

**Medico-Legal Report on Pier Paolo Pasolini's body
by Professor Faustino Durante
Notes to the Experts' Report**

As requested by Lawyer Antonio Marazzita, I examined the report of Professors Silvio Merli, Enrico Ronchetti and Giancarlo Umani Ronchi on Pier Paolo Pasolini's death, writing hereunder my own technical report.

On Pasolini's body being run over by his own car

As first thing, I would like to point out that a precise reconstruction of the acts that led to Pasolini's death must take into account the following elements: 1) the photographs taken on the death scene before the body was taken away to study the position of the body as a whole, of the single parts of the body (head, upper limbs, torso, lower limbs) in relation to the murder scene, and to study the position of the clothes still worn by the victim, and of the visible body injuries, together with all the traces of tyres leading up to the body: 2) the injuries on and under the skin, the bone, endothoracic (heart) and endoabdominal organs (liver) injuries; 3) the metal parts of the car. As stated by their own admission in the experts' report, the professors who wrote it down, stated they found extremely difficult to carry out a detail reconstruction of the scene adding that their "decision" about the dynamics of the incident that led to Pasolini's death takes origin only from the observation of certain anatomopathological aspects: the very few and irregular rib fractures, the rupture of the heart with no pericardial rupture, the absence of skin bruises matching with the tyre patterns. Yet there are no references in the experts' report to the rupture of the liver, the characteristics of the single skin injuries, and, above all, to each group of injuries, examined singularly and in connection with all the other injuries. Besides, there is no comparison between the photographs of Pasolini's body before it was removed from the murder scene and the areas surrounding the corpse. A careful investigation systematically carried out by analysing all the available elements - according to the above-mentioned method - takes to the following considerations.

From the necroscopic examination:

- a) Presence of "ferrous material" on the vest, on the head, neck, shoulders and on the upper limbs «especially on the lateral surfaces» (pages 4 and 5 of the report). This material is not present on the lower part of the vest and on the trousers.
- b) Presence of two large and similar ecchymotic bruises on the lateral frontal regions (pages 6, 11, 12, 14 of the report).
- c) Excoriated ecchymosis on the left zygomatic and masseter region (page 5 of the report)
- d) Fracture in two parts of the left horizontal section of the jaw and dislocation of the left temporomandibular joint (pages 15 and 16 of the report). Absence of injuries on the right section of the jaw.
- e) The nasal pyramid appears flattened from the left to the right (page 11 of the report).
- f) Transversal injury on the right ear (pages 16, 18 of the report). There are no skin alterations in the areas above the ear.
- g) Presence on the right occipitoparietal region of a «series of 2 cm - 4,5 cm long double linear, roughly transversal and parallel injuries, the first - characterised by

three continuous marks - located on the back of the ear, the second - characterised by four continuous marks - located in a more central part, roughly near the head midline...», the injuries «flare towards the lower part», and the flaring is «more marked in the injuries in the middle» (pages 18, 19 of the report).

h) Large injury on the front and back of the left ear. This injury flares «especially in the lower part» (pages 23, 24 of the report).

i) Injury on the left ear. The ear is «almost entirely torn out» and covered in an injury around «the upper middle third» (page 25).

l) Swelling of the left lateral cervical region with «mainly transversal» bruises in a row (pages 25, 26 of the report).

m) Various bruises on the back areas of the left shoulder, on the back in a «trasversal» or «oblique» position (page 28 of the report); not seeped in blood and not «reproducing» the shape or pattern of the object that provoked them (pages 28 and 29 of the report). «These bruises extend towards the lumbar region since the hemorrhagic infiltration is more marked in the injuries located in this part of the body and at the base of the left emithorax» (page 29 of the report).

n) Transversal bruises at the base of the emithoraxes, on the front and on the abdomen (pages 31, 32, 33 of the report). Not seeped in blood.

o) Bruises in correspondence of the left anterior superior iliac spine. This area developed an ecchymosis (page 33 of the report).

