


BASED ON 30 YEARS OF RESEARCH

COUP D'ETAT

in slow motion

"Insanely brilliant"



The shocking truth about
the assassination of Swedish
Prime Minister Olof Palme and
the incredible links to the murders
of JFK, RFK, MLK, John Lennon as
well as the blowing up of m/s Estonia.



OLE DAMMEGÅRD
PRIZE WINNING AUTHOR

"Ole Dammegård is a world-class expert on assassinations,"
Jim Fetzer - *The Real Deal*

COUP D'ETAT

IN

SLOW MOTION

VOLUME I

DEDICATED TO ALL SEEKERS OF THE TRUTH

“On the night of February 28, 1986, I headed the police patrol first at the site of the murder of our prime minister; and thereby found myself in the middle of one of the largest political and legal scandals of the 20th century in Sweden. Ever since then, I have gradually come to the conclusion that the responsible authorities have primarily tried to cover up the event. I have read so many books, official documents, newspaper articles, etc, and have also spent thousands of hours both alone and together with serious private persons trying to find the truth about this murder.”

“Among the more interesting books I would like to mention Coup d’Etat in Slow Motion. What has been most interesting to me is the fascinating story, the extensive research and also the information concerning global Free Masonic networks. Therefore I give this book my very best recommendations to all those who are interested in the murder of Olof Palme and the reasons behind it.”

The late Police Superintendent Gösta Söderström

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&
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&
Fletcher Prouty

OLE DAMMEGÅRD

COUP D'ETAT

IN

SLOWMOTION

VOLUME I

THE MURDER OF OLOF PALME
& the incredible links to
the killing of JFK,
other major assassinations
and the sinking of M/S Estonia

MOONROCK BOOKS

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The scenarios that we catch a glimpse of behind the characteristics of the leadership of the investigation are of such a magnitude that they would make the Swedish society tremble.

Wilhelm Agrell, peace researcher

THE INVESTIGATION BLUFF

At a busy press conference on Easter Monday 1986, Chief Investigator Holmér announced:

“What we know now is that the murder weapon undoubtedly is a Smith & Wesson revolver calibre .357 Magnum. There is a factor of statistical uncertainty, but that is unimportant to the investigation work”.

Hans Holmér’s statement was based on two bullets that had been found at the site of the murder, and were now claimed to originate from one of the most powerful firearms in the world. But SKL (Swedish forensic laboratory) in Linköping reacted violently to this cocky utterance. Ballistics data obtained from these bullets showed that the firearm was not necessarily a Smith & Wesson at all, but might just as well have been another make, such as an American Ruger, a Brazilian Taurus, a Phillipine Kassnar or a Llama, Escondin or Ruby from Spain.

“There is a difference between running a lab and a murder investigation”, was Hans Holmér’s angry response. “I must have the right to decide whether or not I include this 1% suspicion in my considerations that it could be some other weapon.”

The first bullet – the one which is said to have injured Lisbet Palme – was found about 6.30 a.m. on Saturday morning outside number 29 Sveavägen, 40 yards from the site of the murder. By then, this area had been very carefully swept and the collected snow sifted by the forensic technician, Börje Moberg, and his colleagues – without their finding any bullets. The Lisbet-bullet was found instead by an Indian freelance



Holmér shows a model of the suspected gun

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journalist, Alfredo de Tavares, who, according to his own statement to the press, had put himself into a hypnotic trance (!).

Alfredo de Tavares pointed out where he had found the bullet at an angle across the street by the offices of the travel agency, Vingresor, about five feet from the roadway, and immediately south of two water grooves crossing the pavement.



The bullet was found behind this concrete pillar

The other bullet – the one claimed to have killed Olof Palme – was discovered by Elisabeth Belich, a young telephone operator at the Swedish Radio. This occurred at 12.20 p.m. on Sunday March 2, that is to say, 37 hours after the murder – and only seven yards (!) from the pool of blood – **behind** a large cement pillar!

How it got there is one of the most mysterious and decisive questions in this murder case. And these questions have not been solved today.

The two bullets found on Sveavägen are lead bullets with jacketed copper-coloured cone-shaped tips. The findings coincide with 158-grain bullets manufactured by Winchester-Western, type Metal-Piercing, that is to say armour-piercing calibre .357.

The figure .357 indicates bullet diameter, and Magnum indicates that the gunpowder load is extra powerful. The term, “calibre”, indicates bullet diameter, and is usually given in hundredths of an inch. Normally, the zero is replaced by a period, which means that, when written, a calibre .22 equals 22 hundredths of an inch. The investigation has calculated that, via the Swedish general agent, the supplier has supplied just under 6,000 cartridges from the batch from which these bullets originate. The deliveries have been carried out during the years 1979 and 1980.

Only a few days after the murder, questions were being asked. On March 22, 1986, *Expressen* wrote: “What confuses technicians from both the police and the munitions industry is the fact that the bullets were found so close to the place where the shots were fired, and also that they were in almost pristine condition.” The article then asks: “Are these actually



Winchester .357 Magnum Metal Piercing

the bullets from the murder? Or have they been placed there afterwards? And if so, why?"

"These bullets are the only thing we have to work with, one police technician commented. We have to assume that they are the right ones."

The strange locations of the bullets caused many people to raise their eyebrows.

Ballistics experts consider it completely impossible that they had just happened to land close to the site of the murder. Because the armour-piercing bullets have a supersonic velocity of approximately 440 yards per second when they leave the muzzle, they should logically have landed at least a thousand yards further south towards Sergels torg and Konserthuset. That is approximately one and a half miles.

"I have never known bullets found so close to the site of a shooting being that pristine", commented Anders Lexne, Smith & Wesson's agent in Sweden." It is extremely improbable. If they had been stopped by a wall, they would have disintegrated or been extremely demolished by the friction. But the Lisbet-bullet has its original shape, and only the lateral part of the rear end of the Olof-bullet is deformed."

"The bullet fired at Mrs. Palme ought thus to have hit the pavement first and then continued towards the front of the building on the other side of the street," says Prosecutor K. G. Svensson. "This building is 90% covered in glass but, in spite of this, not a single window has been broken. This means that the bullet must have hit somewhere between the windows and caused crater marks. That would be very simple to verify."

Immediately after the murder, Svensson ordered the fronts of the buildings examined but, for some unknown reason, Chief Investigator Holmér ignored this request. Therefore, K. G. Svensson on his own responsibility ordered a test shooting at Grindsjön i Grödinge carried out by FOA (the Swedish Defence Research Centre). A .357 calibre Smith & Wesson Magnum revolver manufactured in Springfield, Massachusetts, barrel length 104 mm was fired by the engineers partly at clean concrete slabs to imitate the pavement at the scene of the crime, and partly at ice-covered slabs. The damage was considerably worse and differed from that on the bullets found.

The technical test shooting also showed that at least one of the bullets ought to have been in a completely different place. Or, as was stated: The fact that none of the two bullets was deformed should imply that the kinetic energy of the first bullet had been eliminated completely by the clothes and body of the victim Olof Palme, and that the kinetic energy of the second bullet had been completely eliminated solely by the friction of



Smith & Wesson .357 Magnum



KG Svensson

Coup d'état in Slow Motion

the fur coat and blouse of the wife. Is this really criminologically probable?

“At the very utmost, the Lisbet-bullet can have lost speed at a rate of about 10 to 15 yards per second“, a distinguished munitions technician explained on March 22, 1986, in *Expressen*. “But in any case, it still had a velocity of more than 400 meters per second, and should therefore have landed very much further away.“

(One possible explanation of the immaculate state of the bullets could be that they had been shot into layers of cotton wool or into a water tank, a technique used by the police themselves when test shooting a suspected weapon and where you need a pristine bullet with perfect ballistics data to compare with a bullet found at a crime scene.)

Initially, the police claimed that the bullets were so unusual that they did not even have similar ones in their collections.

