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Iran's Nuclear Program

Thematic Bibliography no. 1/12

Le programme nucléaire iranien

Bibliographie thématique no. 1/12



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Books

Livres*

2011

623 /01126

Iran's Nuclear, Chemical and Biological Capabilities : A Net Assessment -
London : International Institute for Strategic Studies.

127 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

(IISS Strategic Dossier)

ISBN: 9780860792079

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. CHEMICAL WEAPONS--IRAN
3. BIOLOGICAL WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

Includes index.

ID number: 80023768

Year: 2011

Type: M

623 /01146

Iran and the Nuclear Issue - Brussels : Royal Higher Institute for
Defense.

116 p. ; 30 cm.

(Focus Paper)

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Royal Higher Institute for Defense. Centre for Security and
Defense Studies (BE)

ID number: 80024160

Year: 2011

Type: M

* This list contains material received as of January 9th, 2012.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 9 janvier 2012.

623 /01136

Iran's Nuclear Future : Critical U.S. Policy Choices - Santa Monica, CA :
Rand Corporation.
xxv, 125 p. : ill. ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 9780833051752

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Rand Corporation (US)

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 113-125.

'As Iran's nuclear program continues to evolve, US decisionmakers will confront a series of critical policy choices involving complex considerations and policy trade-offs. These policy choices could include dissuading Iran from developing nuclear weapons and deterring Iran from using its nuclear weapons, if it were to acquire them. To be successful, the United States will need to find ways to influence Iran's calculations of costs and benefits as Iran pursues its national security interests (survival of the regime, protection of the homeland, and expansion of its regional influence). The United States will also need to reassure its partners in the region of the credibility of the US deterrent posture so as to reduce the Gulf Cooperation Council states' potential interest in developing their own nuclear weapons and dissuade Israel from pursuing unilateral military actions or openly declaring its nuclear posture. The US Air Force, supporting combatant commanders, will play a prominent role in implementing the policy choices, and so it needs to prepare by understanding the goals and timelines of potential military tasks and by designing exercises and war games to support different policy choices.'

ID number: 80023981

Year: 2011

Type: M

2010

321 /00826

The Iran Primer : Power, Politics, and U.S. Policy - Washington : United States Institute of Peace Press.
ix, 270 p. : ill. ; 28 cm.
ISBN: 9781601270849

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Wright, Robin B., 1948- , ed.
2. US Institute of Peace

Notes:

'Since Iran's 1979 Revolution, the West has struggled to understand what drives the Islamic Republic and how to deal with it. Difficult to engage yet impossible to ignore, Iran presents the world's most complex foreign policy dilemma. This book offers a comprehensive but concise overview of Iran's politics, economy, military, foreign policy, and nuclear program. It chronicles US-Iran relations under six American presidents and probes five options for dealing with Iran. Organized thematically, the book provides top-level briefings by 50 experts on Iran (both Middle Eastern and Western authors) as well as a handful of rising talent. It provides hard factual

information for ready reference, thoughtful analysis, and context.'

ID number: 80023765

Year: 2010

Type: M

623 /01090

Iran and Nuclear Weapons : Protracted Conflict and Proliferation -
Abingdon, UK : Routledge.

xii, 156 p. : ill. ; 24 cm.

(Routledge Global Security Studies)

ISBN: 9780415453073

Author(s):

1. Khan, Saira

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--IRAN

3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

4. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Notes:

Bibliography: p. 138-151. Includes index.

'This book investigates what is driving Iran's nuclear weapons program in a less-hostile regional environment, using a theory of protracted conflicts to explicate proliferation. It underscores the importance of protracted conflicts in proliferation decisions, and underpinning this is the assumption that non-proliferation may be achieved through the termination of intractable conflicts. The aims of this work are to demonstrate that a state's decision to acquire nuclear weapons depends largely on its engagement in protracted conflicts, which shows not only that the presence of nuclear rivals intensifies the nuclear ambition, but also that non-nuclear status of rival states can promote non-proliferation incentives in conflicting states inclined to proliferate.'

ID number: 80022890

Year: 2010

Type: M

623 /01131

Nuclear Politics in Iran - Washington : National Defense University Press.

v, 58 p. ; 28 cm.

(Middle East Strategic Perspectives Series ; 1)

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. Yaphe, Judith S., ed.

2. National Defense University. Institute for National Strategic Studies (US)

Notes:

'Focusing on the nuclearization of Iranian politics, society, and security, three prominent scholars examine the emergence of an Iranian nuclear political strategy, and its role in shaping domestic political discourse and international security policy.'

ID number: 80023906

Year: 2010

Type: M

2008

623 /01063

Rethinking Iran : From Confrontation to Cooperation - Paris : European Union Institute for Security Studies.

58 p. ; 25 cm.

(Chaillot Papers ; 110)

ISBN: 9789291981267

Author(s):

1. Bertram, Christoph, 1937-

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. European Union Institute for Security Studies (FR)

Notes:

'Since suspicions arose six years ago about military intentions behind Iran's nuclear programme, an international coalition led by the United States of America has tried in vain to pressure, entice and threaten the Islamic Republic into halting uranium enrichment and reprocessing. Today, the issue has become a symbol of national independence in Iran. And the Islamic Republic is not only further advanced in terms of its potential capability for developing a nuclear bomb. It has also acquired a pivotal position with regard to all the major conflicts in the region - from the future stability of Iraq, Afghanistan and Lebanon to the Israeli-Palestinian conflict. Hence the need for an alternative strategy is obvious. It must start from the recognition that progress on the nuclear issue can only be made if the West ceases to focus on the nuclear problem alone. Instead Western governments must broaden their approach to take in the overall relationship, consider possible overlapping interests with Iran and offer cooperation, detente and even partnership as the basis on which to address the nuclear concerns. This will take courage as well as patience. Despite much hysteria in the media, there is time to try a fresh approach. Iran is still far from nuclear weapon status. Should it nevertheless obtain it, the West and its allies in the region should remember that deterrence, containment and detente have been effective before in dealing with a much more powerful and potentially much more dangerous opponent, the late Soviet Union.'

