993, Köln, Germany. Chairman Prof. Rolf NOLDEN, President.
Lindemannstrasse 96, D-4000 Düsseldorf**

ISFH

- Call for abstracts: the dead-line for receipt of
abstracts will be 31/5/1993.

International Society of Forensic Haemogenetics

15th INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS

VENEZIA, 13-15 October 1993

Palazzo del Cinema
Lido di Venezia

- Identification

Organizing Secretariat

S.I.I.T.S.-A.I.C.T. Servizi s.r.l.

Viale Brianza 6 - 20127 MILANO (Italy)

CONGRESS PRESIDENT

Angelo FIORI

CONGRESSES in 1994,



A general call
will be announced by us at a later stage.

Organizer:
**World Association
for Medical Law**

Congress Secretariat:
**Prof. Amnon Carmi
Congress President**

STIER GROUP LTD
28 Hayezira St.,
Ramat Gan 52521 Israel
Tel: ++972-3-7516422
Fax: ++972-3-7516635

The 10th World Congress on Medical Law

Jerusalem Ramada Congress Center 28 August - 1 September 1994

We expect that more than a thousand participants from all over
the world will attend the Congress, which will be held in
cooperation with more than 30 international and national
organizations. The scientific program will include most of the
relevant issues concerning health law and ethics.

FDI

**F.D.I. 82ND ANNUAL WORLD DENTAL CONGRESS,
October, 2-8, 1994 Vancouver, Canada**

**Annual Meeting of the German Society for Odontology (DGZMK) together with
the interdisciplinary german Working Group of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology (AKFOS)
October, 6-8, 1994 Travemünde, Germany. 2. Topic: Medical and forensic risks in dentistry.
Chairman Madame Prof. Ursula PATZER.**

INFORMATION:

DIP-2: A Canadian Computer Aid to Mass Disaster Dental Identification

S.KOGON and G.BURGMAN, CANADA 1993

There have been numerous computer programs designed to aid dental identification in mass disasters. Their development was initiated by a similar need and therefore outcome of each is similar. However there are differences, and these differences represent a need to use a special language, a particular dental nomenclature or meet the unique requirements of forensic specialists in a particular country (S.KOGON and G.BURGMAN, 1993). *See below (K.R.)*.

One of the first computer-aided systems was developed in Canada in 1972. Two years later the basic logic, input and output forms of this system (DIP-1) were adopted by CPIC (Canadian Police Information Centre) and thus Canada had one of the first on-line Dental Identification Programs in the world. When the province of Ontario appointed a Dental Team for mass disasters in 1987 it became clear that the CPIC system was neither practical nor portable and would not meet the needs of forensic dentists. After evaluating some of the other available systems it was decided to rewrite and redesign DIP-1. The new program (DIP-2) is written with a clear and precise user interface. File management is internal and keyboard choices are limited and consistent. Keyboard data input was tested by non-dentists, who found the program straightforward and friendly. The only dental discriminating factors are *Tooth Present, Tooth Missing, Tooth Filled and Unknown*. Age and sex are used when known.

In an objective test, DIP-2 eliminated and resolved identification as efficiently as CAPMI (U.S. Computer Assisted Postmortem Identification. - by Lewis LORTON, K.R.).

We believe it is easier to use, offers simultaneous AM/PM on-screen displays and produces lists of identified AM and PM records, features which are not available in CAPMI. CAPMI does allow sorting of deciduous teeth and can prepare batch comparisons. Presently, DIP-2 does not.

The goal of the developers was to design a system for PC application with excellent interface, sufficient power and speed and enough discriminating features to reduce input errors and have a high degree of validity. We believe we have accomplished this task. A test of the system using AM/PM records of an actual air crash with severe fragmentation proved the program highly dependable and efficient. The program is written for PC-IBM MS-DOS.

Further information regarding availability of the program can be obtained by writing to:
Dr.S.KOGON, Faculty of Dentistry, Division of Oral Medicine & Radiology,
The University of Western Ontario, LONDON, Ontario Canada N6A 5C1

Special programs for microcomputers with different interfaces:

OD (Sweden), VISTA (in memoriam Ove SAKSHAUG, Norway), RITSYS (Dutsch), FOUR-QUADRANT-METHOD (Germany), IDENTIFY (Finland), IDENTIFY&SONAR PROFESSIONAL (Joined U.S.-Finnish Project), CAPMI (U.S.Army), TOOTHPICS (Class One Limited - Tempe, Arizona, U.S.A.), ODONTID (Forensic Dental Unit, Adelaide, Australia).

The Portrait of WOLFGANG AMADEUS MOZART

Dr. Pierre-Francois PUECH, Forensic Anthropologist and Odontologist.

Department of Forensic Anthropology, Medico-legal Institute of Marseille, Nimes, FRANCE

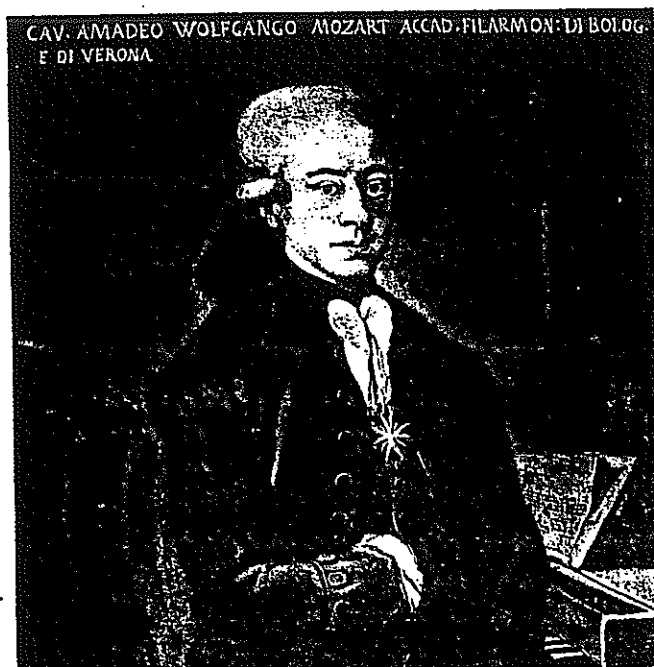
The Australian medicine Peter J. DAVIES defends a seductive idea. MOZART died under the syndrome of SCHÖNLEIN-HENNOCH disease. This is a complex disease of young people: exantheme, pains in one's joints with oedem, diarrhoe, vomit, uraemia, coma, - was an unknown virus included? Immun Deficiency? Allergy?

