

01 Polisdistrikt (där uppslaget mottagits)

RPS

SPANINGSUPPSLAG
i grövre brottmål

07 Avsnitt Y	08 Löpande nr 9694-2
09 Plats för förturstämpel 9694:1	

02 Arbetsenhet

Rikskriminalen rotel A2

03 Uppgiftsmottagare

04 telefon

Krinsp A.Hurtig

3848

05 datum

06 klockan

1988-06-13

10 Brott med vilket uppslaget hör samman

Mordet på statsminister Olof Palme

11 Spaningsuppslaget lämnat

 vid person-
ligt besök per telefon per brev

12 Uppgiftslämnarens efternamn och alla förnamn (i rätt följd, tilltalsnamnet markeras)

| F-år | -mån | -dag | -nr

13 Yrke/titel

14 Postadress (utdelningsadress och adress, telefon bostaden)

15 Arbetsplats (arbetsgivare, postadress och telefon arbetet)

Utrikesdepartementet tfn 08- 786 60 00

16 Uppslaget avser

 misstänkt
person fordon gods

17 Händelse (kort rubricering t ex iakttagelse av person, fordon, gods, skottlossning etc med angivande av tid och plats)

18 I sak. (anteckna först känd persons yrke, namn, födelseår, bostad, telefon och arbetsgivare - okänd persons kön, ålder, signalement och klädsel - berört fordonets reg nr, fabrikat, typ, årsmodell, färg m m samt annat gods med noggrann beskrivning. Därefter övriga sakuppgifter med angivande av ev hållpunkter för tider och platser samt bedömning av uppgiftslämnarens trovärdighet och ev sprit- eller narkotikapåverkan)

Inkomna fotostatkopior av tidningsklipp från ambassaden i Ankara. Sidan 9 uppgifter om PKK:s påstådda inblandning i mordet på statsminister Olof Palme. På sidan 9 kan utläsas att PKK genom Kemal Emluk har erkänt att de låg bakom mordet på statsminister Olof Palme. Anledningen till detta var att Palme engagerade sig i tvisten mellan Irak och Iran. Palme vägrade att vara neutral och att sälja vapen till båda sidor.

Troligtvis har Emluk och Kemal berättat mer, men endast en liten del har läckt ut till pressen.

 Forts-blad

19 Ovanstående uppdrag

 kan anknyta till uppdrag nr Y8971, Y8168-7, Y9108

21

 anknyter till uppdrag nr22 Registrerat:
Signatur

23 Ärendet tilldelat

| datum

| signatur

20 Tagit del

Spaningschef

Signatur

| Bitr spaningschef

Signatur

| Registrator

Signatur

24 Färdigbearbetat: datum

25 Spanchef: sign

RPS 463.1.2.

Med teta linjer avgränsade avsnitt ifylls ej av uppgiftsmottagaren

Ex 2: Till spaningschefens pärm (i nr-följd inom avsnitt)

UTRIKESDEPARTEMENTET

Telefon
08-786 60 00

MEDDELANDE

Datum

1988-06-02

Dnr
88-06-06
RIKSKRIMINALEN
Väldsräteln/2

Avsändare	[Redacted]	Mottagare	Krim komm Hans Ölvebro RPS
Handläggare	[Redacted]	Direktivsnr.	[Redacted]
Ärende	Mordet på statsminister Palme (1 bil) Översänder tidningsklipp från ambassaden i Ankara. Se sidan 9 om PKK:s påstådda inblandning i mordet på statsminister Palme. hälsningar [Redacted]		

Dep 350 1000bl å 50 ex 8609

RIKSKRIMINALEN
Väldroteln/2.

PKK's spring offensive: An act of desperation

Last week's attack of the Kurdistan Workers Party (Partiya Karkaren Kurdistan) on a hamlet of Nusaybin, in which 11 people from the same family died, was the second such massacre which took place in the *PKK Spring Offensive-1988* campaign.

According to witnesses, PKK militants raided the Bahninin hamlet of Taskoy village at night and sprayed the only three houses there with bullets. 11 members of the Celik family died in the attack and the fire which followed, including women and a three-month-old infant.

Those who survived the attack, Ilhan Celik (11) and Shazime Celik (7), said later that the militants had appeared on their doorsteps at night and had started to shoot after asking from the window whether there were any soldiers inside.

The massacre was clearly intended to wipe out the Celik family, probably collaborators of the state, and give the message that the PKK was still active in the region.

Only days before, the outlawed organization's guerilla front, ERNK, raided two hamlets in Sirkak and killed 16 people.

Again in this attack, the first target was a former PKK supporter, Osman Babat, and his two relatives. The three were caught on the way back to their village and strangled.