p) Various bruises around the anterior emithoraxes, not seeped in blood (pages 31, 32, 33, 34 of the report).

q) Continuous injury on the left arm (page 36 and 37 of the report).

r) «Group of injuries in the shape of a rough 6 cm x 3 cm lozenge that, on an ecchymotic background, presents red-greyish abrasions» (page 37 of the report, on the back of the left forearm).

s) Ecchymotic group of bruises on the back of the left hand with fractures of some phalanx bones and a cut on the index finger (page 40 of the report).

t) Fracture of the breast bone at the level of the III space; fracture of the IV and V right rib along the emiclavear line, fracture of the VII and VIII right rib along the back armpit line; on the left side, fracture of the VI and VII ribs in two different parts; along the emiclavear line and on the front armpit line, fracture of the VIII and IX rib on the front armpit line. As a whole there were 10 rib fractures (page 48 of the report).

u) 15cm and 7cm long capsular hepatic lacerations on the frontal-lateral surface of the right lobe and on the surface of the left lobe (page 51 of the report).

v) Absence of hematic infiltrations inside the walls of the thorax, of the abdomen and of every region of the lower limbs (page 51 and following pages of the report).

From the photographic examination:

Pasolini's body is lying face down; the head is resting on the ground touching it with the lateral left regions and, more precisely, with the temporal, frontal and zygomatic regions and with the chin. The nasal pyramid is flattened towards the right side. The right frontal and zygomatic region and the chin are exposed. The left arm is slightly distanced from the rest of the body and bent at the elbow, so that the following parts can be seen: a lateral portion of the arm and its back, the elbow and a lateral portion and the back of the upper middle third of the forearm. The right arm is positioned under the body so only the palm of the hand coming out from the left side of the body can be seen. The victim is wearing a vest that leaves the back partially uncovered; the vest is slightly ripped only in one place on the right side; the trousers are not ripped; the shoes are untouched.

The head and right hand injuries can not be clearly seen. Various oblique rows of bruises crossing the body from the lower to the upper part and from the right to the left along the left hip can clearly be seen, together with other bruises, that are not so oblique in this case, appearing on the lumbar region of the spine.

Traces of tyres that lead to Pasolini's body can be seen clearly enough; one tyre trace marks the lumbar region of the spine, around the upper middle third of the body. This left mark appears diagonally on the body, from the lower to the upper part and from the right to the left.

By examining Pasolini's car:

Examining the internal part of the car it results that the lower point - the first muffler of the exhaust pipe - is located at 12 cm from the ground; the second muffler is located at 13cm from the ground. Besides, two parts with very narrow sides, namely the section jutting out of the metal strut of the left side of the car and the support of the stabilising bar on the same side, are located at 14 cm and 13,5 cm from the ground.

From the objective data gathered above we can draw the following considerations.

The sides and the back of Pasolini's body and, more precisely, the head, neck, shoulders, the back and the lumbar region, are covered in groups of injuries - bruises more or less seeping in blood and wounds characterised by skin lacerations or contusions and lacerations - that, singularly or in group, cross the body at times transversally and at others obliquely, from the right to the left side or from the bottom to the top.

The various groups of injuries form three rows of almost parallel lines distributed in this way on the body: slightly oblique lines around the head from the bottom to the top and from the right to the left (from the injury on the right ear that covers the lower third to the injury on the left ear covering the the upper middle third), numerous almost transversally cuts around the right occipital region and the rather large avulsion injury around the left occipital-parietal region up to the left ear avulsion. [Letters f); g); h); i)]; injuries around the neck, the left shoulder and the upper part of the back with a partially transversally, partially oblique pattern again from the bottom to the top and from the right to the left side [letters l); m)]; injuries around the lower part and around the lower back region and the lumbar region with a pattern similar to the one described above [letter m)].