“But had we been contacted, we might the very first day after the murder have provided an explanation“, commented the head of the Arms Department of the Forensic Lab (SKL) Åke Åsbrink, who phoned the head of CID, Tommy Lindström, but was turned away. Head of the Forensic Department Wincent Lange and later Vice Chief Investigator Ingemar Krusell then in person took the bullets to the forensic laboratory of the Federal West German police in Wiesbaden, and to the FBI in Washington to have them examined.

“That could be considered as sheer pleasure trips“, said Chief Legal Pathologist Milan Valverius later. “These examinations could have been carried out both faster, better, and cheaper at SKL in Linköping.“

One prerequisite of an analysis of tissue and fat residue on bullets is that they are in exactly the same condition as when they were found. But Lange soon realized that something was seriously wrong. There was no trace whatsoever left of blood or body tissue in spite of the fact that one of them should have passed straight through the Prime Minister!

The bullets were shiny, as if they had just been cleaned, and that is exactly what had happened, because SKL claimed to have washed the bullets in order to carry out a proper scrutiny. After that, it was stated that as a routine, a cast had been made and ballistics measurements carried out and these findings did not agree with the information concerning ballistics width given by Stockholm. The width was measured to about 2.5 mm and not 2.8 mm, as had been stated. The examination carried out to compare the two bullets could not even prove with any degree of certainty that they had been fired from the same firearm!

Another bewildering fact was the low bang reported by both witnesses of the murder and Mrs. Palme. The alleged gun with the ammunition stated makes such a noise that it is forbidden at many shooting ranges. One possible explanation might be the effect of armour-piercing. Underloaded at a short distance is just as powerful as if you shoot fully loaded ammunition from farther away. On the other hand, the bang is lower, and the recoil reduced, thus increasing the possibilities of firing a fast round

without impairing accuracy – a perfect gun for an effective liquidation.

“Into the bargain, it is not at all necessary that it was a calibre .357 weapon that was used for the assassination of the Prime Minister”, explained the weapons dealer, Anders Lexne.

“Normally a calibre .357 cartridge case does not fit a .38 revolver. But if you bore the cylinder it can fit the longer .357 cartridge even in a .38 revolver. The intention of such a transaction is to obtain a greater firing force while, at the same time, you obstruct police work. Another possibility is that the murderer has used a gimmick with a larger calibre weapon by utilizing an insert-barrel. If the assassin has



Weapons dealer Anders Lexne

used this stratagem to confuse the investigators, the possible alternatives increase catastrophically (?), because lots of other brands and calibres become possible.”

“Furthermore, the bullets found were expected to have been placed in both .357 Magnum and .38 cartridges. But the Winchester-Western factory in USA has never manufactured .38 cartridges with this type of bullet.”

“A handy marksman with a so-called “home loader” can himself manufacture a magnum cartridge so that the bang is not so ear-splitting. In 1986, this type of “home loader” could be found in the workshops of thousands of shooters around the country.”

The focus on the Smith & Wesson make has given the public the impression that no other gun can come into consideration, and this might have prevented the reporting of other important tips.

“On several occasions I have told people that it is simple to fire this bullet in many other different arms“, continued weapons expert, Lars Yngve Ekström, in the Striptease programme on Swedish TV. “So perhaps, they have been looking for the wrong gun.” “Have you talked to the police about this?” asked the reporter, Lars Borgnäs.

“Yes, I have repeatedly mentioned it to different investigators, but they have always told me that they are, in principle, sure that it is a .357 Magnum. I don’t know how they have reached that conclusion.”

Then the question was asked of Sonny Björk, weapons expert in the Palme investigation.

“Well, if you look at the wounds, the penetration of the spine and all this, the traces, etc., these imply that it has had a relatively high residual energy when it rebounded and met other hard surfaces. This means that if it were shot with a .38 Special with the normal velocity for that gun, you would not get this extensive damage to the bullet.”

In order to clarify this question, Lars Borgnäs and his film team went to The Defence

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Research Centre outside Stockholm. A careful test shooting proved that Sonny Björk's statement was completely wrong. This means that the murderer may have used a calibre .38, and thus, the exclusive search for a .357 revolver will never provide any result.

However, at a so called scrupulous examination of the clothing of the Palmes, particles were found which were also found on the alleged Winchester



The bullets that changed Swedish history

ammunition. At the same time, an examination of particles from the detonating composition, carried out using an electronic microscope, and also two lead-isotope examinations, carried out at the Naturhistoriska Riksmuseet (Swedish National Natural Science Museum), found that the two bullets were, in fact, the ones fired at the Palmes. The latter were, however, not done until May-June of 1987, that is to say, fifteen months after the murder, and therefore, the value of the evidence may be questioned.

“To my mind, the only possibility is that the isotope examination is not correct”, says the weapons dealer, Anders Lexne.

Several other tests have also been carried out. According to ballistics experts, the only sure way to decide from which gun a certain bullet has been fired is test shooting. A bullet test is considered as reliable as a fingerprint as far as the connection between a bullet and a gun is concerned. Inside the barrel are twisted grooves intended to rotate the bullet, and thus increase both speed and precision. There are always small traces after the factory tools in the barrels, and no two barrels are exactly identical. These irregularities are scrutinized in a microscope, and then compared with the marks on the bullet. Over the years about 1,000 revolvers have been test-fired and the respective bullet filed. In this connection, 10,000 Winchester Metal-Piercing calibre .357 Magnum cartridges have been acquired. About fifteen of the .357 Magnum guns in the country were found within Säpo.

“The Technical Division of the Stockholm police handled some of the test shootings”, explained the head of SKL, Ingvar Kopp, “and I estimate the cost of the technical examinations to be about five million Kronor.”

“But in itself, this is a complete waste”, said Anders Lindström at Widfors Weapons shop in Stockholm. “It is enough that the perpetrator has stuck a file into the barrel after the murder, and then the tracks in the barrel change, and the test-shootings become irrelevant.”

Later on, even the investigation agreed.

“We have chosen not to give priority to the test-shootings”, said spokesman for the main investigation, Ingvar Eriksson.

This means that these examinations have been very expensive for the taxpayers, and they have even resulted in some unexpected problems. The people who did the test-shootings now suffer from too-high lead content in their blood, at least, if we are to believe Hans Ölvebro in Svenska Dagbladet on February 28, 1996.

The choice of ammunition was interpreted by the investigation to prove that the perpetrator was an amateur. But the learned cannot seem to agree, and many have expressed the exact opposite.

In a telex dated June 1, 1986, the American journalist, Roy S. Carson, goes into this:

“Just now, ballistics experts are working with the theory that the bullets that killed Olof Palme and wounded his wife Lisbet were specially made for this deed. The murderer used a 38 mm Magnum bullet loaded into a 44 mm or 45 mm cartridge in order to cause a lethal effect at close range. The bullet does not rotate when it is fired but tumbles through flesh and bone on impact, and thus causes much more damage than an ordinary bullet.”

During the days after the murder, Police Professor Leif G. W. Persson had a similar discussion in the press:

“There is only one sensible reason for using such unusual ammunition. The bullet must be able to go through a hard shell, and after that cause maximum damage on the other side. This indicates preparations and knowledge that ordinary criminals or madmen do not have. This is a murderer who has prepared himself for a very special occasion, for example, shooting a person wearing a bulletproof vest. Furthermore, the murderer seems to have known the place well, considering his escape route. This provides me with a very unpleasant conclusion.

For example, that he is a terrorist who has been in the country for a long time, and has prepared himself very well.”

“If you are a professional assassin, and are to take on someone wearing ballistic body protection, this is the type of bullet you would choose”, confirmed head of the Weapons and Protection Division at FOA, Bo Janson. “It will penetrate even advanced body protection.”

“The shot against Palme was a professional shot”, agreed the first prosecutor, K. G. Svensson. “It hit in the triangle on the back where you are one-hundred percent sure you kill.”

Two investigators of the National Swedish Accounting and Audit Bureau, chief auditors Bo Sandberg and Christer Skogwik, who were hand-picked by Inga-Britt Ahlenius, explained in a special report:

“The bullet has been fired at the very best place possible.