Babat, released from prison about a month ago after being charged with supporting the separatist organization, was branded by the PKK as a "traitor" and police collaborator.

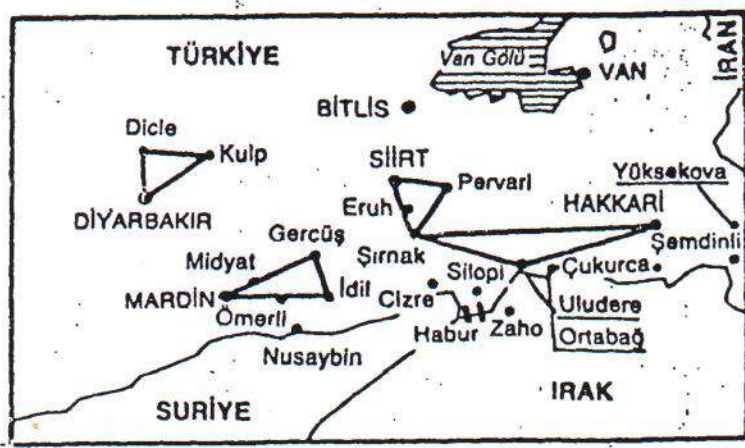
Two hours after this triple murder near Tarakli, more than 25 well-armed separatist

guerillas marched into the hamlet of Uckardesler and called 12 people out of their houses. The militants had the names of their victims beforehand and, after gathering them in the form of a group, sprayed them with bullets. A shephard who heard gunfire and came to the hamlet was also killed in the attack.

In all, the three attacks cost the lives of 27 people, including children, and the PKK managed to escape...

Originally, the Kurdistan Workers Party had planned to give priority to attacks on military facilities this Summer. But, its "Spring Congress", scheduled to be held within Turkish territory, unfolded as a total failure with Turkish troops killing 20 of those who had infiltrated from the border in a wide-scale military operation.

However weakened it may be, the PKK has shown with the recent massacres that it is deter-



mined to keep its face with further attacks on civilian targets, while at the same time building up its strength to launch a major attack on a military target in the region. These, in commando jargon, are "easy hits"; attacks conducted on hamlets which are not well protected or crowded by village guards.

This could spell out further massacres and deaths of civilians in the region and become a springboard for stronger separatist action by mid-summer or autumn.

It is clear by the Nusaybin and Sirnak attacks that there are messages that the PKK wants to send, both to the people of the region and to the outside world.

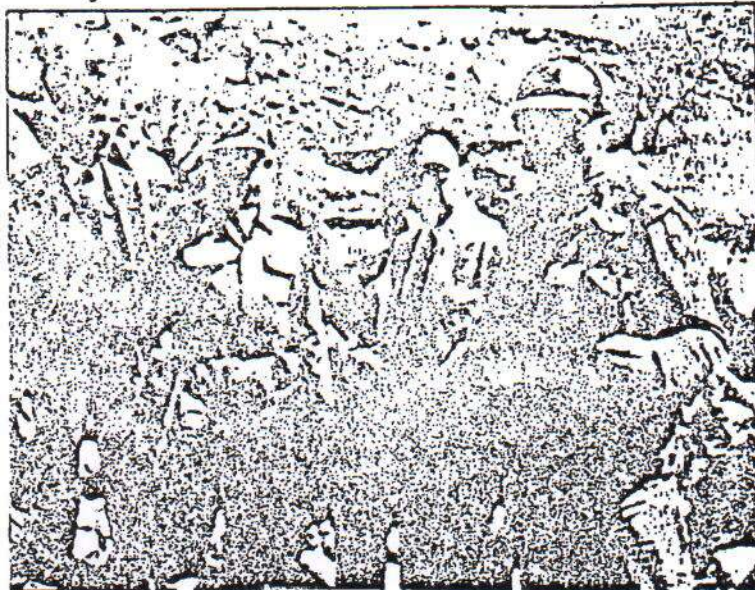
The attacks were carried out at a time when security measures were upped throughout the region, when new troops had been deployed to the border zone and followed Turkey's successful counter-attack to crush the "Spring Congress" of the organization.

But, what were the messages that the two attacks gave to the local folk?

1. The PKK has contested the announcements made from Ankara and the regional governor's office that it has been crushed and has been left without strength..

2. The flow of new troops to the region has not helped much as far as protecting civilian concerns and the military is still out of touch with many of the hamlets at the border region..

3. The government's resettlement programme has not worked out as expected and villagers, who depend on the land



they own in the rugged terrain, have no other choice but to return to their own villages for survival. This has been seen in the attacks on Tarakli and Uckardesler..

