

HOW DID THE GENERALS DIE?

Ben Anderson

Surprises often come to light when one rummages through dusty, crowded attics. In the course of casually rummaging through the hundreds of photocopied pages of the stenographic record of Air Force Lieutenant-Colonel Heru Atmodjo's trial before the judges of the Extraordinary Military Tribunal (Mahmilub), I came across the documents translated below, which in their original form were included as appendices to the trial record. They consist of the reports composed by the team of five experts in forensic medicine who examined the bodies of the six generals (Yani, Suprpto, Parman, Sutojo, Harjono, and Pandjaitan) and one, young lieutenant (Tendean) killed on the early morning of October 1, 1965. Their sober accounts offer the most exact, objective description of how these seven died that we will ever have. In view of the longstanding controversy on the matter, and the widely differing reports offered to the public in newspapers and magazines, it seemed to me worth translating them in full for the scholarly community.

The heading to each *visum et repertum* (autopsy) shows that the team was assembled on Monday, October 4, as a result of written orders from the then Major General Suharto, as KOSTRAD Commander, to the head of the Central Army Hospital (RSPAD). The team was composed of two army doctors (including the well-known Brig. Gen. Dr. Roebiono Kertopati), and three civilian specialists in forensic medicine at the Medical Faculty of the University of Indonesia. The most senior of these civilians, Dr. Sutomo Tjokronegoro, was then the foremost expert in forensic medicine in the country. The team worked for 8 hours, i.e., from 4:30 p.m., October 4, to 12:30 a.m., October 5, in the Dissection Room of the Central Army Hospital. They clearly had to work fast, since we know from many press accounts that the bodies were only removed from the well at Lubang Buaja (into which they had been thrown by the killers) in the late morning of October 4, over 75 hours after the murders. By then, as was to be expected in a tropical climate, the corpses were already in an advanced state of putrefaction. And after daylight on Tuesday, October 5, the remains were ceremonially interred in the Garden of Heroes (Taman Pahlawan) at Kalibata. One final point is worth noting. Given the fact that the autopsies were ordered personally by Maj. Gen. Suharto, it is unlikely that the doctors' reports were not immediately communicated to him upon their completion.

Each of the seven reports follows the same format: 1) a statement of Maj. Gen. Suharto's instruction to the five experts; 2) identification of the corpse; 3) description of the body, including any clothing or body-ornaments; 4) a detailing of the wounds detected; 5) a conclusion with regard to time and cause of death; and 6) a statement by all five experts, on oath, that the examination had been fully and properly performed.

* * *

For public accounts of the seven deaths, we today, like Indonesian readers in 1965, must rely largely on the reporting of two military newspapers, *Angkatan Bersendjata* (The Armed Forces) and *Berita Yudha* (War News), and the ABRI information service that supplied them. Although several civilian newspapers continued to publish, the left-wing press had been suppressed by the evening of October 1, and the state-run radio and television were fully in military hands before October 1 was out. It is therefore instructive to compare the accounts provided by the military newspapers with the contents of the army-appointed medical experts' reports, completed, we may infer from the appended documents, some time on Tuesday, October 5.

Given the fact that the two newspapers were morning newspapers, and thus their October 5 editions were probably "put to bed" while the doctors were still completing their examinations, it is not surprising that their reporting that day was perhaps hasty, without the benefit of detailed information. *Angkatan Bersendjata*, which featured some blurred photos of the decomposing bodies, described the deaths as "barbarous deeds in the form of tortures executed beyond the bounds of human feeling."¹ *Berita Yudha*, always more vivid, noted that the corpses were "covered with indications of torture. Traces of wounds all over the bodies, the results of tortures inflicted before they were shot, still covered our heroes' remains."² Maj. Gen. Suharto himself was quoted as saying that "it was obvious for those of us who saw [the bodies] with our own eyes what savage tortures had been inflicted by the barbarous adventurers calling themselves 'The September 30th Movement.'"³ The newspaper went on to describe the last moments of General Yani's life, saying that after being gunned down in his own home, he had been thrown still alive into a truck, and was tortured from that moment until the "final torture at Lubang Buaja."⁴ Proof of this torture was provided by wounds on his neck and face, and the fact that "his members were no longer complete."⁵ What this somewhat obscure phrase meant became clearer in the following days. On Thursday, October 7, *Angkatan Bersendjata* observed that Yani's "eyes had been gouged out,"⁶ a finding confirmed two days later by *Berita Yudha*, which added that the face of the corpse had been found wrapped in a piece of black cloth.

That same October 7 *Angkatan Bersendjata* went on to describe how Generals Harjono and Pandjaitan had died in hails of gunfire in their own homes, with the corpses tossed onto a truck which vanished into the night with "its engine roaring like a tiger thirsting for blood."⁷ *Berita Yudha*, however, noted torture scars on Harjono's hands.

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1. Perbuatan biadab berupa penganiajaan jang dilakukan diluar batas perikemanusiaan.
 2. Bekas2 luka disekudjur tubuh akibat siksaan sebelum ditembak masih membalut tubuh2 pahlawan kita.
 3. Djelaslah bagi kita jang menjaksikan dengan mata kepala betapa kedjamnja aniaja jang telah dilakukan oleh petualang2 biadab dari apa jang dinamakan 'Gerakan 30 September.'
 4. Penjiksaan terachirnja di Lubang Buaja.
 5. Anggota2 tubuhnja jang tidak sempurna lagi.
 6. Matanja ditjongkel.
 7. Deru mesinnja jang seperti harimau haus darah.

On October 9, *Berita Yudha* reported that, although General Suprpto's face and skull had been smashed by savage terrorists (*penterror2 biadab*), his features were still recognizable. Lieutenant Tendean had knife wounds on his left chest and stomach, his neck had been mutilated, and both eyes had been gouged out (*ditjungkil*). The following day it quoted eyewitnesses of the October disinterment as saying that some of the victims had had their eyes torn out, while others had "had their genitals cut off as well as many other inhuman horrors."⁸ On October 11, *Angkatan Bersendjata* elaborated on Tendean's death by saying that he had undergone severe tortures at Lubang Buaja where he was handed over to members of Gerwani (Gerakan Wanita Indonesia--the Communist Party's women's affiliate). He was made a "vile plaything [*permainan djahat*]" by these women, who used him for target practice.⁹

