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Wallace's Spinal Cord

By William Greider
Washington Post Staff Writer

George C. Wallace, a man who savors uphill fights, has survived an assassin's bullets but, short of a miracle, he will never walk again.

The 52-year-old governor of Alabama lies in a Silver Spring hospital, off the critical list but paralyzed from the waist down, a .38-caliber bullet severing his spinal cord.

His wife, Cornelia, and the men around Wallace's campaign promised yesterday that the Wallace presidential candidacy will continue, despite his injuries.

"He will campaign from a wheelchair, if necessary," said the governor's press secretary, Billy Joe Camp.

The only comment from Wallace was a bedside quip passed on by one of his aides, Frank Daniel, who said the governor asked jauntily, "What do y'all have me scheduled for today?"

The light-hearted remark suggested that Monday's attack at the Laurel Shopping Center was a mere interruption in Wallace's heavy campaigning for the presidency, an impression reinforced by Wallace's aides.

However, according to sources close to the operating team, the prognosis for immediate political activity is bleak. "It will be a miracle if he walks again," said one doctor. "It mght be months before he's even well enough to be active from a wheelchair."

Gov. Wallace was hit by four bullets fired at close range. Two ripped through his body; the other two bullets hit his

Severed, Paralysis Permanent

right arm, then continued into the right side of his body—one lodging in the spine. He must undergo further surgery to remove that bullet.

Meanwhile, the man charged with the assault, 21-year-old Arthur Herman Bremer, a busboy and janitor from Milwaukee, was imprisoned in the Baltimore County jail's maximum security cellblock in Towson, facing both federal and state charges, held under $200,000 federal bond.

In bits and pieces, the background and personality of the accused began to emerge—a photography buff with few friends and some "weird" habits, an IQ of 106.

From various sources across the country, it appears that Bremer was following Wallace for several weeks before the shooting on Monday. He was seen at Wallace campaign rallies in Milwaukee, Kalamazoo, Mich., and Maryland before his encounter with the candidate Monday afternoon in Laurel.

Wallace was cut down in the midst of his most impressive year in national politics—a third bid for the presidency in which he has now won five primaries, including yesterday's victories in Maryland and Michigan. Wallace's underdog campaign of protest moved the other major Democrats to echo his complaints this year and he seemed assured of a pivotal role at the Democratic National Convention in July.

Regardless of his immediate prospects for returning to the campaign, the event Monday at the Laurel Shopping

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Center invests him with a new dimension as a public figure—qualities of tragedy and heroism that alter the public personality of a man known for his feisty style and flashpoint oratory.

At the hospital, his campaign aides spoke confidently of the immediate future and insisted that all will go forward just as planned—seeking delegate support, dispatching stand-in speakers, including Mrs. Wallace, to make campaign appearances until the governor can resume for himself.

"The campaign is going on exactly like it did and it will continue to go on that way until Gov. Wallace decides otherwise," said Charles Snider, his national campaign director. This decision, Snider said, was consistent wth Mrs. Wallace's conversations with the stricken candidate.

"We feel likely that the governor will be back with us," Snider said. "The type of individual the governor is, I think he could bounce back from anything."

Hospital officials described friction with the Wallace campaign people over what was to be announced or unannounced. "You have to understand there are two different things going on here," said Thomas Burke, the hospital public relations spokesman. "We're trying to get medical information out and run our hospital. It seems like the Wallace people are trying to run a campaign. That causes problems."

According to medical reports, Wallace will be hospitalized at Holy Cross for at least five days, recuperating from Monday night's surgery. Then he probably will be moved to an Alabama hospital where surgery will be required to remove the other bullet.

Wallace's family and close friends were around him yesterday, visiting for a few minutes each hour. Dozens of Alabama followers and friends flew to Washington Monday evening after news of the attack to be nearby. Sixty or 70 floral tributes arrived at the hospital and Mrs. Wallace urged followers to express their sympathy in some other way.

While precise details of the attack were still being reconstructed yesterday, it appeared that several of the bullets may have passed through Wallace's body and struck at least some of the three bystanders who were also wounded.

Capt. E. C. Dothard, Wallace's personal bodyguard from the Alabama State Police, was released from Leland hospital after treatment for an arm wound.

Dothard returned to Alabama yesterday.