4. The PKK still has the strength to carry out "punishment" attacks or in other words, retaliation against police collaborators and state-supporters, and,

5. The intelligence-operation network in the region has not worked out as was planned in Ankara and there is still a lack of operational power after attacks take place. The delayed arrival of military troops to villages assaulted is one proof of this..

In fact, the statement of Home Minister Mustafa Kalemli, following the attacks on Tarakli and Uckardesler, has indirectly supported the message that the PKK is after.

Kalemli openly told journalists, while touring the region, that the state was not even aware that the hamlets were populated before the hit.

According to Lt. Colonel Esref Hatipoglu, the Gendarmerie division commander there, the closest military unit to the hamlets concerned was seven hours away and this was speaking under normal weather conditions. The Senoba battalion, on the other hand, was ten hours away and there was no road linking the troops to the hamlets.

"We thought no one was even living there. They had been resettled in houses set up in Senoba. The massacre zone, on paper, looks uninhabited," he said.

The regional Gendarmerie Commander Gen. Hulusi Sayin, on the other hand, explained to journalists that *two bridges had been wrecked during winter and it had taken 13 hours for the first military units to reach the hamlets which were hit.*

He added that the PKK had told surviving villagers to number them at over 200 when giving an account of the attack when actually there were no more than 25 gunmen.

Minister Kalemli quoted villagers as saying that the PKK militants had carried out a propaganda campaign, advising them not to help village guards or the state. His reasoning though, was different. "This means that they are very disturbed about this," he said. "They do not resist from using the most vicious methods to terminate people who they have placed under this category."

Was this not one of the messages that the PKK wanted to give in the first place? "Do not help the state or we will kill you!" Was this not the very basic idea behind armed propaganda carried out in the Southeast over the past four years?

Kalemli was even more tempting --for the PKK-- as he carried on saying "if you follow the incidents more carefully, you can see that the state forces are gaining more control over the region every day. Such incidents will neither damage our courage or the courage of the security forces.."

This remark and the delay in launching a security operation in the region following the attacks were not welcomed by the opposition in Parliament. As the Southeast gradually took on the appearance of a modern battlefield, politicians back in Ankara repeated claims that the government was left hands tied in the face of rural terrorism.

Expectedly, the first statement came from True Path Party Chairman Suleyman Demirel.

Demirel addressed the parliamentary group of his party after the massacres and pointed out that PKK terrorists had car-

ried out 44 murders in 41 days. This was more than one person killed a day and "unacceptable" for the former prime minister, who has often been held responsible for the pre-1980 circumstances which raised the annual death toll in cities to above 5,000. At that time, the rise in urban terrorism and civilian massacres was used as a pretext for the September 12 military coup.

Demirel said that in the past four years about one thousand persons had been killed in rural terrorism in the Southeast region, and nearly 500 of these were security forces or military personnel. He recalled that "in no time in Republic history have so many martyrs been recorded" and added, "the state has not been able to break their hands until now."

The TPP chairman noted that after every incident in the Southeast statements were made saying that the state was "strong" but no results were achieved, and asked, "what should the citizens do? Side with the bandits instead of the state? You are the state.. Find a solution and stop the blood shed."

Social Democrat Populist Party leader Erdal Inonu was equally strong in denouncing the government's standpoint on the issue. In a speech he made at his group meeting he said that the state was in a "helpless and desparate" situation.

He said that the administration was responsible for not being able to provide security in the region and pointed out that it was the government's duty to

provide personal security for its citizens, wherever they are, within the country.

In all, what the opposition was lashing out at was the indifference of the Ozal regime to escalating separatist attacks, and the determination in Ankara --since 1984-- to define the "problem" in the region as a minor one and to hold "separatist bandits" responsible for the massacres.

Always, the number of PKK guerillas involved in attacks has been pulled down while the organization has done just the opposite, increasing their number for purposes of propaganda.

Ankara has claimed over and over again that the PKK is outnumbered and "victories" have followed one another to be chased by immediate massacres of the separatists -- to prove their existence and determination to keep up the struggle.

Only recently, the testimonies of repentants and PKK prisoners have made it clear that about 300 newly armed guerillas have infiltrated the Turkish border from Iran and Iraq and are currently broken up in groups to carry out a wave of attacks.

Of these, 200 have crossed the border from Iraq in three groups and the remaining from the Iranian border. According to security sources in the region, the groups then split up into smaller groups of 3, 9 or 12 persons and are hiding while they wait new orders from the Central Committee.

The Turkish daily Gunes said last week that the PKK had determined four "combat zones" in which attacks would



be carried out this summer. According to the report, the "First Degree" attack zone consists of Gercus, Omerli and Idil, the "Second Degree" of Eruh, Sirknak, Pervari and Hakkari; the "Third Degree" of Uludere's Ortabag district, Semdinli and Cukurca. The "Fourth Degree" of Diyarbakir's Diele and Kulp regions.

