

**Global Sourcing and International Retail Trade: BUF 4300**  
**Quiz #2: The Introduction**  
**Dr. Adomaitis**

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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 no, then why not? (2pts).

Rosen says in the second paragraph on page 13 that some scholars question whether the theory has a positive effect on the global exchange of goods and services or not. But I think the theories that have explained international trade in the past are helpful in understanding trade policy today because they have some connection. And some of today's policies are based on the past theories, which include the revision. I think the theories of the past exist as the inspirators.

- b. What is GATT? Explain in your own words. How has or would it ensure world peace? Has it worked? (2 pts).

Since GATT has something to do with tariffs and trade, I believe GATT exists as a policy to reduce tariffs on international trade (import). I think the GATT is an effective existence. It is because its existence to ensure world peace and avoids more "wars" (conflicts between countries due to trade) happening (Rosen, 2002, Pg.14, Par1). Indeed, after the appearance of GATT, some countries, in order to show their sincerity, maintained the relationship between the two countries by reducing the import tariff, so as to reduce the unnecessary conflicts caused by trade and the rupture of the relationship.

- 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).

I agree with the statement that global trade does not always make developing countries rich, but also leaves them impoverished. That is because most developed countries choose to set up sweatshops in developing countries due to expanding global trade, low wages, and low costs. At first, people looked at the positive sides. These factories will increase the employment rate in those developing countries and boost their economies. But it also has a negative impact on them, developing countries do not just choose to open a factory in one

developed country, they compare around, and they would like to choose a country with lower costs (Rosen, 2002, Pg.20, Par.2). So at this point, these developing countries are competitors. As sweatshops continue to expand, sweatshop workers in developing countries with higher costs will face unemployment.

Global trade not only impoverishes developing countries but also benefits them. The first is to boost the economies of developing countries so the unemployed have more opportunities to work. Rosen explains, “making both countries better off economically.” (Rosen, 2002, Pg.20, Par.3). The second is to improve their living standards (Rosen, 2002, Pg.21, Par.1), such as the unemployed can find a job in the textile or apparel industry.

- 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)

The garment industry was considered a “women's field” because they thought it is normal for men to work outside to support the family, while women take care of the housework and do all the work related to fabric and sewing at home (Rosen, 2002, Pg.23, Par.2). In today’s society, this concept is wrong, the garment industry is exclusive to women is a stereotype. Nowadays, there are also many men working in the garment industry. When you go shopping in SOHO, there are not only female employees in the clothing stores but also male employees everywhere, which can prove that men working in the garment industry are a universal state. Rosen states in the second paragraph on page 23 that industrialization still insists on the decision of gender division of labor. But this classification is unfair to women. First of all, not every woman is good at needlework. Then, women also want to be exposed to other types of jobs outside of this field.

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

Compared with GATT, I believe Export-processing zones play a more important role in global trade. This is because a country can introduce a new technology or skill through export to other countries. In my opinion, export zones also have a similar purpose to GATT, both of which are related to the reduction of tariffs. Rosen explains, “the continuing phase-out of quotas and tariff reduction,” (Rosen, 2002, Pg.25, Par.4).