

MUCH OF THIS DATA IS TRUE. MUCH FALSE.
MONEY IS THE KEY.

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Blue Cadillac with Two Men

It is not for the pattern of bullets rather than the bullets set by the assassinations of 1963 and 1968, the attempt to shoot George Wallace, Governor of Alabama and candidate for President in 1972, which is held in U.S. history as the work of a lone gunman. However, enough suspicions had been raised by the end of 1972, when Wallace was shot in a parking lot in the suburbs of Baltimore, Maryland, that researchers immediately went to work attempting to determine whether a conspiracy had been involved.

Bullets Rather than Ballots

Within an hour of the shooting, three members of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations were on the scene. The Committee's offices are in Washington. Daniel Dorland, Jim Lesar, and Bob Smith were in the office. They managed to hear, firsthand, evidence of a conspiracy. The police on the scene were listening to a broadcast on the regular police channel. Dorland and Lesar were listening. They heard the actual broadcast of the police bulletins sent up from a blue Cadillac with two men that had left the shooting location at a high rate of speed.

The indications on the police radio were that the two men were suspected of being involved in the assassination attempt. The author heard radio broadcast about the Cadillac and the two men. A description of the car was mentioned as having been broadcast; a brief description of the car and men appeared in the newspapers the next day. Then this evidence faded away never to be heard or mentioned again by any authorities. It was not brought up at Bremer's trial or by his lawyer at any time.

Disappearing Evidence

Here is the same pattern of disappearing, forgotten, or ignored evidence as in the assassinations of President John F. Kennedy and Reverend Martin Luther King.

Sprague and Dorland made contact with the Maryland State Police who were in nominal charge of the investigation. They talked about the possibility of a conspiracy on several occasions. However, just like the first Kennedy assassination, the presence of so many people around Wallace and Bremer, and the existence of a CBS TV cameraman's footage showing

Bremer, gun in hand, tended to blank out all other possibilities from everyone's minds. Most conspiracy theories concerning the Wallace shooting have centered on the possibility that Bremer had accomplices rather than a second gun.

18 Wounds in 7 People

Yet, the total number of bullets fired from Bremer's gun was five. These bullets inflicted a total of 18 wounds in 7 people. This is an incredible ratio, no matter what the trajectories were. No official investigation of the various bullet paths through all of the people wounded has ever been revealed. One theory, expounded by researchers at the time, was that a second gun had been fired from a point near the parking lot. The point was higher than the lot and resembled a grassy knoll. The problem with this, for anyone who has seen the TV sequence, is that the crowd around Wallace was so thick he would have been an extremely improbable target from the knoll.

Bremer Associates

The evidence of conspiracy with respect to possible Bremer associates is stronger. First, there is the matter of his financing. He made a number of expensive trips and purchased a number of expensive items, far beyond his financial capabilities. One of these trips involved flying from Milwaukee to New York and back, and a stay of several nights at the Waldorf Astoria. The routes he took on his trips, following first Nixon and then Wallace, seem very unlikely. He took the auto ferry across Lake Michigan from Milwaukee and then through Michigan into Canada. This is not the route an average lone assassin would take, and is certainly not the fastest one.

On the ferry, he was seen by the boat station head in the company of another man. He was seen with others on several occasions, and did not seem to be the lone wolf his diary would have him appear to be.

Bremer's Diary and Its Publication

The appearance of a diary and its publication has been traditional for the alleged lone madman assassin situation. Oswald and Sirhan both kept diaries, so why not Bremer? Yet, something about the diary and the way it was published smells to high levels of conspiracy or faked records. Unfortunately for exposure of the truth, Bremer has been totally in-

Q. Arthur Bremer, who shot and paralyzed Gov. George Wallace of Alabama in 1972 — wasn't Bremer part of a plot to assassinate Wallace because the Governor held the balance of political power in the Presidential election of 1972? Does anyone really believe that Bremer was a loner? Does Wallace believe it? — T. R., Birmingham, Ala.

