

Roundtable

Iranian Foreign Policy and the Iraqi Crisis

Articles

Cognitive Milieu in Iranian Foreign Policy

Interactions between Economics and Islamic Economic School

Khatami Administration's Policy Regarding Foreign Investment

Republicanism and Islamicity in Iran: The Iranian Experience

Women's Capabilities in Legal Practice

Reports

Leader: Iranians and Iraqis Delighted with Saddam's Downfall

\$5b Worth of Demand for Foreign Investment

Iran's Population in 2003 to Hit 68.66 Million

7,000 Years of Iranian Art Exhibition

Book Review

US Foreign Policy and the Iran Hostage Crisis

Center for Scientific Research and Middle East Strategic Studies

DISCOURSE

An Iranian Quarterly



Publisher: Center for Scientific Research and Middle East Strategic Studies

Seyed Hussein Mousavi **Executive Director**

Mahmood Sariolghalam **Editor-in-Chief**

Saideh Lotfian, Behzad Shahandeh **Associate Editors**

Mohammad Hossein Hafezian **Assistant Editor**

Editorial Staff

Seyed Asadollah Athary-Maryan, Kayhan Barzegar,

Rahman Ghahremanpour and Khosrow Soltani

Board of Advisors:

Niveen Abdulmonem Massad, University of Cairo, Egypt

Hamid Ahmadi, University of Tehran, Iran

Mostafa Akil, University of Qatar, Qatar

Talal Atrisi, University of Lebanon, Lebanon

Ali Reza Azghandi, Shahid Beheshti (National) University, Iran

Hossein Azimi, Azad Islamic University, Iran

Davood Bavand, Imam Sadegh University, Iran

John Esposito, Georgetown University, USA

Mark Gasiorowski, Louisiana State University, USA

Abul-Ghasem Hashemi, Shahid Beheshti University, Iran

Fahmi Houwaidi, Al-Ahram Newspaper, Cairo, Egypt

Sadegh Kharrazi, Center for Contemporary Iranian History, Iran

Ahmad Lawasani, Lebanese University, Lebanon

Mohsen Milani, University of South Florida, USA

Mohammad Saleh El-Musfer, University of Qatar, Qatar

Abdullah Fahd El-Nafisi, University of Kuwait, Kuwait

James Piscatori, Oxford University, United Kingdom

Ghassan Salame, CRNS, Paris, France

Mohammad El-Seyed Selim, University of Cairo, Egypt

Hisham Sharabi, Georgetown University, USA

Samir Alirezai **Typesetting**

Alireza Ilkhani **Assistant Typesetting**

Address: 20 Shahid Naderi St., Keshavarz Blvd.

Tehran, Iran 14166

Tel: (+ 98-21) 896-4282, 896-6733

Fax: (+ 98-21) 896-9565 **E-mail:** merc@irost.com

For one-year subscription plus postage, please a) deposit US \$48 or its equivalent to account number 2222-202438-100 at Bank Melli Iran, Kensington Branch, P.O. Box 8, Bank Melli Iran Building, 98a Kensington High Street, London W8 4SG, United Kingdom, b) fax or mail a copy of the deposit slip along with the name and the address of the subscriber to the Center.

The editors invite submission of articles bearing upon issues/problems relating to Iran. Manuscripts should be double-spaced throughout and submitted in triplicate. Notes should be placed at the end of the manuscript.

Discourse
AN IRANIAN QUARTERLY

Discourse

An Iranian Quarterly

Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4, Winter-Spring 2005

Contents

• Roundtable

Iranian Foreign Policy and the Iraqi Crisis / 1

• Articles

The Role of Cognitive Milieu in Iranian Foreign Policy /
Ahmad Naghibzadeh / 45

Understanding the Organic and Interactive Relationships between
Economics and Islamic Economic School / *Sayyed Kazem Sadr* / 67

An Analysis of Khatami Administration's Policy Regarding Foreign
Investment / *Manoochehr Payvar* / 111

A Theoretical Approach to the Relationship between Republicanism
and Islamicity in the Islamic Republic of Iran's System/
Mohammad Hossein Hafezian / 145

Women's Capabilities in Legal Practice: Amending Wrong Notions/
Behnaz Ashtari / 171

A Comparative Study of the Issue of Revision in the Two Constitutional
and Islamic Republic's Constitutions/ *Mohsen Khalili* / 193

• Reports

Culture / 221

Economy / 243

Politics / 277

Sports / 311

• Book Review

US Foreign Policy and the Iran Hostage Crisis/ *Sayyed Ziaeddin* / 313

*Mohsen Khalili**

Abstract

Constitutions, in addition to be the political and legal products of their own times, contain similar foundations and methods evident in the texts of all of the them. The mechanism to revise and amend constitution is one of such similarities with which all constitutions have dealt in a way or another. In this article, the author efforts to explore similarities and discrepancies found in the two Constitutional and Islamic Republic's Constitutions in the field of revision and amendment, using three criteria of process, content, and method. Since no article in both constitutions was codified to stipulate how to revise and amend the constitution, if necessary, the author argues that amendments undertaken in both constitutions similarly have been made just through utilizing mechanisms beyond legal texts and have been undertaken in order to complement the structure of constitution, correct internal mechanisms of constitution, increase authoritarianism (in revising the Constitutional Constitution) and centralism (in revising the Islamic Republic's Constitution). Also, the Islamic Republic's

* Mohsen Khalili is an assistant professor of political science at Ferdowsi University (Mashhad).

Discourse: An Iranian Quarterly, Vol. 4, Nos. 3-4 (Winter-Spring 2003): 193-220

28. For more information on legal and political roots of the revision in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Constitution in 1989, see Mohsen Khalili, *The Impact of the Post-Islamic Revolutionary Developments on the Islamic Republic of Iran's Constitution and the Revision Thereof*, MA Thesis in Political Science, Faculty of Law and Political Science, University of Tehran, February 1993; and *The Detailed Minute of the Debates in the Council for the Revision in the Islamic Republic of Iran's Constitution*, Tehran: Islamic Consultative Assembly, 1990.