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*No. 7/2008*

**IRAN UNDER PRESIDENT AHMADINEJAD**

**L'IRAN DU PRÉSIDENT AHMADINEJAD**

*Bibliographies thématiques*  
*No. 7/2008*

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# **PART I : BOOKS**

## **PREMIERE PARTIE : LIVRES\***

2008

321 /00765

The Road to Democracy in Iran - Cambridge, MA : MIT Press.

xxii, 113 p.; 19 cm.

(Boston Review Book)

ISBN: 9780262072953

Author(s):

1. Ganji, Akbar

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRACY--IRAN

2. HUMAN RIGHTS--IRAN

ID number: 80021897

Year: 2008

Type: M

327 /01436

Iran-Europe Relations : Challenges and Opportunities - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge.

viii, 280 p.; 24 cm.

(Durham Modern Middle East and Islamic World Series ; 11)

ISBN: 9780415447560

Author(s):

1. Mousavian, Seyyed Hossein, 1967-

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--EUROPE

2. EUROPE--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--GERMANY

4. GERMANY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 270-273. Includes index.

'This book provides an assessment, and history, of relations between Iran and Europe. With an account of their development since the early years of the twentieth century, this book shows that, despite the recent deterioration of relations between Iran and the West, Iran has enjoyed a long history of cultural, economic, and political ties with many European nations. This book examines pivotal historical episodes : Iran's support of Germany before the First World War; cooperation and close trading relations between the two countries in the interwar years; the Islamic revolution in 1979; and Iran's attempts to strengthen ties with Europe in the aftermath of the Iran-Iraq War. The book closely examines recent issues of conflict : disputes over weapons of mass destruction; allegations of Iranian support for terrorist groups in Afghanistan, Bosnia, Iraq, and Lebanon; human rights issues; and the Arab-Israeli conflict and the Middle East peace process. It concludes by suggesting ways in which Iran-Europe relations could develop positively, overcome current obstacles, and take advantage of the opportunities and common interests that lie beneath the surface.'

ID number: 80021895

Year: 2008

Type: M

Circ. Status: On the shelf

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\* This list contains material received as of August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 21 août 2008.

321 /00763

Iran in the 21st Century : Politics, Economics and Conflict - Abingdon,  
UK : Routledge.  
xvi, 300 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.  
(Iranian Studies ; 3)  
ISBN: 9780415435598

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--SOCIAL CONDITIONS
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. IRAN--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Added entry(s):

1. Katouzian, Homa, ed.
2. Shahidi, Hossein, 1953- , ed.

Notes:

Includes index.

'Iran is an ancient country, an oil-exporting economy and an Islamic Republic. It experienced two full-scale revolutions in the 20th century, the latter of which had large and important regional and international consequences, including an eight-year war with Saddam Hussein's Iraq. And now in the 21st century, it confronts issues, experiences and problems which have important implications for its future development and external relations. In the domestic sphere, the country faces conflicts over national identity and ethnic minorities, democracy and human rights, personal and political freedoms, women's rights, youth culture, full employment, the economy and the use of the oil revenues, and the widening gap between rich and poor. Regarding external affairs, there are more or less severe problems both in regional and in global relations, headed by the ongoing conflict with the West over Iran's nuclear energy programme. This book is the first study of Iran at the turn of the 21st century in all the above aspects by leading sociologists, social anthropologists, political scientists and economists in the field of Iranian studies.'

ID number: 80021878

Year: 2008

Type: M

327 /01434

The United States and Iran : Sanctions, Wars and the Policy of Dual  
Containment - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.  
vii, 264 p. ; 24 cm.  
(Routledge Studies in Middle Eastern Politics ; 7)  
ISBN: 9780415773966

Author(s):

1. Fayazmanesh, Sasan, 1950-

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
4. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. UNITED NATIONS--SANCTIONS
6. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 255-257. Includes index.

'When and why did the United States policy of containment of Iran come about ? How did it evolve ? Where is it going ? Much has been said about the US policy of dual containment, particularly as it pertains to Iraq. However, there has been little in-depth analysis of this policy when it comes to Iran. The author explores this often neglected subject by examining the history of this policy. This topical read synthesizes a range of primary sources, including firsthand reports, newspaper articles, and electronic media, and presents a coherent analysis of the ebbs and flows in US thinking on Iran and

Iraq.'  
ID number: 80021877  
Year: 2008  
Type: M

92 AHMA/00001

Ahmadinejad : The Secret History of Iran's Radical Leader - London :  
Tauris.

xiv, 298 p. : ill.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 9781845116361

Author(s):

1. Najji, Kasra

Subject(s):

1. AHMADINEJAD, MAHMOUD--BIOGRAPHY
2. PRESIDENTS--IRAN--BIOGRAPHY
3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'As Iran's nuclear programme accelerates, all eyes are on the blacksmith's son who could have his finger on the trigger. Who is Mahmoud Ahmadinejad ? What drives him ? What formed him ? To whom, if anyone, does he answer ? The unknown Ahmadinejad revealed here by the author is much more of a force to be reckoned with than the bogeyman conjured up by Washington. The author takes us inside Tehran's shadowy corridors of power, and shows us the plots, passions and personalities that will influence Ahmadinejad's next move, while the world waits with baited breath.'

ID number: 80021868

Year: 2008

Type: M

**2007**

665 /00076

Hard Times in the Lands of Plenty : Oil Politics in Iran and Indonesia -  
Ithaca, NY : Cornell University Press.

x, 243 p. : ill.; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9780801472770

Author(s):

1. Smith, Benjamin B., 1970-

Subject(s):

1. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--IRAN
2. PETROLEUM INDUSTRY AND TRADE--POLITICAL ASPECTS--INDONESIA
3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. INDONESIA--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 207-239. Includes index.

'The author deciphers here the paradox of the 'resource curse' and questions its inevitability through an innovative comparison of the experiences of Iran and Indonesia. Focusing on the roles of state actors and organized opposition in using oil revenues, he finds that the effects of oil wealth on politics and on regime durability vary according to the circumstances under which oil exports became a major part of a country's economy. Drawing on extensive primary research in Iran and Indonesia and quantitative research on nineteen other oil-rich developing countries, the author challenges us to reconsider resource wealth in late-developing countries, not as a simple curse or blessing, but instead as a tremendously flexible source of both political resources and potential complications.'

ID number: 80021900

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 /01416

Treacherous Alliance : The Secret Dealings of Israel, Iran, and the United States - New Haven, CT : Yale University Press.  
xviii, 361 p.; 25 cm.  
ISBN: 9780300120578

Author(s):

1. Parsi, Trita

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Includes index.

'In this era of superheated rhetoric and vitriolic exchanges between the leaders of Iran and Israel, the threat of nuclear violence looms. But the real roots of the enmity between the two nations mystify Washington policy-makers, and no promising pathways to peace have emerged. This book traces the shifting relations between Israel, Iran, and the United States from 1948 to the present, uncovering for the first time the details of secret alliances, treacherous acts, and unsavory political maneuverings that have undermined Middle Eastern stability and disrupted US foreign policy initiatives in the region.'

ID number: 80021744

Year: 2007

Type: M

321 /00742

Iran on the Brink : Rising Workers and Threats of War - London : Pluto Press.  
xix, 262 p. : ill.; 22 cm.  
ISBN: 9780745326030

Author(s):

1. Malm, Andreas
2. Esmailian, Shora

Subject(s):

1. WORKING CLASS--IRAN
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
4. IRAN--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 249-253. Includes index.

'While the world keeps its eyes riveted on Iran's nuclear programme, the Islamic Republic has gone through a crisis of its own. This book shows how soaring unemployment and poverty has given way to social protest. A new labour movement has come to the fore. Although strikes are banned, workers are beginning to organise and underground networks are challenging the rule of the mullahs from within. The authors offer a unique portrait of the social upheaval, why it is happening and where it may take the country. Following the fall of reformism, the rise of Ahmadinejad and the recent outbursts of ethnic violence, this book provides rare insights into the inner contradictions of the Islamic Republic. The second part of the book deals with the international issues facing Iran - in particular the nuclear question, Iran's oil reserves and the serious threat of invasion. It is a sobering account of the realities of life in Iran, and the threat that war poses to the democratic aspirations of the Iranian people.'

ID number: 80021503

Year: 2007

Type: M

321 /00740

Iran and the Rise of its Neoconservatives : The Politics of Tehran's  
Silent Revolution - London : Tauris.  
ix, 215 p. ; 23 cm.  
ISBN: 9781845113889

Author(s):

1. Ehteshami, Anoushiravan
2. Zweiri, Mahjoob

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. AHMADINEJAD, MAHMOUD
3. CONSERVATISM--IRAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 195-204. Includes index.

'This book exposes the workings of Iranian politics today. The authors penetrate the labyrinth of political relationships and family networks that is the Iranian ruling class, and reveal the forces which brought hard-line President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad to power. They argue that the power base behind Ahmadinejad represents a kind of Iranian version of American neoconservatism. The Iranian neocons, like their Washington counterparts, have come in from the cold. Politicians and clerics exiled from influence under the reformist President Khatami have seized their chance to get back in to power, and to push an uncompromising foreign policy agenda. The authors show how Ahmadinejad's surprise victory in the 2005 elections was just one facet of the group's strategy for regaining influence. They examine the group's agenda on issues like Iraq, Israel and nuclear enrichment, and assess how likely it is that they will be able to implement it.'

ID number: 80021493

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 /01391

Le grand perturbateur : reflexions sur la question iranienne - Paris :  
Grasset.

216 p. ; 21 cm.

ISBN: 9782246721611

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 10-20. Includes index.

'Contrairement a la plupart des pays qui cherchent a contrecarrer ses projets, l'Iran a une idee precise de ce qu'il souhaite : devenir la puissance majeure du Moyen-Orient au XXIeme siecle. Le regime de Teheran, issu du coeur le plus dur des conservateurs iraniens, compte sur un bouleversement regional de grande ampleur qui depasse les distinctions traditionnelles entre les Perses et les Arabes, ou entre les chiites et les sunnites. Pour etendre son influence et son pouvoir de coercition, Teheran accorde un role majeur a son arme nucleaire, mais la presence iranienne s'etend aussi, de maniere plus souterraine, a toutes les zones de crise de la region, qu'il s'agisse de l'Irak ou du Liban, de l'Asie Centrale et du Caucase. Face a ces pretentions, nos reponses ne sont pas du tout a la hauteur des enjeux. Les regles qui vont regir les rapports de forces et les relations nucleaires au XXIeme siecle ne sont pas encore ecrites : veut-on, demande ici l'auteur, qu'elles le soient par l'Iran ?'

ID number: 80021511

Year: 2007

Type: M

623 /01054

Iran, le choix des armes ? - Paris : Stock.

173 p. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 9782234060708

Author(s):

1. Heisbourg, Francois

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

'C'est peut-etre le visage de notre XXIe siecle qui se dessine en ce moment a travers l'avenir nucleaire de l'Iran. Car, sauf divine surprise, l'annee 2008 sera placee sous le signe d'un choix binaire entre le recours aux armes ou l'acceptation de la logique de la proliferation au Moyen-Orient et dans le monde. Nos pays auront donc a se determiner par rapport a deux options parfaitement catastrophiques. Sera-t-il pire de frapper que de ne pas frapper ? Des frappes aeriennes auraient des consequences positives tres limitees et des effets negatifs majeurs; mais la proliferation regionale aurait des effets calamiteux et aucune consequence positive ... Quelles conclusions politiques nos pays devront-ils tirer de la reponse a cette question ? Il faut certainement tout faire pour eviter de se trouver face a une alternative aussi peu appetissante. Mais l'Iran, en forçant l'allure nucleaire et balistique, a malheureusement conduit a une situation ou le temps manque tragiquement.'

ID number: 80021706

Year: 2007

Type: M

321 /00739

The Iran Threat : President Ahmadinejad and the Coming Nuclear Crisis -

New York : Palgrave MacMillan.

xx, 284 p. : ill. ; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9781403976642

Author(s):

1. Jafarzadeh, Alireza

Subject(s):

1. AHMADINEJAD, MAHMOUD

2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Includes index.

'From the controversial expert who brought Iran's nuclear program to the world's attention in 2002 comes a searing expose of the inner workings and plans of Iran's mullahs. With access to dissident groups inside Iran, the author traces President Ahmadinejad's radical roots and involvement in an organization with terrorist links to his impact on Iran's weapons program. He reveals new details on Iran's meddling in Iraq and its broader goals for the future of the Middle East. Key revelations include : President Ahmadinejad's radical past, including his reported role as a feared torturer of political prisoners and his zealous mission to deliver the regime its first nuclear bomb; the chilling trend of the military's increasing control of the nuclear program; how Ahmadinejad was handpicked by Iran's mullahs to help create an Islamic Republic in Iraq; the latest covert actions to bury nuclear facilities in tunnels; the story of the front companies Iran used to buy its nuclear technology undetected; original and insightful policy options to end the Iranian threat.'

ID number: 80021461

Year: 2007

Type: M

623 /01057

Iran's Nuclear Program : Security Implications for the UAE and the Gulf Region - Abu Dhabi : Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research.

45 p. ; 21 cm.

(Emirates Lecture Series ; 70)

ISBN: 9948008901

Author(s):

1. Russell, Richard L., 1961-

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN  
2. PERSIAN GULF REGION--NATIONAL SECURITY

Added entry(s):

1. Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 35-36.

