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This is the record of the interrogation of businessman CRAIG [REDACTED] Williamson.

[REDACTED] The interrogation is being held on Friday 18 October 1996 commencing at 12.15. The place where the interrogation is being held is the premises of the Angolan security police in Luanda, Angola. The chief interrogator is Detective Superintendent Hans Ölvbro and Chief Prosecutor Jan Danielsson is also present. Another three persons are also present, these being a South African security policeman and two members of the Angolan security police. Their names are not being committed to the record but are being noted off the record.

Williamson has been informed that he is to be interrogated concerning the allegations that he is involved in the murder of Olof Palme.

Ö = Ölvbro

D = Danielsson

W = Williamson

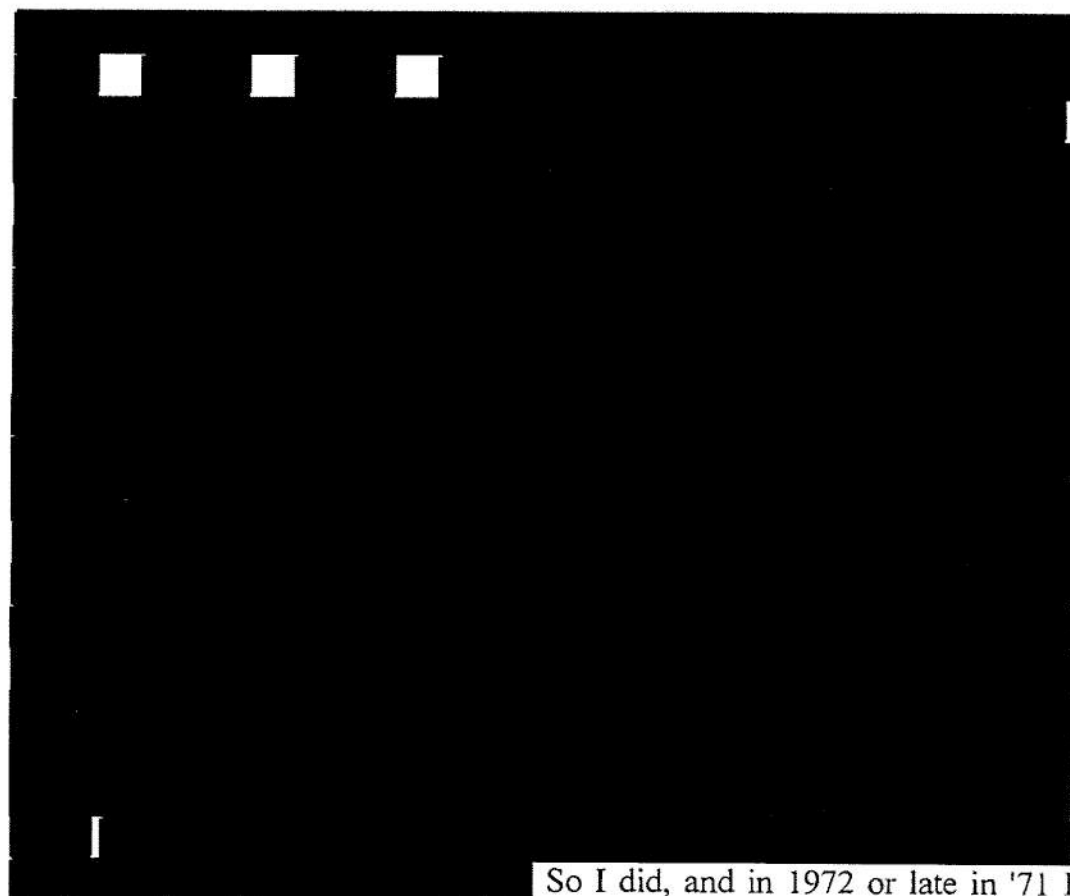
U = Unidentified voice ( SA security )

Ö: Yes, Mr Williamson, can you start with a brief information of your background?

W: A brief one would be difficult.

Ö: Well, make it as brief as you want.

W: [REDACTED]



So I did, and in 1972 or late in '71 I resigned from the South African police and then went under the wing of the security police and in '72 I became a student at the university of Witwatersrand. I then rejoined the police secretly - the security police - and my number then was [REDACTED]. I was then still a sergeant and I became involved in student politics. My job was to monitor left-wing student activities on the campus, but also to learn myself something about politics and what was happening. In that year there was some confrontation between the police and students in South Africa and I got arrested in a small riot that happened and I spent some time, three or four days in jail, but then after that there was a court case and we were finally acquitted, but I got to know my fellow people who had been charged: quite a large number of students had been arrested. Then I became involved in the arts faculty council and the NUSAS: National Union of South African Students, the local committees, and by 1973 I was already on the local committees of the arts faculty council and... I think let's just all open them all at once at once then with one noise. So, as I was saying, in 1973 I became involved on committee level with NUSAS and the arts faculty council and I went to the NUSAS national congress, which is... Can I use NUSAS now? National Union of South African Students. And I started becoming quite involved. By the end of 1973

I was already on the students' representative council and in 1973 or...yeah 1974 I was elected as a full-time office bearer on the national executive of NUSAS. That meant I had to leave university and go to Capetown and work full-time, because that's how it was done at that time. So in 1974 and in 1975 I was working full-time with NUSAS: 1975 congress I was elected vice-president of NUSAS. That is the first time, in 1975, that I went overseas officially as part of student delegations, met with the International University Exchange Fund, [redacted] and the whole connection began. I also met with the...some ANC people in London: it was [redacted] and [redacted] and I think it was [redacted]. So I continued with my job in NUSAS and during 1976, as you know, there were some uprisings in South Africa. Times were very politically bad and as a result of many things, also a lot of white students on the campuses started feeling that NUSAS was too radical. NUSAS was supporting the black liberation struggle, was supporting...calling for Nelson Mandela's release and anyway, during 1976 the executive of NUSAS was in fact dismissed. There were some more conservative students... I would say liberal, but in that context conservative, because what we were, what some of us were pretending to be was very left-wing. So towards the...at the end of '76 basically I was out of NUSAS, but I'd made very good connections with the ANC abroad and I'd also made good connections with other international organisations and [redacted] suggested that if things got too tough in South Africa and I had to leave South Africa, I could go and work with his organisation, which is obviously what we then did. I left South Africa right at the end of 1976 and in the first weeks of 1977 I was in Gaborone. I applied for refugee status, I got my United Nations travel documents, I went via Lusaka where I just checked in with the ANC, I spoke with [redacted] and I went to Geneva and I saw [redacted] organised me a job with IUEF, which was the information officer: to publicise information against apartheid. At that time these funds would be coming from monies donated to IUEF for anti-apartheid work in South Africa, and the idea was that I would co-ordinate in some way the programmes being supported by IUEF in southern Africa. Before that I had to organise work permits and all that, so I did. And early in '77 I was working full time for IUEF in Geneva. In 1977 I took a reasonably low profile with anti-apartheid movements because of the sensitivity of the fact that I was white South African, and some, especially the black consciousness groups, weren't too happy with a white South African coming in to IUEF, and also from the ANC there was some concern about who I was. So I took things calmly, but later in '77 and then in '78, my work increased in tempo. I was obviously very deeply involved in the

funding and then the channeling of funds to South Africa, plus the relations with the different liberation movements and political organisations in South Africa and during 1978 IUEF was looking for a deputy director because of the workload on [REDACTED] and the organisation had grown and was quite big, was working in Latin America and in Africa: had offices in San José and Costa Rica, in London, in Lusaka, it also had a representative in Lagos where there was a group of South African students and the Geneva head office. Many people applied for the job. I didn't and finally I was asked to apply for the job. I applied and I got given the job. During this time I had been liaising quite closely with the ANC in a very private way, because [REDACTED] was not very pro-ANC and the ANC knew that [REDACTED] was more pro PAC/black consciousness movement and I pushed the ANC, sorry the IUEF more and more towards the ANC because this suited Pretoria, because if all anti-apartheid forces were linked with the ANC and the ANC was linked with the Communist Party, the Communist Party was linked with Moscow, then in the international political spectrum it was easy to brand all anti-apartheid actions as Moscow-orientated and therefore something the West shouldn't worry about. There was worry in South Africa at that time about the development of the black consciousness movement from 1976 and so that was '78. '79 things continued: I was the deputy director I was doing a lot of work, running all over the world, going to anti-apartheid conferences speaking at the UN against South Africa, generally running the International University Exchange Fund together with [REDACTED]. There was, late in 1979, there was this small problem with the Swedes, which you would probably know about, where somebody in the Swedish legation in Lusaka asked the ANC if they knew that I'd been a policeman previously in South Africa and was I not perhaps still linked with the authorities. That was cleared up, I got a letter from the ANC saying there had never been any reason to suspect me and that they were happy to work with me, and things continued, but very shortly after that, in January 1980, a fellow with the name of [REDACTED] defected or ran away from the national intelligence service, or I think it was still called BOSS at that time. I never knew really why. I heard that he was gay and that the counter-intelligence people had confronted him, told him he was going to be discharged, he got upset, he grabbed some documents, he was told to come back to the office in the morning, he went back to his office, he filled a case with documents and flew to London and gave the documents to the Observer newspaper. The editor, [REDACTED] who has always been very...a campaigner against apartheid. The first Sunday's article that came out shocked me, because it had [REDACTED] photograph and I'd been on the SRC of Witwatersrand University with

