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PART I : BOOKS

PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES*

2005

623 /01004

Iran's Strategic Weapons Programmes : A Net Assessment - Abingdon, UK :
Routledge.

128 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 0415385512

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. CHEMICAL WEAPONS--IRAN
3. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS--IRAN
4. BALLISTIC MISSILES--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'This dossier provides an objective technical assessment of Iran's nuclear, chemical, and biological weapons capabilities, as well as its ballistic missile programme. It evaluates what is known and what is not known about these capabilities and projects potential future developments. In addition, the dossier provides a history of diplomatic efforts, over the last three decades, to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear weapons capability and examines different options for current diplomatic efforts. Each chapter has been written and reviewed by recognised international experts in their respective fields.'

ID number: 80020281

Year: 2005

623 /01011

Can EU Diplomacy Stop Iran's Nuclear Programme ? - London : Centre for
European Reform.

30 p. ; 21 cm.

(CER Working Paper)

ISBN: 1901229645

Author(s):

1. Leonard, Mark

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. EU--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Centre for European Reform (GB)

Notes:

'When Iran restarted its nuclear programme in August 2005, it seemed to obliterate two years of EU efforts to persuade Tehran not to build a nuclear bomb. However, the author argues that the EU should persevere with diplomacy. It should try to slow down the nuclear programme until there is a new regime in Tehran that is willing to make concessions in return for western aid and trade. The author proposes a short-term bargain that could persuade Iran to put its nuclear ambitions on ice.

should

take in the medium to long term to encourage a more open and accountable regime in this strategically important country.'

* This list contains material received as of June 8th, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 juin 2006.

ID number: 80020607
Year: 2005

623 /01000

Iran's Nuclear Option : Tehran's Quest for the Atom Bomb - Havertown, PA : Casemate.

xx, 451 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 1932033335

Author(s):

1. Venter, Al J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Includes index.

'In October 2003 the Islamic Republic of Iran admitted that it had secretly been producing highly enriched, weapons-grade uranium. This revelation shocked the world, as did Iran's further confession that it had been pursuing a clandestine nuclear program for nearly two decades. Throughout 2004, the UN and leading European nations tried to persuade Tehran to abandon its efforts to gain a nuclear weapons capability. The author lays out here in detail the mullah regime's silent march toward acquiring nuclear weapons. He first describes the nature of the Iranian regime, which evolved from the Islamic revolution of 1979. He then turns to the mechanics of Iran's nuclear program, its acquisitions through the international black market, and the technological problems it has steadily overcome. He also examines Iran's missile program, developed with the help of North Korea, its unconventional weapons, and Tehran's record of fostering terrorism through the auspices of its fanatic Pasdaran military arm. Of special interest in this book is a rare look at a rogue nuclear weapons program that once succeeded. In tracing the development of atomic weapons in his native South Africa, the author provides a grim case example of what the Iranian regime is capable of achieving, as well as a glimpse of the new diaspora of nuclear scientists flung off by the end of Apartheid.'

ID number: 80020110

Year: 2005

2004

623 /00964

Checking Iran's Nuclear Ambitions - Carlisle Barracks, PA : US Army War College.

xi, 132 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1584871490

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Sokolski, Henry D., ed.

2. Clawson, Patrick, 1951- , ed.

3. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)

Notes:

'The questions this edited volume addresses are whether or not any strategy can prevent Iran from going nuclear, what the proper goals of such a strategy might be (detering use, keeping Tehran from deploying weapons, getting it to dismantle its nuclear program, etc.), and what other nonproliferation goals ought to be attempted (including trying to dissuade other nations from following Iran's example). The answers this volume offers are : 1) in the long-run Iran will gain little from going nuclear, and 2) much can be gained by enforcing the nonproliferation rules Iran agreed to and spelling out the

costs to Iran of its continuing acquisition of nuclear weapons-related capabilities.'

ID number: 80019127

Year: 2004

441 /00154

Engaging Iran : A Test Case for EU Foreign Policy - London : Centre for European Reform.

40 p. : ill. ; 21 cm.

(CER Working Paper)

ISBN: 1901229513

Author(s):

1. Everts, Steven

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. EU--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Centre for European Reform (GB)

Notes:

'The Iranian question consists of three parts. First, what is Iran really up to with its nuclear programme ? And what policies could dissuade it from going nuclear ? Second, how is the domestic political scene evolving ? What are the prospects for peaceful regime change, and what role should outsiders like the EU play ? And third, will European foreign policy be able to pass the Iranian test ? Will Britain stay with the rest of Europe if America starts to apply strong pressure ? This paper describes and analyses each of these questions. It concludes with concrete policy recommendations for the EU and Iran.'

ID number: 80020723

Year: 2004

327 /01270

Iran : Time for a New Approach - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.

ix, 84 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0876093454

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

4. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

5. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew, ed.

2. Gates, Robert Michael, ed.

3. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

Report of an Independent Task Force.