What would be the consequences for international security of an Iran armed with nuclear weapons - be they either demonstrated by nuclear test denotations like North Korea or 'bombs in the basement' like Israel ? What power and influence would Iran acquire with nuclear weapons ? How would the Gulf states and Israel react ? What would the United States do differently in the Gulf to adapt to a nuclear-armed Iran ? And what impact would these changes and adaptations by Iran, regional states and the United States have on security and stability in the Gulf ?

ID number: 80021817

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 /01370

L'Iran face aux puissances - Paris : Harmattan.

400 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 9782296027688

Author(s):

1. Yakemtchouk, Romain

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Includes index.

'Alors que tout au long du XIXe siecle l'Iran feodal fut l'enjeu d'une vive competition des puissances, notamment de la Russie et de la Grande-Bretagne, des la fin de la Second Guerre mondiale il est devenu l'allie privilegie des Etats-Unis, sous l'egide desquels Reza Pahlavi, le 'roi des rois', aurait voulu faire de l'Iran la principale puissance du golfe Persique. L'autoritarisme repressif du shah et sa megalomanie provoquerent la reaction du clerge chiite conduit par l'ayatollah Khomeyni et amena en 1979 une Republique porteuse du fondamentalisme islamique dans le monde. S'alliant avec la Syrie, Teheran s'efforca de jouer un role majeur dans le Moyen-Orient, et entra en conflit avec les regimes conservateurs de la region. Vivement oppose aux Etats-Unis et a Israel, le president Ahmadinejad contesta l'Holocauste et se propose de 'rayer Israel de la carte du monde'. L'Iran defia l'Agence internationale de l'energie atomique, et s'engagea dans un processus d'enrichissement d'uranium pouvant mener a la fabrication de l'arme nucleaire. Que nous reserve l'avenir ? Qu'en sera-t-il du Traite de nonproliferation, deja affaibli par l'accession a l'arme nucleaire de l'Inde, du Pakistan et de la Coree du Nord ? Un Iran dote des armes de destruction massive representera une menace directe pour la securite de la region du Golfe, voire pour l'existence de l'Etat hebreu, et cette menace doit etre eradiquee. A supposer que l'Iran continue a defier la communaute internationale, les Etats-Unis

et Israel prendront-ils le risque d'une eventuelle intervention  
militaire pour aneantir les installations nucleaires iraniennes  
'

ID number: 80021312

Year: 2007

Type: M

323 /01073

The Islamic Republic and the World : Global Dimensions of the Iranian  
Revolution - London : Pluto Press.

xi, 212 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9780745326221

Author(s):

1. Panah, Maryam

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--HISTORY--REVOLUTION, 1979

2. IRAN--HISTORY

3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book provides a detailed analysis of Iran's recent history,  
and in particular how the country has been shaped by the 1979  
revolution. It is often forgotten that modern Iran is a  
revolutionary republic that arose out of the old, secular and  
very pro-western regime. Since the revolution, this has been  
replaced by an Islamic State. The author explores the Iranian  
revolution in its international context, and examines the  
different forces at play within the country, and how these  
conflicting political interests continue to mould the country  
today and shape its external relations.'

ID number: 80021748

Year: 2007

Type: M

327 01412

Bitter Friends, Bosom Enemies : Iran, the U.S., and the Twisted Path to  
Confrontation - New York : St. Martin's Press.

xi, 258 p.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9780312368258

Author(s):

1. Slavin, Barbara

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 245-246. Includes index.

'The author portrays here the complex love-hate relationship  
between Iran and the United States. She takes into account  
deeply embedded cultural habits and political goals to  
illuminate a struggle that promises to remain a headline story  
over the next decade. '

ID number: 80021727

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2007

Type: M

323 /01065

Iran under Ahmadinejad : The Politics of Confrontation - Abingdon, UK :

Routledge.

104 p.; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Paper ; 393)

ISBN: 9780415454865

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali M.

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. AHMADINEJAD, MAHMOUD

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'Robust, confrontational and given to bombastic rhetoric, Ahmadinejad has drawn condemnation from the West and praise from the Middle Eastern street in almost equal measures. This paper looks at the details of his political rise and assesses his presidency to date within the context of the dynamics of Iranian politics. Examining the key themes of his presidency, the paper assesses the effectiveness of his policies and analyses his populist approach, in particular his use of nationalism and the cult of the Twelfth Imam. It argues that Ahmadinejad, from retrenching the conservative values of the early revolution, is very much a product of the social and political changes which have occurred since the end of the Iran-Iraq War; that his populism in both politics and economics, along with the maintenance of confrontational posture abroad, represents an ad hoc, and somewhat incoherent, attempt to disguise the growing contradictions which afflict the Islamic Republic, and the conservative vision of an unaccountable Islamic autocracy in the face of growing dissatisfaction, especially among key sections of the elite.'

ID number: 80021676

Year: 2007

Type: M

## 2006

327 /01345

Russia, Iran and the Nuclear Question : The Putin Record - Carlisle, PA :

US Army War College.

vii, 54 p.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 158487256X

Author(s):

1. Freedman, Robert Owen

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

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

Notes:

'After assessing Putin's domestic and foreign policies and briefly reviewing Russian-Iranian relations in the Yeltsin era, this monograph analyzes Putin's policy toward Iran, especially in regard to the nuclear issue.'

ID number: 80021020

Year: 2006

Type: M

621 /00044

L'Iran nucleaire - Paris : Harmattan.

302 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 2747593320

Author(s):

1. Barzin, Nader

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR ENERGY--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 243-261.

'L'introduction de la technologie nucleaire en Iran s'est faite a l'initiative des Etats-Unis en 1957, dans le cadre du programme 'Atomes pour la Paix', alors meme que l'Iran de l'epoque n'avait aucunement besoin de cette technologie. Un demi-siecle plus tard, cette technologie a fourni a ce pays un moyen de dissuasion contre les Etats-Unis : l'atome paradoxalement sert pour la 'paix en Iran'. La divulgation de sa capacite d'enrichissement de l'uranium a donne a l'Iran deux atouts essentiels : installer une 'dissuasion virtuelle' contre une invasion americaine, et servir de moyen de negociation pour faire fonctionner ses reacteurs civils apres trente ans d'obstruction de la part des Etats-Unis. La position delicate des Etats-Unis en Irak, son desaccord avec les autres membres du Conseil de Securite, et son impopularite croissante aupres des nations du Golfe, ont renforce la position de l'Iran et lui ont permis de faire tomber les derniers obstacles au fonctionnement de son industrie nucleaire civile. Le present ouvrage eclaire la politique de la Republique islamique en la resituant dans la continuite de celle du Shah. Il predit l'absence de changement de la politique nucleaire de l'Iran sous la presidence de M. Ahmadinejad. Sa continuite sous le regime Pahlavi, puis dans le cadre de la Republique islamique, est la preuve meme qu'elle ne depend ni de l'ideologie ni de facteurs internes.'

ID number: 80021002

Year: 2006

Type: M

327 /01314

Syria and Iran : Diplomatic Alliance and Power Politics in the Middle East - London : Tauris Academic Studies.

viii, 359 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 1845111273

Author(s):

1. Goodarzi, Jubin M.

Subject(s):

1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA

Notes:

Includes index.

'The enduring alliance between Iran and Syria which came about after Iran's 1979 Revolution proved to be a feature of the Middle East's political landscape in the 20th and early 21st centuries. Moreover, its impact in moulding events and bringing about major changes in this troubled region proved enormously significant. The author provides us with a study on the Syrian-Iranian nexus which traces the origins and development of the strategic partnership between Damascus and Tehran from 1979 until the present. He argues that contrary to prevailing views (due in large part to the authoritarian and unpopular nature of the Syrian and Iranian regimes), the alliance between them was conceived as essentially defensive in nature. He puts forth an empirical survey with a chronology of events, and analyses the key phases in the evolution of the alliance. In the process he explains their significance, both in terms of

how they affected bilateral relations between the two states  
and their regional implications.

ID number: 80020717

Year: 2006

Type: M

321 /00725

Le paradoxe iranien - Paris : Laffont.

267 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 2221105060

Author(s):

1. Trean, Claire

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. IRAN--SOCIAL CONDITIONS

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

'Les Iraniens aspirent a l'integration dans le monde moderne. Les filles sont eduquees, les jeunes se detournent massivement des pratiques religieuses et s'orientent vers des modes de vie de type occidental. Et pourtant, ce meme peuple a porte a la presidence un extremiste islamiste. Elu sur des themes populistes, Mahmoud Ahmadinejad a su tirer parti du mecontentement social et du discredit d'un clerge corrompu. Il renoue avec l'ambition de la revolution khomeyniste de faire de l'Iran le champion de la lutte contre les ingerences etrangeres et de la contestation de l'ordre occidental en general. La plupart de ses compatriotes n'adherent pas a ses slogans anti-occidentaux et anti-israeliens mais il a leur appui sur le dossier nucleaire. Les Iraniens ne supportent pas qu'on veuille les empecher d'accéder a la technologie moderne. Sur ce point - le droit au savoir nucleaire - le consensus est total en Iran. Les Occidentaux devront l'admettre (meme s'ils ont toutes les raisons de croire que le regime cherche plus a maitriser les techniques de fabrication de la bombe que celles de la production d'electricite) ou bien aller a la crise ouverte.'

ID number: 80020937

Year: 2006

Type: M

623 /01030

Iran's Nuclear Ambitions - Washington : Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

xx, 223 p. : ill.; 23 cm.

ISBN: 0870032305

Author(s):

1. Chubin, Shahram

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Carnegie Endowment for International Peace (US)

Notes:

Includes index.

'Does Iran intend to use nuclear energy technology to develop weapons ? The West's concern stems in part from Iran's uncertain intentions and recent history. This book provides a rare look into the motivations, perceptions, and domestic politics swirling around Iran. The author narrates the recent history of Iran's nuclear program and diplomacy and argues that the central problem is not nuclear technology but rather Iran's behavior as a revolutionary state with ambitions that collide with the interests of its neighbors and the West.'

ID number: 80021061

Year: 2006

Type: M

623 /01023

Iran's Weapons of Mass Destruction : The Real and Potential Threat -  
Washington : Center for Strategic and International Studies.  
xiv, 366 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

(Significant Issues Series, 0736-7136 ; v. 28, no. 3)

ISBN: 0892064854

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.
2. Al-Rodhan, Khalid R.

Subject(s):

1. WMD--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

'This book covers all facets of Iran's weapons of mass destruction. The authors analyze Iran's motivation for acquiring WMD capabilities; the history of its WMD program; its chemical, biological, and nuclear capabilities; and its delivery options, including its missile program, air force, and Revolutionary Guards. They also examine the spectrum of diplomatic and economic sanctions available to make Iran comply with the United Nations Security Council, as well as military options and the different ways Iran might respond. In addition, the authors explore the geostrategic implications of these options on regional stability, energy security, and the struggle against terrorism.'

ID number: 80020958

Year: 2006

Type: M

623 /01045

L'Iran, la bombe et la demission des nations - Paris : Autrement.  
135 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9782746707578

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

'L'Iran a engage avec la communaute internationale une dangereuse partie de poker nucleaire. Teheran n'entend pas ceder aux injonctions lui intimant de cesser les activites dissimulees aux inspecteurs internationaux pendant dix-huit ans. Mais au printemps 2006, les connaissances acquises sur les activites iraniennes ne laissent plus planer de doute sur les ambitions militaires de Teheran. Chacun se trouve donc desormais au pied du mur. L'Iran tout d'abord, qui pense peut-etre a tort pouvoir l'emporter dans une epreuve de force. Les Europeens ensuite, qui doivent montrer que le multilateralisme n'est pas une facon de remettre a toujours plus tard les decisions. La Russie, qui doit faire un choix clair en faveur de la non-proliferation. Quant aux Etats-Unis, il leur faudra adopter une politique qui reponde a la violation par l'Iran de ses engagements internationaux. Teheran dispose certes d'une importante capacite de nuisance en Irak, au Liban, et sur le marche du petrole. Mais qu'en serait-il si Teheran avait en outre l'arme nucleaire ? Telle est la question. Une analyse edifiante qui pose la question de la stabilite mondiale.'

ID number: 80021313

Year: 2006

Type: M

623 /01048

Iran's Nuclear Program : Realities and Repercussions - Abu Dhabi :  
Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research.  
xii, 177 p.; 24 cm.  
ISBN: 9789948008484

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Emirate Center for Strategic Studies and Research

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 157-163. Includes index.

'International suspicion surrounding Iran's nuclear activities was first aroused in the late 1980s and early 1990s. However, it was not until the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) launched an intensive investigation into the Iranian nuclear program in 2002, that it was revealed that Iran had enriched uranium and separated plutonium in undeclared facilities in the absence of IAEA safeguards. In January 2006, Iran began to ignore limitations on nuclear fuel cycle activities yet again, in defiance of the broad opinion of the international community and despite both offers of assistance and the threat of sanctions. This volume represents a collection of expert views, covering Iran's current nuclear capability and its potential to develop atomic weapons; developments in Iran's nuclear program since the 2005 Iranian presidential elections; Israeli foreign policy in relation to Iran; the potential impact of any Iranian nuclear program on GCC security; and the possibility of military action against Iran.'

ID number: 80021400

Year: 2006

Type: M

321 /00722

Iranian Challenges - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies.

135 p.; 24 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 89)

ISBN: 9291980927

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Posch, Walter, ed.

2. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:

'For this paper, a number of respected academics who are specialists in international relations and Iranian studies were asked to contribute chapters analysing Iran through the lens of their expertise. The volume covers three main areas : Iran's domestic affairs; Iran and security; and Iran's relations with the West. The authors touch on various topics, including the repercussions of the June 2005 elections and the advent of President Ahmadinejad, the future of the reform movement in Iran, Iranian-American and EU-Iran relations, and - inevitably - the critical nuclear issue.'

ID number: 80020764

Year: 2006

Type: M

327 /01367

Hidden Iran : Paradox and Power in the Islamic Republic - New York :

Times Books.

259 p.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 9780805079760

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Includes index.

'This book reveals how the underappreciated domestic political rivalries within Iran serve to explain the country's behaviour on the world stage. The author shows why this country has so often confounded American expectations and inspired a long series of misguided U.S. policies that continue to this day. And yet there is a hidden Iran beyond what we see on the news or hear about from American politicians. The author introduces us to the leading players on all sides and shows how the game of political chess is played in Iran. The author also explains the Iranian view of the world.'

ID number: 80021293

Edition: 1st ed.

Year: 2006

Type: M

327 /01319

Confronting Iran : The Failure of American Foreign Policy and the Next Great Crisis in the Middle East - New York : Basic Books.

vii, 280 p.; 25 cm.

ISBN: 0465003508

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali M.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 266-268. Includes index.

'In 2002, George W. Bush famously referred to Iran as a member of the 'axis of evil'. But now, in 2006, the crisis has escalated beyond all expectations. Iran's new hard-line conservative president Mahmoud Ahmadinejad has defiantly resumed his country's nuclear program, and has proclaimed that Israel should be 'wiped off the map'. Will Iran be the next front in America's war on terror? In this authoritative account of Iran's fraught relations with the United States and other Western nations, the author sets the current crisis in the context of a long history of mutual antagonism. Despite the absence of formal diplomatic relationships, Iran and the United States have loomed large in each other's domestic politics for decades. From the overthrow of Mosaddeq in 1953 to the hostage crisis in 1979 and, more recently, the Gulf War and the War in Iraq, both Iranian and American politicians have forged narratives about an 'evil empire' lying half a world away. This mutual distrust has militated against detente between the two nations. In the absence of any coherent American policy on Iran, it may soon lead to war. Based on extensive knowledge of Iranian sources as well as unparalleled access to senior officials in Iran, the United States and Europe, the author reveals a disturbing history of failed diplomacy, missed opportunities, and bureaucratic wrangling that have brought us to this point of crisis.'

ID number: 80020798

Year: 2006  
Type: M

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

Type: M

327 /01337

Tehran Rising : Iran's Challenge to the United States - Lanham, MD :  
Rowman & Littlefield.

xx, 218 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

ISBN: 0742549046

Author(s):

1. Berman, Ilan

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Includes index.

'The Islamic Republic of Iran today constitutes the single greatest challenge to the United States and the War on Terror. In the Persian Gulf and Central Asia, Iranian policy makers are busy cobbling together alliances intended to elevate Iran to the status of a regional superpower at the expense of the United States and its European allies. In Iraq, Iran is spending millions to perpetuate a lingering insurgency that threatens to transform the former Ba'athist state into another Islamic Republic. Iran remains the world's most active sponsor of terrorism, fueling the activities of Hamas, the Palestinian Islamic Jihad, Hezbollah, and al-Qaeda. And through its nuclear advances, mature chemical and biological weapons programs, and an expanding conventional military, Iran is gaining the capability to catastrophically alter the balance of power far beyond its immediate neighborhood. All of this has been guided by an ambitious strategic agenda that is designed to make the Iranian regime the center of gravity in the post-Saddam Hussein Middle East. The author takes the exploration of Iran's menace one step further, providing practical policy prescriptions designed to contain Iran's strategic ambitions.'

ID number: 80020986

Year: 2005  
Type: M

## **PART II : JOURNAL ARTICLES**

### **DEUXIEME PARTIE : ARTICLES DE REVUES\*\***

2008

Iran, Terrorism, and Weapons of Mass Destruction.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 31, no. 3, March 2008, p. 169-181.)

Author(s):

1. Byman, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM--IRAN
2. WMD TERRORISM--IRAN

Notes:

This article reviews Iran's past and current use of terrorism and assesses why U.S. attempts to halt Iran's efforts have met with little success. With this assessment in mind, it argues that Iran is not likely to transfer chemical, biological, or nuclear weapons to terrorist groups for several reasons. First, providing terrorists with such unconventional weapons offers Iran few tactical advantages as these groups are able to operate effectively with existing methods and weapons. Second, Iran has become more cautious in its backing of terrorists in recent years. And third, Tehran is highly aware that any major escalation in its support for terrorism would incur U.S. wrath and international condemnation. The article concludes by offering recommendations for decreasing Iran's support for terrorism.

ID Number: JA024642

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Les militaires et la politique en Iran.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 64e annee, no. 1, janvier 2008, p. 129-134.)

Author(s):

1. Naghibzadeh, Ahmad

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--ARMED FORCES--POLITICAL ACTIVITY

Notes:

L'intervention des militaires dans les affaires politiques est pratique courante au Proche-Orient. Le cas de l'Iran, ou militaires et religieux travaillaient de concert, est particulier. Aujourd'hui, les mollahs n'ont plus, pour les soutenir, que les Pasdarans. Nul doute que ceux-ci joueront les premiers rôles sur les scènes nationale et internationale.

ID Number: JA024449

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

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\*\* This list contains material received as of August 21<sup>st</sup>, 2008 – Cette liste est arrêtée au 21 août 2008.

Lubricated with Oil : Iran-China Relations in a Changing World.  
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 2, Summer 2008, p. 66-80.)

Author(s):

1. Dorraj, Manochehr
2. Currier, Carrie L.

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
2. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

This article investigates several central questions. First, what are the incentives for these two otherwise ideologically opposed regimes to forge an increasingly expanding and cordial relationship - especially in the context of declining American political influence in the Middle East - and what does each side gain from this relationship ? Second, how much weight is given to economic interests, especially the trade in energy, in facilitating closer relations between the two states ? What are the dynamics of petropolitics in this relationship. Finally, in light of the different bilateral relationships the two countries have with the United States - China's expanding trade and political relations versus Iran's acrimonious relations - what are the limitations of their partnership.

ID Number: JA024974

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran and the Southern Caucasus.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 1, 2008, p. 35-43.)

Author(s):

1. Najafov, Huseyn N.

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
2. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA024890

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Syrie en de alliantie met Iran : rolwisseling in asymmetrische relatie.

(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 4, april 2008, p. 228-231.)

Author(s):

1. Schippers, Hans

Subject(s):

1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA

Notes:

The author takes a close look at the recent alliance between Syria and Iran. Their cooperation dates back to the mid 1970s and was based on shared aversion to the regime of Saddam Hussein in Iraq, with whom both countries were in conflict. This cooperation intensified during the Iran-Iraq war (1980-1988) when Syria supported Shia-ayatollah Khomeini. During the 1980s and 1990s, Syria was the dominant partner in the cooperation. In a way, Syria has now become an Iranian client state. However, Bashar is willing to restore good relations with the Western world. The price tag on this policy change is probably giving Syria once more a free hand in Lebanon.

ID Number: JA024717

Year: 2008

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Sanctions against Iran : A Promising Struggle.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 31, no. 3, Summer 2008, p. 69-87.)

Author(s):

1. Jacobson, Michael

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

A debate within Iran about the wisdom of its nuclear program appears to be starting. Success is far from guaranteed, but if the international community is truly determined to try to change Tehran's decisionmaking, it should use greater economic pressure.

ID Number: JA024965

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

The Friend of My Enemy.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 95, May - June 2008, p. 36-42.)

Author(s):

1. Graham, Thomas E.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The road to a solution for America's Iran problem runs through Moscow. How to think about the costs - and benefits.

ID Number: JA024794

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Russian-Iranian Relations in the Ahmadinejad Era.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 2, Spring 2008, p. 202-216.)

Author(s):

1. Katz, Mark

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Russia and Iran share a common hostility toward the United States. There have, however, been important differences between Moscow and Tehran - especially over nuclear issues. Relations seemed to improve, though, with Vladimir Putin's October 2007 visit to Tehran and Russia's shipment to Iran of the enriched uranium needed to start up the Bushehr nuclear power plant. Important differences, however, remain between the two countries that serve to limit the extent to which they can cooperate.

ID Number: JA024767

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

The Three Rs : Rivalry, Russia, 'Ran.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 93, January - February 2008, p. 68-73.)

Author(s):

1. Blackwill, Robert D.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

We are witnessing a systemic decline in Russia's relations with the West. There is a long list of complaints from the industrial democracies regarding Moscow's behavior, many of them justified. But the US-Russia relationship (ant that of Europe and Russia) does not occur in a strategic vacuum. Many of Russia's contemporary offenses pale before what should be the West's highest policy priority in the period ahead : preventing Iran from acquiring nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA024507

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Calming the Crisis.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 3, March 2008, p. 9-11.)

Author(s):

1. Bowen, Wyn
2. Goodman, Michael

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran's decision to 'halt' its nuclear weapons programme five years ago carries important lessons about how a permanent suspension of such activities might be achieved. But presidential elections in both the United States and Iran mean that a window of opportunity may not open until next year. Only then might demonisation of the 'Great Satan' or the 'Axis of Evil' come to a more amicable end.

ID Number: JA024587

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran and the United States : The Nuclear Issue.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 19-29.)

Author(s):

1. Cordesman, Anthony H.

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA024701

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

With High Confidence.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 1, January 2008, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Hollis, Rosemary

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The prospect of a pre-emptive American strike on Iran in the coming months has receded with the release of the latest United States National Intelligence Estimate. Yet the potential for Washington and Tehran to achieve a so-called 'grand bargain' on all the sources of contention between them is also remote. There are too many factors and players working against such a deal and both sides still aspire to a victory they define as the capitulation of the other.

ID Number: JA024452

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

L'Iran, plaque sensible des relations internationales.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 70, ete 2008, p. 67-207  
(plusieurs articles).)

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA024954

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Living with Ambiguity : Nuclear Deals with Iran and North Korea.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 1, February - March 2008, p. 91-118.)

Author(s):

1. Litwak, Robert S.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
5. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
6. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Between the poles of nuclear-weapons acquisition and transparent disarmament lies a third option : cultivating ambiguity about capabilities. The current crises with Iran and North Korea are playing out against the backdrop of the contrasting non-proliferation precedents set in 2003 - in Iraq, through a change of regime, and, in Libya, through change or behaviour change. Coercive diplomacy, combining credible inducements and penalties to roll back their nuclear programmes, is not possible when the goal is the maximalist one of regime change. But even if the United States clarifies its objective, negotiations with North Korea and Iran can realistically aim only to narrow, but not to eliminate, the ambiguity. A strategy of containment, whose key elements are deterrence and reassurance, offers the best approach for narrowing and hedging against these states' nuclear ambiguity.

ID Number: JA024522

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Diplomacy and Hypocrisy : The Case of Iran.  
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 30-45.)  
Author(s):  
1. Newkirk, Anthony  
Subject(s):  
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA  
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN  
ID Number: JA024702  
Year: 2008  
Language: English  
Type: ART

La question iranienne : apres le National Intelligence Estimate.  
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 1, 2008, p. 173-184.)  
Author(s):  
1. Tertrais, Bruno  
Subject(s):  
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN  
Notes:  
Avec le National Intelligence Estimate, la communaute du renseignement americain a peut-etre voulu prendre une revanche sur l'Administration de Washington et la crise irakienne de 2003. Pourtant, meme si les Iraniens ont effectivement stoppe un programme, ou une partie de programme, a l'automne 2003, il est vraisemblable qu'il s'agissait la d'une decision tactique. Le probleme nucleaire iranien reste entier, et toutes les options sur la table - y compris l'option militaire.  
ID Number: JA024655  
Year: 2008  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Cooperation between Iran and the Central Asian States : Past, Present, and Future.  
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2008, p. 126-132.)  
Author(s):  
1. Varnavskiy, Dmitri  
Subject(s):  
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ASIA, CENTRAL  
2. ASIA, CENTRAL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
ID Number: JA024902  
Year: 2008  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Reaching out to Iran.  
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 9, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 61-67.)  
Author(s):  
1. Reissner, Johannes  
2. Steinberg, Guido  
Subject(s):  
1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ  
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN  
Notes:  
Iran maintains close relations to Shiite organizations in Iraq and supports Shiite militias in their fight against US troops. But Tehran also wants to avoid Iraq's disintegration, which would have serious repercussions for Iran. The United States should capitalize on Iran's interest in stability in Iraq and seek solutions beyond containment.  
ID Number: JA024615  
Year: 2008  
Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's New Iraq.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 62, no. 1, Winter 2008, p. 13-30.)

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ
2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

The US invasion of Iraq has revolutionized the strategic architecture of the Persian Gulf in a manner that is still difficult to fully appreciate. Among the relationships that have been dramatically altered by America's move are the ties between Iran and Iraq. A critical examination reveals that more than territorial disputes or contending hegemonic aspirations, it was ideology that caused tension and ultimately war between these two states from 1980-88. While the earlier monarchical governments managed to contain their disputes, the ideological regimes of Saddam Husayn and the Iranian mullahs ultimately waged a devastating war against each other. Today, for the first time, ideology does not seem to be a source of friction between the two states, portending a more favorable relationship. The question then becomes, can the United States transcend its visceral suspicions of Iran and recognize that its long-term nemesis may be a source of stability ?