The paleo-anthropologist of the 1^{re} Université de Provence, France), Pierre-Francois PUECH, wrote in 1991: The last person to speak for the dead is the forensic pathologist. The forensic task is to search for the true condition at the time of death, with the help of data that play a unique role in bringing out the truth. Just in time for the 200th anniversary of MOZART's death as a member of a forensic team, PUECH established that MOZART's skull, shows unmistakable individual characteristics, that give evidence for the identity of the skull. *Cynics may ask, so what?* Also important, the face of Wolfgang Amadeus has been reconstructed forensically, providing an authentic portrait. The hair is short, with a vertical forehead, the middle face juts forward and the cheekbones are prominent. A poor bone rim protection of the eyes gives to the face a feminine appearance.

The autopsy and MOZART's medical history was presented by the library of the University of Provence, Marseillé, in an exhibition "MOZART, ou le Convive de Pierre", 1991. It retraced the life of the genius with new information unearthed from archives and science.

The commonly held view has been that MOZART's body was lost in a communal grave, but a skull suspected to be his has been reposing in Salzburg's *Mozarteum* since 1901. PUECH concluded that the relic is genuine, including a reconstruction of the head in clay. The resulting model conforms to historical information and matches contemporary portraits of the composer. The skull, when superimposed on the portraits, fits in all proportions and in details of the facial features. Furthermore, the wear on the teeth indicates the skull was that of a person who died between 25 and 40 - MOZART died at 35. And marks on some teeth may have been made by toothpicks, which he was known to have used frequently.

One big surprise from the study is that the composer may not have died from rheumatic fever as was believed, but from chronic bleeding between brain and skull. The researchers identified a fracture on the left temple (the result of fall), which may have caused the headaches, weakness, and fainting spells MOZART suffered from.



Portrait-robot. La reconstitution du visage (ci-dessous), à l'aide de téléradiographies du crâne de Mozart (page de gauche), n'est pas si éloignée du portrait fait à Bologne du vivant du musicien (ci-contre).



La tête de Mozart reconstituée.

SCIENCE & VIE N° 560 — JANVIER 1991

© POUR LA SCIENCE N° 149 MARS 1990

Mozarteum officials remain unconvinced by PUECH's study. They say that an assessment by their anthropologist and forensic scientists will be published in the near future: KRITSCHER, H and J. SZILVÁSSY, Anthropologische Abteilung des Naturhistorischen Museums, WIEN, Austria: ZUR IDENTIFIZIERUNG DES MOZARTSCHÄDELS, Ann.Naturhist.Mus.Wien. 93. 1-139. Wien. Oktober 1991.

Letters to the president (condensed)

February 4, 1993, San Juan, PUERTO RICO

It was, indeed, a pleasure and honor to have met you in New Orleans last year. The Puerto Rico Association of Forensic Sciences and its odontology section are interested in the I.O.F.O.S. Looking forward to be able to continue our contacts.

A. ORTIZ, DMD., MSD., Universidad de Puerto Rico, Recinto de Ciencias Medicas, San Juan

February 2, 1993, Adelaide, AUSTRALIA

I want to congratulate you on the scope and presentation of the material you have included in the Newsletter. I noted your comments about the significance for I.O.F.O.S. of the I.A.F.S. Meeting in Düsseldorf.

After the Leuven meeting I was delighted to meet Gösta GUSTAFSON at Gunnar JOHANSON's home in Sweden, when he told me that you had invited him, as first president of I.O.F.O.S., to speak at the General Assembly at Düsseldorf. This will be an excellent contribution to the program.

Perhaps this 20th anniversary meeting might also be an occasion for us to commemorate the contributions to forensic odontology of the late Ferdinand STRÖM. May I suggest that an appropriate way to do this might be by means of a dedicated oration named after STRÖM to be presented by a prominent speaker on aspects of forensic odontology of general interest, and including a short outline of Ferdinand's life and his work (see Newsletter YEAR 13, No.1, MARCH, 1991, page 2 - 3, K.R.). The "Ferdinand STRÖM Oration" could become a regular feature of I.O.F.O.S. General Assemblies in the future.

Kenneth A. BROWN, Immediate Past President I.O.F.O.S., Forensic Dental Unit, Adelaide

January 26, 1993, Helsinki, FINLAND

I always find the I.O.F.O.S. Newsletter very useful not only for the special interest of our DVI-Work, but for the whole Forensic Science in general. For example the "Directory of Law Enforcement and Related Organizations" was very good to see "a Big Picture" of the players. If we are trying to get DVI-Teams to Düsseldorf to discuss the INTERPOL DVI-Forms and other relevant topics of problems encountered, obviously a letter should be sent to them. The easiest way to do it would be to mail the invitations to the various INTERPOL National Central Bureaus. The reasons for calling them would be explained, i.e. simply without coming to Düsseldorf they are no more up-to-date for the progress made for example in the dental computerization, which is the main workhorse.

If the other day of the two days DVI-Program could be reserved for a Workshop of the proper use of the forms, I think we could get, say, at least ten delegations of the existing 28 to Düsseldorf. Anyway, there seems not to be an occasion like this to get the Teams, if not all, but some of them together. And if they don't come together, there is no way of sharing information and no progress of mutual understanding. We will never be able to computerize the DVI-Work, as the 1986 General Assembly Resolution suggested.

Günther FLOSSMANN was in favor of the idea. Even the Organization itself, the General Secretariat in Lyons, could send their delegate to take part.

The I.O.F.O.S./IAFS Düsseldorf seems to be the best international forum for a long time to get the members of the above mentioned teams, which consist mainly of three categories of personnel (policemen, tactical and technical, forensic pathologists and forensic odontologists) around the same table.