A. Along with many others, Wallace does not believe that Arthur Bremer, sentenced to 53 years in the Maryland State Penitentiary, was a loner. The FBI has completed its inquiry on the case and at this time can find no evidence of conspiracy. But Wallace does not accept that conclusion.

The Governor asks: "How can one fellow who hardly made \$40 a week in his life buy two guns, an automobile,

stay at the Waldorf, rent limousines, travel to Canada and Michigan, follow me all around the country? ... Where'd he get the money to do all that? Most of the time he was broke, worked as a bus boy ... I have questions in my mind about how he got his money.

"Another thing, this man Bremer used to work in my campaign. He handed out leaflets for us. More'n likely he had many opportunities to shoot me before he did. How come he didn't? I'm not accusing any particular group of plotting my assassination but in my own mind I am not convinced that Bremer was a loner. I have great respect for the FBI but in this case there are still too many unanswered questions. I have no evidence but I think my attempted assassination was part of a conspiracy."

(From Parade Magazine, April 29, 1974.)

accessible to anyone but his publicly appointed attorney since the commission of the crime. His lawyer has certainly not shown any interest in conspiracy talk.

Donald Segretti Hired Bremer in 1971

Bremer was hired for paid-informer penetration of new left organizations in Milwaukee by friends of Donald Segretti in 1971. Whether these friends or Segretti himself were involved in employing Bremer to shoot Wallace is not known. What is known, however, is that Charles Colson asked E. Howard Hunt to go immediately to Bremer's home in Milwaukee right after the shooting. This suggestion occurred so rapidly that one has to be suspicious about a possible link between Colson, Chapin, Segretti, and Bremer.

Motives for Killing Wallace?

Certainly, the possible motive for killing Wallace, or at least injuring him to the extent that he had to drop out of the race for President, is quite obvious. A few weeks before the attempt, Wallace was shown in a Gallup poll as garnering around 10% of the vote in a Presidential election running against Nixon, and either McGovern or Muskie. The rest of the vote was about evenly divided in the poll. In other words, if the poll were correct, Wallace held the key to whether Nixon could be re-elected or not. By eliminating him, nearly all of the Wallace vote went to Nixon. To those involved in "dirty tricks," and Watergate, this must have seemed like a very desirable and necessary objective.

To a group of individuals belonging to the John Birch Society, another motive seemed possible. They believe the attempt to kill Wallace was a Communist plot, hatched in the backrooms of the Students for a Democratic Society. Alan Stang, a former business editor for *Pravda-Hall* and a television writer, producer, and consultant, published an article in the October, 1972 issue of "American Opinion," the house organ of the John Birch Society, on the Wallace shooting. Stang is an "American Opinion" contributing editor, and author of the Western Islands bestseller books, "It's Very Simple" and "The Actor".

Dennis Cossini

In spite of the somewhat distorted ideas in Stang's article about who are Communists and what the motives of SDS were, he nevertheless presents a wide array of evidence of conspiracy. His research turned up a number of links between Bremer and the underground youth groups in Milwaukee. Among other things, he discovered that the man with Bremer at the ferry boat station waiting room on Lake Michigan was Dennis Cossini, alias Dennis Kushmann, Cuzman, and Cousins. Cossini was a member of the

Weatherman section of the SDS. He went to Cuba with the Venceremos Brigade and also belonged to the Progressive Labor Party.

Stang found a photograph of Cossini in the "Milwaukee Journal" of November 5, 1969, taken during an SDS rally at the University of Wisconsin. He showed it to Earl Nunnery, the boss of the Milwaukee station for the Chesapeake and Ohio ferry boat ride. Nunnery identified Cossini as the man who had been there with Bremer on April 5, 6, or 7, 1972, asking about boat reservations. A third person, not yet identified, had been with them, but remained in their car, an American Motors product, two-tone, white on the bottom and dark on the top. The third person had long hair and could have been a girl. The car was not Bremer's blue Rambler.