ID Number: JA024543

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Our Imaginary Foe.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 95, May - June 2008, p. 30-35.)

Author(s):

1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Why exaggerating the Iranian threat is bad for US foreign policy.

ID Number: JA024793

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

The Costs of Containing Iran.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 1, January - February 2008, p. 85-94.)

Author(s):

1. Nasr, Vali
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
4. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The Bush administration wants to contain Iran by rallying the support of Sunni Arab states and now sees Iran's containment as the heart of its Middle East policy: a way to stabilize Iraq, declaw Hezbollah, and restart the Arab-Israeli peace process. But the strategy is unsound and impractical, and it will probably further destabilize an already volatile region.

ID Number: JA024480

Year: 2008

Language: English  
Type: ART

Iran's Reformists and Activists : Internet Exploiters.  
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 1, Spring 2008, p. 46-59.)

Author(s):

1. Rahimi, Babak
2. Gheytonchi, Elham

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. INTERNET

ID Number: JA024703

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

La strategie politique iranienne : ideologie ou pragmatisme ?.  
(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 69, printemps 2008, p. 55-66.)

Author(s):

1. Saada, Julien

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

La strategie politique iranienne a voulu se presenter comme une rupture politique, a vocation panislamique. Portee par l'Ayatollah Khomeyni, cette philosophie politique vit ses effets escomptes avec le retour de politiques plus moderees. Sa mort confronta la Republique islamique a un choix : Hachemi Rasfandjani, remettra l'Iran dans le jeu international en conciliant pragmatisme et valeurs ideologiques. En 2005, M. Ahmadinejad arrive au pouvoir. Ses declarations sur l'Etat hebreu, et sa position sur le nucleaire, amenant a se demander si l'Iran ne revient pas a une politique d'exportation de la revolution. Il est important de placer ces elements dans le contexte historique de la Republique islamique afin de mieux cerner si la politique etrangere de l'Iran reprend une tournure ideologique ou reste sur une voie pragmatique.

ID Number: JA024757

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

La vraie nature du pouvoir iranien.  
(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 120, ete 2008, p. 193-208.)

Author(s):

1. Pahlavi, Pierre

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

For the past three decades, Iran has been the subject of close scrutiny. And yet the basic underlying logic of Iranian policy remains an enigma. On the one hand Teheran cultivates its image as a revolutionary state, leading the fight against the prevailing global order. On the other hand, it gives the impression of wanting to become a country just like any other. What the Iranians want today - besides nuclear capability, oil at \$200 a barrel and influence over Iraq and Lebanon - is to turn their country into a major power that dominates its region and is on an equal footing with the heavyweights of the international arena. Far from being the mad mullahs they are portrayed as, the Iranian elite are cold, brilliant calculators who have always thought in terms of a 'grand strategy' and the

national interest. The West still have trouble understanding this. It would do well to look reality in the face before another superpower of a quite different sort - China - decides to make its presence felt.

ID Number: JA024999  
Year: 2008  
Language: French  
Type: ART

## 2007

Devenirs iraniens.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 30, no. 120, hiver 2007 - 2008, p. 935-944.)

Author(s):

1. Andreani, Jacques
2. Demuth, Guillaume
3. Ullmann, Marc

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--SOCIAL ASPECTS

ID Number: JA024303

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

European Missile Defense : Assessing Iran's ICBM Capabilities.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 37, no. 8, October 2007, p. 19-23.)

Author(s):

1. Mistry, Dinshaw

Subject(s):

1. INTERCONTINENTAL BALLISTIC MISSILES--IRAN

Notes:

In 1999 and 2001, the National Intelligence Council stated that Iran could develop an ICBM capable of reaching the United States by 2015. In recent years, US government agencies have affirmed those estimates, arguing that 'Iran could have long-range missiles capable of reaching the US and Europe before 2015' and that 'proposed US missile defense assets in Europe would defend the US and much of Europe against long-range ballistic missile threats launched from the Middle East'. Accordingly, Washington intends to build a missile defense system in Europe by around 2012.

ID Number: JA024256

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iranian-Turkmen Relations in an Era of Change.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS no. 4, 2007, p. 120-131.)

Author(s):

1. Mesamed, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKMENISTAN
2. TURKMENISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA024104

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran, the Rainmaker.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 91, September - October 2007, p. 49-52.)

Author(s):

1. Berman, Ilan

Subject(s):

1. WAR ON TERRORISM, 2001-

2. SUNNITES

3. SHIITES

4. STATE-SPONSORED TERRORISM--IRAN

Notes:

Forecast for the War on Terror : Sunni, but with a chance of Shi'a.

ID Number: JA024048

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Fear and Loathing in Tehran.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 91, September - October 2007, p. 42-48.)

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Suzanne

Subject(s):

1. DEMOCRATIZATION--IRAN

2. DEMOCRATIZATION--USA

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA024047

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Energising Links.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 7, July 2007, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Lanteigne, Marc

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS--CHINA

3. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

5. ENERGY POLICY--CHINA

Notes:

Iran has energy that China needs and Beijing provides a counter balance to western pressures on Tehran. The benefits are clear, but so are the risks for a rising power in the labyrinthine politics of the Middle East.

ID Number: JA023847

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

India and Iran : New Delhi's Balancing Act.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 145-159.)

Author(s):

1. Fair, C. Christine

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

India's relationship with Iran is about New Delhi's great-power aspirations and Central Asia, not just energy. But how far can India expand its ties with Tehran while deepening its relations with the United States, Israel, and other states wary of Iran ?

ID Number: JA023724  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

A Fine Balance : India Walks a Tightrope between Iran and the United States.

(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 495-509.)

Author(s):

1. Pant, Harsh V.

Subject(s):

1. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA
3. INDIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--INDIA

Notes:

India confronts the conflicting imperatives of Indian domestic politics and its strategic interests when dealing with Iran. As India's global profile has risen in recent years and its ties with the United States have strengthened, this conflict has come into sharper relief. India's traditionally close ties with Iran have become a major factor influencing how certain sections of US policymakers evaluate a US-India partnership. India has tried to balance carefully its relations with Iran and the United States; however, due to intense American pressure, especially after the signing of the US-India civilian nuclear energy cooperation pact, India has moved closer to the United States concerning the Iranian nuclear program. But strong domestic constraints remain that will prevent India from completely abandoning its ties with Iran, even as a re-evaluation of India-Iran bilateral ties is long overdue.

ID Number: JA023813

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Al Qaeda and Iran : Friends or Foes, or Somewhere in Between ?.

(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 30, no. 4, April 2007, p. 327-336.)

Author(s):

1. Hastert, Paul

Subject(s):

1. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
2. TERRORISM--RELIGIOUS ASPECTS--ISLAM--IRAN

Notes:

The relationship between Al Qaeda and Iran has been one of continuing controversy even prior to 9/11 and is more relevant today as US forces find themselves on battlefields where both have vital interests and roles. It is clear that Al Qaeda and Iran have longstanding issues with the United States, but despite the wild allegations, these two parties remain far apart based on religious differences and differing geopolitical aims. Still, the signs of cooperation between extremists in pursuit of a common aim remains clear and must be taken into account as the United States works to restore stability across the Middle East.

ID Number: JA023702

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Bombs Away ?.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 3, March 2007, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Brookes, Andrew

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. BOMBING, AERIAL--IRAN

Notes:

The Iranian nuclear site at Natanz is already one of the most protected places on earth, and the apparently never-ending diplomatic minuet over Iran's nuclear activities may be no more than Tehran stringing out negotiations until its nuclear protection programme is complete. Israel lacks the long-range aircraft unilaterally to neutralise a dispersed Iranian nuclear capability, whereas a large coordinated United States air campaign is eminently feasible. Like the invasion of Iraq, the military outcome of such an attack on Iran is a foregone conclusion. Unfortunately, the political, economic and terrorist impact is just as predictable.

ID Number: JA023425

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran and Azerbaijan : A Contested Neighborhood.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 101-116.)

Author(s):

1. Souleimanov, Emil
2. Ditrych, Ondrej

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AZERBAIJAN
2. AZERBAIJAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TRANSCAUCASIA
4. TRANSCAUCASIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA023906

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran and the United States : The Emerging Security Paradigm in the Middle East.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 37, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 5-18.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
3. MIDDLE EAST--NATIONAL SECURITY

Notes:

The author analyzes Tehran's developing role in not only the Middle East, but the greater west Asia arena. He believes Iran perceived the removal of regimes in Afghanistan and Iraq as a 'mixed blessing'. Iranian leaders are obviously concerned that their country might be next for 'regime change', but are equally relieved that two of the major threats to their national security have been removed. However, the coalition's failure to quickly establish stable governments in Iraq and Afghanistan has led to what the author calls 'the Iranian moment'. The author concludes with a two-fold admonishment to concerned parties : Iran is a crucial player in the Middle East and the international arena. However, if it is to solidify recent strategic gains it needs to reach an accommodation with major Western powers. Likewise, the United States and Europe need to constructively engage Iran.

ID Number: JA023768

Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Iranian National-security Debates : Factionalism and Lost Opportunities.  
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 84-100.)

Author(s):

1. Kamrava, Mehran

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--NATIONAL SECURITY
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Iran's national-security policy is a victim of the factional debates and disagreements that characterize the Islamic Republic's political system. There are currently three main factions in Iran - the radicals, the traditionalist conservatives and the reformers - and each has its own approach and agenda in relation to the country's national-security policy.

ID Number: JA023905

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Syria's Relations with Iran : Managing the Dilemmas of Alliance.  
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 61, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 29-47.)

Author(s):

1. Lawson, Fred

Subject(s):

1. SYRIA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--SYRIA

Notes:

Syria's relations with Iran illustrate the importance of what Glenn Snyder calls the 'alliance dilemma'. Efforts to strengthen the strategic partnership with Tehran have had a direct impact on Damascus's policies toward regional rivals. Nevertheless, the connection between the alliance game and the adversary game is not as straightforward as one might think. Whenever one ally adopts a posture of moderate hostility toward an adversary, the other is likely to engage in initiatives that might entrap both of them in unwanted conflicts. But if one partner assumes an inordinately hostile stance toward an adversary, the other tends to restrain itself for fear of being caught up in a general war. Likewise, when one ally makes moderate overtures to a rival, the other takes steps to realign preemptively. But if one partner acts in an extremely conciliatory manner toward an adversary, the other is more apt to shore up the alliance than to look for new partners. Making sense of the connection between Syria's alliance with Iran and its recent policies toward Turkey, Irak, and Israel requires a reformulation of the alliance dilemma.

ID Number: JA023497

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Islamic Social Justice, Iranian Style.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 60-78.)

Author(s):

1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--ECONOMIC POLICY

ID Number: JA024096

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The European Union and Iran : What Next ?.

(INTERNATIONAL SPECTATOR, vol. 42, no. 4, December 2007, p. 537-543.)

Author(s):

1. Posch, Walter

Subject(s):

1. EU--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

EU-Iranian relations have reached a stalemate. EU engagement with Iran makes sense as long as it is accompanied by stringent sanctions that are imposed by the international community (i.e. E3 + 3 format and UNSC) and that focus on the nuclear file only. In the end, such an approach could allow the EU to find that delicate balance between the US position of imposing sanctions for the sake of sanctioning, thereby rendering them ineffective, and a Russian-Chinese position of applying minimal sanctions that would make them equally inefficient.

ID Number: JA024554

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Problematic d'une frappe israelienne sur l'Iran.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e annee, no. 4, avril 2007, p. 122-132.)

Author(s):

1. Giniewski, Paul

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

La question d'un Iran nucleaire suscite de plus en plus de debats. Face a l'impuissance occidentale, nombreux sont ceux, en Israel, qui appellent a une action preventive contre une genocide annonce. Selon les analystes israeliens, faute d'une action militaire, la bombe iranienne ne serait qu'une question de temps. Or, la rhetorique employee par les dirigeants iraniens, et en particulier par le president Ahmadinejad, ne serait pas un slogan, mais bien un programme d'annihilation. La destruction d'Israel serait indispensable pour que s'accomplisse le destin assigne a l'Iran, a savoir l'islamisation du monde. Il emerge donc en Israel un quasi-consensus sur la necessite de proceder au bombardement des installations nucleaires iraniennes. Reste a en definir le scenario.

ID Number: JA023599

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Iran and Israel : The Avoidable War.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 79-85.)

Author(s):

1. Parsi, Trita

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

ID Number: JA024095

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Iranian Nuclear Threat and the Israeli Options.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 28, no. 3, December 2007, p. 513-541.)

Author(s):

1. Pedatzur, Reuven

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

As a result of developments including the overthrow of Saddam Hussein, Muammar Al-Qaddafi's decision to cease WMD programs, and the weakening of the Syrian military, only one potential strategic threat against Israel remains : the Iranian nuclear program. Iran's acquisition of nuclear weapons is likely to transform the Middle East's strategic balance, force changes in Israel's national security planning in general and its nuclear policy in particular. This article analyses the options open to Israel in response to a nuclear Iran, and the advantages and disadvantages of each. Evaluation of the options available to Israel reveals seven alternatives. In the near future, Israeli decision makers will have to decide whether to adopt one or a mix of options ranging from preemptive attack to unconcealed nuclear deterrence. After analysing each of these options, the conclusion is that Israel probably will move to unconcealed nuclear deterrence in the event of Iran completing the development and the acquisition of nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA024433

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Lessons of the EU's Iran Diplomacy.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 8, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 78-85.)