Matti TENHUNEN, Deputy Chief, Central Criminal Police, Helsinki

UNIQUENESS OF WOUND PATTERNS

By Michael West, DDS

Steve Hayne, MD

Robert E. Barsley, DDS, JD

The following was penned over 100 years ago, [e]vidence of the use of a weapon. It sometimes happens on criminal investigations, that a weapon is presented to a medical witness: and he is required to say, whether a wound, found on the body of a person was produced by it.¹ However it still holds true in the study of wounds and injuries today. But what is a wound? Some experts define them as, damage to any part of the body by the application of violence.² These may consist of contusions, abrasions, lacerations, incisions, stab wounds, firearm wounds, skeletal injury, defensive wounds, vital reactions, burns (thermal or chemical)³ as well as trace bruises or invisible healing responses such as the West phenomenon.⁴

A patterned wound is a lesion that by its very configuration or location, suggests a particular wounding object or mechanism⁵ or sequence of events.³ For centuries, investigators have observed wounds on human skin and have rendered opinions as to their cause, i.e., club, knife, ligature, gun or animal attack.

This technique of attempting to divine the offending object is of course tool mark analysis. The central question in any tool mark analysis is, did this object make this mark? Ballistics, gunshot and firearm analysis⁶, accident reconstruction, footwear, tire impression, and even bite mark analysis are actually varieties of tool mark analysis. Wound pattern analysis is just tool mark analysis of a mark on human skin.

Using tool mark analysis as their basis, all of these sciences report their evidentiary findings as one of the three following conclusions:

1) That the tool in question produced the toolmark;

2) That the tool in question could not have produced the toolmark; or,

3) That there are not sufficient individual characteristics present within the toolmark to determine if the tool in question did or did not produce the toolmark.⁷

In wound pattern analysis, the body of the victim is part of the crime scene.⁸ The forensic investigators goal is to link the victim to the perpetrator. Although direct evidence is preferable, associative evidence through which an association has been established between the crime scene and the criminal is often sufficient.⁹ This requires that two objects be compared. In that comparison there are two types of characteristics or details that are useful - class and individual. Class characteristics are the gross, overall, obvious features distinguishable in an object. Class characteristics are those which all similar items will have in common.¹⁰ A simple visual comparison focusing on class characteristics only can serve as a screening technique. If two the objects (the wound and the tool) do not agree in class characteristics then the wound must have arisen from a different source. Therefore, class characteristics can be conclusive in an exclusionary sense. If the class characteristics are consistent (or even are not exclusionary) then individual characteristics can be sought.¹¹

Individual characteristics are those details or minutiae that are unique to an object. The sources of such features can be grouped into four categories.

1) Natural Phenomena such as the details in friction ridges skin on a finger, the morphology of a tooth, topographical irregularities in rubber sole shoes, reamer marks in a gun barrel.

2) Minor damage through the use, abuse, and misuse of a tool which causes minor physical damage to it.

3) More serious damage through misuse or gross misuse of a tool which causes major physical damage.

4) Normal wear and tear, including attrition or uneven and accidental wear.¹²

What may initially appear to be individual characteristics may be shown after careful analysis to be only class in nature. For example, when attempting to show that a specific make or model of firearm as the weapon, one would have to include all other identical firearms.¹³

Bodziak in his book **Footwear Impression Evidence** defines individual or identifying characteristics as, [e] characteristics that result when something is randomly added to or taken away from a shoe outsole {Tooth} that either causes or contributes to making that shoe outsole {Tooth} unique. The term random infers that the size, shape and/or position of the characteristic depends to some degree, on chance. {authors additions}¹⁴ He qualifies the identifying characteristic with the following four factors:

- (1) the clarity of the characteristic;
- (2) its reproducibility in the impression of the known shoe {tooth/tool};
- (3) its confirmation as a random occurrence in the shoe {tooth/tool}; and,
- (4) its degree of uniqueness. {authors additions}¹⁵

What value of uniqueness can the investigator assign to any one confirmable random characteristic? If only a single unique characteristic is present and it is a small pinpoint defect, its value would be low. But as the characteristic takes on a larger size, with an increasingly distinct morphology and orientation, the value assigned may increase to the point that its presence alone is sufficient to conclude that a match exists. In addition, if these individual characteristics are represented in the wound pattern and can be successfully compared to the wounding object then a positive or

ASFO News

100% certainty opinion can be given.

Of course a yes, no, or cannot tell answer would be the optimum, but in testimony, opinions of Reasonable Medical/Dental Certainty, Positive Match and Indeed and Without Doubt are commonplace.

In the case of the bite mark wound pattern, odontologists have added another option. Many times the testimony has been that the bite mark/wound pattern is consistent. This is taken to mean that a positive match/100% certainty cannot be reached, but the tool/teeth in question cannot be excluded either. Because a single discrepancy would exclude the object, this can still be a meaningful conclusion.¹⁶ Of course, if the victims blood or tissue remnants are found on the weapon, an opinion may be rendered by the pathologist stating a certainty that the weapon in question caused the wound.¹⁷

In bite mark analysis, the first consideration should always involve the orientation and dynamics of the teeth to the skin surface.¹⁸ A successful analysis will answer the following questions. What was the postural position of the victim (one who was bitten) i.e. was the wounded body part held out straight, flexed, or raised, etc.?¹⁹ What was the condition of the bitten skin? Was it young/mature/elderly; firm/flabby; loose/bound to bone; flat/curved, etc.? What was the intensity of the bite and what was the reaction of the victim to the bite? Is the bite mark ante/peri/post mortem? When was the bite inflicted? Is it truly a human bite mark? Are any class characteristics represented in the bite mark such as the size and shape of the arch, the number of teeth present, any missing teeth, and the size and position of the making teeth?

Finally one arrives at the most important question if the arch remains in consideration, are there any individual characteristics present such as chipped, broken, worn, or restored teeth, unusual anatomy or positioning/spacing, or any

other individualizing characteristics?²⁰

These many different states of tooth and skin yield an infinite number of possibilities that may be represented in a bite mark. Two bite marks from the same person may not appear alike, but that should not prevent them from being successfully linked to a common source.