Where the army newspapers led, others quickly followed. On October 20, for example, *Api Pantjasila*, organ of the army-affiliated IPKI party, announced that the eye-gouges (*alat pentjungkil*) used on the generals had been discovered by anticommunist youths ransacking Communist Party buildings in the village of Harupanggung, outside Garut, without suggesting, however, why the Party had thought fit to preserve them there. On October 25, the same paper carried the confession of one Djamin, a member of the Communist Party's youth organization Pemuda Rakjat, who said he had witnessed General Suprpto being tortured "obscenely [*diluar batas kesusilaan*]" by Gerwani members. Similar confessions followed, culminating in the remarkable story of Mrs. Djamilah, issued on November 6 to the whole press by the ABRI information service. Mrs. Djamilah, described as a three-month pregnant, fifteen-year-old Gerwani leader from Patjitan, revealed that she and her associates at Lobang Buaja had been issued penknives and razors by armed members of the September 30th Movement. They then, all one hundred of them, following orders from the same men, proceeded to slash and slice the genitals of the captured generals.¹⁰ Evidently this was not all. For the Army-controlled *Antara* of November 30 described how Gerwani women had given themselves indiscriminately to Air Force personnel involved in the September 30th Movement; while *Angkatan Bersendjata*, on December 13, described them as dancing "The Dance of the Fragrant Flowers" naked under the direction of Communist Party leader D. N. Aidit, before plunging into mass orgies with members of the Pemuda Rakjat.

In these accounts, which filled the newspapers during October, November, and December, while the massacres of those associated with the Communist Party were going on, two features are of particular interest here. The first is the insistence that the seven men were subjected to horrifying tortures--notably eye-gouging and castration; the second is an emphasis on civilians in organizations of Communist affiliation as the perpetrators.

* * *

What do the forensic experts' reports of October 5 tell us? First, and most important, that none of the victims' eyes had been gouged out, and that all of their penises were intact: we are even told that four of the latter were circumcized, and three uncircumcized.

8. Ada jang dipotong tanda kelaminnja dan banjak hal2 lain jang sama sekali mengerikan dan diluar perikemanusiaan.

9. Bulan2an sasaran latihan menembak sukwati Gerwani.

10. Dibagi2kan pisau ketjil dan pisau silet . . . menusuk2 pisau pada kemaluan orang2 itu. *Api Pantjasila*, November 6, 1965.

Beyond that, it may be useful to divide the victims into two groups: those whom most of the nonforensic evidence indicates were killed by being shot dead in their own homes by their kidnapers, namely Generals Yani, Pandjaitan, and Harjono; and those who were killed after being taken to Lubang Buaja, namely Generals Parman, Soeprapto, and Sutojo, as well as Lieutenant Tendean.

Group I. The fullest accounts of their deaths appeared long after they occurred: in the case of Yani in *Berita Yudha Minggu*, December 5; of Pandjaitan, in *Kompas*, October 25, *Berita Yudha Minggu*, November 21, and *Berita Yudha*, December 13; and of Harjono in *Berita Yudha Minggu*, November 28. All indicate that the generals were abruptly and immediately killed at home by heavy gunfire delivered by members of the Tjakrabirawa Presidential Guard Regiment under the operational command of First Lieutenant Doel Arief. The forensic reports confirm this picture only in part. The experts observed that the only wounds on Yani's body were ten entering and three exiting gunshot wounds. Pandjaitan suffered three gunshot wounds to the head, as well as a small slit-wound in the hand. On the other hand, the wounds suffered by Harjono are puzzling, since no mention is made of gunshots. The cause of death was apparently a long deep incision in the abdomen, of a type much more likely to be caused by a bayonet than a penknife or a razor. A similar, nonfatal wound appeared on the victim's back. The only other damage was described as "on the left hand and wrist, wounds caused by a dull trauma." There is no obvious way to interpret these wounds except to say that they seem unlikely to be the result of torture--torturers rarely pick left wrists to do their work--and may have been the result of the dead body being thrown down the 36-foot well at Lubang Buaja.

Group II. The fullest accounts of the deaths of these victims appeared in the following newspaper reports: Parman, *Berita Yudha*, October 17, and both *Berita Yudha* and *Angkatan Bersendjata*, December 12; Soeprapto, *Berita Yudha Minggu*, December 5; Sutojo, *Berita Yudha Minggu*, November 21; and Tendean, *Berita Yudha Minggu*, October 24. It was these four men that most reports of savage and sexual torture concerned. What the forensic reports reveal is as follows: 1) S. Parman suffered five gunshot wounds, including two fatal ones to the head; and, in addition, "lacerations and bone-fractures to the head, the jaw, and the lower left leg, each the result of a heavy dull trauma." We have no way of knowing what caused these dull traumas--rifle butts or the walls and floor of the well--but they are clearly not "torture" wounds, nor could they have been inflicted by razors or penknives. 2) Soeprapto died of eleven gunshot wounds in various parts of his body. Other wounds consisted of six lacerations and fractured bones caused by dull traumas around the head and face; one caused by a dull trauma on the right calf; wounds and fractured bones "resulting from a very severe, dull trauma in the lumbar region and on the upper right thigh"; and three cuts, which, to judge from their size and depth, may have been caused by bayonets. Again "dull trauma" indicates collision with large, irregularly shaped hard objects (rifle butts or well stones) rather than razors or knives. 3) Sutojo suffered three gunshot wounds (including a fatal one to the head), while "the right hand and the cranium were crushed as a result of a heavy dull trauma." Once again, the odd combination of right hand, cranium, and heavy dull trauma suggests rifle butts or well stones. 4) Tendean died of four gunshot wounds. In addition, the experts found graze wounds on the forehead and left hand, as well as "three gaping wounds resulting from dull traumas to the head."

Nowhere in these reports is there any unmistakable sign of torture, and any trace of razors and penknives is absent. Not only are almost all the non-gunshot wounds described as the result of heavy, dull traumas, but their physical distribution--ankles, shins, wrists, thighs, temples, and so on--seem generally

random. It is particularly striking that the usual targets of torturers, i.e., the testicles, the anus, the eyes, the fingernails, the ears, and the tongue, are not mentioned. It can thus be said with reasonable certainty that six of the victims died by gunfire (the case of Harjono, who died in his own home, remains puzzling), and that if their bodies suffered other violence, it was the result of clubbing with the butts of the guns that fired the fatal bullets,¹¹ or of the damage likely to occur from a 36-foot--i.e., roughly three-story--fall down a stone-lined well.

* * *

It only remains to be said that in his speech of December 12, 1965, to the Indonesian News Agency, *Antara*, President Sukarno chastised journalists for their exaggerations, insisting that the doctors who had inspected the bodies of the victims had stated there were no ghastly mutilations of eyes and genitals as had been reported in the press.¹²

11. It is interesting that on November 16, *Angkatan Bersendjata* featured the confession of a certain Suparno, who stated that five of the seven victims were simply shot; the remaining two--Suprpto and Tendean--were tortured only to the extent of receiving blows from rifle butts. Compare the forensic reports on the bodies of these two men.

