The remains of a male corpse disfigured by fire were delivered in a wooden box (Length 162 cm., Width 51 cm., Height 53 cm.), on the body was found a piece of yellow metal, 25 x 8 cm., charred around the edges, resembling a knitted undervest. The front surface of the mandible is scorched. On the front surface the charred prongs of dental roots are recognizable. The lower jaw consists of fifteen teeth, ten of which are artificial. The incisors (2 1 1 2) and the first right bicuspid (4) are natural, exhibiting considerable wear on the masticating surface and considerably exposed necks. The dental enamel has a bluish 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 (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 yellow metal (gold) plate as part of the bridge. The first right molar is artificial, white, and secured by a gold clip connected with the bridge of the second bicuspid and the right incisor.

Splinters of glass, parts of the wall and bottom of a thin-walled amputal were found in the mouth.

The neck muscles are scorched, the ribs on the right side are missing, they are burned. The right side of the thorax and the abdomen are completely burned, creating a hole through which the right lung, the liver, and the intestines are open to view. The genital member is scorched. In the scrotum, which is singed but preserved, only the right testicle was found. The left testicle could not be found in the inguinal canal.

The right arm is severely burned, the ends of the bone of the upper arm and the bones of the lower arm are broken and charred. The dry muscles are black and partially broken; they disintegrate into separate fibers when touched. The remnants of the burned part (about two thirds) of the left upper arm are preserved. The exposed end of the bone of the upper arm is charred and protrudes from the dry tissue. Both legs, too, are charred. The soft tissue has in many places disappeared; it is burned and has fallen off. The bones are partially burned and have crumbled. A fracture in the right thighbone and the right shinbone were noted. The left foot is issuing.

The position of the internal organs is normal. The lungs are black on the skin, face, 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. The surface. The kidneys are somewhat shrunken and measure 9 x 5 x 5 cm. Their capsule is easily detachable; the surface of the kidneys is smooth, the pattern effaced, they appear as if broiled. The bladder contains 5 cc. 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 Smersh section of the Third Shock Army on May 8, 1945: (a) a maxillary bridge of yellow metal, consisting of 9 teeth; (b) a singed lower jaw, consisting of 13 teeth.

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

3. In her talk with chief expert of forensic medicine, Lieutenant Colonel Shkaravski, which took place on May 11, 1945, in the offices of CAFS No. 496, Frau Kathé Heusermann 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. The burned corpse, we dissected.

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

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Chief Expert, Forensic Medicine, First Byelorussian Front, Medical Service, Lieutenant Colonel.

SHKARAVSKI
Chief Anatomical Pathologist, Medical Service, Red Army, Lieutenant Colonel.

MARANTS
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BOGUSLAVSKI
Army Expert, Forensic Medicine, Third Shock Army.
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 bridgework, 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 Armeefeldlazarett.

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

3. I asked M. Kravatski 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 Heusermann. As was mentioned above, the delay between evidence and conclusion is absolutely normal.