Secret Service Agent Nicholas Zarvos, hit in the neck by a bullet that lodged in his jaw, underwent 7½ hours of surgery Monday night and was reported in satisfactory condition. A spokesman at Leland said Zarvos' teeth were wired and his trachea repaired, and that the agent can speak, though with pain.

Dora Thompson, a Wallace campaign volunteer from Rogers Heights in Prince George's County, was reported in very satisfactory condition at Holy Cross Hospital where she was treated for a wound in the right leg.

Bremer, locked in jail at Towson, is charged by Prince George's officials with four counts of assault with intent to kill, which carry a maximum penalty of 15 years each. He is also accused by federal officials of assaulting a federal officer and violating the 1968 Civil Rights Act that makes it a crime to "interfere with civil rights of a candidate for federal office." Each charge has a maximum penalty of 10 years in prison and a $10,000 fine.

Bremer was in the crowd that pressed around Wallace after his Laurel speech Monday afternoon and, according to witnesses, he thrust a short-barreled revolver at the candidate's chest and fired.

The Milwaukee youth was seized immediately by police at the scene and, according to the Treasury Department, the ownership of the gun was traced to him within 10 minutes after the shooting—thanks to federal gun records required by a law passed in 1968. The weapon, a .38-caliber revolver manufactured by the Charter Arms Corp. of Bridgeport, Conn., sells for $80 to $85, according to one gun authority. Bremer purchased it in January in Milwaukee, according to the records.

During the last few weeks, Bremer apparently followed the campaign of Gov. Wallace — turning up at Wallace rallies in Wisconsin, Michigan and Maryland.

Janet Petrone, Maryland state coordinator for Women for Wallace, said she saw Bremer last week at the Silver Spring headquarers. She recalled: "He came up and said, 'Hi, babe, how's it going?"

In Kalamazoo, Bremer was questioned by police last Saturday afternoon after he was spotted waiting in his car outside an armory where Wallace was to speak in several hours.

"He said he was simply waiting to get a good seat," said Kalamazoo Lt. Alfred Sarquiz.

These accounts were prepared from reports filed by Staff Writers Jules Ascher, Donald P. Baker, Carl Bernstein, David Boldt, LaBarbara Bowman, Richard M. Cohen, B. D. Colen, Herbert H. Denton, Ivan G. Goldman, Jon Katz, Alfred E. Lewis, Jim Mann, Philip A. McCombs, Lawrence Meyer, Thomas O'Toole and Sally Quinn.

5/17/72

Wallace Easily Wins Maryland And Michigan

Alabamian Gets Nearly 50 Pct.

By Richard M. Cohen
Washington Post Staff Writer

Gov. George C. Wallace won an impressive victory in the Maryland Democratic primary yesterday, a contest bloodied when he was gunned down a day before the election at a rally in Laurel.

Early returns from around the state showed the Alabama governor taking about 48 per cent of the vote and running better than he did in 1964 when he stunned Maryland and the nation by nearly beating only one opponent, President Johnson's stand-in, Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.).

NBC television projected Wallace the winner at 8:37 p.m. and said he would eventually wind up with 43 per cent of the vote—the same total he got in 1964. The network said also that Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey would receive 27 per cent of the vote and Sen. George McGovern 22 per cent.

With 34 per cent of the state's precincts reporting, the vote showed:

Wallace	**85,305**	**(48%)**
McGovern	**38,644**	**(22%**
Humphrey	**37,021**	**(21%)**

The tally for the other Democratic candidates on the ballot was:

Muskie	**4,071**	**(2%)**
Jackson	**3,545**	**(2%)**
Mills	**1,343**	**(1%)**
Lindsay	**659**	**(0%)**
Yorty	**3,338**	**(2%**
Chisholm	**2,244**	**(1%)**
Mink	**175**	**(0%)**
McCarthy	**1,567**	**(1%)**

A state-wide survey of Maryland voters conducted for The Washington Post by Peter Hart Associates indicated that Wallace was running as well as expected in the state's more conservative areas but better

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MARYLAND, From A1

than expected in blue-collar areas of Baltimore County.

The Hart Post survey, conducted as voters left the polls yesterday, also indicated that the so-called "sympathy vote" stemming from the Wallace shooting did not appear to play a significant role in his apparent victory.