The way the injuries appear on the body leads us to believe that blunt objects were probably employed to produce the transversal injuries, and this hypothesis becomes more likely if compared to the peculiar characteristics of each injury and to the characteristics of other injuries on the skin, bones or on the internal organs.

Starting from the head and carrying on from the right to the left, we should pay attention to the following elements:

- The right ear injury is transversal, it looks like an injury provoked by a cutting device or like an avulsion lesion, and does not present skin abrasions on the upper part. This leads us to think that the injury was produced transversally, excluding an action from the bottom to the top that would have "ripped" the lobe from the lower part of the ear continuing towards the auricle;
- This ripped laceration appears instead laterally towards the left side, that is on the nearby nape region, where there are numerous injuries all in the same direction, that is transversally or with a slightly oblique pattern from the bottom to the top; all the

injuries flare around the lower part, especially those injuries located around the central part of the nape area. This is caused by two reasons: first of all, this area is located at a higher distance from the ground and therefore the device used to hurt the body acted in depth while proceeding forward; then, in this point the nape area curves, so the blunt object ended up hurting a rather convex surface

- Further on towards the left, towards the left occipital-parietal region, a large avulsion flares around the lower and lateral part, detaching the ear. The ear is also transversally sectioned off. The characteristics of the injuries to the head that were so far listed lead us to believe that, when the car ran over Pasolini's body, the latter was lying on the ground with the right side of the head touching it, so that the first metallic structures that hit the body collided with the left parieto-occipital-auricular section producing vast lacerations to the scalp and the detachment of the ear; the collision also rotated the head, so that further metal parts touched the central and right parts of the nape; as the head rotated, the metal parts collided with the right part of the face, transversally lacerating the right ear.

To complete the reconstruction, let's make a comparison with the characteristics of other injuries, first and foremost remembering the injuries that follow: the bruised ecchymosis with similar characteristics located on the lateral frontal regions; the fracture of the left section of the jaw and the temporal-jaw dislocation on the same side; the fracture of the nasal bones and the deviation by crushing of the nasal pyramid towards the right side; the position of the head of the victim that appeared touching the ground with the left side.

The complete dynamics of the accident derives therefore from this attempted reconstruction. The first collision with the metal parts produced indeed, indirectly, the bruised-grazed abrasion with laceration on the right frontal region resting on the ground; after rotating, the head ended up for quite a short time resting on the ground with the nose and the chin; on that exact moment another metallic device arrived colliding with the nape (where it also produced some injuries, the ones around the centre of the nape) and compressed the head fracturing the nasal bones; afterwards, while the head kept on rotating but the compression continued, the left section of the jaw - the only resistance point between the ground and the compressive strength coming from the back - broke. The right section did not get fractured because the head in this short time, as already stated, was rotating and therefore the point of resistance between the two forces, that is the ground and the compressive strength from the back, was the left section of the jaw.

The right ear was injured immediately afterwards, causing, on the other side, an injury on the left frontal part where a bruised ecchymosis also appeared with a skin lesion; at the same time the nose was squashed towards the right side. The medium frontal region was not interested by large injuries because it never touched the ground; even when the face was lying on the ground, the points that protruded the most were the nose and the chin.

For what regards the injuries on the lateral-back region of the neck, their transversal and oblique direction - together with the fact that they appear "in rows" - was unmistakably produced by a device that, creeping, moved transversally on the body.

The same considerations can be made for the numerous abrasions on the back of the left shoulder, the back region and the lumbar region. All of them have a transversal and oblique direction according to the experts who describe the lower ones as presenting a «more marked hemorrhagic infiltration». This detail clearly indicates the action of an object that bruised and compressed, like a tyre.

Other considerable injuries on the upper left limb and on the arm must also be taken

into account to understand from which direction the body was run over. Bearing in mind that, when the body was found, the upper limb was bent at the elbow's level, it is likely that the above-mentioned injuries were produced by the metal parts, even though it shouldn't be excluded the compressive action of the tyres at least for what concerns some of the bruises.