12. See *Suara Islam*, December 13, 1965; and *FBIS* (No. 239), December 13, 1965.

Department of the Army
 Directorate of Health
 Central Hospital

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Visum et Repertum
 Number: H. 103

On the orders of the KOSTRAD COMMANDER as COMMANDER OF THE OPERATION FOR THE RESTORATION OF SECURITY AND ORDER to the HEAD OF THE CENTRAL ARMY HOSPITAL in Jakarta, by written instruction per October 4, 1965 number PRIN-03/10/65, signed by Major-General TNI SOEHARTO, transmitted by the HEAD OF THE CENTRAL ARMY HOSPITAL to us the undersigned:

1. ROEBIONO KERTOPATI, doctor, Brigadier-General TNI, senior officer seconded to the Central Army Hospital.
2. FRANS PATTIASINA, doctor, Colonel, Army Medical Corps Nrp. 14253, Health Officer of the Central Army Hospital.
3. SUTOMO TJOKRONEGORO, doctor, Professor at the Medical Faculty of the University of Indonesia, expert in Pathology and Forensic Medicine.
4. LIAUW YAN SIANG, doctor, Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, University of Indonesia.
5. LIM JOE THAY, doctor, Lecturer in Forensic Medicine, University of Indonesia.

We from 4:30 p.m., October 4, 1965 to 12:30 a.m. October 5, 1965, in the Dissection Room of the Central Army Hospital, Jakarta, have carried out an external examination of a corpse [*djenazah*] which, according to the above-mentioned written order, is the corpse of:

Name:	ACHMAD YANI.
Age/Birth Date:	43.
Born:	19 - 6 - 1922.
Sex:	Male.
Nationality:	Indonesian.
Religion:	Islam.
Rank:	Lieutenant-General TNI.
Office:	Minister/Commander of the Army/Chief of Staff of Koti.
Address:	Taman Suropati 10, Jakarta.

victim of shooting and/or violent assault on October 1, 1965, during what is called the affair of the "September 30th Movement."

The corpse [*majat*] was identified by Major SOEDARTO of the Military Police Corps, adjutant to the Minister/Commander of the Army, and by Colonel ABDULLAH HASSAN of the Army Medical Corps, personal physician to the Minister/Commander of the Army, as the corpse of Lieutenant-General ACHMAD YANI by the scar on the back of the left hand and by the clothes, as well as by an extra, conical tooth in the middle of the upper front row (mesiodens).

The results of the external examination are as follows:

1. The corpse was clothed as follows:
 - a. blueish pyjama bottoms with a dark blue vertical seam. On the left front of these pyjama bottoms, 15 cm below the upper hem and 6 cm from the outside seam, there was a hole one and a half centimeters square. Around it were a number of smaller holes scattered across an area measuring 19 cm by 11 cm. On the left front also, 2 cm below the upper hem and 12 cm from the outside seam, was a hole measuring 8 mm by 9 mm. On the right front of the pyjama bottoms, 6 cm from the upper hem and 5 cm from the outside seam, was a curving tear one and a half cm long.
 - b. a pair of Standard Master 32 underpants. At the upper front hem, exactly by the buttons, was a tear measuring one and a half by one and a half centimeters. The brand-mark was pierced. On the left front, 3 cm below the upper hem, 8 1/2 cm from the buttons, was a hole measuring 1 1/2 by 1 cm. On the left front, 17 cm from the upper hem and 15 cm from the row of buttons, was a hole measuring one and a half by one centimeter. Around it were smaller holes scattered across an area nine by nine and a half cm square with a large hole below the center of the scatter; at the rear center of the underpants, 17 cm from the upper hem, was a hole measuring 8 mm by 9 mm.
2. The corpse was that of an Indonesian male, about 40 years old; skin-color undeterminable as putrefaction far advanced; epidermis no longer in existence. Nutritional condition hard to establish. Penis circumcized. Height of the corpse was 175 cm high, weight 45 kilograms.
3. Rigor mortis was no longer present. Subcutaneous discoloration was indeterminable because of putrefaction.
4. Most of the hair on the temples was gone; color black, growth fairly thick. Eyebrows and eyelids gone. So also the whole moustache, except for a few hairs on the upper lip. Black beard-growth about two and a half mm long. Of hair on the limbs only a little remained, on the lower portion of the legs.
5. Both eyes were open, with the eyeballs liquescent, protruding outwards.
6. The dental condition was as follows:
 - a. An extra tooth (mesiodens) between the two first-series teeth of the middle upper jaw.
 - b. On the upper left jaw, the eighth tooth missing.
 - c. On the upper right jaw, the eighth tooth missing.
 - d. On the lower left jaw, the fifth tooth missing.
 - e. On the lower right jaw, the eighth tooth missing.
7. No emissions from bodily orifices.

8. On the back of the index finger of the left hand there was a blackish scar 1 cm long, running from the first joint towards the lateral.
9. The following wounds [*vulnera*] were found on the body:
 - a. On the left chest, 3 1/2 cm from the midsternal line, 2 cm below the medial end of the clavicle, an entering gunshot wound measuring 8 mm by 8 mm.
 - b. On the left chest, 5 cm from the midsternal line, 3 cm below the medial end of the clavicle, an entering gunshot wound, spherical in form, measuring 3 cm by 3 cm; at the base muscle tissue; within the wound, palpation indicated fracture of the first rib at its lower edge. Around this wound were a number of small, shallow wounds; from one of these an opaque crystal was extracted.
 - c. On the lower right chest, 2 cm from the midsternal line, at the height of the seventh rib, an entering gunshot wound measuring 3 1/2 cm by 2 1/2 cm; at the base muscle tissue.
 - d. Seven cm below and to the right of wound c. (above) an exiting gunshot wound. Wounds c. and d. connected to each other.
 - e. On the inner side of the upper right arm, 3 cm above the elbow fold, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 2 cm by 2 cm.
 - f. On the rear right arm, 6 cm above the elbow, an exiting gunshot wound, measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm.
 - g. On the midabdominal line, 15 cm below the navel, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 3 cm by 2 cm.
 - h. Six cm below and to the right of wound g. (above), palpation detected a solid object beneath the skin; on removal it turned out to be a divided metal button, yellowish-white in color, evidently originating from the corpse's underpants. Wound g. (above) was probably caused by this button being hit by a bullet. The bullet itself, tipless, and about 13 mm long, was located 5 cm away from the site of the button.
 - i. On the lower left abdomen, 10 cm from the midabdominal line, 7 cm above the inguinal fold, an entering gunshot wound measuring 2 cm by 1 1/2 cm.
 - j. On the lower right abdomen, precisely at the crest of the pelvic (sacroiliac) bone, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 2 1/2 cm by 1 1/2 cm.
 - k. On the outer side of the upper left thigh, 8 cm below the crest of the sacroiliac bone, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 2 cm by 2 cm. Around this wound were a number of smaller shallow wounds; from some of these opaque crystals were removed.
 - l. On the left back, 10 cm from the mid-dorsal line, 5 cm below the shoulder, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 3 1/2 cm by 2 cm.

