

DR. JAMES: There is no question about this. Remember that the characteristics that you describe for each one of the regions are most clearly demonstrated<sup>in</sup> the core of the region. As you go out toward the periphery it takes on more and more of the characteristics of the neighboring region, so that the boundaries are really less important than the core is.

In this book that I am talking about, which is called One World Divided (which is an advertisement) and which will be out in January, I hope, I describe what I mean by the cores of regions. These can be defined in terms of certain attributes, economic development, and so on. But the peripheries of the regions are mostly overlaps, where countries in the peripheries could go either way. East Europe is a perfect example. In fact I think East Europe did belong to the European culture region before World War II. It became a part of the Soviet culture region as the result of the conquest by the Communist Party after the war.

If they come out from under the Communists and if they go back to the characteristics of Western Europe I'd put them in with Western Europe, fully as much as Southern Europe. I mean, Greece, Italy, Spain, and Portugal are very much like Eastern Europe, except they are in a different geographic position, so their histories have been different.

QUESTION: Dr. James, you mentioned that the Russian empire, when put together, particularly in Siberia, was in a vacuum, and there was no competition. Do you envision that, with the Chinese population