At the end of this attempted reconstruction it must be remembered that among the various injuries on the back of the head, the large laceration flaring towards the lower part on the left side of the nape, for its characteristics may have been produced by a blunt object that caused a trauma directly before the body of the victim was run over by the car. Anyway we will go back to this detail later on.

Considering the specific problem of the tyres passing onto the body of the victim, it must be remembered that, apart from the above-mentioned injuries on the back, there were various injuries on the front of the body, mostly seeped in blood, and one abrasion with ecchymosis by the left antero-superior iliac spine. The autoptic examination did not reveal any hemorrhagic infiltrations in the thoracic and abdominal walls, but showed that there were 10 rib fractures, the rupture of the heart and two liver lacerations, one rather large (15 cm).

In all the injuries (skin, bone and internal organ injuries on the front and back), there are the typical marks caused by tyres running over a body, as they appear in road accidents; there are very few external injuries mainly represented by abrasions not seeped in blood and a few ecchymoses in the areas with bones underneath (like the areas around the left iliac spine and the last left ribs), the internal injuries are rather extended and include bone fractures and internal organ ruptures.

It's not possible in this case to state that the fractures in the rib area are «relatively mild» (pages 76, 77 of the experts' report) since there are 10 rib fractures; nor it is possible to agree with the part in which the reports talks about the «irregular distribution of the points of fracture» (page 77 of the experts' reports) taking into account the distribution lines (right and left emiclavicular, left anterior and right back armpit line), the points of fracture (IV, V, VII and VIII rib on the right side; VI, VII, VIII and IX ribs on the left), and also the sternal fracture that occurred around the level of a rib fracture, third intercostal space.

In the same way, it is not possible to agree with the report stating that the injuries regarding the internal organs are not serious (page 77 of the report) since there were a heart rupture and liver lacerations (the latter were never included by the experts into their considerations).

The medico-legal traumatology and the data collected in previous road accidents do not show that tyres running over a human body absolutely cause «thoracic rupture» and the «laceration of the pericardium» or anyway «much more serious injuries, consequence of the rupture of the internal organs» (page 77 of the report). Medical practice and experience show that the consequences can be - as it happened in this specific case - 10 rib fractures, a sternal fracture, the heart rupture and two liver lacerations.

For what regards the absence of prints of the tyre patterns on the skin or on the garments, previous cases revealed that this is actually rather ordinary.

In a nutshell, from all the gathered elements it appears as more likely that Pasolini's body was run over by his own car in accordance with the following dynamics: the car, arriving from the right side of the body, obliquely ran over it with the left wheels, in a direction that went from the top to the bottom and from the right to the left along an ideal line that, from the lower part of the costal arch reached the left scapular region; the wheels produced skin injuries around the spine and lumbar regions (on the latter

there were the typical injuries produced by the external edge of the tyres), indirect skin injuries to the abdomen and the thorax, two liver lacerations, rib fractures, sternal fracture and rupture of the heart. As the tyres ran over the body, the metal parts directly produced various lacerated and bruised injuries to the head, the transversal injury on the ears, the detachment of the left ear, the rows of abrasion on the back of the left side of the neck; and, indirectly, the fractures of the left section of the jaw, the fracture of the nasal bones and cartilages, the bruised ecchymoses and the skin lacerations on the frontal regions; they probably also produced some injuries on the upper left limb.