██████████, and I suddenly realised that if he'd been a desk officer in intelligence during all those years, he probably knew exactly who I was, which turned out to be the case. But I waited until the next week's article. The next article came out, specifically named IUEF as being a prime target of South African intelligence, at which stage I realised I was in some trouble. I put my wife in a health farm in London...near London, just to keep her safe, and I went to have a meeting in Zurich with somebody who would...from South African intelligence who would tell me what was going on and what to do. My...the recognition procedures I had for such a meeting weren't required because when I arrived at the meeting, it was ██████████ himself who was there. ██████████ said the only way that we could salvage something from this situation would be to recruit ██████████. So I had called ██████████ ██████████ came to a meeting and I said to him at the meeting, I think it was at the Hotel Zurich. I said: "██████████, your worst fears are true. I am a South African agent." I said: "And what's worse, the gentleman walking here towards us is my boss and he wants to talk with you." So, ██████████ said: "Fine, we'll talk." And the ██████████ explained to him that we were both anti-Moscow, that Moscow was the problem, that if I could weather the storm, the ██████████ storm, obviously I would have to leave IUEF because of the suspicion, but if I could stay in Europe and do my master's degree - I had completed my degree, by the way, previously - to do my master's and liaise slowly with ██████████ on the Soviet-specific, this would be a solution, because he could save IUEF and we could save our operation in some way. He seemed to agree and we asked him not to tell ██████████ because I knew she would never agree. And the ██████████ left. I think we had dinner, maybe he left that night or in the morning. The next morning I went to Geneva as agreed to go and see ██████████, but I couldn't find...I couldn't get hold of him, and that immediately made me suspicious: something was wrong. So I went to the office and I looked at some surveillance. I didn't see any problems, but I phoned and asked for ██████████. There was a very strange response. Finally I spoke to ██████████, who was the project officer. And I had some very important documents with me, which were required for the funding, for the requests to SIDA, DANIDA and other organisations, which had to be done at that very time, otherwise there would be a problem. So when he wasn't keen, and even pressing me for those documents, I really started worrying. Then I said to him: "Look, I'm here, I've got the documents, I'm not coming in the office, I'm busy filling my car with petrol, I'm across the road at the petrol station." And he delayed a while and then I thought: "No, he's trying to delay me." He then did come, but I realised from his attitude that there was something

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seriously wrong, so I got in my car and I crossed the border to France. I then dropped the car, went to...you know the Geneva airport is a French-Swiss airport. I went through...I got on a plane and I went to London. I then phoned South Africa, and it was that next day, when I got to London, that there was another article in the newspaper, I think in The Guardian, saying that the IUEF had discovered a spy, but not saying my name. I then phoned South Africa, and it was written by [REDACTED], and [REDACTED], the journalist, is a big friend of [REDACTED], so I knew, obviously, that the game was up. I phoned South Africa, they said...they told me: "Your name's already in the paper in South Africa. They haven't published it in England, but they haven't worried..." because I think in England the first editions had a legal problem: they didn't want to say something that they might be sued for. But then the next editions came out with my name in them. I had been given a new South African passport by the [REDACTED] when he arrived, so I was no longer with the Geneva passport, I was now in a South African passport. I think it was the name of Smith. And it was arranged that my wife leave Britain. She went to Brussels. I think she even went to Switzerland. But then I was told to get on a certain flight. I went to Heathrow, got on a flight. The flight was an SAA flight and it came from Brussels and my wife was on the flight and I got on the flight and I went home.

[REDACTED]

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D: How do you spell that?

W:



[REDACTED]

D: When was that?

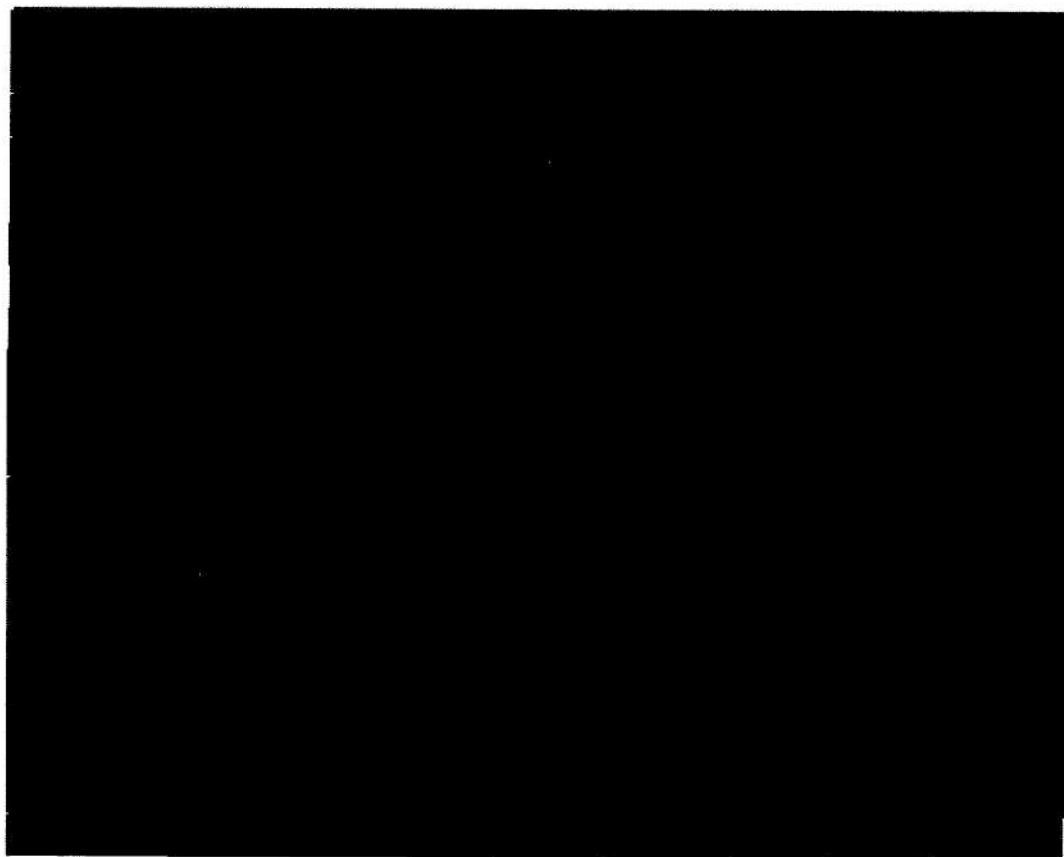
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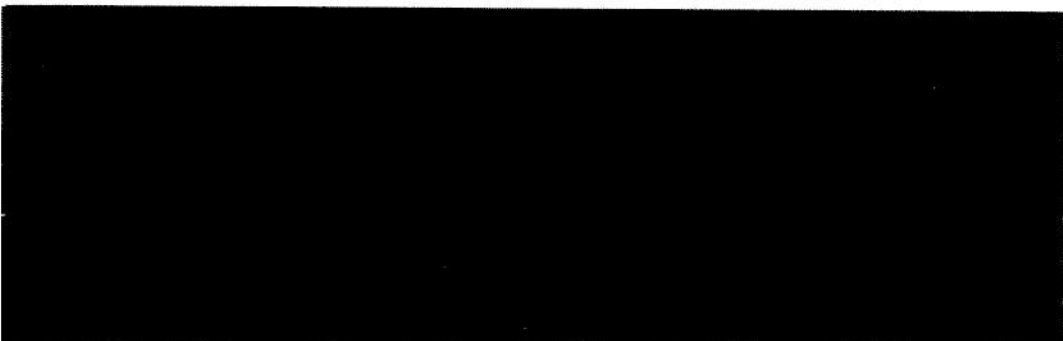


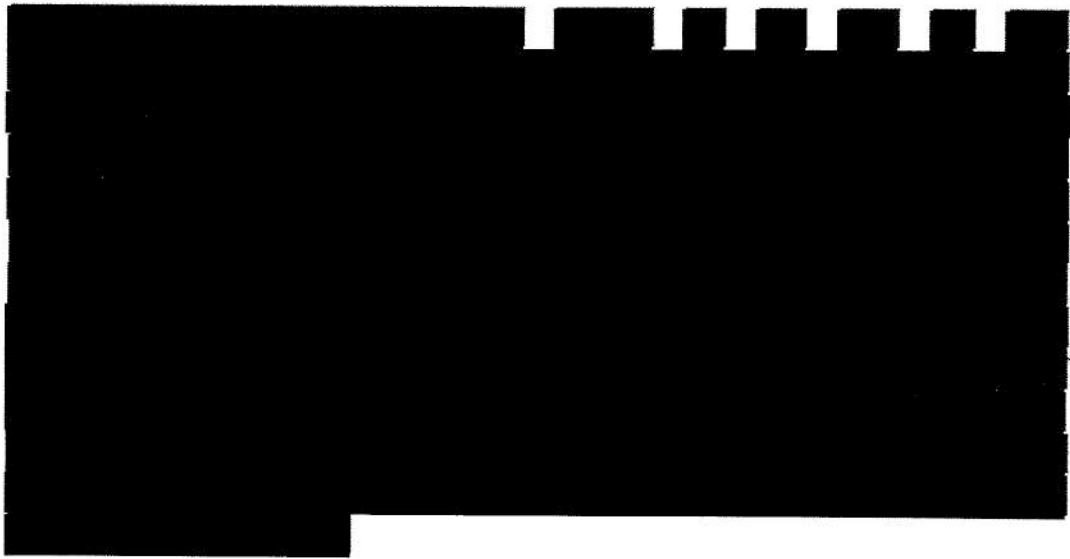
Ö: Mr Williamson, we have to make a short break. We have to turn the tape. Turn it over.