'In this report, a bipartisan group of experts concludes that the Islamic Republic is solidly entrenched and that the urgency of the concerns around Iran's policies mandates that Washington deal with the current regime rather than wait it out. The Task Force recommends selective engagement with Tehran to promote regional stability, dissuade Iran from pursuing nuclear weapons, preserve reliable energy supplies, reduce the threat of terror, and address the 'democracy deficit' that pervades the Middle East as a whole. This volume includes a chronology of important dates in US-Iranian history, economic and demographic facts about Iran, plus reference materials on Iranian state institutions and governance.'

ID number: 80020260

Year: 2004

2003

623 /00960

The IAEA and Iran's Nuclear Programme : Entirely Legitimate or
Clandestine Intent ? - [s.l.] : British American Security Information
Council.

9 p. ; 30 cm.

(BASIC Paper ; 45)

Author(s):

1. Chamberlain, Nigel

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. British American Security Information Council (GB)

Notes:

'Iran is developing an extensive nuclear programme. The Iranian
Government says it is entirely legitimate and necessitated by
growing energy demands and the need to diversify energy
sources. The Bush administration openly accuses Iran of working
on a clandestine nuclear weapons programme. European
governments have played a more conciliatory role, seeking
greater transparency in exchange for civil nuclear technology
transfer. The International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) has
been trying to establish the facts and has called on Iran to
fully account for its activities by the end of the October
2003.'

ID number: 80018999

Year: 2003

PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES

DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES**

2006

Iran en de bom : bewijs, motieven en aanpak.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 60, nr. 1, januari 2006, p. 3-7.)

Author(s):

1. Boekestijn, Arend Jan

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The author surveys Iran's nuclear ambitions and potentialities. Although no smoking gun has yet been found there is considerable circumstantial evidence that Iran is in the process of developing a nuclear bomb. Iran's claim that it seeks only the efficient generation of electricity by nuclear power cannot explain its desire to acquire the capability to enrich and reprocess uranium which is after all only vital to a nuclear weapons programme. There are at least two good reasons why the West should try to prevent Iran from acquiring a nuclear bomb. If Iran will have a bomb it will be much more difficult for the West to contain its support of terrorist activities. Secondly, if Iran will have a bomb other countries like Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Turkey may follow suit. The Western world can try to prevent Iran from going nuclear with a grand bargain, carrots and sticks, containment and surgical strikes. Unfortunately, none of these options may work - with adverse consequences for the war on terrorism.

ID Number: JA022087

Year: 2006

Language: Dutch

L'Iran et la bombe : options de fin de partie.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 111, printemps 2006, p. 177-186.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

In certain situations, no choice is the right one. This is more or less the case with Iran and its nuclear program. To properly evaluate the options that remain on the table, one has to take into account the fact that all negotiations since 2003 have failed, not only with the Europeans, but also with the Russians; that successive discoveries by international inspectors have deepened the crisis; that Tehran has openly violated the non-proliferation treaty; and that concerns are mounting in a region that is already very unstable, and where the big question is how to deal with a future nuclear Iran. Faced with this situation, the international community has four main options : inaction; a compromise; a series of ever-harsher sanctions; or military force. The second option has already failed, and the third is not possible given the disagreements within the Security Council. This basically leaves only the first ... which is likely to lead to the last !

ID Number: JA022398

Year: 2006

Language: French

** This list contains material received as of June 8th, 2006 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 8 juin 2006.

Making the Right Call : Limiting Iran's Nuclear Program.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 36, no. 2, March 2006, p. 6-12.)

Author(s):

1. Ferguson, Charles D.
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

After the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) on Feb. 4 voted to report Iran to the UN Security Council because of concerns over its nuclear program, the rituals of diplomacy persist. The international community sees the Security Council move as ratcheting up pressure in order to deter Iran from moving closer to potential weapons capability. Yet, the Islamic Republic of Iran is seemingly determined to acquire a sophisticated nuclear infrastructure that will avail it a weapons option at some point in the near future.

ID Number: JA022417

Year: 2006

Language: English

Iran and North Korea : The Proliferation Nexus.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 1, Spring 2006, p. 61-80.)

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

As international pressure mounts against the nuclear and missile proliferation threats posed by North Korea and Iran, the two nations are increasingly likely to turn to one another. While nuclear cooperation is a matter of unconfirmed speculation, North Korea-Iran missile cooperation is well documented. To what extent the two pariahs coordinate strategy is unclear; certainly they keep an attentive eye toward each other. The United States, meanwhile, appears not to coordinate its own policies toward the two states. Washington engages with Pyongyang and has offered it security assurances, policies that remain off limits for Tehran.

ID Number: JA022279

Year: 2006

Language: English

Iran and Sanctions : Ready to Resist.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 2, February 2006, p. 8-9.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Although Iran claims to be pursuing only a peaceful programme of civilian energy, its decision to resume the enrichment of uranium has provoked a storm of fierce international protest and elicited strong calls for its immediate referral to the United Nations Security Council. After more than two years of negotiations, the diplomatic push to solve the nuclear issue has been widely pronounced dead. Hopes have instead been pinned on UN-imposed sanctions to force Tehran's compliance with its obligation, as a signatory of the 1968 Non-Proliferation Treaty, to prevent 'the diversion of nuclear energy from peaceful uses to nuclear weapons'.