It is not very likely that the car ran over the body in a caudo-cranial direction without passing over it with the wheels, but only touching it with the metal parts for the following reasons:

- 1) absence of “ferrous material” (not identified by the experts) coming from the metal parts of the car on the trousers of the victim;
- 2) no rips on the trousers;
- 3) absence of ample and numerous rips on the vest caused by the protruding metal parts as you would expect from the above-mentioned reconstruction;
- 4) absence of any injury on the external tissues and on the bones of the pelvis and of the lower limbs, considering that very strong structures such as the metal strut of the car lateral frame are located at a distance of 14 cm and 13,5 cm, while the distance between the upper part of the buttocks and the ground in a subject with Pasolini's body frame is roughly 18-20 cm; and the distance from the back of the thighs to the ground is roughly 14 cm. We should also point out that other metal parts of the car are located at 12-13 cm from the ground;
- 5) absence of injuries caused by the scalp being torn from the bottom to the top; such injuries would have been produced when the metal parts with large surfaces and sharply defined edges - such as the two silencers of the exhaust pipes - collided with the head;
- 6) absence of vast skin injuries on the back - again from the bottom to the top - considering the distance from the ground of the metal parts and the thickness of Pasolini's thorax - 23 cm (page 45 of the experts' report).

Dynamics of the attack. Hypothesis on the presence of more than just one attacker.

While agreeing with the experts stating it was rather difficult to identify the objects that produced the injuries on the victim's body, we must point out that such statement should never exclude a detailed examination of every objective element to be able to produce at least some hypotheses.

The objective elements of major interest identified while analysing the exhibits, the data gathered on the murder scene and the examination of all the groups of injuries, are the following ones:

- 1) the shortest pole (around 40,5 cm long) is completely covered in blood and groups of Pasolini's hair are stuck on its extremities;
- 2) the longest pole (58 cm) presents a little spot of Pasolini's blood
- 3) the wood board on which there is written “Buttinelli A.” is still covered in blood and also presents groups of Pasolini's hair in four different places;
- 4) the “left third” of the bottom edge of the wooden board with the street indication “Via Idroscalo 93” is entirely covered in blood; traces of Pasolini's hair also appear on the back surface;
- 5) there are Pasolini's hair and blood encrustations also on the trapezoid wooden

fragment that came off the above-mentioned board;

6) Pasolini's striped shirt (found at around 70 metres from the body) is largely drenched in blood on the back and on the sleeves, while there are few spots of blood on the front;

7) on the left cuff of Pelosi's wool top the reddish spot (that later on resulted as Pasolini's blood), is not «large» (page 15 of the experts' report) but it measures just a few centimeters in length and width;

8) the spot of blood (that later on resulted as Pelosi's) found on the front edge of Pelosi's vest, extends for around 3 cm;

9) the lower part of the right leg of Pelosi's trousers is not «largely stained» (page 14 of the experts' report) with blood (that then resulted as Pasolini's), but it presents various blood stains mixed with a large quantity of mud;

10) none of the garments worn by Pelosi - except the left cuff of the shirt and the bottom of the right leg of the above-mentioned trousers - presents traces of Pasolini's blood;

11) the injury to Pelosi's head did not present any ecchymotic or bruised areas;

12) before being arrested, Pelosi, on board of Pasolini's car, that he was driving at high speed, was "trapped" against a pavement by a police car;

13) Pasolini's body was found at 70 metres from his shirt that appeared as if it had been normally taken off;

14) near the shirt there were two fragments of the stick and two halves of the wooden board;

15) the board was found near the spot where Pasolini's body was found;

16) there were traces of Pasolini's blood on the roof of his car.

For what regards the injuries on Pasolini's body, please refer to the first part of this report.

Based on the gathered data and from what can be seen from the photographs of the murder scene, it is possible to draw the following considerations.

The blunt objects found on the murder scene, the two pieces of wood and the two boards, were certainly used to hit Pasolini's body. We can claim that at least four or five of the injuries on the back were caused by these objects. The characteristics of some of the injuries such as the limited amount of blood infiltrating them, together with their irregular shapes, and the bruises that developed from them, or the characteristics of other injuries, such as the ecchymoses along the edges, and the direction of the flaring, takes us to consider them as produced using an object with a wide surface (board) or a narrow surface (the edge of a board and a stick). It is also likely that a direct blow delivered by a blunt object caused the bruised ecchymotic section on the left zygomatic area and the roughly rectangular bruised ecchymotic region under the right gonion, the L-shaped bruised ecchymosis found near the right shoulder and the multiple bruises and ecchymoses on the upper limbs, plus the fractures of the phalanx bones that according to the findings on the murder scene regarding the position of the body, can not be attributed to the body being run over by a car.