- m. Three centimeters inwards (medial) of wound 1. (above), an exiting gunshot wound, measuring 2 cm by 1 1/2 cm.
- n. On the right back, 11 cm from the mid-dorsal line, at the height of the eighth rib, palpation detected a bullet beneath the skin.
- o. In the lumbar (gluteal) region, 4 cm above the coccyx, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 8 mm by 8 mm.

CONCLUSION:

- 1. The corpse was already putrescent; death had occurred approximately four days previously.
- 2. On the corpse were discovered eight entering gunshot wounds on the front, and two to the rear.
- 3. On the abdomen were discovered two exiting gunshot wounds, and one on the back.

Carried out fully in accord with the oath of office,

sealed/signed
1. ROEBIONO KERTOPATI
signed
2. FRANS PATTIASINA

sealed/signed
3. SUTOMO TJOKRONEGORO
signed
4. LIAUW YAN SIANG
signed
5. LIM JOE THAY

Copied faithfully to the original
Copyist
SECRETARY

Copied faithfully to the copy
SECRETARY IN THE CASE OF EX-AIR FORCE
LIEUT.-COL. HERU ATMODJO

signed

HAMZIL RUSLI Bc. Hk.
Captain CKH - Nrp. 303840

(SOEDARJO Bc. Hk.)
Air Force First Lieutenant/473726

Visum et Repertum
Number H. 104

[Note: This and all following autopsies open with the same two initial paragraphs as the first.]

Name: R. SOEPRAPTO.
Age/Birth Date: 45
Born: 20 June 1920
Sex: Male
Nationality: Indonesian
Religion: Islam
Rank: Major-General TNI
Office: Second Deputy to the Minister/Commander of the Army
Address: Jalan Besuki 19, Jakarta

victim of shooting and/or violent assault on October 1, 1965, during what is called the affair of the "September 30th Movement." The corpse was identified by KHO OEN THIAN, dentist at the Central Army Hospital, as that of Major-General R. Soeprapto, based on dental evidence.

The results of the external examination were as follows:

1. The corpse's face was swathed in a plaid sarong, covering the mouth and nose and looped round to the rear; the sarong of blue and maroon checks, was torn and perforated. Both wrists were bound behind the back with black and white strips of cloth. The corpse was clothed as follows:
 - a. Long-sleeved shirt with rolled up sleeves, O'KENNEDY brand, with black and brown squares on a white background. On the back, 1 1/2 cm to the right of the center line, 20 cm below the collar (*kraag*), was a tear measuring 20 mm by 13 mm. On the upper right arm, 1 1/2 cm from the seam, and 15 cm below the shoulder, a tear measuring 2 cm by 1/2 cm. On the upper right arm, to the front, 8 cm from the armpit seam, 9 cm from the sleeve seam, a tear measuring 13 mm by 5 mm. On the left side of the shirt, precisely on the lefthand vertical seam, and 6 cm from the lower hem, a tear measuring 2 cm by 2 cm; and 12 cm higher up, another tear measuring 5 cm by 1 1/2 cm; between these two perforations 4 holes, the smallest measuring 4 mm by 4 mm, and the largest 7 mm by 7 mm. At the front right, 25 cm from the lower hem, 8 cm from the vertical seam, a tear measuring 2 cm by 1 cm; and, 3 cm higher up, a tear measuring 2 cm by 2 cm.
 - b. A white singlet, KINGSTON brand. On the back of the singlet, 10 cm below the neckline, 1 1/2 cm from the centerline, a tear measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm. On the back, by the centerline, 4 cm above the lower hem, a tear measuring 1 cm by 1 cm, and to the left of this tear three holes measuring between 5 mm by 5 mm and 7 mm by 7 mm, with the distance between the holes roughly 2 cm. On the rear left, 6 cm above the lower hem, 5 cm from the centerline, two adjoining tears, measuring respectively 1 1/2 cm by 1 1/2 cm, and 2 cm by 2 cm.
 - c. White drill underpants, with the letters PR embroidered in white, on the upper front. On the back of these underpants, 7 cm from the center-

line, 7 cm from the lower hem, a tear measuring 3 cm by 1 1/2 cm. On the right rear, 2 cm above the lower hem, 13 cm from the side seam, a tear measuring 2 cm by 1 1/2 cm. On the ring finger of the right hand a gold ring inscribed: JUUL 4/5 - '46.

2. The corpse was that of an Indonesian male, about 40 years old. Skin-color undeterminable; nutritional condition undeterminable. Penis uncircumcized. Rigor mortis not apparent. Subcutaneous discoloration undeterminable. Height of the corpse was 172 cm, weight 37 1/2 kilograms.
3. Symptoms of putrefaction were as follows: epidermis completely gone. Body swollen. Hair also gone. Skin on the abdomen, chest, and armpits greyish brown. Both eyeballs collapsed. No emissions from bodily orifices.
4. The dental condition was as follows:
 - a. On the upper left jaw, at the eighth tooth, an amalgam filling.
 - b. On the upper left jaw, the sixth tooth missing.
 - c. On the upper right jaw, the sixth and seventh teeth missing.
 - d. On the lower left jaw, the seventh tooth missing.
5. The following wounds were found on the body:
 - a. On the right side of the head, 8 cm above the ear, an irregular laceration, measuring 2 cm by 1 cm; at the base subcutaneous connective tissue.
 - b. On the right temple, 4 cm beyond the corner of the right eye, a cut (*Luka tusuk*) 1 1/2 cm long, pointing downwards.
 - c. On the left forehead, 3 cm from the midline, at the hairline, an irregular laceration, measuring 4 cm by 1 1/2 cm; at the base the cranial membrane: palpation indicated that the cranial bone itself was intact.
 - d. On the back, on the mid-dorsal line, at the height of the fourth vertebra, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm.
 - e. In the lumbar (gluteal) region, at the center line, 13 1/2 cm above the coccyx, an entering gunshot wound measuring 9 mm by 8 mm.
 - f. On the right side of the lumbar (gluteal) region, 4 cm from the center line and 3 cm below the wound e. (above), an entering gunshot wound measuring 8 mm by 8 mm.
 - g. Three cm below wound f. (above), slightly to the center (medial), an entering gunshot wound measuring 7 mm by 7 mm.
 - h. To the left rear lumbar region, 4 cm from the center line, a gunshot wound with sharp edges, measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm, the whole wound slanting downward.