Dr. Mary Cimmanic in the ASFO News Letter, Summer 1992, asked the question Am I a real Forensic Odontologist, yet? The author takes the position that one becomes an Odontologist when one renders an opinion! This may be a simple dental identification or an opinion on a bite mark analysis. When the novice forensic dentist is faced with his or her first opinion in a bite mark case, he or she must understand completely what constitutes a positive match - that these particular teeth and no others, indeed and without doubt caused this pattern.

In 1994, the ABFO will host a workshop in San Antonio focusing on bite mark analysis. One of its many goals should be how to improve or make bite mark analysis more objective. Vision is subjective. Now is the time to think of a rational, philosophy or logical means of determining and documenting exactly what makes a bite mark or wound pattern unique to the point that a positive match may be made.

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- #11 Osterburg, p. 161.
- #12 Osterburg, p. 162.
- #13 Zugibe, F.; Identification of the Murder Weapon by Intricate Patterned Injury Measurements, JFSCA, April 1986, Vol. 31, No. 2, pp. 773-77.
- #14 Bodziak, W.J., Footwear Impression Evidence, 1990, Elsevier, New York, p. 331.
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The IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center

Philip L. LYNN, Manager, IACP NLEPC,
1110 North Glebe Road, Suite 200, Arlington, Virginia 22201

The policy center was organized in 1987 under a grant from the Bureau of Justice Assistance, U.S. Department of Justice, to develop policies that could be used as models for law enforcement agencies



The IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center

In 1987, the International Association of Chiefs of Police entered into a cooperative agreement with the U.S. Justice Department's Bureau of Justice Assistance to establish a National Law Enforcement Policy Center. The objective of the center was to assist law enforcement agencies across the country in the critical yet difficult task of developing and refining law enforcement policy.

Organized under the direction of a broad-based advisory board of recognized law enforcement professionals, the center has carried out this mission through the development of a wide variety of model law enforcement policies. Each model incorporates the research findings, the input of leading subject experts and the professional judgment of advisory board members who have combined this information with their extensive practical field and management experience. The end product is the best contemporary thinking in the field.

This having been said, it is also recognized that no "model" can meet all the needs of any given

law enforcement agency. Each agency operates in a unique environment of specific state laws and local ordinances; political and community perspectives and customs, prerogatives and demands; dramatically different resource capabilities; and within the context of often divergent law enforcement strategies and philosophies. These and related

factors must be taken into account when attempting to apply the model policies to individual law enforcement agencies.

The policies addressed by the center were selected because they represent some of the most difficult issues facing law enforcement administrators. The policy center continues to develop models in other priority areas and welcomes your input regarding subject areas that you feel should be explored.

*The policies
addressed by the
center were selected
because they represent
some of the
most difficult issues
facing law enforcement
administrators.*

To take full advantage of policy center technical assistance services and to receive model policies as they are published, we encourage you to join the center as a subscribing member by completing and returning this application.

IACP National Law Enforcement Policy Center
Assisting you in developing and refining policies
for your law enforcement agency



National Law Enforcement Policy Center
International Association of Chiefs of Police
1110 N. Glebe Road, Suite 200
Arlington, VA 22201

New Zealand

New Zealand Society of Forensic Dentistry

President Dr.M.C. Churton

102 Remuera Road
Auckland
NEW ZEALAND

Vice Dr.D.B. Adams

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Dr.Hakan Mornstad
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Secretary
Dr.Leif Kullman

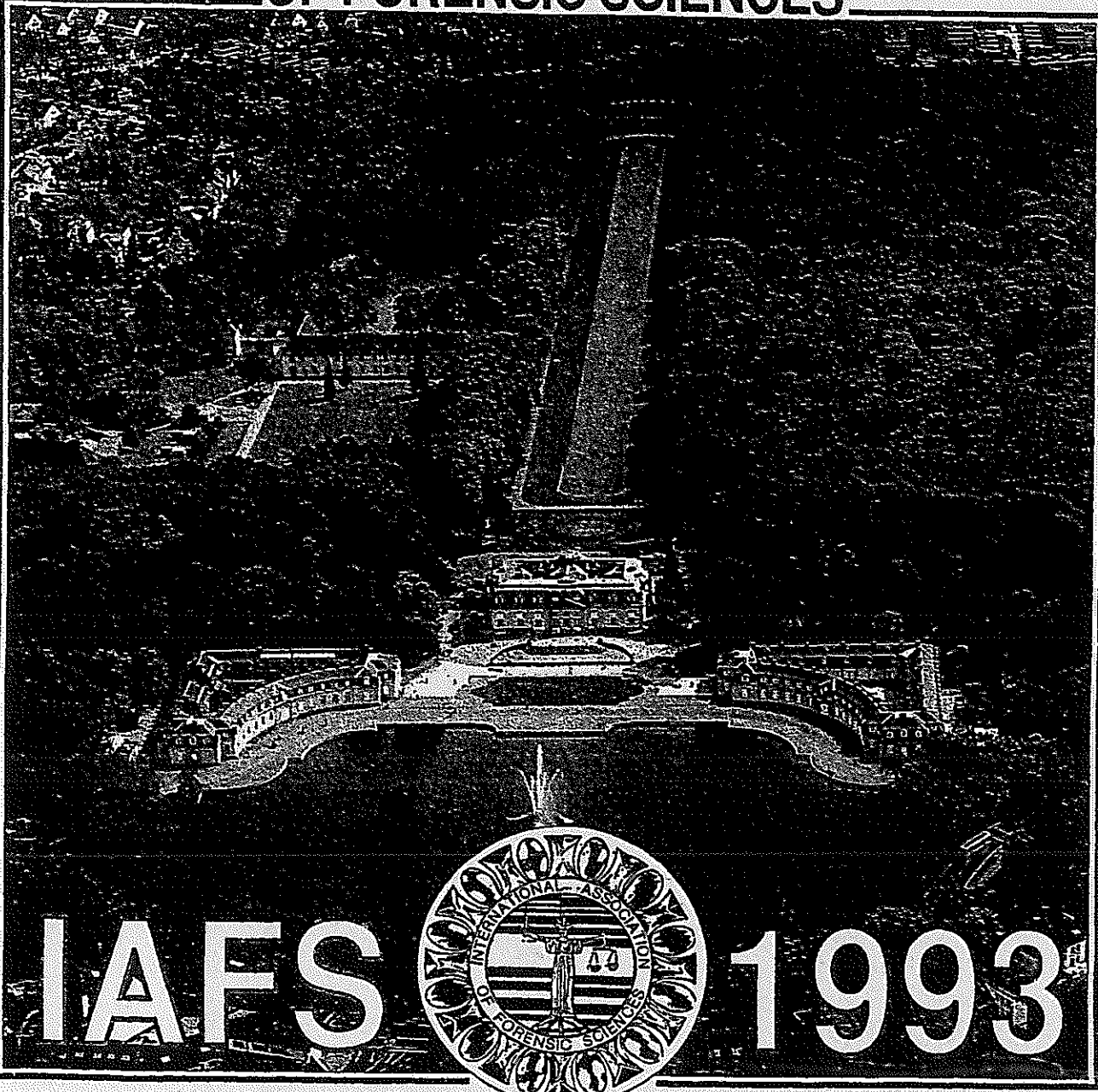
FAX: int+46+8+7 11 90 71, Tel: int+46+8+6 08 84 80

