

between wealth and poverty, democracy and autocracy, than existed before. This is a result of the impact of revolution. The result isn't that everybody can become wealthy but that there is a greater difference between the rich people and the poor people, between the well-to-do nations and the nations that are poor.

Look at Venezuela today and compare it with Argentina, which has gone way, way down. Compare it with Bolivia. There are greater differences today in the level of living than there were even in 1930, and there are greater differences between the autocracies and the democracies in Latin America than ever existed before.

This is the result of the impact of these revolutions.

South Asia, Southeast Asia, and East Asia are three culture regions. Two of them are dominated by the great culture groups, the great nations, of Asia, namely India and China. These represent absolutely contrasting ways of living and thinking, attitudes, objectives, and technical skills, between India and China. They couldn't be more different. The Indians are ritualistic, conservative, resistant to change. Look at the agriculture in India. It's miserable. They have the lowest yields of rice per acre of any part of the world where people raise rice, because the methods have not been perfected or changed, and because of the tremendous hold of rituals on the Hindus. The result is a society which is so rigid that it is difficult to bring about economic development in the face of a vastly increasing population. India may very well succumb to the overwhelming tide of population.