HAZARDS, NEGLIGENCE, AND ABUSE IN THE APPAREL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY:
LABOR CONDITIONS FROM 1910-2015

A thesis submitted to the College of the Arts of Kent State University in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Master of Arts

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May 2016
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ABSTRACT

This study was designed to identify apparel workplace hazards in factories all over the world. Identifying harmful conditions through qualitative content analysis using New York Times articles from the year 1910 until 2015 uncovered common themes in workplace hazards with the objective of ridding factories of harmful conditions to preemptively ensure the safety of workers. The data was documented in a timeline which highlights incident location, date, and conditions, as well as consequences such as injury rate and costs. Results revealed incidents occurring in countries going through the industrialization process and showed how these locations changed over time. The results of this study will help the fashion industry identify conditions that lead to harm and prevent future incidents, as well as further academic studies on ethics in the workplace.
CHAPTER I
INTRODUCTION

Since the ready-to-wear apparel industry began to boom in the 1920s, and even before then, injuries, harassment, deaths, and suicides have been caused by poor working conditions in factories all over the world (National Institute of Standards & Technology, 2009). Even though technology and labor laws have both progressed, similar tragedies repeat themselves throughout history.

This study aims to uncover hazardous working conditions by investigating harmful and fatal incidents that have occurred in the fashion and apparel industry. Researching these events and finding common workplace conditions present in such incidents will lead to a heightened awareness of which conditions may need to be changed or avoided to prevent employee harm. The examples of incidents that follow demonstrate the need and importance of studying the apparel industry through such fatal events. These events include factory fires, building collapses, and suicides.

1.1 Factory Incidents in History

1.1.1 New York Triangle Shirtwaist Factory Fire

On March 25, 1911, a fire broke out in a building in New York City. This building housed the Triangle Shirtwaist Company, the biggest manufacturer of lightweight shirts in the city (McEvoy, 1995). The Triangle factory took up the top three floors of the ten story building. The ninth floor was locked off from the stairwell to prevent theft, despite the legal regulation that factory doors were to be left unlocked throughout the day (McEvoy, 1995). When a reported cigarette or match was tossed into a pile of scraps, the flammable cellulosic material the shirts
were made from did nothing to prevent the fire from spreading. A few workers were able to take the elevator to safety before it broke down; 30 corpses were found in the elevator shafts (McEvoy, 1995). Others ran out to the fire escape, which was designed with the escape doors swinging outward, resulting in blocking the path continuing down to the next floor. Three months earlier, the NYC fire commissioner had declared the building to be a firetrap, noting that the fire escape by the topmost floors was critically loose (McEvoy, 1995). Indeed, the fire escape collapsed with the workers trapped on it. Many others jumped to their deaths, and 62 bodies were found on the pavement outside of the building (McEvoy, 1995). Up to 50 bodies were found crammed against the ninth floor's locked doors, a total of 146 fatalities caused by the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire (1995). Even though firefighters were at the scene within one minute, they could do little to help as their ladders only reached the sixth floor. The fire burned out in 20 minutes, but became one the most recognized disasters in America's apparel manufacturing history.

1.1.2 Bangladesh Fires

A similar situation occurred more than 100 years later in Bangladesh. On November 24, 2012, a factory outside of Dhaka, the capital city of Bangladesh and home to a large sector of the garment manufacturing industry, caught fire, killing more than 100 factory workers (Bajaj, 2012). The fire was said to have possibly been caused by a cigarette or electrical flaw (2012). Unfortunately, the Bangladesh garment industry has a record of poor fire safety, and lacks the preparedness to avoid injury. There was no direct road for the fire trucks to reach the factory in a timely manner, and there were too few factory exits to allow for a safe evacuation (Bajaj, 2012). Although the majority of the workers had left the factory for the day, 600 employees stayed
behind to work overtime (2012). The first and second floors harbored the most deaths due to the lack of exits; workers on upper floors were able to escape using bamboo scaffolding left from construction taking place on the top three floors of the nine story building (Bajaj, 2012). This Bangladesh factory fire was not the only one of its kind. Since 2006, over 500 Bangladeshi workers have died in factory fires (Bajaj, 2012).

1.1.3 Bangladesh Factory Collapse

Less than one year after the series of Bangladesh factory fires, 2013 brought about what is regarded as "the deadliest disaster in the history of the garment industry" (Yardley, 2013; Bolle, 2014). On April 24, a building in Rana Plaza, also in Dhaka, completely collapsed killing over one thousand workers.

All deaths and injuries could have been completely avoided if the factory owner and managers had taken the advice of an inspection team who had visited the building just the day before the collapse. An engineer found cracks in the building indicative of foundation issues (Yardley, 2013). Furthermore, the top four floors had been built illegally without permits and likely were not up to code (Manik & Yardley, 2013). The upper floors had been added to accommodate thousands of garment workers and big generators had to be installed as well (Yardley, 2013). It had been the generators that shook the building hard enough to cause cracks, but the factory bosses dismissed any concerns of danger (Yardley, 2013). The businesses on the lower floors, including a bank and shops, shut down after the warning, but garment factory workers were told they would not receive payment if they did not show up to work (Manik & Yardley, 2013; Bolle, 2014). When the generators were switched on that Wednesday morning,
the building collapsed, buckling under the pressure, resulting in what was reported to have felt like an earthquake (Yardley, 2013; Manik & Yardley, 2013).

1.1.4 Foxconn Suicides

In 2012, a protest against conditions at Foxconn, a series of factories in China that manufactures goods for Apple, HP, and Sony, stood apart as a much more serious issue than other protests. Although not an apparel factory, the incidents at this technological factory inspired the present study. On January 2, about 150 factory workers went to the roof of the building and threatened to commit suicide (Moore, 2012). The conditions of sweatshops and many factories around the world are so grating on the workers, they not only cause physical harm, but also lead to deterioration of mental health. Mental illnesses, like depression, can become so unbearable they ultimately lead to suicide. This particular suicidal protest at Foxconn was resolved without any deaths, but just two years earlier, 18 Foxconn workers attempted suicide by jumping from factory roofs, with 14 of them succeeding in death (Zhang, 2012; Chan & Ngai, 2010; Moore, 2012). The cause of this event, according to Foxconn employees, was the poor implementation of a new training program (Moore, 2012). Roughly 600 employees were moved to a new production line, assembling Acer computer cases. However, due to the lack of training, these employees were overwhelmed, especially with how fast the assembly line ran. One employee testified, "We were put to work without any training, and paid piecemeal . . . The assembly line ran very fast and after just one morning we all had blisters and the skin on our hand was black. The factory was also really choked with dust and no one could bear it" (Moore, 2012, para. 6).
In response to these suicides and protests, China's government and representatives from companies utilizing Foxconn's services wrote off the incident, claiming that Foxconn is not a sweatshop because its suicide rates are lower than the Chinese average. Incidentally, as a whole, China has the largest number of suicides committed each year, a total of 287,000 annually, making up about one-third of global suicides (Roberts, 2014). Instead of resolving the underlying issue, Foxconn hired counselors and put up safety nets around some of its factories (Moore, 2012).

1.2 Problem Statement

Most measures implemented to help avoid factory accidents come after the fact. The response is usually to 'patch up' the situation. If there had been a few pre-emptive changes regarding each of the incidents outlined above, then there may not have been much to report. If the doors had remained unlocked at the New York Triangle Shirtwaist factory; if fire trucks could have reached the Bangladesh factory in Dhaka faster using a better road; if the added floors in the Rana Plaza building had been built to code or if the employees had not been forced back to work; and if employees at Foxconn had been eased into a new job with a training program, then much of the ensuing consequences could have been avoided. Many articles regarding sweatshops and factory working conditions merely describe the conditions or the aftermath, but few of them seem to analyze data to find patterns.

1.3 Purpose of Study

The purpose of this study is to examine, through content analysis, the conditions of apparel factories and sweatshops that lead to physical and mental harm, and to identify patterns
in these relationships. By analyzing news articles throughout the past 105 years, the most vulnerable countries reported can be identified, and shifts in factory accidents through history can also be explored. This will help the apparel industry better understand the magnitude of the issues and encourage companies to seek preventative action.

1.4 Importance of Study

This study is essential in exposing human rights violations and safety concerns in factories around the world. Finding patterns of where violations occurred, what conditions led to violations, and how changes have occurred throughout time can help benefit present and future factories, as well as the millions of people affected by them. Future businesses and factories can avoid the conditions or situations that have been prevalent in past tragedies. Although the potential prevention of loss of life is an obvious importance, businesspeople may need to be persuaded further to implement costly changes in order to improve conditions in factories. The human cost is not the only consequence of factory hazards; monetary costs weigh heavy on victims, factory owners, and retailers depending on how they are held accountable. Current businesses can use the findings as encouragement for Corporate Social Responsibility (CSR), and a direct assessment of what needs modifying in order to provide a healthy work environment and save on potential costs or fees. Researchers further interested in Corporate Social Responsibility and stimulating improvement can follow up with more in depth studies.

1.5 Research Questions

This study will focus in depth on various factory situations such as environmental hazards and cases of exploitation that may lead to a decline in mental and physical health.
It will also examine any laws which hinder or help factory conditions change over time, the costs of each incident, and the companies involved. Studying each factory incident as reported in previously published articles should lead to the answer of each research question. The research questions in this study are broken down into three sections. These sections include statistical information regarding factory accidents such as location and time, health problems from working conditions, and details about companies involved like their responses and the costs they face.

1.5.1 Statistics
RQ1a: How many apparel factory incidents have been reported in the New York Times in total each year since 1910?
RQ1b: Where are labor violations reported to have happened most frequently according to The New York Times and how have these reports shifted across the globe?
RQ1c: When do violations occur most frequently according to The New York Times and how have these reports changed over time?

1.5.2 Health and Working Conditions
RQ2a: What is the fatality or injury rate for each reported incident?
RQ2b: What kind of factory conditions have been reported in conjunction with each factory incident?
RQ2c: What physical health issues have been reported in conjunction with each factory incident?
RQ2d: What mental health issues have been reported in conjunction with each factory incident?
RQ2e: What apparel factory incidents have suicide protests occurred at?
1.5.3 Corporations and Costs

RQ3a: What monetary and responsibility costs did factory owners or managers face?

RQ3b: What retail corporations have been linked to the factories involved in hazards according to the New York Times?

RQ3c: How did involved corporations react?

1.6 Definitions

To better understand the research discussed throughout this paper, a few terms must be explained. Although not mentioned often throughout this study, Corporate Social Responsibility is an important concept to understand as it relates to ethical treatment of workers. There are usually three main aspects to CSR, though there may be more factors according to different sources. These aspects are economics, environment, and ethics (Balabanis, Phillips, & Lyall, 1998). Essentially, CSR is the ability to make a profit in a corporation while also being environmentally and socially responsible. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) defines CSR as "a balanced approach for organizations to address economic, social and environmental issues in a way that aims to benefit people, communities and society" (Leonard & McAdam, 2003, p. 27). Even though each company, journal, article, or organization may define CSR differently, the main focus is the betterment of the earth through responsible corporate decisions.
CHAPTER II
LITERATURE REVIEW

Any job can lead to health hazards, but in the particular case of factory work, sometimes conditions can be quite costly to workers' health, even deadly. Previous literature has found that not only can occupational hazards of factory work lead to both physical and mental harm, but poor physical health on its own can also lead to mental downfall (House, Wells, Landerman, McMichael, & Kaplan, 1979; So, 2009; Lam & Johnston, 2014). In turn, these situations can produce change in behavior of employees, including the worst-case scenario of suicide (Joy, 2013). Over the years, and especially after exposure of factory hazards, activism efforts have attempted to change or reform laws to improve the wellbeing of the workers. Still, accidents happen, and have continued to happen throughout decades of manufacturing processes as well as other sectors of the supply chain.

2.1 Industrialization

The Industrial Revolution was not simply a phase that was experienced by The United States roughly 200 years ago. It has occurred in different countries at various points in time. What current developing countries like China and Bangladesh are going through now with factory fires and collapses, America went through over 100 years ago as demonstrated by the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire. It is particularly important to understand how a country's industrialization is affected by the apparel industry to better grasp how it relates to the intent of this study. Industrialization is defined as "the large-scale introduction of manufacturing, advanced technical enterprises, and other productive economic activity into an area, society, country, etc." ("Industrialization," n.d.).
Industrialization of a country is most often begun through apparel production because of its labor-intensive work and low fixed costs (Gereffi & Frederick, 2010). Apparel is arguably one of the most global industries as well, so even a garment purchased in one country could have an impact on a manufacturer in another. No matter the country, labor exploitation has been common during times of industrialization. Manufacturing products in mass quantities requires huge amounts of labor. In today's global economy, the demands from consumers and retailers around the world puts immense pressure on businesses in manufacturing countries to perform with increased productivity and lower costs, often with the result of putting health and safety on the back burner (O'Rourke & Brown, 2003). This study uncovered a pattern of heightened accidents occurring during the shift of domestic production to offshore production in the 1970s, reinforcing the idea that hazards increase as a country's initial industrialization period develops, due to the amount of human labor needed to operate the machines.

2.2 Factory Conditions

Many factory conditions such as locked doors, fire hazards, poor construction, poor maintenance, and poor planning are examples of issues that impact workers' lives. Not all injuries are caused by physical malfunctions or hazards. Some of the harm brought onto workers is caused by management or even coworkers. The World Health Organization (2001) explains that there are many causes for hazards in the work environment, including both human and environmental factors. Such hazards can include abuse, negligence, amount of oxygen, lighting, emergency exits, and noise. Hazards specific to the textile industry include cotton dust disease, also called brown lung disease, which is caused by inhaling cotton dust and leads to byssinosis (UPI, 1969). Further hazards may include injuries due to needles, scissors, or machinery, and
forced overtime due to high quantity demands. Even though there may be laws in place to
prevent harm or injury, laws and rules are often disregarded.

In Guangzhou, a city in the Guangdong province in China, a survey among factory
workers from several factories was conducted in 2013. Around 70 percent of the females
surveyed reported experiencing some sort of sexual harassment in the workplace, 15 percent of
whom quit because of it (Larson, 2013; China Labour Bulletin, 2013). None of the respondents
had reported any of the misconducts, and 8 of them had stated that they would not expect either
the factory or the police to care or have time to deal with the situation (China Labour Bulletin,
2013). In countries such as China, sexual harassment is not widely discussed (Larson, 2013). It is
said to be common in many workplaces; a very serious problem that is not taken seriously,
although it is required to be taken seriously by law (Larson, 2013).