United Kingdom

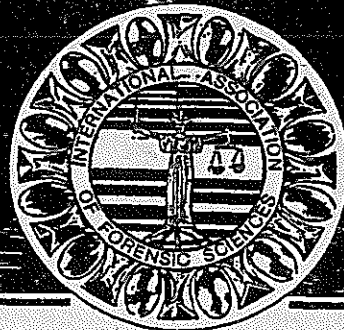
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**13TH MEETING
INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION
OF FORENSIC SCIENCES**



IAFS



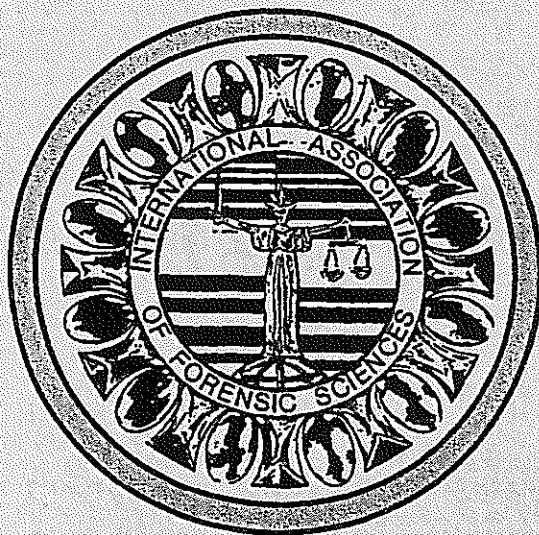
1993

Foto : H.G. Weigel, Hilden

**Düsseldorf
Germany
22. - 28. August 1993**

INTERNATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF FORENSIC SCIENCES

(IAFS)



Council

Professor Wolfgang Bonte (Germany) President

Dr. William G. Eckert (USA)

Professor James A.J. Ferris (Canada)

Professor J. Chr. Giertsen (Norway)

Professor Harold Gormsen (Denmark)

Professor Stuart S. Kind (United Kingdom)

Douglas Lucas (Canada)

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INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-
STOMATOLOGY

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES

from Januar 1991 to August 1993

Charges 13th meeting IAFS 1993	
Dr.Dr. Rötzscher Hotel	DM 1.530,00
Dr.Dr. Rötzscher Equipment	DM 2.500,00
Difference between charges paid by DGZMK and real costs for guests	DM 1.733,94
	<u>DM 10.537,90</u>

Confirmation

The enclosed " I.O.F.O.S. Statement of account" is in conclusion with the statement of account, account no. 2142222, Deutsche Bank Frankfurt. The regularity of receipt and expenditure is confirmed.

Düsseldorf, August 27th 1993

Tore SOLHEIM

HON.TREASURER
Ernst -R.ROHDE

Yvo VERMYLEN

Tore Solheim
E.-R. Rohde
Yvo Vermylen

HON.AUDITORS

INTERNATIONAL ORGANISATION FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY

SECRETARY/TREASURER'S REPORT - 1991 - 1993

I.O.F.O.S.

Over the past three years the Organisation has enlarged its membership (24) and income during this period has been bolstered by interest rate on funds invested. Expenditure has also been unusually low due to no Secretarial costs and cheap photocopying costs. Thanks to this must be given to the Kassenzahnärztliche Vereinigung (KZV), Ludwigshafen.

High costs were caused by bank charges. The source of money by sponsoring was used during the period to encrease the bank interest and was taken off afterwards for technical supply.

The profit achieved cannot be expected to continue next triennium and therefore it would be unwise to reduce Member Society subscriptions.

Statement of accounts
Period: 1991 - 1993

In March 1991 there was
a money transfer
from Australia

DM 8.671,23

1991

Receipt: fees from
member-societies, sponsering
and interest
Expenditure: bank charges

DM 3.031,19
DM 107,00

DM 11.595,42

Credit balance per Dec. 31 1991

1992

Receipt: fees from
member-societies, sponsering
and interest
Expenditure: bank charges

DM 3.626,81
DM 260,03

DM 14.962,20

Credit balance per Dec. 31 1992

1993

Receipt: fees from
member-societies, sponsering
and interest
Expenditure: bank charges

DM 1.409,89
DM 70,25

DM 16.301,84

Credit balance per Aug. 24 1993

The *Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology* is the international platform of I.O.F.O.S. for research and case reports, reviews and news. Some of the best progress to be made in organisation will come through personal contact and friendship among what is after all, a very small speciality world wide.

The key is to get international cooperation and not isolation. We need coordination.

