

13- Islamic internationalism in the thought of Sayyed Muhammad Baqir Al-Sadr

In this article Abdulkarim Al-Najaf explains the various dimensions of internationalism. he believes that all these aspects were revealed in Sayyed Sadr's thought and in different levels one of which was promoting Islam as a solution to contemporary man ideologically , historically and politically. He has shown that Islam could be applied in all fields and that it has no national or ethnic underpinnings, although there might have certain national trends that were associated with the historic events and not the message itself.

14-The sovereignty of the people and the legitimacy of government under the rule of the jurist theory
Sheikh Kassem Al-Ibrahimi opens his article by defining the legal meaning of sovereignty, and explains the difference between the sovereignty of the people and that of the nation. He believes that the Iranian experiment represents a major milestone in the history of Islamic political thought in general and the Shiite in particular, especially since it adopted the rule of the jurist theory. He also asserts that the sovereignty of the people is observed in this system, for the people elect their representatives in the parliament which issues laws on behalf of the nation.

9-Jihad in Imam Khomeini 's thought

The writer, Khaled Tawfik, displays in this article the thoughts of Imam Khomeini regarding Jihad and the awakening of the nation. The Imam, according to the writer, started his jihad while the nation was suffering from several problems that hindered its movement towards a better future. One of the most important of these problems was the inferiority complex, which the Imam made every effort to rid the nation of. This explains why the Imam was very sensitive against bringing a foreign doctor to treat one of the Shah's relatives, for he believed that this was a blow for the Iranian medicine.

10- The missing role of the Arab and Muslim media in supporting the Intifada

Dr. Rifat Sayyed Ahmad blames the Arab and Muslim media for its insufficient support of the Intifada as well as not accompanying its sacrifices, following an enthusiasm that lasted for a brief period. He believes that the reason for this lies in the fact that most ruling regimes hate the Intifada, for it has put them in an embarrassed position before their peoples and history. They, thus, exert pressure on the means of information they own or control to force them not to give the Intifada the coverage it deserves.

11-Specialization in Islamic Jurisprudence

Sheikh Abdulmir Qabalan calls for the division of the field of jurisprudence into many sub-fields with jurists specializing in one of them. Such a division will develop and deepen the science of jurisprudence. He notes that this method has benefited other sciences, and asks why do not we make use of it in jurisprudence too? In this opinion Sheikh Qabalan's view agrees with those of several other jurists including Sheikh Abdulkarim Hairi and Martyr Mutahari.

12-The cultural scene in Iran and the Arab World

In his introduction the writer, Samad At-Taii, analyzes the most important concerns of the Islamic mind, and finds them to be the text and the heritage. But if we go back to the text itself, we find that it calls for relying on the mind to adopt any intellectual option even if it were religion. The writer focuses on the importance of intellectual communication between the Arabs and the Iranians, since they have the same concerns. He believes that the most important barrier that hinders such a relation is the language, and that this barrier could be overcome if an adequate effort in translation is made.

decreed by the human rights charter. The writer lists a set of moral rules that Islamic jurisprudence has committed the Mujihideen to abide by, including the unlawfulness of treachery ,mutilation, burning land, aggression and the like. In conclusion, the writer believes that Islam has given- long time before the West- many more rights, and has shown that at the time of wars , the Muslims respected them.

5-The legitimacy and the limits of Martyr operations in the light of the rule of the jurist theory

Sheikh Malik Wehbi lists the juristic arguments of those who say that martyr operations are not lawful claiming that it is a kind of killing a human being, and the like. He refutes this idea maintaining that killing a human is not unlawful in all circumstances, it is only prohibited if does not serve a higher goal like defending the country or the honor.

6- Impact of Al-Hassan's peace in Al-Hussein's Jihad

Sayyed Jaafar Murtada al-Amili believes that the Imam Hussein's revolution would not have been successful were it not for Imam Hassan's peace with Muawiyah . He asserts that the articles the peace treaty con-

tained reveals a high standard of political planning that was later to expose Muawiyah, and open the way for his brother to revolt. Were not for this peace Imam Hussein would have been considered as a dissident who wants to divide the nation.

7- Is the Jihad for the Call or Primary Jihad a religious ruling or a political decision?

Sayyed Hassan Makki believes that primary Jihad is not instituted in the framework of Islamic jurisprudence. The wars that were fought under the slogan of the Call are merely a result of the rulers' wishes to expand in certain intervals. Furthermore, there is nothing in the jurisprudence evidence that legitimizes this kind of Jihad, for Allah has ordained defensive Jihad only.

8-Martyr Jihad: A jurisprudent historic approach

Dr. Abdilhadi Al-fadli portrays many cases of Jihad martyrs in the history of Islam to prove that martyr operations is not new, but rather an act that bases its legitimacy on the Islamic jurisprudent foundations, as well as historic practice. He gives several examples including Hagr bin Odai , Maytham Al-Thamar and Imam Hussein and believes that all of them were martyrs in their Jihad .

A Summary for the Published articles in issue no. :10

1-Legitimate Jihad and its legal and moral limits

In our long and profound dialogue with Sheikh Muhammad Mahdi Asifi, His Eminence touched upon many important points that occupy the minds of Muslim intellectuals. He believes that saying that primary Jihad is illegitimate is a kind of defeatism that resulted from the impact of the orientalist's distorting views. What distinguishes Islam from other calls is the firm moral controls it has obliged the Muslim fighters to abide by. He believes that the proof that primary Jihad is lawful lies in the fact that the Imams did not talk about it, and some even participated in certain conquests.

2-The theory of non-violence and peaceful change : A dialogue with Jawdat Sai'd

We carried our questions to Mr. Jawdat Sai'd, the renown Syrian writer to conduct a direct and candid dialogue about his views regarding the process of change. He believes that the basic way of change should be peaceful to conform with the wishes of the majority. He calls for adopting the means Imam Khomeini resorted to, and believes that the Arabs have failed in following it while the Irani-

ans have failed in exporting it to other countries. He admires most that the Iranian people used to give flowers to the soldiers.

3-The Resistance and the Intifada between the current pressures and the future strategies

In this dialogue, we had in Beirut with Dr. Hisham Sharabi, he said that all hope should be on the Resistance alone, although it could be benefited from the other means. He believes that peace could not be considered an option in view of the Israeli barbaric mentality and with American support it enjoys. He also feels that the Muslims do not know how to deal with the Western public opinion whom he believes could change, especially if we notice the European particularity and how it is different than the political atmosphere of the United States where support to Israel is almost a tradition.

4-Human rights of civilians in armed conflicts

Dr. Muhammad Salim al-Awa makes in this article a comprehensive comparison between the human rights of civilians which the various jurist schools have decreed and those

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Summary

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