ID number: 80022013

Year: 2008

Type: M

623 /01072

The Iranian Nuclear Crisis : Avoiding Worst-Case Outcomes - Abingdon, UK
: Routledge.

99 p. ; 24 cm.

(Adelphi Paper ; 398)

ISBN: 9780415466547

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'This paper explains how Iran developed its nuclear programme to the point where it threatens to achieve a weapons capability within a short time frame, and analyses Western policy responses aimed at forestalling that capability. Key questions are addressed : will the world have to accept an Iranian uranium-enrichment programme, and does having a weapons capability mean having the bomb ? For nearly two decades, Western strategy on the Iran nuclear issue emphasised denial of supply. Since 2002 there has also been a demand-side dimension to the strategy, aimed at changing Iran's cost-benefit calculations through inducements and pressure. But the failure of these policies to prevent Iran from coming close to achieving a nuclear-weapons capability has promoted suggestions for fallback strategies that would grant legitimacy to uranium enrichment in Iran in exchange for intrusive inspections and constraints on the programme. The paper assesses these 'second-best' options in terms of their feasibility and their impact on the proliferation risks of diversion of nuclear material and knowledge, clandestine development and NPT break-out, and the risk of stimulating a proliferation cascade in the Middle East and beyond. It concludes that the risks are still best minimised by reinforcing the binary choice presented to Iran of cooperation or isolation, and strengthening denial of supply.'

ID number: 80022292

Year: 2008

Type: M

2007

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

Cost: 0.00 EU

Type: M

623 /01054

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

173 p.; 22 cm.

ISBN: 9782234060708

Author(s):

1. Heisbourg, Francois, 1949-

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 forcant 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 conteste 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

2006

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: 80022744

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. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--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

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

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. Emirates 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

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'acceder 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

2005

623 /01004

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

128 p. : ill. ; 30 cm.

ISBN: 0415385512

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

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

ID number: 80020281

Year: 2005

Type: M

355.4 /01382

Readings in European Security. Volume 3 - Brussels : Centre for European
Policy Studies.

iii, 150 p. ; 23 cm.

ISBN: 9290795905

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Centre for European Policy Studies (BE)
2. International Institute for Strategic Studies (GB)

Notes:

'The European Security Forum is a joint initiative of the Centre for European Policy Studies and the International Institute for Strategic Studies, launched late in 2000. The objective of the Forum is to bring together senior officials and experts from EU and Euro-Atlantic Partnership countries, including the United States and Russia, to discuss security issues of strategic importance to Europe. The papers are written by independent experts presenting EU, US and Russian viewpoints on the topic.'

ID number: 80021249

Year: 2005

Type: M

623 /01000

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

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

ISBN: 1932033335

Author(s):

1. Venter, Al J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Includes index.

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

ID number: 80020110

Year: 2005

Type: M

2004

623 /00964

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

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

ISBN: 1584871490

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

Added entry(s):

1. Sokolski, Henry D., ed.

2. Clawson, Patrick, 1951- , ed.

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

Notes:

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

weapons-related capabilities.'
ID number: 80019127
Year: 2004
Type: M

327 /01270

Iran : Time for a New Approach - New York : Council on Foreign Relations.
ix, 84 p. : ill. ; 22 cm.

ISBN: 0876093454

Subject(s):

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

Added entry(s):

1. Brzezinski, Zbigniew, ed.
2. Gates, Robert Michael, ed.
3. Council on Foreign Relations (US)

Notes:

Report of an Independent Task Force.

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

ID number: 80020260

Year: 2004

Type: M

2003

623 /00960

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

9 p. ; 30 cm.

(BASIC Paper ; 45)

Author(s):

1. Chamberlain, Nigel

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Added entry(s):

1. British American Security Information Council (GB)

Notes:

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

URI: <http://www.basicint.org/pubs/papers/bp45.htm>

ID number: 80018999

Year: 2003

Type: M

Journal Articles

Articles de revues*

2011

Neighbourly Strain.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 67, no. 2, February 2011, p. 29-31.)

Author(s):

1. Ben-Meir, Alon

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Tensions between Turkey and Israel have been growing, and at the core of their tensions lies their disagreement over foreign policies in Iran.

ID Number: JA027491

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

A Nuclear Arms Race in the Middle East : Myth or Reality ?.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 27-40.)

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--MIDDLE EAST
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

The analysis in this essay focuses on a fundamental question : How would Arab countries react to a nuclear Iran ? To sum up, an Iran with nuclear weapons capability is likely to further destabilize the Middle East, but it is not likely to ignite a regional nuclear arms race.

ID Number: JA027665

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

* This list contains material received as of January 9th, 2012.– Cette liste est arrêtée au 9 janvier 2012.

Iran's Nuclear Challenge : Nine Years and Counting.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 87, no. 4, July 2011, p. 923-943.)

Author(s):

1. Bowen, Wyn Q.
2. Brewer, Jonathan

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

The technical and political evidence that Iran is seeking to establish a 'nuclear hedging' capability has gradually increased over the past nine years. The regime in Tehran has continued to insist that its nuclear ambitions are purely civilian in nature and it has resisted the international community's dual-track policy, encompassing both negotiations and sanctions, to persuade Iran to be fully transparent about its nuclear activities and plans, and to suspend work related to uranium enrichment and plutonium separation. While the prospects for a negotiated solution currently appear slim, the regime does not yet appear to have decided whether, or when to produce nuclear weapons and to break out of the Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty. It is essential, therefore, to maintain and if necessary to build up the pressure on Iran and to strengthen efforts to disrupt its procurement of technology and materials for its nuclear programme. It is also imperative for the international community to maintain negotiations and also consider alternative diplomatic approaches to enhance the prospects of keeping Iran focused purely on civil nuclear ambitions, while at the same time resolving questions related to the possible military dimensions of Iran's nuclear programme.