In the dentist's world exist about 30 different possibilities to record one tooth. During the AAFS conference in New Orleans, February, 1992, and again during the AGM of B.A.F.O., November 1992, in Rotherham (U.K.) I made an impassioned plea to start changing dental records to one internationally accepted classification. Its a longstanding hope. I intend to pursue my campaign at the IAFS meeting in Düsseldorf 1993. I know, it is a great challenge. It looks as if it might be a hard struggle for a dentist to use the F.D.I.-Two-Digit-System and in a second lane the system he is already using.

In Germany the new INTERPOL Disaster-Victim-Identification DVI -Form, approved by the Lyons GA in 1989 under the chairmanship of Superintendent Günther FLOSSMANN from the BKA, Wiesbaden, GERMANY is in use. These comprehensive logically and international acceptable documents were prepared for the needs of computerization. The GA adopted by the 103 delegations voting the recommendation that all the member countries of I.C.P.O. use the DVI form in all appropriate circumstances including cases with only one victim to be identified. Up now not even every country is an official member of INTERPOL, not even I.O.F.O.S. provides official links to INTERPOL. I.O.F.O.S. wants to install linkage to INTERPOL. I.O.F.O.S. wants to join F.D.I. and to place official contacts in the Commission on Defence Forces Dental Services.

The one of interest in forensic odontology is the Missing Persons worldwide acceptable, legible and understandable dental file information. INTERPOL uses at present four different writs with different colour background of their emblem in the right upper corner.

The fourth writ, "*the black corner*" to identify unknown bodies, is of interest in forensic odontology.

If we are investing in the future, the global technology advances computer-microchip-technology and tele-communication equipment. If we don't use High Tech this decade, we don't get it in this century, then we have no choice but to keep the noses buried in the sand. It is time for us to fully exploit the often underutilized scope and capacity of modern technology in forensic odontology. *Electronic assisted identification systems (easy)* are essential parts of DVI procedures.

The IAFS/IOFOS meeting in Düsseldorf was a good international forum for the members of I.O.F.O.S., I believe. Where we will meet again in 1996 and who'll become the next guide of the INTERNATIONAL SOCIETY FOR FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY the delegates of the member-societies will decide at the end of this General Assembly.

Finally, I would like to pay tribute to those people and institutions who have given so willingly of their time and efforts in supporting me during this triennium. To the Editor in Chief of the Journal, Dr.Cyril Thomas, the Chairman Prof.Werner Hahn, the Vice Chairman Prof.Jerome Rotgans, to Prof.Rolf Nolden, President of the German Society for Dentistry, Dr.Dr.Marianne Hagen, Lawyer Ernst R.Rohde, Secretary/Treasurer, and last but not least to my wife Christine. I wish to extend my sincere thanks for their cooperation, willingness to listen when I needed a friendly ear and above all for their support and attention to detail in their various duties. Thank you very much!

Klaus Röttscher

PRESIDENT'S REPORT for Triennium 1990 -.1993

Dear colleagues from all member-societies. The frame of this triennium is filled in. It's time for the bottom line, to inform you about my efforts and intentions from the beginning to the end.

When I stayed in Adelaide as elected president I promised you to be tender on friendly terms with all of yours and to be going strong in my relation to I.O.F.O.S. So I made up my mind to do my very best. My immediate concern was to see an increase in our number. The past years had been good ones in this respect. Albania, France, Hungary, Italy, and Singapore joined I.O.F.O.S., which now represents 23 member-societies. Personal contacts to Hong Kong, Israel, Malaysia, Poland, Russia and Tschechien (former Cschechoslovacia, without Slovacia) exist with the hope, that the colleagues of these countries may activate their societies to join I.O.F.O.S.

I know that a few other countries are trying to organise societies. Hopefully they will be successful. I wanted to support also the iberoamerican region with close contacts to Argentina, Brasilia, Colombia and Peru as well.

The great benefit of I.O.F.O.S. is the chance for international cooperation, to built up and renew friendships and for the exchange of information and experience. The arrangement of the NEWSLETTER included a *SHORT HISTORY OF FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY* and *READER'S DIGEST - REVIEW OF NEWSLETTER* for the *newcomers* of I.O.F.O.S. Letters to the president gave me the mandate to continue. The chapter *CONGRESSES, INFORMATION, MEETINGS, NEWS, YOUR VOICE* indicated international communication. The contacts to many of the member-societies were indeed excellent.

Visiting congresses and meetings in Africa (Durban and Pretoria, South Africa), America (New Orleans, U.S.A.), Australia (Adelaide, South Australia), Asia (Hong Kong), and Europe (Berlin, Germany - Lausanne, Switzerland - Leuven, Belgium - Oulu, Finland and Sheffield, United Kingdom).

I met interested colleagues and in a warm atmosphere I intended to promote I.O.F.O.S.

We lost Ferdinand STRÖM and Ove SAKSHAUG, Norway and Knud Borge PETERSEN from Denmark. They were pioneers in Forensic Odonto-Stomatology. We are missing them and we will never forget them.

I felt honoured announcing the program of the First International Congress on Dental Law, Leuven, BELGIUM, August 20-22, 1992 (President Yvo VERMYLEN), as another sign of international and interdisciplinary cooperation with Law (legal aspects in dentistry).

The Joined German Working Group (Gemeinsamer ARBEITSKREIS für Forensische Odonto-Stomatologie, AKFOS), Chairman Prof. Dr. Dr. Werner HAHN, Kiel, is attending the Annual Meeting of the German Society for Odontology (DGZMK), October 2-8, 1994 with the topic: *Medical risks in dentistry*.

Anthropology and Forensic Odontology; cooperation is useful for both. In accordance with the constitution of the Craniofacial Identification Group (CIG), established in 1988 in Kiel, GERMANY, the 4th International Symposium will be held in conjunction with the 13th Meeting of I.A.F.S. in Düsseldorf. We will participate. The members of the committee of CIG, Kenneth A. BROWN and John CLEMENT (AUSTRALIA), Richard HELMER (GERMANY), Yuwen LAN (CHINA), Richard NEAVE and Peter VANEZIS (U.K.). decided to establish the *International Association for Craniofacial Identification*.

