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**EVIDENCE SHOWS
GIFTS TO AGNEW**

**Cites Requests and Receipt
of Over \$100,000—Denial
Also Entered in Record**

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BALTIMORE, Oct. 10—Spiro T. Agnew, in three elective offices including the Vice Presidency, asked for and accepted cash payments totaling more than \$100,000, according to the evidence gathered against him by the United States Attorneys in Baltimore.

That evidence, denied by Mr. Agnew, was entered by Attor-

U.S. Attorney's papers in Agnew Case, Pages 36 and 37.

ney General Elliott L. Richardson in Federal District Court today as part of the agreement between the Justice Department and Mr. Agnew's lawyers.

It became a permanent part of the record in the case, along with Mr. Agnew's denial and other terms of the agreement that included his resignation and a plea of no contest to a tax charge.

The 40-page document told of
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Mr. Agnew's request for money because he was not wealthy and the political and social demands of office required money, of cash arriving under the disguised names of "papers" and "information," of a representative's signal for payments by offering "congratulations" and of a kickback splitting arrangement with two of his closest associates.

It told of a man sitting uncomfortably in the Vice President's office, offering him cash in an envelope and going home shaken because he had just "made a payoff" to the Vice President of the United States.

It told of payments to Mr. Agnew in Maryland by consulting engineers who considered the practice so necessary to their business success and so ingrained that they never discussed it and just paid up.

It told of Mr. Agnew's calling one unidentified financial institution "a cheap bunch" who "don't give you any money" and later receiving from them a substantial but undisclosed amount for lucrative state bond issues in Maryland.

The document stated that one of those making payments to Mr. Agnew stopped doing so only last December and only because of the investigation by United States Attorney George Beall in Baltimore.

The document is titled an "Exposition of the Evidence against Mr. Agnew as of Oct. 10, 1973. It states that the information was made public as a "material condition, requested by the Department of Justice, to the agreement reached between the Government and Mr. Agnew."

When he entered his no contest plea, Mr. Agnew said in part:

"With the exception of the admission that follows, [the plea] I deny the assertions of illegal acts made on my part by the Government witnesses."

He stressed that Maryland state contracts went only to those who were qualified to perform the job during his days as Governor from 1967 to 1969. He denied that payments "in any way" influenced his official actions and that he had not enriched himself at the expense of the public trust.

The following key men were named in the document:

¶ I. H. Hammerman 3d, appeals.

Baltimore real estate developer and investment banker, who has agreed to plead guilty to a single income tax charge and cooperate with the prosecution.

¶ Jerome B. Wolfe, a former aide to Mr. Agnew both as Governor and Vice President who has agreed to cooperate with the prosecution and who announced today that he was taking a leave of absence as president of Greiner Environmental Systems, Inc., a firm of engineering consultants.

¶ Allen Green, president of Green Associates, Inc., a Maryland engineering company, who has pleaded guilty to a single tax charge and agreed to cooperate.

¶ Lester Matz, president of Matz, Childs and Associates, another engineering firm, who has agreed to cooperate.

Approach to Agnew

Mr. Hammerman told the prosecutors that he the first approached Mr. Agnew the day after Mr. Agnew was elected Executive of Baltimore County, a rapidly growing suburb that all but surrounds the city of Baltimore, and offered him a \$10,000 post-election contribution.

Mr. Agnew turned it down "but he told Hammerman he would expect a contribution three times as large when he ran for office again," the report stated.

He and Mr. Hammerman became fast friends, the report said, and they often discussed Mr. Agnew's personal financial situation.

"Mr. Agnew complained about it and told Hammerman that he had not accumulated any wealth before he assumed public office, and had no inheritance and as a public official collected what he considered a small salary (\$25,000 a year).

Mr. Agnew believed, moreover, that his public position required him to adopt a standard of living beyond his means and that his political ambitions required him to build a financially strong political organization.

"During the period when he was County Executive, Hammerman entertained him, introduced him to substantial political contributors and gave him substantial gifts."

Mr. Agnew met Mr. Wolff in the late nineteen-fifties when both were serving in the Baltimore County Government. Mr. Wolff was a paid county official and Mr. Agnew was on the County Board of Zoning Ap-