ID Number: JA027861

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Coping with a Nuclearising Iran.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 6, December 2011 - January 2012, p. 37-59.)

Author(s):

1. Dobbins, James

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The West has focused on how to prevent Tehran from acquiring nuclear weapons, or what to do after it does. What we lack is a framework for dealing with Iran before, while and after it crosses the threshold.

ID Number: JA028215

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Deterrence and a Nuclear-Armed Iran.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 30, no. 2, April - June 2011, p. 134-153.)

Author(s):

1. Duus, Henning P.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE
2. SHIITES--IRAN
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

A nuclear deterrence policy will probably not be effective vis-a-vis a nuclear-armed Iran the way it was effective

vis-a-vis the Soviet Union and China because of the present Iranian leadership. The West faces an unprecedented asymmetrical threat. While the West will be deterred by a nuclear-armed Iran, Iran may perceive its own nuclear weapons not as a deterrent but as the facilitator of a unique eschatological opportunity towards the God-promised worldwide rule of Imamite Shi'a Islam.

ID Number: JA027745
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

The Dangers of a Nuclear Iran.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 90, no. 1, January - February 2011, p. 66-81.)

Author(s):

1. Edelman, Eric S.
2. Krepinevich, Andrew F.
3. Montgomery, Evan Braden

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Iran's acquisition of a bomb would upend the Middle East. It is unclear how a nuclear-armed Iran would weigh the costs, benefits, and risks of brinkmanship and escalation and therefore unclear how easily Tehran could be deterred from attacking the United States' interests or partners in the Middle East.

ID Number: JA027390
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Obama's Engagement Strategy with Iran : Limited Results.

(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 93-113.)

Author(s):

1. El-Khawas, Mohamed A.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
4. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

The author examines Obama's dual-track strategy of engagement - talks and sanctions - to assess its prospects for persuading Iran to abandon its nuclear program. The essay begins with a discussion of Obama's initial steps to bring Tehran to the negotiating table to address the uranium-enrichment problem. Second is an analysis of Obama's shift to advocate more significant sanctions to persuade Iran to implement the tentative agreement it had accepted in October 2009. Third is a focus on US efforts to gain China's support for a new round of sanctions by the United Nations Security Council. Last is an assessment of whether Obama's sanctions will force Iran into negotiations.

ID Number: JA027664
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART

Transatlantic Diplomacy in the Iranian Nuclear Issue : Helping to Build Trust ?.

(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 20, no. 3, September 2011, p. 405-430.)

Author(s):

1. Erasto, Tytti

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Three European Union (EU) member states - the UK, France and Germany - have played a central role in the Iranian nuclear issue since 2003. However, their contribution cannot be understood without consideration of America's hard-line approach regarding its recent non-proliferation policies in the Middle East and its past policies toward the Islamic Republic. The author argues that these policies have highlighted Iran's military and energy insecurity, and that they cast doubt on the limited nature of the demands made to Iran by the Security Council. The fact that European positions have in recent years moved closer to the US also with respect to the key issues that contribute to Iran's lack of trust can actually be seen to undermine the goals of non-proliferation diplomacy.

ID Number: JA028130

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctions on Iran : Defininf and Enabling 'Success'.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 5, October - November 2011, p. 143-156.)

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. SANCTIONS (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

Sanctions do not have to halt Iran's enrichment programme to be judged successful. They only have to slow progress sufficiently to avoid a pre-emptive strike or a proliferation cascade.

ID Number: JA028063

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Is China Playing a Dual Game in Iran ?.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 1, Winter 2011, p. 75-88.)

Author(s):

1. Garver, John W.

Subject(s):

1. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
4. CHINA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
5. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--CHINA

Notes:

The evidence is ambiguous, but suggests that Beijing is playing a dual game with Tehran : seeking to convince US leaders that China is a willing and responsible partner in maintaining the NPT regime, but helping Iran win time, international space, and continuing economic wherewithal.

ID Number: JA027533

Year: 2011

Language: English
Type: ART

No Way Out : Washington's Iran Policy Options.
(MEDITERRANEAN QUARTERLY, vol. 22, no. 2, Spring 2011, p. 1-10.)

Author(s):

1. Giraldi, Philip

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA027760

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

In the Tunnels of Natanz.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 106, March - April 2011, p. 18-26.)

Author(s):

1. Kay, David

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. ARMS CONTROL AND DISARMAMENT--VERIFICATION--IRAN

Notes:

As Iran comes ever closer to building its own atomic bomb, all the great powers of the world seem to be converging around the idea that weapons inspections are the only way to ensure Tehran's disarmament. But this course of action will fail. The Islamic Republic has mastered almost every aspect of a nuclear-weapons program. The hunt can do nothing more than delay the inevitable.

ID Number: JA027698

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Drawing the Line on Iranian Enrichment.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 53, no. 4, August - September 2011, p. 169-195.)

Author(s):

1. Levi, Michael A.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

How much Iranian nuclear capability is too much ? Distinctions between zero, limited and robust enrichment, and between all of these and a nuclear-armed Iran, really matter.

ID Number: JA027918

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Doubling Down on Iran.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 34, no. 4, Fall 2011, p. 7-21.)

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Kenneth M.
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

It is time to acknowledge that the current carrot-and-sticks policy toward Tehran has reached its limits, and is unlikely to achieve its objectives with the current Iranian regime. Unfortunately, the only manner of inducing meaningful change in the Islamic Republic's behavior without the resort to war is to otherwise imperil its very existence.

ID Number: JA028158

Year: 2011

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran auf dem Weg zur Nuklearmacht.

(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 49. Jg., Heft 3, Mai - Juni 2011, S. 321-325.)

Author(s):

1. Schilling, Walter

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

ID Number: JA027713

Year: 2011

Language: German

Type: ART

2010

The Iranian Nuclear Riddle after June 12.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 163-172.)

Author(s):

1. Chubin, Shahram

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

There is a diplomatic conundrum in dealing with Iran : fixing the nuclear issue is urgent. Yet, even Tehran recognizes that the real issue is the regime, particularly after the elections, and any bargain is not feasible without a change in the regime's behavior or the regime itself.