Ö: We have had a five minutes' break and I will ask Mr Williamson to go on from when he was interrupted.

W: Sorry, where were we exactly?

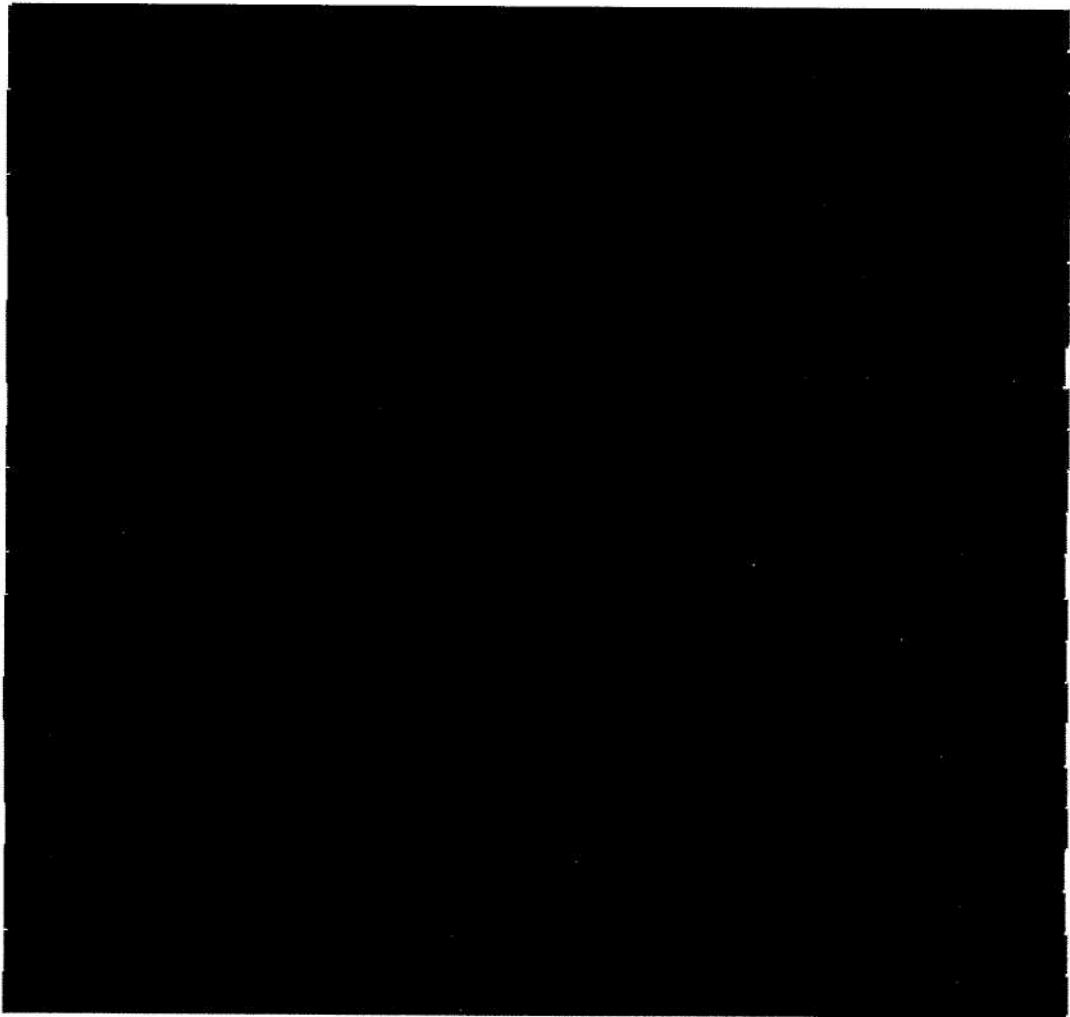
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Ö: Please go on...

W:



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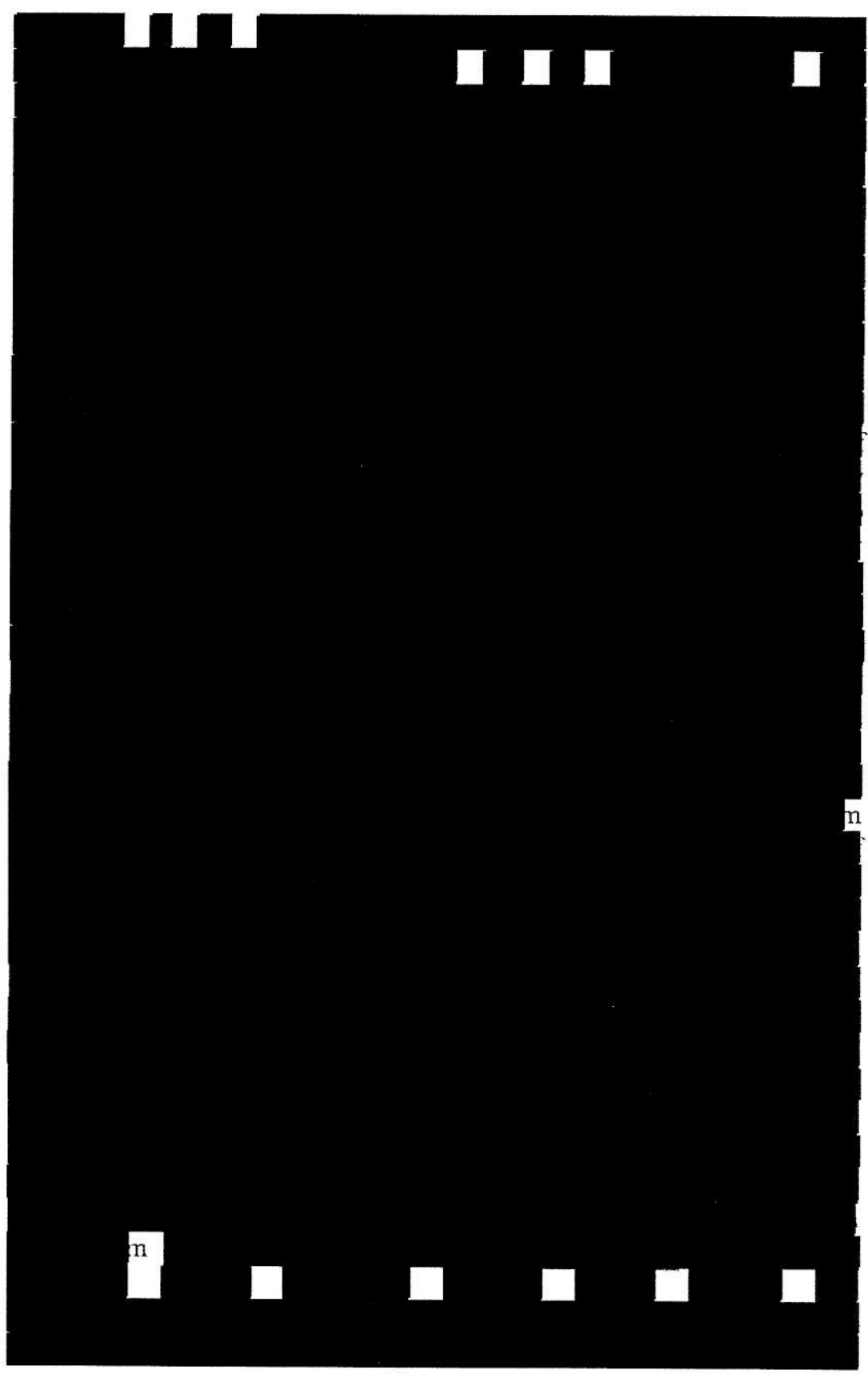
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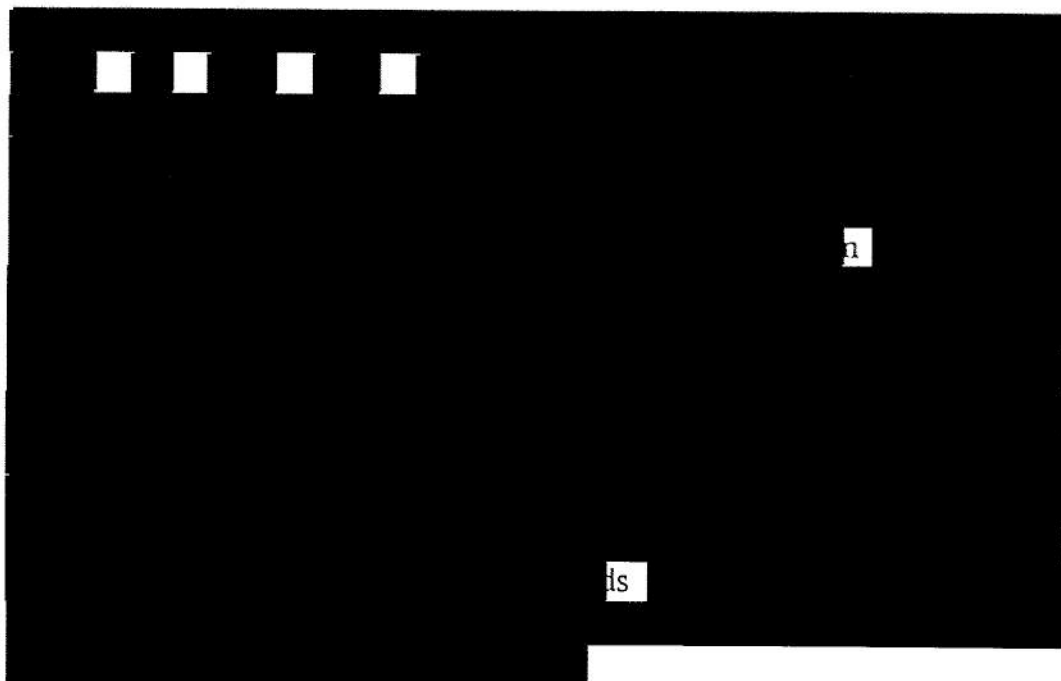