I.O.F.O.S. GENERAL ASSEMBLY

**Düsseldorf, Germany
Friday, August 27 1993, 1100 hours**

AGENDA

Opening

Apologies

Induction of new Member Societies

Introduction of Society delegates

**Reports - President
Secretary treasurer
Societies**

Election of Officers

Election of Nominating Committee

General Assembly for 1996

Journal of Forensic Odonto-Stomatology

General Business

Adjournment

THE JOURNAL OF FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY

Treasurers report for the period 21st October 1990 to 10th August

1993.

As Treasurer of the Journal my role has been to send out invoices, collect subscriptions, forward receipts, answer correspondence relating to subscriptions, deposit funds received and pay appropriate bills and, prior to the Conference, prepare a financial statement for auditing. The following is my report with attached profit and loss details.

Subscriptions:

During the last three years the number of subscribers has decreased from 92 in 1991 & 94 in 1992 to 82 this year with an equivalent fall in income. Even though pressure has been applied to have all money received in Australian Dollars, this has not always been successful and has resulted in some losses in conversion. The subscription rate remained unchanged over the three years, at \$35 AUD, the same as the three years before that, and two issues were produced each year, the last being Vol 11 No 1.

Due to the distance between Editors and compilers there has been a problem in having the Journal ready for postage on time (June & December) and consequently I have found it necessary to forward the Journal by air mail, which has resulted in extra costs and some negative correspondence on the matter with subscription agencies. The latest issue only arrived in my hands for postage on August 7th.

Income:

Money received was mainly from subscriptions-	1989	35.00	(backissues)
	1990	30.97	(backissues)
	1991	3100.78	(subscriptions)
	1992	3297.65	(subscriptions)
	1993	2867.58	(subscriptions)
Other sources being	bank interest	1558.13	
	early backissues & overpayments	337.71	

Income from bank interest started at 10.5% but over the period has dropped to 5.4% , this being due to the recession in Australia and placing the funds in a safe medium term deposit rather than in a high risk area.

Total income for the period was \$11227.82 AUD.

Expenditure

Over the period the major expenses were in publishing and postage of the 6 issues, ie Vol 8 No 2, Vol 9 No 1&2, Vol 10 No 1&2, Vol 11 No 1

Expenditure was as follows:

Printing	8300.82	
Postage	2056.70	
Photocopying	57.69	
Bank/Govt fees	45.49	
Sundry	368.94	(refunds on overpayment, customs, petty cash-editor)
Stationary	147.24	(envelopes)

Total Expenses for the period were \$10,976.88

Projected income and expenses for 1993 Vol 11 No 1.

Income for 1993/2	Subscriptions (12 mths/2)	1433.00
	Bank Interest (6mths)	225.85
Total Income for latest issue		<u>1658.85</u>
Expenses for 1993 (6mths) estimate		
	Printing Vol11 no1.	2089.77)
	Postage of issue	215.20
	other postage	137.95
	Bank charges	23.00
	Stationary	30.00 (portion of envelopes purchased)
	Photocopying	11.00
Total Expenses for latest issue(estimate)		<u>2506.92</u>
Deficit for the 6 months was (estimate)		<u>848.07</u>

With 82 subscribers, the cost of producing each copy is approximately \$30.68
It is likely there will be a possible increase of about 5% in expenses next year and a probable reduction in interest rate to 4% over the next year. Therefore if the subscription rate remains at \$35 and there is no change in the number of subscribers the deficit level per copy would be approximately \$13.18 There will however be a stock of backissues remaining as well.



Anthony Lake
Hon Treasurer of the Journal Trust Account- IOFOS

THE JOURNAL OF FORENSIC ODONTO-STOMATOLOGY IOFOS ACCOUNT

Statement of income and expenses from 21/10/90 to 10/08/93

INCOME

Subscriptions		
1989	35.00	
1990	30.97	
1991	3100.78	
1992	3297.65	
1993	2867.58	

	9331.98	9331.98
Bank Interest		1558.13
Funds transfer		8285.87
Sundry		337.71

TOTAL INCOME		19513.69
		=====

EXPENDITURE

Postage	2063.50	
Photocopying	57.69	
Stationary	147.24	
Printing	8300.82	
Bank charges	38.69	
Sundry	368.94	
Funds tranfer	8285.87	

TOTAL EXPENDITURE		19262.75
		=====
surplus for period		250.94

BALANCE SHEET AS AT 10/08/93

ASSETS

Accumulated funds as at 21/10/90		
Funds in hand	6932.42	
		6932.42
plus surplus for period		250.94

Funds as at 10/08/93		7183.36
		=====

REPRESENTED BY:

Comm Bank 5631	3123.95
Comm Bank Term Dep 3597	6452.33
Cash in hand	0.00
plus debtors at 10/08/93	0.00
less liabilities 10/08/93	2392.92

TOTAL

7183.36

I report that, in my opinion, the accompanying statement of receipts and payments, and Balance Sheet of the Organization's account are properly drawn up and reflect a true and fair state of that account as at 10/08/93

HON. TREASURER Jnl Acct.
A.W. Lake

A.W. Lake

Dated 10/8/93.

liabilities = unrepresented cheques at 10/8/93.
 Postage (397128) Vol II No 1 215.20
 Printing (397129) " " 2089.77
 2204.97

Der IAFS-Weltkongreß der Rechtsmediziner tagte erstmals in Deutschland

Odontostomatologische Identifizierung und rechtliche Aspekte im Brennpunkt

Das 20jährige IOFOS-Jubiläum konnte großes Interesse wecken

Vom 22. bis 28. August versammelten sich unter der Präsidentschaft von Prof. Dr. Wolfgang Bonte die führenden Rechtsmediziner aus 84 Nationen auf dem Campus der Heinrich-Heine-Universität Düsseldorf zum 13. Weltkongreß der International Association of Forensic Sciences (IAFS). Das Interesse der zahnmedizinischen Fachwelt mußte sich bei dem Mammutprogramm von über 1100 Präsentationen vorrangig auf die von der International Organisation for Forensic Odonto-Stomatology (IOFOS) bestrittenen Sektionen 19 und 20 konzentrieren.