ID Number: JA026549

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Israel's Military Option.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 115-130.)

Author(s):

1. Eiland, Giora

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

Will Israel attack Iran's nuclear facilities ? The former head of the Israeli National Security Council analyzes Iranian, Russian, and US strategy and options to date, deriving their implications, along with other criteria, for Israel's military option today.

ID Number: JA026546

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : Between International Right and Duty.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 3, Fall 2010, p. 88-100.)

Author(s):

1. El-Masri, Samar

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION--IRAN

Notes:

This article explains that the failure of Iran to report certain nuclear materials, facilities, activities and design information, as well as its denial of access to the inspectors of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA), coupled with its challenge to the Security Council resolutions, led the IAEA to believe Iran was concealing the truth. This has made the agency reluctant to declare the Iranian nuclear program peaceful, despite its inability to find any proof to the contrary.

ID Number: JA027194

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : The Fragile Promise of the Fuel-Swap Plan.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 3, June - July 2010, p. 67-93.)

Author(s):

1. Fitzpatrick, Mark

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

The deal could build mutual trust towards a longer-term solution to the nuclear crisis. It is likely to fail over the same disparity of goals that has frustrated all previous negotiations.

ID Number: JA026863

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Rethinking Iran.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 5, October - November 2010, p. 135-150.)

Author(s):

1. Hunter, Robert E.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREGIN RELATIONS--USA
3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

Exploration of potential compatible interests with Iran has been held hostage to US preoccupation with the nuclear file and a political climate that lets emotion trump rational analysis.

ID Number: JA027155

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Rethinking Iran : Handling Iranian NPT Non-Compliance.

(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 11, no. 2, March - April 2010, p. 31-36.)

Author(s):

1. Jenkins, Peter

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR NONPROLIFERATION
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

The May review of the NPT will inevitably address the case of Iran. The key to handling the issue wisely and keeping Iran at the table is to distinguish NPT non-compliance from the flouting of UN resolutions. Iran must show, through regional diplomacy, that it does not seek nuclear weapons. Greater realism can yield political and economic advantages.

ID Number: JA026604

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

After Iran Gets the Bomb.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 89, no. 2, March - April 2010, p. 33-49.)

Author(s):

1. Lindsay, James M.
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

An essay is presented on the efforts of the Iranian government to obtain a nuclear weapon. It examines the risks associated with Iran becoming a nuclear power and suggests that the administration of US President Barack Obama must exert diplomatic pressure on the country to ensure political stability. The author remarks on the influence of nationalism and anti-Americanism on Iranian foreign relations.

URI: <http://bit.ly/9c4dzb>

ID Number: JA026772

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Sanctioning Iran : If Only It Were So Simple.

(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 33, no. 1, January 2010, p. 131-147.)

Author(s):

1. Maloney, Suzanne

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

Notes:

Sanctions represent a dangerous illusion. Economic pressure may have a role to play in persuading Tehran of the utility of dialogue but, as the primary US policy tool, punitive measures will not succeed in solving concerns about the Iranian regime and its behavior.

ID Number: JA026547

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

The United States and Iran : Diplomacy, Sanctions and War.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 17, no. 2, Summer 2010, p. 52-61.)

Author(s):

1. Mattair, Thomas R.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
4. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN

ID Number: JA027001

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Balancing is Best.

(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 5, May 2010, p. 7-9.)

Author(s):

1. Nixey, James

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The world wants Iran to give up any aspiration to become a nuclear weapons state and the United Nations has backed sanctions several times. Russia has its doubts. It benefits from trade and nuclear deals with Iran and the Bushehr nuclear plant is finally about to open. If Iran changed, Moscow's influence might wane, if it became more radical it could be a threat. For Moscow, the current balancing act is best.

ID Number: JA026802

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Ambition and Fear : Iran's Foreign Policy and Nuclear Programme.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 3, June - July 2010, p. 95-113.)

Author(s):

1. Perthes, Volker

Subject(s):

1. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

No single explanation for Tehran's regional, international and nuclear policies is convincing. The true driver is a combination of ambition and fear.

ID Number: JA026865

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Pariahs in Tehran.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 110, November - December 2010, p. 42-52.)

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Kenneth M.

Subject(s):

1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA

3. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

Rolling back Iran's nuclear program will take far more than Washington's sanctions-heavy strategy. Tehran's hard-liners must be placed in a vise-like grip. Sabotage, covert aid to opposition movements, a PR campaign targeting the Islamic Republic's odious human-rights record and a sustainable choking off of foreign investment can create the necessary internal and external pressures to bend Iran to the United States's will.

ID Number: JA027611

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

The Mideast After Iran Gets the Bomb.

(CURRENT HISTORY, vol. 109, no. 731, December 2010, p. 370-375.)

Author(s):

1. Riedel, Bruce

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

Iran likely will become a nuclear weapons state within five years.

For the region, this will be unsettling but not catastrophic.

ID Number: JA027674

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Irans Nuklear- und Raketenrüstung.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 59. Jg., Nr. 1, Januar 2010, S. 26-30.)

Author(s):

1. Schilling, Walter

Subject(s):

1. GUIDED MISSILES--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

ID Number: JA026487

Year: 2010

Language: German

Type: ART

The Case Against the Case Against Iran : Regionalism as the West's Last Frontier.

(MIDDLE EAST JOURNAL, vol. 64, no. 3, Summer 2010, p. 341-363.)

Author(s):

1. Shenna, John C.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

Iran's leaders have reasons for spurning Western offers of engagement over Iran's nuclear program. They cannot so easily spurn approaches from Turkey and Arab neighbors. Regional engagement should therefore be encouraged, especially by Russia and China, to build confidence in Iran's intention to respect its core Nuclear Non-Proliferation Treaty (NPT) obligation and reduce anxieties that could prompt a regional nuclear arms race. Furthermore, a more rigorous threat analysis suggests Israel can afford to be restrained.