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Ö: Okay. Then we have some questions I think. You start or...? Have you been in Sweden? And if you have, when?

W: I have been in Sweden. The first time I believe in 1975. And then I was in Sweden again 1977, '78 and possibly '79. I can't remember whether I went there in '79. I've got a feeling I may not have gone in '79 because I was...the donor applications for IUEF, that's exactly what I was busy doing when I...I think at would have gone, had the thing not blown up, early in '80 I would have been in Sweden with the donor documents.

Ö: Where in Sweden did you stay?

W: In Stockholm.

Ö: In Stockholm. The only place?

W: Yes. And it's a hotel I can't remember the name. Somewhere close to SIDA. They organised it each time. Close by.

Ö: What kind of people have you met in Sweden?

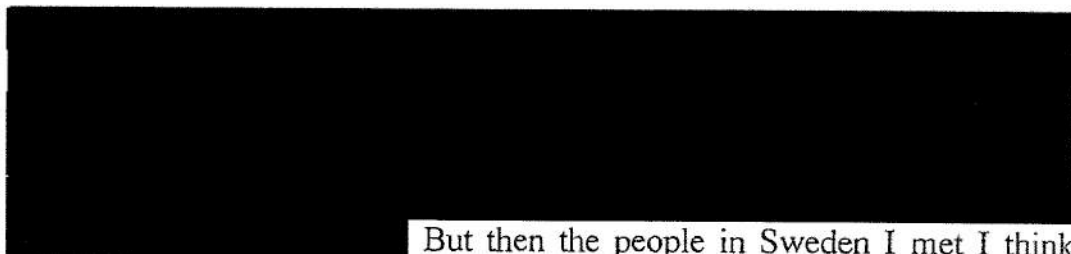
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Ö: It can be correct, yes.

W:



But then the people in Sweden I met I think there were some other officials. I mean I've...in your foreign ministry SIDA, in the refugee group or whatever: those sort of people. But the main people are the ones I've mentioned.

Ö: I have to ask you another question about persons in Sweden: Have you ever met a policeman? I don't mean if you have asked a policeman in the street what the street is. I don't mean that contact. Have you met and...you get...and you knew any policemen in Sweden?

W: I'm not...that I believe, I mean. Intelligence, secret policemen or proper policemen?

Ö: Anyone.

W: Well, on the intelligence side I mean I can't really comment, but no, it doesn't ring a bell. I mean, not that I'm become friendly with, certainly not.

Ö: You must be aware of this international police association. Have you any contacts in Sweden such...?

W: No.

Ö: Did you meet Mr Palme?

W: No, I don't think I ever met him.

Ö: 1990 I think it was an interview with you in a newspaper down here. It's called 'Rapport'. And you said in this interview that you had talked to a minister, a Swedish minister about the murder case of Olof Palme and there was a South African link. I have the paper, but it's in Swedish, so you can't read it. This newspaper was...it's a sensational newspaper...in South Africa



and it's Sunday in the middle of March I think. I don't have the exact date for this. And you have made statements saying the politician and businessman Craig Williamson, that he has friends in Sweden and there it also says that you can be involved in this murder.

W: That was after the article in the Swedish newspaper.

Ö: Yes, maybe, yes, but I'm interested in which minister you talked to.

W: I don't think I spoke to any minister.

Ö: Yet they say you have 1987.

W: If it's in the newspaper it must be true.

Ö: Yes. I have to ask.

W: No, I know. No look I don't...I vaguely remember that article and I think it irritated me a lot, because there was some foolish journalist who phoned me. The only newspaper in South Africa that followed up the story in the Swedish newspaper was Rapport and then I remember they wrote complete nonsense, you know. You know I certainly never spoke to any minister in Sweden about the murder of Olof Palme.

Ö: Okay.

W: I spoke to South African ministers about it, sent them letters, yes. Not a Swedish minister.

Ö: Well I'm interested in if you can describe the level in...when you were in the security police. Who is the man who is taken the decision to make anything against, for instance Swedish prime minister.

W: Jesus! Look...first of all I can't believe anybody would make the decision. If the decision were made it would have to be at the very very very top. And I mean, I mean the president. I...and then...it's...to me it would be beyond belief. Sorry, can I make one point too that I didn't make before? It's a matter of record, and you can check: the company Longreach and the name Longreach came from a...we bought a company in Jersey in the UK from a lawyer or a company accountant type, the people who form companies. And

he presented us a document with a list of companies available, and when I read it I said: "ah, Longreach!" I'd never...before I read that document I'd never heard the word 'Longreach'. So, I mean and that, you know that was definitely in April. This Operation Longreach story...I mean, you know and do you know where to go to check that?

D: Now we speak of April '86.

Ö: Yes. I read something somewhere in our papers that there is a 'the need to know chain.' What's that?

W: The...?

Ö: 'The need to know chain.'

W: Chain yes.

Ö: What's that?

W: Need to know is the principle that intelligence organisations usually use in their operations, which is that anybody involved in the operation only needs...must only know what he needs to know to do his job. So if, to give you an example, if...take this meeting: if I need to be brought to this meeting to meet you and this is...the guy who fetches me doesn't need to know that I'm coming here to meet Swedish people. He just needs to know that I must come here at this time. That's 'need to know.' So each person in an operation is only told what he requires to carry out his particular function.

Ö: Okay. Mr Prosecutor...

D: Thank you. I will go back a little. You mentioned before that you had been in Sweden '75, '77, '78 and possibly '79. Was it once every year or several visits?

W: I think it was once. Basically the visit...if, even if I went so many times, it was...my visits to Sweden were always related to IUEF and to reporting basically to SIDA and to the foreign office on the projects that were being carried out. So it was usually very specific and in '75...if we were at home I have even a copy of my report that I wrote on my '75 trip. I could give you more detail. And I will even make a copy if you wish. But every time it

*John* was...because in '75 we split up: the guy I went with on the trip [REDACTED] the NUS president-elect and I were sent to different places, but I've got a feeling that I went to Sweden.

D: Did you go there on your own initiative or were you invited or sent there by the organisation?

W: IUEF.

D: Yes.

W: Each time.

D: When you visited Sweden, have you ever had any other identity than your Craig Williamson?

W: No.

D: You have never travelled with any other passport, any other identity?

W: Never been to Sweden except, I believe, on my South African passport once, in '75, and after that on my UN document.

D: Have you ever had a passport in another name than Williamson?

W: Yes.

D: Which? Which name? That...is that what you mentioned mentioned before when you left...?

*W: John* W: Yes, the one...I used 'Smith' and then I also had one in the name of Clayton.

D: 'Clayton'?

W: Clayton: C-l-a-y-t-o-n.

D: And...when and where did you use that passport?

W: That's what I used in the early eighties when I was going to the UK.

D: And for what reason?

W: When I was...I had operations running in London.

