

FLORIDA JURY GETS REPORT ON RIFLES

Informer Asserts Veteran
Told Him of Stockpiling

By JOHN KIFNER

Special to The New York Times

GAINESVILLE, Fla., Aug. 16

—The third in a series of informers testified today that the alleged ringleader of a plot to disrupt the Republican National Convention last summer told him he was "stockpiling" rifles and grenades.

The witness, Louis B. Archill, added that the defendant, Scott Camil, had confided plans for such "guerrilla" tactics as trip wires and balloon-borne chemical bombs.

His testimony came at the trial of seven members of the Vietnam Veterans Against the War and a supporter who are charged with plotting an assault on the Miami Beach convention with automatic weapons, slingshots and cross-bows.

Mr. Archill, a telephone installer who described himself as a "source of information" for the Florida Department of Law Enforcement, said that Mr. Camil told him of the plans at a meeting on May 14, 1972.

At the time, he said, he represented himself as a member of the Florida Peoples Coalition who had come to discuss plans for demonstrations at the convention.

Mr. Archill's testimony followed that of Charles H. Becker, which ended earlier today.

Mr. Becker had described himself as an "undercover security officer" for a New Orleans department store specializing in liquor and an "intelligence operative" for the New Orleans Police Department and the Federal Bureau of Investigation. The witness before him was William W. Lemmer, an F.B.I. informer.

Both Mr. Lemmer and Mr. Becker had risen in the Vietnam Veterans Against the War to become state coordinators and members of the organization's national steering committee.

It was a day marked once again by frequent clashes between Federal District Judge Winston E. Arnow and attorneys for the defense.

Judge Arnow has ordered that the defense no longer argue objections to his rulings in the courtroom but instead submit memorandums in writing.

Although Mr. Archill's interview with the F.B.I. on April 24, 1973, resulted in a four-page report, his memory did not appear as detailed as that of other government witnesses during the prosecution's examination.

Several times, Jack Carrouth, the prosecutor, asked if anything further had happened and the witness answered no. The prosecution team would then huddle over its papers and Mr. Carrouth would move on to another topic.

Mr. Archill said that Mr. Camil told him that he had access through disgruntled servicemen to "ripped-off" military equipment, including rifles and grenades. He said Mr. Camil showed him a military gas mask, but he had not seen any arms.

He added that Mr. Camil had

Gainesville Testimony Conflicts With That in a Fire Bomb Trial

Special to The New York Times

FAYETTEVILLE, Ark., Aug. 16—Testimony by an F.B.I. informer, William W. Lemmer, in the Gainesville Eight trial conflicts with F.B.I. testimony at the trial of a teen-ager convicted of fire-bombing a University of Arkansas landmark here.

While Mr. Lemmer told the Florida trial, now under way, that he had called the F.B.I. to warn that 17-year-old Mark C. Vanceil, a minister's son, would firebomb Old Main the following night, an F.B.I. agent testified at the Vanceil trial on Jan. 31, 1972, that the bureau had not been tipped off.

Agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation testified in the Vanceil trial that the state head of the F.B.I., four other F.B.I. officers and two Fayetteville policemen hid in the building and surrounding bushes for four hours the night of the bombing attempt because there was evidence that someone tossed two gasoline-filled bottles at the building the night before.

Lester M. Ledbetter, special agent in charge of the Fayetteville F.B.I. office, testified that he and another agent observed two broken bottles with gasoline in them and char marks on the Old Main steps on the morning of Oct. 15, 1971. He said that he had phoned his superior, Herbert Hoxie of Little Rock, and a stake-out, which included Mr. Hoxie, was planned for that night.

Questions and Answers

Vanceil's lawyer cross-examined Mr. Ledbetter. The dialogue was as follows:

Q. Did you have any information, officer, not that he personally placed them there, but that someone had thrown them the night before?

A. Yes.

Q. And did you have any reason to believe that it was Mark Charles Vanceil?

A. None whatsoever.

Q. It was not relying on

the information provided by any informant as to the identity of this?

A. No.

Mr. Lemmer testified under cross-examination at the Gainesville trial that he met Vanceil for the first time the night before Vanceil's arrest when the two viewed a fraternity bonfire on the eve of the Arkansas-Texas football game.

Mr. Lemmer said that he had commented on the beauty of the bonfire, and that Vanceil told him he should see Old Main. Mr. Lemmer said that he asked what Vanceil meant, and Vanceil took him to the building and showed him where he had earlier tossed the two fire bombs.

The bottles had bounced off the door harmlessly and burned on the concrete steps, and Mr. Lemmer testified that Vanceil said he wanted to return the next night and do the job properly.

Say He Called F.B.I.

Mr. Lemmer testified that he had called the F.B.I. night duty officer at Little Rock to warn him of Vanceil's plan.

Mr. Lemmer first testified that he was in a Fayetteville bar when Vanceil made the bombing attempt the following night, but under cross-examination he said that he accompanied Vanceil to within "200 meters" of Old Main. He said he attempted to talk Vanceil out of the bombing plan but did not warn him that the F.B.I. might be waiting for him.

Two Fayetteville veterans filed affidavits with the Florida court saying that Mr. Lemmer had told them in a taped conversation that he had shown the youth how to make the bomb and accompanied him to the building.

Pressed by Vanceil's attorney at the trial in Federal District Court at Fort Smith, Ark., F.B.I. agent repeatedly denied seeing anyone with Vanceil the night of the arrest.

Vanceil served a year at the Federal Youth Center at Englewood, Colo.

memory and objections by the Government and, occasionally, Judge Arnow.

At one point, Mr. Becker said that "no agreement" had been reached at a Sunday session that Memorial Day weekend in 1972. At another, he said that votes were taken by nods and comments on an agenda that ranged from a call for discussion of communication methods in case of a Government crackdown to the possibility of being recognized by universities so as to get student activity funds.

"If he initially said there was no vote taken and then he said there was, what is there to re-cross about," said Judge Arnow at one point, denying defense demands for another chance to examine Mr. Becker.

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