Early returns indicated that McGovern could take more delegates than Humphrey who could be shut out. At 9:30 p.m., Wallace was ahead in the delegate race with 41 delegates, McGovern had six and Humphrey none.

In the Republican presidential contest, President Nixon was the clear winner over his two opponents on the Maryland ballot—Reps. Paul N. McCloskey (R-Calif.) and John Ashbrook (R-Ohio). Mr. Nixon was getting about 88 per cent of the early vote.

Until Wallace was shot in Laurel, the Maryland Democratic primary was generally considered a sideshow to the main event taking place simultaneously in Michigan. But with Wallace riding the busing issue there, Humphrey downplayed the importance of the Michigan contest and moved quickly into Maryland.

In the last week, he spent four campaign days seeking Maryland's 53 convention delegates and the honor of beating Wallace in a border state where Wallace ran well in 1964, the last year the state held a presidential primary.

That year, Wallace was opposed by President Johnson's stand-in, Sen. Daniel B. Brewster (D-Md.), and took nearly 43 per cent of the vote, his high-water mark in primaries that year. In 1968, he returned to the state as a third party candidate and won 14.5 per cent of the vote in a three-way race with President Nixon and Humphrey.

Humphrey, who narrowly carried the state that year, emphasized his voting record on civil rights and social security legislation in speeches delivered around the state this year. He attacked Wallace as a Johnny-come-lately populist, who Humphrey repeatedly said, had never once come to Washington to lobby for the social reforms he was now proposing from the stump.

The Humphrey campaign, in Maryland, an underfinanced effort that some state politicians characterized as inept, was run in tandem with the state AFL-CIO. Every one of Humphrey's seven delegate slates, for instance, contained at least two labor candidates and the Humphrey organization relied on labor manpower to distribute literature and get out the vote.

In Maryland, the Minnesota senator made a concerted appeal to the large black vote in the Baltimore area and consistently cited his civil rights record in speeches to black groups

Wallace, similarly, campaigned hard in the state, giving it almost equal time with the Michigan contest. As he did in Michigan, Wallace emphasized the busing issue—"senseless and asinine busing,"—he called it—despite the fact that the issue is not considered paramount in Maryland.

McGovern, unlike Humphrey and Wallace, virtually wrote off his chances in Maryland from the beginning. His national campaign organization alloted no funds for the Maryland campaign and scheduled McGovern just one day of campaigning in the state.

However, the crowds McGovern attracted last saturday in appearances in the Washington and Baltimore areas and in Howard County city of Columbia so impressed him and his staff that they decided to buy $4,000 worth of last minute television time. At the same time, McGovern's Baltimore headquarters revised its assessment of the campaign and for the first time talked of beating Wallace in Maryland.

The shooting of Wallace, however, forced both Humphrey and McGovern to cancel their remaining television time and suspend telephone canvassing. What effect this had on the outcome is impossible to determine.

The Maryland ballot carried the names of 11 Democratic presidential candidates, some

of whom have already withdrawn from the race for the nomination. Nevertheless, they remained on the ballot which, by law, must contain the names of persons recognized as candidates by the national press in March.

The new election law, substantially changed from the one that governed the last presidential primary in Maryland, in 1964, allots the winner of the statewide Democratic contest five of the 53 national convention delegates awarded Maryland by the Democratic National Committee.

The remaining 48 delegates are elected from the state's eight congressional districts—six per district. Delegates are bound for two convention ballots to the candidate who carries their congressional district, regardless of what candidate they personally preferred or were pledged to.

The five at-large delegates, who will be chosen by the district delegates after the primary, are similarly bound to two ballots to the candidate who carries the state. Gov. Marvin Mandel is likely to be an at-large delegate.

But the law also says that the delegates will be free to vote for the candidate of their choice if the candidate they are bound to neither withdraws or recives less than 35 per cent of the convention vote at Miami Beach. For Wallace, who slated just 14 delegate condidates, this provision of the law could doom his chances of having any Maryland delegate strength past the first ballot.