D: Mr Ölvebro asked you before if you had associated with Swedish policemen while in Sweden and you said that you hadn't done that as far as you know. Have you met with a Swedish policeman in South Africa or elsewhere?

W: Once there was...I thought maybe they were Danish policemen, but I...there were some policemen from Scandinavia once that came to South Africa in the early eighties.

D: Do you remember his name?

W: No, it was a group.

D: A group?

W: A group, yes.

D: What was their purpose for visiting?

W: It was IPA:

D: Do you know where they stayed? Where in South Africa? Was it in Pretoria, Johannesburg, Cape Town?

W: Certainly in Pretoria. They may have also gone to other places.

D: Do you know for what purpose they came to South Africa? Was it for pleasure or leisure or training or...?

W: No, I think it was, again I believe that somewhere in my documentation I have a, or I may have a...I can remember there was a telex thing about it. From what I understood at the time there was a group that came and... It was on a sort of liaison... No, but wait a minute, I mean... The group I'm talking about that were in the telex I'm talking about were Swiss, not Scandinavian. No, they were Swiss because I laughed about it. I said "these are...you know...I mean...I've been chased out of Switzerland and now these Swiss policemen are coming to visit us". But really, if I've met any Scandinavian

police officers, it's been on an absolutely chance informal thing: maybe at an IPA drinks party or something, but I have no recollection of any...of any...

D: No kind of co-operation or something?

W: No.

D: Professionally, I mean.

W: Absolutely not.

D:

[REDACTED]

W:

[REDACTED]

D:

[REDACTED]

W:

[REDACTED]

D:

[REDACTED]

W:

[REDACTED]

D: Was any of those covert operations aimed at Sweden in any sense?

W: No.

D: Do you know of any operation aimed at Sweden?

W:

[REDACTED]

*over*

*over*

*over*

*over*

D: As you may know, as you certainly know, the company Longreach has come to focus in accordance with the murder of Olof Palme. Allegations have been made of different sorts, so I want to put some more questions about the Longreach company. Do you remember when in fact it was established? Was it in April '87?

W: April/May.

D: Was that the first time?

W: '86.

D: '86, sorry. And that was the first time that you was confronted with the name Longreach? This company, how long did it last?

*over*

W: Right up until...there was a commission, was it the Kahn Commission that F. W. De Klerk had? The Kahn...there was a professor Ellison Kahn Commission in about '92. And he...after the new initiative in South Africa, he investigated all foreign intelligence operations, because what they said is that all intelligence aimed against the ANC must be stopped, and I believe it was closed down then. In fact I know it was because some of the people involved came and saw me. It may even have been before '92, because I had to go and talk. I went and talked with General Malan and others to warn them that if they just cut the money, which is what Ellison Kahn said: 'the money must just be stopped'. I said: "there's all sorts of people working in

offices in Washington, London, Brussels, I think and Tel Aviv, who...you know people are going to put two and two together. You know the South African intelligence operations are cut and suddenly this...you see Longreach was linked with another operation called IFF, the International Freedom Foundation, but Longreach certainly continued until...yeah about that time and then one of...the guy who'd taken over Longreach from me, his name was [REDACTED]

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D: Who actually bought the company? Who was the owner from the beginning? How did that develop?

O: Can we make a short break again because we're running out of tape? We have to change to a new one.

O: Okay, now it's a new tape. Please go on, Mr...

D: I asked you before we switched tapes: who bought the company, who owned it from the beginning and has there from time to another been different companionships?

W: Yes, I think the first...the establishment of the company, the shares were probably...I can't remember if they were all in my name, but I think the majority were in my name [REDACTED]

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[REDACTED] And then there was also a Longreach company established in South Africa. A branch. But that was done later. I've asked for all the documents but I would imagine it was late '86.

D: Were there any other associates in the company or employees or...?

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W:

[REDACTED] ds

D: Was he engaged in the company from the beginning?



W: No. He was one of the people who were supposed, you know that I wanted to use as a consultant. I don't think...I don't think he was a shareholder. He may have been. I don't, I'm not sure.

D: [REDACTED]

W: [REDACTED]

D: Were there any other consultants or associates in the company during, let us say, '86?

W: [REDACTED]

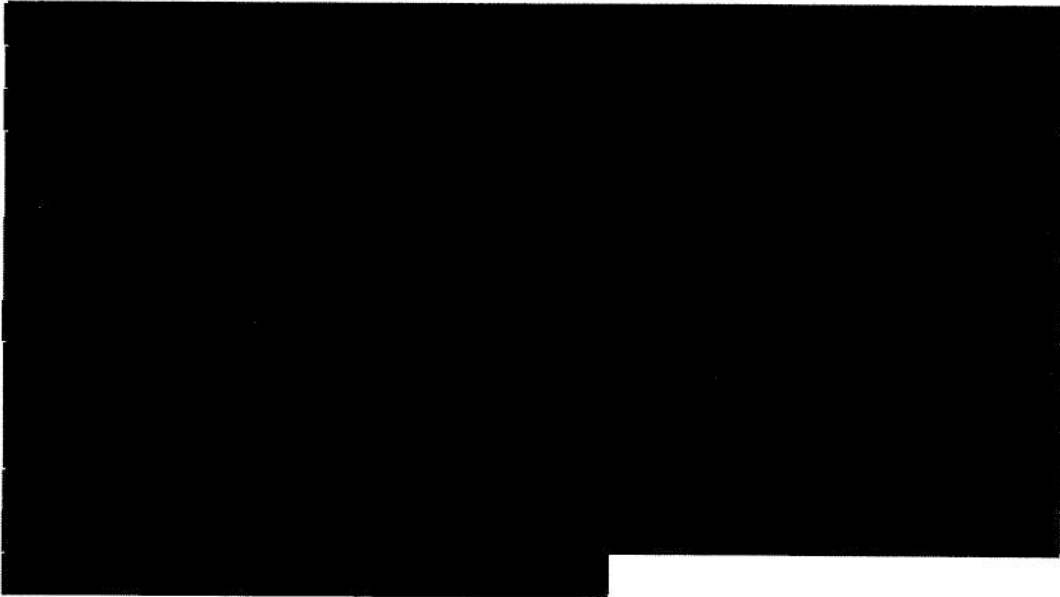
*Pom* [REDACTED] I won't call them consultants. There were some other employees.

D: Such as...?

*2 Pom* W: There were two. Security Guards. One was called [REDACTED] and the other one [REDACTED], whom I had some trouble with.  
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D: In what way?

W: [REDACTED]