ID Number: JA027083

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

A Nuclear Iran and NATO.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 52, no. 6, December 2010 - January 2011, p. 45-61.)

Author(s):

1. Tertrais, Bruno

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

2. NATO--IRAN

Notes:

A nuclear-armed Iran would have profound, lasting and far-reaching consequences for key Alliance roles and missions.

ID Number: JA027357

Year: 2010

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : quel sanctuaire nucleaire ?.

(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 730, mai 2010, p. 63-72.)

Author(s):

1. Viaud, Pierre

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

Notes:

L'auteur prolonge sa reflexion sur l'Iran et sa strategie nucleaire implicite, en nous faisant percevoir les trois cercles de la sanctuarisation qu'elle annonce. Ce faisant, il montre a quel point ce pays a la forte et ancienne densite geopolitique est parvenu a restaurer sa place au coeur de l'echiquier geostrategique et geoeconomique de la region.

ID Number: JA026823

Year: 2010

Language: French

Type: ART

US-Iran Confrontation in the Post-NIE World : An Analysis of Alternative Policy Options.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 28, no. 1, January - March 2009, p. 37-59.)

Author(s):

1. Kazemzadeh, Masoud

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The United States, Israel, and several European allies have explicitly stated that they will not accept the possession of nuclear weapons by the Islamic fundamentalist regime ruling Iran. Iran has defied several UN Security Council resolutions and continued its uranium enrichment. On December 3, 2007, the US released the November 2007 National Intelligence Estimate (NIE) on Iran. If the NIE assessment that Iran could develop nuclear weapons sometimes between 2010 and 2015 is correct, the new American president has twelve options available in dealing with Iran. This study analyzes potential consequences, shortcomings, costs, and benefits of each option.

ID Number: JA025698

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's Nuclear Program and the Future of US-Iranian Relations.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 121-133.)

Author(s):

1. Ozcan, Nihat Ali
2. Ozdamar, Ozgur

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA025844

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : Diplomacy and Deterrence.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 51, no. 5, October - November 2009, p. 5-13.)

Author(s):

1. Parasiliti, Andrew

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The Obama administration is not ready to concede an Iranian nuclear weapon. But absent diplomatic progress, the United States may have to accept Iran as a threshold of 'virtual' nuclear power. Neither sanctions nor deterrence is likely to prevent Iran from developing a nuclear-weapons capability, although deterrence might prevent the country from detonating a nuclear device or formally declaring its nuclear status. Washington has so far not threatened the use of force in Iran and is wary of the potentially negative consequences for US interests and allies of a military option that is not even certain to eliminate Iran's nuclear-weapons capability. A

diplomatic breakthrough, however slim the perceived possibilities, is still the best option to halt Iran's nuclear-weapons ambitions.

ID Number: JA026205
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran's Nuclear Puzzle.

(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS (Minneapolis), vol. 55, no. 1, 2009, p. 23-34.)

Author(s):
1. Pikaev, Alexander
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA025705
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Die nuklearen Absichten der Islamischen Republik Iran.

(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT, 58. Jg, Nr. 5, Mai 2009, S. 12-14.)

Author(s):
1. Schmidt, Oliver
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA025902
Year: 2009
Language: German
Type: ART

Deterrence in the Israeli-Iranian Strategic Standoff.

(PARAMETERS, vol. 39, no. 1, Spring 2009, p. 81-94.)

Author(s):
1. Terrill, W. Andrew
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL

Notes:

The author addresses the future of the Israeli-Iranian relationship given the assumption that the latter will continue its nuclear adventurism. He presents the possibility that Israel, as a potential Iranian strategic adversary, will be able to successfully establish a system of deterrence based on its current and programmed missile defense technology, supported by its extensive civil defense initiatives. The author then turns his attention to the history of the relationship between the two belligerents, an analysis that leads to the conclusion that much of the current posturing regarding Iranian nuclear capability is in fact an attempt to deter the United States from any thoughts of regime change in Tehran. The author suggests that the new US Administration's reputation for seeking diplomatic solutions to strategic challenges may be the catalyst required to resolve this nuclear dilemma.

ID Number: JA025911
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

The Paradox of Iran's Nuclear Consensus.

(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 26, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 21-30.)

Author(s):

1. Barzegar, Kayhan

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS

ID Number: JA026179

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Negocier avec la Republique islamique ?.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 32, no. 127, automne 2009, p. 587-592.)

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

ID Number: JA026173

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

Iran's Nuclear Decision-Making Calculus.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 2, Summer 2009, p. 26-38.)

Author(s):

1. Entessar, Nader

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

2. NUCLEAR ENERGY--IRAN

Notes:

The purpose of this paper is to discuss some of the main factors that have shaped the evolution of Iran's national thinking on nuclear energy and to examine contemporary debates inside the country on the logic of its nuclear policy.

ID Number: JA026100

Year: 2009

Language: English

Type: ART

Nucleaire iranien : sortir de l'impasse.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 32, no. 127, automne 2009, p. 581-585.)

Author(s):

1. Gergorin, Jean-Louis

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN

Notes:

La Republique islamique iranienne se dotera-t-elle d'un armement nucleaire ? C'est une question cruciale pour Israel et pour l'avenir du traite sur la non-prolifération des armes nucleaires, et donc pour le monde entier. Il est encore difficile de repondre a cette question car les protagonistes, l'Iran d'une cote, Israel, l'Occident de l'autre, s'affrontent, se menacent ou tentent de composer pour trouver une issue pacifique. L'auteur dissipe ici les illusions qui empecheraient de parvenir a un accord diplomatique qui nous sortirait de l'impasse.