ID Number: JA022233

Year: 2006

Language: English

Contemplating the Ifs.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 83, Spring 2006, p. 26-30.)

Author(s):

1. Lang, W. Patrick
2. Johnson, Larry C.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

There's no Hollywood solution to dealing with Iran - just a bunch of bad options.

ID Number: JA022410

Year: 2006

Language: English

L'Iran et la bombe : un faux probleme ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 111, printemps 2006, p. 187-198.)

Author(s):

1. Moreau Defarges, Philippe

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The whole world trembles : Iran is on the point of possessing nuclear arms. Willing to go to any length to obtain this tool of any self-respecting 'major power', Tehran has been moving ever forward in its goal of mastering the uranium enrichment processes to develop atomic energy for military purposes. Divided and indecisive, the international community has not found a way to avoid this outcome. But do we really need to panic ? Probably not. The pragmatism of the Islamic Republic should not be underestimated. In reality, Iran only wishes to establish its authority in the Middle East and strengthen its international prestige. Furthermore, Iran's joining the nuclear club only hastens the ineluctable demise of the non-proliferation treaty. A new 'democratic' nuclear order (in which nuclear weapons are not just the preserve of the few) should see the light of day.

ID Number: JA022399

Year: 2006

Language: French

Faut-il avoir peur d'Ahmadinejad ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 111, printemps 2006, p. 199-208.)

Author(s):

1. Roy, Olivier

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

In June 2005, Mahmud Ahmadinejad was elected president of Iran, to everyone's surprise. With a populist economic program and an ultraconservative religious approach, the former mayor of Tehran defied forecasts to beat the favorite, the former president Akbar Hashemi-Rafsanjani. Ahmadinejad was brought to power thanks to a subtle alliance with the Revolutionary Guards (the Pasdarans, mostly veterans from the Iraq war, as he is) and a faction of the clergy. In less than a year, he has dramatically changed the face of Iranian politics and has broken with the consensual style of his reforming predecessor, Mohammed Khatami. Above all, he has opted for a radical position on the nuclear question. And yet, in the Islamic Republic, it is in fact the Supreme Guide, Ali Khamenei, who

really holds power. And if the maximalist approach of Ahmadinejad eventually seems too dangerous for the regime, the Guide will not hesitate to get rid of him.

ID Number: JA022400

Year: 2006

Language: French

The Iranian Nuclear Issue and Informal Networks.

(NAVAL WAR COLLEGE REVIEW, vol. 59, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 63-89.)

Author(s):

1. Samii, Abbas William

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran's nuclear ambitions are worrisome, potentially dangerous, and obscure to the West. It may be possible, however, to influence the small circle of decision makers from the outside through the networks in which they act, and the links between these networks. In these informal contexts, agencies and individuals involved in nuclear issues are susceptible to public comment.

ID Number: JA022379

Year: 2006

Language: English

Iran's Nuclear Ambitions Test China's Wisdom.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 55-66.)

Author(s):

1. Shen, Dingli

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The Iranian nuclear case presents a challenge to China's leaders and an opportunity to demonstrate their ability to balance domestic interests with responsibilities as a growing global power. What considerations shape Beijing's decisions, and what will it do next ?

ID Number: JA022308

Year: 2006

Language: English

A Fragile Consensus.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 83, Spring 2006, p. 31-34.)

Author(s):

1. Tertrais, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Unlike the Iraq War, the Iranian nuclear crisis will not convulse transatlantic relations - for the time being.

ID Number: JA022411

Year: 2006

Language: English

Iran y la cuestion nuclear.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 20, no. 109, enero - febrero 2006, p. 113-121.)

Author(s):

1. Zaccara, Luciano

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Pese a las luchas de poder entre las diversas facciones del regimen irani, la estabilidad y la continuidad caracterizan politicas de Estado como el desarrollo de un programa nuclear.

ID Number: JA022293

Year: 2006

Language: Spanish

2005

Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East : Iran and Israel.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 26, no. 1, April 2005, p. 25-43.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--ISRAEL

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--ISRAEL

Notes:

Since the early 2000s the nuclear non-proliferation regime has been seriously challenged, particularly by North Korea and Iran. In the Middle East, following the toppling of Saddam Hussein's regime by an American-led international coalition, the international community's attention has focused on Iran's nuclear programme. The United States claims that Iran is actively seeking to develop nuclear weapons. The European Union, led by the United Kingdom, France and Germany, and the International Atomic Energy Agency agree with their counterparts in Washington that a nuclear Iran would pose a serious challenge to strategic stability in the Middle East and Central Asia. The EU and the IAEA, however, are focused more on carrots (diplomacy and economic incentives) and less on sticks (military force). Iranian officials categorically deny any interest in acquiring nuclear weapons. Iran's nuclear programme should not be addressed in isolation from other regional dynamics. It cannot be fully understood without reference to the only nuclear power in the Middle East - Israel. This study examines nuclear proliferation in Iran and Israel. It analyses the motivation and the capability of both countries as well as the possibility of a pre-emption Israeli strike on Iran's nuclear installations. The paper argues that the non-proliferation regime needs to be re-examined to accommodate the growing need for nuclear technology without converting it into nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA021740

