

ABSTRACTS

Latin America and Japan in the 80's

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1982 SAW THE BEGINNING OF an unprecedented crisis in Latin America. This crisis is the result of several and very complex internal and external economic, political and strategic factors, linked to the models of development and the socio-economic and political structures which are found today in Latin American countries, as well as to the modalities of interaction with the international system. This situation forces Latin America to formulate once again and in greater depth its national, interregional and world objectives and policies, in order to be able to sustain minimally satisfactory levels of development. Strengthening regional cooperation and integration is a central axis of this new orientation but it cannot by itself replace all of the external dynamic factors. On the other hand, the world economic crisis and its effect on Latin America and the rest of the Third World, makes it necessary to seek concerted solutions between developed and developing countries. It is therefore necessary to find a new basis to formulate the relations of Latin America with the great industrialized countries which will contribute to the ordered, just and solid reconstruction of the current international scene. In this context an attempt is made in the present paper to visualize the role that economic relations between Latin America and Japan can play during the current decade. To this end, the vulnerable economic situation of Latin America and the model of its relations with developed countries has been taken into account. On this basis, the strengthening of economic relations with Japan that are organized in accordance with criteria and principles worked out with mutual accord, are explored.

Hafiz, the Poet Who Represented the Best in Sufism

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SUFISM HAS BEEN DEFINED BOTH as "the apprehension of divine realities" and as "a universal message of love, brotherhood, and unity of man." It is not a religion; it does not create another church or a new sect, but attempts, in the words of Rumi, "to eliminate conflicts, feuds, fights, and to unite people in love and harmony." In Hafiz, the great mystic poet of Persia, we find the best manifestations of the Sufi ideas. Most of his poems were written in his later years, and the question of the literal or symbolic meanings of them has

been raised by many: some will have it that the wine of Hafiz was the wine of the spirit, and the love he celebrates was the love of God.

Considering the fine sensitivity and acute susceptibility which irradiate from his poetry, it is remarkable how this liberal and humane poet preserved the strength and serenity of his poetic imaginations in the face of the bloody events on his time.

Few Oriental poets have enjoyed as much praise from Western savants as Hafiz, for example, Emerson and Goethe. The latter, in his *Westöstlicher Diwan* (West-Eastern Divan), like Hafiz, escapes from the painful world of conflict to the realm of love and hope. He admits that the knowledge of Hafiz and his philosophy enabled him to rejuvenate his life. Gertrud L. Bell, an orientalist who translated many of Hafiz's odes into English at the end of the nineteenth century, gives a critical, objective and masterful evaluations of his literary work, comparing both Hafiz and Dante, and saying: "But some of us will feel that the apparent indifference of Hafiz lends to his philosophy a quality which Dante did not possess."

Economic Cooperation between Africa and Latin America

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IN THIS ARTICLE, THE ECONOMIC cooperation between Africa and Latin America is analysed in three parts: 1) Both regions, as members of the developing world, are trying to establish a new international economic order. To achieve this, they will have to strengthen their mutual ties through collective selfconfidence, in order to enhance their negotiating power with more prosperous nations; 2) In their interregional contacts, Africa and Latin America take important initiatives which present attractive options of cooperation within the framework of support offered by several United Nations agencies; and 3) The recent development on a bilateral level of economic relations between the countries of both regions, represents a valuable lesson with regard to what it teaches about reciprocal benefits, problems and actions.

The bilateral relations between a number of Latin American and African countries will be analysed, with detailed studies of four cases: Brazil, Argentina, Cuba and Mexico. It is concluded that in the decade of the 80's, to judge by the levels of reciprocal economic cooperation maintained between Africa and Latin America, there has developed an embryonic situation in which elements of an irreversible phenomenon should continue under their own impulse.