ID Number: JA026172

Year: 2009

Language: French

Type: ART

Iran : The Nuclear Standoff : Give Engagement a Chance.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 11, November 2009, p. 11-12.)
Author(s):
1. Mosher, David
2. Nader, Alireza
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
ID Number: JA026302
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

China and Iran : Turning the Nuclear Tide.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 65, no. 11, November 2009, p. 13-15.)
Author(s):
1. Ong, G. Gerard
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--CHINA
2. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
ID Number: JA026303
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

Israel's Future and Iran's Nuclear Program : Do Settlements Matter ? An American Perspective.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 16, no. 3, Fall 2009, p. 79-88.)
Author(s):
1. Weiss, Leonard
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--GOVERNMENT POLICY--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--USA
3. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
ID Number: JA026250
Year: 2009
Language: English
Type: ART

2008

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
Receive Date: 15/02/2008
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

The 'Demand-Side' : Avoiding a Nuclear-Armed Iran.

(ORBIS, vol. 52, no. 4, Fall 2008, p. 627-642.)

Author(s):

1. Bowman, Bradley L.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

This article examines the historical record of 'nuclear rollback' and the motivations for Iran's apparent pursuit of a nuclear weapons capability in order to identify the broad principles that should guide U.S. and international efforts to resolve the nuclear crisis with Iran. The author argues that Iran, like all states, seeks security and respect. For many Iranians, the past three decades provide proof that such security and respect can only be attained with a strategic nuclear deterrent. In 2009, if the United States can show Tehran a genuine path to security and prestige that does not require nuclear weapons, Tehran might give it serious consideration. However, if the United States and the international community fail to address Iran's legitimate need for security or its desire for international respect, the author believes it may only be a matter of time until Iran obtains a nuclear weapons capability.

ID Number: JA025244

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Halting Iran's Nuclear Programme : The Military Option.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 50, no. 5, October - November 2008, p. 13-19.)

Author(s):

1. Clawson, Patrick
2. Eisenstadt, Michael

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA025232

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

Iran : Looking for the Thaw.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 64, no. 11, November 2008, p. 18-20.)
Author(s):
1. Dalton, Richard Sir
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
An air of lassitude pervades the Iranian nuclear talks. Will things look different after the American election ? What should be done to raise the chances of a good outcome ?
ID Number: JA025260
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

The United States, Israel, and Iran : Defusing an 'Existential' Threat.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 38, no. 9, November 2008, p. 6-4.)
Author(s):
1. Freilich, Chuck
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
3. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
Notes:
Iran is an existential threat to Israel. This apocalyptic warning call has become a mantra continually repeated by virtually all Israeli leaders and defense officials and has been adopted by much of the U.S. national security establishment. President George W. Bush even warned that Iran's declared intention of destroying Israel could lead to World War III.
ID Number: JA025341
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

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

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

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 Iranian Fallout.

(NATIONAL INTEREST, no. 97, September - October 2008, p. 11-19.)

Author(s):

1. Kay, David

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Deciphering Tehran's nuclear ambitions may prove the most pressing issue of our time. As Iran draws frighteningly close to a full-blown nuclear capability, a former weapons inspector gives a hardheaded analysis of Tehran's program, divines how close it is to completion, and explains how we might prevent disaster.

ID Number: JA025239

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : avancees et maitrise des programmes nucleaires.

(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, 73e annee, no. 4, 2008, p. 817-826.)

Author(s):

1. Khazaneh, Reza

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Iran declares to aim at developing nuclear energy and mastering the whole cycle of nuclear combustion. After the withdrawal of Western experts, Russia took over the building of nuclear plants, without clearly explaining what it really intended to do. Nowadays Iran has no international assistance, either to complete the nuclear plants, or to achieve full control of the nuclear combustion cycle. Going forward seems difficult, even though Iran has proved capable to mobilize a good deal of energy to attain its target.

ID Number: JA025413

Year: 2008

Language: French

Type: ART

Implications of a Nuclear Iran for Turkey.

(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 15, no. 4, Winter 2008, p. 59-80.)

Author(s):

1. Kibaroglu, Mustafa

2. Caglar, Baris

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

2. TURKEY--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN

3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--TURKEY

ID Number: JA025403

Year: 2008

Language: English

Type: ART

Nuclear Weapons and Iranian Strategic Culture.

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 27, no. 5, 2008, p. 451-468.)

Author(s):

1. Knepper, Jennifer

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

Strategic culture is an amalgam of a country's set of shared beliefs, assumptions, and narratives that shape its strategic decision-making process. This article evaluates Iran's evident pursuit of nuclear weapons in light of four key elements of its strategic culture as an attempt to ascertain Iran's goals for developing these weapons. These four elements include : (1) an all-encompassing conviction in Shia Islam as the bedrock of the regime's political legitimacy and the country's national identity; (2) a hypernationalistic belief in Iran's rightful place as the leader of the Islamic civilisation and as a regional hegemon; (3) a pervasive sense of external and internal vulnerability; and (4) an ingrained perception that the U.S. desires to dominate and eventually destroy the Islamic civilization. The evaluation of these elements strongly augurs that a nuclear-armed Iran is not likely to employ these weapons offensively due to its fear of retaliation and the constraining interests within its regime's political structure. Rather, its drive toward a nuclear-weapons capability is to provide Iran with a defensive deterrent that will advance its desires for regional hegemony and mitigate its pervasive sense of insecurity.

ID Number: JA025367
Year: 2008
Language: English
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

Economische sancties tegen Iran : successen en tegenvallers.
(INTERNATIONALE SPECTATOR, jg. 62, nr. 9, september 2008, p. 451-453.)