Other conditions imposed upon workers include long working hours, low or withheld
pay, and intensity of labor. One study investigated ten electronics factories, nine of which were
violating China's labor laws by demanding unreasonable overtime, calculating up to 160
overtime hours per worker per month, far exceeding the 36 hour limit allowed by law per worker
(China Labor Watch, 2012). Reports of not receiving fair compensation for work have been quite
common, not only in China, but all over the world. From 1994 to 1996, Russian firms withheld
portions of employee wages to the degree of causing economic damage to the country (Desai &
Idson, 1998). More recently in history, China has been known to withhold pay, sometimes
resulting in strikes or walkouts. As many of the factory workers in China's garment district are
migrants, they are required to have work visas. Because of the high cost of these visas and the
cost of transportation to the factory, many employers cover these costs temporarily, indebting the
workers to them (Domoney, 2007). This means the workers are often coerced into handing over
their ID and work documents and sometimes have to pay a deposit when starting their contracts (Domoney, 2007). The workers must then stay at least until their costs are 'paid off,' which may mean forced labor or staying during holidays when they would otherwise be with family. Many times workers' pay is withheld as an incentive to finish an order, one often placed by a company in a post-industrialized country who has dictated a deadline for receiving the merchandise.

The labor in producing these products or garments can be quite intense in a highly demanding environment with an unyielding deadline. Of the ten electronics factories investigated by China Labor Watch (2012), all of them ranked high in intensity. Workers putting together HP products need to have completed an action every three seconds (China Labor Watch, 2012). Other conditions that lead to such an intense work environment are the short 10 minute breaks workers are allowed once a day, or having to work through those breaks, sometimes missing the only bathroom opportunity they will have until the end of the day (China Labor Watch, 2012). These intense working conditions, along with other physical and psychological stressors, are more than enough to set a worker into mental instability, as discussed in the following section.

### 2.3 Physical and Psychological Impacts of Occupational Hazards

Many studies have found a connection between physical wellbeing and mental wellbeing (Goodwin, 2003). Both physical and mental health can be affected by an employee's work environment. Occupational stress, like that caused by fast-paced and demanding working situations, can lead to mental health issues such as depression. Constantly being monitored and criticized can also have wearing effects on the worker. Furthermore, conditions such as low air quality and bad ergonomics can lead to physical harm, which in turn, can also lead to mental
instability. Limiting these stress factors by implementing labor laws and standards may help improve conditions and thus mental wellbeing.

Klitzman and Stellman (1989) found that in the United States offices, physical conditions like air quality, noise, ergonomics, and privacy were linked to psychological well-being. Factory conditions are usually much more wearing on a worker than office conditions. House et al. (1979) studied a factory that manufactures chemicals, plastics, rubber, and tires. Such factories are subject to physical hazards like fumes, heat, dust, noise, and physical injuries, that can cause stress in a worker. Using self-report methods, House et al. (1979) found that workers' perception of their stress level is positively associated with symptoms such as ulcers, hypertension, chest pain, and heart disease. Due to the nature of factory work, confounding variables such as smoking present themselves more often in factory workers.

Joy (2013) found that occupational stress from factory work impacts not only physical and psychological functions, but behavioral as well. In the case of five tile factories in India, increased smoking, nail biting, teeth grinding, hair pulling, and alcohol or drug consumption were found in workers. Workers also experienced headaches, backaches, tightness in the neck, high blood pressure, and swollen joints as physical consequences of their labor. Psychological consequences include moodiness, irritability, anxiety, anger, feelings of loneliness, helplessness, insecurity, and withdrawal from other people (Joy, 2013).

2.3.1 Vulnerable Populations

So (2009) studied the correlation between stress, work hours, and depressive symptoms in Chinese migrant factory workers. He found significant positive relationships between working hours and stress levels as well as between working hours and depression levels. He also saw a
positive correlation between stress levels and depressive symptoms. Most surprisingly, he discovered an important relationship between symptoms of depression and dorm-living in the migrant workers. Lam and Johnston (2014) compared the occurrence of depressive symptoms between registered residents in Shenzhen and migrant residents who moved to the area to work. They found that migrant workers were more likely to be depressed or to exhibit depressive symptoms than residents. They also discovered that migrants were more likely to smoke. However, despite the higher amount of stress-related symptoms and behaviors, migrants were less likely to seek help for their depression, possibly due to the limitation of time outside of the factories and dormitories (Lam & Johnston, 2014). These studies show how vulnerable certain populations can be.

Other vulnerable groups of people include women and children. Elson and Pearson (1981) assert that female labor is less expensive or more productive than male labor. In addition to 'nimble fingers', they are considered "more docile and willing to accept tough work discipline, and naturally less inclined to join trade unions, than men" (p. 93). A study by Ahmed (2004) states that of manufacturing sectors, the garment industry in Bangladesh is the most pervasive employer of women. The study also mentions reasons for a female workforce as low cost, compliant, docile, and dispensable (2004). Women as mothers and caretakers can inadvertently expose children if they work from home or bring their children to work. Sometimes children are relied on to work for an income or to help others with their work. Pollack, Landrigan and Mallino (1990) discuss risks of child labor as categorized by threats to education and development, and the potential for illness, injury, and chemical exposure.
2.3.2 Suicides

It is most alarming when working conditions are so detrimental that workers feel compelled to commit suicide. There are a plethora of reasons and factors that lead to suicide. This section will briefly outline some of the theories as to why a fatal response occurs, and then delve into some of the statistics surrounding worker suicide. The research done for this study will, however, not try to explain why suicide is attempted, but instead describe the situations surrounding those deaths and other injuries brought on by workplace conditions.

The interpersonal theory of suicide maintains that three variables, perceived burdensomeness, thwarted belongingness, and acquired capability for suicide, need to exist for someone to take a fatal or near fatal action (Hawkins, Hames, Ribeiro, Silva, Joiner, & Cougle, 2014). Hawkins et al. (2014) found that suicide attempts were significantly associated with all three variables. The emotion anger was also significantly associated with perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness, but not with acquired capability for suicide. Since occupational stress can lead to psychological changes like an increase in anger as outlined by Joy (2013), and since anger is significantly correlated to two of the three variables necessary for suicidal intent as indicated by Hawkins et al. (2014), it is reasonable to suspect that the conditions leading to occupational stress can also lead to suicide.

The hopelessness theory of suicide indicates that people who are at risk for depression and suicide have a negative cognitive style (Kleiman, Law, & Anestis, 2014). They associate misfortune to negative events, so risk of suicide is therefore only stimulated by negative events (2014). Kleiman et al.’s report (2014) proposes integrating the interpersonal theory of suicide with the hopelessness theory of suicide. They hypothesized that "perceived burdensomeness and thwarted belongingness mediate the relationship between negative cognitive style and suicidal
ideation" (2014, p. 432). Kleiman et al. (2014) found that while their hypothesis was generally supported, perceived burdensomeness weighs in more heavily as a factor in the hopelessness theory. Regardless of the reason why a person decides to end their own life, there are many important statistics that help support the need for this study.

The factories are not the only sector in a supply chain where physical and psychological consequences occur in the apparel industry workplace. The agriculture industry has recently seen a rise of lethal consequences. According to Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (2012), over a quarter of a million Indian farmers have committed suicide in the past sixteen years. Solely in 2009, 17,638 Indian farmers committed suicide, which equates to one farmer every 30 minutes (2012). Goria (2014) reports that from 2011 to 2012, suicide rates among cotton farmers were particularly high. Several studies link this increase of suicides to genetically modified cotton grown in India (Gruère & Sengupta, 2011; RT, 2014). A loss of autonomy and an increase of debt in these agricultural areas are often factors behind these deaths. Because the cotton industry is largely controlled by foreign corporations that encourage genetically modified cotton seeds, as well as control price and quality, costs of goods rise while farmers receive the same amount of income (Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, 2012). Farmers sometimes have to sell their land to pay for the raw goods needed to grow cotton, or more often, go into debt borrowing money to afford cotton seeds or pesticides (2012). Many farmers who commit suicide do so by swallowing these pesticides, leaving the family to take over the debt (Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, 2012; Goria, 2014; RT 2014). According to Gruère and Sengupta (2011), the National Crime Record Bureau states that roughly 20% of these suicides are carried out through ingestion of pesticides. Once the family acquires the debt, the children often have to drop out of school to help farm, and family members may even turn to suicide themselves,
further escalating the problem (Center for Human Rights and Global Justice, 2012). In addition to ending one's own life out of desperation, these suicides are also a cry for help from the government. The Center for Human Rights and Global Justice (2012) writes, "Farmers . . . now address their suicide notes to the President and Prime Minister, in the hopes that their deaths may force the Indian government to remedy the conditions that have led so many farmers to take their own lives" (p. 1). This again demonstrates the need for change in conditions in the apparel supply chain.

2.4 Strikes

Because these workers are often using suicide as a form of protest, or a spark in which to spawn change, strikes are an important issue to address. According to McAdam and Su (2002), strikes are a type of disruptive event that call for social change. Through many years of activism, protests, and media exposure, sweatshop conditions of manufacturing factories around the world have come to light. This reaches out to consumers who have a critical part in keeping corporations in business. Devastating occurrences such as factory fires and collapses are also eye-opening events that are highly publicized, generating knowledge in the general public, and, in turn, sometimes lead to outrage, activism, and even protests.

Protesting has worked well in inducing change in the past. After 1968 when an explosion killed 78 coal miners in West Virginia, other miners went on strike, effectively shutting down the mines (Seminario, 2011). They requested better protection of safety and health which led to the Federal Coal Mine Safety and Health Act of 1969, and eventually to OSHA, the Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970 (Seminario, 2011).
Other occurrences of protest have also worked in the past. What Bartley and Child (2014) call "naming and shaming" (p. 653), is a tactic used on the back end of the supply chain to expose retail companies of their sweatshop use. Once a labor problem arises, the company is publically called out and all violations revealed. This garners media attention and can lead to activism and ultimately reform and change. Over the years, the increased use of technology and media has led to many severe issues coming to light. Unfortunately, the media exposure has not developed at the same rate as the use of global labor. This allows for shortcomings to appear in the system.

Perhaps most famous is the case of Nike, who in the 1990s had several claims made against it. Nike has in the past paid well below minimum wage and has used child labor to manufacture their products, and will perhaps never shed that image. In 1992, protests arose at the Olympics, and in 1997, United States college students started to protest Nike, which in turn led to low demand and decreased sales (Nisen, 2013). In response, Nike had to lay off workers, and finally realized that changes were needed. Nike implemented better standards, raised the minimum working age, and improved monitoring of its subcontractors (Nisen, 2013). In 1999, Nike helped create the Fair Labor Association, a human rights group that brings companies together to help enforce safe and healthy working environments (2013). It is unfortunate that Nike's working conditions had to be exposed before directing focus toward its manufacturing process, but the end result brought better standards to Indonesia and other developing countries' sourcing and production. Other companies that have been "named and shamed" include the Gap, Walmart, Disney, and Guess (Bartley & Child, 2014). It is expected that future instances of naming corporations can bring attention to problem areas, start activism or protests within the company or general population, and lead to real change.
Previous research has explored and dissected protest events and strikes in the past. In fact, protest event analysis (PEA), a form of content analysis, is common in studying social movements as a phenomenon (Fillieule & Jiménez, 2003; Makarov & Rothenhäusler, 2015). It gained legitimacy and popularity in the 1980s as a research method (Fillieule & Jiménez, 2003). Fillieule and Jiménez (2003) chose to use newspaper sources in their PEA methods since they offer dependable reports of protest events. Perhaps most significant to the current study is McAdam and Su's research (2002), in which the authors specifically use The New York Times throughout twenty years, from 1960 to 1980, to examine protest events. Bartley and Child (2011) assert that researchers who count protest events rely especially on The New York Times. Because research has been conducted so intensely regarding strikes, especially as a content analysis of the New York Times, this study will not include instances of strikes since 1910 unless they are also a form of, or coincide with, suicide.

2.5 Labor Laws

Labor laws, usually in place for the protection of workers, differ between countries. Different countries may agree to comply with certain standards set by such organizations as the World Trade Organization and the European Union. However, just because a country signs on to such agreements, does not mean that the country will necessarily enforce regulations. With such a high demand for mass amounts of apparel at low prices, manufacturing has been forced to keep costs to a minimum. By dictating final costs, importing countries have forced manufacturing countries to keep wages and other costs down in what O'Rourke and Brown (2003) call the "global race to the bottom" (p. 378). They mention the quality of health and safety conditions in the workplace as a consequence of these downward pressures.
For some countries' governments, it may not be in the best interest of the country to obey or even sign on to protective labor laws. In the case of China, "The government is simply more interested in attracting foreign investment, promoting domestic industry, and creating jobs and taxes, than in protecting workers or the environment" (O'Rourke & Brown, 2003, p. 378). In the case that a worker is one minute late, they are fined for $3 USD and also lose half their wages for that day (China Labor Watch, 2012). To some, these workers may just be cogs in the machine, but there are laws and regulations in place to keep the machine running, even if human rights are not a priority.

The workers are not always in the best position to stand up for their rights. In places like the United States, unions are common and strikes are allowed. Under Chinese law, the right to strike was revoked in 1982 and has not been reinstituted (Domoney, 2007). Unions are not widely available to join and are often not taken seriously. It is usually not until a problem arises that something is done about the conditions.

2.5.1 Staging inspections

Factory inspections, monitoring, or audits, are often required to hold firms responsible for creating conditions that meet higher standards. Authorized by a country's government, labor laws such as OSHA, or retail companies, factories sometimes undergo assessments to ensure certain laws are enforced (Ruser & Smith, 1988). However, a factory may avoid compliance by hiding evidence or covering up truths during a mandated inspection. One factory moved equipment and machines into trucks so as to not appear overcrowded during an inspection (Clifford & Greenhouse, 2013). Unannounced inspections help to discover factory violations, but even then, those in charge have ways of announcing inspections to workers, preparing them to act. As an
example, some factories in China will play a certain song over loudspeakers to warn underage employees to run out the back door (Clifford & Greenhouse, 2013).

