Cuba Displays 6 Prisoners Called C.I.A. Agents

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

HAVANA, Aug. 6—The Cuban Government today displayed six men it described as counter-revolutionaries sent to Cuba by the Central Intelligence Agency to carry out sabotage and eventually to assassinate Premier Fidel Castro.

The Government said four of the men had been captured in the western province of Pinar del Rio on July 17, and were detained by Cuban security forces the next day.

One of the group, Alberto Lazarcisa Diaz, said he had recruited guerrilla trainees in Puerto Rico and had landed secretly on south while a Soviet ship was docked.

The plan, according to Mr. Lazarcisa, was to "go to Havana to know the people and establish contact" in Pinar del Rio, then "try to create a chain" to Havana for the distribution of sabotage explosives, and finally to carry out operations against Premier Castro and Vice Premier Raul Castro and the Blagsan sugar mill complex.

Mr. Lazarcisa also mentioned the assassination of Premier Castro "and other leading Government officials" as one of the goals of the group he said he was sent to carry out.

The group allegedly carried 32-caliber pistols, equipped with silencers, and bullets dipped in poisonous potassium cyanide. These arms, as well as other equipment and money, which the Government said had been captured from counter-revolutionaries, were on display in the brightly lit conference hall of the Habana Libre Hotel, the former Havana Hilton.

The six men were questioned briefly for four hours by a panel of Cuban Government officers, and by foreign newspaper reporters covering the first conference of the Organization of Latin-American Solidarity. Delegates to the conference were also present.

Three of the prisoners said they were being treated well. Early expressed regret for past associations with counterrevolutionary activities, but all denied that the Cuban Government had made special promises to them in return for their cooperation before the press today.

Part of Cuba's Reply

The charges today formed part of Cuba's reply to recent Venezuelan accusations of Cuban subversion before the Organization of American States.

Five other men testified: José Ruy Rodriguez, Francisco Avila Acosta, Jose Antonio Lorenzo Arcos, Jose R. Gonzalez Miguez, and R. Rabel Nunez.

Mr. Gonzalez and Mr. Rabel both said they had been employed by the Central Intelligence Agency. Mr. Gonzalez said he had been recruited by authorities here last April in northern Matanzas Province, just east of Havana, while attempting to set up an intelligence network there. He said he was then tried and jailed.

Mr. Rabel told the conference that he was arrested late in 1965, while returning to Cuba to bring his family out. When asked by an American journalist why he was charged against the Cuban Government, he said afterwards that he was

Vincente P. Gonzalez Nygoyo, one of six alleged counterrevolutionaries displayed in Havana, indicating plan to infiltrate men from Florida to Cuba, standing at the left is a Cuban Army officer. Four other accused men are in foreground, facing camera.

his services to the Central Intelligence Agency. R. Rabel replied in English: "I'm sure of the things that existed here before here.

Mr. Rabel, who described himself as a soldiers of fortune, said he had been sentenced to 9 years imprisonment for counterrevolutionary activities.

The prisoners said that they had been sent to Cuba on a mission of subversion and guerrilla warfare and were going to join up with guerrillas inside Cuba," Mr. Nazario said.

Exile Group Claims Prisoners

MIAMI, Aug. 6 (AP) — The militant anti-Castro exile group, Alpha 66, said that its members had been hidden in the sugar cane fields throughout the confession, but that no Cuba were guerrillas sent to the organization.

Andres Nazario, secretary general of the group, said the expedition left for Cuba nearly two weeks ago. "They were going to infiltrate

State Department Silent

Special to THE NEW YORK TIMES

WASHINGTON, Aug. 6 — A spokesman for the State Department refused to comment today on Cuba's assertion that it had captured a group of "counter-revolutionaries" sponsored by the United States.

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Vietnam War Shows Signs of a Stalemate Despite Increasing U.S. Commitment

American Deaths Reach 12,269; Enemy's Tenacity Unminished

Continued From Page 1, Col. 8

for almost five years. Gen. William C. Westmoreland, the American commander in Vietnam, said recently that his men had made "tremendous progress." Secretary of State Dean Rusk said the enemy was "hurting very badly."

"Stalemate" is a flighting word in Washington. President Johnson rejects it as a description of the situation in Vietnam. But it is the word used by almost all Americans here, except the top officials, to characterize what is happening. They use the word for many reasons, including the following:

•The Americans and their allies, having killed by their own count 200,000 enemy troops, now face the largest enemy force they ever faced: 297,000 men, again by their own count.

•The enemy has progressed from capture rifles and simple supplies to rockets, artillery, mortars, a farm of automatic infantry weapons and flame throwers, most of which has been brought into South Vietnam in the face of interdiction attempts.

•U.S. and allied troops have been able to secure only a fraction of what has been their one and a half times the size of Massachusetts.

•The allies are reaching the bottom of their ready manpower pool, while the North Vietnamese have committed only one-fifth of their regular army.

•More than 40 battalions of North Vietnamese and American troops were regularly whipped and the South Vietnamese regime would almost certainly collapse within months, so little have the rich problems been touched.

Enemy's Tenacity Defies Awesome U.S. Effort

It is true, as General Westmoreland has often said, that the United States has built an awesome logistical empire in Vietnam, that the enemy military bases are being hit, that more highways are open than before, that American bombers have severely hampered Hanoi's war effort, that the Vietnamese are suffering.

But the enemy continues to fight with amazing tenacity and courage, and no one knows why.

The goal of American policy, simply stated, is to defeat, together with the other allies, the Vietnamese Communists and their backers, the North Vietnamese, so that South Vietnam's nationalists can transform their country into a viable, independent democracy.

Originally, American troops were to fan out from the coastal plain, or military shields, around critical areas, so that the South Vietnamese, sheltered from the fighting, could rebuild their country and build.

This is still the role of the gallant troops along the demilitarized zone, facing the North Vietnamese homeland, who have lost 10,000 men killed in the fighting since the 1st Marine Infantry Division, along the Cambodian border, and of other divisions that conduct search-and-destroy operations in enemy base areas.

Americans Frustrated by Slow Progress

It is galling work. Because of sanctuaries, doubts or across borders where the enemy can regroup, rest, and train, at some time and place of his choosing, the enemy can and does attack the allies, so that the allies are compelled to be ready at all times to defend that he was unable to defend everywhere. Thus, the South Infantry Division, one of the best Vietnamese units, could not be ready for the enemy attack on Ap Bac, in the Mekong Delta, in January, 1963, because the Vietnamese were on a Christmas truce, and the Vietnamese were on a Christmas truce, and the Vietnamese were on a Christmas truce, and