A shot in the back of the head does not always kill. In the back you have a greater chance of hitting vital organs, even if



Leif GW Persson



Bo Janson, FOA

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the bullet is some centimetres to the left or right.”

Concerning the shot at Lisbet Palme, which the investigators have considered a miss, they wrote:

“This was a well-aimed shot fired by an experienced marksman. If it had hit just one millimetre to the left, it would have shattered Lisbet Palme’s spine, and you would have claimed that the man had been very good.”

“The weapon was chosen to penetrate a bulletproof vest. Maybe a more usual gun was not chosen in order not to leave a “calling card”, and thus limit the range of possible perpetrators. We find it difficult to see any lack of professionalism in the behaviour at the cinema, at the site of the murder, or the subsequent get-away. Rather, the facts point in the opposite direction.”

“There is a thought behind the choice of weapon and ammunition, as well as the fact that the perpetrator holds on to Palme while firing at the middle of his back”, nodded Investigator Alf Andersson in *Dokument Inifrån* on Swedish TV in 1999. “To me, this points to a man who is trained in close combat. And the witnesses claim that he put the gun back in the holster immediately afterwards. Therefore, I think that this guy is trained. Within both the military and the police a gun is always put back in its holster immediately after firing. So he might have carried out a shooting completely according to the book.”

“The crime was carried out both fast and efficiently. If his purpose was to attack the Prime Minister and then his wife, this was accomplished”, said murder expert Ray Pierce from New York. “I cannot say that he knew that he had killed the Premier, but he knew that damage had been caused. And then, he left the site in a hurry. Everything happened in a very controlled and fast way – only a question of seconds – before he escaped in an area I feel he knew well.”

Has everything concerning the bullets been only an expensive hoax to deceive the public? On October 29, 1989, in the paper, *KvällsPosten*, head of the Technical Division Wincent Lange attacked:

“From the very beginning, I thought that the reasoning about the bullets could not be correct”, he stated. “The bullets are sheer bluff, and have most probably been planted.

And then, there can hardly be a lone lunatic behind the murder. On the contrary, it must be a closely-knit group of assassins who set about this deed in a very calm, deliberate and smart way, and after long preparations. And what had happened if the police had found the real bullets? A stroke of genius! All technical proof is destroyed in a court of law. We had been standing there with four bullets and total chaos. But what did I have to counteract the gang in the ‘Palme Room’?”

Unfortunately and for reasons unknown, Wincent Lange has since then changed



Alf Andersson

his mind and is now, as he states, completely convinced that these are most probably the correct bullets.

“If these bullets have been planted there, we have a murder planned at a very high level”, said Chief Prosecutor K. G. Svensson. “In one case, it was even very strange that exactly this person found the bullet. I can say no more. It is, however, important to note that the technical investigators of the site of the murder are also convinced that the bullets are false, planted there to confuse.”

What he meant by “strange” could very well be the following detail: both the people who found the bullets, Elisabeth Belich and Alfredo de Tavares, worked part-time at Swedish Radio, which is part of the Total Defence of Sweden. But Alfredo de Tavares was even known for other talents. On January 20, 1997, in the radio programme, Dagens Eko, he was accused of working for the Indian Intelligence Service.

“This is sheer madness, and a gross insult”, Tavares answered.

Another strange detail in connection with the question about the gun: According to Aftonbladet on June 4, 1986, an entire building was searched for the murder weapon along the supposed escape route of the murderer, on June 3 – that is to say – four whole months after the murder. Three plain-clothes detectives and a police officer in uniform vacuum-cleaned the building, 5 Snickarebacken at Birger Jarlsgatan. That was where a suspected escape car had been parked, waiting. The entire building was searched scrupulously, using masses of technical equipment and measuring apparatus.

All flats, offices, stairwells and attics were checked. In the street, all narrow alleys, and corners on the front of the building, all openings to the basement, and all plumbing and piping entrances were searched. All this, just because a suspected car had been parked outside? Most probably the examination concerned something quite different. Perhaps something to do with the entrance of the tunnel at the end of the street?

The member who left the Edenmankommission voluntarily, Jörn Svensson, spoke his mind about the ammunitions question in the local Stjärn TV channel in Stockholm.

“It is absolutely obvious and has been obvious from Day One, it must even have been well-known by the police themselves, that these were not the bullets that were used for the murder. The only thing was that the bullets found fitted the gun they wanted to fabricate, because they thought they had a witness who would prove that he had sold a gun of that type to someone in Sweden of Kurdish origin. This goes to show that it was some sort of conscious fabrication on the part of the investigators.”

“Now, the horrible thing, which is very frightening and from which we should learn for the future is, that the mass media were in on the game the way they were, and also how the leading politicians played the game”, added Jörn Svensson.

Is what he says true? Let us have a look.

The media drive against primarily the alleged murderer, Christer Pettersson, has gratefully been fomented by certain journalists. Two of the most prominent are Richard

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Aschberg from Aftonbladet and brother of Robert Aschberg of TV3, who has also participated actively, and Lennart Håård. One of the more embarrassing red herrings is their revolver story from Christmas in 1995. A person handed in a plastic bag with a rusty Magnum revolver that he had found in Albysjön, 20 km southwest of Stockholm. On the inside of the butt were scratched the initials, CHP (Christer Pettersson). The bag even contained a worn slip of paper with the words: "Forgive me, Lisbet."

Aftonbladet stated: "Exclusive. After ten years, the murder is now close to being solved. But this time, they were in a little too much of a hurry. It turned out that the gun was made a whole year after the murder."

"This revolver had a very special bead (aiming device) which was first introduced in January of 1987", comments Anders Lexne, general agent of Smith & Wesson.

If editor Håård had wanted to, he had very simply been able to check the date of manufacture of the gun. An employee at the weapons shop, Widfors in Stockholm, explains how easy it is to ascertain the age of a firearm:

"It is done in a few seconds. Flip out the magazine, and read the production number. Then phone the manufacturer and ask when the revolver was made. They can answer that with certainty in about one hour."

But this information was not released until almost two weeks later, after Aftonbladet had sold hundreds of thousands of extra copies, due to a piece of non-news. And by then Aftonbladet's lie had been spread all over the world via the renowned news agency, Reuters.

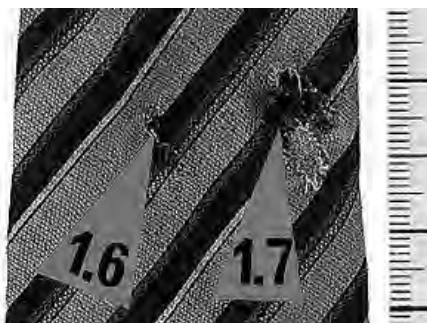
Another example is the two private people, Dennis Carlsson and Anna-Karin Nilsson, who had been out walking two days after the murder, that is March 2, 1986.

On December 8, 1986, they told their story in GöteborgsTidningen:

"Dennis caught sight of something that was sticking out of a window-recess at street level on Markvardsgatan, about half a mile from the site of the murder. He put his hand down among leaves and rubbish and picked up – a revolver."



Olof Palme's blood-stained shirt



Olof Palme's tie with the exit holes

The two went to the murder scene and handed over their find to the police. The police officer then emptied the drum that contained five cartridges of which two had been fired, and he thanked the young couple for their contribution. Since then, nothing has happened.

On the basis of the couple's description, a weapons expert claims that it was most probably a .38 Colt Trooper, or possibly a .357. But today, the gun has disappeared, and the police have heard neither Dennis nor Anna-Karin. Was the gun, in fact, a starting pistol?

This information has turned up. Weapons expert in the investigation, Bo Karlström, however, guessed that it was a squirt gun!

After the confiscation, it all came to nothing, and this lead was not followed by anybody but author Lars Krantz, who is convinced that this very gun is the murder weapon. According to him, the Palme family itself is deeply involved in the murder, and he has concentrated on this theory in several books.