There are other ways to stage inspections or otherwise trick monitors. One common method is through the use of time cards. Time cards are classically used to keep track of an employee's hours. Each worker, assigned a different card, punches or clocks the card in at the beginning of the work day, and clocks it out at the end of the day. Factory owners may alter records of hours worked, or even keep two sets of time cards (Greenhouse, 2004; O'Rourke, 2000). Extra sets of time cards can be useful if employing too many people or working them for too many hours (Finder, 1995; Greenhouse, 2008). One set of time cards is shown to the inspectors, with a legal amount of employees and legal amount of hours worked. The other set usually contains the actual number of hours worked, so factory owners can also keep a proper record (Sulzberger, 2009).

Along with falsification of documents, there is also the matter of corruption and bribery. Lack of safety enforcement may be due to bribes. Both inspectors and factory owners can benefit from unreported violations. According to Kolben (2004), inspectors strapped for cash may demand money from factories in violation of the law in return for not reporting the violations. The inspector gains monetary funds, and the owner, although losing some money, does not get fined or jailed, and is not forced to correct deficiencies. This allows the owner to keep skimming money from workers' paychecks and save on repairs or improvements.

2.5.2 Subcontracting and homework

Orders from a retail firm may be placed with a supplier that meets safety and health requirements. The factory has been inspected, approved, and costs have been dictated or
negotiated. However, when this order, or parts of this order are sent from the original established manufacturing factory to another location, this is known as subcontracting (Mieghem, 1999). As noted by Lorenz (2000), subcontracting reduces costs by sending work to a manufacturer that is less expensive, allowing the contracted factory to save money by reducing production costs. When production is sent elsewhere, and especially when it is without the retailer's knowledge or authorization, oversights are likely to happen. The question of accountability is up difficult to determine. Many times, cases of subcontracting are discovered through factory incidents. Retailers respond by brushing off responsibility, claiming the factory was unauthorized to produce the clothing and that the company has nothing to do with the incident (Koca-Helvaci, 2015).

Another method for sending production elsewhere is known as homework. In the garment industry, workers take bundles home to be constructed in the worker's home (Leach, 1998). This could be positive or negative, as workers may prefer this system as the have more autonomy. A mother may now be able to watch her children, without them being illegally in the factory. At the same time, homework is hard to regulate, allowing violations and especially child labor to slip through the cracks. According to Woloch (1994), homework became less of an issue in the 1940s as it became more acceptable. Although banned in some areas of the world, and accepted through licensing and regulations elsewhere, homework is a gray area, beneficial to some and exploitive to others.
CHAPTER III

METHODS

Factory conditions are often overlooked until an incident happens. Safety measures should be pre-emptive in nature, to avoid any harm to workers. Most research solely reports on factory conditions after an accident occurs, but this study analyzes those reports in order to find patterns in factory conditions related to mishaps. Finding these patterns helps to identify the workplace conditions that should be avoided. Negating such conditions should lead to a decrease in apparel worker injuries and deaths.

In terms of this study, factory events or incidents were explored through a qualitative content analysis using The New York Times from 1910 until 2015. Data was collected using articles from this news source that related to factory disasters. Since each country reaches its industrial phase at its own pace, if at all, it is important to examine how various countries abused labor at one point or another, and how it has changed over time. Statistical information such as time and place are critical to this study, but facts such as death tolls and length of occurrence are essential as well. Conditions internal to each factory were recorded, such as air quality, forced labor, or any other factor that was reported in the news article. Costs and consequences of factory hazards were documented as well. This provides a more thorough understanding of regional or international situations and culture surrounding each incident.

3.1 Data Collection

The data collected from the New York Times began in 1910. Since the first real exposition of the magnitude of labor abuse stemmed from the Triangle Shirtwaist factory tragedy in 1911, the study will start from that time period. Starting a year prior to this event will allow
any reported conditions leading up to the event to be found. Research will begin specifically from January 1st, 1910 and continue until December 31st, 2015. The New York Times is a legitimate source to uncover these facts as it has been documenting global occurrences since 1851. It also has documented its past articles, which are easily accessible through an online archive database. The New York Times does not focus specifically on labor issues, however, it is relatively unbiased for a newspaper publication and is well indexed through several online sources (Merrill, 1999; Rohner & Frey, 2007).

At this point, it is recognized that a content analysis is often used for a very limited population and time period. This study is extensive in the fact that it will attempt to analyze labor abuses for over a century, and around the world. To really distinguish any progress made, a short time period is not enough. Due to the nature and size of the fashion industry, change is slow to occur. Centuries ago, a basic procedure for apparel construction was developed and somehow has not transformed much at all. These processes still involve weaving, pattern work, cutting, pinning, sewing, serging, washing, drying, and specialty installations such as zippers or snaps. In an industry that is slow to change its foundations, and especially in one that is more about results than means, improving human rights may not be a priority. Even established laws are not always obeyed or immediately followed. Because of this, putting together a timeline of only the past five years is not likely to yield much information on the progress of human rights. This is why it is important to study the evolution of ethics in the apparel industry since the first major American disaster, the Triangle Shirtwaist Factory fire. Starting at this time shows a concentration of infractions in the first developing industrial countries such as the United States, and reveals a change over time to later developing countries like China and Japan, and finally to newer developing countries with a specialty in apparel, such as Bangladesh, India, and Honduras.
Starting in 1910 also shows the lack of international communication in the early decades, limiting this study to mostly New York areas until the 1970s.

To find the corresponding articles from The New York Times, online archives were searched using certain criteria. Through the university used to conduct this research, the library database which includes New York Times articles was utilized. It uses ProQuest search engine which can be modified through advanced search techniques. Using the keyword "factory," about 1000 articles appear every year starting at 1910. Over time, the amount of these articles starts to increase. These results are further limited looking into only the factories which created apparel products. This is done by adding Boolean terms like apparel, clothing, textile, or garment. The text of the search contained the specific terms, "factory AND (apparel OR cloth* OR textile OR garment) AND (labor or conditions)". Document types can also be specified using this search engine, and for this research, 'Article' and 'Front page article' are limitations that were applied. Using these filters, results were reduced to approximately 150 articles per year.

These results were reviewed and collected if they related to the study in terms of incidents, violations, or damages caused by apparel factory conditions. This study denotes apparel manufacturing as including any factory or building used for the production or manufacture of apparel products, including dyeing, weaving, and sewing factories, silk mills, and leather treatment plants, as long as the final product can be worn on the human body. Factory hazards or labor violations include any case where conditions of an apparel factory caused or led to any sort of employee harm or health decline. Such health problems include but are not limited to minor injuries, impaired respiratory health, mental health disrepair, major injuries, and even death.
Articles which lack specifics of an incident, such as date or location, were not included in the study. Further restrictions of articles collected include acts of war, harm with intent, and injuries brought on by union protests. Articles detailing such hazards like bombings in war zones, concentration camps, prison manufacturing, gunshots brought on by personal quarrels, and throwing of acid by union supporters or agitators were ignored. Conditions must be set in place through building environment hazards or actions taken by factory owners or managers.

Each article that presented these types of occurrences from the New York Times was saved and documented. An Excel document was kept; for every pertaining article found, dates and locations were recorded chronologically as well as the article title and source. The data from this Excel document can be found in the Appendix. The articles were saved in a folder dedicated for New York Times articles from 1910 to 2015. Once all the articles regarding factory abuses were identified and collected, they were coded.

3.2 Data Analysis & Coding

In order to analyze and find patterns in the articles collected, the data must be coded. To find recurring themes, information in the New York Times articles were categorized and subcategorized through descriptive coding and causation coding. The categories fell under statistics, conditions, and outcomes. Statistics included the information such as date and location. Conditions were subcategorized into themes such as locked doors, substandard buildings, and air quality. It also included labor laws in place at the time, if mentioned in the article. These two categories, statistics and conditions, were found through descriptive coding. Outcomes or consequences such as fires breaking out, number of fatalities, and length of destruction were detected through causation coding.
These details, once found, were reported in the same Excel document made for keeping track of each relevant New York Times article. The statistic, condition, and outcome details conveyed in each article were recorded in the corresponding row. Doing this for every incident and related article allows for a more complete view of the situation. It also allows groupings to emerge through repetition of certain conditions, countries, dates, or other categories. Through this process of coding and analyzing the data, themes and patterns were identified and led to conclusions about the conditions in fashion's manufacturing sector.

3.3 Limitations

The biggest limitation of this study is the source of data. Using only The New York Times restricts the research to just one media source, which biases what data will appear. This report relies on others' published data, so it is also limited by the extent of others' research. Which countries, factories, and sweatshops have been investigated previously directly dictates the course of this study. Having more data from one country than another can make the data look skewed, leading readers to believe that the countries with the most data also have the most sweatshops or substandard factory conditions. This may or may not be the case, as other countries may not have been as well exposed to the media in terms of their labor standards. Many substandard conditions are also hidden during factory audits, so oftentimes a problem can go unnoticed or unreported.

Finding articles from the most exploitative countries was problematic. News of labor violations, or frequency of reports does not necessarily indicate severity of the situation, only availability of media in the country. Since it is difficult to conduct experiments or even simpler research in these types of factory settings, much of the information pertaining to apparel factory
abuses are limited. However, many New York Times articles exist, highlighting specific events and conditions of factory environments that have been revealed to the media. Each of these articles was dissected to find recurrent themes and patterns. Although this study intended to follow the locations of these hazards, earlier New York Times articles are very limited to a small area range around New York City for some time until communication technologies improve.

New York Times articles are vast using the ProQuest search engine. However, this index only runs through the year 2012. This is a significant limitation to the study. Articles up to the year 2015 and more current publications are available through The New York Times website, using a paid subscription for unlimited access. The results that appear using the same search terms are far less frequent. This may mean the results are more relevant to the study, or it may mean some incidents are overlooked. As a comparison, 76 articles are available for the year 2012 using the ProQuest search engine while 21 articles result from the New York Times website index for the same year.

Another limitation that must be pointed out is the bias of cultural perceptions. As an example, Western thinking may dictate that any factory with poor air circulation may be a sweatshop. However, it could be the case that employees are happier in this factory because they work for themselves. Furthermore, when considering garment work and illegal laborers, it is beneficial to contemplate what other options the workers may have. One garment worker is quoted by Brooke (2004) as having said that factory work is prestigious compared to working at a karaoke bar or nightclub; she earns more money. Many retailers will retract contracts from factories and areas in violation of safety practices, but this often results in workers losing their jobs (Mahr & Habib, 2013). Laborers may then turn to other forms of work for money. Sometimes they can remain in the garment industry, working for more dangerous factories or
ones that pay less. They may enter construction work, or other more dangerous tasks like prostitution or drug selling (Brooke, 2004). In this case, garment manufacturing may have been the safest option for the worker. Instead of terminating all business from one of these factories, it might be more effective for a retailer to invest in more rigid safety practices, ensuring worker well-being (Mahr & Habib, 2013). Because of these differences in cultures and ways of thinking, this study did not attempt to differentiate between sweatshop and factory, but merely detailed apparel factory incidents throughout time and describe the conditions surrounding such events.

Due to the differences in perspective, and the difficulty of comparing such cultural differences, certain conditions presented in articles were ignored. Since the minimum wage changes throughout time, and is incomparable across countries, details on wages were excluded, unless workers receive no pay, are owed back wages, or children are involved. On the same note, hours and overtime conditions also were left out, especially because some workers choose to work longer in order to earn more money. Exceptions include when no pay is received, no breaks or sick days are allowed, and when labor is forced or related to children.

3.4 Ethical Considerations

The goal of this study is to implement better ethical standards to avoid mistreatment of humans. Since it relies on second-hand data, no harm or psychological disturbances will come of apparel factory workers due to this study. That being said, considerations still must take place.

The researcher must have honesty and integrity when collecting and analyzing the data. They need to report the data correctly and thoroughly. They also must not show bias with the data they find. This means not leaving out data that could give a country a negative image
because of bias, prejudice, or conflict of interest. Skewed data due to researcher error should be avoided completely.
CHAPTER IV

RESULTS

4.1 Data Analysis

From the year 1910 until 2015, a total of 15,107 New York Times articles resulted using the search terms on both the ProQuest search engine and New York Times website search engine. The ProQuest database was utilized from years 1910 until 2012 while the New York Times search engine was used for year 2013 to 2015. Using the collection limitations while searching these articles, 146 articles were found pertaining to the study. This indicates that relevant articles made up less than one-percent of all search results. Figure 1 shown displays the relevance of New York Times articles collected for the study to those resulting from the search results. This line plot shows that search results presented became more relevant during the 1960s and especially after 2005.

![Figure 1. Data Search Results](image-url)
This could be due to the improvements in record keeping and terminology used, or that search engine parameters became more elaborate as communications further developed. In the last several years of the study, it is very much likely due to the use of the second search engine, showing that the results found through the New York Times search index are perhaps more related to a particular search term or phrase.

When the 146 related articles were examined, it was clear that some events were reported multiple times while other articles sometimes cited multiple cases of hazardous occurrences. In Figure 2, the line plot shows the discrepancies between the reports on events and the actual number of events themselves. Most years are relatively equal in terms of this ratio, while others with significant consequential disasters are usually discussed more heavily. This is especially apparent in the year 1911, when the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire occurred.

![Data Collection](image)

*Figure 2. Data Collection*
After coding these articles and dissecting the hazardous conditions presented with each factory, patterns begin to emerge. Studying these patterns will allow conclusions to be drawn, and recommendations to be made.

4.2 Major Themes and Patterns

Through coding these articles, major themes present themselves, especially the theme of types of hazardous events. Four main categories were discovered, which are building collapses, factory fires, child labor, which presents itself with homework, and other hazards. The themes and details of each article's conditions are presented in chronological order by event in the study's appendix.

4.2.1 Collapses

Throughout the time period, only three factory collapses occurred. However, though less prevalent, they may be more fatal than other hazards, as proven by the Rana Plaza factory collapse. The first collapse of this study occurred on September 15, 1959 in Hammonton, New Jersey. In this case, a wall collapsed due to an excavation hole being dug next to the wall so the building could be expanded (40 Injured, 1959). When the wall buckled, the roof collapsed, injuring 40 workers, one needing hospitalization. Seventy-five workers were in the building at the time of the collapse, mostly women.