Year: 2005

Language: English

L'Iran nucleaire : la course contre la montre.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 3, 2005, p. 575-584.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

L'accession a la presidence d'un ultra-conservateur a eloigne encore la perspective d'une issue positive de la negociation engagee par les Europeens avec Teheran. On assiste desormais a une veritable course contre la montre ou le temps necessaire pour prendre les decisions qui s'imposent au Conseil des gouverneurs de l'AIEA et au Conseil de securite doit etre inferieur a celui dont les Iraniens ont besoin pour franchir la derniere etape avant l'enrichissement de l'uranium. A la fin aout, l'avantage est a l'Iran.

ID Number: JA021891

Year: 2005

Language: French

Iran's Nuclear Controversy : Prospects for a Diplomatic Solution.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 16, no. 4, Fall 2005, p. 20-41.)

Author(s):

1. El-Khawas, Mohamed A.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA022269

Year: 2005

Language: English

Iran : Military Action : Legal or Not ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 1, January 2005, p. 7-8.)

Author(s):

1. Geron, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The story sounds familiar : a state in the Middle East is suspected of wanting to develop nuclear weapons. There are problems over inspections, and talk, especially in Washington, of the need for military action. But once again, the question is, would it be legal ?

ID Number: JA021179

Year: 2005

Language: English

Popular Deterrent.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 4, April 2005, p. 12-13.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

After toppling Saddam Hussein and replacing the political order in Iraq, American hawks are said to be looking further afield. Some hardline administration voices are reportedly busy lobbying the president to accept that regime change in Tehran is the only way of preventing what many western governments have long feared - Iran's development of a nuclear bomb.

ID Number: JA021398

Year: 2005

Language: English

Desperate Times, Half Measures.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 80, Summer 2005, p. 53-56.)

Author(s):

1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The stakes of Iran's nuclear gambit are clear, the solutions less so. The clock is ticking.

ID Number: JA021769

Year: 2005

Language: English

Iranian Beliefs and Realities.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 81, Fall 2005, p. 106-110.)

Author(s):

1. Kupchan, Clifford

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Painting an accurate picture of Iran requires listening to all Iranians, not just 'our' Iranians.

ID Number: JA022103

Year: 2005

Language: English

Sera Iran el proximo Irak ?.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 19, no. 105, mayo - junio 2005, p. 77-92.)

Author(s):

1. Lara, Belen

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Iran es ahora el punto mas critico de la geopolitica mundial y el problema mas grave al que se enfrenta la relacion transatlantica. Existen grandes desacuerdos entre EE UU y la UE, que persiguen un mismo objetivo aunque les separa la forma de afrontarlo : el dialogo o la fuerza.

ID Number: JA021634

Year: 2005

Language: Spanish

Extended Deterrence : The US Credibility Gap in the Middle East.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 3, Summer 2005, p. 169-186.)

Author(s):

1. MacInnis, Kathleen J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--USA

3. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

Iranian nuclear proliferation could prove uniquely dangerous because of the potential to ignite regional proliferation in Saudi Arabia, Egypt, and others. Unlike in Asia, the US has few good options for reassuring allies in the Middle East.

ID Number: JA021673

Year: 2005

Language: English

US Foreign Policy and the Future of Democracy in Iran.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 3, Summer 2005, p. 41-56.)

Author(s):

1. Milani, Abbas

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. DEMOCRACY--IRAN
4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The key to solving Iran's nuclear problem is the fate of the country's democratic movement. To assist this movement, a successful US strategy must include these seven pillars and have the patience for the Tehran regime to collapse under its own inconsistencies.

ID Number: JA021666

Year: 2005

Language: English

No One Will Scratch My Back : Iranian Security Perceptions in Historical Context.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 59, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 209-229.)

Author(s):

1. Mokhtari, Fairborz

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iranians support a policy of deterrence because their perception of Iran's security is colored by historical experiences. For Iranians, geopolitical realities together with national psychology define national security. This article attempts to explain the national psychology, and in doing so point to a path of US-Iranian policy convergence. The United States should avoid making the mistake Britain made in 1951, making an oil royalty issue a matter of national pride for Iranians. The current nuclear dispute could turn into an object of Iranian national pride, liberty, and independence. The question whether a nation without access to a nuclear fuel cycle could be anything other than a dependent consumer, has already been posed.

ID Number: JA021570

Year: 2005

Language: English

Iran's Nuclear Program : EU's Approach to Iran in Comparison to US' Approach.

(PERCEPTIONS, vol. 10, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 79-95.)