Cossini Murdered in Toronto

Cossini was murdered in Toronto, Canada, less than two weeks after Stang began searching for him. His body was found in a parked car by police on July 6, 1972. It was picked up by three Americans who, according to an FBI agent Stang interviewed, may have been CIA agents. Cossini's body contained an overdose of heroin, and a hypodermic needle. The car also contained a 45 caliber automatic, a phony Wisconsin driver's license, and five telephone numbers on a pad. The numbers were traced by Stang to John J. McCleary, Sacramento, Calif., at V & T International, an import-export company; John J. Dugan, New York City, a public relations type; Viola Edwards in Dallas, Texas, a prostitute known as Tina; Mike Mellale in Milwaukee, an SDS member; and Leibel Bergman, Newark, N.J., a suspected espionage agent and founder of the Revolutionary Union, an underground movement organization.

Bremer Attended SDS Meetings

Stang also discovered that Bremer attended SDS meetings in Milwaukee and was detected there by an undercover agent working for the Milwaukee Police. The agent saw Bremer at 3 or 4 meetings. Others present at these meetings included Mike Mellale, Art Heitzer, Peggy Anderson, Dismas Becker, Dennis Cossini, and Mike Cullen. Cullen was one of the Milwaukee 14, convicted of burning draft records. A book was published about him in 1972, "Time to Dance; The Mike Cullen Story," Messenger Press. In July, 1971, Cullen joined Arthur Bremer in the Midget Tavern on West Wells in Milwaukee. The police agent identified both of them in a report reproduced in Stang's article. Cullen called Bremer "The Don" or "The Dawn". They discussed for about an hour a newspaper Cullen had with him. It was the September 10, 1968 issue of the "Daily World". On the front page was a photo of the Milwaukee 14, and a headline, "George Wallace — The Telltale Record".

Cullen was stirring Bremer up about Wallace by calling him a Fascist war-monger. The total discussion lasted for nearly two hours. Stang concludes from this that Cullen, along with perhaps McHale and Cossini, were involved in the conspiracy with Bremer to kill Wallace.

More Evidence

Other details analyzed by Stang include the following items:

- In January, 1971, Bremer bought a .38 caliber revolver. On September 14, 1971, soon after his meeting with Cullen, he bought a blue, two-door, 1967 Rambler. He did not have enough money of his own, yet he paid cash. A man was with Bremer on two occasions when he had his car serviced, and a girl was with the two of them. Bremer's friend had a green, 1960 Rambler, which matched the description of a car that Bremer's mother saw following him around, with three young people in it. All of this destroys the "loner" stories about Bremer.

Bremer's Guns

- On October 15, 1971, Bremer rented apartment 9 at 2433 West Michigan, within walking distance of the Midget Tavern where he met Cullen. On November 10, 1971, he was arrested in Fox Point, Milwaukee, while sitting in his parked car, with two boxes of bullets on the seat beside him, and the .38 revolver in his coat pocket. Stang concludes from this that Bremer purposefully displayed the bullets at the suggestion of the rest of the conspirators, to see if he was willing to be arrested.
- On January 13, 1972, Wallace announced his candidacy and Bremer bought another .38 revolver. On February 1, he didn't show up for work.
- In April, 1972, Bremer showed up at Flintrop's, a gun shop and firing range. He had his pistol and was seen by another customer while firing on the range.
- Bremer bought a nine mm, 14-shot, semi-automatic Brownie pistol at Flintrop's.

Bremer's Trips

- In March, 1972, Bremer began to attend political rallies and to take extended trips. On March 1, he was at a Wallace organizational meeting at the Pfister Hotel in Milwaukee. On March 23, he was at a \$25-a-plate dinner at the Downtowner, and at a Wallace Rally at the Milwaukee Auditorium. On April 3, he was at a Humphrey Rally at the Capitol Court shopping center in Milwaukee. Next day he attended a Wallace victory party in the Holiday Inn-Midtown. On April 7 and 8, 1972, Bremer registered at the Waldorf Astoria Hotel in New York, having flown into the city from Milwaukee. On April 13 and 14, he stayed at the Lord Elgin Hotel in Ottawa. For the next three days, he was at the Sheraton Motor Inn in New Carrollton, Maryland. On May 10, he was at a Wallace Rally in Cadillac, Michigan, and the next day he was reportedly at a Wallace Rally in Landover, Maryland. The next day, May 12, he was back in Michigan for another Wallace Rally in Kalamazoo.

