

# Quiz4

*by* Fatoumata Cisse

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2  
**Technology Entrepreneurship: HDCS 4370**  
**Quiz #4: The Introduction**  
**Dr. Adomaitis**

Fatoumata Cisse

**Rosen, E. I. (2002). The Globalization of the U.S. Apparel Industry: Making Sweatshops. University of California Press.**

Please answer to the best of your knowledge the following essay question. Use detail where appropriate. Remember grammar, punctuation & spelling count.

- a. What was GATT and how did it facilitate trade? How did it differ from the Marshall Plan? (2 pts)
- GATT is the general Agreement on Tariffs and Trade that represented an alliance among capitalist countries. Its purpose was to rebuild the countries of the Atlantic Alliance in the postwar world, which was America's first international priority after the war. The GATT provide the framework within which the United States opened its markets to imported goods from Europe. It differed from the Marshall plan because the Rosen stated that the purpose of GATT is to reduce tariffs and promote the import of low-wage products like textiles and apparel into U.S. markets(Rosen, 2002, p.57, pa.1). She also stated that the European Recovery pan is know as the Marshall plan and its plan is to provide the financing for European reconstruction(Rosen, 2002, p.,56, pa.1)

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- b. On page 57, paragraph 2, Rosen states, "*Trade between countries at the same level of development typically involves a relatively equal exchange of labor. Trade between advanced industrial and underdeveloped poor countries, however,*

*is likely to reproduced previous colonial economic relationships...*” What is meant by this statement? Where have you learned about colonial economic relationships in class, in the text, or otherwise? Defend your answer. (2pts)

I believe what it meant by this is that underdeveloped poor country trade is not equal to advanced industrial trade. I learned this in sociology when I watched the movie called “stealing Africa” it was mainly focusing about Zambia having a lot of natural resources and their biggest natural resource which is copper is owned by multinational corporations around the European continent. Zambia is rich in natural resources yet poor economically because they are ranked among the bottom 20 in terms of poverty, 20 poorest countries. The problem that Zambia is facing is poverty and also inequality in their own countries with foreigners coming in and taking over the natural resources in Zambia. What I learned watching this movie un class is that colonization still exists today and it is really heart breaking and sad. The way that the western countries colonize today is by acting they are helping poor countries when in reality they are just helping themselves.

c. Who originally controlled tariffs? Who controlled tariffs in 1934? Why was there this shift in control? Defend your answer with support from the text. (2pts)

The constitution had initially granted to Congress the right to set tariffs. Before 1934, local businessmen could appeal directly to their congressional representatives to support their trade interest. Congressional representatives could introduce bills to increase tariffs for imports that were seen as competing with those produced domestically. Rosen stated that Representatives could more easily mobilize support for such bills when the competing products were imports from low-wage

countries (Rosen, 2002, p.57, pa.4). This shows that congress the tariffs agreement gave congress to power to basically make decisions for traders when it comes to importing goods from other countries. Rosen also stated that By the mid-1930s, however, there was increased opposition in Congress to the logrolling employed to pass the Hawley-Smoot Tariff Act in 1930. "Smoot-Hawley" became a symbol of political corruption; many opponents began to see such politics as inimical to America's welfare. Other countries retaliated, raising their own tariffs for U.S. exports. The dramatic reduction in world trade that followed clearly contributed to the economic isolationism that bred the depression and World War II (Rosen, 2002, p.58, pa.4). This shows that people that started noticing about the harmful of these agreements had to Americans and probably the rest of the world which led to the provoke of WWII.

**Rosen, E. I. (2002). The Globalization of the U.S. Apparel Industry: Making Sweatshops. University of California Press. (cont.)**

d. Rosen, on several occasions throughout chapter 4, discusses the defeat of the French at Dien Bien Phu. Why? Why is the defeat of Dien Bien Phu significant in American history? Why is this important to Congressman who favored protectionism a trade policy? (2pts)  
The defeat of Dien Bien Phu is significant to the American history because he fell into communism which gave the current resident of the United States Lyndon B. Johnson authorization without a formal declaration of war by congress for the use of military force in Asia. Rosen stated that The need to contain communism ultimately won the battle to extend the Reciprocal Trade Act .As debate on the extension of the Trade Agreements Act in 1954 heated up, communist forces defeated the French at Dien Bien Phu (Rosen, 2002, p.64, pa.5).

e. What was Kennedy's Tripartite compromise? How did this benefit the textile and apparel industry in the US? (2 pts)

Kennedy's Tripartite compromise was he came up with 3 part program to offer in deference to the power of textile protection in congress. The first part of the compromise was The First element of this compromise was legislation creating quotas for East Asian imports. These quotas were to be negotiated with countries exporting textiles and apparel to the United States. Kennedy negotiated a one-year Short-Term Arrangement in 1961 and, a year later, the Long-Term Arrangement (LTA).

The second comprise was Kennedy's textile compromise-in conjunctions with special trade regime—was the Trade Expansion Act (TEA) of 1962, which replaced the expiring RTA, last extended in 1958. The TEA embodies a commitment be the federal government to balance the need for protection with the imperatives of free trade. The act gave the executive branch authority to reduce tariffs up to 50 percent.

The 3rd comprise was The Seven-Point Program, the heart of the act, was designed to provide income assistance, and job training to displaced workers (Rosen, 2002, p.73,

pa. 2, 3)

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## GRADEMARK REPORT

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FINAL GRADE

**/50**

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**Instructor**

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PAGE 1

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PAGE 2

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**P/V** You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



**P/V** You have used the passive voice in this sentence. Depending upon what you wish to emphasize in the sentence, you may want to revise it using the active voice.



**Missing ","** You may need to place a comma after this word.

PAGE 3

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**Proper Noun** If this word is a proper noun, you need to capitalize it.



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**Prep.** You may be using the wrong preposition.



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