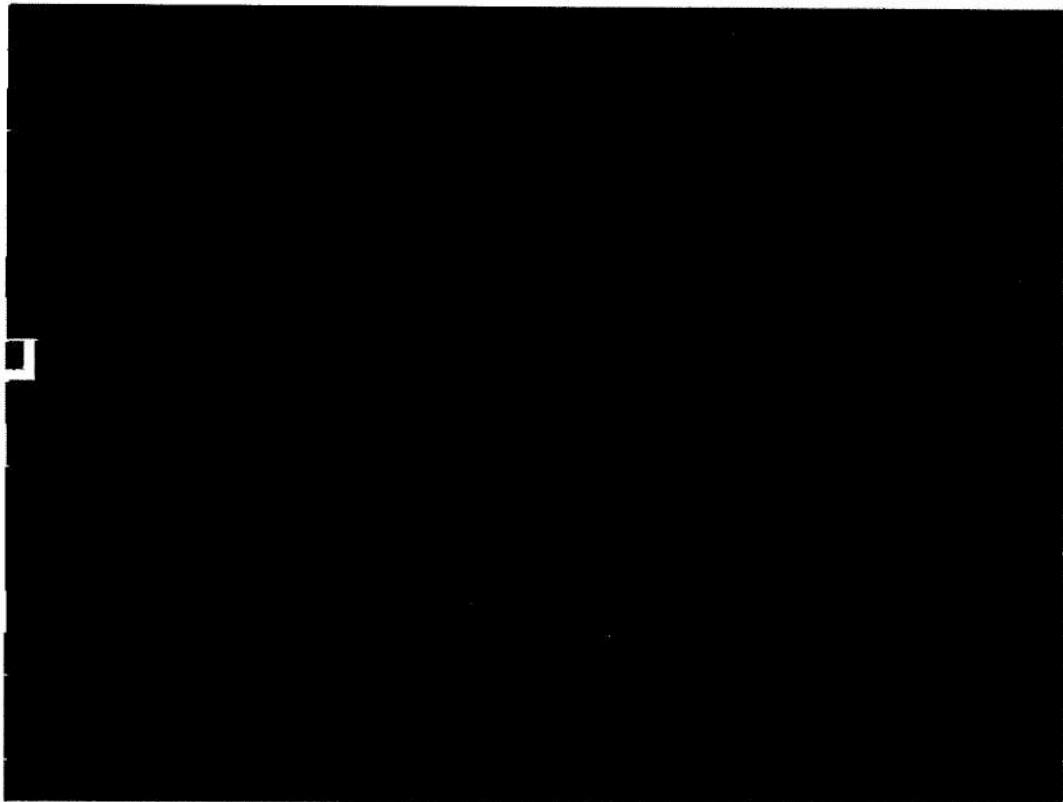


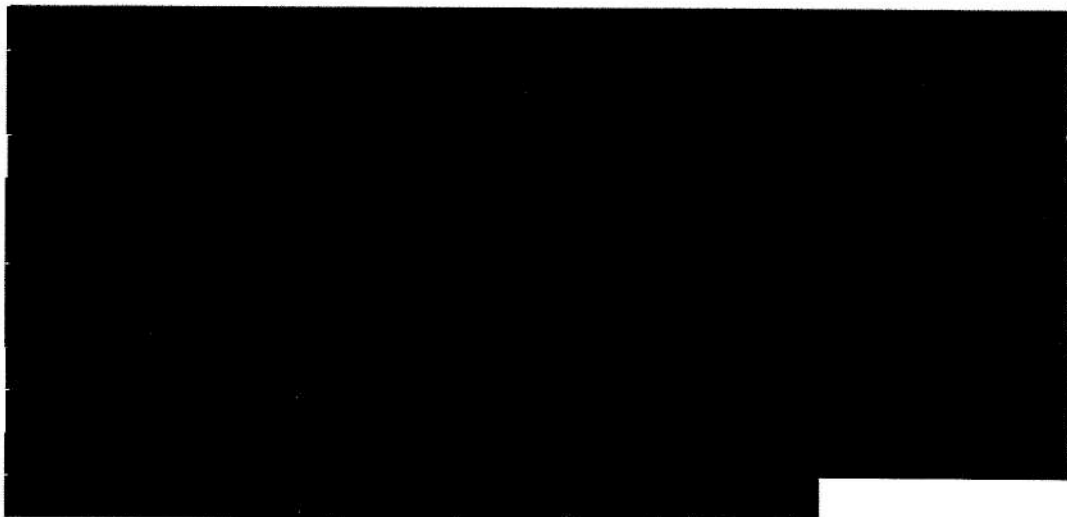
D: Was that the last you had to do with him?

W: No, then...

D: When was it? Which year?

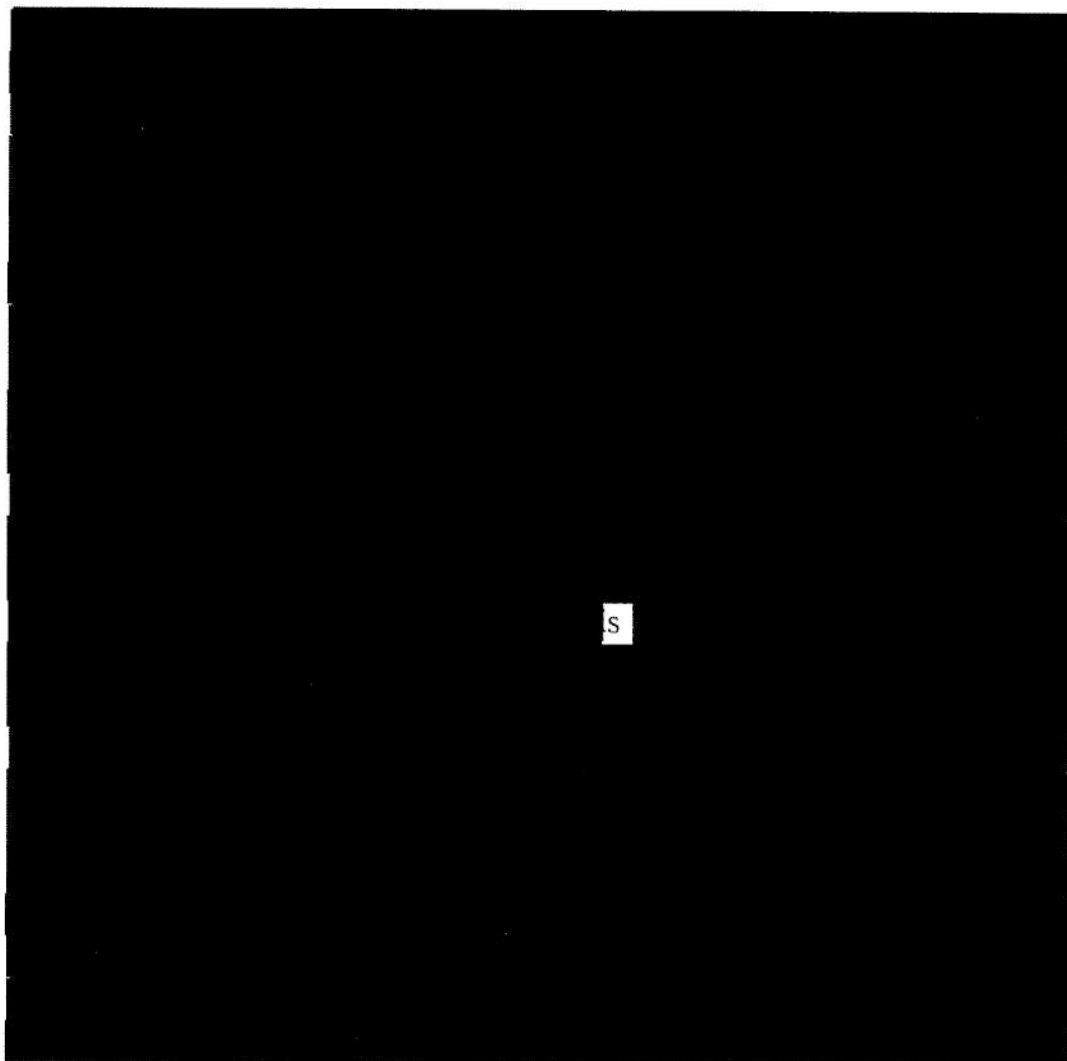
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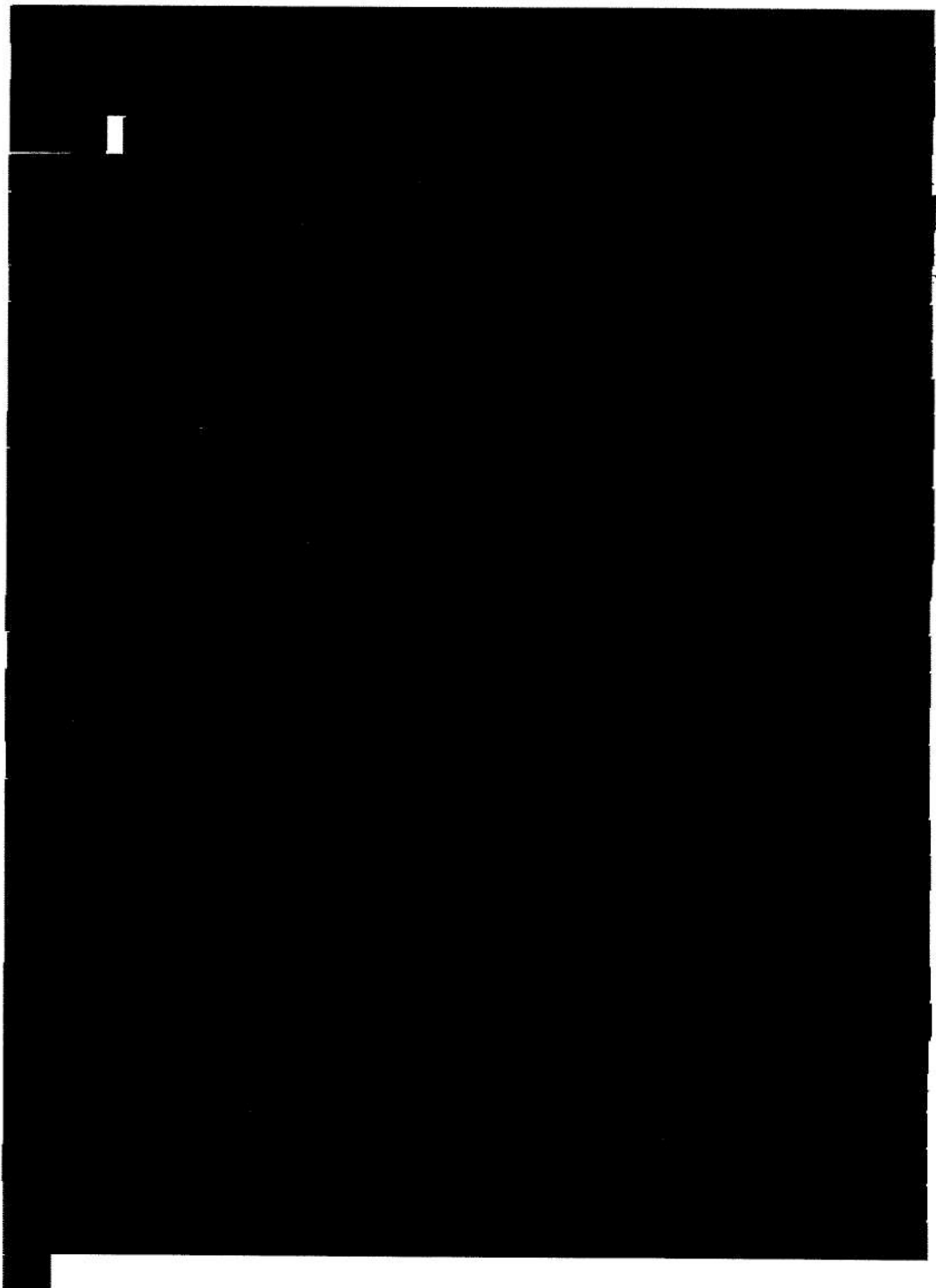
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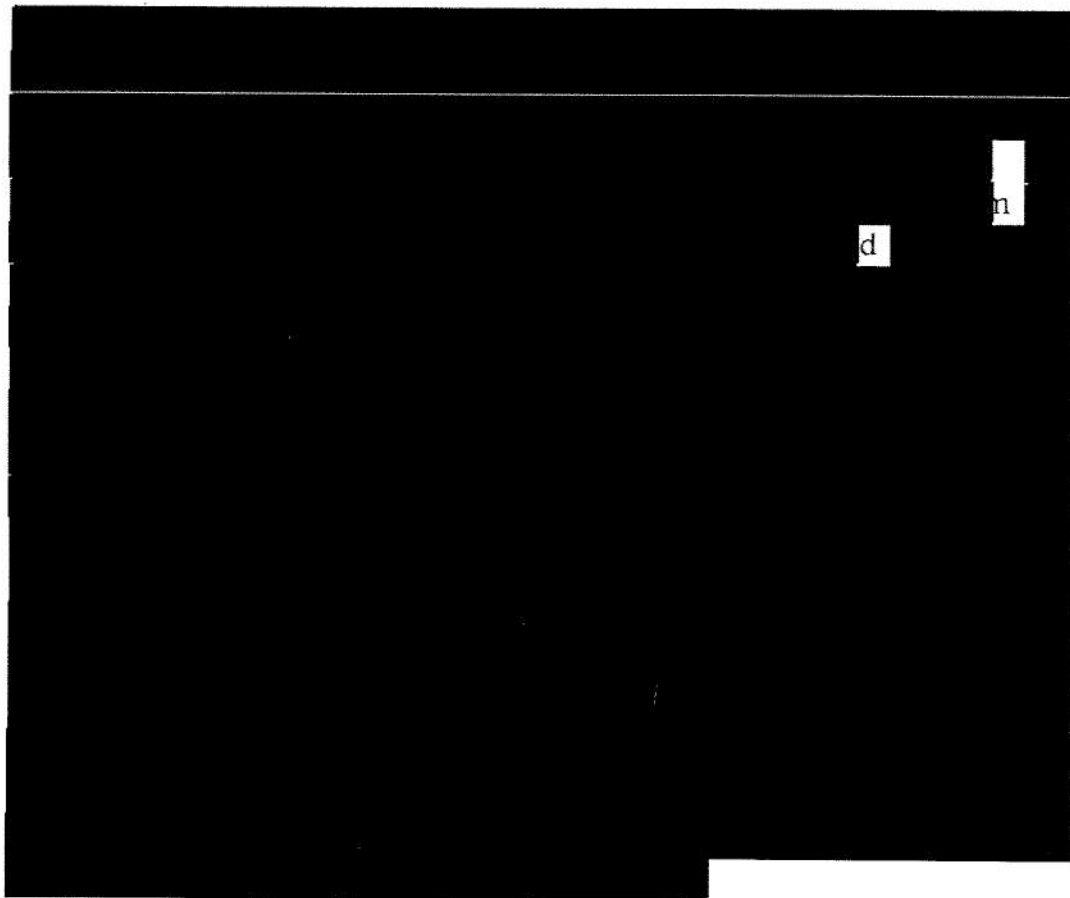


