

light of enemies' designs.

Whatever one can say on these scores, there are clearly some ways in which both India and Pakistan could be helped along in seeing the advantages of moving back from, not the near-brink as in the Argentine-Brazilian case, but what is a very real brink today. What then are those potential ways?

India - Reversing the Path to Nuclearization

For all the reasons we saw earlier, India will resist giving up, reducing or even freezing its nuclear capability in the near term. That said, there are a number of incentives, internal and external, that are available to help encourage India to reconsider its position.

As previously mentioned, India views nuclear power generation as one of the primary means of catering to the growing electrical appetite of India's economy. The international community could offer to assist India in the task of answering those mammoth needs. India now possesses first- and second-generation nuclear weapons capability, and it is unlikely that further assistance in developing nuclear power generation can do any more damage to non-proliferation efforts. Instead, international assistance might prove invaluable in ensuring that New Delhi develops a reliable nuclear power generation capability, subject to robust IAEA monitoring and safeguards. If India continues to develop indigenous nuclear generation capability, it may do so using outdated Russian technology, and compliance with IAEA safeguards will be voluntary. Thus international monitoring of the fuel cycle would be limited. If foreign assistance is provided, India could benefit from some of the best technology in the world, and IAEA supervision and fuel cycle monitoring could form part of the deal.

By the same token, India is attempting to redress one of the major impediments to economic progress by "boot-strapping" itself through an abbreviated "industrial revolution". Remarkable progress has been made, but India has a long way to go before it will be able to boast a comprehensive industrial infrastructure comparable to more developed nations. International assistance in developing that infrastructure would accelerate the process of industrialization, while augmenting India's ability to address pressing social concerns, including poverty and unemployment.

Conflict resolution assistance is a riskier option with less probability of success. Like most high-risk games, however, the potential pay-offs are enormous. The Kashmir dispute is a festering sore on the social and political fabric of the sub-continent, the resolution of which would pave the way not only for reduction of regional tensions, militaries and possibly nuclear arsenals, but also for the bettering of the social condition of the disputed region's inhabitants. The risks of this option, however, are manifold, and include alienating one or more of the parties and exacerbating regional tensions.