Humphrey, in an alliance with labor, authorized full egate slates in all but one congressional district—the First District on the Eastern Shore, which was virtually conceded to Wallace on the basis of his 1964 perfomance there. McGovern also skipped that district and the nearly all-black Seventh Congressional District in Baltimore where Rep. Parren Mitchell D-Md.) is heading a slate pledged to Rep. Shirley Chisholm (D-N.Y.(.

In Montgomery County's Eighth Congressional District, a six-man slate pledged to the once dominant candidacy of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie (D-Maine) remained on the ballot with Muskie's permission. Elsewhere in the state, local political leaders such as Baltimore County Executive Dale Anderson fielded their own slates of unpleged delegates and hoped to have them elected by the ample use of sample ballots.

Gov. Mandel, the state's most powerful Democrat, remained officially neutral in the race. However, Mandel worked closely with the Humphrey camp, offering it the use of his staff aides and made telephone calls to local political leaders in Humphrey's behalf. But Mandel consistently maintained that his position as chairman of the Democratic Governors Caucus foreclosed any endorsement on his part.

By Gerald Martineau—The Washington Post

Voters line up in Laurel Senior High School to cast ballots in Maryland's presidential primary.

Suspect Followed Wallace for Weeks

5/17/72

By Bob Woodward
Washington Post Staff Writer

Arthur Herman Bremer, held in $200,000 bond in the shooting Monday of George Wallace, followed the trail of the Alabama governor's campaign as it worked its way through Wisconsin, Michigan and Maryland during the last several weeks.

Though apparently never directly entering into the campaign as a worker, the 21-year-old former busboy and school janitor has been positively placed at Wallace meetings in Wisconsin last month and in both Michigan and Maryland last week.

Several Wallace campaign workers, including Frank Daniel, said they saw Bremer in Milwaukee, Bremer's hometown, during the April campaign. "I believe I saw him in our hotel or maybe at a rally," Daniels, a high Wallace campaign official, said.

Janet Petrone, Maryland state coordinator for Women for Wallace, said she saw Bremer at the Wallace Silver Spring headquarters last week. "He came up and said, 'Hi, babe, how's it going,' " she said.

"It's just something about him you don't forget. I don't know if it's hair . . . He's just blond. Besides, I never forget a face," Mrs. Petrone said.

In Kalamazoo, Mich., Bremer was questioned last Saturday afternoon prior to a Wallace rally at the National Guard Armory there.

Police Lt. Alfred Sarquiz said Bremer was approached because he was sitting in his car outside the armory nearly five hours before Wallace was scheduled to appear.

"He said he was simply waiting to get a good seat," Sarquiz said. "We also have a still photo and film of him inside the armory."

Bremer was driving the same 1968 blue, two-door Rambler in Michigan that law enforcement officials found in the Laurel parking lot after Monday's shooting, Prince George's police said.

See SUSPECT, A11, Col. 1

Associated Press

His tie loosened, Arthur H. Bremer applauds Wallace at a primary campaign rally in Kalamazoo, Mich.

First Victory In the North

By David S. Broder
Washington Post Staff Writer

DETROIT, May 16—The voters of Michigan sent George C. Wallace a message of support and sympathy today, handing the stricken Alabama governor his first presidential primary victory ever in a northern state.

NBC news projected Wallace as the winner of the Michigan Democratic race at 8:18 p.m., just 18 minutes after the polls had closed.

He defeated Sens. Hubert H. Humphrey and George S. McGovern to capture the biggest slice of the 132-vote delegation of this traditionally liberal state.

Early indications were that Wallace would capture about half the vote in the seven-man Democratic field.

With 8 per cent of Michigan's 5650 precincts reporting the vote in the Democratic presidential preference primary was:

Wallace	**49,732**	**(46.3%**
McGovern	**25,888**	**(24.1%)**
Humphrey	**22,851**	**(21.3%)**
Chisholm	**3,306**	**(3.0%)**
Others	**5,716**	**(5.3%)**

President Nixon overwhelmed his nominal opponent, antiwar congressman Paul N. (Pete) McCloskey, in the Republican primary. There were strong indications that many Republicans and independents had crossed over to vote in the Democratic primary — most of them apparently supporting Wallace.

Interviews during the day in the Detroit suburbs found many Nixon backers voting for Wallace, some of them to express their outrage with the attack on the governor, some to indicate their agreement with his condemnation of busing.

See MICHIGAN, A13, Col. 1