ports of textiles, clothing, and accessories from the less-developed countries. All three show considerable variety in the product composition of their imports from the less-developed countries. The United Kingdom's imports are, however, more concentrated on Commonwealth countries, which enjoy preferential entry to the British market, than those of the United States and West Germany. The much smaller total of French imports of labor-intensive manufacturers from the less-developed countries is composed to the extent of two-thirds of food products, leather, and lumber, chiefly from Africa. Japan's imports of labor-intensive manufactures from the less-developed countries are extraordinarily small by almost any standard. In these products Japan's role vis-à-vis the less-developed countries is, at least for the time being, far more that of a competitor than that of a customer.

Distribution by Exporting Countries

Hong Kong alone supplied 28 percent of total imports of labor-intensive manufactures by developed from less-developed countries in 1965, outranking India and the whole of Latin America with less than one-fifth each. The extraordinary role of Hong Kong is not sufficiently indicated by the overall percentage just cited: Its share in labor-intensive food products and industrial materials was negligible, reflecting its lack of land and other natural resources, but it supplied half of the textile group and more than half of miscellaneous light manufactures.

Other less-developed countries of the Far East brought the combined share of that area to two-thirds of the total. Extraordinarily rapid rates of increase from 1964 to 1965 were shown by several of these countries, notably South Korea and Taiwan. It may be noted that their highest rates of increase were in miscellaneous light manufactures, and this was generally true of the less-developed countries in other regions as well.

No less remarkable than the vigor shown by the exports of some of the small Far Eastern countries is the failure of some of the larger less-developed countries, with an earlier beginning of industry, to compete on a significant scale in the markets of the developed countries for labor-intensive manufactures. These countries include Argentina, Brazil, Chile, Mexico, the Philippines, Egypt, Algeria, and Morocco. With the exception of Brazil, whose exports in 1965 gave some promise of renewed growth, these countries also failed to share in the general rise in exports of labor-intensive manufactures from the less-developed countries in 1965. Their participation is especially weak in miscellaneous light manufactures, which include some of the more rapidly growing items. Nor should it be supposed that the minor role played by these countries as exporters of labor-intensive manufactures to the developed countries is to be explained by a more impressive performance in capital-intensive manufactures. Exports of such manufactures by the less-developed countries, apart from strongly resource-based products, are exceptional. Some of the exceptions are, however, of possible interest in the present connection. They include $15,758,000 of iron and steel exported by Mexico to the United States; $1,002,000 of tires and tubes exported by Israel to Western European countries as well as smaller amounts from Morocco, India, and the Philippines; $363,000 of trucks from Morocco to France; and $90,000 of insulated wire and cable exported by Argentina to the United States.