Author(s):

1. Noi, Aylin Unver

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. EU--IRAN

Notes:

This article aims to provide a perspective concerning EU-Iran and US-Iran relations after the Islamic Revolution of Iran in order to enable the reader to understand the current policies of the EU and the US towards Iran, particularly on the nuclear issue. In this context, the reasons, which shape the different approaches of these two powers, are also analysed. Furthermore, the impacts of these two powers' policies on Iran's nuclear issue are evaluated by examining the answer to the following question, with a view to shedding light on previous sanctions

and their impact : which foreign policy instrument will be successful in solving this issue : the EU's 'carrot' or the US 'stick' or neither of them ?

ID Number: JA022251

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Great Guessing Game : Russia and the Iranian Nuclear Issue.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 28, no. 2, Spring 2005, p. 49-66.)

Author(s):

1. Orlov, Vladimir A.
2. Vinnikov, Alexander

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

Despite public impressions, Moscow has never slowed its behind-the-scenes dialogue with Tehran on nonproliferation. The question that remains is, what is Russia likely to do now ? Five recent indicators help provide a glimpse into the future.

ID Number: JA021435

Year: 2005

Language: English

Pride and Mistrust : Above All, Iran Wants to be Seen as the Leading Regional Power.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 1, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 17-23.)

Author(s):

1. Perthes, Volker

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA021359

Year: 2005

Language: English

Taking on Tehran.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 84, no. 2, March - April 2005, p. 20-34.)

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Kenneth
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

If Washington wants to derail Iran's nuclear program, it must take advantage of a split in Tehran between hard-liners, who care mostly about security, and pragmatists, who want to fix Iran's ailing economy. By promising strong rewards for compliance and severe penalties for defiance, Washington can strengthen the pragmatists' case that Tehran should choose butter over bombs.

ID Number: JA021335

Year: 2005

Language: English

The Impact of Iran's Nuclearization on Israel.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 12, no. 2, Summer 2005, p. 58-72.)

Author(s):

1. Sadr, Ehsaneh I.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

Notes:

Despite Israel's strategically understandable claims regarding its ability to preempt Iranian nuclearization through unilateral military action, many experts foresee complications that make a single-strike success extremely difficult if not impossible. Furthermore, even if Iran's nuclear capabilities were eliminated or significantly impaired in such an attack, the military and political ramifications for Israel and its allies are likely to be much more costly than they were in 1981. Thus, it is necessary to consider whether the costs and opportunities associated with the emergence of a nuclear Iran might not be more tolerable than those associated with military action.

ID Number: JA021699

Year: 2005

Language: English

Schurkenstaat Iran : een 'self-fulfilling prophecy' ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 59, nr. 7 - 8, juli - augustus 2005, p. 408-411.)

Author(s):

1. Seela, Ute
2. Boeke, Sergei

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The authors describe Iran's nuclear weapons ambitions as a case of a self fulfilling prophecy. It is precisely the American rhetorics of the Axis of Evil, regime change, rogue states and preemptive attacks that conditions Iran's perceptions of its endangered situation. Therefore, Iran concludes that its only means of deterrence is the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA021709

Year: 2005

Language: Dutch

The Persian Dilemma : Will Iran Go Nuclear ?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 104, no. 681, April 2005, p. 183-188.)

Author(s):

1. Vakil, Sanam

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Whether or not Iran's mullahs are determined to get nuclear weapons, they certainly want to exploit international fears and confusion. So far, they are succeeding.

ID Number: JA021454

Year: 2005

Language: English

Iran : Brinkmanship.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 61, no. 1, January 2005, p. 5-6.)

Author(s):

1. Vatanka, Alex

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--MILITARY POLICY
4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

There is deep scepticism in Washington about Iran's nuclear ambitions and a reluctance to accept they can be limited through diplomacy. But what would be the target for an American attack, how would Tehran respond and could it prove costly for the United States throughout the region ?

ID Number: JA021178

Year: 2005

Language: English

2004

Iran : The Nuclear Option.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 60, no. 10, October 2004, p. 10-11.)

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

There is a dangerous convergence of views on Iran. Some in Washington believe that their problems in Iraq can only be solved by military action against Tehran. Iran's conservatives - now firmly in control - are beginning to think that being attacked by America might be just what they need to produce national unity.

ID Number: JA020907

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Iranian Nuclear Challenge.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 80, no. 2, March 2004, p. 257-276.)

Author(s):

1. Bowen, Wyn Q.
2. Kidd, Joanna

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

In December 2003 Iran signed an Additional Protocol to its Safeguards Agreement with the International Atomic Energy Authority. The signing followed 18 months of mounting international pressure on Iran to prove its benign motives following revelations about past failures to declare work on uranium enrichment and plutonium separation - the two routes to producing nuclear weapons-grade material. Although Iran has strenuously denied having a nuclear weapons programme, both the United States and the European Union have been highly suspicious. However, their responses to Iran have shown a divergence in how to counter the proliferation of weapons of mass destruction. The way forward on Iran will be influenced significantly by the extent to which the American and European approaches can be reconciled or otherwise.

