Text of Autopsy Report on Hitler Prepared After Death of Adolf Hitler

By Lev A. Bezynensky, of the Official Soviet autopsy report on the Nazi dictator.

The Commission consisting of Chief Expert, Forensic Medicine, First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel E. I. Shkaravsky; Chief Anatomist, Red Army, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel N. A. Krayevsky; Chief Anatomist, Red Army, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel F. L. Shkaravsky; Acting Chief Anatomical Pathologist, First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Major A. Y. Marcus; Army Expert, Forensic Medicine, Third Shock Army, Medical Service, Major V. I. Boguslavsky; and Army Anatomical Pathologist, Third Shock Army, Medical Service, Major V. I. Golichev, on the orders of the member of the Military Council First Byelorussian Front, Lieutenant General Teligin, performed the forensic-medical examination of a male corpse (presumably the corpse of Hitler).

Results of the examination:

A. External Examination

The remains of a male corpse disfigured by fire were delivered in a wooden box (163 cm., Width 55 cm., Height 53 cm.). On the body was found a piece of yellow jersey, 25 x 8 cm., charred around the edges, resembling a knitted undervest.

In view of the fact that the corpse is greatly damaged, it is difficult to gauge the age of the deceased. Presumably it lies between 50 and 60 years. The dead man's height is 165 cm. (the measurements are approximate since the tissue is charred), the right shinbone measures 39 cm. The corpse is severely charred and smells of burned flesh.

Part of the cranium is missing.

Parts of the occipital bone, the left temporal bone, the lower cheekbones, the nasal bones, and the upper and lower jaws are preserved. The burns are more pronounced on the right side of the cranial region than on the left. In the brain cavity parts of the fire-damaged brain and of the dura mater are visible. On face and body the skin is completely missing; only remnants of charred muscles are preserved. There are many small cracks in the nasal bone and the upper jawbones. The tongue is charred, its tip is firmly locked between the teeth of the upper and lower jaws.

In the upper jaw there are nine teeth connected by a bridge of yellow metal (gold). The bridge is anchored by pins on the second left and the second right incisor. This bridge consists of 4 upper incisors (2 1 1 2), 2 canine teeth (3 3), the first left bicusp (4), and the first and second right bicuspids (4 5), as indicated in the sketch. The first left incisor (1) consists of a plate with cracks and a black spot in the porcelain (enamel) at the bottom. This plate is inset into the visible part of the metal (gold) tooth. The bone, tooth, and the left bicusp, as well as the first and second incisors and the first bicusp on the right, are the usual porcelain (enamel) dental plates, their posterior parts fastened to the bridge. The right canine tooth is partially clogged by yellow metal (gold). The maxillary bridge is vertical, sawed off behind the second left bicusp (15). The lower jawbones lie loosely in the singed oral cavity. The alveolar processes are broken in the back and have ragged edges. The frontal surface and the lower edge of the mandible are scorched. On the front surface the charred prongs of the dental roots are recognizable. The lower jaw consists of fifteen teeth, ten of which are artificial. The incisors (2 1 2) and the first right bicusp (4) are natural, exhibiting considerable wear on the masticating surface and considerably exposed necks. The dental enamel has a yellowish shimmer and a dirty yellow coloration around the necks. The teeth to the left (4, 5, 7, and 8) are artificial, of yellow metal (gold), and consist of a bridge of gold crowns. The bridge is fastened to the third, the fifth (in the bridge, the sixth tooth), and the eighth tooth (in the bridge, the ninth tooth). The second bicuspid to the right (5) is topped by a crown of yellow metal (gold) which is linked to the right canine tooth by an arching plate. Part of the masticating surface and the posterior surface of the right canine tooth is capped by a piece of yellow metal (gold) pole; the surface of the canines of gold, is smooth, the pattern of the fish scales, they appear as if broiled. The bladder contains 5 cc. of yellowish urine, its mucous membrane is gray. Spleen, stomach and intestines show severe burns and are nearly black in parts.

B. Internal Examination

The position of the internal organs is normal. The lungs are black on the surface, dark red on the cut surface, and of fairly firm consistence. The mucous membrane of the upper respiratory tract is dark red. The cardiac ventricles are filled with coagulated reddish-brown blood. The heart muscle is tough and looks like boiled meat. The liver is black on the surface and shows burns; it is of fairly firm consistence and yellowish brown on the cut surface. The kidneys are somewhat shrunk and measure 9 x 5 x 3.5 cm. Their capsule is darkened by a layer of metal (gold) pole; the surface of the kidneys is smooth, the pattern is effaced, they appear as if broiled. The bladder contains 5 cc. Of yellowish urine, its mucous membrane is gray. Spleen, stomach and intestines show severe burns and are nearly black in parts.

NOTE 1. The following objects taken from the corpse were handed over to the Mershon. group: (a) a maxillary bridge of yellow metal, consisting of 9 teeth; (b) a singed lower jaw, consisting of 15 teeth.

2. According to the record of the interrogation of Frau Käthe Heussermann it may be presumed that the teeth as well as the bridge described in the document are those of Chancellor Hitler.

In her talk with chief expert of forensic medicine, Lieutenant Colonel Shkaravsky, which took place on May 11, 1945, in the office of CAFS No. 496, Frau Käthe Heussermann described the state of Hitler's teeth in every detail. Her description tallies with the anatomical data pertaining to the oral cavity of the unknown man whose burned corpse we dissected.

Appendix: A test tube with glass splinters from an ampule which were found in the mouth of the body.
Soviet Inquiry

**Medical Service, Major.**

GULKEVICH
Army Anatomical Pathologist, Third Shock Army, Medical Service, Major.

**Conclusion**

Based on the forensic-medical examination of the partially burned corpse of an unknown man and the examination of other corpses from the same group, the Commission reaches the following conclusions:

1. **Anatomical characteristics of the body:**

   Since the body parts are heavily charred, it is impossible to describe the features of the dead man. But the following could be established:
   (a) Stature: about 165 cm. (one hundred sixty-five).
   (b) Age (based on general development, size of organs, state of lower incisors and of the right bicuspid), somewhere between 50 and 60 years (fifty to sixty).
   (c) The left testicle could not be found either in the scrotum or on the spermatic cord inside the inguinal canal, nor in the small pelvis.
   (d) The most important anatomical finding for identification of the person are the teeth, with much bridge-work, artificial teeth, crowns, and fillings (see documents).

2. **Cause of death:**

   On the body, considerably damaged by fire, no visible signs of severe lethal injuries or illness could be detected.

   The presence in the oral cavity of the remnants of a crushed glass ampule and of similar ampules in the oral cavity of other bodies, the marked smell of bitter almonds emanating from the bodies and the forensic-chemical test of internal organs which established the presence of cyanide compounds permit the Commission to arrive at the conclusion that death in this instance was caused by poisoning with cyanide compounds.

1. Abbreviation for Chirurgisches Armee-
   Feldlazarett.

2. At a somewhat later date occipital
   hard of a cranium were found, quite
   probably belonging to Hitler's corpse.

3. I asked M. Krayewski, how it was
   possible for this date to appear in an
   autopsy report that had been written on
   May 8. He explained that the report
   had originally been written by hand;
   only later was it decided to add the
   statements of Steinermann. As was men-
   tioned above, the delay between evi-
   dence and conclusion is absolutely nor-
   mal.