Considering the poor resistance offered by the stick (a dry and brumbly material) and relatively also by the board, the hypothesis of the action of other objects acquires credibility.

The fractures on the phalanx bones lead to the hypothesis of another blunt object, more solid than the others found on the murder scene, and to this end we must take into consideration also the wide laceration with missing parts and tissues (in such large quantities that, in the experts' report, this wound is described as having

unmatchable margins) and flaring towards the lower part on the left nape area. As stated in the first chapter, this injury for its characteristics leads us to consider it as produced by a tangential movement from the top to the bottom, so we can not exclude that the injury may have been produced in this phase of the attack, but certainly by a weapon much more solid than the stick and the board.

The hypothesis contemplating the use of other blunt objects during the attack becomes more likely when some elements of the murder scene are taken into consideration: the spot where Pasolini's shirt was found (70 m from the body), the blood spots on the shirt, the fact that the shirt was not ripped, the spot where the board was used and the spot where the stick was used.

A careful examination of these elements takes to a first unquestionable reconstruction of the dynamics of the attack: at first Pasolini was violently struck by a blow on the head in a spot located at around 70 metres from the spot where his body fell, and the injuries copiously bled. The unquestionable proof is the fact that the shirt was drenched in blood and was found in a spot located at around 70 metres from the body. The shirt was not ripped and this indicates that the victim had removed it by himself after he covered himself with his arms (the sleeves were drenched in blood) or after he tried to defend himself.

What kind of object was used to cause so many vast injuries?

It is actually rather difficult to answer this question if we consider the stick as the only weapon used in this attack, highlighting that in the first stage of the attack the board on the Buttinelli wooden gate located at roughly 70 m (where Pasolini's body was found) was not used, and that it was therefore used in the second stage of the attack.

It is therefore possible that there was a second blunt object used in the first stage of the attack.

But it is also possible that there was more than just one attacker.

We must indeed wonder at this stage who used the other blunt object and, above all, we must still explain the absence of blood traces on the front of Pelosi's clothes (if we do not take into consideration a spot of blood on the left cuff of his top) since this first stage of the attack would have produced a copious hemorrhage.

The scalp is well vascularised and that kind of hemorrhage or the injuries that produced it usually touch arterial vases provoking acute oozing bleeding.

These doubts increase when we pass to examine the second stage of the attack in which the board was employed. The board repetitively hit the victim flat and at an angle and the victim was also struck on his head (Pasolini's hair were stuck to different areas of the board); the board is 75 cm long, but on one of the larger surfaces there was a large spot of blood with quite a few hair, that leads us to think it was used to violently struck the victim, producing a large oozing bleeding that strangely didn't smear Pelosi's garments. On the other hand, it seems rather unlikely that the attack with blunt objects was repetitively carried out on larger limbs!

In a nutshell, while it may not be possible to exclude Pelosi's active presence from the murder scene, as this is proved by the spot of blood on the cuff of his shirt and by some stains on the lower edge of his trousers, we can almost certainly state that he was not alone since his clothes were only moderately stained, which leaves puzzled even those with very little experience in such reconstructions.

We do not think necessary - even though we reserve ourselves the right to do it in other circumstances - producing texts or criminology works and photographic evidence of the scientific police that can be used as relevant examples for this case, but we would like to remind the type of blood splattering usually produced in places where a victim is violently struck upon the head with blunt objects. In conclusion,

there are two relevant objective elements that lead us to believe there were almost certainly other attackers on the murder scene and that further objects were employed: the disproportion between the wooden stick that produced the wounds on the scalp and the entity of the same injuries; the wide hemorrhage that took place during the first stage of the attack and the limited amount of blood stains on Pelosi's clothes.