ID Number: JA020354

Year: 2004

Language: English

Trois europeens a Teheran.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 106, hiver 2004 - 2005, p. 129-143.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran wants nuclear weapons. Nobody any longer doubts its intentions. Until recently, however, efforts by the international community to dissuade Teheran from moving ahead in this direction had proved futile. On October 21, 2003, Iran signed an agreement with three European negotiators - France, the United Kingdom and Germany - calling for the suspension of uranium enrichment and reprocessing operations. Unfortunately, the agreement was never really implemented and was openly violated starting in June 2004. This once again exposes the Teheran regime to the threat of seeing the issue brought before the UN Security Council, which means that sanctions could be voted. To avoid using this last resort, the Europeans returned to the negotiating table last November, this time bent on getting the Iranians to immediately abandon their nuclear program. Unfortunately, it is likely that, like the preceding negotiations, this last chance attempt is also destined to fail.

ID Number: JA021266

Year: 2004

Language: French

A Transatlantic Strategy on Iran's Nuclear Program.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 27, no. 4, Autumn 2004, p. 21-32.)

Author(s):

1. Einhorn, Robert J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Europe and the US need to devise a common strategy and switch roles - for Europe to play bad cop and the US to play good cop - to radically alter Iran's calculations of benefit and risk and get Tehran to choose international cooperation over nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA020888

Year: 2004

Language: English

Meeting the Iranian Nuclear Challenge.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 149, no. 5, October 2004, p. 66-70.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

This article argues that, while the Western world should certainly fear the development of an Iranian nuclear warhead, the reasons for doing so are not those commonly put forward. and while the imposition of economic sanctions is certainly the most powerful weapon in the Western armoury, there are some other important measures that can also be taken.

ID Number: JA020978

Year: 2004

Language: English

The Iran Case : Addressing Why Countries Want Nuclear Weapons.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 10, December 2004, p. 22-25.)

Author(s):

1. Hunter, Robert E.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The United States and its allies need to fashion a new nonproliferation strategy that takes into account the objective security threats that may prompt Iran and other countries to seek nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA021109

Year: 2004

Language: English

Addressing the Iranian Nuclear Option.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 39, no. 4, October - December 2004, p. 53-63.)

Author(s):

1. Martellini, Maurizio

2. Redaelli, Riccardo

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The authors argue that the only way to prevent Iran from developing its nuclear programme further is through concerted engagement directly addressing its security concerns. In fact, Iran's nuclear ambitions must be understood mainly as an attempt to react against security threats coming from its nearest abroad - Iran is surrounded by weak or failed states which host hundreds of thousands of US troops. The authors suggest that the US should abandon its hard approach and support European efforts to reach an agreement with the Iranians. What is needed is a 'grand bargain' with both economic rewards and political inducements able to establish a durable security assurance system in the Gulf region.

ID Number: JA021275

Year: 2004

Language: English

Plan B : Using Sanctions to End Iran's Nuclear Program.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 4, May 2004, p. 20-25.)

Author(s):

1. Perkovich, George

2. Manzanero, Silvia

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

Notes:

Effective sanctions need to be designed that could be quickly implemented and rapidly affect Iran's nuclear behavior in the event it wavers in fulfilling its commitments.

ID Number: JA020538

Year: 2004

Language: English

Iran in Iraq's Shadow : Dealing with Tehran's Nuclear Weapons Bid.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 3, Autumn 2004, p. 31-45.)

Author(s):

1. Russell, Richard L.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

This article examines Iran's sojourn into the world of nuclear power and its impact on the Gulf region. It is a candid analysis of Tehran's hegemonic aspirations and the accompanying nuclear programs. The author tells the reader that Iran emerged from its war with Iraq a broken power (militarily). He adroitly points out that in Iran's geopolitical landscape and strategic calculus, America remains the 'demon' threatening its vision of the Middle East region. It is Iran's attempts to overcome its military deficiencies and to counter the perceived threat from America that is driving Tehran's nuclear program. The author predicts that if the United States does not play a more active role, Tehran will certainly, if it hasn't already, succeed in its quest.

ID Number: JA020765

Year: 2004

Language: English

Iran Builds the Bomb.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 4, November 2004, p. 51-63.)

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The Islamic Republic is immersed in an intense debate regarding the direction of its nuclear programme. What Iran will do is likely to depend on the type of relationship it has with the United States, the emerging security architecture in the Persian Gulf and the evolving nature of its domestic politics. As constituencies and alliances shift, and policies and positions alter within the corridors of clerical power, Washington has an opportunity to influence the direction of Iran's nuclear deliberations before decisive steps are taken in the wrong direction. Through a bilateral arrangement involving mutual concessions from both sides, the US could empower those within the clerical estate calling for nuclear restraint. In dealing with Iran's nuclear crisis, US leadership and active engagement are indispensable.

ID Number: JA021153

Year: 2004

Language: English

2003

Nuclear Standoff.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 59, no. 11, November 2003, p. 7-8.)

