

Moreover, if we are thinking of the possible displacement of labour in the present century, economic or social factors are as important as technical considerations. In Russia (160 millions), where mechanization is proceeding most rapidly (more than three-quarters of the tractors exported from the United States in 1930 went to Russia), it does not, and will not, involve unemployment. The difficulty of the Russian situation, and the Russian system, is to produce more with the men and resources available, not to find employment. There is land to develop and a potential consumption to absorb increased supplies. In China (450 millions) the average income per head is less than \$20 a year, labour is not only cheap but abundant; it is fertile land rather than men who set the limit to production. Since mechanization economizes in men but does not increase the yield per acre it has no scope in China and is likely to have no development in any easily foreseeable future. The same may be said generally of India (350 millions), where the average income per head is less than \$40; of tropical Africa and in general of most of the world except the countries just mentioned and Europe. In Europe itself the low wages of human labour in the poorer countries, and even in countries like France and Germany, the character of land division