

**Fashion Economics: FM 4339**  
**Quiz #2: The Introduction**  
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**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. Do past international theories of explaining international trade (classic theorists) facilitate an understanding of trade policies today? If yes, then why? If not, then why not? (2pts).
  
- b. What is GATT? Explain in your own words. How has or would it ensure world peace? Has it worked? (2 pts).

The General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), was primarily established to hinder the use of trade regulations and promote international trade. “Designed to prevent the reoccurrence of the “war of all against all” ...then called reciprocal trade was designed to mobilize nation-states to regulate their international trade, (Rosen,2002, P.216. par, 5)”. Regulating the use of international trade which included negotiations based on creating equality within nations. This created a brighter future for all nations, “ guaranteeing a level playing field for the exchange of goods.. the new trade relations, involving the principles of reciprocity.. held more promise... (Rosen,2002, P.216. par, 5)”. The US has continued this practice when it came to establishing “reciprocal” by using allies such as Japan to expand not only in European ascents but in Southeast Asia as well.

- c. Rosen explains on page 20 paragraph (1) and on page 22 paragraph (1) that global trade does not always enrich developing countries but rather leaves them impoverished. Is this true? Is global trade beneficial to developing countries? Defend your answer. (2 pts).

Although Rosen believes that global trade does not always enrich developing countries, the text can prove otherwise, creating opportunities for developing countries. Global trade enriches developing countries instead of leaving them impoverished. To create an effort to regulate trade within nations and developing countries the United

States market has had to become more available to low-wage imports. “Despite the opposition of the ...industries to the tariff reductions, were nevertheless implemented as part of a larger U.S..strategy to provide economic support to nations threatened by communism ( Rosen,2002, P231. Par 1)”.

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

- d. Historically, why is the apparel industry considered a “woman’s field”? Is this conception of being a “woman’s field of labor” true today? How does Rosen describe women as they are thought of in the apparel industry? Is this a fair classification of women? (2 pts)

Historically, the apparel industry has been considered a women's field because previous research has stated that it is a norm in society for a woman to do labor in apparel. From an economic standpoint, a woman was not considered the breadwinner in society which meant that she was not the one to bring in income and the husband was the one who ideally provided and was “ head of the household”. That meant that her duties were assigned based on skills and “nature”. When it came to work, a woman’s wages were “ determined in ways that transcend the economists’ models..conveying a message about the gendered norms and rules that define the kind of work socially assigned to women”,(Rosen,2002, P 341. Par 1). Unskillful tasks were assigned to women such as spinning and sewing. It was identified to be a woman's nature because of her characteristics. For instance, a woman’s small hands can get very precise details on weaves, however, this wasn’t meant as a compliment. It meant women were not capable of anything else. These skills were not valued and underpaid simply because a woman was doing it. Why was this occurring? Men. Men are believed to be “superior”, with greater talent, morals, and the ones to provide for the family. “ Men continue to be thought of as endowed with stereotypical characteristics of superior rationality.. not seen as equally in women”, (Rosen,2002, P 356. Par 1). Truly unfair for women working in chronic conditions as well, high demands, low wages, and terrible work conditions does not justify the mistreatment and low respect for women. Today, the conception of being a “women’s field of labor” is not true today, in most cases. We live in the twenty-first century where everything is considered equal and anyone can do a task no matter the gender.

e. What is significant about export zoning? Defend your answer. (2 pts).

The significance of export zoning allows economic growth in countries “from foreign exchange earnings through nontraditional exports, creation of jobs to assist in income generation and develop labor skill sets”, (Writer, 2023). EPZ provides resources that can be beneficial such as providing more employing jobs, resources, an increase in exports, and newer advanced technology.

## Citation

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

Writer, S. (2023, November 3). *What are export processing zones (epzs)?*. Thomasnet® - Product Sourcing and Supplier Discovery Platform - Find North American Manufacturers, Suppliers and Industrial Companies. <https://www.thomasnet.com/insights/export-processing-zones/>