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali M.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Is there to be another showdown with a Middle East state over material that might be useful for weapons of mass destruction, or will cooperation prevail ?

ID Number: JA019813

Year: 2003

Language: English

Debating Iran's Nuclear Aspirations.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 26, no. 4, Autumn 2003, p. 99-114.)

Author(s):

1. Chubin, Shahram
2. Litwak, Robert S.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

External pressure is a necessary but insufficient strategy to ensure that Iran is complying with its non-proliferation commitments. A complementary effort is needed to influence nuclear politics within Iran by generating a real debate among the Iranian public.

ID Number: JA019644

Year: 2003

Language: English

Un conflit israelo-iranien a l'horizon 2005 ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE, 59e annee, no. 11, novembre 2003, p. 182-192.)

Author(s):

1. Giniewski, Paul

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

'L'Orient' parait de plus en plus 'complique' : l'Iran disposera-t-il demain de l'arme atomique ? La communaute internationale mesure ce peril venant du pays des ayatollahs. Et quelle pourrait etre la reaction d'Israel, Teheran ayant pour politique officielle la destruction de l'Etat juif ? Israel a pour doctrine militaire de ne pas permettre a l'un de ses ennemis la possession d'armes de destruction massive. Et il a mis cette doctrine en oeuvre en 1981, detruisant le reacteur nucleaire irakien d'Osirak. De nouveaux perils s'amassent-ils ?

ID Number: JA019872

Year: 2003

Language: French

How to Stop the Iranian Bomb.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 72, Summer 2003, p. 48-58.)

Author(s):

1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iranian nuclear weapons aspirations pose a critical and very dangerous problem for the United States. Herewith a plan for stopping the Iranian bomb, short of using force.

ID Number: JA019468

Year: 2003

Language: English

Non-Proliferation and the Dilemmas of Regime Change.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 4, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 7-31.)

Author(s):

1. Litwak, Robert S.

Subject(s):

1. WMD NONPROLIFERATION--USA
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003

Notes:

The Iraq war was unprecedented in at least one respect : it was the first case in which forcible regime change was the means employed to achieve non-proliferation ends. In addressing the current proliferation crises with North Korea and Iran, however, the Bush administration confronts major constraints on both the use of force and the US ability to bring about regime change. This has prompted a shift in strategy to the alternative combination of deterrence and reassurance. Implementing a strategy of deterrence and reassurance requires effective policy coordination to ensure that the two components are in sync. Military moves for purposes of deterrence should not undercut the message of political reassurance and thereby provide further incentive for either country to cross the nuclear threshold.

ID Number: JA019943

Year: 2003

Language: English

Iran's Nuclear Missile Program and Regional Security Problems.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 4, 2003, p. 7-17.)

Author(s):

1. Minasian, Sergey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran's potential acquisition of nuclear weapons and modernization of delivery systems (ballistic missiles) could abruptly, and drastically, change the military-political balance in the whole of the Near and Middle East and adjacent regions.

ID Number: JA019684

Year: 2003

Language: English

Iran on the Way to the Nuclear Bomb ? : Analysis of Tehran's Nuclear Missile Program.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2003, p. 24-34.)

Author(s):

1. Minasian, Sergey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA019784

Year: 2003

Language: English

De Iraanse bom : spookbeeld of feit ?.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 57, nr. 11, november 2003, p. 541-546.)

Author(s):

1. Schippers, Hans

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The author deals with Iran's capacity to produce a nuclear bomb, about which a stream of contradictory news has emerged during the past months. Reports from the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) and from the United States' authorities on the concealment of Iranian nuclear activities have been followed by as many Iranian denials. Tehran declared it uses nuclear material for peaceful purposes only and that it had in no way violated the provisions of the Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT). The author tries to clarify the obscurity regarding the Iranian nuclear intentions and analyses the possibilities to prevent Iran from possessing nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA020066

Year: 2003

Language: Dutch

Iran at the Nuclear Threshold.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 33, no. 9, November 2003, p. 7-12.)

Author(s):

1. Shaffer, Brenda

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Tehran has not yet made the political decision to cross the nuclear threshold, and both external and internal pressure must be harnessed to sway Iran's future decision on its nuclear future.

ID Number: JA019853

Year: 2003

Language: English

Iran's Nuclear Calculations.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 20, no. 2, Summer 2003, p. 21-28.)

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

As the Bush administration energetically addresses the issue of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East, Iran has suddenly emerged as one of Washington's foremost concerns.

ID Number: JA019793

Year: 2003

Language: English

2002

Ending Russian Assistance to Iran's Nuclear Bomb.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 51-70.)