One detail which might confirm his speculations: There is a picture of Olof Palme's tie where you can see two holes. First, the explanation was that the tie had been folded when the bullet passed through the body. After that it has been claimed that the two holes originated partly from the bullet and partly from a bone splinter that had loosened inside the body. But that the exit hole is so very small makes you wonder once again if the bullets and the weapon were, in fact, the Magnum type?

THE MOCKFJÄRD ROBBERY

There are, however, two guns that the police have spent a lot of energy at localizing: one is a gun which disappeared in 1977 in connection with a burglary in the home of film director, Arne Sucksdorff, and the other, the so-called Mockfjärd gun. That weapon was stolen in a burglary outside Haparanda in 1983, and was used in a bank robbery in Småland and a post robbery in Mockfjärd in Dalarna the same year. A confiscated bullet proved to agree well with the lead isotope composition of the Palme bullets. Two notorious Finnish brothers who were in jail in Finland let it be known to the Palme Group that they



Picture taken after the so-called Mockfjärd robbery

Coup d'etat in Slow Motion

would tell about the gun for a large sum of money. But it soon turned out that the brothers, in fact, knew nothing.

If you consciously make up a false track, the problem is that you might find evidence to prove that it is false. That type of evidence has to be removed fast, otherwise, you cannot continue with the track. That may possibly be what happened in connection with the Mockfjärd gun. At that point, the Palme Group had a stroke of extremely bad luck.

The robber brothers had test-fired the gun at a telephone pole somewhere around Mockfjärd.

But the pole was removed and burned before the Palme Group had time to get there to examine the bullets. The investigators had yet another chance as the brothers had even fired against a wall in Gothenburg. But even here they had bad luck. The house was torn down just before the police got there. This meant that nothing was clarified, but the case has turned up in the media at regular intervals. But what has the attitude of the investigators been to all new facts during later years?

“We now know with 100% certainty that the bullets that were found are the ones used at the murder”, explained Chief Investigator Hans Ölvebro indifferently in Svenska Dagbladet on February 28, 1996, ten whole years after the assassination.



Hans Ölvebro

THE POSTMORTEM OF OLOF PALME

In a criminal case, an autopsy is always carried out to ascertain the cause of death. The medico-legal postmortem of Sven Olof Joachim Palme was carried out at Government Institute for Forensic Medicine in Solna on March 1, 1986, between 10.00 a.m. and 3.00 p.m. According to Professor Kari Ormstad, the reason why the autopsy took longer than usual was that the greatest possible care was taken to record the proceedings. The head of the proceedings was Emeritus Professor Milan Valverius.

Furthermore, the following people participated: the above-mentioned Kari Ormstad, senior physician Jovan Rajs, autopsy assistants Åke Fredriksson, Gerth Winterhagen and Stefan Josefsson, superintendent from the technical division Elving Gruvedal, Detective Superintendent Lars Forsberg, Doctor Claes Wallin from the surgical department at Sabbatsberg hospital, and Senior Lecturer Robert Grundin.

Officially, Prime Minister Olof Palme died as a result of internal and external bleeding, and extensive inhalation of blood into both lungs. The bullet is claimed to have hit him in the middle of the back between the shoulder blades, entering the body 140 cm above an imaginary line through the right heel, and leaving the body 137 cm. above the same line. This means that the bullet hole passes downwards at an angle of 10 to 15 degrees, turning somewhat from the right to the left. The bullet has crushed the fifth thoracic vertebra, and torn up the trachea as well as the aorta. After having

passed the spine, the bullet has then turned crosswise, and left the body in this position, whereupon it broke the breastbone.

The standard procedure of an autopsy is the following: the postmortem is carried out, and all findings are recorded on tape by the legal pathologist. The tape is later typed out. Different samples are taken and sent to a forensic laboratory. After the answers have been received, the pathologist writes a statement which includes the cause of death. Documentation of the laboratory examinations is attached to the pathologist's statement.

In the Palme case everything was changed.

Samples are claimed to have been sent, but to which laboratory? Long before the test results were received, the three pathologists, Milan Valverius, Kari Ormstad, and Jovan Rajs issued a so-called preliminary statement including the cause of death. This preliminary statement has never been followed up by any definite medical statement.

On March 5, 1986, two copies of the autopsy report were handed to the head of the criminal division, Wincent Lange. One he gave to Hans Holmér, who then did a most unusual thing: he classified the report on the assumption that publication might upset the relatives, and also disturb the preliminary investigation.

No doctor who has been asked has ever heard that autopsy reports have been classified. And what might this one reveal which could be so very astonishing, embarrassing, offensive, or unpleasant to the relatives, and which has not yet been presented? This provides ample space for speculations and questions. Something is included in this report that should not be published, but what?

About a week later, Prosecutor K. G. Svensson visited the Institute for Forensic Medicine. He was very well received.

"The reason was that I was, in fact, the first person to contact the medico-legal experts. Hans Holmér's people had never been there."

After the postmortem, Chief Physician Milan Valverius made out a death certificate on behalf of the registration authorities. And here you find several astounding details. In the official version, Palme was shot directly in the back. But now he is said to have died "from a shot in the chest", nothing is said about whether from the front or the back. He is furthermore said to have died on February 28, in spite of the fact that he was declared dead first on March 1. And the final astounding fact is that Valverius has stated Olof Palme's address as 31 Storkyrkobrinken, **a non-existing address!** The correct address is 31 Västerlånggatan.

Milan Valverius had worked as a medico-legal expert of integrity for forty years, and was well known in international professional circles. For example, at the time of the murder of Martin Luther King, he had



Milan Valverius

Coup d'etat in Slow Motion

31 32 88 folkbokföringsföreskrifter (MF 1963:40, ändr. 1970:53)
14 16 88 Begravningsföreskrifter (MF 1963:127, ändr. 1967:73, 1970:56)

DÖDSBEVIS
Fylls med skrivmaskin eller textat
Anvisningar till blanketten finns på baksidan

Personuppgifter m m		Personnummer (1)	
Efternamn och alla förnamn Palme, Sven Olof Joachim		Födelseår, mån, dag Nummer 1927 01 30 0499	
Bostadsadress Storkyrkobrinken 31, Stockholm		Födelseår, mån, dag Nummer 01 82 01	
Kyrkobokföringsort (församling och församlingens namn) Storkyrkoförsamlingen		Församlingens kod	
Av-liden ¹ År, mån, dag, klockslag 86 02 28		An-gräffad död ¹ År, mån, dag, klockslag	
Gödsplats (fyndplats) (2) Sabbatsbergs sjukhus, Stockholm		Församlingens kod	
Vid tiden för dödsfallet intagen på (3) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> läsarrett (motort) <input type="checkbox"/> annat sjukhus/sjukhem <input type="checkbox"/> äldreoms-hem <input type="checkbox"/> annan vård-inrättning		Ej intagen för vård	



PASTORSÄMBETET I
STORKYRKOFÖRSÄMNINGEN
Stortorget 1
Box 7122, 103 13 STOCKHOLM
03-10 01 62
BW

On the death certificate of Olof Palme, Milan Valverius wrote a non-existent address!

happened to be in the States, and assisted at the autopsy. Later, something very peculiar happened. Valverius was used to cooperating with criminal police investigators all the way until the court trial.

But without his understanding why, he was now immediately unobtrusively removed from this case. One of his specialties was gunshot wounds, but his bitter conclusion was that his expert knowledge was not wanted. In front of one of the commissions, he was very frank about the total lack of interest on the part of the police. He had a very strong feeling that something should be hidden, and he wondered if the investigators honestly wanted to find the truth.

Not until Milan Valverius happened to mention to Head of Department at Säpo P. G. Näss that nobody from the investigating team had contacted him, did he take this up with Hans Holmér, who acted fast with a run-through at the Institute for Forensic Medicine – nine months afterwards.

“This was the type of run-through we should have had one of the first days after the murder. We made sketches, showed pictures, and went carefully through what conclusions might be drawn from the autopsy, concerning bullet trajectories, angles, etc. But before the investigators came, a squad arrived and searched both the Institute for Forensic Medicine and lecture room for bombs”.(?)