- i. In the right gluteus, at the height of the base of the coccyx, 16 cm from the center line, an entering gunshot wound measuring 13 mm by 9 mm.
- j. Ten cm above wound i. (above), an exiting gunshot wound measuring 5 cm by 3 cm.
- k. Towards the middle front of the right thigh an entering gunshot wound measuring 14 mm by 8 mm.
- l. On the rear right thigh, 6 cm from the center line of the thigh and 9 cm above the fold of the knee, an exiting gunshot wound measuring 18 mm by 9 mm; the path of the wound was connected to entering gunshot wound k. (above).
- m. On the outer rear of the right calf, 9 cm below the knee and 6 cm from the center line, a cut (luka tusuk) measuring 2 1/2 cm by 1 1/2 cm.
- n. One and a half cm in front of wound m. (above) a gaping, irregular laceration measuring 6 cm by 3 1/2 cm; at the base muscle tissue.
- o. On the lower rear of the right leg, 20 cm above the heel, an entering gunshot wound measuring 14 mm by 10 mm; the tibia splintered at this height.
- p. At the lower rear of the left arm, 13 cm above the wrist, an entering gunshot wound measuring 15 mm by 10 mm; the ulna splintered at the height of the wound.
- q. Five cm above and to the rear of the left wrist, an entering gunshot wound measuring 9 mm by 9 mm.
- r. One cm above wound q. (above), slightly to the center (medial), an exiting gunshot wound measuring 10 mm by 7 mm. Wound q. and r. form a single connected wound.
- s. On the right chest, at the height of the third rib, 3 1/2 cm from the midsternal line, an entering gunshot wound measuring 13 mm by 10 mm; from within the wound-hole protruded the exterior casing (mantel) of a bullet tip, pointing downwards; in the region of this wound palpation detected that the sternum was fractured, and above the sternum were metal fragments of the bullet.
- t. On the abdomen, 4 cm from the midabdominal line, an exiting gunshot wound, measuring 17 mm by 12 mm.
- u. On the left side of the abdomen, 8 cm from the midabdominal line, and 3 cm below the horizontal median, an exiting gunshot wound measuring 24 mm by 16 mm.
- v. At the right inguinal fold, next to the testicles, a gaping wound measuring 11 cm by 6 cm; at the base, muscle tissue. The head of the right thighbone (caput femeris) broken and fractured; the pelvis and pubic bones also fractured.

- w. One and a half cm below wound v. (above) a wound parallel to the above measuring 7 cm by 2 1/2 cm; at the base, thigh muscles.
- x. Two cm below wound w. (above), slightly to the rear, a parallel wound, measuring 4 cm by 1 1/2 cm; at the base, adipose tissue.
- y. On the abdomen, below the navel, subcutaneous bleeding, reddish-brown in color, covering an area 9 cm by 9 cm.
- z. On the upper front right arm, 9 cm below the armpit, an entering gunshot wound measuring 16 mm by 7 mm. Palpation detected fractures of the humerus at the height of the wound.
- aa. On the left cheek, at the level of the mouth, 9 cm from the center line, an irregular laceration measuring 2 1/2 cm by 3/4 cm; at the base muscle tissue.
- bb. Two and a half cm below the left earlobe a regular-shaped wound measuring 1 cm by 3 meters [sic].
- cc. Palpation indicated fracture of the nose bone.
- dd. Above the cheekbone subcutaneous bleeding and a chafing laceration measuring 3 1/2 cm by 2 1/2 cm.

Conclusion:

1. The corpse was already putrescent; death had occurred approximately four days previously.
2. On the corpse were discovered:
 - a. Three entering gunshot wounds on the front (wounds k, s, z above).
 - b. Eight entering gunshot wounds to the rear (wounds d, e, f, g, i, o, p, and q).
 - c. Three exiting gunshot wounds on the front (wounds r, t, u).
 - d. Two exiting wounds to the rear (wounds j and l).
 - e. Three cuts (wounds b, h, m).
 - f. Wounds and fractured bones caused by dull trauma, around the head and face (wounds a, c, aa, bb, cc, dd).
 - g. One wound caused by dull trauma on the right calf.
 - h. Wounds and fractured bones resulting from a very severe, dull trauma in the lumbar region and on the upper right thigh (wounds v, w, x, and y).

[The signatures and copyists on this and all following autopsies are exactly as on Yani's visum et repertum.]

Visum et Repertum
Number H. 105

Name: M. T. HARJONO
 Age/Birth Date: 41
 Born: 20 - 1 - 1924.
 Sex: Male
 Religion: Islam
 Rank: Major-General TNI
 Office: Third Deputy to the Minister/Commander of the Army
 Address: Jalan Prambanan 18 Jakarta

victim of shooting and/or violent assault on October 1, 1965, during what is called the affair of the "September 30th Movement." The corpse was identified by M. T. MOELJONO, younger brother of the victim, employee of the "Gaya Motor" State Enterprise in Jakarta, inter alia by the gold wedding-ring inscribed: MARIATNA

The results of the external examination were as follows:

1. The corpse was clothed in a pair of white underpants. On the ring-finger of the right hand a severed (?) gold ring, inscribed: MARIATNA
2. The corpse was that of an Indonesian male, about 40 years old. Skin-color and nutritional condition undeterminable. Penis circumcized. Height of the corpse was 159 cm, weight 44 1/2 kilograms.
3. Rigor mortis no longer present. Subcutaneous discoloration no longer determinable. Symptoms of putrefaction were as follows:
 - a. The whole body was swollen.
 - b. Epidermis completely gone.
 - c. Hair also completely gone.
 - d. Protruding tongue.
 - e. Eyeballs liquescent; cornea opaque, pupils not visible.
 - f. The skin in the region of the upper arms, the abdomen, and both legs a greenish-grey.
4. The dental condition was as follows:
 - a. On the upper left jaw, the sixth, seventh, and eighth teeth missing.
 - b. On the lower left jaw, at the sixth tooth, only the root remaining.
 - c. On the lower right jaw, the seventh and eighth teeth missing (???)
5. On the lower right abdomen, the scar of an earlier operation, about 13 cm long (post-ependectomy).

6. The following wounds were found on the body:
 - a. On the left of the abdomen, 6 cm from the midabdominal line and 12 cm above the navel, a transverse cut measuring 3 1/2 cm; the edges of the wound sharp; 15 cm of the large intestine protruding from it.
 - b. On the back of the right hand, aligned with the middle and ring fingers, 4 cm below the wrist, a gaping wound measuring 8 cm by 3 cm. The bones of the palm and the middle and ring fingers were shattered, and the muscles torn.
 - c. On the left wrist by the thumb a gaping wound measuring 14 cm by 6 cm, located 6 cm above the base of the index finger. The edges of the wound irregular; at the base, fragments of the shattered bones of the palm, the index finger, as well as the radius.
 - d. On the left back, 8 cm from the center line and 22 cm below the shoulder, a cut running from lower left to upper right, measuring 48 meters [sic] long and 27 mm wide, the path of wound pointing upwards.