Author(s):

1. Harnisch, Sebastian

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The European Union's Iran strategy reveals that the Europeans have been learning fast about leadership in crisis management and coercive diplomacy. But in order to convince Iran to stop the most problematic aspects of their nuclear program - uranium enrichment and plutonium production - Europe and the United States must act in unison.

ID Number: JA024081

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Terrorism in the Middle East.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 32, no. 2,  
Summer 2007, p. 163-179.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. TERRORISM--IRAN

Notes:

Since the mid-2000s, hostility between Iran and the United States has intensified, and some see the two nations heading toward a military confrontation. Iran's nuclear program and association with terrorist organizations are the main drive for this rising tension. This study focuses on the latter. Specifically, it examines Tehran's ties to Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Iraqi insurgents. Nevertheless, the author concludes that although American and Iranian interests are very different, they are not necessary mutually exclusive.

ID Number: JA023901

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

How Will Iran Retaliate to an Attack on its Nuclear Facilities ?.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 28, no. 3, December 2007, p.  
542-558.)

Author(s):

1. Shoham, Dany

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. WMD--IRAN

Notes:

The issue of a military strike on Iranian nuclear facilities to halt progress towards nuclear weapons is intensifying. This paper attempts to comprehend that possibility, along with its implications. It does not deal with the prospects for a military strike against Iran. But, since such an attack may take place, the present analysis inquires into the feasibility of non-nuclear, WMD-based Iranian retaliatory options, strategically and operationally, in case the attacker does not intend to eliminate those options, in conjunction with targeting nuclear facilities. Beyond the scope of this paper are the various ways to counter Iranian CBR weapons. This analysis supposes the absence of Iranian nuclear weapons at present. It is concluded that Iran endeavours to sustain rapid retaliatory capabilities by non-nuclear WMD in case its nuclear facilities are attacked. Iranian leaders also have the ability to choose to retaliate at once. A preemptive attack cannot focus exclusively on Iran's nuclear establishment. To be effective, it also must incapacitate Iranian CBR weapons, immediately before or in conjunction with the destruction of nuclear facilities.

ID Number: JA024435

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Evolution of Sanctions in Practice and Theory.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Winter 2007 - 2008, p. 99-110.)

Author(s):

1. Gottemoeller, Rose

Subject(s):

1. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--KOREA (NORTH)

Notes:

The United States has come full circle from its harsh criticism of the 1990s sanctions regime against Iraq, relying on UN Security Council sanctions as the major means of pressuring Tehran over its nuclear programme. Other members of the Security Council, especially Russia, have been less enthusiastic. Experience with North Korea indicates that the major powers might be placing too much emphasis on the Security Council process and not enough on improved instruments of sanctions policy represented by new US financial laws and procedures after 11 September, which have done much to improve banking due diligence and other measures in pursuit of the fight against terrorism. The United States and Russia might be more willing to work together in the realm of anti-terrorism financial measures to pressure Iran than they have been at the UN Security Council.

ID Number: JA024176

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Trump and Trap.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 2, February 2007, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Fedorov, Yury

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Russia is playing a risky game in Iran, continuing to build a nuclear power plant while supporting United Nations sanctions on Tehran for its nuclear policy. Moscow may be hoping for a deal with the west, but if restraint fails and Iran goes nuclear, the missiles would be too close for comfort. Equally a pre-emptive American or Israeli strike on Iranian nuclear sites might unleash serious consequences for Russia too.

ID Number: JA023336

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Steunpilaar van schurkenstaten ? Russische hulp aan Iran en Noord-Korea.  
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 61, nr. 4, april 2007, p. 198-201.)

Author(s):

1. Meer, Sico van der

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)
3. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
5. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--KOREA (NORTH)
6. KOREA (NORTH)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

The author deals with the Russian support for the 'rogue states' Iran and North Korea. Russia is not only assisting Iran with its nuclear programme, it is also supplying Teheran with conventional weapons and blocking sanctions against Iran by the

United Nations. North Korea is also being supported diplomatically : within the UN and the 'six parties negotiations' Russia opposes any strong measure towards the regime of Kim Jong II. The author argues that Russia has both economic and geopolitical reasons for this support. Moscow is playing a dangerous game, however, because the Russians themselves do not want Iran and North Korea to possess nuclear weapons. The Russian support is only short-term policy. In the long run Moscow with also try to prevent these states from acquiring nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA023536  
Year: 2007  
Language: Dutch  
Type: ART

Russia and Iran : An Anti-Western Alliance ?.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 702, October 2007, p. 328-332.)

Author(s):

1. Milani, Abbas

Subject(s):

1. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)

Notes:

A jingoistic, andti-democratic Russia makes an ideal ally - and role model - for Iran's antimodern theocrats.

ID Number: JA024133  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Republique islamique d'Iran.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63eme annee, no. 11, novembre 2007, p. 140-144.)

Author(s):

1. Assaf, Fadi

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

La Republique islamique d'Iran estime le contexte regional et international favorable a sa strategie de 'dissuasion asymetrique' a l'abri de laquelle se poursuit son programme nucleaire. Pour les dirigeants iraniens, les 'declarations de guerre' lancees par les puissances occidentales font partie d'une 'guerre psychologique', ces puissances etant 'dissuadees' de mener une quelconque operation preventive pour arreter ou retarder le programme nucleaire iranien. En effet, Washington, Tel-Aviv et Paris, et avec eux la communaute internationale, sont exposes a la machine de guerre et de terreur iranienne. La 'dissuasion' fonctionnera-t-elle pour autant, si l'Iran maintenait ses ambitions nucleaires ? La communaute internationale ne manquera pas de poser le probleme actuel sous forme d'une operation de 'pertes et profits', avant que l'Iran n'accede reellement a l'arme atomique et ne fasse jouer pleinement la dissuasion nucleaire.

ID Number: JA024214  
Year: 2007  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Zum Atomstreit mit dem Iran : eine spieltheoretische Betrachtung von Handlungsoptionen.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 56. Jg., Nr. 2, Februar 2007, S. 29-32.)

Author(s):

1. Avenhaus, Rudolf
2. Huber, Reiner K.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA023407

Year: 2007

Language: German

Type: ART

Iran, Israel and the United States : The Nuclear Paradox.

(JOURNAL OF SOCIAL, POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC STUDIES, vol. 32, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 3-21.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--ISRAEL

Notes:

The debate over Iran's nuclear program has become a major source of international tension. The United States, Israel and other Western powers accuse Iran of seeking to acquire nuclear weapons. Tehran denies these accusations. Israel, the only nuclear power in the Middle East, has threatened to strike Iran's nuclear facilities. This essay examines the history of the Iranian and Israeli nuclear programs and provides an assessment of the military and diplomatic options in respect of nuclear proliferation in the Middle East.

ID Number: JA023993

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Iran Conundrum.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 3, Summer 2007, p. 14-20.)

Author(s):

1. Cannistraro, Vincent

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA024028

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

A View to a Coup ?.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 88, March - April 2007, p. 62-66.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen
2. Ashooh, Jessica

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Despite the enthusiasm, is regime change really a feasible or worthwhile strategy ? And would it actually end Tehran's quest for nuclear weapons, much less nuclear technology ? Evidence indicates that the answer to both questions is a firm no.

ID Number: JA023678  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Toward a Grand Bargain with Iran.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 18, no. 1, Winter 2007, p. 12-27.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA023773

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : un rapport explosif.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 118, hiver 2007 - 2008, p. 143-151.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

In November 2007, the National Intelligence Council, grouping the 16 main intelligence organizations in the United States, published its bombshell report on Iran. Contradicting their opinion of 2005, these experts now state, with a 'high degree of certainty', that Tehran had actually halted their program to develop an atomic bomb. The timing of this announcement gave rise to all sorts of theories : in addition to one supposing certain departments taking revenge for being ill-treated since Iraq, other theories involved political maneuvering in the run-up to the 2008 presidential election, an Iranian disinformation operation, or simply incompetence. The report obviously contains facts. But the way they are being presented is not so innocent. The danger is that by eliminating a credible military threat, one also eliminates any possibility of effective sanctions.

ID Number: JA024629

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

'Real Men Want to Go to Tehran': Bush, Pre-emption and the Iranian Nuclear Challenge.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 83, no. 1, January 2007, p. 19-38.)

Author(s):

1. Dunn, David Hastings

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The desire for regime change in Iran has coloured the Bush administration's approach to the challenge presented by Tehran's apparent desire to build a nuclear weapons capability. Yet the threat of military force either to destroy Iran's nuclear infrastructure and/or to effect regime change has proved counterproductive to the simultaneous efforts to stop the Iranian programme through diplomacy. Indeed, the entire Bush policy towards Iran of simultaneously wishing to coerce, undermine and replace the regime while also seeking to persuade

it to abandon its nuclear programme through diplomacy has proved both strategically inconsistent and consistently counterproductive. In failing to decide whether it prioritizes a change of regime or a change of behaviour it has got neither. This article elucidates the rationale behind the Bush administration's policy-approach, demonstrating how in seeking both objectives simultaneously it has achieved neither. It sets out instead a set of policies to regain the initiative in US-Iranian relations and to prioritize and coordinate American policy goals within a broader Middle East policy.

ID Number: JA023396  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Des frappes sur l'Iran ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 116, ete 2007, p. 49-63.)

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

For many European observers, the fat lady has sung : in the medium term or sooner, Tehran will have the ultimate weapon. And the only thing that remains for the West to do is to make sure that this change is a smooth process. In fact, nothing could be further from the truth. Quite to the contrary, there is every reason to believe that the mullahs' regime in Iran will not go beyond the stage of civilian nuclear capabilities. Because either UN pressure and sanctions will give a boost to internal opposition to president Ahmadinejad and encourage a return to the more pragmatic approach with Hashemi Rafsanjani - the most likely hypothesis - or preventive military strikes will destroy the main strategic sites, setting back the march towards Iranian military nuclear capability by several decades. The second scenario would undoubtedly have serious geopolitical consequences. But they would be less serious than if the mullahs were to obtain a nuclear bomb ...

ID Number: JA023888  
Year: 2007  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Can Iran's Nuclear Capability Be Kept Latent ?.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 1, Spring 2007, p. 33-57.)

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran may not yet have made a decision to produce nuclear weapons and the evidence trail of weapons plans and military involvement stops in 2003. If, as seems likely, UN sanctions and financial pressure do not persuade Tehran to stop its uranium enrichment programme, the United States may turn to military options to try to push back the date by which Iran could have a nuclear weapon. Low confidence that air strikes could delay Iran's weapons programme, however, and the negative consequences that military action would entail should lead policymakers to consider whether the nuclear timeline might be prolonged through negotiation. Accepting the reality of small-scale, intermittent enrichment activity in exchange for tight international inspection access holds some appeal, and the asking price will only rise over time. But legitimising

Iran's programme has significant disadvantages, especially without an assurance of swift and severe penalties in the event the deal is broken.

ID Number: JA023648

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The Iranian Nuclear Impasse.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 169-178.)

Author(s):

1. Guldemann, Tim

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Tehran has refused to comply with UN Security Council decisions and has accelerated the build-up of its uranium-enrichment programme. Current Iranian nuclear policy probably aims at building a strong bargaining position for an eventual arrangement which would have to pay full respect to the country as a regional power, and to the regime. Such expectations collide with the US policy of further containment and isolation of Iran. There is still a chance for internal correction : Ahmadinejad's brinkmanship can be stopped, but only by the Iranians themselves; external efforts to influence internal politics play into the hands of the radicals. The best way outsiders can support internal reform is to work pragmatically on limited solutions in Iraq and offer more flexibility in the nuclear dispute. For this nuclear dialogue, additional Security Council resolutions should be avoided. New sanctions resolutions will neither resolve the crisis nor add effective value to existing sanctions. The West will just have to live with the fact that Iran will make progress towards the military option; at best this progress can be slowed down. There is no chance of a breakthrough to a real solution of the issue before 2009. If, however, it were possible to calm tensions and avoid further escalation in the short term, under a new American administration and perhaps a new technocratic government in Iran, a window of opportunity for tackling the nuclear issue could open.

ID Number: JA023929

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Le programme nucléaire iranien, une equation aux multiples inconnues.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e annee, no. 7, juillet 2007, p. 49-58.)

Author(s):

1. Hamel, Tewfik

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Qu'en est-il de l'Iran ? Menace ou victime ? Celui-ci, sans precedent d'agression, ne cesse d'inquieter la communaute internationale par son programme nucléaire tout en affirmant qu'il est menace par ses voisins et victime de propagande. Pourquoi une industrie nucléaire pour un pays possedant autant de ressources en petrole et de gaz ? La question se posait deja au debut des annees 70, elle se pose encore aujourd'hui.

ID Number: JA023851

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Responding to a Nuclear Iran.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 37, no. 3, Autumn 2007, p. 42-53.)

Author(s):

1. Hemmer, Christopher

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The choices America would face if Iran developed nuclear weapons are not simply between preventive military action and doing nothing. The calculations America would face are not between the costs of action versus the costs of inaction. A nuclear-armed Iran will certainly pose a number of challenges for the United States. Those challenges, however, can be met through an active policy of deterrence, containment, engagement, and the reassurance of America's allies in the region.