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D: Such as...?

W:





D: I want to return to Longreach then. Who would you say of the persons you have mentioned, or anyone else, if that is the case, would know most about Longreach except yourself, you yourself. [REDACTED]?

W: [REDACTED]

D: Are you still companions?

W: Yes. I haven't spoken to him about this matter, but one of my friends has spoken to him, and apparently he is, you know he is pulling out any information he can find about that time, because all my friends are trying to help me to get, you know the...you know I've got to shoot...my belief is we must put all the facts on the table and I'll put my facts on the table. Then we'll see whose facts stand up.

D: Then Longreach, as you have put it, started then on your behalf in April '87...'86.

W: '86.

D: Can you tell us...do you remember, and will you tell us, what you actually did, let us say from November '85 to April '86?

W: This is exactly what I'm trying to...got people researching for me. What I believe I did was: I was in Pretoria, then I spent time in Cape Town, definitely. December January. I was at a...I was on holiday there with friends and my... In that period I bought a hotel in Cape Town as well. Small, not a Southern Sun: a little thing. And I'm trying to get the documents at that time and what we did. But details, where I was is very difficult and that's...then I know in February, the biggest event then and in my life was my wife got pregnant in January and in February and what she's...the last conversation I had with her is I've asked her to go and get the doctor's records of the scan, you know what dates we went, because when she first was scanned for the pregnancy, because I think it was definitely in mid-February to late February. So I'm from my side doing everything I can to set down a chronology of where I was and what I was doing. And, you know but unfortunately I'm two weeks behind now. I don't know. I was here when Eugene de Kock made the statement, so all I've done is made some phone calls and got...I've employed an ex-colleague of mine and he's the top private investigator, top investigator in South Africa and I've got some friends go and get documents. I've asked people to see the Louis van Niekerk, so that I, well, I didn't think from November, but I was working, you know January February. Did you want November or a day in November as well?

D: During that period, do you remember any particular project that you were engaged in?

W: You know, that was the end of my career in the police. I...the last big thing I remember was January...was July. [REDACTED] I don't know the date. It was...

D: No particular remembers?

W: The other thing I have to find out, work out exactly is when I was on holiday as well. Because I took...I took several...at least two months leave at that time in order to use the leave that was owed me before I left.

D: You may have answered this before, but I'll question again for the record. Some people have implied that Longreach was a cover-up for some intelligence institution, such as the security police or military service. Is there any truth in that?

W: [REDACTED]

D: [REDACTED]

W: [REDACTED]

D: [REDACTED]

W: [REDACTED]

D: Can you spell that for us? Can you spell it out with a pen?

W: [REDACTED]

D: [REDACTED]

W: Who?

D: [REDACTED]

W: Yes, but that's...you see these people have mixed their time-frames. [REDACTED]

D: Not yet.

W: No. They've mixed their time-frames.

D: When was he in the picture then as far as you are concerned?

W: [REDACTED] Obviously we remained, I mean he was still my boss, but he wasn't my direct controller. But from the thirtieth or whatever it is of December 1985, you know, I mean I physically left an



organisation and there's no way the police can run military operations, I mean...and I...look I don't know, I haven't seen it, but somebody tells me that [REDACTED] was on the television in South Africa saying, standing at Daisy Farm and saying: "This is where these operations were planned." I mean you know Daisy Farm belong...Daisy belongs to the police. It doesn't belong to the military. These people think that Operation Longreach was a police operation. You know that's fine. Let them make all these statements and all their facts and I'll put my facts.

D: As you know, some people have pointed at you in connection with the murder of Olof Palme. Besides what you have told us already, can you see any reason for that?

W: You know, look I've had quite a few days to think about that. I never knew there was a reward until a Swedish journalist told me here in Luanda. I understand it's thirty million Rand. All right, well, you know... My belief is that that article, if you can find where the source of that first article, was it '89? that named me in a Swedish newspaper, then we start getting somewhere. Because I believe that the source of all the South African allegations is that article, because that article was never given prominence in South Africa, because people...you know the press ignored it. Except then Rapport a few months later wrote a stupid story about it. But people in the intelligence community obviously got that and I think it became an urban myth, you know: 'Craig Williamson's team killed Olof Palme! Did you know?' And I think there's certainly people like [REDACTED] who've been told by this person and that person who seriously probably believe that I was involved. And there's people who probably think that if they beat the bush hard enough and I come running out and get caught in the net and I was the one who was involved, then there's serious money to be made by some people. But then some other Walter Mittys and the other compatriots that are coming out, I mean, there are people.. [REDACTED] has a serious grudge against me. [REDACTED] has a grudge against me. I don't know why. I mean, I think because I went to the ANC in '94 and talked and [REDACTED] got very angry with me. And...but he's now doing exactly what I did, it's just a few years later, but he's still angry with me because I did it then. He believes I'm... He's a bit of a paranoid individual. I mean I think he believes all sorts of funny things about me: that I'm working for strange organisations, that I worked against him, that I reported against him. He and I always politically didn't agree very much. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I think he thinks that, you know, it's a funny thing: a lot of people if you read the press about me think I'm some wild right-winger. But if you know the truth about me, I'm actually, well, it's a bit...you know ten years with the ANC and with student politics, I mean I...you know I have some understanding of politics and of how things work and even in the 1989 election, the right-wing campaigned against me and it was said by the Conservative Party and others and even by an American: a well-known American, a right-winger who publishes a newsletter on South Africa, I'll remember his name in a moment, where he wrote: 'There are Soviet moles in the National Party'. And who do you think the Soviet mole was? Me! This is supposed to be the Soviet mole. Because they said "there are people in the National Party who want to hand over power to the ANC". And serious right-wingers believe that I was one of them, that I was one of the people working for this type of thing.