The second factory collapse that took place during the 105 year span destroyed Rana Plaza in Dhaka, Bangladesh, on April 24, 2013. Six articles were found relating to this event. In the end, 1,129 deaths were disclosed, but the first article coming out hours after the collapse reported up to 142 deaths, grossly underestimating the damages and human lives lost. Although
no monetary costs were reported, blame was said to lie with the Prime Minister, factory owners, building owner, and global retail companies. Owners could face homicide charges, resulting in sentences that may include life in prison (Daniel, Quadir, & Ortiz, 2013). The building owner, Sohel Rana, was arrested after being found near the Indian border after being on the run (Yardley, 2013a). He was involved in criminal activities including gangs and drug trades (Yardley, 2013b). His assets were seized, and the public was insistent on execution (Yardley, 2013b). Other substantial conditions that were revealed include falsifying records, malnutrition, forced labor, and child labor. Companies found to be working with factories in Rana Plaza are Wal-Mart, J.C. Penney, and Mango, who only just started fleshing out order details and mocking up samples. Wal-Mart originally denied involvement and refused to join a safety agreement that was legally obligating. Spokespeople stated Wal-Mart was committed to stronger safety measures (Manik & Yardley, 2013).

The third collapse happened less than one month after Rana Plaza, on May 16, 2013 in Phnom Penh, Cambodia. One short article discussed how the overweighed mezzanine of one Wing Star Shoes Factory led to two deaths and eleven injuries. Previous to the collapse, workers were forced to work overtime, with threats of being dismissed if they did not comply. After the collapse, workers, fearful of returning back to work, began stampeding out of the factory when the electricity short-circuited upon their return four days later. This incident led to 20 more injuries, including some workers who fainted, and some who needed hospitalization. No blame is cited.
4.2.2 Fires

While there were three building collapses that were reported to have occurred between 1910 and 2015, 25 fires broke out in the same time period. Since there were so many, and since some were minor compared to others, only the fire related events that have multiple reports will be discussed here. A full description on each fire can be found using the event chart in the appendix.

The first major fire of this study was the New York Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire. Ultimately killing 146 workers, not all bodies were able to be indentified until one hundred years later (Berger, 2011). Limitations of this study present themselves when articles collected reveal varying numbers of fatalities, eventually settling on 148 fatalities, two casualties more than the last included article reported. In fact, dozens of articles were found relating to the Triangle Shirtwaist fire for over a century after it happened. Of these, eight were collected that described the factory conditions within the year that it happened.

Two years later, the Binghamton fire in New York City resulted in five articles written for the New York Times, and 40 fatalities. After this, extensive reports of fires lessened until Pakistan's 2012 Ali Enterprises fire in Karachi. Four articles detailed this event, reporting 289 deaths. Most of these deaths were due to smoke inhalation, and most victims were surprisingly men (ur-Rehman, Walsh, & Masood, 2012).

The Tazreen fire of Dhaka, Bangladesh, is described in detail during the introduction of this study. Occurring only two months after the Karachi fire, eight articles reported on this event, citing 112 deaths. Before Bangladesh's factory collapse, this was known as the country's worst garment industrial disaster. Interesting is the fact that even though more people died in the
Pakistan fire, it was not as well publicized. The distribution of fires throughout the time period are shown by year in Figure 3, and by decade in Figure 4.

Figure 3. Fires by Year

Figure 4. Fires by Decade

4.2.3 Child labor & homework

In all, 31 cases of child labor or homework appeared in New York Times articles from 1910 to 2015. Of these, 29 involved child labor. Only two indicated homework with no mention of child exploitation, and the rest of the five homework incidents overlapped with child labor conditions. Ten of these cases, over 50% of those before 1995, took place in New York City. Many others were in New Jersey, while those that came after 1995 were more commonly
worldwide. Child labor started being exposed in Honduras, as was so publicized with Kathie Lee Gifford, Mexico, India, Bangladesh, and Cambodia.

As can be gleaned by Figures 5 and 6, child exploitation, or at least reports of child labor, were most common during the 1990s and the 1920s. The early cases may be in part due to the legality of homework, and how it was accepted until the 1940s, while the later occurrences may be explained by shifting globalization and production moving to industrializing companies, as well as the advancing development of information technologies.

![Figure 5. Child Labor by Year](image)

![Figure 6. Child Labor by Decade](image)
4.2.4 Other Hazards

The conditions that occur along with various other hazards that did not fit under the categories of collapses, fires, or child labor are examined through research question 2b. One particular case of interest involved forced labor and virtual servitude.

One of the biggest surprises discovered was the 1995 case of El Monte immigrants. A criminal labor ring, under investigation since 1992 or earlier, was raided on August 2nd, 1995 (Noble, 1995a). Besides being held captive, surrounded by armed guards, spiked fences, and barbed wire, 72 Thai immigrants were regularly abused throughout their detainment. Some workers, kept for years, face continuing health problems due to their time in servitude. Figures 7 and 8 display the prominence of these types of events throughout the years. It can be seen that earlier violations often fell into the fire or child labor categories, while various other forms of abuse and hazards present themselves in more recent years.

Figure 7. Other Hazards by Year
Another theme that became apparent was that of victimization. Keeping track of the type of people working during each incident, if available, data showed that those involved most in apparel factory hazards were women, children, and immigrants. This finding in and of itself is not surprising and was to be expected. Most interesting, however, was that this pattern seemed to hold true in many places around the world, and throughout the time period.

**4.3 Research Questions**

*4.3.1 Statistics*

RQ1a: How many apparel factory incidents have been reported in the New York Times in total each year since 1910?

RA1a: Using both ProQuest and New York Times indexes to search articles between the years 1910 and 2015, 146 articles related to the study came about from 15,107 total articles resulting from search terms. However, in terms of incidents and not articles, 139 individual events were found. Three events, or roughly 2% of these describe apparel
factory collapses. Twenty-five, or almost 18% detail fires. Thirty-one, or about 22% are cases of child labor or homework, which are often found together. Finally 80 incidents, or nearly 58%, are various other hazards, such as poor ventilation, forced labor, malnutrition, or debt bondage. Figure 4.1.2 helps visualize how the incidents are spread out through the years. The pie chart below in Figure 9, Incidents by Hazard Type, shows what different types of hazards appear most often.

Figure 9. Incidents by Hazard Type

RQ1b: Where are labor violations reported to have happened most frequently according to The New York Times and how have these reports shifted across the globe?

RA1b: Based on the separate categories of hazards as well as all presented hazards in general, there is a global geographical shift of violations. Since the 1910s starts with very little communication world-wide, and less interconnectivity in trading than what is seen today, the world of reporting during the early years was very limited. Most of these articles
report incidents that take place in New York City, but some span to New Jersey or Massachusetts. In regard to fire threats, until 1988, all had taken place in only these three states. Of these fires, twelve or 75% occurred in New York, 62.5% in New York City specifically. On March 31, 1988, South Korea gave the United States its first exposure of fires in overseas factories. The entirety of fires from 2000 until 2015 occurred in foreign countries, four or 57% in Bangladesh, 29% in Pakistan and 14%, just one occurrence, in Italy.

Building collapses are not common, with only three reported in 105 years. The 1959 incident was in New Jersey, and the ones from 2013 were in Bangladesh and Cambodia.

Regarding child labor, international news gets reported fairly early in our industrialized history. In 1927, Hankow, China was exposed for high levels of child labor as was Manchuria in 1945. Child labor was prevalent in the United States, occurring here most frequently until the 1990s. The 90s revealed abuses growing in places like Honduras and Bangladesh just as often as it revealed them in New York City, until 1997. Four factories in Los Angeles, California were the last reported child labor charges in the United States through the New York Times. The 2000s exposed child labor in Mongolia, Mexico, and India, and the 2010s included Bangladesh and Cambodia.

In general, factory hazards have shifted across the globe over time. As expected, what was once so prominent in the United States started to move in the 1970s and 1980s to countries in Asia, but changed drastically during the 1990s. Along with the information age, this could also be due to moving production overseas. The increase of production in places like Saipan clashed with the growing ethical awareness of
consumers in the mid-90s, revealing now infamous accounts, like Nike's child labor violations and Kathie Lee's broadcasted factory abuses in Honduras. Most surprising about the shift in violation locations is how often hazards still occurred in the United States and other industrialized countries. It seems Chinatown and other urban neighborhoods in New York City were, and still are, prime for labor exploitation.

RQ1c: When do violations occur most frequently according to The New York Times and how have these reports changed over time?

RA1c: Depending on how the data is grouped, violations occur most frequently during different time periods. Going by year alone, 2013 has uncovered the highest amount of hazardous violations. A total of thirteen incidents were found in that year, two counts of collapses, three fires, two cases of child labor or homework, and six other hazardous situations. The distribution of incident type by year is shown below in Figure 10, Type of Incident by Year.
If events, however, are grouped by decade, as shown by Figure 11, Type of Incident by Decade, then the decade of the 2000s, and not the 2010s is when the most hazards occurred according to the New York Times. It is important to recognize that four years' worth of data have yet to be generated, making the 2010s decade incomplete in terms of comparability to previous decades.

![Type of Incident by Decade](chart.png)

*Figure 11. Type of Incident by Decade*

It seems unusual that as knowledge of safety matters has increased along with more improvements and regulations, that the amount of hazards would increase as well. This may not necessarily be the case, as increased reporting of events does not automatically indicate an increasing number of occurrences. One major idea of note is
that of enhanced communication. The age of the internet skyrocketed in the 1990s, allowing for faster spread of news and more reports from around the world. This could quite likely be the reason to see an increase of reporting of hazardous events occurring in the last three decades of the study's time range.

4.3.2 Health and Working Conditions

RQ2a: What is the fatality or injury rate for each reported incident?

RA2a: Fatality rates are not common in incidents except when an accident occurs, such as with a fire or building collapse. That being said, all three building collapses included in the study caused a total of 1,131 deaths and 1,071 injuries. The data is grossly skewed by Rana Plaza, but if this data were representative of an average, each collapse would be responsible for 377 deaths and 357 injuries.

Fires reported in these articles, in total, account for 789 deaths and about 272 injuries across 21 incidents, averaging to 37 fatalities and 12 injuries per fire. Fires with explosions, counted separately, resulted in 5 deaths among 4 incidents, and 45 injuries. This translates to roughly 1 death and 11 injuries per explosion. In this case, factory collapses are shown to be most fatal, but occur much less frequently. Rana Plaza, the biggest industrial disaster to happen in the garment industry, certainly tips the scales. If it were not for this particular incident, collapses would comprise an average one death and 35 injuries per incident.

When describing numbers of fatalities and injuries, it devalues the importance of the human costs. Even the case of one death per incident is still too many. These types of accidents could be avoided entirely.
RQ2b: What kind of factory conditions have been reported in conjunction with each factory incident?

RA2b: Depending upon the type of incident, various manufacturing conditions repeatedly present themselves in New York Times articles throughout time. Relating to fires, escapes are often inadequate, blocked, or nonexistent. The building, especially in apparel manufacturing, has flammable materials all throughout the structure, increasing the life force of each fire. In cases where fire escapes are inadequate, workers resort to jumping from windows, if the windows are not barred. Safety responses also seem quite inadequate from time to time. Hoses break and extinguishers malfunction or are not present. Workers waste precious minutes attempting to fight these fires instead of escaping, or in early cases before alarm systems were widely available, alerting others. Firemen may have a hard time reaching victims, either because of difficult road systems, useless lifesaving supplies such as ladders or nets, or inability to reach the fire due to crowds of escaping workers.

Building collapses often occur with conditions indicative of underlying danger. Illegal or ongoing construction, cracks in the walls or foundation, and overloading are indications of a more serious matter. Building collapses appear to be the most easily avoidable, as many collapse hazards have come up over the years, but were quickly remedied through the intervention of inspectors and engineers, having factory owners de-stress the building by shifting loads to less vulnerable areas.

Child labor, as discussed previously, is often found through violations of homework. Since homework is difficult to regulate, these cases may slip through the cracks. Many times a child is helping his or her mother with stitching or clipping threads,
possibly unaware of the law violation. Other times, the child knows the legality of the situation, as demonstrated by lies about school being closed or not remembering their own birthday. Sometimes, the child may have no choice but to work, and making money through apparel production may be the safest option. If factory conditions were safer, child labor, even found through established businesses, may not be such a hazard. As it is presently, malnutrition, stunted growth, tuberculosis, and machine injury reports have all been found with child labor (Child Workers, 1923; Lieberman, 1945; Kristof, 1998).

Other potential hazards report on the possibilities of accidents, such as fires or collapses, happening. These often are uncovered with similar violations as when fires break out or collapses occur. Blocked exits, piles of flammable material stacked high, lack of sprinklers, or other building code violations are present. A potential disaster that can be spotted preemptively is a disaster avoided if conditions are remedied.

Less fatal violations highlight conditions like poor ventilation, poor lighting, bad ergonomics or repeated movements leading to pain. The presence of chemicals can lead to problems, as well as man-made issues like debt bondage or discrimination. Many violations are sanctioned by those in charge, whether it involves sexual harassment, forced overtime, falsifying records, threats of being fired, or monitored bathroom visits. There is an important issue of corruption and negligence. An extensive list of all conditions presented within these themes is included in the appendix.

RQ2c: What physical health issues have been reported in conjunction with each factory incident?

RA2c: As previously stated, child labor hazards can lead to health problems like malnutrition, stunted growth, vision defects, machine injuries, and diseases such as tuberculosis and
cotton dust disease. Poor lighting often leads to poor vision, which can be caused by lack of windows or too harsh fluorescents. Other deteriorating health conditions result from forced labor or involuntary servitude. The case of El Monte found 72 Thai workers detained behind armed guards and razor wire fences, some having suffered there for years. These workers face ongoing health problems, even after being released from their imprisonment. Workers in contact with chemicals may also experience problems, as was the case with Nike workers in Vietnam, with 77% suffering from respiratory problems (Greenhouse, 1997). The same hazards were mentioned three years later as well in a separate article. The chemical these workers were exposed to, toluene, has been linked to physical damage in the liver, kidneys, and central nervous system (Greenhouse, 1997). Physical detriments such as injury or death due to these destructive events have been described in research question 2a.

RQ2d: What mental health issues have been reported in conjunction with each factory incident?

RA2d: Although not many mental health issues were noted in the New York Times articles collected for this study, one occurrence was mentioned. In the year 1974, in Nitro, West Virginia, workers at a rayon plant suffered from carbon disulphide poisoning. One worker explained the effects of the chemical, describing how he began to act insane and suspected everyone of watching him (Scott, 1974). Although misdiagnosed with acute schizophrenic reactions, the presumption of poisoning was supported by similar reports from several other workers.
RQ2e: What apparel factory incidents have suicide protests occurred at?

RA2e: Suicide protests do not seem to be related to the apparel manufacturing industry.

