

- the influence of bureaucratic and scientific bodies on the development of policy and nuclear decisionmaking;
- the role (and potential roles) of the international community in influencing nuclear decisionmaking;
- the economic context of the players and their respective drives for modernization, industrialization and the betterment of the lot of the body politic;
- the importance of the quest for prestige and international recognition; and
- the role of nuclear power in answering the power generation demands of economic and industrial development.

It is important to acknowledge from the outset that although Pakistan and India will be compared and contrasted from the perspective of similar typologies and assessment factors, the relative impact of these factors on each state may differ widely. A balanced and open-minded approach is essential in order to ensure that the assessment of driving factors is not unduly biased ante-facto.

## **THE HISTORY AND NATURE OF THE ARGENTINA-BRAZIL RIVALRY**

While the recent rivalry between Argentina and Brazil has rarely been as ferocious as many others in the world, it would be a mistake to underestimate it. For this negative relationship has been extremely lengthy and has brought the two countries to war twice since independence and into undeclared fighting, arms races, and all manner of other conflictual situations since well before that status was achieved. Thus despite its relatively benign nature in recent years it would be wrong to think of it as lacking depth or seriousness.

The Portuguese and Spanish crowns vied for influence in Latin America ever since shortly after Columbus discovered the New World in 1492. Papal concern over the outcome of that early rivalry led to the famous Treaty of Tordesillas which drew a line by Papal Bull between the parts of the non-Christian world which would be open for Portuguese initiatives and those which would be available for Spanish. That line went through what is now eastern Brazil, leaving the rest of the New World to the Spanish while rewarding the Portuguese with Africa and most of the East.

Needless to say, the Protestant powers, and even most of the other Catholic ones, gave little credence or legitimacy to this division of the world. The British and Dutch, and even the French, were to pay no attention of any serious kind to the Bull. Even the two Iberian powers were not above playing with its provisions. The Spanish in the Philippines and the Portuguese in Brazil quickly showed a highly elastic vision of the actual territorial limitations imposed by the agreement.

The Portuguese in particular paid little attention when it did not serve their interests. Spanish interest concentrated on the populated regions of great mineral wealth in Mexico and Peru, and while the River Plate came to have a significant role in transporting the products and needs of some of the mines, the eastern tip of South America appealed to them hardly at all. Even the Portuguese for long