

IN CASES ON UNCERTAIN PARENTAGE THE METHOD OF COMPARING THE CHILD WITH THE ALLEGED FATHER OR MOTHER

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In cases of uncertain parentage it is not always very easy to decide the parentage by examining the blood groups. It is sometimes possible to refuse affiliation by comparing the blood groups of the child's mother and the uncertain father. But it is not possible to determine the child's father through the blood groups definitely. Recently many new types of blood groups have been found, therefore the probability of the refusal of affiliation has increased. In cases where it is not possible to refuse the affiliation of the uncertain father, it is necessary to see if the child resembles the father or not. If the child resembles the father, a probable and sometimes certain decision can be made regarding the parentage. The child does not always necessarily resemble the mother or the father. Even the children of certain parentage may sometimes not resemble their parents. Therefore if the child does not resemble the alleged father it is not possible to refuse the affiliation. Affiliation research can be made by comparing the child with the grandparents. Brothers and sisters may also resemble to one another. Unioval twins resemble each other very much. Affiliation research may start from these possibilities.

In cases of uncertain parentage in Turkey, if it is not possible to refuse the alleged father according to the blood groups, the

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characteristics of the mother's and the alleged father's are compared for observing whether the child resembles the alleged father or not. The affiliation is determined by examining the characteristics of the face, body and hands that pass by inheritance from the mother and the alleged father to the child. A definite conclusion may be obtained if the child's face resembles the alleged father and at the same time the blood groups are confirmed. During comparison procedure the general appearance of the face and the characteristics of each facial organ is examined. During the first few years the skin, muscle and bone-cartilage structure of the child's face are not yet fully developed. After the child is three years old and as he gradually grows; especially after puberty, if he has any resemblance to his father it becomes visible. The father's and the mother's external morphological characteristics pass to the children through inheritance according to the rules of heredity. Sometimes a characteristic feature may pass directly either from the mother or father.

Facial resemblance : The face has a characteristic appearance in relation to its skin, facial muscles and bone-cartilage structure. The colour of the skin is visible even at time of birth which varies according to the race. Hair, eyebrows and even the eye colours are dominant conformity with the skin colour. Dark skin and black colours are dominant characteristics. Even if the shape of the skull resembles that of the mother and the father, this is not acceptable criterion in affiliation research.

Each facial organ and the topographical parts of the face are compared with those of the mother and the father. The forehead, eyebrows, eyes, nose, cheeks, lips, chin and ears are examined and their characteristics are determined. Frontal and profile photographs of the mother and the alleged father, printed postcard size or larger are taken. After comparative analysis, they are submitted to the authorities together with the report.

The eyes : The eyes and their contour is an area to recognize people. The special features of the eyeball (bulbus oculi), eyelids (palpebrae), the space between the eyelids (rima palpebrarum) are separately examined. Some eye defects (myopia, astigmatism and even strabism) may pass by heredity. The size of the eye depends

on the shape of the eye space. Because some of eye defects the eyes may be protruding, but this is not important in determining the affiliation.

The eyelids : The upper eyelids is an important part in identity determination. The upper eyelid beginning from the eyelashes up to the eyebrow is an important area. The parasternalis and parsorbitalis parts of the upper eyelid have some specialities. In some people the inner parts of the upper eyelid's nearer side to the nose (paranasalis) is large and swollen, the space between the eyelids may be wide or narrow, straight or curved. These characteristics pass to the children. The lower eyelid may be wide or narrow.

The forehead and eyebrows : The width of the forehead becomes apparent at childhood. The protrudings at both sides of the forehead (tuberfrontale) are very obvious in some people. The shape of the eyebrows and distance between the two eyebrows indicates different characteristics.

The nose : The cartilage structure forms the nose. The development of the nasal cartilages become visible after 13-14 years and become more obvious as the age increases. The base of the nose (radix nasi) and the forehead, frontonasal angle makes a large curve in some and when the nose bone is protruding, it forms an acute angle. The back of the nose (dorsum nasi) where the cartilage meets the bone, is protruding in some people, this is a dominant characteristic. The tip of nose (apex nasi) may be round, straight or pointed downwards. When the tip of the nose is round, the alae of the nose (alae nasi) are puffy. If the tip of the nose is pointed, the alae of the nose are flat. Pointed nose tip and protruding dorsum nasi passes to the children and this is a dominant characteristic. If the tip of the nose is round and snub the nostrils may be seen from the front. The nostrils (nares) may be oval and narrow. The shape of the nostrils are different depending on the alae nasi which are either flat or puffy.

The cheeks : The cheekbone area (regio zygomatica) of the face may be protruding or flat. The face is long or wide according to the structure of the zygomatic region.

The lips : The characteristics of the upper and lower lips are important in the recognition of the face. The upper lip, is the part from the nose to the mouth may be flat puffy or narrow and inwards. The sulcus (sulcus naso labialis) that lies in the middle of the upper lip from the nose to the mouth is deeper in some and flatter in others. The upper lip may be longer or shorter than the lower one. Longer lower lip passes to the children as a dominant characteristic. The lips may be thin (membranous) or thick. The thickness of the lips is more dominant in some races and families. Generally, juveniles have thick lips after puberty and they become thinner as they grow older. The space between the lips (rima oris) may be straight or curved according to the shape of the lips.

The lower chin : The lower chin may be straight, backwards and small or protuberent and pointed. The tip of the lower chin may be straight, round or pointed. In some people the middle of the chin is hollow (fovea mentalis), in others it is split, forked. The place between the lower lip and the chin may be straight or concave (sulcus mentolabialis).

The auricles (auricula) : The auricles may be big, small, forward or flat according to the race. The outer edge of the ear (helix) may be turned inwards, thin or thick. The front edge of the ear (cruris helices) which is near the cheek shows different characteristics in different people. The earlobes (lobus auricula) are either drooping or level. In some people there is a recess between the helix and the earlobe, this is a dominant characteristic. In some people the outer edge of the ear and the earlobe are on the same level. The curls (crurae anthelices) on the outer surface of the ear, the hollow part of the outer surface of the ear, the hollow part of the outer surface of the ear (fossa triangularis) and the scapha which is parallel to the edge of the ear may be wide or narrow. The special features of tragus and antitragus and the recess between them (incisure intertragus) may be deep or shallow. The characteristics of the edge and the surface of the ear differs according to the races and they pass to the children through heredity.

After each part and organ of the child's face is examined in comparison to the father and mother, the general look of the child's

face is compared with that of the mother and the father. If the whole or some parts of face bears a desemblance. This is indicated with enlarged photographs.

The hands : For the determination of identity, the characteristics of the hands are examined. The part of the hand is either square or rectangle, the fingers are short or thin, the nails are short and broad or narrow and long according to the rules of heredity. heredity. Especially if the finger nails are short and broad, this is a dominant characteristic. Short and wide finger nails is more prominent at the thumbs. We do not know whether the lines on the palm and the fingerprints are transferred by heredity or not.

The feet : There are broad and narrow feet. Toes may have some special features. The arrangement of the toes is important. In some people the small toes and even the last two toes are shorter than others and these two are in the same level. This may pass either from the father or mother directly to the child.

In Turkey during the last 25 years, the examination of resemblance is being made in addition to comparing the blood groups, for the determination of affiliation. If the child resembles the father and if this is determined by medical examinations, the alleged father cannot object. The examination of resemblance is a procedure that is applied in Turkey as a method which satisfies both the concerned parties and the law courts.

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