However, there were three articles of interest that should be discussed. In 1952, a fire occurred in a New York City factory. A truck driver who saw women appearing in the building's windows did not perceive that they were in imminent danger, but instead thought these women were trying to kill themselves (Lone Rescuer, 1952). He rushed to the building to help only to discover the threat of fire. Following through in his mission, he helped to save dozens of workers.

The second event also follows a factory fire. The first of four articles depicting Pakistan's Karachi fire in 2012 highlights an inconsolable woman waiting for her worker son to appear. "If my son does not return, I will commit suicide in front of the factory" (ur-Rehman, Walsh, & Masood, 2012, para. 9). This is seen as a form of protest or stand against the conditions of the factory that led to the fire and resulting consequences. Declaring suicide in front of the factory forces those in charge to have their negligence exposed to the public. Although this was not a stand taken by an active worker, this woman ended up a victim as well through the factory's negligence.

The third and most recent event relates most to the question at hand. In 2014, a phenomenon occurring in Cambodia for years was disclosed through the New York Times. Wallace (2014) depicts 250 workers who effectively halted production not through the formal use of protest, but by emphasizing any and all health problems. This form of mass protest is most unusual as it is threatened at a level of physical harm, though not to the same extent as suicide. In the article, workers protest their factory conditions by fainting. Faintings resulted from poor ventilation, heat, chemical fumes,
overwork, and food poisoning (Wallace, 2014). The situation, which has been going on since 2011, is a most interesting way of getting a message of poor conditions through to management, highlighting the physical effects of factory hazards at the same time not resigning to the lethal threat of suicide.

4.3.3 Corporations and Costs

RQ3a: What monetary and responsibility costs did factory owners or managers face?

RA3a: Responsible companies face a wide range of costs when hazards, especially those involving fires, occur. From as little as fines costing $25 in New York, 1956 to as much as millions of dollars in damages and lawsuits starting mostly in the 1990s, someone must be held accountable for all the expenses (Fire Head Scores Hazards, 1956; Shenon, 1993). Earlier articles from the 1910s until the 1960s and 1970s primarily focused on monetary costs. The Birnbaum fire of 1911 was reported to have cost $500 while the Binghamton fire of 1913 reached costs of $220,000 (Small Fire Panic, 1911; 50 Girls Die, 1913). Most accidents were have found to generate costs in the hundreds of thousands of dollars until the Paterson explosion and fire of 1963. This particular incident cost more than a million dollars, having destroyed not just the factory, but damaging six residential houses and twenty automobiles (Associated Press, 1963).

The 1960s and 1970s show an increase of responsibility costs. Articles detail consequences like company executives receiving jail time. Factories have been closed, and goods seized. Even if a factory owner or manager was making a better profit exploiting their labor force, those efforts seem in vain once production is shut down. Any profit gained, and especially those gained through violations, will become null once fines
and damages are paid, back wages compensated, machinery confiscated, and workers taken away by authorities. With the effective elimination of hazardous practices, factory owners will find it difficult to reopen shop elsewhere in attempts to skirt such payments. A fully detailed list of each individual hazard and available cost information is available in the appendix.

RQ3b: What retail corporations have been linked to the factories involved in hazards according to the New York Times?

RA3b: Most companies involved in factory incidents up through the 1920s were local companies, more heavily focusing on the manufacturer. Of note, the first retailer mentioned in connection with a safety hazard was Abercrombie & Fitch in 1929. In Ossining, New York, Lucy Abercrombie, the founder's daughter was working on a chemical compound for waterproofing the company's sporting goods. The vat exploded and set fire to the woman who later died never having regained consciousness.

No other retail company is mentioned in conjunction with a factory incident until 1992, when Wal-Mart was exposed for child labor in Bangladesh. In response, investors stopped buying the stock, as evidenced by the company's $2.375 loss in stock value (Hayes, 1992). Wal-Mart continued to be involved with such hazards, more recently discovered 21 years later in connection to Rana Plaza. As Wal-Mart is one of the biggest retailers in the world, it would be difficult not to be involved in business matters all across the globe.

Many other retailers identified were department store chains, like J.C. Penney, Macy's, Kohl's, Filene's, even Neiman Marcus and Nordstrom. Discount powerhouses in
addition to Wal-Mart such as Sears, Kmart, and Target were named as well. Those in the contemporary fashion markets are also not exempt from factory hazards occurring. Highly branded stores like GUESS, Gap, Eddie Bauer, J. Crew, Donna Karan, Kate Spade, Tommy Hilfiger, Ralph Lauren, and of course, Nike have found themselves in trouble over subpar conditions in apparel manufacturing factories. A detailed list of all retail companies related to factory hazards found through the New York Times is available in the appendix.

RQ3c: How did involved corporations react?

RA3c: Oftentimes, corporations exposed to having been involved in labor violations deny the connection, or knowledge of involvement, effectively distancing themselves from the incident. Often citing subcontracting violations, retailers deny responsibility. Companies that have been shown to repeat this behavior have been Wal-Mart, Gap, Sears, and Nike. Other heavily branded companies faced with the same exposure and reaction include Kate Spade, Donna Karan, Sean John, and Diesel. Although these companies try to deny involvement with violating factories, consumers and mass society hold them responsible. This leads to outcomes like lawsuits or other high cost consequences.

Other companies, while shocked over factory devastations, accept responsibility and try to do more to combat these problems. Levi Strauss and GUESS have both been aggressive in fighting factory violations. GUESS, who came under scrutiny in 1996 and 1997, immediately terminated its relationships with 40 factories in violation of standards, and also signed voluntary agreements to help pay for back wages owed to workers. Along with 44 other companies, GUESS helped to raise $7.3 million between 1993 and 1996
(Adelson, 1996). Levi’s terminated business with Saipan's biggest garment manufacturer of 1993 after finding unsatisfactory treatment of workers, but continued to produce at five other of the island's factories.

If companies face enough setbacks, either through decrease in consumer demand, protests, or action by governments, they may change their behavior. Companies such as Wal-Mart and Nike, while being some of the biggest violators of labor exploitation, found they could no longer ignore the problems. After enormous pressure in the 1990s, both companies have yielded to the global force and now are leading companies in upholding safety standards. If retailers continue to feel this pressure, or if they value workers' rights as a priority, there should be no reason for retailers to hide from these violations, but instead face them head on.

4.4 Summary

Although there appears to be an increase in exploitation over the years based on number of incidents, the results may be deceiving. Apparel factory labor hazards seemed to spike in the 1970s with an increase between 1990 and present day. The 1970s manufacturing decade is defined as a period of shifting production from domestic factories to those offshore. The 1970s is the turning point for America's manufacturing with a very low level of domestic manufacturing (Morley, 2006). The increase of reports of hazards in the 1990s until current day may be explained by the information age, technologies making worldwide communication much more accessible, as well as growing levels of consumer awareness.

Statistical information showed a high number of domestic violations up until the 1970s, when global incidents became more pronounced. It also showed that of categorized hazardous
incidents, child labor is most common, followed by fires, and most rarely, factory collapses. In regards to physical and mental health, time does not prove to be remedying these violations, as the most hazardous event occurred in the most recent years. Heightened enforcement of labor laws appears to be needed.

In terms of companies involved and costs, retailers rarely have paid for damages from these incidents. However, they do incur damage to their corporate image. Retailers may be blamed for lack of responsibility, often resulting in decreased consumer demand and lower sales, exampled by both Nike and Wal-Mart in the 1990s. Monetarily, these companies are urged by consumers to donate to victim's funds or implement better safety measure through structural improvements. The real penalties are to the owners and managers of each factory. Besides facing jail time, these individuals are often charged with negligence or culpable homicide. They face large fines for each violation, and more damaging are the repairs needed to fix the building, equipment, and furniture after a hazardous event occurs.
CHAPTER V
DISCUSSION

5.1 Recommendations

After studying detailed descriptions of conditions that are present with apparel factory hazards, certain patterns repeat themselves throughout history. Since this can be demonstrated through this study, many shortcomings of apparel factories or the response to apparel hazards, can be recognized and remedied accordingly. Throughout this study, several have emerged, such as lack of safety equipment, oversight of hazards or environmental conditions, as well as human action or inaction. While investigating these inadequacies, solutions and remediations have also presented themselves.

5.1.1 Infrastructure

For many tragedies, safety has been a big issue when dealing with equipment. Poorly constructed buildings, buildings under construction, or buildings not up to code put not only production workers, but managers, owners, and retailers at risk. Often construction is involved with the collapse of a building. With the first collapse in 1959, a hole was being excavated next to a wall in order to expand. Building owner, Mr. Rana, had additional floors illegally added to his already substandard building, given that it had a weak foundation and was built on swampy ground (Daniel, Quadir, & Ortiz, 2013). This makes building safety all the more important.

When it comes to fires, the building can also be problematic. Even those buildings claimed as fireproof result in death, often due to the flammable material in work rooms and lack of escape options. Fireproof stairs should be mandatory, removing the hazards of rickety stairs or wood catching on fire at what may be the only escape route. As evidenced in many of the
articles, especially those at the beginning of the time frame, escape paths are often inadequate. Even prompt responses by emergency personnel are not always effective. When ladders, safety nets, and roadways all hinder a fireman's ability to help, alternatives must be investigated. Even planting shrubbery under factory windows may help to break some victim's falls as they will inevitably jump if escapes are blocked, however, this would not be an ideal pre-emptive solution. Many of these hazards can be found and fixed through rigorous building inspections and safety regulations.

Environmental hazards apparel factory workers face include poor ventilation, poor lighting, chemical usage, machine usage, and poor ergonomics. Although costly, preemptive improvements to these hazards would cost less than post event damage control. Air conditioning and proper filtration systems help with worker breathing issues, as well as the implementation of proper safety gear like masks, gloves, and even shoes. Machinery safeguards would prevent workroom injury, saving on valuable time and avoiding having to deal with inspection violations. Less importantly, but still important in improving working conditions, proper ergonomics could help with worker discomfort. When someone has to man a machine for hours on end or repeat the same movement all day, positioning can ease any physical injury the worker may face.

Also dealing with workroom regulations, child labor, and convenience, a child care center or daycare on premise would greatly help working mothers, and help protect the child from underage work or equipment harm (Burns, 1974). A well implemented daycare would provide educational opportunities for the child as well.
5.1.2 Training

Along with the physical hazards involved in factory building environments, many problems could be avoided with better training. Starting with most authority to least authority, many people, not just workers or managers involved, should be held more responsible for worker wellbeing.

On the police level, law enforcement should do just that, enforce the law. Many areas are profitable through corruption, but police should be involved in helping protect the rights of workers, not adding to the negligence. Inspectors as well, need to hold true to their title, not be paid off through bribes. Several inspectors, as stated by many New York Times articles, lack the training, knowhow, or care to be an effective authority. Inspectors should receive training on building codes, fire hazards, and chemical management. Perhaps having multiple inspectors with an expertise in each area would help avoid work hazards.

Another setback is the attitude of the manager, or owner in charge of the building or work force. When profits matter more than human lives, a manager who identifies with that philosophy should not be in charge of so many people. Managers should be briefed in ethics, the importance of health and wellbeing, and proper treatment of humans. One thought is for retailers to administer an ethics test to prospective suppliers and manufacturers. Only if the test is passed does the supplier win the retailer's business. This is a very rigid method, and perhaps many business deals would fall though this way. However, it would help to stress the importance of worker safety and emphasize that retailers take the task seriously, so factory managers should follow through as well in order to gain orders and maintain business relationships.

The final classification of training would be for the general apparel factory worker. In many cases in history, workers were unprepared for evacuation in emergency situations. They
may have lacked the knowledge of exit locations, or thought an alarm to be false. Panic is very often involved in such situations. Worker training would help victims stay collected in the face of a threat, bettering their chances on escaping with their lives. After the Triangle Shirtwaist factory fire, fire drills were implemented as a requirement, along with automatic sprinklers. However, in some cases, workers were told an alarm was false and were ordered back to work. Having a set time to conduct fire drills would help employees identify when an alarm is just a drill and when it actually indicates emergencies. Making use of fire escapes during these drills would be helpful as well, as many workers trapped in flaming buildings are unaware of alternative exits. Putting the workers through a variety of situations during a drill, such as fires breaking out on different floors, would better prepare the workers for times of actual emergencies.

Further training, such as how to handle machine equipment or chemicals, would also increase job safety knowledge of each worker. A person who knows the effects of the chemicals they are working with may chose not to be in that position, or may handle chemicals with better care. Knowing the repercussions and hazards of each machine would decrease machine misuse. Other areas of knowledge that would be beneficial to an apparel production worker involve their rights as a worker and could be taught through various education programs.

Teaching programs already being implemented at some of the safer factories around the world include language practices, helping migrant workers integrate to their places of work. (Finder, 1995; Lii, 1995). With an increase of communication come an increase of understanding. Workers should also have programs that teach them about their rights including working hours by law, minimum wage, consequences of back wages, discrimination and firing
laws, and union organization. Often workers do not speak up for their rights as they are unsure of what actions they are legally allowed to take, and sometimes face threats from managers.

5.2 Conclusion

After exploring over 100 years of data with a narrow focus, much information has been revealed. Although a vast amount of information is presented along with event specifics, the key takeaways are important as well.

Limitations of this study became apparent when looking into locations of apparel hazards. Apparel factory conditions were more often publicized if they took place in the immediate vicinity for much of the study. The decade of the 1970s showed further expansion from the immediate vicinity of New York, New Jersey, and Massachusetts. The development of technology may have played a part in this, allowing for a heightened amount of information from distant countries to come through to The New York Times in more recent decades. Because of this, readers and academics cannot ascertain a complete understanding of how such hazards have shifted throughout time.

Another awareness that came from this study's major themes was the result that only a small percentage of all apparel factory hazards came from building collapses. Although collapses have accounted for one of the most fatal apparel incidents, as was the case of Rana Plaza, the lack of occurrences may not prove to be of great significance to factory owners or managers. The fact that it happens so rarely may necessitate owners to ignore such hazards, or to focus on others, such as fires or child labor. However, as found in the study, factory collapses have been avoided through pre-emptive investigation and corrective action, demonstrating the necessity of continuous monitoring of problem areas (Greenhouse & Manik, 2014). Child labor, as has been
identified through prior studies and newspaper articles found through this study, has been hard to regulate throughout time, especially because it often coincides with homework. Fires, however, can be prevented through proper safety measures, perhaps better than other hazards.