According to the newspaper's source, the reason behind this operation plan is to give the impression that the PKK "is active everywhere" or in other words, to give a show of strength.

One official has said, however, that security measures have been increased in the four "triangles" and 20 new "Special Action Force" teams have been deployed to the region, as well as new Commando troops. Asking not to be identified, he said the goal of the operation this time "is to crush the separatists."

Currently, sources report that about 60 specially equipped po-

licemen and 150 troops are scaling the mountains at the border region searching for the terrorists who carried out the recent hamlet attacks.

During operations carried out last week, 15 suspects were detained and all are believed to be part of the PKK underground network which carries out intelligence and armed activities.

While Turkey is again being engaged in rural warfare in the Southeast, developments concerning separatist activities have attracted Western attention not only due to the wave of killings, but also because of the latest amount of information revealed by a former militant of the organization.

The importance of the PKK, as far as the Western world and Turkey's allies are concerned, took a turn early this month with militants Kemal and Saniye Emluk giving themselves over to the police in Denizli.

Kemal Emluk is only seven-

teen years old, but has taken part in the massacres of 87 civilians over the past four years and was an active militant in the Eruh region.

In self-confessions of over 100 pages, both said that the organization was responsible for the killing of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, but had resisted the temptation to claim responsibility for the assassination due to Western reaction.

The Emluk couple confessed that Palme was killed for his stance on the Iran-Iraq war, and his refusal to stay neutral and not sell weapons to any of the sides.

They may have given further information, but little was leaked to the press.

Coming to hard facts though, confessions on the amount of support the PKK enjoys in the region were interesting. According to them, the PKK had training camps in Iran, Syria and Greece where their militants were given months of

military training before infiltrating Turkey.

Some of the strategic information supplied by the Emluk's was interesting, both for local terror experts and international observers. According to Kemal Emluk, the reknown "Mahsun Korkmaz Military Academy" which is situated between Syria and Lebanon, occupies a space of about 10 thousand square meters and consists of four buildings, one of which is a PKK prison.

There is also a radio station in the camp. The PKK has set up a clandestine radio which broadcasts twelve hours a day from 0700 hours to 1900 hours local time. Training, he said, started at 0500 hours and continued throughout the day for a period of five months in all.

Among the weapons that the PKK currently uses, Emluk has identified the G-1, G-3, AK-47, Kornach, Diktiriof, Anforor, Biscing, Bito and Lavs as well as rocket launchers of various types.

One warning that Emluk gave was even more serious. According to the young repentant --who himself confessed participation in countless killings-- the PKK is on the verge of making a serious deal with Syria to purchase SAM-type missiles. He said that the decision to purchase was given in the Third Congress of the "Party", and they are awaiting formal Syrian approval for the sale, in order to bring the weapons into Turkey.

Both Kemal Emluk and his wife are currently on trial in Diyarbakir and may have struck an important blow to the

outlawed organization with their "sincere confessions." How "sincere" they indeed are will be determined when the information is evaluated. But, security people do not rule out the possibility of a fake attempt manoeuvred by the organization to gain credibility.

There is also some caution in Ankara when "repentants" are concerned. Many confessions have proven to be bogus, either to accuse other suspects and put the blame on them or directly to buy a way out of prison.

According to what is popularly known as the "Second Repentants Law," which went into effect at the end of March 1988, militants of armed organizations who confess to their crimes and help crush the organization will either not be punished or will receive only one-fourth of their actual sentence.

Thus, whether the Diyarbakir militants are really telling the truth or making things up will be seen during their first hearing, expected to take place sometime early next month.

Another interesting detail provided by Emluk concerns the death of PKK militants. According to him, at least 15 have been "executed" by the organization. And, he personally carried out the execution of Fevzi Aydin, responsible for Erueh region, because of his failure in a clash during which Mahsun Korkmaz --a prominent leader-- was killed.

The suspect also cleared up some points concerning rumours about Abdullah Ocalan, the organization's leader and a known Syrian intelligence

agent.

As there have been occasional reports on Ocalan's "death," Emluk's explanation that the PKK leader had visited the Mahsun Korkmaz camp on March 8, 1987 to celebrate "World's Womens Day" was interesting. During this visit Ocalan apparently inspected all of his militants and was greeted like the commander of an army.

The recent attacks in the Southeast region, followed by Emluk's confessions and the threat of future Syrian involvement in terrorist activities taking place within Turkish territory, are clear evidence that the Summer of 1988 will be no different than last year.

Massacres should be expected to follow one another while the PKK gradually builds up its strength and embraces its new recruits in training camps across the border.