ID Number: JA024086

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : The Other Arms Race.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 152, no. 1, February 2007, p. 58-60.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ARMS RACE--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

While the acquisition of a nuclear bomb by Iran would, of course, have enormous strategic ramifications throughout the region and beyond, it is far from certain that it would provoke a nuclear arms race with any country. Much more likely, instead, is an arms race to acquire a clear edge in the means to wage conventional war.

ID Number: JA023428

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

A Nuclear Iran : The Reaction of Neighbours.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 111-128.)

Author(s):

1. Kaye, Dalia Dassa
2. Wehrey, Frederic M.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Regional reactions to a nuclear-armed Iran will vary, ranging from accommodation and detente to outright hostility and efforts to acquire a countervailing deterrent. Many states do not perceive a nuclear-armed Iran itself to be the principal threat, but are more concerned with secondary or spillover effects, such as a pre-emptive strike by the United States or Israel, a regional arms race, a nuclear accident or an emboldened Iran that increases its support for terrorism. Given these various threat perceptions, the West should construct a new cooperative security structure that strikes a balance between providing deterrence for allies and creating openings for positive

engagement with Iran.  
ID Number: JA023751  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Cambio de partida entre Iran y EE UU en el golfo Persico.  
(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 116, marzo - abril 2007, p. 83-98.)

Author(s):

1. Bergareche, Borja

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. PERSIAN GULF REGION--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

El pulso entre Washington y Teheran se produce en un Oriente Proximo transformado por el caos iraquí y la humillación israelí tras la guerra de Libano. Mientras el golfo Persico se rearma, Rusia se perfila como el mediador entre Iran y la comunidad internacional.

ID Number: JA023548  
Year: 2007  
Language: Spanish  
Type: ART

The Iraq War and Iranian Power.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 49, no. 4, Winter 2007 - 2008, p. 67-82.)

Author(s):

1. Carpenter, Ted Galen
2. Innocent, Malou

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. IRAQ WAR, 2003-

Notes:

By deposing Saddam Hussein, the war in Iraq has shifted the balance of power in the Persian Gulf decisively in Iran's favour. Even before the invasion, Iran possessed a budding nuclear programme, the region's largest population, an expansive ballistic-missile arsenal, and direction over various terrorist organisations, which allowed it to extend its geopolitical reach. Regrettably, the Bush administration overlooked these assets, and America's removal of Iraq as the principal strategic counterweight to Iran paved the way for the expansion of Iran's influence. The critical issue now facing the United States is what it can do to mitigate potential threats to its interests if Iran succeeds in consolidating its new position as the leading power in the region. The best available option is a hedging accommodation strategy that would accept Iran's position as the new leading power in the Gulf region while providing some military aid to the major Arab states to help foster a new regional balance of power.

ID Number: JA024174  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Iran is on a Roll.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 1, January 2007, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Dalton, Richard

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

For all the cynicism it has evoked, the United States' Iraq Study Group report might still lead to a regional diplomatic process, which could ease Iran and the US into negotiations. A grand bargain is very unlikely, but with Washington at the table, there might be enough advantage for both sides in a gradual process to halt the current slide towards a deeper confrontation.

ID Number: JA023293

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Turning to Tehran.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 63, no. 7, July 2007, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Hollis, Rosemary

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

America and Iran have watched each other with suspicion and hostility for 28 years. This might, just, be about to change with the first direct talks. But there is division and opposition on both sides, so any hope a new dawn or 'grand bargain' would be premature.

ID Number: JA023842

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

The US and Iran : Back to Containment.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 107, no. 704, December 2007, p. 440-442.)

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Suzanne

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Neither diplomacy nor threats have moderated Tehran's behaviour. Military strikes, however, would have disastrous consequences.

ID Number: JA024388

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Reshaping Our Iran Policy.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 87, January - February 2007, p. 42-46.)

Author(s):

1. Saxton, Jim

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

US policy must ensure the price of Iranian aggression becomes unaffordable.

ID Number: JA023318  
Year: 2007  
Language: English  
Type: ART

A Broken Engagement.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 92, November - December 2007, p. 39-43.)

Author(s):

1. Slavin, Barbara

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA024278

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Time for Detente with Iran.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 86, no. 2, March - April 2007, p. 17-32.)

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

To tame the growing power of Iran, Washington must eschew military options, the prospect of conditional talks, and attempts to contain the regime. Instead, it should adopt a new policy of detente. By offering the pragmatists in Tehran a chance to resume diplomatic and economic relations with the United States, it could help them sideline the radicals and tip Iran's internal balance of power in their favor.

ID Number: JA023473

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

America's Oil Market Power : The Unused Weapon Against Iran.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 24, no. 3, Fall 2007, p. 53-62.)

Author(s):

1. Yetiv, Steve A.
2. Feld, Lowell

Subject(s):

1. ENERGY POLICY--USA
2. ENERGY CONSUMPTION--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA024474

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's Conservative Revival.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 106, no. 696, January 2007, p. 11-16.)

Author(s):

1. Baktiari, Bahman

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Hard-liners, including President Mahmoud Ahmadinejad, now control all of Iran's power centers.

ID Number: JA023295

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

L'Iran d'Ahmadinejad : evolutions internes et politique etrangere.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 72e annee, no. 1, 2007, p. 27-38.)

Author(s):

1. Djalili, Mohammad-Reza

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

La pratique de la politique etrangere de Mahmoud Ahmadinejad renforce l'emprise du radicalisme sur les equilibres politiques interieurs. Les attaques repetees contre Israel, la confirmation du programme nucleaire, l'exploitation du chaos irakien visent a developper un consensus populaire susceptible de maintenir la fonction 'revolutionnaire' du regime. Plus en Iran que dans d'autres pays, il est difficile de distinguer le champ politique interne de la politique exterieure.

ID Number: JA023542

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Ahmadinejad : le debut de la fin ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 115, printemps 2007, p. 41-64.)

Author(s):

1. Perrin, Jean-Pierre

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Will Mahmud Ahmadinejad complete his term of office, which runs until 2009 ? It is by no means a certainty. There are a number of clouds on the horizon for the surprise victor of the 2005 presidential election. His unyielding approach to the nuclear issue, coupled with his extremist pronouncements, mean that his country is now under threat of US military intervention. His Iranian opponents, particularly the influential Ali Rasanjani, have not given him an easy ride. Even the Supreme Guide Ayatollah Khamenei, who has long supported him, now seems to have his doubts. And last December, the Iranian voters snubbed his electoral lists en masse, in elections for the Assembly of Experts (one of the most important institutions of the regime), and the Tehran municipal elections. The president is thus considerably weakened, and it is quite possible that the Ahmadinejad reign will end sooner than planned.

ID Number: JA023708

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

Ahmadineyad, entre la espada y la pared.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 21, no. 116, marzo - abril 2007, p. 99-110.)

Author(s):

1. Zaccara, Luciano

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Existe un alejamiento entre el lider espiritual y el presidente ?  
Ha perdido Ahmadineyad el apoyo de los clerigos de Qom ?  
Peligra su continuidad en la presidencia de Iran ? Nunca la  
actuacion del presidente ha sido tan cuestionada en el interior  
de la Republica Islamica.

ID Number: JA023546

Year: 2007

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

The New Aggressiveness in Iran's Foreign Policy.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 14, no. 2, Summer 2007, p. 125-132.)

Author(s):

1. Gasiorowski, Mark

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA023907

Year: 2007

Language: English

Type: ART

Les ententes multipolaires de l'Iran : aspects russe et asiatiques de la  
politique etrangere de Teheran.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 72eme annee, no. 4, 2007, p. 875-887.)

Author(s):

1. Kellner, Thierry

2. Therme, Clement

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Les responsables iraniens tentent de tirer profit de l'emergence  
d'un monde multipolaire et de sortir d'un isolement impose. Ils  
developpent leurs relations avec Moscou, partenaire  
d'importance, ainsi qu'avec des pays asiatiques comme la  
Malaisie, ou l'Indonesie. Les echanges se developpent aussi  
avec l'Inde, mais surtout avec la Chine, partenaire commercial  
majeur, en depit des distances que Pekin entend affirmer  
vis-a-vis de la politique nucleaire de Teheran.

ID Number: JA024348

Year: 2007

Language: French

Type: ART

## 2006

How Relevant Is the Iranian Street ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006 - 2007, p.  
151-162.)

Author(s):

1. Sadjadpour, Karim

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--PUBLIC OPINION

Notes:

How, if at all, do the demands of the Iranian people factor into  
Tehran's foreign policy ? Evidence suggests that popular  
discontent in Iran is deep seated and widespread, based on a  
desire for political, economic, and social reform rather than a  
change in foreign policy. Will they start agitating for foreign

policy input ?  
ID Number: JA024189  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Iran's Ethnic Tinderbox.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 181-190.)

Author(s):

1. Bradley, John R.

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--ETHNIC RELATIONS

Notes:

Only roughly one-half of Iran's people are ethnic Persians. Fueled by long-standing economic and cultural grievances against Tehran, unrest among ethnic minorities in places such as Khuzestan and Baluchistan is increasing. Does this internal strife threaten Tehran's control of its land and population ?

ID Number: JA024188

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Understanding Iran's New Authoritarianism.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 163-179.)

Author(s):

1. Hen-Tov, Elliot

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

2. AUTHORITARIANISM--IRAN

3. IRAN--ECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Notes:

Iran is undergoing a gradual regime change today, but not toward democratization. Strengthened by the surprising stability of its political economy, a new generation in Tehran is beginning to shift from the existing clerical theocracy toward a more conventional authoritarian regime.

ID Number: JA024186

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : Balancing East against West.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 29, no. 4, Autumn 2006, p. 51-65.)

Author(s):

1. Vakil, Sanam

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. IRAN--FOREIGN ECONOMIC RELATIONS

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran is using its carefully cultivated commercial and strategic relations with China, Russia, and India to counterbalance the threat of Western sanctions against its nuclear program. Is today's globalizing economy already diverse enough for this strategy to work ?

ID Number: JA022907

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Israel and the Origins of Iran's Arab Option : Dissection of a Strategy  
Misunderstood.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 60, no. 3, Summer 2006, p. 493-512.)

Author(s):

1. Parsi, Trita

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ARAB COUNTRIES
2. ARAB COUNTRIES--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
4. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

This article argues that Iran's 'Arab option' - the Arab and pro-Palestinian tilt in Iran's foreign policy - did not emerge out of the ideological musings of Iran's Islamic revolutionaries, but out of Iran's new-found position of preeminence in the later years of the Shah's rule. The sustainability of Iran's regional leadership required Arab acceptance and support, which could only be won through a pro-Arab orientation in Iran's foreign policy.

ID Number: JA022706

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's Policy Towards Afghanistan.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 60, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 235-256.)

Author(s):

1. Milani, Mohsen M.

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--AFGHANISTAN
2. AFGHANISTAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Since 1979, Iran's objectives in Afghanistan have changed as Afghanistan's domestic landscape changed. Still, Iran has consistently sought to see a stable and independent Afghanistan, with Herat as a buffer zone and with a Tehran-friendly government in Kabul, a government that reflects the rich ethnic diversity of the country. Toward those and other goals, Iran has created 'spheres of influence' inside Afghanistan. During the Soviet occupation (1979-88), Iran created an 'ideological sphere of influence' by empowering the Shi'ites. Iran then created a 'political sphere of influence' by unifying the Dari/Persian-speaking minorities, who ascended to power. Iranian policies added fuel to the ferocious civil war in the 1990s. Astonishingly slow to recognize the threat posed by the Taliban, Iran helped create a 'sphere of resistance' to counter the 'Kabul-Islamabad-Riyadh' axis by supporting the Northern Alliance. Since the liberation of Afghanistan, Iran has also established an 'economic sphere of influence' by engaging in the reconstruction of Afghanistan. Today, Iran's goals are to pressure the Afghan government to distance itself from Washington, and for Iran to become the hub for the transit of goods and services between the Persian Gulf and Afghanistan, Central Asia, India, and China. While Iran has been guilty of extremism and adventurism in some critical aspects of its foreign policy, its overall Afghan policy has contributed more to moderation and stability than extremism and instability.

ID Number: JA022470

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

Sanctions at the Ready.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 7, July 2006, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The offer by the United States and the European Union to negotiate with Iran - the first such talks between Washington and Tehran for 25 years - carries with it incentives for acceptance and potential penalties for rejection. When considering its response, the Islamic Republic will bear in mind not only targeted sanctions that are apparently part of the package widely agreed internationally - including by China and Russia - but also secondary sanctions that have already encouraged companies trading with both Iran and America to withdraw. But such sanctions have a political and economic price for the US too, and this was no doubt part of the calculation that it was time to talk about nuclear issues.

ID Number: JA022618

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Israel and Iran in the New Middle East.

(CONTEMPORARY SECURITY POLICY, vol. 27, no. 3, December 2006, p. 363-375.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
4. LEBANON WAR, 2006

Notes:

Students of Middle Eastern policy and policy-makers in Europe and the United States have traditionally addressed the two Middle East subsystems - the Persian Gulf and the Levant - separately. This assumption was challenged by the July War from 12 July to 14 August 2006 between Israel and Hezbollah, largely seen as a

proxy contest between Israel and Iran. This article examines the historical relationship between Tel Aviv and Tehran and its deterioration into proxy war. Particular attention is given to the creation of Hezbollah in 1982. The article also identifies the major changes in the emerging security environment in the Middle East following the 2006 war. The experience of the war shows that military means no longer are sufficient to end Middle East conflict. Although the war occurred largely as part of a reaction against the Middle East peace process, the experience reaffirms the overwhelming importance of a long-term solution that establishes a genuine peace between Israel and its neighbours and creates rapprochement with Iran.

