

Technology Entrepreneurship : HDCS 4370
Quiz #3: 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.

Why did the United States assist Japan in rebuilding their country after WWII in 1945? What was the role of the Supreme Commander of the Allied forces (SCAP) in Japanese reconstruction? (2pts).

The United States orchestrated the first of a series of security agreements with Japan, they signed their first security treaty. Japan allowed the United States to base army, navy and air-force personnel in Japan for its defense. In the year 1945 their building occurred and began creating Japanese ground sea self defense forces and air forces, The U.S even began returning parts of the Japanese island back to Japan due to territorial control. Other global initiatives (organized effort integrating the involvement of organizations and individuals around the world to address a global issue) played a part right after, Japan and the U.S belonged to a variety of global organizations, the United Nations, world bank , monetary fund and Asia pacific economic cooperative. Furthermore they had to work together on issues like global warming and health concerns for individuals like HIV& AIDS (Jones, 2019).

The Role of the (SACP) in the Japanese reconstruction was to make sure everything was under control, systematic and organized. Actions towards the fundamental changes began with introducing land reform and to reduce the power of rich land owners. Organizing the population was important to help grow and strength Japans industrial production and get better new manufactured goods so they also had to find markets as well (Rosen, 2002, p.27,par2).

Rebuilding Japans textile industry was also obtained,the U.S wanting to help Japan produce more textiles , in the long run , create foreign exchange. Cotton textiles did become the leading export item for Japan in their economy for centuries, in the years 1600- 1868 peasant families started to produce cotton goods on a cottage industry basis. The domestic supply for raw cotton became sufficient for domestic consumption. Their domestic cotton production quickly declined during the later half of the 19th century due to non suitable climate for the industrial textile production.Than in 1937 and 1939 Japans textile became up and running and was greatly competitive in world trade. Overall the textile reconstruction was not only to create foreign exchange but to also benefit the U.S. It remains a significant market for the U.S raw cotton and it's an important country for the cotton industry. Japans cotton textile industry has been essential for the success of the U.S raw cotton exports to

Japan and the rest of Asia.

How did Japan become an exporter of cotton textiles? Why was there a conflict about textiles production in Japan? Defend your answer with citations from the book. (2 pts).

Japan became an exporter of cotton textiles starting in the later years of the 19th century through the early twentieth century. The day before WWII started, raw cotton encompassed seventy %, that was considered their raw material imports. Japan has been producing fabrics that are popular and relevant today even before world wars, Rayons silk, cotton clothes was produced in Japan (Rosen, 2002, p.27, par3). Japan absorbed textile technology very effectively and rapidly, after the opening of ports (computer networking communication end point) Japan import British cotton clothes and later they imported cotton yarns and wove clothes for the domestic market. During this time around 1900 Japan began exporting cotton yarns while also importing cotton. During the early 20th century, that's when Japan became a major exporter of cotton clothes.

The conflict started about textiles production in Japan when their textile machinery got destroyed due to the devastation and result of the war. The war used and wasted half of Japan's textile machinery which ended up being used for the war, Japan's machinery got destroyed and was bombed. This is when SCAP comes into play and helped Japan's machinery in 1947, they aided/ assisted Japan's cotton textile industry. It was like the workers were apart of a union and were now being protected because SCAP provided food and clothes for the textile workers. It ended on a positive note, eventually when the United States took a stand and decided to finance their own low cost supplies of raw cotton to Japan, they began selling cotton textiles to Japan with the help of SCAP (Rosen, 2002, p.29, par 7).

What did communism have to do with U.S. trade policy with Japan? China? (2pts)

Communism had a lot to do with the U.S trade policy with Japan and China when the communist party in China granted access and gained strength. They changed the economic policies as they realized that with contained business, they will never be able to surpass the super economies. During the 1970's they opened their economy to foreign investment and privatizations. Mao divided land that the communist won among local farmers in order to gain support of peasants, not just bankers and business people. The U.S and Japan had achieved the trade policy agreement regarding market access for certain industrial agricultural goods with plans to expand free trade agreement. Japanese followed and met the U.S security requirements (Rosen, 2002,p.31, par4).

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Give two (2) reasons why the US had difficulty with finding trading partners for Japan's textile exports?

The first problem was trying to stabilize exchange rates between trading partner, they needed trading partners associated within the U.S so they can have U.S dollars. This way they can pay with dollars for American cotton and not worry over high currently value . By solving this problem the United States financed imports of raw materials with dollar loans, furthermore more markets started opening for the Japanese textiles. Some colonies in South east Asia couldn't afford to purchase Japanese manufactures, they didn't have enough money to do so and they were also linked to U.S foreign aid resulting in their own textile industrialization. Japan's loss of exports was due to their exports being sold to markets in South east Asia , eventually lacking more trading partners within the U.S (Rosen, 2002, p. 29).

What were Hong Kong, South Korea, and Taiwan's role in textile trade in the East?

Hong Kong, South Korea and Taiwan's role within textile trade in the east was to promote investment in the newly textile and apparel industries. They build and obtained infrastructure and tried to have a more modern approach to these countries .For example the aid spend ,went towards paving roads ,building modern harbors and building privately owned business investments. Targeted investment into these foreign places was the way trade in the east would have improved. Certain places like Taiwan for example began to establish production of textiles and apparel for exporting. Overall encouraging foreign investment to promote textile trade (Rosen ,2002, p.45, par5).