For a long time, nothing was heard about the postmortem, internally and in the media – not until the spring of 1987, when Member of Parliament and Member of the Edenmankommission, Jörn Svensson, suddenly went public and criticized the classification. Svensson objected to the fact that even the Edenman Commission had not been allowed to read the report, and insisted that, in fact, Olof Palme had been shot from the front with a small-bore gun! The police commissioner named Svensson’s allegations rude insinuations. However, on the basis of all this, Dagens Nyheter published an article which caused a lot of attention: “The one truly certain piece of evidence in the Palme investigation is, up till now, the classified autopsy report.”

Weird happenings have continued along the way. For example, the radio Eko editor

STATENS RÄTTLÄKARSTATION
STOCKHOLM
Adress: Box 1352
171 26 SOLNA

D: nr F 719/86

A. Ar 1986 den 1 mars förrättades på anmodan polismyndigheten i Stockholm rättsmedicinsk obduktion av döda kroppen efter Sven Olof Joachim Palme 270130-0499, boende Storkyrko-brinken 31, Stockholm.

Förrättningen verkställdes av undertecknade i statens rättsläkarstation i Stockholm i närvaro av docent Robert Grundin, obduktionsassistenterna Ake Fredriksson, Gerth Winterhagen och Stefan Josefsson, krim.komm. Wincent Lange KI Stockholms polisdistrikt, Elving Gruvedal, KI krinsp. Lars Forsberg, KKT, samt dr Claes Wallin, kir.klin., Sabbatsbergs sjukhus, Stockholm.

B. Av en promemoria från Stockholms polisdistrikt daterad den 1 mars 1986 och undertecknad av N. Linder framgår att Olof Palme sköts till döds den 28 feb 1986 vid ca 23-tiden på Sveavägen i Stockholm.

Enligt upplysningar av behandlande läkare (dr.Claes Wallin) vid Sabbatsbergs sjukhus var Olof Palme vid ankomsten till Sabbatsbergs sjukhus kliniskt död. Trots återupplivningsåtgärder med s.k. Öppen hjärtmassage kunde hans liv ej räddas.

C. YTRE BESIKTNING

1. Liket av en ca 59 år gammal, ordinärt byggd man med måttligt hull och ordinär muskulatur. [REDACTED]
2. [REDACTED] Likfläckarna på ryggsidan sparsamt utvecklade, ljus blå till färgen, huvudsakligen lokaliserade till ländregionen. [REDACTED]

3.

4.

5. Båda ögonregionerna är uppsvullda och närvaro av luft i underhudsvävnaderna känns vid vidröring. [REDACTED]

The autopsy report was classified "out of respect for the family"

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6. [REDACTED]
I vänstra näsborren observeras intorkat blod.
7. Läpparna är ljusst blålila missfärgade. Blodbesudling ses på tungan. [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
8. [REDACTED]
9. [REDACTED]
10. Främre halsregionen företer diffust utbredd svullnad. Vid vidröring känns förekomst av luft i underhudsvävnaderna
11. [REDACTED]
12. Ca 5 cm nedanför högra ytterörats fäste föreligger ett instick med plastkanyl.
13. Strax ovanför högra nyckelbenet i mellersta nyckelbenslinjeses ett instucket plaströr.
14. [REDACTED] I bröstkorgens övre del känns dock vid vidröring förekomst av luftbubblor i underhudsfettvävnaderna.
15. Ca 8 cm nedanför adamsäpplet och ca 4 cm nedanför och 1,5 cm till vänster om halsgropens mitt observeras en snett från höger till vänster och nedåt tvärställd skada. Skadan är ca 1,9 - 2,0 cm bred och ca 1,1 cm hög. Skadans kanter är skarpa, här och var något avrundade och är omgivna av en ca 0,1 cm bred intorkad randzon. Skadan fortsätter i form av en kanal in mot bröstkorgens djup. Sårkanterna företer en del minimala vävnadsbryggor. Ingen nedsmutsning eller ned-sotning kring skadan. Skadan är lokaliserad [REDACTED]
[REDACTED] ca 136 - 138 cm ovanför högra hälen.
16. Strax nedanför [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] 11 stygn, [REDACTED]
17. [REDACTED]
18. [REDACTED]
19. [REDACTED]
20. [REDACTED]
21. [REDACTED]

Something in the autopsy report is very dangerous to reveal

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22. 
23. Ca 140 cm ovanför högra hälen och ca 1 cm till höger om mittlinjen mellan skulderbladen observeras en sårskada från vilken framrinner blod. Skadan mäter ca 1,6 cm i bredd och ca 1,2 cm i höjd och uppvisar fintandade resp. flikiga ränder. Skadan är halvcirkelformad d.v.s. konvext bågformad mot höger medan den vänstra kanten bildar en rak vertikal linje. Centralt i denna skada föreligger en ca 0,5 - 0,6 cm stor vävnadsdefekt som är närmast rund och omgiven av en ca 0,1 - 0,2 cm bred randzon av lätt krossad och fuktig överhud.
24. Från skadan fortsätter en kanal inåt mot bröstorgans centrala delar.
25. Vid rekonstruktion av en tänkt sårkanal vars öppningar är beskrivna under punkterna 15 och 23 av yttre besiktningen, utan att beröra kroppens inre organ, fastställs att kanalen förlöper bakifrån-framåt, något uppifrån-nedåt i ca 10-15° vinkel samt något från höger till vänster.

26. 

27. För övrigt inga yttre förändringar eller skador på någon del av kroppen.

28. 

29.

30.

31.

What could be written here that is so "bad for the Palme family"?

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32.

33. En plastkateter är instucken i högra nyckelbensvenen, utan förekomst av blödning i omgivningen.

34. Tungan är besudlad med blod.

35.

36.

37.

38. Snett i mitten av bröstbenet, mellan 2:a och 3:e revbenens fäste ses en defekt, mätande ca 1,2 cm i bredd och ca 1,9 cm i höjd. De mjuka vävnaderna bakom bröstbenet är diffust blodgenomdränkta. Från defektens främre rand skjuter fram ett par benfragment, några mm stora. Defekten påminner till sin form om en tvärplacerad projektil, med spetsen riktad till vänster.

39. Vänstra revbenen fr.o.m. 3:e t.o.m. 6:e revbenet är skarpt delade, med mycket sparsam blodutådring i omgivningen. Närvarande kirurg (dr. Wallin) bekräftar att revbenen öppnades av honom för att möjliggöra inre hjärtmassage.

40.

41. 5:e bröstkotan uppvisar en trattformad defekt av hela kotkroppen, med trattbasen öppen framåt och med trattspetsen riktad bakåt. Från trattbasen hänger mot sidorna en del upp till 1 cm stora benfragment. I djupet av defekt observeras blod och delar av förstörd ryggmärg.

What is hidden behind the censor's markings?

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42.



43. Motsvarande defekten i matstrupen ses att luftstrupen är söndersliten, med total avsaknad av kontinuiteten. Avståndet mellan den övre och nedre delen är ca 2 cm. Denna defekt är lokaliserad till ca 8 cm nedanför stämbanden och ca 1,2 - 2 cm ovanför luftstrupens förgrening.

44.



45.

46.

47.

Hjärtsäcksbladen är glatta och glänsande.



No outsider has been allowed to see the autopsy report

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48.

Ca 3 cm ovanför stora kroppspulsåderns halvmåneklaffar börjar en förgrenad, oregelbunden bristning d.v.s. en defekt av stora kroppspulsåderns vägg som omfattar dess uppgående del i en längd på ca 7 cm. Från bristningens kant hänger en del vävnadsflikar bestående av kärlväggens hela tjocklek med förekomst av tvärliggande, parallellt anordnade bristningar av innerhinnan. De omgivande vävnaderna, omfattande bindvävsrummet bakom bröstbenet samt rummet bakom hjärtat och de stora kärlen är mycket kraftigt blodgenomdränkta.