The threat for Turkey, a NATO ally with the longest land border with the Soviet Union, is clear. As BRIEFING has said before, neither belittling nor exaggerating the threat will help this country. It is time that measures are taken according to the geographical situation, social structure and political configuration of the region.

Civilians in the Southeast are Turkish citizens as well and need protection. Explanations, such as the settlements are too far to protect or the PKK has occupied some of the inhabited hamlets, can only help the separatist cause and are bound to damage Turkey's integrity in the long run.

TURKISH POLICE ELIMINATING THE ASALA TERRORISTS

Claims by American journalist Jack Anderson that the Turkish Secret Police are waging a secret war to eradicate the Armenian terrorist group ASALA, continue to have repercussions. Anderson writes that the Turkish Secret Police are bent on killing off the ASALA members one by one, as a result of his research into the death of ASALA leader Agop Agopyan in Athens recently. Writing in the Washington Post, Anderson says "Turkey is continuing with its hit-and-run tactics against the ASALA group." Anderson then goes on to relate how that in 1982, the Turkish police acted against the wishes of the CIA and continued with their pursuit of an ASALA leader who was eventually eliminated. In his articles on the subject of his enquiries into the death of Agopyan, Anderson also claims that the Turkish Secret Police enlisted the help of the Israeli MOSSAD. Anderson claims that the successes of the Turkish Secret Police (MIT) means that the continuation of this policy slowly thinning the ranks of leading ASALA members could well mean more deaths in the future./SABAH

PALME KILLER SUSPECT CAUGHT

One of the suspects in the murder of the Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme a few years ago, Hasan Hayri Guler, has been apprehended. Prime suspect Guler was caught by Swedish police officials in F. Germany. Guler is known to be a PKK member, and one of the leaders of that terrorist organization. Guler has been arrested on the strength of evidence that points to his involvement in the 1984 murder, together with another wanted man Zulfu Cok. German police authorities have long known that Guler was responsible for high level matters in the F. German wing of the PKK./HURRIYET

● SOMEONE SHOULD ANSWER FOR THIS LIBEL

A note stamped officially by the "Education Board" claims that some teachers commit adultery. The statement stamped by the local official representing the education authorities in the Nazilli region, and with the signature of that official, Mursel Cetinel, has created strong reactions everywhere. The immediate reaction from Cetinel himself is that the whole thing is a plot, and that the signature is a forgery. Nevertheless, regional education officials are going to set up an enquiry into the affair which has put the education board into a very bad light. The letter claims that teachers have sought to implement their incomes - meagre to say the least - by indulging in immorality and adultery. "This is because the teachers want to enjoy a life of luxury" claims the controversial note. It is evident from the wording of the note that the whole affair is an effort to pressure teachers into joining the ranks of the ultra-nationalist movements that are known to be flourishing in the region. The note threatens that teachers who "persist in their actions" will be removed from their jobs./HURRIYET



Polisen

PM

Y 22120-00 1(1)

Datum

2017-08-23

Diariennr (åberopas)

Polismyndigheten
Kriminalpolisenheten
Nationella operativa avdelningen
Hans Melander

Pm gällande samtal med [REDACTED]

170622 ringde en man som presenterade sig som [REDACTED]

Han uppgav sig vara [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] och berättade att han under ca ett års tid, från hösten 2015 fram till hösten 2016 haft sporadiska kontakter med en man vid namn [REDACTED]

Under dessa kontakter framkom att [REDACTED] och var sjuk i cancer. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] uppgett att det var han som utfört mordet på Olof Palme.

Detta hade fångat [REDACTED] intresse och han hade bland annat skickat en videokamera till [REDACTED] och bett denna spela in ett erkännande och skicka tillbaks kameran. Enligt uppgift skall en inspelning vara gjord, men varken kameran eller filmen har skickats till [REDACTED]

[REDACTED] har nu inte lyckats få tag på [REDACTED] men vid samtal med en släkting till denne har det påståtts att [REDACTED] nu avlidit.

[REDACTED] undrar nu om Palmegruppen är intresserade av [REDACTED] och föreslår att han ska lämna information och i samband med detta få göra en intervju med utredarna.

170823 kontaktade undertecknad åkl Krister Pettersson och diskuterade frågan, varpå ett beslut togs att kontakt skall tas med [REDACTED] för att erbjuda denne att lämna den information han har, men att någon intervju inte kan utlösas med anledning av fu-sekretessen.