We must also take care of another element that is also part of all the various hypotheses about the dynamics of the murder and that's the fact that Pasolini did react very little or did not react at all, and the consequent attack that derived from his reaction. Pasolini definitely received a violent blow to the testicles. Now, if he received this blow in the first stage of the attack, it prevented Pasolini from reacting, leaving him at the mercy of his attacker, not allowing him, since he was repetitively struck on the head, to remove his shirt, stand up and walk for around 70 metres; the attacker on the other hand would have been able to keep on beating him with the same stick until leaving the victim dying. If, on the contrary, as it may seem more likely, the blow on the testicles was delivered in the second stage of the attack when Pasolini lifelessly fell on the ground, and then the attacker continued hitting him with the board, then it really becomes unlikely that in the first stage there was no fight between the victim and the attacker; during the fight the bodies must have been close one to the other, and this would contradict the fact that there were relatively few stains of blood on Pelosi's clothes.

From the laboratory analyses it was found out that the blood traces inside Pasolini's car, in the same way as the traces on Pelosi's vest, belonged to Pelosi's. We can therefore draw two hypotheses: either Pelosi took part in a fight with Pasolini, but in this case he couldn't have been alone because his clothes were too "clean" as stated earlier on; or the injury on Pelosi's frontal region was produced later on, more likely when Pelosi banged his head against the wheel, as it was stated earlier on, after he was "trapped" against a pavement by a police car while driving Pasolini's car at high speed. However, this second hypothesis implies an absolute lack of any reaction from Pasolini and therefore the presence of other people becomes in this case very likely.

There are still some doubts about Pasolini's blood, described by the experts as «little and small blood stains» on the roof of his car and, more precisely, near the edge of the roof around the back of the right door.

It is clear that also for this objective data we can put forward two hypotheses: either the blood was "left" in that spot directly by Pasolini himself or it was "taken" there indirectly by the attacker. In the first case - considering the distance from the ground of the place where the blood traces were found and the presence of a metal part with a sharp edge such as the water drip - we may guess that Pasolini's head banged against it during the attack, but this hypothesis seems to be contradicted by the absence of other biological (hair) elements, even though we should take into consideration the time that passed between the facts and the experts' analysis of the car.

It is possible that - still in the context of the first hypothesis - during the attack, Pasolini was thrown against the car, the upper parts of his torso collided with his car splashing blood on its roof, or that, during the attack, Pasolini found himself standing near his car and leant on it with a hand already covered in blood.

In both the cases, though, there is a new dynamics of the attack that does not find any correspondence in Pelosi's statement. The latter described indeed a very first stage marked by Pasolini's aggressiveness near the fencing net (around 20 metres from the spot where the car was parked) that developed along several metres (around 50 metres in the direction of the spot where Pasolini's body was found), along this path Pelosi started reacting.

Now, if we consider as absolutely unreliable Pelosi's version since there weren't on his body and on his clothes any traces of violent blows, we have once again a sort of "gap" in the first stage of the attack, that is we are left once again with a question mark about the developments of the very first part of the attack while the hypothesis of a first "very eventful" stage near the car (presence of shirt drenched in blood, repeated use of the stick or anyway of a blunt object, Pasolini's blood on the roof of his car) becomes more likely, together with the hypothesis of an attack carried out by more than one person, since it is very unlikely - for the above mentioned reasons - that Pelosi violently reacted at first alone against the defenceless Pasolini.

If Pelosi "took" Pasolini's blood on the roof of his car, we would have to wonder why only Pelosi's hands were covered in blood, and why did he have to move towards the right side of the car.

In conclusion, the in-depth examination of all the objective data (location, Pelosi's interrogations, exhibits, stick, board, clothes, Pasolini's injuries) shows on one side that Pelosi's statements on the dynamic of the entire attack are unreliable and leads us to consider as likely the hypothesis that Pasolini was the victim of an attack carried out by more than one person.

(Translated by Anna Battista)