49. Stora kroppspulsåderns huvudgrenar i bröstkorgens övre del uppvisar endast vid själva avgångsstället en del tvärliggande ytliga bristningar av innerhinnan men för övrigt inga skador. [REDACTED]

50. Övre hälvenen är oskadad, men dess stora grenar i bindvävsrummet bakom bröstbenet är helt sönderslitna.

51.

52.

53.

54.

55.

Why has the autopsy report been censored?

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56.

57.

58.

59.

60.

61.

62.

63.

64. Levern företer ordinär storlek och fast konsistens, med glatt yta och skarp framkant. [REDACTED]

65. [REDACTED]

66. Skelettet företer inga andra skador än de redan nämnda.

D. För rättskemisk undersökning tillvaratages blod och urin med tillsats samt levervävnad och magsäcksinnehåll. För blodgruppsserologisk undersökning tillvaratages blod. För mikroskopisk undersökning tillvaratages vävnadsprov från inre organ.

E. Före obduktionen liksom under obduktionens gång undersöktes dels hela kroppen, dels delar av organ genom röntgen-genomlysning. Misstänkta partier markerades och dissekerades med särskilt inriktning på projektildelar. I omgivningen till utgångsöppningen från brösttryggkotan påvisades tre stycken små benbitar vilka var belägna i anslutning till skottkanalen inom matstrupen och struphuvudet. Dessa mm-stor.

When will we know the truth behind this? (see other description page)

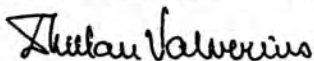
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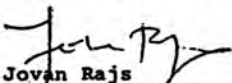
fragment kunde entydigt identifieras som benbitar;
man fann sålunda inga tecken till att projektilen
sönderslitits under passagen genom kroppen.

Sålunda iakttaget, sanningsenligt dikterat och justerat inty

Stockholm den 1 mars 1986



Milan Valverius
Docent, överläkare
T.f. föreståndare



Jovan Rajs
Docent, bitr. överläkare



Kari Ormstad
Tf. professor

Rätt avskrivet från diktafon intygar



Gun Collstam

went out with the following statement on April 14, 1987:

“The Eko has spoken to the medico-legal expert from the autopsy of Olof Palme, and he does not want to appear, since his life has been threatened, and he has had to live under police protection for several weeks.”

What is meant by this is still unclear, but what had possibly happened was:

On Sunday March 2, 1986, two days after the murder, Milan Valverius had been sitting alone at the Institute for Forensic Medicine dictating the autopsy report onto tape. When he checked the telephone answering machine, there was a voice saying that “he would blast the bastard to smithereens”.

The Solna police immediately sent a dog-squad and two men who kept watch for

four days. After that, the body of Olof Palme was most probably moved to the morgue at Skogskyrkogården, south of Stockholm.

What happened after that is not clear, but many things point to the possibility that the body was without surveillance in a hearse by the cemetery for several days!

On the night before March 10, a strange man was seen sneaking about in the park by the morgue in Solna.

Immediately, Holmér decided on surveillance of the area until the funeral on March 12.

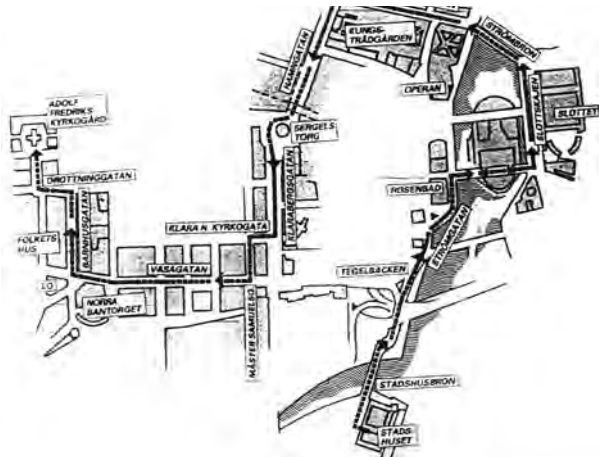
The funeral of Olof Palme became much more than just an ordinary funeral service. As a matter of fact, it was one of the most important international summit meetings of 1986.

All the bigwigs of the Elite turned up, and in the city hall were statesmen and dignitaries from all over the world.

The participants at the funeral were, among others: Paul Schlüter, Denmark, Kalevi Sorsa, Finland, George H. W. Bush, USA; Helmut Kohl, West Germany, Shimon Peres, Israel, Kaare Willoch, Norway, Bruno Kreisky, Austria, Julius Nyerere, Tanzania, Andreas Papandreu, Greece, Willy Brandt, West Germany, Mario Soares, Portugal, Robert Mugabe, Zimbabwe, Felipe Gonzalez, Spain, Rajiv Gandhi, India, François Mitterand, France, Bettino Craxi, Italy, Nikolaj Ryzjkov, the Soviet Union, Javier Perez de Cuellar, UN, Daniel



Huge gathering at the funeral



Plan of the funeral route through Stockholm

Coup d'état in Slow Motion

Ortega, Nicaragua, and George Shultz, USA.

“The attendance at the memorial service far exceeded ordinary courtesy,” said Gunnar Stenarv, International Secretary of the Social Democratic Party board.

“The participation was unique, and proved that Sweden and Olof Palme had played an important part.”

“Many talks and meetings were taking place between people who usually did not communicate with each other”, commented Pierre Schori, Undersecretary of State for Foreign Affairs at the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

A very great number of police were called out, but, in spite of this, several strange things occurred. For example, two men tried to enter some embassies on the night of March 13, but were discovered by the bodyguards of Ulf Adelsohn, leader of the conservative party.

“We were standing on Strandvägen, and saw these guys arrive in a car. Then, they walked up to the Egyptian Embassy, looked in the windows, and checked how to get in. They checked the locks and several doors in the vicinity. But then, we decided to alert a radio car.”

The men were apprehended and taken to the detective HQ. When their car was examined, the police found a pistol loaded with live cartridges in the glove compartment.

One man was Swedish, the other of foreign origin. The HQ contacted the prosecutor on duty, Torsten Wolff, who, however, decided to let the men go. Ulf Adelsohn's bodyguards were very upset.

“Here we have the most demanding security task ever, since we are to protect all the top politicians who will be present at the funeral of the Prime Minister. And under these conditions, the prosecutor lets these men go. It is sheer sabotage towards the police. You get both disappointed and pissed off.”

In connection with the increasing questions asked by the mass media, things took another turn and, since then, secrecy, defects, obvious defects, and downright lies have followed each other.

Very many questions are being asked. How can we be sure that there were no more inner or outer wounds on the body of Olof Palme? Were signs discovered of illnesses not previously known? Was Palme really shot from behind – or maybe, instead, from the front? Were there more bullet holes than those accounted for? And in that case, was there more than one marksman? Yes, claims one person, who has read the classified autopsy report. This person has had a central post within Swedish medical administration, and cannot be ignored.

Why was the classified report not even presented behind closed doors at the trial against Christer Pettersson? Milan Valverius was asked, but refused to say what was in the report.

He stated only: “Everything is in there.”

Another interesting thing in connection with the shot wound in the chest of Olof

Palme: As early as the initial proceedings of the postmortem done by Milan Valverius, even more oddities were discovered. Against all regulations, somebody had already carried out surgery on the body that showed one large cut at an angle across the chest, and another smaller one below that. Both were sutured. There is one picture of the entry wound between the shoulder blades, but not of the exit wound.

Why? Why was the attested exit wound also first sutured, even edge to edge with a long cut across the chest, which is claimed to have been made to facilitate internal cardiac massage? Cardiac massage is used as an absolute last resort, but far too much time had elapsed since the shot.

“The resuscitation attempts were futile”, commented Milan Valverius. “People just wanted to prove that everything was done to save his life. It was a show, and nothing else. Olof Palme died immediately as a result of the well-aimed shot.”