CONCLUSION:

1. The corpse was already putrescent; death had occurred approximately four days previously.
2. On the abdomen, a cut caused by a sharp object, penetrating to the abdominal cavity.
3. On the back, a cut caused by a sharp object, not penetrating to the sternal cavity.
4. On the left hand and wrist wounds caused by dull trauma.

Visum et Repertum
Number H. 106

Name: S. PARMAN.
Age/Birth Date: 47
Born: 4 - 8 - 1918.
Sex: Male
Religion: Islam
Rank: Major-General TNI
Office: First Assistant to the Minister/Commander of the Army
Address: Jalan Serang 32 Jakarta

victim of shooting and/or violent assault on October 1, 1965, during what is called the affair of the "September 30th Movement." The corpse was identified by Col. ABDULLAH HASSAN of the Army Medical Corps, doctor, Health Officer of the Fifth Military Territorial Command/DJAYA, as the corpse of Major-General TNI S. PARMAN, inter alia from the clothing, and various objects on the corpse: a gold ring inscribed SPM, Army badge, driving license, and photographs in a wallet.

The results of the external examination were as follows:

1. The corpse was clothed as follows:

- a. Green regular army uniform (Pakaian Dinas Harian), short-sleeved, with the insignia of a Major-General, a big star on the right hand shirt-pocket. On the lower left front, 7 cm from the vertical seam, a tear measuring 2 cm by 1 cm.
- b. Green uniform trousers, with green belt (? ban). To the front of the right trouser-leg, 5 1/2 cm from the right-hand seam, 45 cm above the lower hem, a tear measuring 1 cm by 1 cm. To the rear of the right trouser-leg, 30 cm above the bottom hem, 9 1/2 cm from the inner seam (medial), a tear measuring 3 cm by half a centimeter. Precisely by the lower hem of the right-hand trouser-leg, 6 cm from the inner seam (medial), a tear measuring 2 1/2 cm by 1 cm. On the left front, 6 cm below the upper hem, 8 cm from the outer seam, a tear measuring 2 cm by 6 mm, through the left pocket. On the left posterior, 22 cm from the upper hem, 8 cm from the inner seam (medial), a hole measuring 2 cm by 1 cm. Four cm above this hole a diagonal tear measuring 1 cm by 1/2 cm, with the horizontal threads in the hole undamaged.
- c. A white singlet, Schlessler brand, size 4/42. On the front middle, right by the hem, a tear measuring 2 cm by 1 cm.
- d. White underpants. On the left front of the underpants, 2 cm from the upper hem and 11 cm from the outer seam, a tear measuring 2 1/2 cm by 1 cm. At the left rear, 12 cm from the center line and 22 cm from the upper hem, a tear measuring 2 1/2 cm by 1 cm. Three and a half cm above this tear, an angled tear, 2 1/2 cm long.
- e. A pair of black socks.

- f. A gold ring, inscribed SPM, on the ring finger of the right hand.
 - g. An Eterna wristwatch, not working, with the hour hand at the number 11, the minute hand just past 2, and the second hand almost at 3.
 - h. In the pockets of the green uniform shirt and trousers were found: a black Pentel pen, made in Japan; a Rewenta-soab lighter from Germany; a Sansi/Sanai Kaiki meteran (? meter?); a metal cigarette case with Kents inside; a comb-case containing a plastic comb and a small mirror; a plastic wallet containing photos of the deceased; an Army badge; a driving license for civilian and military vehicles; all in the name of SISWONDO PARMAN, Major-General TNI.
2. The corpse was that of an Indonesian male, aged approximately 40 years. Skin-color and nutritional condition undeterminable. Penis circumcized. Rigor mortis no longer present. Subcutaneous discoloration undeterminable. The body was 162 cm high, weight 33 kilograms.
 3. Signs of putrefaction were as follows:
 - a. Epidermis completely gone.
 - b. The body already softened, palpation detected putrefaction gas under the skin.
 - c. The left eyeball no longer visible; the right eyeball collapsed, and the cornea opaque.
 4. The dental condition was as follows:
 - a. The upper row of teeth intact, but with several amalgam fillings.
 - b. On the lower left and right jaws, the eighth tooth out of alignment.
 - c. On the lower right jaw, the third tooth missing, because the jawbone was broken.
 - d. On the lower right jaw, a gold bridge between the fourth, fifth, and sixth teeth.
 - e. On the lower right jaw, the seventh tooth missing.
 - f. On the lower left jaw, the sixth tooth had a gold cap.

No emissions from the bodily orifices.
 5. The following wounds were found on the body:
 - a. On the right temple, 4 cm from the center line and 2 cm above the margin of the orbital socket, an entering gunshot wound measuring 9 mm by 8 mm. The perforation in the cranium around this wound measured three quarters of a cm by 1 cm.

- b. Just below the margin of the right orbital socket and 1 cm from the center line an entering gunshot wound measuring 13 mm by 10 mm; at the base fragments of cranial bone.
- c. On the palebra superior [upper eyelid] of the left eye, 2 1/2 cm from the center line and 1 1/2 cm below the margin of the orbital socket an entering gunshot wound measuring 12 mm by 9 mm, penetrating the bones at the base of the orbital socket.
- d. In the area of the left fontanel, 7 cm above the base of the ear (?), 9 cm behind the margin of the orbital socket, an exiting gunshot wound measuring 17 mm by 15 mm; at the base fragments of cranial bone.
- e. Beneath the skin, on the center edge (medial) of wound d. above, was found a flattened bullet, 2 cm long, its base measuring 19 mm by 4 mm (?).
- f. Precisely behind the left earlobe an irregular, gaping wound measuring 7 1/2 cm by 5 cm; at the base, fragments of cranial bone.
- g. Towards the back of the left earlobe a 2 1/2 cm diagonal laceration.
- h. On the rear of the head, upwards from the hairline on the neck and to the left of the rear center line, an irregular, gaping wound measuring 12 cm by 6 cm; in the area if this wound the cranial bone was splintered, and there was brain tissue, already liquescent, of a greyish brown color, protruding from it.
- i. The lower jaw was broken precisely by the left canine tooth; on the skin above the break, no visible abnormalities.
- j. The upper jaw was also broken between the left canine and incisors and by the molars on the right and left side; the skin above the breaks showed no abnormalities.
- k. On the left gluteal region, at the height of the tip of the coccyx, 6 1/2 cm from the center line, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 15 mm by 9 mm. The path of the wound projected forward, and palpation indicated fracture of the pelvic bone.
- l. On the left abdomen, at the height of the navel, 13 cm from the mid-abdominal line, an exiting gunshot wound, tapering, measuring 27 mm by 16 mm.
- m. On the outer side of the lower left leg, 7 cm above the ankle, a gaping, irregular wound, measuring 6 cm by 5 cm; at the base torn muscle tissue.
- n. On the front of the left tibia, 8 cm above the ankle, a gaping longitudinal wound, measuring 9 cm by 2 1/2 cm; at the base splinters of the tibia were found in an area from a height of 6 cm above the ankle up to 10 cm above the ankle.
- o. On the front of the right thigh, 10 cm above the knee and 2 cm outward

from the center line of the thigh, an entering gunshot wound measuring 2 cm by 1 1/2 cm.

