

however, the population so affected is not great.

When we turn to industrial mechanization it is only in the advanced countries that serious displacement of labour is threatened. In India and China it will obviously mean the absorption of more labour; any displacement it involves, and this will be diminished by their rising standards of living and increased purchasing power, will affect not themselves but the countries from which they import.

We come then to the industrialized countries which comprise less than one-fifth of the world's population, but a fifth which represents our distinctive modern civilization. What does it mean for those who live in countries of this type?

Let us consider first the *rate* of technical advance in such countries. For this, as I have already suggested, figures taken from particular factories are not the best guide. We have fortunately more generalized information. In Canada there was, between 1923 and 1929, an increase in the output per person in the principal groups of industries of 17 per cent.<sup>1</sup> In Sweden during the same period the increase was 26 per cent. In Great Britain, between 1924 and 1929, it was 11 per cent. In the United States the increase in the eight

<sup>1</sup> *Report on Hours and Unemployment*, I.L.O., 1932.