This means that forensic experts consider this cut to be difficult to explain, and so also the sutures. One explanation might be that the cut was made to open the chest cavity to search for the bullet. If there is a conspiracy behind the assassination, it would be of the utmost importance to remove all incriminating evidence as soon as possible. In his book, *Coverup*, Sven Anér presents the comment made by Professor Kari Ormstad as to why the bullet wound was sewn up.

“It is possible that, in connection with his futile resuscitation attempts, the surgeon has made a couple of stitches here also to prevent further blood loss, and maybe also for aesthetic reasons. It has not affected the forensic interpretation of the exit opening.

Some private investigators have attached great importance to the fact that measures taken may have misled the forensic experts in their interpretation, but there is no reason to believe this.”

At the request of Head Prosecutor Anders Helin, the entire forensic investigation was then classified during the spring of 1989 by Stockholm County Court. Helin provided no explanation other than that the documents could not be disclosed without detriment to the deceased and his family. Not until more than a year later, the Supreme Court released the two statements, but not the autopsy report.

Ten years later, and after a lot of ado, the Granskningskommission eased part of the secrecy. After some tough pressure on the commission, journalist Anders Hellberg at *Dagens Nyheter* succeeded in getting hold of the classified report.

[This severely censored autopsy report appears as an illustration in this chapter.]

By releasing this part of it, the commission considered that all rumours and speculations would be countered.

Finally, by making public yet another part of the classified material, Chairman Lars-Eric Ericsson intended to stop all speculations that Palme had been addicted to



Milan Valverius

Coup d'état in Slow Motion

drugs, and, for this reason, had arranged a meeting at the future site of the murder.

“We looked for practically everything the forensic laboratory could analyse”, denied Professor Kari Ormstad in front of the Marjasinkommission. “But nothing was found concerning medicines, alcohol, narcotics, and central stimulants – nothing at all.”

It is not without risk to criticize the investigation. Milan Valverius was very effectively jockeyed out. To his astonishment, he read that Dagens Nyheter had been allowed to read the classified autopsy report. This piece of information was followed by a letter sent by his colleagues, Jovan Rajs and Kari Ormstad, to Assistant Chief Public Prosecutor, Axel Morath. Valverius was accused of having violated his professional secrecy in his contacts with the mass media – something that he contested vigorously.

But the Attorney General decided that a possible crime should be investigated, and this silenced the Chief Legal Pathologist for more than a year. Provincial Chief Prosecutor Torsten Jonsson, who had had Lars “The Bomber” Tingström incarcerated for life, was appointed to the case. During the investigation, Jonsson had everyone testify who had had access to the autopsy report, among others, the head of CID, Tommy Lindström, but he had not even read the report.

“It didn’t interest me”, was his short comment.

Later, Milan Valverius called this time purgatory. At the same time, he was taken seriously ill, and when he later returned to the Institute for Forensic Medicine after a long period of sick leave, all papers and notes concerning the postmortem of Olof Palme were gone.

The same thing happened to another official who had expressed criticism towards the murder investigation, Superintendent Gösta Söderström. When he returned to his workplace after a holiday, all his notes from the night of the murder had disappeared.

Since then, Söderström has been turned into a non-person.

Getting hold of the real truth is getting to be increasingly difficult with the years. Professor Milan Valverius, 69, and his wife, head librarian Sonja Valverius, 62, were both found dead in February 1994. They are said to have died almost simultaneously.

The death certificates mention cancer, poisonous pills, and suicide.

WAS LISBET PALME SHOT?

However, it is not only the postmortem which has caused debate. Even the role in the drama played by the Palme family has been subject to doubt. The actions during the night of the murder by the son, Mårten, and that of his brother, Mattias, during trip from Chamonix in France, has given rise to much discussion. Furthermore, private investigators have doubted that Mrs. Palme was really wounded at the assassination. A lot indicates that this was not the case. But why would she lie in this central question?

According to the official version, the perpetrator fired a second shot at Lisbet Palme. By almost incredible luck, her wounded husband is said to have pulled her with him

when he fell, so that the bullet only grazed her back. But was this truly what happened?

No doctor has ever examined this bullet wound, no legal certificate has ever been issued. Therefore, the question has been asked how the courts of law have been able to accept the statement that she has been the victim of a murder attempt. There are even certain strange circumstances concerning her clothing.

Only Lisbet Palme's suede coat with two holes, the entrance and exit of the bullet, has been shown in the press. That picture has been taken at the forensic laboratory in Wiesbaden



Was even Lisbet Palme shot - or not?



*This untouched picture was first published in *PalmeNytt*, September, 2000*

Coup d'etat in Slow Motion

in Germany, which, on April 23, 1986, issued the following statement:

The perpetrator shot Olof Palme at a distance of 4.0-5.0", and Lisbet Palme at a distance of 2.4-3.4". One of the strange things is that Chief Pathologist Milan Valverius had no chance of examining the coat, before it was sent abroad by the police. When in 1989 Valverius was shown a photostat copy of the photo of the coat, he exclaimed:

"I have never seen this before, this is interesting. I have not seen Olof Palme's coat, in spite of the fact that we pathologists asked the police to let us examine it.

We were not allowed to see the alleged wound of Lisbet Palme, and we even offered to supply her with a female forensic doctor, but no one showed any interest, which to my mind was very odd. The heads of police were very adamant about it, and insisted that she was not to be disturbed under any circumstances. I thought this was due to confusion within the leadership of the investigation. So, not even today is there any documentation that Lisbet Palme was wounded, and that is a major deficiency in the investigation."

When Hans Holmér was interrogated by the Edenmankommission on February 1, 1988, he boldly explained:

"The reason why neither the doctors at Sabbatsberg nor the forensic pathologists



The coat worn by Lisbet when rushing into the hospital



The coat which was presented as evidence

have examined her was that it was simply forgotten in all the hullabaloo.”

But now, back to Mrs. Palme’s clothes from the night of the murder. When she entered the ambulance at the site of the crime, she was wearing the suede coat with the bullet holes, but when she arrived at Sabbatsberg hospital, she was suddenly wearing an ordinary coat with a hood and a short belt at the back. How is this possible? And why? There are press photographs with text as evidence in both cases.

Both witnesses and police and investigation reports testify that Lisbet Palme left in the ambulance, and there are pictures of her arrival in both the newspapers, *Aktuell Rapport* and *Göteborgs-Posten* on March 2, 1986. There you can see the police vehicles, Lisbet Palme in front of the hospital, and in the background the ambulance in the emergency entrance. The text says:

“Lisbet Palme arrives at Sabbatsberg hospital right after the ambulance with Olof. She jumps out of the police car which took her to the hospital and runs into the emergency ward”.

(According to the record of press photographs, this picture was taken by press photographer, Ulf Karlsson).

When she came into the hospital, Mrs. Palme is said to have felt a stinging pain in her back, and she therefore asked nurse, Lena Östeman, to have a look.

Östeman then saw what looked like the lash of a whip across the shoulder blades, and even if the wound was slight, she put a compress over the red spot, while Professor Åke Nilzén, physician and married to Olof Palme’s sister, Catharina, pulled up the blouse, and dabbed the wound a little. In spite of Lena Östeman’s advice, Lisbet Palme refused to have doctors, or anybody else, examine the spot.

Chief Pathologist Valverius continues, “Nine months after the murder, I called Sabbatsberg and talked to Doctor Claes Wallin, who had received Palme. He had never heard of Lisbet Palme’s wound but, by chance, Lena Östeman was in. She gave me her story, and I dictated it. But not even this documentation was included in the evidence at the trial against Christer Petterson. The examination of Lisbet Palme would have been crucial for ascertaining



Who are these police officers outside the hospital?

Coup d'état in Slow Motion

the distance and angle of the shots, etc. You would have been able to determine where the bullet had fallen, and even had this confirmed by marks in the street and walls. It is pure geometry.”

(This interview was published on October 18, 1989 in the students' paper, VERTEX.)

In connection with a personal interview with author, Lars Krantz, Milan Valverius later explained – after having checked that the tape recorder was turned off – that he did not for a moment believe that Mrs. Palme had been wounded. Instead, he claimed, the holes in her clothing had been made in the police laboratory.