An additional finding resulting from this study is that most injuries reported were of a physical nature. Deaths, broken limbs, scrapes, and burns were very common throughout the hazards presented in the New York Times. However, only seldom were mental injuries discussed as a direct consequence from apparel factory conditions. One could take this to mean that they are not as pervasive as physical injuries, but they are also much less noticeable to the eye. The fact that barely any mental traumas were reported, but have been well documented in past studies, may very well mean they have been overlooked, especially when more urgent injuries take priority.

The next step in further exploring this study would be to investigate these factory hazards by seeing them instead of merely reading about them. Traveling to areas presented by this study would add valuable firsthand experience and knowledge otherwise unobtainable through secondhand data collection. Visiting such factories, and more importantly, talking with the workers and owners, may provide higher levels of insight. It may turn out that each incident found through New York Times articles were some of the worst conditions, and the average apparel factory worker may not experience such hardships. It may also turn out that conditions are under-reported and that hazards similar to those found in the study are common throughout apparel factories. This cannot be ascertained without follow up studies.
5.3 Suggestions for Future Research and Action

Studying apparel factory hazards from 1910 until 2015 using the New York Times has provided a considerable amount of data. This study is very extensive, and details many conditions of apparel factories around the world. Although many of these conditions are explored through this study and recommendations made, there are factory hazards still present that are going unreported. It is important to note that despite best effort practices, notes of such incidents slip through the cracks. Without knowledge of these exploits, it is difficult to rectify them.

Academics and researchers can make use of the data presented here to further promote worker wellbeing. Follow up studies can be made researching future years to come, those that have passed, or using different publications. This study is just a chip of a literary iceberg, highlighting 139 events through 146 New York Times articles. More in depth studies may shed some additional light not explored through this study. Although the results and data from this study may help academics, it is more importantly geared toward fashion industry executives.

These people have the power, funds, and knowhow to better implement safety programs and make improvements toward apparel factory hazards. Highlighting costs involved with ignoring such safety hazards should help persuade industry officials to take action. Not only can deaths, injuries, physical maltreatment, and mental anguish be avoided in workers, business profits can be made through the increasing demand power of the socially responsible consumer. Costs from damages, fines, back wages, jail time, and poor brand image can all be avoided with some relatively simple measures.

In the past, some of these measures have been pushed by consumer groups or ethical 'crusaders' through protests or other "naming and shaming" events, as was the case with Wal-Mart and Nike. Although these advocates have successfully promoted ethical treatment and
worker well-being, it is neither the consumers nor the protesters that can make the biggest
difference toward safer factories. It is time for company executives to take action and emphasize
the importance of Corporate Social Responsibility throughout the supply chain. Stressing the
importance of human well-being through business statements, missions, and cultures as well as
following through with programs, funding, investments, monitoring, and factory improvements
are strong ways to combat factory hazards and worker harm, which, in the end, is the most
essential result that could be ascertained from this study.
APPENDIX
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Event</th>
<th>Date of Publication</th>
<th>Location of Event</th>
<th>Newspaper Author</th>
<th>Type of Factory/Building</th>
<th>Conditions of Event (Human &amp; Object Description of Incident)</th>
<th>Start of event</th>
<th>Immediate response by victims/employees</th>
<th>Consequences (Casualties/Injuries)</th>
<th>Consequences (Fixed and/or Responsible Costs &amp; Blame)</th>
<th>Positive Changes or laws implemented (If any)</th>
<th>Associated Rumors and their response</th>
<th>Types of events present (e.g., sabotage, enemy attack)</th>
<th>House of the Mentions of events —</th>
<th>Notes</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1911, March 25</td>
<td>1911, March 26</td>
<td>New York City, Center of Union Square and Washington Place</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>Triangle Waist Company 4-5th floors Owners Harris &amp; Block Clothier 39 &amp; 40 floors Henry Brothers Clothiers 39, 40 floors History Exchange &amp; Martin Bros, Jr.</td>
<td>Building caught fire, 8th-9th floors, 11th floor.</td>
<td>4:40 PM</td>
<td>1st fire escape, 2 freight elevators, 1 door.</td>
<td>13 deaths - Women &amp; girls, 2 men.</td>
<td>Burning, Panic and Crowd.</td>
<td>Triangle Waist Company 4-5th floors.</td>
<td>Police, Quick Grand Jury.</td>
<td>Inadequate fire response.</td>
<td>100 workers, 100 girls on 4th floor, 10,000 at building.</td>
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<td>1911, March 26</td>
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<td>Police, Quick Grand Jury.</td>
<td>Inadequate fire response.</td>
<td>100 workers, 100 girls on 4th floor, 10,000 at building.</td>
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<td>1911, March 27</td>
<td>1911, March 28</td>
<td>New York City, Center of Union Square and Washington Place</td>
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<td>Triangle Waist Company 4-5th floors Owners Harris &amp; Block Clothier 39 &amp; 40 floors Henry Brothers Clothiers 39, 40 floors History Exchange &amp; Martin Bros, Jr.</td>
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<td>100 workers, 100 girls on 4th floor, 10,000 at building.</td>
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<td>1911, December 19</td>
<td>New York City, Washington Place and Greene Street</td>
<td>Many locked doors. No exits. Triangle Shirtwaist Company. Owners Harris &amp; Blank. Door blocked. Washington Place side. 11th floor doors had to be broken in. 1 death.</td>
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<td>1912, June 5</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Smoldering in clothing. 3rd &amp; 4th floors. 21 injured.</td>
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<td>1912, June 3</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Smoldering in clothing. 3rd &amp; 4th floors. 13 injured.</td>
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<td>1912, June 1</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Smoldering in clothing. 3rd &amp; 4th floors. 12 injured.</td>
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<td>1912, June 2</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Smoldering in clothing. 3rd &amp; 4th floors. 11 injured.</td>
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<td>1912, June 1</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>Smoldering in clothing. 3rd &amp; 4th floors. 10 injured.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Building/Company</td>
<td>Cause</td>
<td>Deaths/Injuries</td>
<td>Remarks</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913, July 23</td>
<td>New York, Binghamton</td>
<td>7 Wall Street, Binghamton Clothing Company</td>
<td>Lack of fire escapes, Escape inadequacy, Escape blocked by fire escape,</td>
<td>70 deaths - 50 girls, 20 women, 12 men, 4 boys</td>
<td>Blame Tammany leader, Charles F. Murphy.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913, July 30</td>
<td>New York, Binghamton</td>
<td>Oakes &amp; Small, Chance</td>
<td>Escape blocked, Escape inadequacy, One escape from 3rd floor burned-out door &amp; windows</td>
<td>12 deaths - 9 men, 3 women</td>
<td>Thought False Alarm</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913, July 28</td>
<td>New York, Binghamton</td>
<td>Gear Blanton &amp; Murphy</td>
<td>Escape inadequate, Panic, 10 escape not used in drills,</td>
<td>9 deaths - 5 men, 4 women</td>
<td>Panic loss sense of direction, Help to rescue</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913, July 28</td>
<td>New York, Binghamton</td>
<td>Borough Factory</td>
<td>Escape inadequate, Panic, fire escape not used in drills,</td>
<td>40 deaths (reduced number)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913, November 6</td>
<td>New York, Binghamton</td>
<td>7 Wall Street, Borough Factory</td>
<td>Inadequate fire safety, Lack of fire escapes,</td>
<td>12 deaths - 11 men, 1 woman</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912, October 14</td>
<td>New York, Binghamton</td>
<td>Superbide Office, C.F. Million Co.</td>
<td>Building 1 month old, Malicious alteration, Lack of fire escapes, Fire escape not used, 1 fire escape</td>
<td>50 deaths - 35 men, 15 women</td>
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<tr>
<td>1912, August 26</td>
<td>New York, New York City</td>
<td>Welcome Labor Control</td>
<td>Military uniform manufacturing</td>
<td>2 deaths - 2 men, 1 woman</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Notes:**
- Detailed damage and cost information is provided for some incidents.
- Arrests and trials of proprietors and owners are mentioned.
--fit control and enforcement of fire laws and regulations are discussed.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Event</th>
<th>Type of Event</th>
<th>Conditions of Event (Hazards &amp; Description of incident)</th>
<th>Immediate response by victims/employees</th>
<th>Consequences (Casualties, Injuries)</th>
<th>Consequences (Material and Responsibility)</th>
<th>Positive changes or laws implemented (If any)</th>
<th>Associated Retailers and their response</th>
<th>Type of victim present (Nationality, gender, immigrant, etc.)</th>
<th>Honorable Mentions of previous events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1922, October 30</td>
<td>Swift Factory Fire</td>
<td>3-story building - Weak &amp; rickety - 2 staircases - 1 wooden staircase to 4th &amp; 5th floors - 1 exit in front Trapped Law violation Chemicals (shellac) on lower floors - 2 elevators - 1 abandoned, not always closed off - 1 only reached 3rd floor Fire tower unreached</td>
<td>Fire started before 6:30 PM Jumping, Crossing entire floors</td>
<td>1-2 Deaths &amp; 8 Injuries</td>
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<tr>
<td>1923, September 2</td>
<td>Treinis Brothers' athletic uniform factory</td>
<td>3-year-old beading dresses - 10 year-old sewing rompers</td>
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<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>Children</td>
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<tr>
<td>1924, January 11</td>
<td>200 garment shops</td>
<td>2nd posture Poor lighting</td>
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<td>Women, children, &amp; men</td>
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<tr>
<td>1927, April 24</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Shanties the Woes of Labor in China</td>
<td>Beaut, Should Poor packing plant</td>
<td>C Mill labor - Covering cotton - Sorting cotton - Stiffening floor - No break for food Poor ventilation - Dust</td>
<td></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Women, children, &amp; men</td>
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<tr>
<td>1928, November 8</td>
<td>University of Massachusetts</td>
<td>Problem Bombs: Company - Dinitrobenzene - 12 feet away</td>
<td>Explosion Chemicals - Volatile &amp; explosive - Guncotton - Acetic ether - Pyroxylin - Naphtha - Alcohol</td>
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<tr>
<td>State of Event</td>
<td>Date of Event</td>
<td>Location of Event</td>
<td>Newspaper Article</td>
<td>Author</td>
<td>Type of Factory Building</td>
<td>Conditions of event</td>
<td>Start of event</td>
<td>Immediate response by victims/ employees</td>
<td>Consequences (Fatalities, Injuries)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1913, November 27</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>6,000 garment workshops</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>600 garment workshops</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>80% of buildings</td>
<td>Similar prevalence of 10,000 garment workers</td>
<td>75% of garment workers (2,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1920, November 28</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Lucy Abercrombie is Killlled by Blast</td>
<td>-</td>
<td></td>
<td>6-story brick building</td>
<td>Door locked</td>
<td>Lone rescuer</td>
<td>1 death</td>
<td>Lucy Abercrombie</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1934, March 28</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>50,000 garment workers</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>6,000 garment workshops</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>90% of buildings</td>
<td>Similar prevalence of 10,000 garment workers</td>
<td>75% of garment workers (2,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1938, December 31</td>
<td>Chicago</td>
<td>Chinese owned</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000 garment workers</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>90% of buildings</td>
<td>Similar prevalence of 10,000 garment workers</td>
<td>75% of garment workers (2,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1941, September 13</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>50,000 garment workers</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000 garment workers</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>90% of buildings</td>
<td>Similar prevalence of 10,000 garment workers</td>
<td>75% of garment workers (2,000)</td>
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<tr>
<td>1952, May 1</td>
<td>New York City</td>
<td>50,000 garment workers</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>-</td>
<td>50,000 garment workers</td>
<td>Poor lighting</td>
<td>90% of buildings</td>
<td>Similar prevalence of 10,000 garment workers</td>
<td>75% of garment workers (2,000)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Incident Description</td>
<td>Type of Factory/Building</td>
<td>Location of Event</td>
<td>Type of Victim</td>
<td>Number of Victims</td>
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<tr>
<td>October 22</td>
<td>Paterson Blast; 26 Injured in Factory $1,000,000 in Rubble</td>
<td>3-story factory</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>26 injuries</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 16</td>
<td>Fire in Factory Leaves 1 Woman Hospitalized</td>
<td>2-story factory</td>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>1 injury</td>
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<tr>
<td>August 17</td>
<td>2 Explosions in Factory; 40 Injuries to Victims</td>
<td>3-story factory</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>40 injuries</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>September 15</td>
<td>Fire in Factory Leaves 26 Injured, 1 Woman Hospitalized</td>
<td>2-story factory</td>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>27 injuries</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 11</td>
<td>Fire in Factory Leaves 26 Injured, 1 Woman Hospitalized</td>
<td>2-story factory</td>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>27 injuries</td>
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<td>September 16</td>
<td>Fire in Factory Leaves 1 Woman Hospitalized</td>
<td>2-story factory</td>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>1 injury</td>
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<tr>
<td>March 3</td>
<td>Explosion in Factory Leaves 2 Firemen; 7 hospitalized</td>
<td>Finishing plant</td>
<td>New Jersey</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>9 injuries</td>
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<tr>
<td>September 16</td>
<td>Fire in Factory Leaves 1 Woman Hospitalized</td>
<td>2-story factory</td>
<td>Paterson</td>
<td>Workers</td>
<td>1 injury</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Hazards:**
- Carbon disulphide (poisoning)
- Cotton dust (suffocation)
- Striking banned on Sundays
- Restrictions on leaving twice a week and once a month
- Meals: rice, vegetables & soup in dormitory
- No vacations
- Noise
- Restrictions on sleeping
- Falsified records
- Others up to 15 years-old
- Child labor
- Started in November 1960
- Small plants

**Consequences:**
- 9-ft excavation beside rear wall
- Rear wall cinder blocks cracked
- Factory wall buckled
- Factory $1,000,000 in damages
- Over 6 houses destroyed
- 20 autos engulfed in flames
- 1 critically injured
- 2 hospitalized
- 4 others injured
- Laws implemented
- Defendants pleaded guilty
- Vice president & Secretary-treasurer each fined $5,000
- Company fined $10,000
- Building owners received $25 for not being on scene previously
- Building owners fined

**Positive Changes or Laws Implemented:**
- Laws implemented
- Defendants pleaded guilty
- Vice president & Secretary-treasurer each fined $5,000
- Company fined $10,000
- Building owners received $25 for not being on scene previously
- Building owners fined