Author(s):

1. Einhorn, Robert J.
2. Samore, Gary

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ARMS SALES--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)/IRAN

Notes:

Both the United States and Russia want to prevent Iran from acquiring nuclear-armed ballistic missiles. Yet the transfer of sensitive Russian assistance to Iran continues, leading many in Washington to conclude that Moscow is tolerating a certain amount of leakage to protect its broader strategic and economic relations with Tehran. The time may be ripe to resolve this protracted and frustrating dispute. Washington should be prepared to relax its objections to Russian nuclear-power sales to Iran if Tehran accepts (and complies with) additional limits and restrictions on its nuclear activities. Tehran's willingness to accept these arrangements will test its true nuclear intentions. US-Russian agreement on an approach to solving this problem would not only make a major contribution to heading off a destabilising Iranian nuclear capability, but could also restore genuine cooperation between the two countries in pursuing their common nonproliferation interests.

ID Number: JA017904

Year: 2002

Language: English

Is Iran the Next Nuclear State ?.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 147, no. 5, October 2002, p. 52-59.)

Author(s):

1. Roshandel, Jalil

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iranian academic Jalil Roshandel examines why Iran may be seeking weapons of mass destruction (especially nuclear weapons), why nuclear proliferation is increasingly viewed as a viable option in Tehran, and what may accelerate this trend.

ID Number: JA018455

Year: 2002

Language: English

1999

Living with a Nuclear Iran ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 41, no. 3, Autumn 1999, p. 124-148.)

Author(s):

1. Eisenstadt, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran appears to be pursuing a nuclear option, and it may well be the next nuclear power in the Middle East. Iranian acquisition of nuclear weapons would transform the regional balance of power. It could alter the decision calculus of Iran's leadership, reorder political alignments in the greater Middle East, and strike a fatal blow to the international nuclear non-proliferation regime. Due to the volatility of Iranian politics, the clerical regime's involvement in terrorism, continuing tensions with several of its neighbours and the US, and its continued denial of Israel's right to exist, the

emergence of a nuclear Iran would, at the very least, have a destabilising impact on the region. For these reasons, averting the emergence of a nuclear Iran will be a key Western interest in coming years. Managing the consequences of a nuclear Iran may be the West's next unwelcome challenge.

ID Number: JA014439

Year: 1999

Language: English

1997

Iran's Nuclear Ambition : Innocuous Illusion or Ominous Truth ?.

(INTERNATIONAL DEFENSE REVIEW, vol. 30, September 1997, p. 29-31.)

Author(s):

1. Venter, Al J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Evidence that Iran is engaged in a covert nuclear weapons program, and has in place an organized structure dedicated to developing such weapons, is greatly concerning Western intelligence agencies.

ID Number: JA012472

Year: 1997

Language: English

1996

US Non-Proliferation Policy and Iran : Constraints and Opportunities.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 17, no. 3, December 1996, p. 365-394.)

1. Simon, Jacqueline

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--USA

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--IRAN

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The United States has undertaken a number of unilateral measures to deal with Iran's perceived nuclear ambitions. There are two issues raised by this strategy. First, Washington's decision to take unilateral action on this issue seems to undermine the potential for an increased UN role and to replace the prospect of multilateral enforcement with US unilateralism. Second, this strategy is questionable given the changing landscape of the international system in the post-Cold War and the constraints and opportunities this poses for US policy in general and non-proliferation policy in particular. The purpose of this article is to examine the effect of these constraints and opportunities upon US policy toward Iran. The first section provides a brief overview of US non-proliferation instruments applicable to Iran and the constraints upon them. Next, the paper sets forth, insofar as this is possible, the impetus of US policy by examining Iran's nuclear programme. The analysis then turns to the two primary obstacles facing unilateral US initiatives - Iran's motivations and the constraints of international and domestic cooperation - followed by an examination of the policy implications these present.

ID Number: JA011584

Year: 1996

Language: English

1995

Rearmement iranien : info ou intox ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 68, ete 1995, p. 305-314.)

Author(s):

1. Chevalerias, Alain

Subject(s):

1. ARMS SALES--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Is the country of the ayatollahs bent on developing a nuclear bomb? For Americans, there is absolutely no doubt. Shiite Iran, jealous of its special identity in the face of a Sunni Moslem world, does indeed have solid reasons for wishing to join the nuclear club. The threat is all the more serious in that Teheran has recently been making heavy expenditures to acquire tanks, combat aircraft and missiles from Russia, China and North Korea. Considering the network of interests that Iran has created in Islamic circles from Lebanon to Sudan, it is easy to see how the situation could become explosive in the Gulf.

ID Number: JA010290

Year: 1995

Language: French

Does Iran Want Nuclear Weapons ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 37, no. 1, Spring 1995, p. 86-104.)

Author(s):

1. Chubin, Shahram

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Like India and China, Iran has global ambitions and its motives for nuclear weapons have in part been stocked by the United States. The international community should consider ways in which Iran's legitimate grievances can be met while it continues to pursue policies of technology denial and counter-proliferation.

ID Number: JA010309

Year: 1995

Language: English

1992

Nordkorea und Iran Streben nach Atomwaffen.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 41. Jg., Nr. 11, November 1992, S. 603-606.)

Author(s):

1. Thun, Romedio Graf von

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA007924

Year: 1992

Language: German

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