- p. On the rear of the right thigh, 5 cm above the fold of the knee, an exiting gunshot wound measuring 2 cm by 1 cm. Palpation indicated fracture of the right femur at the height of wounds o. and p. above.

CONCLUSION:

1. The corpse was already putrescent; death had occurred approximately four days previously.
2. On the corpse were discovered:
 - a. Three entering gunshot wounds to the front of the head (see a, b, c above).
 - b. One entering gunshot wound at the front of the thigh (see e).
 - c. One entering gunshot wound at the left buttock (see k).
 - d. Two exiting gunshot wounds to the head (see l ??)
 - e. One exiting gunshot wound at the back of the right thigh (see p).
 - f. Lacerations and bone-fractures to the head, the jaw, and the lower left leg (see g, h, i, j, m, n), each the result of heavy, dull trauma.

Visum et Repertum
Number H. 107

Name:	D. I. PANDJAITAN
Age/Birth Date:	40
Sex:	Male
Nationality:	Indonesian
Religion:	Protestant
Rank:	Brigadier-General TNI
Office:	Fourth Assistant to the Minister/Commander of the Army
Address:	Jalan Hasanuddin 53, Kebayoran, Jakarta

victim of shooting and/or violent assault on October 1, 1965, during the affair known as the "September 30th Movement."

The corpse was identified by COPAR PANDJAITAN, younger sibling of the victim, a businessman in Jakarta, and SAMUEL PANDJAITAN, President-Director of the Agung Concern, Jakarta, as the corpse of Brigadier-General TNI D. I. PANDJAITAN, from the clothes on the body, the gold ring on the left ring-finger with the name D. I. PANDJAITAN inscribed on it, and the dental evidence.

The results of the external examination were as follows:

1. The corpse was clothed as follows:

- a. Green army shirt (Semiformal Dress) with the insignia of a Brigadier-General and Bhineka Tunggal Ika buttons.
- b. Green trousers.
- c. White undershirt, La Parlana brand, size 3 (?)
- d. Bluish pyjama bottoms.
- e. White underpants, La Parlana brand, size ?
- f. Gold ring on left ring-finger, inscribed D. I. PANDJAITAN.

On the green shirt (a. above), at the left rear, 13 cm from the center line and 24 cm from the shirt-tail, a long horizontal tear, measuring 10 cm by 2 cm.

2. The corpse was that of an Indonesian male, approximately 40 years old; skin-color impossible to determine. Nutritional condition also undeterminable. Penis uncircumcized. Rigor mortis no longer present; subcutaneous discoloration undeterminable. Height of the corpse 168 cm, weight 41 kilograms.
3. The corpse showed the following signs of advanced putrefaction:
 - a. Epidermis of the whole body no longer present.
 - b. The whole body swollen.
 - c. The hair on the head, eyebrows, and armpits all separated from the body.
 - d. The two eyeballs collapsed and damaged (?)
 - e. On the inner right ankle, skin damage caused by putrefaction covering an area 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm.
4. The dental condition was as follows:
 - a. On the upper right jaw, the eighth tooth missing.
 - b. On the lower right jaw, an amalgam filling on the buccal part of the seventh tooth, and an occlusal amalgam filling at the eighth tooth.
 - c. On the lower left jaw, an amalgam filling at the seventh tooth; the eighth tooth misaligned, and with an amalgam filling.

No emissions from the bodily orifices.

5. The following wounds were found on the corpse:
- a. At the middle (.....) of the right eyebrow an entering gunshot wound, 1 1/2 cm from the center line, measuring 1 1/2 cm by 18 mm; at the base, splinters of cranial bone facing inward.
 - b. On the right side of the head, 3 1/2 cm from the midcranial line and 4 1/2 cm above the right eyebrow, an entering gunshot wound measuring 13 mm by 10 mm piercing the cranial bone in an area the size of the tip of the index finger.
 - c. On the left crown, 3 1/2 cm from the midcranial line and 15 cm above the left eyebrow, an exiting gunshot wound measuring 4 cm by 1 1/2 cm; irregular lacerations at the edges of the wound; fragments of splintered cranial bone protruding from the surface.
 - d. Above the base of the left ear-lobe an exiting gunshot wound measuring 18 mm by 15 mm; at the base, a perforation of the cranial bone measuring 2 cm by 2 1/2 cm.
 - e. At the left rear of the head, 7 1/2 cm from the midcranial line and 10 cm above the hairline on the neck, an entering gunshot wound measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm; a perforation in the cranial bone measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 1/2 cm. From this perforation protruded liquescent encephalitic tissue of a reddish-grey, brown color.
 - f. On the back of the left hand, parallel to the middle finger and 3 1/2 cm below the wrist, a slit 3 cm long, running diagonally from upper left to lower right; at the base, tendons also lightly slit.

CONCLUSION:

1. The corpse was already putrescent; death had occurred approximately four days previously.
2. On the front of the head two entering gunshot wounds (see 5a. and 5b.)
3. On the back of the head, one entering gunshot wound (see 5e.)
4. On the left rear of the head two exiting gunshot wounds (see 5c. and 5d.)
5. On the back of the left hand a slit-wound (see 5f.)

