

# **Amu Darya**

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Original body of text with translation along with bibliography.  
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Received articles will not be returned to authors.

## ***Articles***

### **Roots of Power in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

Dr. Manouchehr Mohammadi

*Deputy Foreign Minister for Education; & Researcher IRI*

### **Migration and Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Policy**

Dr. S. M. K. Sajjadpour

Professor at the School of International Relations

### **USA approach towards the NPT, Case study: Islamic Republic of Iran**

Dr. Rahman Ghahreman Pour

*Professor of Political Science, Senior Researcher in the Center for Scientific Researches and Strategic Studies of the Middle East*

### **Regional Disputes in Central Asia and the Caucasus and their Effect on the Security of Energy Transit**

Afshin Zargar

*PhD Student in International relations*

### **International Law and Iran's Nuclear Program**

Dr. Ali Omid

*Professor of International Law, Assistant Professor of International Relations - Isfahan University;*

*and Arezoo Nasiri*

*Senior Expert in Political Science - Isfahan University*

**Defense and Security Considerations of the Islamic  
Republic of Iran**

Dr. Seyed Mousa Pour Mousavi

*Assistant Professor- Imam Hussein University*

***Report***

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Institute Roundtable**
- 2. Joint IPIS-East Hungary Studies Center  
Roundtable**

***Book Reviews***

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on Central Asia and the Caucasus, "The Shanghai  
Cooperation Organization: Perspective Opportunities"**

*Manouchehr Moradi*

*Parvin Moazami Goudarzi*

## **Roots of Power in the Islamic Republic of Iran**

Dr. Manouchehr Mohammadi

The historical victory of the Revolution of empty-handed Iranian people against the ex-Shah's fully armed Royalist forces, which were supported by all great powers of the world, totally transformed many theories in political sciences and international relations, especially concerning the pivotal issue of "power". Thus the slogan "*blood will prevail over the sword*" was actually fulfilled. Politics was no longer seen as the science of power, and power was no longer defined by its hardware elements such as economic and military forces.

During the last three decades, major national, regional and international challenges such as various coup-d'etats, local and regional uprisings, economic sanctions, military aggressions (Tabas Operation), the imposed war of Iraq on Iran, etc. not only have not weakened the newly established system of the Islamic Republic in Iran, but have also improved increasingly Iran's international position.

Today, despite all the international pressures, Iran is being considered as the greatest growing power of the region not only by its "friends" but also by its "enemies". The root of this *power* does not depend on developing its Hard Power but rather in the nature of the concept and meaning of a new power considered as a "Soft Power" gained after the victory of the Islamic Revolution in Iran. The Soft Power of this system has produced more influence for Iran than any Hard Power. Now it is the time to recognize and analyze its sources.

*Keywords: Islamic Revolution of Iran, Hard Power, Soft Power.*

### **Migration and Islamic Republic of Iran's Foreign Policy**

Dr. Seyed Mohammad Kazem Sajjad Pour

The paper seeks to answer the question of how one can analyze the relationship between the Islamic Republic of Iran's foreign policy and migration. In response it presents three points on the basis of information derived from the study of international and historical processes:

1. Migration has been an effective factor in establishing Iran's mutual relations and promotion of foreign policy's executive systems in the past two centuries.
2. The migration phenomenon has expanded such that it has influenced Iran in different forms. Iran is now, simultaneously a migratory, emigrational and an immigration passage, and each of these aspects is directly related to its foreign policy.
3. Increasing immigration and its cumulative effects bind Iran's foreign policy to formulate some theoretical and practical frameworks for the management of migration, increasing the opportunities and decreasing possible threats.

*Keywords: Migration, foreign policy, immigrants, Iranians living out of the country, migration management.*

### **USA approach towards the NPT Case study: Islamic Republic of Iran**

Dr. Rahman Ghahreman Pour

Examining different articles of the Non Proliferation Treaty indicates that it does not necessarily reflect the desires and interests of the great powers (like the USA).

Articles 2, 4 and 6, which can be referred to as the treaty's top of the agenda, address the rights and the duties of its nuclear and non-nuclear members. However, influenced by some factors, the validity of the NPT has been questioned especially during recent years.

First and perhaps the most important factor is that the NPT, in its present form, will not guarantee American interests in the Post Cold War international system, therefore this country will try to enjoy some frameworks parallel to this treaty until the acceptance of a treaty that would guarantee its interests.

The second factor relates to the rationale of the game in international order which is not based on international law and rule, but rather depends on the manner of distribution of power among players. The implementation of international law (such as the NPT) will not be guaranteed unless it provides the interests of powerful international players. Moreover, nonproliferation sometimes becomes technical, complex, ambiguous and hard to implement. America's attitude towards Iran's nuclear issue is also the reflection of the mentioned factors and shows the duality of the US as well as contradictions within the NPT.

*Keywords: USA, Non Proliferation Treaty, Islamic Republic of Iran, verification system, three NPT columns, George W. Bush seven-point proposal.*

## **Regional Disputes in Central Asia and the Caucasus and their Effect on the Security of Energy Transit**

Afshin Zargar

Despite many efforts to facilitate energy transits in the Caspian basin, this process is now faced with serious obstacles. Competition and even severe conflict of interests among regional and extra regional states, obstruction exerted by some of the countries engaged in the gas and oil resources of the region, instability in the region, and the problems of the legal regime of the Caspian Sea, are among some of these obstacles. But one of the great potential instabilities of the region has always been the threat for the security of energy resources. Existence of many de facto as well as potential conflicts in the

region challenges the energy security image in the Caspian basin. Gas and oil need to pass through the territories in which the possibility of instability has always been high.

The paper seeks to consider energy security in the Caspian region and the threats posed by the controversial regions in the Caucasus.

*Keywords: Caspian basin, energy transit, Caspian Legal Regime, Caucasus, energy security.*

### **International Law and Iran's Nuclear Program**

Dr. Ali Omid, Arezoo Nasiri

During the past half century, Iran's "nuclear case" has certainly been one of the most important foreign policy issues which has influenced not only Iranian political life but also international affairs. This issue can be analyzed from different aspects one of which is legal dimensions.

The presented paper observes at a glance the legal system governing nuclear activities in international law. Furthermore it analyzes the legal foundations of concrete measures taken by the Islamic Republic of Iran and its quarrel with the International Atomic Energy Agency, as well as the legal aspects of Iran's file referral to the Security Council. Finally it discusses the relationship between legal principles accepted by international consensus and Iran's nuclear program.

The paper develops these in three parts:

1. Legal systems governing nuclear activities;
2. Legal pro and con documents in Iran's nuclear case;
3. Western opposition to the Iranian nuclear program, and analogy with established legal principles.

*Keywords: International Law, nuclear energy, Iran's nuclear program, NPT, International Atomic Energy Agency, nuclear weapons, Security Council.*

## **Defense and Security Considerations of the Islamic Republic of Iran**

Dr. Seyed Mousa Pour Mousavi

Defense of the territorial integrity is considered one of the concerns of all governments. Due to the threats posed to their *security* and *power*, states try to obtain a mechanism through which they can improve their defensive power and repel the threats. Territorial logistics is one of the policies which governments have placed on their agenda to reach a more secure situation and to decrease vulnerabilities in case of probable attacks.

This paper presents some theoretical discussions about territorial logistics and its historical record in Iran. It explains the significance of studying security-defensive considerations resulting from territorial logistics in national programs.