Author(s):

1. Meer, Sico van der

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

The author analyzes the economic sanctions against Iran. Although it is not clear whether Iran is secretly developing nuclear weapons, there is a lack of transparency about its nuclear programme. The UN Security Council has imposed economic sanctions on Iran to force the required openness, as well as postponement of the uranium enrichment process. Due to a lack of international consistency in enforcing these UN sanctions, they are not very effective, although they have significant psychological value. Next to the UN sanctions, the United States unilaterally imposed sanctions on international financial institutions that are not negligent in controlling transactions with Iran. Such sanctions are more effective, because money transactions became more difficult. Iran, however, has been capable to reduce economic pressure so far, by replacing economic transactions with the West by transactions with countries like China, Russia and the United Arab Emirates. Nevertheless, the sanctions have an impact on the economic elite of Iran, which in turn may influence the

nuclear policy of the government.
ID Number: JA025132
Year: 2008
Language: Dutch
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

Struggling on the World Scene : An Over-Ambitious EU versus a Committed Iran.
(EUROPEAN SECURITY, vol. 17, nos. 2 - 3, 2008, p. 273-293.)
Author(s):
1. Sauer, Tom
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. EU--IRAN
Notes:
In 2003, the EU was hopeful to convince Iran to give up its nuclear programme. Five years later, most signals point to an accelerated nuclear programme in Iran. This article first aims to sketch an overview of the EU efforts, and secondly to make an interim assessment of effectiveness of the EU's approach vis-a-vis Iran. While the final assessment may be different, the current evaluation is disappointing from the point of view of the EU. The Iranian case does not enhance the EU's strategic reputation in the world.
ID Number: JA025510
Year: 2008
Language: English
Type: ART

Russian-Iranian Nuclear Cooperation : 1992-2006.
(CENTRAL ASIA AND THE CAUCASUS, no. 2, 2008, p. 72-84.)
Author(s):
1. Ter-Oganov, Nugzar
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. RUSSIA (FEDERATION)--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
ID Number: JA024901
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

2007

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

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

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, etc 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

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

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

Problematique 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

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 nucleaire 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 nucleaire tout en affirmant qu'il est menace par ses voisins et victime de propagande. Pourquoi une industrie nucleaire 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

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

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

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 will also try to prevent these states from acquiring nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA023536

Year: 2007

Language: Dutch

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 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

Osirak Redux ? Assessing Israeli Capabilities to Destroy Iranian Nuclear Facilities.

(INTERNATIONAL SECURITY, vol. 31, no. 4, Spring 2007, p. 7-33.)

Author(s):

1. Raas, Whitney
2. Long, Austin

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ISRAEL--FOREIGN RELATIONS--IRAN
3. IRAN--FOREIGN RELATIONS--ISRAEL
4. ISRAEL--AIR FORCE
5. BOMBING, AERIAL--IRAN
6. COUNTERPROLIFERATION--ISRAEL

Notes:

Does Israel have the ability to conduct a military attack against Iran's nuclear facilities similar to its 1981 strike on Iraq's Osirak reactor ? The Israeli Air Force has significantly upgraded its equipment since the early 1980s, but the Iranian nuclear complex is a much harder target than was the Osirak reactor. Iran has three facilities that are critical for nuclear weapons production : a uranium conversion facility, an enrichment facility, and a heavy-water production plant and associated plutonium production reactor. This article analyzes possible interactions of Israel's improved air force, including the addition of F-151 aircraft and U.S.-supplied conventional 'bunker-buster' precision-guided munitions, with the Iranian target set and air defense systems. It concludes that Israel has the capability to attack Iran's nuclear infrastructure with at least as much confidence as it had in the 1981 Osirak strike. Beyond the case of Iran, this finding has implications for the use of precision-guided weapons as a counterproliferation tool. Precision-guided weapons confer the ability to reliably attack hard and deeply buried targets with conventional, rather than nuclear, weapons. Intelligence on the location of nuclear sites is thus the primary limiting factor of military counterproliferation.

ID Number: JA023603

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. WEAPONS OF MASS DESTRUCTION--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

2006

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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 : 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

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

2005

Nuclear Proliferation in the Middle East : Iran and Israel.

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

Author(s):

1. Bahgat, Gawdat

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Since the early 2000s the nuclear non-proliferation regime has been seriously challenged, particularly by North Korea and Iran. In the Middle East, following the toppling of Saddam Hussein's regime by an American-led international coalition, the international community's attention has focused on Iran's nuclear programme. The United States claims that Iran is actively seeking to develop nuclear weapons. The European Union, led by the United Kingdom, France and Germany, and the International Atomic Energy Agency agree with their counterparts in Washington that a nuclear Iran would pose a serious challenge to strategic stability in the Middle East and Central Asia. The EU and the IAEA, however, are focused more on carrots (diplomacy and economic incentives) and less on sticks (military force). Iranian officials categorically deny any interest in acquiring nuclear weapons. Iran's nuclear programme should not be addressed in isolation from other regional

dynamics. It cannot be fully understood without reference to the only nuclear power in the Middle East - Israel. This study examines nuclear proliferation in Iran and Israel. It analyses the motivation and the capability of both countries as well as the possibility of a pre-emption Israeli strike on Iran's nuclear installations. The paper argues that the non-proliferation regime needs to be re-examined to accommodate the growing need for nuclear technology without converting it into nuclear weapons.

ID Number: JA021740

Year: 2005

Language: English

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

Iran : Military Action : Legal or Not ?.

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

Author(s):

1. Geron, Daniel

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021179

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Popular Deterrent.

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

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. IRAN--POLITICS AND GOVERNMENT

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021398

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Desperate Times, Half Measures.

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

Author(s):

1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021769

Year: 2005

Language: English

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

Sera Iran el proximo Irak ?.

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

Author(s):

1. Lara, Belen

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Iran es ahora el punto mas critico de la geopolitica mundial y el problema mas grave al que se enfrenta la relacion transatlantica. Existen grandes desacuerdos entre EE UU y la

UE, que persiguen un mismo objetivo aunque les separa la forma de afrontarlo : el dialogo o la fuerza.

ID Number: JA021634
Year: 2005
Language: Spanish
Type: ART

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

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

Author(s):

1. MacInnis, Kathleen J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--USA
3. NUCLEAR DETERRENCE--MIDDLE EAST

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021673
Year: 2005
Language: English
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

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

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

Author(s):

1. Mokhtari, Fairborz

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

Iranians support a policy of deterrence because their perception of Iran's security is colored by historical experiences. For Iranians, geopolitical realities together with national psychology define national security. This article attempts to explain the national psychology, and in doing so point to a path of US-Iranian policy convergence. The United States should avoid making the mistake Britain made in 1951, making an oil royalty issue a matter of national pride for Iranians. The

current nuclear dispute could turn into an object of Iranian national pride, liberty, and independence. The question whether a nation without access to a nuclear fuel cycle could be anything other than a dependent consumer, has already been posed.