[REDACTED]

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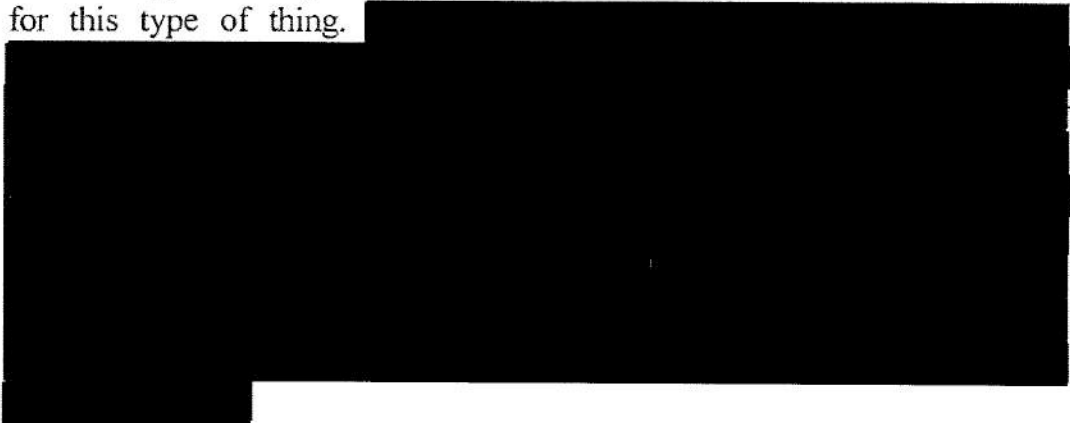
D: Let me ask you a question that opens up for speculation. Let us assume that you yourself was not involved in the murder of Olof Palme, but that there is a South African link...

W: Yes, that's... If, a South African link, if South Africa was involved, you see this is... I, you know I know your job, I've been in similar jobs, I know the situation you're in and I know, we've all...I've sat and listened to somebody like me and I've said 'Can I believe him? Can't I believe him?' But I'm just telling you from a personal point of view, the reason I left the police was to get away from guns and bombs. And I said to my wife: "That's it, it's over, it's now politics." And we'd been married since 1974, and she fell pregnant in January 1986, that's...we decided 'that's it, new life, baby.' The last thing in the world I would do is get involved in this type of operation at that stage. If I was involved with covert collection...that's what I said 'Fine, let me go and be a spy. I'm good at being a spy. Let me go and go round and find information, that's what I'm good at. I don't want to know about these operations.' And if there was a South African connection, it would have been done by the type of operations which existed for that type of purpose. I'm not a special forces trained Rambo. I'm an intelligence guy.

D: So that's the direction you would point at if you had to do?

W: If there was a South African connection, I mean an official, like an operation. That's the only...because national intelligence...I think it's the last

organisation that would have been involved. with something like that. I mean they'd run a mile. The police, I mean it's just not...I'm talking now of knowing the South African situation at that time. It's just not the type of operation that the police would be involved in. And I don't understand the motive anyway. Military...I mean that's what they're for. You know military are...exist and are paid and trained to kill people and enemies. But even in the military, even in special forces and all that, they didn't have the structures for this type of thing.



D: Have you...ever, in South Africa or elsewhere, heard people that you know speculate over the murder of Olof Palme, who could be responsible for it in some...?

W: You know, at the time that the article came out, I mean I was flabbergasted. And in fact I got very angry and I wrote a letter. Have you got a copy of the letter?

D: I think so, yes.

W: Yeah, because I gave it also...I arranged to give it to some journalist. I asked South Africa to fax it. And I actually asked Pik Botha. I sent a letter to him, said now...and I was very pissed off that the South African...all they wrote to me "*n mooi brief*", you know, 'nice letter, well done Craig. They didn't do anything to, you know, object. I mean I was a member of the President's Council at that stage. So they just left me you know, and they said, "ah!" you know. So at that time I was in fact amazed that there was no speculation. Because Swedish journalists found me. That's how I heard about this. And then since then the only people who've ever asked me about it, off and on, have been Swedish journalists. And I was quite amazed until that stupid story in Rapport, which I think had been cut by the edit...sub-editor or something, 'cos I mean it didn't make too much sense, that nobody actually

reacted. Nobody discussed it. Nobody even talked about it. And I'd never even thought about it again until, bang! I mean, [REDACTED] was saying things in his trial that I was the planner of the London bombing and all this and that. You know, that all went. I mean I...you know I was expecting him to say things like that, but then I was here when suddenly this came out, so, you know it's like a ten-year-old story that just suddenly jumped up at me again.

D: Do you say that this article in 1989 was the first time that you were aware of the possibility that there was a South African link?

W: Absolutely. Well, I mean yes, but I mean obviously they were saying the link was me.

D: Yes, but you haven't heard of any person...

W: I hadn't heard before that, no.

Ö: Well I have just one question: you mentioned [REDACTED] before. How... You know him?

W: Yes. If I remember correctly, I met him in South Africa. He's a journalist and I can't remember who introduced us, but somebody arranged a meeting, said: "This guy can be useful". And I employed him solely, one hundred per cent, absolutely only. I said: "Right, you are now our journalist in London, and all you do..." I didn't even send him to work against the ANC, because I had enough sources working against the ANC. I tasked him on the PAC. And I said: "I want you just to get to know them, become their friends, buy them drinks, get in the office, get close to them. I want to know everything about the PAC. Can you just write me reports, like a journalist?" And in his trial, because what happened was that unfortunately [REDACTED] became to know him and was collecting his reports and sending them to the embassy to come back to South Africa, and he started now trying to make a whole deal, because he was trying to earn more money, and what he was then doing, he then had a whole lot of information stolen from the ANC, which he then gave to [REDACTED], to make some political analysis of. So [REDACTED] was charged with possession of stolen property when he was...when [REDACTED] was arrested and then him. But he was acquitted, because he said straight, when he was caught: "Look, the guy brought me stuff. My job was...I didn't know it was stolen. I was a political analyst and a journalist and I wrote the reports and

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that's it." And after [REDACTED] trial...look I didn't...I had some people, I think the guy who was handling [REDACTED] was...could have even been [REDACTED]. I'm not sure, one of the two. But, you know I don't even know...I think maybe I spoke to [REDACTED] once after his trial and that was it.

Ö: Well, we have to turn over the tape again.

Ö: Okay, we start again and the first name I would ask you if you know him is [REDACTED].

W: Yes.

Ö: Tell us about this man.

W:

[REDACTED]

Ö: Okay. Has he been involved in some sort of dirty tricks, as far as you know?

W:

[REDACTED]

Ö:

[REDACTED]

W:

[REDACTED]

D: Have you, sorry, been involved in any operation that he has been involved in?

W:

[REDACTED]

D: Do you know if he is acquainted to, for instance, [REDACTED]?

W:

[REDACTED]

Ö: Which time are you talking about?

W: Post-1990.

Ö: Next name is [REDACTED]

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W:

[REDACTED] d. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Ö: Okay. [REDACTED]

*Pom*  
W:

[REDACTED] s. [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Ö: And another thing:

D: Does he have any background as a policeman or a soldier?

W: I don't think so. I think he must have done his national service, but he's certainly nothing more than his national...normal national service.

D: No intelligence work?

*Pom*  
W:

[REDACTED]

Ö:

[REDACTED]

W:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

D: Any comments upon him?

W:

[REDACTED]



Ö: Okay, then I don't have any more questions. Do you want to say anything more for yourself?

W: All I want to say is that I'm sure the Palme family and the Swedish government are very keen to get to the bottom of this murder. And I can promise you, very close on your heels, I'm third as keen.

Ö: And those documents you will take forward, you have help back in, can you provide us with...?

W: I am prepared, when I get back to South Africa, I will liaise with the police or the intelligence people. The man I have employed to do the research is an ex-member of National Intelligence, and I am prepared that an official South African and even a Swedish official can work with him and I will point them where to go, what to do, my bank accounts, everything. And I...because even my lawyer will have a heart attack when he knows I've spoken to you, but when...this isn't a matter of me trying to avoid being convicted. this is a matter of me wanting to clear my name and there is not...I was not involved, therefore there is nothing that can be there that shows I was involved, there can only be stuff that shows I was not involved and I will cooperate 110%.

Ö: Okay. Then we will end this interrogation at 48...twelve minutes to three o'clock.

END OF INTERROGATION

A handwritten signature in dark ink, appearing to be 'Hans Thodén', written in a cursive style.