**Negative Changes:**
- Effort to provide
- Effort to provide
- Effort to provide
- Effort to provide
- Effort to provide
- Effort to provide
- Effort to provide
- Effort to provide
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Company/Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1976, Aug 25</td>
<td>Trenton, NJ</td>
<td>Illegal Sewing</td>
<td>Home work workers found operating without due process &amp; hour records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1976, Aug 25</td>
<td>Trenton, NJ</td>
<td>Illegal Sewing</td>
<td>Workers found operating without due process &amp; hour records</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977, Aug 2</td>
<td>Paterson, NJ</td>
<td>Vat explosion</td>
<td>3 fatalities, 12 injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977, Aug 4</td>
<td>Paterson, NJ</td>
<td>Vat explosion</td>
<td>3 fatalities, 12 injuries</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1977, Aug 1</td>
<td>East 160th St, NY</td>
<td>Garment Union Inspection</td>
<td>Some Bronx factories identified as sweatshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979, Oct 11</td>
<td>Brooklyn, NY</td>
<td>Garment Union Inspection</td>
<td>Some Brooklyn factories identified as sweatshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979, Oct 19</td>
<td>Chinatown, NY</td>
<td>Garment Union Inspection</td>
<td>Some Manhattan factories identified as sweatshops</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1979, Oct 20</td>
<td>City &amp; South Bronx, NY</td>
<td>Garment Union Inspection</td>
<td>Some Manhattan factories identified as sweatshops</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 1976, Aug 25
- **Location**: Trenton, NJ
- **Event**: Illegal Sewing
- **Company/Details**: Home work workers found operating without due process & hour records

### 1976, Aug 25
- **Location**: Trenton, NJ
- **Event**: Illegal Sewing
- **Company/Details**: Home work workers found operating without due process & hour records

### 1977, Aug 2
- **Location**: Paterson, NJ
- **Event**: Vat explosion
- **Details**: 3 fatalities, 12 injuries

### 1977, Aug 4
- **Location**: Paterson, NJ
- **Event**: Vat explosion
- **Details**: 3 fatalities, 12 injuries

### 1977, Aug 1
- **Location**: East 160th St, NY
- **Event**: Garment Union Inspection
- **Details**: Some Bronx factories identified as sweatshops

### 1977, Aug 4
- **Location**: East 160th St, NY
- **Event**: Garment Union Inspection
- **Details**: Some Bronx factories identified as sweatshops

### 1979, Oct 11
- **Location**: Brooklyn, NY
- **Event**: Garment Union Inspection
- **Details**: Some Brooklyn factories identified as sweatshops

### 1979, Oct 19
- **Location**: Chinatown, NY
- **Event**: Garment Union Inspection
- **Details**: Some Manhattan factories identified as sweatshops

### 1979, Oct 20
- **Location**: City & South Bronx, NY
- **Event**: Garment Union Inspection
- **Details**: Some Manhattan factories identified as sweatshops
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Event</th>
<th>Date of Publication</th>
<th>Location of Event</th>
<th>Newspaper Article</th>
<th>Author</th>
<th>Type of Factory/Building</th>
<th>Conditions of Event (Hazards &amp; Description of Incident)</th>
<th>Start of Event</th>
<th>Immediate response by victims/employees</th>
<th>Consequences (Fines &amp; Restrictions)</th>
<th>Consequences (Fiscal and Other Costs &amp; Benefits)</th>
<th>Positive Changes in Laws Implemented (if any)</th>
<th>Associated Business and their response</th>
<th>Type of Event present (Nationality, Gender, Immigrant)</th>
<th>House of Representatives Members提及 of previous events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1987, November 14</td>
<td>New York: Queens</td>
<td>4th floor &amp; basement of factory</td>
<td>Diana's Fashions</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Small sewing factory</td>
<td>Filled with smoke and fire, employees trapped; roof caved in</td>
<td>November 14</td>
<td>Evacuation &amp; hospital treatment</td>
<td>Fines if problems not corrected for violation of child labor laws, 50% fine if guilty</td>
<td>Church of Spanish women/Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Associated Retailers and their response</td>
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<tr>
<td>1988, March 31</td>
<td>South Korea: Anyang</td>
<td>4th floor &amp; basement of factory</td>
<td>Oneway</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Small sewing factory</td>
<td>Filled with smoke and fire, employees trapped; roof caved in</td>
<td>March 31</td>
<td>Evacuation &amp; hospital treatment</td>
<td>Fines if problems not corrected for violation of child labor laws, 50% fine if guilty</td>
<td>Church of Spanish women/Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Associated Retailers and their response</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990, February 5</td>
<td>New York: Manhattan</td>
<td>4th floor of building</td>
<td>Oneway</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Small sewing factory</td>
<td>Filled with smoke and fire, employees trapped; roof caved in</td>
<td>February 5</td>
<td>Evacuation &amp; hospital treatment</td>
<td>Fines if problems not corrected for violation of child labor laws, 50% fine if guilty</td>
<td>Church of Spanish women/Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Associated Retailers and their response</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990, May 30</td>
<td>New York: Manhattan</td>
<td>4th floor of building</td>
<td>Oneway</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Small sewing factory</td>
<td>Filled with smoke and fire, employees trapped; roof caved in</td>
<td>May 30</td>
<td>Evacuation &amp; hospital treatment</td>
<td>Fines if problems not corrected for violation of child labor laws, 50% fine if guilty</td>
<td>Church of Spanish women/Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Associated Retailers and their response</td>
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<tr>
<td>1990, November 28</td>
<td>El Paso: Texas</td>
<td>3rd floor of building</td>
<td>Oneway</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Small sewing factory</td>
<td>Filled with smoke and fire, employees trapped; roof caved in</td>
<td>November 28</td>
<td>Evacuation &amp; hospital treatment</td>
<td>Fines if problems not corrected for violation of child labor laws, 50% fine if guilty</td>
<td>Church of Spanish women/Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Associated Retailers and their response</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992, June 15</td>
<td>New York: Manhattan</td>
<td>4th floor of building</td>
<td>Oneway</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Small sewing factory</td>
<td>Filled with smoke and fire, employees trapped; roof caved in</td>
<td>June 15</td>
<td>Evacuation &amp; hospital treatment</td>
<td>Fines if problems not corrected for violation of child labor laws, 50% fine if guilty</td>
<td>Church of Spanish women/Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Associated Retailers and their response</td>
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<tr>
<td>1992, December 24</td>
<td>Bangladesh: Dhaka</td>
<td>4th floor of building</td>
<td>Oneway</td>
<td>Michael</td>
<td>Small sewing factory</td>
<td>Filled with smoke and fire, employees trapped; roof caved in</td>
<td>December 24</td>
<td>Evacuation &amp; hospital treatment</td>
<td>Fines if problems not corrected for violation of child labor laws, 50% fine if guilty</td>
<td>Church of Spanish women/Ash Wednesday</td>
<td>Wal-Mart</td>
<td>Associated Retailers and their response</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Factory Name</td>
<td>Description</td>
<td>Issues</td>
<td>Penalties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993, July 18</td>
<td>Northern Marianas</td>
<td>Saipan</td>
<td>Saipan Sweatshops are no American Dream</td>
<td>Shenon, Philip</td>
<td>$9 million in back wages, $1.3 million in repairs, $76,000 in penalties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1993, July 18</td>
<td>Saipan</td>
<td>The Hosh Lawsons of Free Enterprise</td>
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<td>$1.3 million factory repairs, $76,000 penalties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1994, March 6</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>San Francisco</td>
<td>96₵ an Hour: The Sweatshop is Reborn</td>
<td>Echaveste, Maria, &amp; Nussbaum, Karen</td>
<td>Labor Department led to 35 workplaces paying $500,000 in back wages to 1,300 garment workers</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995, March 6</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Brooklyn - Williamsburg</td>
<td>The Harsh Lessons of Free Enterprise</td>
<td>Mr. Tan</td>
<td>6 workers living in one room 190 sq ft, primitive toilet, $1.3 million factory repairs, $76,000 penalties</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995, March 12</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Brooklyn - Chinatown</td>
<td>Week in Sweatshop Reveals Grim Conspiracy of the Poor</td>
<td>Lii, Jane H.</td>
<td>Previous owner owed $80,000 in back wages, poor lighting, rags covering windows, fluorescent lights hanging from chains, dusty warehouse, lint filled, steam pressers, hazy with lint, moisture, 1 position 13 hours, sore throat, dry cough, stiff back, “sewer’s back,” aching shoulders, treated “well” by owner, free English lessons offered by union</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995, March 12</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Brooklyn - Sunset Park</td>
<td>Despite Tough Laws, Sweatshops Flourish</td>
<td>Finder, Alan</td>
<td>3 workers centers for English classes, help getting back wages, federal officials can seize garments made in violation of wage or safety laws</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995, February 6</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Manhattan</td>
<td>3 workers were fined for improper payroll records, paid $1,500 for first violation and $3,000 for subsequent violations</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1995, February 6</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Brooklyn - Sunset Park</td>
<td>37 workers at Rhubarb Fashions were fined for improper payroll records, paid $1,500 for first violation and $3,000 for subsequent violations</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995, February 6</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Brooklyn - Sunset Park</td>
<td>3 workers at Rhubarb Fashions were fined for improper payroll records, paid $1,500 for first violation and $3,000 for subsequent violations</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

**Table Notes:**
- **Acronyms:**
  - AR: Arrow
  - G: Gap
  - MW: Montgomery Ward
  - SB: Eddie Bauer
  - A&M: Aggressive in ending labor abuses
  - S&S: Shenon & Shenon
- **Federal Officials Can:**
  - Seize garments made in violation of wage or safety laws
  - Seize garments made in violation of wage or safety laws
  - Seize garments made in violation of wage or safety laws

**Excerpts from the text:**
- "Saipan Sweatshops are no American Dream"
- "The Hosh Lawsons of Free Enterprise"
- "96₵ an Hour: The Sweatshop is Reborn"
- "The Harsh Lessons of Free Enterprise"
- "Week in Sweatshop Reveals Grim Conspiracy of the Poor"
- "Despite Tough Laws, Sweatshops Flourish"
- "Despite Tough Laws, Sweatshops Flourish"
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Factories/Companies</th>
<th>Issues</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1995, August 2</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Shun Work and Set Free in California</td>
<td>Child labor: Security guards patrolling as more as 15 children a day. Would not allow anyone to approach or escape. Worker之夜 and worked in very small space for years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995, August 4</td>
<td>California</td>
<td>Garment factory</td>
<td>Forced labor: Security guards patrolling as more as 15 children a day. Would not allow anyone to approach or escape. Worker之夜 and worked in very small space for years.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Factories/Details</td>
<td>Workers/Details</td>
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<td>------------</td>
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<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1995, Sep 21</td>
<td>California, El Monte</td>
<td>Agency Made-up by Illegal Aliens and Mercy of Sweatshops</td>
<td>Illegal aliens were at mercy of sweatshop.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996, Feb 11</td>
<td>California, San Bernardino, El Monte</td>
<td>7 Thai shop owners arrested</td>
<td>Many workers suffers from spiritual and physical problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996, Apr 30</td>
<td>California, Los Angeles</td>
<td>2 owners sentenced to 6 years in prison</td>
<td>2 owners sentenced to 6 years in prison.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996, May 4</td>
<td>California, Los Angeles</td>
<td>Look Who's Minding the Shop</td>
<td>Many workers suffers from spiritual and physical problems.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1995, Dec 13</td>
<td>Massachusetts, Methuen</td>
<td>2 workers arrested for 7 days</td>
<td>1 worker arrested for 7 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996, Dec 16</td>
<td>Massachusetts, Methuen</td>
<td>2 workers arrested for 7 days</td>
<td>2 workers arrested for 7 days.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1996, Mar 16</td>
<td>Indonesia, Jakarta</td>
<td>Anti-Indonesian riot is also a Liability</td>
<td>Riot-led to 4,800 workers without jobs.</td>
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<tr>
<td>1996, May 31</td>
<td>New York, New York City, West 38th Street</td>
<td>Live with Kathie Lee and Apparel Workers</td>
<td>Many workers suffers from spiritual and physical problems.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Business Details</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>----------------</td>
<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2000, Apr 28</td>
<td>Vietnam</td>
<td>Nike factory, Ho Chi Minh City, said had been working to improve conditions before problem was publicized.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1999, June 15</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Asia's Crisis Upsets Rising Effort to Confront Blight of Sweatshops.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1999, Jan 16</td>
<td>Thailand</td>
<td>Thai laborers were working 13 hours a day.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999, Feb 10</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Unpaid machinery was being used.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999, Aug 10</td>
<td>Northern Marianas Islands</td>
<td>Companies agreed to labor standards.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>1999, July 1</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Seamstresses protest conditions at Choe Ltd., Couture Enterprises Ltd., Eastpoint International.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date of Event</td>
<td>Date of Publication</td>
<td>Location of Event</td>
<td>Newspaper Article Author</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>---------------</td>
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<td>--------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>1999, December 26</td>
<td>New York, New York City, West 38th Street</td>
<td>A Seamstress Sues Donna Karan Claiming Retaliation for a Lawsuit</td>
<td>Wong, Edmond</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000, May 28</td>
<td>New York, New York City, Chinatown</td>
<td>Help China and Help Chinatown</td>
<td>Wong, Henry</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000, September 16</td>
<td>Nicaragua, Managua</td>
<td>Nicaragua's Trade Zone Battleground for Unions</td>
<td>Gonzalez, David</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000, September 28</td>
<td>South Korea, Seoul</td>
<td>Report Says Global Accounting Firm Overlooks Factory Abuses</td>
<td>Choe, Chung S.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2000, November 29</td>
<td>Mongolia, Ulaanbaatar, U.S. Wind Apparel from Mongolian Plant</td>
<td>Rights Group Scores Success with Nike</td>
<td>Kahn, Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2001, January 27</td>
<td>Mexico, Puebla</td>
<td>Rights Group Scores Success with Nike</td>
<td>Kahn, Joseph</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Factory/Company Details</td>
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<tr>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>February 6</td>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Beatings and other abuses cited at Samoan apparel plant that supplied U.S. retailers</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Steven Small factory, clothing manufacturing, Daewoosa, Korean-owned</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>March 27</td>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Arrest in worker abuse</td>
<td>AP, Garment factory, Daewoosa Ltd., Owner, Kil-Soo Lee</td>
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<tr>
<td>April 20</td>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Apparel Maker in Samoa is told to Pay Workers $3.5 Million</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Steven Apparel, Daewoosa factory, Sportswear, Owner Kil-Soo Lee</td>
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<td>May 10</td>
<td>American Samoa</td>
<td>Sweatshops under the American Flag</td>
<td>AP, Garment factory</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 14</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Lives Held Cheap in Bangladesh Sweatshops</td>
<td>New York Building, Ordinary Knitwear, Managing director Tareen Chowdhury Poloz,</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