In all of this rapid travelling, Bremer was alone much of the time, but was seen with a male companion in Cadillac and spoke to Laurie McNally

in Kalamazoo. Stang concludes Laurie was a Communist because she was handing out anti-Wallace leaflets and was a member of the Young Workers' Liberation League.

Mismatch of Bremer's Income and Expenses

- Bremer's income and his expenses were completely mismatched. Stang's detailed analysis of his expenses can be summarized by stating that Bremer spent, conservatively estimating, far more than \$3000.00 during the period from January 1, 1971 to May 15, 1972. His income during this period was \$2950.00 after taxes. He had no savings or other sources of money prior to 1971. As Stang says, with his uncanny financial ability he should be appointed Secretary of the Treasury as soon as he is paroled in fifteen years.
- Bremer's diary may have been manufactured to prove his insanity, along with several other carefully calculated episodes and stories to make him seem insane. Dr. Paul Purcell, the court psychiatrist who examined Bremer after his November, 1971 arrest, found him sane. Timothy Rurus and Mrs. Pemrich, two people who knew him very well, said he was definitely not crazy. Bremer was above average on intelligence tests. The jury at Bremer's trial did not believe he was insane either. The lone madman image didn't sell.

Destruction of Evidence in Bremer's Apartment

- If E. Howard Hunt had gone to Bremer's apartment as Colson suggested, he would apparently have had no trouble with the FBI. Stang says that "Chicago Tribune" reporters Ronald Koziol and John O'Brien went to Bremer's apartment in search of clues and found that FBI agents had come and gone leaving the place unguarded. As a consequence, the apartment resembled a circus. Newsmen, neighbors, curiosity seekers, and college students from a nearby beer party, had been rummaging through the place, overturning furniture, pawing through clothes, pocketing bullets and other souvenirs, and generally tracking up the entire scene with their fingerprints and footprints. Bremer's notebook was taken away by a wire service reporter. The FBI returned a few hours later and began to put evidence into boxes. At no time did they attempt to seal off the apartment or to take fingerprints. Hunt could have come and gone in his red wig and never even been noticed. The FBI obviously were told by someone not to find the facts about Bremer.
- Finally, the agent who saw Bremer at the SDS meeting in November, 1969 was fired by the Bureau of Narcotics. Bremer's appointed attorney has been of very little help in determining the truth. The Maryland State Police, while apparently convinced there was a conspiracy, according to off-the-record discussions with members of the Committee to Investigate Assassinations, have been completely squelched by the Federal Government in the latest giant cover-up of an attempted political assassination.

Could Bremer have Written his Diary?

Gore Vidal, in an article published by the "New York Review of Books" in December, 1973, suggests another reason for Hunt to have gone to Bremer's apartment. Vidal, analyzing Hunt's writing style in his many spy novels, concludes it would not have been possible for Bremer to have written his own

(please turn to page 41)

SPRAGUE — Continued from page 28

diary, and that someone else wrote it for the purpose of framing Bremer. Hunt could have actually gone to Maryland after the Wallace shooting, knowing Bremer was to be framed, and planted the diary in Bremer's car, where it was actually found. Vidal says the writing style in the diary was beyond Hunt's capability. He says Bremer certainly did not write it, or if he did, he was writing words given to him by someone with very great talent.

When Colson asked Hunt to go to Milwaukee, possibly to plant the diary, Hunt may have suggested Bremer's car as a better alternative.

At least six letters were sent to Attorney Sam Dash of Senator Sam Ervin's Committee, asking that the Ervin Committee staff investigate the use of \$400,000 assigned by Richard M. Nixon, the Committee to Reelect the President, and their associates, to impede Governor Wallace's political campaign in 1972 — and particularly the role of Arthur Bremer. One of these letters was sent by Congressman Robert F. Drinan.

Not one of these letters was answered, or replied to; and the Ervin Committee has taken no known steps to investigate. Yes, the cover-up reaches a long way. □