ID Number: JA023317  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Israel-Iran : un conflit annonce.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 113, automne 2006, p. 21-33.)

Author(s):

1. Encel, Frederic

Subject(s):

1. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
2. LEBANON WAR, 2006
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
4. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
5. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

The conflict between Hezbollah and the Israeli Defense Forces from July 12 to August 14 this year demonstrated the worrying rise of an expansionist, pan-Shiite Iran. It was Tehran who triggered hostilities, for an obvious reason : as the West was becoming increasingly interested in Iran's nuclear program, Iran needed the diversion of a new conflict in Lebanon. The result was just what Ahmadinejad was hoping for : Hezbollah's determined resistance against the Israeli army further burnished the prestige of Iran, for whom Hezbollah is an obedient servant. But will Tehran pay for this stunning tactical success with a future strategic setback ? Its expansionism worries regional Sunni states and irritates the global powers. And Israel is now on a war footing. Despite appearances, it may turn out that the mullahs' regime was not the big winner of this summer's events ...

ID Number: JA023116  
Year: 2006  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Israel's War with Iran.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 6, November - December 2006, p. 23-31.)

Author(s):

1. Schiff, Ze'ev

Subject(s):

1. LEBANON WAR, 2006
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
4. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)

Notes:

The recent fighting in Lebanon may have looked like yet another Arab-Israeli battle, but it also pitted Jerusalem against Tehran for the first time. Why did Israel strike when it did ? What did it accomplish ? And what should it do now to prepare for the next showdown with Iran ?

ID Number: JA022976  
Year: 2006

Language: English  
Type: ART

Iran, Israel and the Politics of Terrorism.  
(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 83-96.)

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT

Notes:

After nearly three decades of constant change and reform, Iran's hostility towards Israel is the most entrenched element of its foreign policy. The problem is that Tehran's hostility has served both its ideological mandates and strategic calculations. There has never been sufficient incentive for the clerical oligarchs to abandon a policy whose costs in terms of US sanctions and criticism seemed bearable. Given the current consolidation of conservative power within Iran and the collapse of diplomatic efforts to ensure a viable Israeli-Palestinian peace, Iran's policy is unlikely to change noticeably. Hizbullah's apparent triumph only strengthens the hands of Iranian hardliners pressing for confrontation with the Jewish state. In the end, the best manner of extracting Iran from the Arab-Israeli arena is for the United States and the key Arab states to launch a concerted diplomatic effort to resolve the remaining differences between Israel and the Palestinian Authority. In the meantime, a determined effort to rebuild Lebanon and strengthen the central government in Beirut may in time diminish Hizbullah's influence. Such a development would not just diminish Iran's radicalism, but would remove a series of corrosive disputes that have done much to undermine the stability of the Middle East.

ID Number: JA023086

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

L'usage pacifique du nucleaire et la non-proliferation.  
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 71e annee, no. 3, 2006, p. 609-621.)

Author(s):

1. Boucherin, Gregory
2. Kiffer, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION
2. NUCLEAR ENERGY
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
4. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--IRAN

Notes:

La crise actuelle avec l'Iran met en lumiere la difficulte de concilier le droit a l'usage pacifique des technologies nucleaires et la non-proliferation. Si l'Iran respecte la lettre du TNP, il n'en respecte pas l'esprit, ayant mene des activites non declarees prealablement a l'AIEA, et n'ayant pas respecte ses propres engagements d'application du protocole additionnel aux garanties de l'Agence. On se retrouve donc face a un probleme d'interpretation des dispositions du TNP.

ID Number: JA022970

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Dances with Wolves : Russia, Iran and the Nuclear Issue.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 4, Winter 2006, p. 132-147.)

Author(s):

1. Aras, Bulent
2. Ozbay, Fatih

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The authors argue here that Russia has a long-term goal of cooperation with Iran on the nuclear issue. This policy has been shaped in a period of transition from Yeltsin's chaotic order to Putin's visible search for greater influence in regional and international politics.

ID Number: JA023182

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Putin, Ahmadinejad and the Iranian Nuclear Crisis.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 4, Winter 2006, p. 125-131.)

Author(s):

1. Katz, Mark N.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

This article examines Russian policies toward and views of Iran since President Ahmadinejad's election in June 2005 with regard to the most prominent issue in the Russian-Iranian relationship : the Iranian nuclear crisis. What this analysis shows is that Moscow has become increasingly frustrated with Ahmadinejad. Despite this, however, Moscow is unlikely to support a confrontational American approach to the Iranian nuclear issue, not only out of a desire to prevent the United States from becoming even more dominant but also out of fear of losing what stakes Russia now has (and hopes to have) in Iran.

ID Number: JA023181

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

La question du nucleaire iranien au regard du droit international.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e annee, no. 7, juillet 2006, p. 55-62.)

Author(s):

1. Aivo, Gerard

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

Notes:

Le programme iranien viole-t-il le Traite de non-prolifération (TNP) ? Signataire du TNP, l'Iran a certes le droit de développer l'énergie nucléaire civile, mais pas celui de se doter de l'arme nucléaire pour acquérir le statut de puissance régionale dont il n'est pas loin au demeurant. Face aux positions divergentes des protagonistes (ONU, Etats-Unis, Union européenne, Russie, Chine ...), quelle pourrait être la porte de sortie de crise ?

ID Number: JA022709

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Nuclear Iran : Perils and Prospects.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 13, no. 2, Summer 2006, p. 90-112.)

Author(s):

1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA022596

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Poker.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 5, May 2006, p. 4-6.)

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Another turning point arrives in the dispute between Iran and the international community over Tehran's nuclear plans. The UN Security Council is considering a report by the Director General of the International Atomic Energy Agency, Mohamed El Baradei, following its call for a freeze on Iran's uranium enrichment programme and the announcement that uranium had indeed been enriched sufficiently to generate energy. So what lies behind this elaborate stand off ?

ID Number: JA022481

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

Air Attack Iran.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 151, no. 3, June 2006, p. 52-55.)

Author(s):

1. Brookes, Andrew

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

There is much sabre-rattling over Iran's nuclear activities. Tehran is some years away from producing a nuclear weapon, but within months it may be able to master the techniques for operating a cascade of centrifuges. Thereafter it could install cascades at clandestine facilities and produce fissile material for a nuclear weapon. The international community wants to prevent Iran from mastering this technology. But what if diplomacy fails ? This article examines how an air campaign against Iranian nuclear sites would fare.

ID Number: JA022616

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

The Clock's Ticking : Stopping Iran Before It's Too Late.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 36, no. 9, November 2006, p. 17-21.)

Author(s):

1. Cirincione, Joseph

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Time is running out on Iran. Decisions are being made in Washington and Tehran that could put the two countries on a collision course in the new year. The dominant leadership faction in Iran seems determined to continue a steady march to nuclear capabilities that could make Iran a nuclear-weapon state sometime in the next decade. Simply the perception that Iran may get the ability to make a weapon seems to be enough to convince its regional rivals that they should create their own nuclear hedges.

ID Number: JA023255

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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  
Type: ART

Iran 2006 : les limites du pessimisme.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 29, no. 115, automne 2006, p. 605-613.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

La situation creee par l'eventuelle decision de l'Iran de se doter d'armes nucleaires peut devenir dangereuse pour la paix au Moyen-Orient et pour l'avenir de la proliferation nucleaire.

ID Number: JA022929

Year: 2006  
Language: French  
Type: ART

Coercive Counter-Proliferation and Escalation : Assessing the Iran Military Option.

(DEFENSE & SECURITY ANALYSIS, vol. 22, no. 2, June 2006, p. 141-157.)

Author(s):

1. Devine, James

2. Schofield, Julian

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

US attacks on Iran to destroy its nuclear facilities would be extremely costly. Although surgical air strikes may succeed in crippling Iran's nuclear program, it would not be as simple as the Israeli strike against Iraq's Orsirak reactor in 1981. Iran is also likely to retaliate, which may force the US to expand its goals to include regime change, a task for which the available regular and Army National Guard forces are presently inadequate.

ID Number: JA022581

Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Proliferation nucleaire : quelles limites a la marche forcee de l'Iran ?.

(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 62e annee, no. 5, mai 2006, p. 86-97.)

Author(s):

1. Drouhaud, Pascal

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Depuis le 9 mars 2006, le Conseil de securite de l'ONU est saisi du dossier iranien par l'AIEA qui constatait l'echec des annees de negociations entre l'Iran et les Europeens representes au sein de l'UE3 (Allemagne, France, Grande-Bretagne). Apres l'election en juin 2005 de M. Ahmadinejad, les rapports avec la communaute internationale se sont sensiblement tendus avec la reprise des activites nucleaires (retraitement, enrichissement, etc.). Les Occidentaux sont desormais persuades que ce programme civil permet a l'Iran de cacher un programme militaire qui, s'il devait aboutir, bouleverserait les rapports

dans une region strategique autant sur le plan politique qu'economique. Les tensions generees par la politique iranienne dans sa marche forcee vers le nucleaire placent au premier plan le probleme de la proliferation nucleaire qui tend a devenir l'un des risques majeurs du XXIe siecle.

ID Number: JA022475

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

Assessing Iran's Nuclear Programme.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 48, no. 3, Autumn 2006, p. 5-26.)

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The many indicators of military involvement in Iran's nuclear programme strongly suggest that Iran seeks more than just a latent nuclear-weapons capability, although not necessarily an all-out Manhattan Project-style effort. Depending on assumptions about technical variables, the earliest Iran might be able to produce enough highly enriched uranium for a nuclear weapon is assessed to fall between the end of 2008 and 2010, a range that might be said to be within the margin of error, given the unknowns about the programme and the inspectors' sharply decreased access. This timetable provides room for diplomacy. There are strong arguments, with universal appeal, for opposing an Iranian nuclear-weapons capability.

ID Number: JA022692

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Dr Folamour a Teheran ou pourquoi faut-il a nouveau s'inquieter a propos de la bombe ?.

(REVUE INTERNATIONALE ET STRATEGIQUE, no. 64, hiver 2006 - 2007, p. 29-37.)

Author(s):

1. Hummel, Alexandre

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Cet article remet en cause un postulat largement partage par les partisans et une partie des adversaires d'une nuclearisation de l'Iran, le nucleaire stabilisateur. Il s'agit de presenter une vision 'pessimiste', selon laquelle un Iran nuclearise est source d'instabilite strategique en raison du risque d'accident, de problemes de controle et des incitations de frappe en premier. Cette instabilite est encore accrue en temps de crise, notamment dans la mesure ou la Republique islamique peut la mettre a profit pour pratiquer une forme particuliere de dissuasion du faible au fort. Le sujet ne saurait donc etre traite a la legere et il faut proceder a une etude approfondie des motivations de Teheran. Le cadre conceptuel est cependant encore defaillant sur ce point.

ID Number: JA023215

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

Rebels Without a Cause : North Korea, Iran and the NPT.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 82, no. 4, July 2006, p. 723-742.)

Author(s):

1. Huntley, Wade L.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--KOREA (NORTH)

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Unchecked nuclear weapons development in North Korea and the incipient nuclear weapons programme in Iran currently pose seminal challenges to the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty (NPT). The disposition of these cases may determine the future of the NPT and will shape non-proliferation and disarmament

efforts for the next decade or more. This article assesses these two challenges, focusing on the actions concerned European states might take to leverage and guide the inevitably central US role. The article concludes that, by smoothing the sharper edges of US nuclear and strategic policies, European states can promote political conditions more favourable to non-proliferation solutions in both critical cases and help reduce reliance on nuclear weapons threats in global security relations more broadly.

ID Number: JA022688

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Good for the Shah, Banned for the Mullahs : The West and Iran's Quest for Nuclear Power.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 60, no. 2, Spring 2006, p. 207-232.)

Author(s):

1. Kibaroglu, Mustafa

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran's nuclear program has become a highly controversial issue in international politics since the August 2002 unveiling of the secretly built uranium enrichment facility in Natanz and the heavy-water production plant in Arak. American officials and experts assert that Iran has secret plans to use its nuclear capabilities to develop nuclear weapons. Iranian officials, however, deny such allegations and claim that they will use their capabilities exclusively for peaceful purposes. Notwithstanding the official rhetoric, some Iranian scholars, intellectuals, and even bureaucrats argue that Iran should seriously consider developing nuclear weapons given that they have the necessary skills and capabilities as well as the reasons to do so. The clerical leaders have supposedly not yet decided about weaponizing Iran's nuclear capability. However, the ever-increasing size of Iran's existing nuclear infrastructure, and the achievements of Iranian scientists, who claim to have developed indigenous capabilities, may very well elevate Iran to the status of a nuclear power, even a de facto nuclear-weapons state.

ID Number: JA022469

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

A Win-Win US Strategy for Dealing with Iran.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 121-138.)

Author(s):

1. MacFaul, Michael
2. Milani, Abbas
3. Diamond, Larry

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The United States needs a bold and fundamentally different strategy, proposed here, which would engage the Iranian regime and people on two tracks, allowing US diplomats to pursue arms control and democratization at the same time.

ID Number: JA024191

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

Washington-Teheran : le marchandage ou le chaos.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 114, hiver 2006 - 2007, p. 35-51.)

