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# Latin America Is Offered U.S. Plan on Cooperation

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CARABEDELLE, Venezuela, Feb. 17—Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger today offered Latin America a six-point plan of United States cooperation in solving economic and other problems and he called on the countries involved to "get down to serious business" in discussing it.

"It is time for all of us in the hemisphere to put aside

*Excerpts from the Kissinger speech are on Page 6.*

slogans and turn from rhetoric to resolve," the Secretary said in a speech to about 100 Venezuelan and United States businessmen, legislators, officials and educators at this Caribbean beach resort.

In the past, he said, Washington has "not taken sufficiently into account that Latin America had experienced years of frustra-

tion in which lofty promises by the United States had been undone by the gradualism of the American political system, which responds less to abstract commitments than to concrete problems."

He proposed therefore a concentration on "concrete problems."

Mr. Kissinger offered pledges of cooperation in the following areas:

¶To the more industrialized Latin American countries he promised United States support for "their drive to participate in the international economy on a more equal footing with the industrialized nations." He said more help would be available through the International Monetary Fund to protect their industrial programs against drops in exchange earnings and

Continued on Page 7, Column 1

## Continued From Page 1, Col. 7

pledged further development aid through international agencies such as the the Inter-American Development Bank.

¶Pledging help in the stabilization of commodity prices, which are the main source of Secretary said the United States "favors producer-consumer cooperation in specific commodities and a reduction in the barriers to increased processing of raw materials in exporting countries."

Paramark on regional economic groups in Latin-America, Mr. Dissinger said the United States welcomed and would cooperate with the new Latin American Economic System, formed here last year. But he said the United States hoped this organization would not be used "for confrontation." He suggested that useful negotiations could take place between the United States and the system which represents all Latin American countries, including Cuba, on transfer of technology and on defining a "code of conduct" for the "behavior of transnational enterprises" in Latin America.

¶Mr. Kissinger promised that the United States would negotiate "on the basis of parity and dignity" on specific differences with each Latin American country, including Panama of the future of te the Canal Zone.

¶For the poorest Latin American countries Mr. Kissinger promised the continuance of United States aid, now about \$300 million a year, to meet basic need of health, education and agriculture.

¶The Secretary asserted the United States commitment to mutual security of the hemisphere through the Rio Treaty of Reciprocal Assistance against "those who would seek to undermine solidarity, threaten independence or export violence."

## 'Special Relationship'

In defining these areas of possible cooperation, Mr. Kissinger said the United States considered that it continued to have a "special relationship" with Latin America, but not one that implied a desire to dominate.

He suggested that the areas of cooperation he outlined be discussed at the next meeting of the foreign ministers of the member countries of the Organization of American States to be held in Chile in June.

Mr. Kissinger, who arrived in Venezuela yesterday, is scheduled to leave for Peru tomorrow and to visit Brazil, Colombia and Costa Rica, where he is to meet with the six Central American presidents. He is also due to make a brief stop in Guatala to survey earthquake damage and possible United States assistance before returning to Washington next week.

The Secretary began this trip, his first to South America since becoming Secretary of State, after a breakdown in United States-Latin American relations a year ago when the Latin American countries canceled a scheduled meeting of foreign ministers in Buenos Aires.

This came after the United States Congress had excluded Venezuela and Ecuador, as member countries of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting countries, from tariff relief provided other developing countries in the Trade Act of 1974.

This interrupted the "new dialogue" that Mr. Kissinger said had been established with the Latin American countries when he met with his fellow foreign ministers at Mexico City in November 1974.

Mr. Kissinger acknowledged that the spirit of the "new dialogue" —similar in its formulation to the proposals he made today—had become a victim of "misunderstandings".

Many in Latin America were led to think that the United States wanted to maintain or create a relationship of hegemony," he said.

Today's statement was designed to overcome this feeling and open the way for a "more open community based on mutual interests and problem solving," Mr. Kissinger said.