Christer Pettersson

“A DEEP CUT”

The only person who has made a public statement concerning Lisbet Palme's wound is Superintendent Lars Christianson who, in a memo several weeks after the murder, tells the following:

“The nurse in the room showed me Mrs. Palme's suede coat, which had two holes in the back. Mrs. Palme pulled up her blouse, and on her back was a cut about 2-3 millimetres deep across both shoulder blades.”

Superintendent Christianson is now deceased, but his statement must be repudiated as being untrue.

“A cut that deep would bleed a lot”, commented Milan Valverius. “But no doctor at Sabbatsberg ever heard that she had been hurt.”

Neither had the ambulance crew nor Superintendent Gösta Söderström who was the first police officer at the site of the murder. “While I was at the murder site, nothing indicated that Lisbet Palme had been hurt. On top of that it is totally improbable that a .357 Magnum could have been fired and the bullet penetrated both fur coat and blouse without causing serious damage to body tissue and I honestly doubt whether she has actually been wounded or if this is just another circumstance in this weird case.”

The clothing worn by the Palmes is now kept behind a several-inches-thick steel door in a bunker at SKL in Linköping. A red cloth wardrobe contains the bloodied coat, jacket, and shirt of Olof, and brown coat and T-shirt of Lisbet. (Is this what has earlier been mentioned as a blouse?) The much-discussed bullets are kept in the well-guarded premises of the weapons technicians in a plastic box with serial number 1459. In any other murder case, SKL would have returned the evidence to the police in the district where the crime was committed, but this is no ordinary case.

Hans Ölvebro explains this as follows:

“There are only seven objects which make up the physical evidence for the murder:

five pieces of clothing and two bullets. But technology is advancing, and in a few years we might have access to a new method that permits identification of traces in the clothes. And in that case we want them to be as untouched as possible.”

Mrs. Anna Lisbet Christina Palme (née Beck-Friis): child psychologist, member of, among others, the Swedish Child and Youth Advisory Committee and the International Negotiation Network of the Conflict Resolution Programme of the Carter Center. After the murder, she has been working hard for the rights of children and against sexual abuse of children, and has also set the tone in the Swedish UNICEF committee. In latter years she has received the Order of the Seraphim – the greatest mark of distinction given to any Swede.

But why? And for what?



Hans Ölvbro

FRIGHTENING PARALLELS WITH JFK

All the strange phenomena in the Palme case may seem unique and most confusing. But if we have a closer look at some other important political murders in modern times, the parallels become obvious, and it is easy to discover a pattern.

Since many years, it has been proved that both Martin Luther King and President Abraham Lincoln were murdered in cunning conspiracies. This is also the case with Robert Kennedy, who was murdered in Los Angeles in 1968 by an alleged lone gunman. Many people have testified that Sirhan Sirhan shot Robert Kennedy, but that there were, in fact, several marksmen.

The autopsy report also shows that Kennedy died of three shot wounds fired from behind him at an angle to the right, in spite of the fact that the intended scapegoat had been standing directly in front of him. At this time, it has been proved almost without any doubt that the assassin was, in fact, Thane Cesar,



Thane Cesar



Abe Lincoln



John F Kennedy



Robert Kennedy



Lee H Oswald

Coup d'etat in Slow Motion

his own bodyguard (hired for the day).

But what did actually happen is still obscure – exactly as is the case with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme.

The most spectacular murder of the century is, however, that of President John F. Kennedy in Dealey Plaza in Dallas, Texas, in

November 1963. It has been proved that what everyone believed to be impossible actually happened: police, investigating authorities, the Warren commission, the mafia and the intelligence services – both civilian and military – and even others, participated in the conspiracy and who, during all these years, have tried to put the blame on USA's equivalent to Christer Pettersson: Lee Harvey Oswald.

For obvious reasons, an enormous black-out campaign has been needed to cover up this truth and this has sometimes had bizarre results. Let us for example compare the reasoning concerning the murder bullets in the two cases.

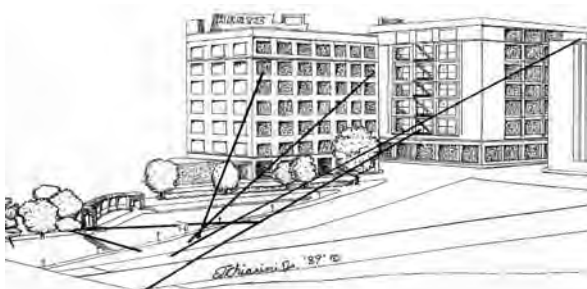
In Stockholm, the murder bullet was found behind a cement pillar only seven yards from the site of the murder, clinically clean, with neither blood nor body tissue even if it is claimed to have passed through the body of Olof Palme. You do not need all that much imagination to figure out that this cannot be true. But in these murder cases everything is possible.

In the case of JFK this became obvious when they tried to explain how a single marksman succeeded in causing so much damage to both passengers and vehicle. And all this was accomplished with a rusty old gun with a defective telescopic sight. On top of that the target was moving and there was a large tree between the marksman and the victim.

An ambitious prosecutor, Arlen Specter, who has lately been among the possible candidates for the presidency, presented the theory that is still valid today. Since there were only three cartridge cases left by the rifle which was to incriminate the intended scapegoat, this was the number you had to accept. Bullet number one wounded a spectator in the face, bullet number three was a terrible shot which blew away the back of president Kennedy's skull. This left only bullet number two which is now renowned as the Magic Bullet.

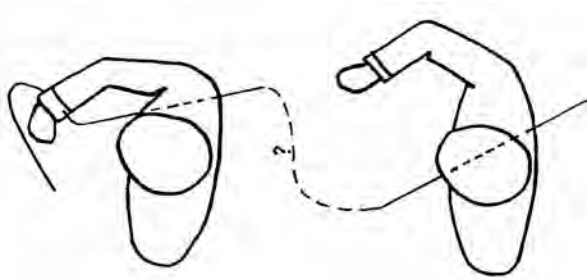
This is what the investigators want us to believe:

“The lone looney”, Lee Harvey Oswald, fired the fateful bullet from a window on the sixth floor of a school book depository. This bullet hit Kennedy in the upper



JFK was hit in triangular fire from several locations

part of the back. It then changed direction inside his body, and left by the throat, again changed direction and turned sharply to the right, stopped in midair for about one second before turning to the left at 90 degrees, and burying itself in his back. It then entered the back of Governor John Connelly in the front seat.



The incredible trajectory of the Magic Bullet - still valid

After having passed through his body and left approximately by his right nipple, the bullet once again changed direction, penetrated his right wrist and lastly made a U-turn and buried itself in his left thigh.”

After they arrived at the hospital, this bullet, on its own, jumped out and positioned itself on the floor under a stretcher – completely intact!

This Magic Bullet is even today used as proof that there was no conspiracy behind the assassination.

In connection with the subsequent postmortem (which, in fact, consisted of three separate autopsies – read Best Evidence, by David Lipton) the brain of the President was stolen! This to hide the truth concerning the number of shots that hit the head. This brain has never been found, and is only one small part of the overwhelming body of evidence that since then has been manipulated, hidden, or destroyed. The real truth is buried in classified archives, and hundreds of the people who have been aware of maybe just a tiny part of the conspiracy are now dead through murder, accidents, suicides, or so-called natural deaths.

We shall see that the same situation is also valid even in Sweden.

But first, a demonstration of the powers behind these crimes, an invisible and tremendous force, that is still acting in the shadows. On October 28, 2003, Aftonbladet wrote the following:

“Oswald alone murdered JFK” – An extensive investigation using modern computer technology carried out by ABC News shows that Lee Harvey Oswald was alone in the murder of John F Kennedy.”

“Our investigation leaves no room for doubt”, explained TV producer Tom Yellin to news agency AP. “It is indisputable.”

And when the 50th Anniversary of assassination came up in November 2013, the whole of Dealey Plaza was closed off, not allowing any critics of the official version to attend. What to say...



The Magic Bullet