Author(s):

1. Moreau Defarges, Philippe

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
4. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--MIDDLE EAST
5. MIDDLE EAST--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Tension between the United States and Iran seems to be at a peak. For the Bush administration, the land of the mullahs is part of the 'axis of evil'. The White House wants to restrict Tehran's regional influence at any price, and is even considering the use of force to stop the country developing nuclear weapons. In the eye's of Ahmadinejad's government, America is the 'Great

Satan'. The Shiite giant wants to get the bomb, at any price, and claims to be leading a global revolt against Washington's hegemony. Given this explosive context, pessimists, are already forecasting an armed conflict. And yet, the two countries are condemned to reach an understanding. Plunged into chaos (with the Arab world in upheaval to the west, an itchy Russia to the north and an Afghanistan torn asunder to the east), it's in Iran's interest to make overtures to its enemy. For the United States, it's a question of pragmatism : didn't the Baker-Hamilton commission recommend a dialog with Tehran ? Perhaps reason will win out in the end ...

ID Number: JA023382  
Year: 2006  
Language: French  
Type: ART

The Price of Not Talking to Iran.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 23, no. 4, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 11-17.)

Author(s):

1. Parsi, Trita

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Tehran's stern nuclear policy is not a result of the advent of Ahmadinejad as much as a reflection of the failure of Iran's previous president, Mohammad Khatami, to redefine U.S.-Iranian relations by pursuing a more conciliatory policy. Absent a strategic intent from Washington to acknowledge Iranian aspirations in the region, a sustainable compromise on the nuclear issue is unlikely to be achieved even if moderates or conservative pragmatists make a political comeback in Iran.

ID Number: JA023498  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

Bringing Iran to the Bargaining Table.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 105, no. 694, November 2006, p. 365-370.)

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Kenneth M.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran's interest in nuclear weapons is both wide and deep, but it is not adamant. The issue, as always in politics, is not whether Iran wants to see its nuclear program through to completion, but what it would be willing to sacrifice to keep it.

ID Number: JA023040  
Year: 2006  
Language: English  
Type: ART

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

Type: ART

How to Keep the Bomb from Iran.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 85, no. 5, September - October 2006, p. 45-59.)

Author(s):

1. Sagan, Scott D.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

The debate over how to deal with Iran's nuclear program is clouded by historical amnesia. Nuclear proliferation has been stopped before, and it can and should be stopped in this case as well. Unfortunately, with Tehran - as with some of its predecessors - the price for Washington will be relinquishing the threat of regime change by force.

ID Number: JA022828

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

Dwangdiplomatie tegen de Iraanse bom : Lessons Learned van een  
aangekondigde crisis.

(VREDE EN VEILIGHEID, jg. 35, nr. 1, 2006, p. 30-45.)

Author(s):

1. Sauer, Tom

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

In dit artikel wordt nagegaan in hoeverre en waarom Iran effectief werkt aan een kernwapenprogramma. Vervolgens wordt aandacht besteed aan de stappen die de internationale gemeenschap heeft genomen om dit geval van proliferatie tegen te gaan. In het bijzonder wordt de verdienstelijke poging van de EU-3 - Duitsland, Frankrijk en het Verenigd Koninkrijk - onder de loep genomen. Ook wordt een voorlopige inschatting gemaakt van mogelijke toekomstscenario's, inclusief de voortgang van het pokerspel op het niveau van de Veiligheidsraad, en het preventief bombarderen van de Iraanse nucleaire installaties in geval de diplomatieke weg mislukt. Tot slot wordt dit geval van verdere verspreiding van kernwapens in een ruimere context geplaatst, waarbij wordt gesteld dat het bestaande non-proliferatieregime op termijn niet houdbaar is. De kloof tussen de kernwapenstaten en niet-kernwapenstaten wordt steeds groter.

ID Number: JA022500

Year: 2006

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

Sorting Out the Iran Puzzle.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 4, Fall 2006, p. 32-38.)

Author(s):

1. Thranert, Oliver

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

This summer, for the first time, all five members of the UN Security Council - including Russia and China - recognized the necessity of considering sanctions against Iran. Despite their very different interests, they agreed upon a common strategy for the first time. Many European actors and other international organizations are working together too - an encouraging example of global multilateralism. European foreign policy, especially, could profit were it successful.

ID Number: JA023026

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

La influencia irani en Irak.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 20, no. 112, julio - agosto 2006, p. 107-115.)

Author(s):

1. Zaccara, Luciano

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAQ

2. IRAQ--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

Notes:

Evitar el caos en Irak, apoyar a la comunidad chii y garantizarse un papel en la configuracion de poder en Oriente Proximo tras la retirada de las tropas de EE UU son algunos de los objetivos de Iran. Su influencia en la situacion iraquí es hoy indiscutible.

ID Number: JA022987

Year: 2006

Language: Spanish

Type: ART

With Enemies Like These.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 8 - 9, August - September 2006, p. 20-21.)

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Iran's hard-line government has a lot to thank America for. Since 2001 and the declaration of the 'war' on terror and the 'axis of evil', Tehran has been able to use the confrontation, and benefit too from rising oil prices. Confidently holding the upper hand, there seems little urgency to respond to the offer of a way of ending the crisis over its nuclear programme.

ID Number: JA022881

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

The Cultural Underpinnings of Politics : Iran and the United States.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 17, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 23-33.)

Author(s):

1. Bill, James A.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

ID Number: JA022387

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

A Test of Power : US Policy and Iran.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 85, September - October 2006, p. 49-56.)

Author(s):

1. Hendrickson, David C.
2. Tucker, Robert W.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

The Bush Administration is committing a dual error in its approach to Iran. It has vastly exaggerated the dangers associated with the development of an Iranian nuclear weapons program and underestimated the deterrent capacity of American military power. It has also vastly underestimated the potential perils of a preventive war against Iran.

ID Number: JA023014

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Capitulate or Escalate.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 62, no. 10, October 2006, p. 9-11.)

Author(s):

1. Shehadi, Nadim

Subject(s):

1. LEBANON WAR, 2006
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)

Notes:

The war between Israel and Hizbollah was a proxy regional war - the second round between Iran and the United States in Lebanon. The UN Security Council resolution 1701 attempts to put a lid on a broad and serious range of regional issues and resolve the conflict, politically and diplomatically, within the local parameters of Lebanon and Israel. On the regional level, there is a winner and a loser and all the options are difficult : the choice is between capitulation and escalation. In the past, it was Washington that capitulated, but the stakes are higher this time because it has more invested in the region and thus has much more to lose.

ID Number: JA022951

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Khatami's Legacy : Dashed Hopes.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 60, no. 1, Winter 2006, p. 57-74.)

Author(s):

1. Amuzegar, Jahangir

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Muhammad Khatami's presidency of Iran's Islamic Republic started with a deafening roar and ended in an unceremonious whisper. Chances are that his crisis-ridden eight-year tenure will be more favorably viewed in the future than is now the case with his disillusioned early supporters. While his administration was a mixture of some successes and certain setbacks - like all previous ones - the country that he left to his successor was in many respects freer, more prosperous, and more diplomatically respected than the one he inherited from his predecessor. The principal reason for his under-appreciated legacy may lie in the unbridgeable gap between his constituents' ever-rising expectations and his limited capacity to fulfill them. In other words, what was asked of him by the electorate was far more than the maximum he could possibly deliver, and what he did deliver was far less than the minimum his supporters were eager to receive.

ID Number: JA022216

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

A Profile in Defiance.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 83, Spring 2006, p. 16-21.)

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Ahmadinejad came of age in the aftermath of the Iran-Iraq War. He sees little benevolence in the West's interventions and conflict as inevitable.

ID Number: JA022409

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Le Moyen-Orient de Mahmoud Ahmadinejad.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 114, hiver 2006 - 2007, p. 53-66.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

A year and a half after Mahmud Ahmadinejad was elected president of Iran, his intentions are clear. Whether making inflammatory statements about Israel or the world order, organizing intimidating military maneuvers in the Strait of Hormuz and the Oman sea, accelerating the nuclear program, tightening links with Damascus and Pyongyang, or the summer 2006 conflict between Hezbollah and Israel, he says out loud what the radicals in Tehran have thought for years : it's time to take up the revolutionary torch again, with a zeal long lost by the mullahs, corrupted by power and business. If the West doesn't seem to understand his statements, it's because it does not want to take this disturbing religious fanaticism seriously - and the West may well pay for this sooner or later.

ID Number: JA023383

Year: 2006

Language: French

Type: ART

The Hizballah-Iran Connection : Model for Sunni Resistance.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 30, no. 1, Winter 2006 - 2007, p. 139-150.)

Author(s):

1. Fuller, Graham E.

Subject(s):

1. HIZBALLAH (LEBANON)
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Hizballah's growing power reflects a broad intensification of resistance to the status quo throughout the Middle East. Although invoking a 'Shi'ite axis' with Iran and others may be a good political scare tactic, the phenomenon really signifies political change that is broader than sectarianism.

ID Number: JA024190

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Unstoppable Iran ?.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 7, no. 4, Fall 2006, p. 39-44.)

Author(s):

1. Hroub, Khaled

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Paradoxically, Iran has been the largest beneficiary of the American invasion of Iraq. Its fingers blistered and burnt in Iraq, the United States finds itself with limited options for confronting Iran's nuclear ambitions. Behind its hardline leader, Iran is determined to become a dominant regional power in the Middle East. The failure of the Israeli war against Hezbollah was, in essence, an American failure by proxy. It is, however, not only the Americans and Israelis who are apprehensive about Iran's growing influence, but many Arab countries are as well.

ID Number: JA023027

Year: 2006

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran as an Exporter of Natural Gas to the South Caucasian Countries.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 3, 2005, p. 108-120.)

Author(s):

1. Saprykin, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. GAS INDUSTRY--IRAN

2. GAS INDUSTRY--TRANSCAUCASIA

3. TRANSCAUCASIA--COMMERCE--IRAN

ID Number: JA021720

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

## 2005

Iran : retour a l'islamisme ?.

(POLITIQUE INTERNATIONALE, no. 109, automne 2005, p. 185-200.)

Author(s):

1. Hourcade, Bernard

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

The election of Mahmoud Ahmadinejad as President of Iran surprised everybody, starting with his main opponent Ali-Akbar Rafsanjani, the mullahs' candidate, who was the clear favorite. The victory of this young Islamist engineer, little known to the general public, is a shock to the new Iranian society, which is apprehensive about the return of a rigid, nationalistic Islam. In any case, the election revealed a highly diversified spectrum of opinions, which were expressed freely despite official censorship. The change in regime has brought to power a generation of Iranians born after the Shah's reign, whose identity was forged in battle during the Iran-Iraq war. A number of them come from the Guardians of the Revolution. They are all populist, nationalistic and Islamist. While the first decisions by the new president reflect a desire for continuity, including in nuclear matters, the country's intellectuals and defenders of human rights are very worried, and they are trying to organize.

ID Number: JA022003

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

Iran's Presidential Election.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 6, no. 3, Fall 2005, p. 42-46.)

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ELECTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

With election of President Ahmadi-Nejad, Islamic conservatives have regained their monopoly on power in both un-elected and elected offices.

ID Number: JA021779

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

La nouvelle presidence iranienne : un jeu a multiples inconnues.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 70e annee, no. 3, 2005, p. 561-574.)

Author(s):

1. Makinsky, Michel

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT
2. ELECTIONS--IRAN

Notes:

La victoire du maire de Teheran s'explique par la division du camp reformiste, l'echec de ce dernier a s'attaquer aux problemes sociaux et economiques, et la montee en puissance des ultras face aux conservateurs moderes. Elle traduit sans conteste un renforcement de l'aile dure du regime, et en particulier de l'influence des pasdarans, qui correspond au rejet populaire d'un regime corrompu. L'unite politique retrouvee du regime se traduira-t-elle par des choix, internes et externes, clairs ?

ID Number: JA021890

Year: 2005

Language: French

Type: ART

Iran : Illogical Election or the End of the Reform Era.

(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 5, 2005, p. 110-120.)

Author(s):

1. Mesamed, Vladimir

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

ID Number: JA022157

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : cambio conservador ?.

(POLITICA EXTERIOR, vol. 19, no. 107, septiembre - octubre 2005, p. 43-57.)

Author(s):

1. Zaccara, Luciano

Subject(s):

1. ELECTIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

Para explicar la victoria de Mahmud Ahmadineyad, o la derrota del proceso reformista, hay que entender que Teheran, la capital, es una 'isla de modernidad' dentro de Iran. Solo hay que alejarse unos kilometros para descubrir que el resto del pais sigue conservando intactas unas tradiciones centenarias en cuanto a comportamiento social, economico y politico.

ID Number: JA021814

Year: 2005

Language: Spanish  
Type: ART

The Continuing Evolution of Iran's Military Doctrine.  
(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 59, no. 4, Autumn 2005, p. 559-576.)

Author(s):

1. Ward, Steven R.

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--MILITARY POLICY

Notes:

Iran's military has tried to develop concepts for warfighting suitable for deterring the United States while dealing with a complex security environment and numerous constraints on its military power. The military's key task has been to align doctrine with service capabilities. This article examines the path of Iran's doctrinal developments and highlights the advantages and problems in Iran's approach and its seeming over-reliance on missile-based deterrence and the threat of unconventional and proxy war.

ID Number: JA022194

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Type: ART

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  
Type: ART

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  
Type: ART

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  
Type: ART

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  
Type: ART

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

Type: ART

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