Die IOFOS ist ein weltweit auf dem Gebiet der forensischen Odontostomatologie kooperierender Zusammenschluß von derzeit 24 nationalen Gesellschaften. Die Bundesrepublik Deutschland wird dabei vertreten durch den interdisziplinären Arbeitskreis für forensische Odontostomatologie (AKFOS) in der DGZMK und der Deutschen Gesellschaft für Rechtsmedizin.

Auf der letzten Tagung in Adelaide 1990 wurde Dr. Dr. Klaus Röttscher, Speyer, für die nächste Triade zum Präsidenten der IOFOS und damit zum Ausrichter der dem IAFS-Kongreß assoziierten Tagung gewählt. Dank Röttschers hervorragender internationaler Kontakte gelang es dem doch eher familiären deutschen Arbeitskreis, ein hervorragendes Programm national und international anerkannter Redner aufzubieten und das Programm gleich furios beginnen zu lassen: Der 87 Jahre junge Prof.

Dr. Gösta Gustafson, Gründungspräsident der IOFOS, eröffnete zum 20jährigen Bestehen der Organisation unter Standing ovations die Jubiläumstagung.

Geschichtsträchtig starteten dann auch die ersten Vorträge. Raffa und Evenot zeigten spektakuläre zeitgenössische Bilder von der Brandkatastrophe beim Bazar de la Charité 1897, der Geburtsstunde der forensischen Odontostomatologie. Bei der Identifizierung der über 1000 Opfer wurde durch Amoëdo und Davenport erstmals zahnärztlicherseits ein Totenschein ausgestellt und behördlich anerkannt. Die Untersuchungen der Arbeitsgruppe um Puech, die sich mit der zweifelsfreien Identifizierung der 1901 exhumierten und im Salzburger Mozarteum aufbewahrten Gebeine von Mozart aus einem Massengrab des St.-Marx-Friedhofes beschäftigten, avancierten während der Tagung zum „Renner“ in der regionalen Regenbogenpresse.

Im Zeitalter zunehmenden Fernreiseverkehrs und nahezu alltäglicher Großveranstaltungen steigt die Gefahr von tödlichen Massenkatastrophen. Der „disaster victim identification“ (DVI) kommt somit international eine immer größere Bedeutung zu. Hier treten jedoch erschwerend juristische Verstrickungen ausländischer Expertenteams auf fremdem Territorium und unterschiedliche Rechtslagen in den Heimatländern der oft multinationalen Opferschar auf. De Winne und Verdeyen stellten das Computerprogramm des belgischen DVI-Teams vor, Hagen und Strack präsentierten das vom

BKA benutzte System. Doch kann der zeitsparende EDV-Einsatz die derzeit dringlichsten, von einer Vielzahl Referenten beklagten Probleme nicht lösen: Es mangelt an einer international standardisierten Ausbildung von Experten, einer einheitlichen Nomenklatur (nicht einmal das FDI-Zahnschema wird einhellig angewendet) und einer detailgenauen Befunderhebung durch den niedergelassenen Zahnarzt, die als Ante-mortem-Befund forensisch verwertbar ist (Füllungsflächen und -materialien, Art des Zahnersatzes usw.).

Ratajczak berichtete aus der Sicht des Juristen über die Entwicklung von Qualitätsstandards in der Zahnheilkunde. Im Zeichen des Gesundheitsstrukturgesetzes erlangt das aktuelle Urteil eines OLGs besondere Bedeutung, das erstmalig unterschiedliche Standards bei der Beurteilung privat- und kassenzahnärztlicher Behandlungen bestätigte. Einen weiteren Versuch zur Festsetzung von Beurteilungskriterien für die zahnärztliche Prothetik unternahm Marxkors. Der sehr anschauliche Vortrag wurde jedoch durch die Diskussionsbemerkung überschattet, eine fehlerhafte Kieferrelationsbestimmung bei der Totalprothese sei als Kunstfehler zu bewerten. Diedrichs analysierte 121 Gerichtsgutachten nach Zahnersatzbehandlungen und konnte dabei für die letzten zehn Jahre eine signifikante Zunahme klageführender Patienten insbesondere nach Kronen- und Brückenbehandlungen feststellen. Diese Klagen zielten auffallend häufig auf die Erstattung von Schadens-

ersatz und Schmerzensgeld wegen Vorliegen eines Kunstfehlers. Letzteres konnte Rohde aufgreifen und als Rechtsanwalt unter diesem Aspekt den Umfang der Aufklärungspflicht sowie das Dienst- und Werkvertragsrecht bei prothetischen Maßnahmen beleuchten. Vermeylen betonte in diesem Zusammenhang, daß bereits vor dem Beginn der Behandlung klar sein sollte, daß nicht immer das Erreichen eines bestimmten Ergebnisses vereinbart werden kann. Vorrangig sollte gesichert sein, daß bei der Behandlung die erforderliche Sorgfalt und Fachkenntnis aufgewendet wird. Die Bedeutung der zahnärztlichen Dokumentation als Selbstschutz des Behandlers in Beweissicherungsverfahren und Kunstfehlerprozessen wurde von Figgner herausgearbeitet. Auf diesem Sektor bleibt die nachträgliche Veränderbarkeit EDV-gestützter Dokumentationen ein Problem: der skandinavische Ansatz einer einprogrammierten 24-Stunden-Sperre stellt für den Programmierkundigen kein Hindernis für eine Manipulation dar. Leider wurden diese Sitzungen von deutschen Praktikern, Gutachtern und Standesvertretern wenig frequentiert.

Weitere Vorträge beschäftigten sich unter anderem mit der Identifikation von Bißspuren, dentaler Altersbestimmung, Blutgruppenbestimmung aus Pulpagewebe, feuer- und chemikalienbeständiger Prothesenmarkierung und trugen letztlich alle dazu bei, den aktuellen Stand der forensischen Odontostomatologie in Deutschland gelungen zu präsentieren. Uwe Diedrichs