Hans Melander
Kommissarie

Tel: +46 10 56 342 18, +46 708 41 80 96
Fax: 08-650 52 60
hans.melander@polisen.se

X Ankn: Y 8064-00

Rikspolisstyrelsen
Rikskriminalpolisen
Palmeenheten

YE 15735

Till
Interpol Lyon
Generalsekretariatet

Diariernr
IP 6133/96/BJ

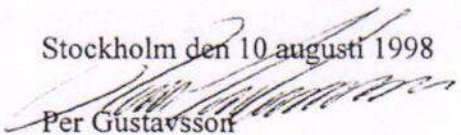
Mordet på Sveriges statsminister Olof Palme inträffade i Stockholm den 28 februari 1986. Någon gärningsman har inte dömts för mordet.

Enligt tidigare uppgift i bl.a turkiskspråkiga tidningen Sabah uppgavs att [REDACTED] erkänt att PKK ligger bakom mordet på Olof Palme.

F.n. pågår rättegång mot [REDACTED] vid State Security Court i Diyarbakir.

Vid senare förhör skall [REDACTED] ha återtagit sin bekännelse om PKK:s inblandning i mordet på Olof Palme.

Stockholm den 10 augusti 1998


Per Gustavsson
kriminalinspektör

20/6-00 82

01 Polisdistrikt (där uppslaget mottagits)

Stockholm

02 Arbetsenhet

VD 2

03 Uppgiftsmottagare

604/2 C Agdur

04 telefon

769 52 09

SPANINGSUPPSLAG
i grövre brottmål

07 Avsnitt

VÅ

08 Löpande nr

8676

09 Plats för förturstämpel

10 Brott med vilket uppslaget hör samman

Mordet på Olof Palme

11 Spaningsuppslaget lämnat

 vid person- per telefon per brev

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18 I sak. (anteckna först känd persons yrke, namn, födelseled, bostad, telefon och arbetsgivare - okänd persons kön, ålder, signalement och klädsel - berört fordonets reg nr, fabrikat, typ, årsmodell, färg m m samt annat gods med noggrann beskrivning. Därefter övriga sakuppgifter med angivande av ev hjälpunkter för tider och platser samt bedömning av uppgiftslämnarens trovärdighet och ev sprit- eller narkotikapåverkan)

Rb 2310 med jag, pm 604/2 C Agdur och pm 652/2 P-A Lindahl, kallades 860311 kl 09.00 till Sveriges Radio med anledning av ett brev som inkommit till dem.

P På Sveriges Radio sammanträffade vi med [redacted] som berättade följande:

P P P Frågaden den 7 mars -86 mottog [redacted] ett brev vilket han öppnade och läste. Med anledning av innehållet i brevet bad han [redacted] att sända brevet till [redacted]

[redacted] för vidare handläggning.

[redacted] mottog och läste brevet i måndags (10/3) och ringde då till polisens ledningscentral. Han lyckades dock ej komma fram per telefon varför han tvingades vänta till idag då han lyckades komma fram till polisen.

[redacted] är de enda tre som tagit på själva brevpappret.

Brevet skickades i budkuvert med internposten mellan [redacted].

[redacted] anser att brevet eventuellt kan sättas i samband med ett hotsamtal som kom till Sveriges Radio den 7/3-86 kl 04.25.

Detta samtal finns enligt [redacted] inspelat på band och har tillsänts ledningscentralen.

Originalbrevet lämnat till KCV 860311 kl 09.40. Kopia medsänds anmälan.

 Forts-blad

19 Ovanstående uppslag

 kan anknyta till uppslag nr

21

 anknyter till uppslag nr22 Registrerat:
Signatur

23 Ärendet tilldelat

SÄK

| datum

860311

| signatur

ki

20 Tagit del

Spaningschef
signatur

860311

Bitr spaningschef
SignaturRegistrator
Signatur

24 Färdigbearbetat: datum

25 Spanchef: sign

RPS 463.1.2

Med feta linjer avgränsade avsnitt ifylle oj av uppgiftsmottagaren

Ex 2: Till spaningschefens pärm (i nr-följd inom avsnitt)