2001:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Factory/Company Details</th>
<th>Violations/Causes/Conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>April 15</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Workers lost life at fire</td>
<td>New York Building, Ordinary Knitwear, Managing director Tareen Chowdhury Poloz,</td>
<td>Building collapse, OSHA cited if complaints, Trapped, Staircase locked, Self useEffect, Never fire drills, Fire escape, Inadequate fire extinguisher, Inadequate fire emergency exit smoking</td>
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<tr>
<td>November 14</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1,250 Workers and Children</td>
<td>New safety equipment after fire</td>
<td>Smoke alarms, Sprinklers systems</td>
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</tbody>
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2000:
<table>
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<tr>
<th>Date</th>
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<th>Violations/Causes/Conditions</th>
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<tr>
<td>December 14</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>1,000 Workers and Children</td>
<td>New safety equipment after fire</td>
<td>Smoke alarms, Sprinklers systems</td>
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<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<tr>
<td>2001,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuse in El Salvador are Detailed in Document</td>
<td>Congress, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime Thieves of sellingangiels Ghosted that unfulfilled Poor ventilation -Children of a hot Unhealthy air -Heat Unhealthy water Mandatory pregnancy tests Blacklist for union supporters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2002,</td>
<td>Guatemala</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Alone -Yell at female workers -Forced overtime Discrimination -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2002,</td>
<td>New York</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime Discrimination -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<td>2002,</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<td>1999,</td>
<td>Dominican Republic</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<td>2003,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<td>2004,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<td>El Salvador</td>
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<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<td>2007,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2009,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2010,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2011,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2013,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2014,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
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<tr>
<td>2015,</td>
<td>El Salvador</td>
<td>Labor Abuses and Workers rights at a Nicaragua Factory are Told to Growth</td>
<td>Greenhouse, Showers</td>
<td>Forced overtime -Voiced unfulfilled Bathroom restrictions -1-5 minutes leads to warning letters</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Year</td>
<td>Month</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
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<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2004</td>
<td>December</td>
<td>Brazil, São Paulo</td>
<td>Small scale garment factories run by Koreans in crowded basement workspace doubles as residence. Owners (mostly single men) paid journey to Brazil by illegal immigrant workers. If worker damages piece, has to pay retail price not cost. Poor ventilation, repeat same task motions, poor lighting, debt bondage: paid passports. Offenders can receive fines as well as 2-8 years in prison.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>June</td>
<td>Mexico, Mexico City</td>
<td>Abused children (40-50 workers) of the costume company of the brand Rubie's Costume Company.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>September</td>
<td>China, Shenzen</td>
<td>Workers locked in for 10-13 hours a day. Forced overtime, no holidays or days off. Virtual imprisonment.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>July 1</td>
<td>Mexico, Mexico City</td>
<td>Workers locked in for 10-13 hours a day. Forced overtime, no holidays or days off. Virtual imprisonment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>July 23</td>
<td>Honduras</td>
<td>Workers locked in for 10-13 hours a day. Forced overtime, no holidays or days off. Virtual imprisonment.</td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>August 1</td>
<td>Indonesia</td>
<td>Back pay to workers. Supervisors abusive.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2005</td>
<td>September 14</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Dhaka</td>
<td>Forced overtime, threats of firing, doors locked.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note:** The table above summarizes various labor violations reported globally, including issues such as forced labor, child labor, discrimination, and poor working conditions.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Factory Name</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Many end up with serious injuries due to hazardous working conditions other than withhold business</th>
<th>Guest workers mostly from Bangladesh and China</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2006, May 3</td>
<td>Jordan</td>
<td>Paramount Garment Factory</td>
<td>No pay for months. Supervisor called me off. Jailed when I complained. Paid $1,000-3,000 to work. No pay for overtime. Supposedly got pay out not reinstated. No idea what I was doing here. Owner says offers workers $400 to work sick. Sometimes medical care. Poster hung up in factory. (Pay deducted)</td>
<td>Supervisors abusive. -Hit -Jailed when complain. Debt bondage. -Paid $1,000-3,000 to work. If pay is not taken. Falsified overtime. No pay when quota not met. Restraintion. No freedom to go elsewhere. Owner says offers workers $400 to work sick. Sometimes medical care. Poster hung up in factory. (Pay deducted)</td>
<td>United Garment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2008, April 5</td>
<td>China</td>
<td>Kun Shan Industrial Zone</td>
<td>Falsifying records. Made in Mexico labels to take advantage of Nafta.</td>
<td>Supervisors abusive. -Hit -Jailed when complain. Debt bondage. -Paid $1,000-3,000 to work. If pay is not taken. Falsified overtime. No pay when quota not met. Restraintion. No freedom to go elsewhere. Owner says offers workers $400 to work sick. Sometimes medical care. Poster hung up in factory. (Pay deducted)</td>
<td>United Garment Manufacturing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Newspaper Article Author</td>
<td>Type of Factory/Building</td>
<td>Conditions of Event</td>
<td>Start of Event</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Event</td>
<td>Details</td>
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<td>----------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td>---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2012, Nov 26</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td><strong>Fatal Fire in Dhaka</strong></td>
<td>Highlights the dangers facing garment workers.</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td>Country</td>
<td>Event Description</td>
<td>Location</td>
<td>Result</td>
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<tr>
<td>2012, Dec 11</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>2nd Supplier for Walmart at Factory fur Burried</td>
<td>2nd Supplier</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2012, Dec 18</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Bangladesh Textile Suppliers Found in Factory</td>
<td>2nd Supplier</td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2012, Jan 26</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>As Walmart Makers Safety Zones,C's seen as Oblicious to Change</td>
<td>Global Sourcing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
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<tr>
<td>2012, Jan 27</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Global Sourcing Conflicts in Factory</td>
<td>Global Sourcing</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2012, Apr 24</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Building Collapse of Bangladesh Leaves 1,000 Dead</td>
<td>Bangladesh Textile Suppliers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Walmart**
- Skys Success Apparel subcontracted work without Walmart authorization
- Sues Apparel
- subcontracted work to Walmart approved Simco (Simco subcontracted work to Tuba Group International)
- Tuba Group
- International眯眸 subcontracted
- Dec 13
- Walmart terminated business with supplier

**Sears**
- Starbucks
- International眯眸 subcontracted
- X-rays to terminate business with supplier

**Gap**
- H & M
- Inditex
- Cato Fashions
- Benetton
- C & A (Dutch)

**Other**
- Mango (Spanish)
- H&M
- Hawaiian Authentic
- M. Hidary & Company
- KIK (German discount)
- G Blog by Gemo
- Scott and Fox
- Sol's
- French brands
- Bershka
- Lefties
- Denies knowledge of factory
- Jumps on insurance policies
- Unilateral closure of factories
- Factory inspection in 30 days
- Proposed remediation for insurance policies

**Evidence**
- Chemicals
- Dust thick
- Building collapse
- Subcontracting
- Building illegally constructed
- Lack of emergency exits
- Exit blocked
- Overcrowded
- Lack of fire alarm
- Shortage of firefighters
- Escapes blocked
- Staircases
- Lack of emergency lights
- Exit doors on ground floor open
- Staircases blocked by smoke
- Exit locked
- Lacked extinguishers
- Lacked emergency exits
- Building illegally constructed
- Subcontracting
- Inadequate inspections
- No fire safety certificate
- No sprinkler system
- No fire safety license

**Injuries**
- 7,000 injured
- 134-142 deaths
- Unconscious
- Seizures
- Critical condition

**Retaliation**
- Global brands should face political fallout
- Prime Minister could face political fallout

**Violations**
- Bangladesh law requires fire safety license
- Additional inspections
- Factory inspection
- Fire safety license
- Fireproof warehouse
- Fireproof walls
- Materials be stored
- Flammable materials
- Regular inspections
- Force to oversee
- Government task force

**Subcontractors**
- Walmart: 6 suppliers used factory in previous 18 months
- Walmart: 6 suppliers used factory in previous 18 months
- Walmart: 6 suppliers used factory in previous 18 months
- Walmart: 6 suppliers used factory in previous 18 months
- Walmart: 6 suppliers used factory in previous 18 months

**Other**
- 5,000 workers in building
- 1,200 workers in building
- 1,500 workers in building
- 300 workers in building
- 2,000 workers in building
- 4,000 workers in building

**Note**
- Data from various sources including media reports, government documents, and industry analysts.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Event Description</th>
<th>Details</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013, April 25</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Tazreen Fire</td>
<td>1129 deaths, hundreds injured, building collapsed due to fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, April 29</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Rana Plaza Manufacturing Plant</td>
<td>1,430 deaths, hundreds injured, building collapsed due to fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, April 30</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Another Tazreen Fire</td>
<td>2013, April 30, Bangladesh, Tazreen Fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, June 17</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Factory Collapse</td>
<td>410 deaths, hundreds injured, building collapsed due to fire.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, December 30</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Clothing Brands Bangladesh</td>
<td>410 deaths, hundreds injured, building collapsed due to fire.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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**References:**
- [Factory Collapse in Bangladesh](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/2013_Bangladesh_factory_collapses)
- [Social Accountability 8000](https://socialaccountabilityinternational.org)
- [Bangladesh National Human Rights Commission](https://bhrc.gov.bd)

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**Notable Brands Involved:**
- **Tazreen Fire:**
  - **Benetton**
  - **Ice USA**
  - **Mango**

- **Rana Plaza:**
  - **Sears**
  - **Walmart**
  - **H&M**

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**Impact:**
- 2013: Tazreen Fire - 1129 deaths
- 2013: Rana Plaza - 1,430 deaths
- 2013: Another Tazreen Fire - 2013, April 30
- 2013: Factory Collapse - 2013, June 17
- 2013: Clothing Brands Collapse - 2013, December 30

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**For Further Information:**
- [Save the Children](https://www.savethechildren.net)
- [International Labor Organization](https://www.ilo.org)

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**Government Response:**
- Increased safety regulations and inspections
- Increased fines and penalties for non-compliance

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**Editorial Note:**
- The events described are emblematic of the ongoing struggle for worker safety and rights in the global fashion industry.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date</th>
<th>Country</th>
<th>Location</th>
<th>Factory/Build</th>
<th>Issues</th>
<th>Workplace Safety Measures</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2013, Sept 1</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Badda</td>
<td>Rosita Knitwear</td>
<td>Verbal &amp; psychological harassment, Verbal from managers if request refused, Verbal and physical abuse if found to steal, Threats, Guards attentive, No sign for meetings, Rude managers</td>
<td>Ineffective monitoring, 1 day visit, No sign for meetings</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 1</td>
<td>Italy</td>
<td>Prato</td>
<td>Teresa Moda</td>
<td>No emergency exits, Barred windows, Dormitories found in adjacent stores, Fire possibly started from camp stove</td>
<td>Ineffective monitoring, 7 deaths, Ineffective monitoring</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 6</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Gazipur</td>
<td>Manta Apparels General Services Administration</td>
<td>Childhood, Exits locked, Chained, Abuse, Beatings</td>
<td>False, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 22</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Gazipur</td>
<td>Citadel Apparels</td>
<td>Childhood, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
<td>False, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 1</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>U.S.</td>
<td>DK Knitwear</td>
<td>Childhood, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
<td>False, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 6</td>
<td>Cambodia</td>
<td>Phnom Penh</td>
<td>Zongtex Garment</td>
<td>Childhood, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
<td>False, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 22</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Gazipur</td>
<td>Repurposed apartment building</td>
<td>Childhood, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
<td>False, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 1</td>
<td>Mexico</td>
<td>Matamoros</td>
<td>VF Imagewear</td>
<td>Childhood, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
<td>False, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2013, Dec 6</td>
<td>Bangladesh</td>
<td>Gazipur</td>
<td>7-story building</td>
<td>Childhood, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
<td>False, Exits blocked, Stairwells blocked</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Tazreen Fire**

- 2013, Dec 22, Bangladesh: Tazreen Fire
- 2013, Dec 22, Bangladesh: Owners of Tazreen & 11 employees charged with culpable homicide
- 2013, Dec 22, Bangladesh: 85 employees charged with culpable homicide,
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date of Event</th>
<th>Location of Event</th>
<th>Type of Factory/ Building</th>
<th>Conditions of event (Hazards &amp; Description of incident)</th>
<th>Start of event</th>
<th>Immediate response by victims/employees</th>
<th>Consequences (Deadly/Injured)</th>
<th>Consequences (Fiscal and Responsibility/ Costs &amp; Blame)</th>
<th>Initial response by victims/employees</th>
<th>Associated retailers and their responses</th>
<th>Type of victim present (Nationality, gender, immigrant, etc.)</th>
<th>Honorable Mentions of previous events</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>2011, January 17</td>
<td>Cambodia, Kompong Speu Province</td>
<td>Anful Garments Factory</td>
<td>Mass faintings - Heat - Poor ventilation - Overwork - Chemical fumes - Food poisoning - “Spirits” - Hard bed - Malnutrition - Mystery curry - Nurse refused sick worker of going home</td>
<td>2011</td>
<td>250 hospitalizations - Fainting - Food poisoning</td>
<td>Faintings have halted production</td>
<td>Wages have more than doubled - Monthly bonus for health &amp; transportation</td>
<td>Mostly young rural factory workforce</td>
<td>Bangladeshi garment workers</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2014, June 25</td>
<td>Bangladesh, Dhaka</td>
<td>Stalemate over Garment Factory Safety in Bangladesh</td>
<td>Engineers declared unsafe - Too much weight on support columns - Should be evacuated</td>
<td>2014</td>
<td>Florence continued production</td>
<td>Accord hired engineers for more thorough inspections</td>
<td>800 employees at Florence</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Note: The table provides a summary of events related to workers' health and safety, focusing on mass faintings and situations involving alleged heat, poor ventilation, overwork, chemical fumes, food poisoning, and other hazards. The immediate and long-term responses by affected workers and employers are also highlighted, along with the consequences and any changes in policies or laws that have been implemented. The table also notes the types of victims, such as Bangladesh's mainly young female rural factory workforce, and mentions previous events.
REFERENCES


141 Men & girls die. (1911, March 26). 141 men and girls die in waist factory faire; Trapped high up in Washington Place building; Street strewn with bodies; Piles of dead inside. The New York Times.


Death List is 141. (1911, March 27). Death list is 141; Only 86 identified. *The New York Times*.


Locked in Factory. (1911, March 27). Locked in factory, the survivors say, when fire started that costs 141 lives. *The New York Times.*