5. The following wounds were found on the body:
- a. On the outer side of the lower right leg, 9 cm below the joint of the knee, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm.
 - b. 4 cm below wound a. another entering gunshot wound, measuring 1 cm by 1 1/2 cm.
 - c. 5 cm to the rear of wound a. palpation detected bullet fragments below the skin; on removal these proved to be fragments of greyish metal.
 - d. On the inner side (medial) of the right calf, 14 cm below the fold of the knee, a gaping exiting gunshot wound, measuring 8 cm by 5 cm; at the base, severed shin muscles were visible; the path of this wound was connected to wounds a. and b. above.
 - e. The bases of the index, middle, ring, and little fingers of the right hand so shattered, such that these four fingers were connected to the palm only by an irregularly torn piece of skin measuring 8 cm by 3 cm. The bones at the bases of these fingers fractured and splintered.
 - f. Seven cm above the right ear an entering gunshot wound measuring 8 mm by 9 mm; the channel of the wound pointing forward; and exiting 4 cm in front of the former. This exiting wound measured 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm. The cranial bone below struck in an accidental fashion [*setjara tangan sial*] with a perforation 4 cm long and 1 cm wide.
 - g. On the left forehead, 6 cm from the center line, at the height of the hairline, an irregular, gaping wound measuring 2 cm by 1 1/2 cm.
 - h. On the left temple, 10 cm from the center line, at the height of the upper margin of the orbital cavity, an irregular wound measuring 4 1/2 cm by 2 1/2 cm.
 - i. On the lefthand of the parietal bone, 6 cm from the midcranial line, 3 cm above the temple hairline, an irregular gaping wound, measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 1/2 cm.
 - j. The cranial bone shattered in the region of the left forehead, and crushed inward; from wounds g., h., and i., oozed already liquescent emphatitic tissue.

CONCLUSION:

1. The corpse was already putrescent; death had occurred approximately four days previously.
2. On the corpse were found:
 - a. Two entering gunshot wounds to the front of the lower right leg (see 5a. and 5b).

- b. An entering gunshot wound to the right side of the head, pointing forward (see f.)
- c. An exiting gunshot wound on the inner side of the right calf (see d.)
- d. An exiting gunshot wound to the front of the head (see f.)
- e. The right hand and the cranium crushed as a result of heavy, dull traumas.

Visum et Repertum
Number H. 109

Name: P. TENDEAN
 Age/Birth Date: 26, 22-2-1939
 Sex: Male
 Nationality: Indonesian
 Religion: Protestant
 Rank: First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers. Nrp. 18681.
 Office: Adjutant to the Coordinating Minister of Defense and Security/Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces
 Address: Jalan Imam Bondjol 72, Jakarta.

victim of shooting and/or violent assault on October 1, 1965 in the affair known as the "September 30th Movement."

The corpse was identified by Colonel AMONO GONDOUTOMO, Nrp. 14242, Health Officer, Army Health Directorate, personal physician to the Coordinating Minister of Defense and Security/Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces, as that of First Lieutenant, Corps of Engineers, P. TENDEAN, from the clothing, dental condition, and a metal ring with a blue stone.

The results of the external examination were as follows:

1. On the corpse were found the following articles of clothing and personal possessions:
 - a. Zippered blue jacket, with brown flannel lining. Five cm to the right of the zipper, 21 cm below the collar, a tear measuring 4 cm by half a centimeter. Eight and a half cm below the above, another tear measuring 3 1/2 cm by 1 cm. On the right back, 15 cm from the centerline, 25 1/2 cm below the shoulder, a perforation measuring 2 1/2 cm by 1 cm.
 - b. Green trousers.
 - c. White underpants, CLUB-MAN brand.

- d. Green handkerchief with red and white stripes, in the right pocket of the trousers (see b. above)
 - e. A condom.
2. The corpse was that of an Indonesian male, approximately 30 years old, probably of partial European descent. Skin-color and nutritional condition undeterminable. Penis uncircumcized. Rigor mortis no longer present. Subcutaneous bruising undeterminable. The height of the corpse was 176 cm, weight 65 kilograms.
 3. The corpse showed signs of advanced putrefaction, as follows:
 - a. The entire epidermis gone.
 - b. The abdomen swollen; on both legs and chest the vein pattern transparent.
 - c. The hair on the top and front of the head, eyebrows, and armpits all gone.
 - d. Both eyeballs collapsed. Hair color brown, about 5 cm long. Groin hair also brown; of average growth (?).
 4. The dental condition was as follows:
 - a. On the upper left jaw, the second tooth is false, and the tooth to its right missing.
 - b. On the upper right jaw, the sixth tooth missing.
 - c. On the lower left jaw, the fifth tooth missing.
 - d. On the lower right jaw, the seventh tooth missing.

No emissions from the bodily orifices.
 5. Both hands were bound tightly at the wrists; both hands were twisted behind the corpse's back and drawn upwards, with the rope coiled round the chest and back. The cord was colored red.
 6. The following wounds were found on the body:
 - a. In the middle of the forehead a graze measuring 8 cm by 4 cm (letjet?)
 - b. On the exact center line of the head, 4 cm behind the front hairline, a gaping, diagonal wound, measuring 2 1/2 cm by 3/4 cm; at the base, subcutaneous tissue, with the whole circumference of the wound showing connective tissue (??)
 - c. At the top of the head, 11 cm behind the front hairline, running from the midcranial line to the right, a gaping wound measuring 4 1/2 cm by 1 1/2 cm; at the base, palpation indicated that the cranial tissue and cranial bone were undamaged.

- d. In the region of the left parietal bone (?), 7 cm above the ear, a gaping wound with irregular edges, measuring 5 cm; at the base, muscle tissue.
- e. To the rear left of the neck, 4 cm from the hairline, an entering gunshot wound measuring 9 mm by 8 mm.
- f. On the right back, at the height of the third vertebra and 7 cm from the center line, an entering gunshot wound, measuring 8 mm by 7 mm.
- g. On the right back, at the height of the fourth vertebra and 14 cm from the center line, an entering gunshot wound measuring 8 mm by 8 mm.
- h. On the right lumbar region (gluteus), 2 cm from the center line and 12 cm (above) the coccyx, an entering gunshot wound measuring 1 1/2 cm by 1 cm.
- i. On the right chest, at the height of the second costal interstice (sela?) and 7 cm from the midsternal line, an exiting gunshot wound measuring 5 cm by 5 1/2 cm; at the base, a rib was fractured at a point 12 cm from the midsternal line.
- j. On the right chest, 1 cm from the midsternal line, at the height of the lower margin of the first rib, an exiting gunshot wound measuring 4 cm by 3 1/2 cm; at the base, palpation indicated that the sternum and first rib were fractured. This wound pierced the chest sternal cavity.
- k. On the back of the base of the ring and middle fingers of the left hand, a graze measuring 4 cm by 3 cm.

CONCLUSION:

1. The corpse was already putrescent; death had occurred approximately four days previously.
2. On the corpse were discovered:
 - a. Four entering gunshot wounds to the rear (see 6e., 6f., 6g., and 6h.)
 - b. Two exiting gunshot wounds to the front (see 6i. and j.)
 - c. Graze wounds on the forehead and left hand (see a. and k.)
 - d. Three gaping wounds resulting from dull traumas to the head (see b., c. and d.)