Air Mail



General Manager
Sweden's Television Station
Stockholm
Sweden

MANIFESTO

Us Croatian Separatist Movement, called "Ustashi", we take full responsibility for the execution of Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme. Our young S.S troops "Ustashi" have executed this evil man for the following reasons: through socialism he wanted to turn Sweden into a communist country, that is why he was so dangerous, with his red friends; Bruno Kreisky of Austria, Willie Brandt of Germany and Felipe Gonzales of Spain. They are going to be our next targets, those traitors. Palme was also against the Croatian idol, Adolf Hitler, with whom Independent State of Croatia fought during last war to the end. Palme applauded the extradition of our great statesman, Dr. Andrija Artukovic, to communist Yugoslavia. He was our great Leader during the war, the West called him "Hitler of Croatia". Lastly, Palme was a great friend of war-criminal Tito of Yugoslavia, who was a collaborator of Germans and us "Ustashi" in 1943 and 1944, against our common enemy, the Serbian people. After the war Tito murdered a few hundred thousands of Serbs, but murdered some of our people as well - what was against our 1943 Agreement in Zagreb, where Tito's negotiators; Milovan Djilas, Koca Popovic and Dr. Vladimir Velebit signed a pact with us and Germans, against the Serbian general Dra Mihailovic. Communism and Nazism have always been very close to each other. Many of our prominent "Ustashi" became Tito's prominent communists; Andrija Hebrang, member of Politburo after the war, General Marko Mesic and General R. Pirc, later Tito's Generals. Col. Sulejman Filipovic, Warer Minister by Tito. Even the present Prime-Minister of Yugoslavia, Milka Planinc, she worked for us "Ustashi" in 1941/2 in the town of Drnis, in Bosnia. E.T.C.

During the war our "Ustashi" killed over one million Serbs on our territory - and 60,000 Jews. We did it in the name of God and glory of the Catholic Church. We fulfilled the orders of our great Protector Pope Pius XII and his Vatican. Even to-day's Curia in Vatican is on our side. You will never get us - since we enjoy the protection of Catholic community in Sweden as well. They support us financially and in any way possible.

Our great mentor in U.S.A. is Cardinal Manning of Los Angeles, who tried to protect Dr. Andrija Artukovic from extradition to Yugoslavia as long as he could. But those swines: President Reagan and Secretary of State Shultz ordered his extradition to Yugoslavia. Chicago's Cardinal Bernardin is against us, because he is with the leftist elements of this country. What can you expect else from a known Cardinal-homosexual?

We shall take care of present communist Yugoslavia through our counter-Revolution, now in preparation. Do not forget, that our "Ustashi" became communists after the war, and they shall become "Ustashi" again at a given moment, since our philosophies are so close. We demand "Independent State of Croatia" again, we shall get it through the Catholic Church to which we all belong, Vatican has always been on our side, and we always served Vatican well. All the people we killed during the war, Serbs and Jews, we did for Vatican, to get rid of them, so that our religion, the Catholic one, may spread freely in that part of the world. We do not hide such facts, late Cardinal Stepinec was our mentor during the war, and American Cardinal Spellman of New York gave tens of thousands of us "Ustashi" and our priests, the asylum in America, we are now stronger than ever in this country. We can do whatever we please, you remember that our troops have killed Yugoslav communist ambassador in Sweden Bralovic many years ago. We are not afraid from anyone, since God is on Croatian side.

We have other targets at this moment of our struggle for freedom of Croatians. We order you to make this Manifesto available to all Swedish and foreign newspapers and journalists, as we want the whole world to know about our struggle for freedom. If you don't do it, we shall make some more trouble in Sweden.

Long live the Independent State of Croatia.

Bog i Hrvati ! (God and Croatians!)

Long live Vatican, our great Protector!

Long live memory of Pope Pius XII !

Croatian Franciscan Fathers

Croatian newspaper "Danica"

Headquarters in the U.S.A.

01 Polisdistrikt (där uppslaget mottagits)

Rikspolisstyrelsen

02 Arbetsenhet

RKP A

03 Uppgiftsmottagare

04 telefon

krinsp Tuve Johansson 9165

SPANINGSUPPSLAG
i grövre brottmål

05 datum

94-04-22

06 klockan

07 Avsnitt

AAG

08 Löpande nr

14862-13

09 Plats för förturstämpel

10 Brotts med vilket uppslaget hör samman

Mordet på statsminister Olof Palme

11 Spaningsuppslaget lämnat

vid personligt besök

per telefon

per brev

12 Uppgiftslämnarens efternamn och alla förnamn (i rätt följd, tilltalsnamnet markeras)

F-år | -mån | -dag | -nr

13 Yrkestitel

14 Postadress (utdelningsadress och adress), telefon bostaden

15 Arbetsplats (arbetsgivare, postadress och telefon arbetet)

16 Uppslaget avser

misstänkt person fordon

gods

17 Händelse (kort rubricering t ex iakttagelse av person, fordon, gods, skottlossning etc med angivande av tid och plats)

18 I sak. (anteckna först känd persons yrke, namn, födelseår, bostad, telefon och arbetsgivare - okänd persons kön, ålder, signalement och klädsel - berört fordonets reg nr, fabrikat, typ, årsmodell, färg m m samt annat gods med noggrann beskrivning. Därefter övriga sakuppgifter med angivande av ev hållpunkter för tider och platser samt bedömning av uppgiftslämnarens trovärdighet och ev sprit- eller narkotikapåverkan)

██████████ uppger att han ringer från Södra sjukhuset i Jönköping där han finns intagen på psykiatrisk klinik PreC.