ID Number: JA021570

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Author(s):

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

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021435

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Pride and Mistrust : Above All, Iran Wants to be Seen as the Leading Regional Power.
(INTERNATIONALE POLITIK, vol. 1, no. 1, Spring 2005, p. 17-23.)

Author(s):

1. Perthes, Volker

Subject(s):

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

ID Number: JA021359

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

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

Author(s):

1. Pollack, Kenneth
2. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021335

Year: 2005

Language: English

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

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

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

Author(s):

1. Seela, Ute
2. Boeke, Sergei

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021709

Year: 2005

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

The Persian Dilemma : Will Iran Go Nuclear ?.

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

Author(s):

1. Vakil, Sanam

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021454

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran : Brinkmanship.

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

Author(s):

1. Vatanka, Alex

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021178

Year: 2005

Language: English

Type: ART

2004

Iran : The Nuclear Option.

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

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA020907

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Iranian Nuclear Challenge.

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

Author(s):

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

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA020354
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Trois europeens a Teheran.

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

Author(s):

1. Delpech, Therese

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021266

Year: 2004

Language: French

Type: ART

A Transatlantic Strategy on Iran's Nuclear Program.

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

Author(s):

1. Einhorn, Robert J.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA020888

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Meeting the Iranian Nuclear Challenge.

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

Author(s):

1. Howard, Roger

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA020978

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

The Iran Case : Addressing Why Countries Want Nuclear Weapons.

(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 10, December 2004, p. 22-25.)

Author(s):

1. Hunter, Robert E.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021109

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Addressing the Iranian Nuclear Option.

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

Author(s):

1. Martellini, Maurizio

2. Redaelli, Riccardo

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA021275

Year: 2004

Language: English

Type: ART

Plan B : Using Sanctions to End Iran's Nuclear Program.
(ARMS CONTROL TODAY, vol. 34, no. 4, May 2004, p. 20-25.)
Author(s):
1. Perkovich, George
2. Manzanero, Silvia
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ECONOMIC SANCTIONS, AMERICAN--IRAN
Notes:
Effective sanctions need to be designed that could be quickly implemented and rapidly affect Iran's nuclear behavior in the event it wavers in fulfilling its commitments.
ID Number: JA020538
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran in Iraq's Shadow : Dealing with Tehran's Nuclear Weapons Bid.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 34, no. 3, Autumn 2004, p. 31-45.)
Author(s):
1. Russell, Richard L.
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
This article examines Iran's sojourn into the world of nuclear power and its impact on the Gulf region. It is a candid analysis of Tehran's hegemonic aspirations and the accompanying nuclear programs. The author tells the reader that Iran emerged from its war with Iraq a broken power (militarily). He adroitly points out that in Iran's geopolitical landscape and strategic calculus, America remains the 'demon' threatening its vision of the Middle East region. It is Iran's attempts to overcome its military deficiencies and to counter the perceived threat from America that is driving Tehran's nuclear program. The author predicts that if the United States does not play a more active role, Tehran will certainly, if it hasn't already, succeed in its quest.
ID Number: JA020765
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

Iran Builds the Bomb.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 46, no. 4, November 2004, p. 51-63.)
Author(s):
1. Takeyh, Ray
Subject(s):
1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
Notes:
The Islamic Republic is immersed in an intense debate regarding the direction of its nuclear programme. What Iran will do is likely to depend on the type of relationship it has with the United States, the emerging security architecture in the Persian Gulf and the evolving nature of its domestic politics. As constituencies and alliances shift, and policies and positions alter within the corridors of clerical power, Washington has an opportunity to influence the direction of Iran's nuclear deliberations before decisive steps are taken in the wrong direction. Through a bilateral arrangement involving mutual concessions from both sides, the US could empower those within the clerical estate calling for nuclear restraint. In dealing with Iran's nuclear crisis, US leadership and active engagement are indispensable.

ID Number: JA021153
Year: 2004
Language: English
Type: ART

2003

Nuclear Standoff.

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

Author(s):

1. Ansari, Ali M.

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019813

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Debating Iran's Nuclear Aspirations.

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

Author(s):

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

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019644

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

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

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

Author(s):

1. Giniewski, Paul

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019872

Year: 2003

Language: French

Type: ART

How to Stop the Iranian Bomb.

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

Author(s):

1. Kemp, Geoffrey

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019468

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Non-Proliferation and the Dilemmas of Regime Change.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 45, no. 4, Winter 2003 - 2004, p. 7-31.)

Author(s):

1. Litwak, Robert S.

Subject(s):

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

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019943

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's Nuclear Missile Program and Regional Security Problems.

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

Author(s):

1. Minasian, Sergey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019684

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

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

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

Author(s):

1. Minasian, Sergey

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

ID Number: JA019784

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

De Iraanse bom : spookbeeld of feit ?.

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

Author(s):

1. Schippers, Hans

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA020066

Year: 2003

Language: Dutch

Type: ART

Iran at the Nuclear Threshold.

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

Author(s):

1. Shaffer, Brenda

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019853

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

Iran's Nuclear Calculations.

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

Author(s):

1. Takeyh, Ray

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA019793

Year: 2003

Language: English

Type: ART

2002

Ending Russian Assistance to Iran's Nuclear Bomb.

(SURVIVAL, vol. 44, no. 2, Summer 2002, p. 51-70.)

Author(s):

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

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN
2. ARMS TRANSFERS--RUSSIA (FEDERATION)
3. ARMS TRANSFERS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA017904

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

Is Iran the Next Nuclear State ?.

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

Author(s):

1. Roshandel, Jalil

Subject(s):

1. NUCLEAR WEAPONS--IRAN

Notes:

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

ID Number: JA018455

Year: 2002

Language: English

Type: ART

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