██████████ pratar förvirrat om att hans täckjacka varit synlig på mordplatsen där Olof Palme togs av daga.

██████████ berättar vidare att det var han som sköt Olof Palme med en Colt 48 Magnum.

██████████ hade två medgärningsmän och dom färdades i en gul Passat. Karlsson vill ej lämna namn på medgärningsmännen.

██████████ har en bror på ██████████ i Täby vid namn ██████████

Forts-blad

19 Ovanstående uppslag

kan anknyta till uppslag nr

21

anknyter till uppslag nr

22 Registrerat: Signatur

23 Ärendet tilldelat

| datum

| signatur

20 Tagit del

940526

Spaningschef

Bitr spaningschef

Registrator

Signatur

Signatur

Signatur

24 Färdigbearbetat: datum

25 Spanchef: sign

RPS 463.1.2

Med feta linjer avgränsade avsnitt ifylls ej av uppgiftsmottagaren

Ex 2: Till spaningschefens pärm (i nr-följd inom avsnitt)

Stockholm/RPS

02 Arbetsenhet

RKP-A

03 Uppgiftsmottagare

04 telefon

Krinsp Per Karlson 9161

SPANINGSUPPSLAG
i grövre brottmål

07 Avsnitt

08 Löpande nr

ÅAB

14862-C

09 Plats för förtursstämpel

05 datum

06 klockan

940801 14.40

10 Brott med vilket uppslaget hör samman

Mordet på Olof Palme

11 Spaningsuppslaget lämnat

 vid person-
ligt besök per telefon per brev

12 Uppgiftslämnarens efternamn och alla förnamn (i rätt följd, tilltalsnamnet markeras)

F-år | -mån | -dag | -nr

13 Yrke/titel

14 Postadress (utdelningsadress och ortsadress), telefon bostaden

bost.saknas/Södra Klinikerna, Jönköping, 036-180130/

15 Arbetsplats (arbetsgivare, postadress och telefon arbetet)

16 Uppslaget avser

 misstänkt
person fordon gods

17 Händelse (kort rubricering t ex iakttagelse av person, fordon, gods, skottlossning etc med angivande av tid och plats)

18 I sak (anteckna först känd persons yrke, namn, födelseid, bostad, telefon och arbetsgivare - okänd persons kön, ålder, signalement och klädsel - berört fordon's reg nr, fabrikat, typ, årsmodell, färg m m samt annat gods med noggrann beskrivning. Därefter övriga sakuppgifter med angivande av ev hållpunkter för tider och platser samt bedömning av uppgiftslämnarens trovärdighet och ev sprit- eller narkotikapåverkan)

██████████ ringde dag som ovan och uppgav att det var han som sköt Olof Palme. Han tillade också att han ringt tidigare och erkänt mordet. Han nämnde vidare att han befann sig på Södra Klinikerna i Jönköping på en psykiavdelning. Han ville att polis skulle komma och hämta honom. Han ville inte vara kvar längre på sjukhuset.

██████████ verkade mycket förvirrad och i psykisk obalans. Det var svårt att kommunicera med honom. Han uppgav mycket kortfattat att han hade färdats med en gul passat tillsammans med en annan person som han inte ville namnge. Detta skulle ha varit aktuellt den 28 feb 1986. Han skulle ha använt sig av en Colt 48 Magnum, vilken han sedan kastat någonstans i vattnet utanför Skeppsholmen.

██████████ nämnde att han hade en bror vid namn ██████████ som var boendes på ██████████ i Täby.

Vid kontroll i databas så finns notering om ██████████ beträffande ovan nämnda. Han hade hört av sig till palmegruppen den 22 april 1994 per tfn.

 Forts-blad

19 Ovanstående uppdrag

 kan anknyta till uppdrag nr

20 Tagit del

940815

Spaningschef

Bitr spaningschef

Registrator

21

 anknyter till uppdrag nr

Signatur

HAC

Signatur

Signatur

P.K

22 Registerat:
Signatur

23 Ärendet tilldelat

datum

signatur

24 Färdigbearbetat: datum

25 Spanchef: sign

ÅAB 14862-D

CHEFEN

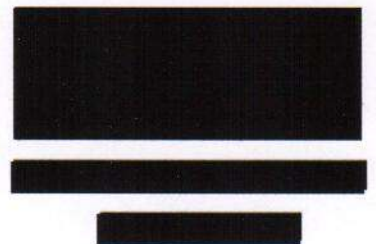
Härmed erkänner jag att jag Mördade:

Dnr	[REDACTED]
	94 -08- 0 4
Rtt	SE

P A L M E

O L O F

Vis



15/8-94 Hlad

PK