A Trilogy of Unfortunate Events in China: Reflecting on the Management of Crises

Zhang Long, China University of Geosciences, China
William Crandall, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, USA
John A. Parnell, University of North Carolina at Pembroke, USA

ABSTRACT

In this paper, the authors address three recent organizational crises that have occurred in China: the SK-II cosmetic incident, the Sharon Stone comment on the May 2008 earthquake in China, and the melamine milk contamination crisis. Each held significant notoriety due to the crises involving major companies and an assortment of negative outcomes. After presenting an overview of each case, the authors outline their reflections on the management of these crises in relation to their cultural context.

Keywords: Business, China, Crisis Management, Information Technology, International Relations

INTRODUCTION

The management of organizational crises has been a key concern in recent years in both developed and developing nations (Parnell, Köseoglu, & Spillan, 2010). Three events of interest to crisis management researchers have occurred in the People’s Republic of China since September 2006. The discovery of contaminants in Proctor & Gamble’s cosmetic line-SK-II in 2006, the comments by U.S. actress Sharon Stone regarding the May 12, 2008 earthquake in China, and the melamine milk crises that occurred in the summer of 2008 each generated their own degree of negative outcomes for the organizations involved. The fact that these events occurred in the People’s Republic of China is of special interest to crisis researchers, given the widespread globalization that has spread to this country.

This article begins with an overview of these three events and the negative outcomes that caused them to be crises for their organizations. We then offer our reflections on the significance of these events within the framework of crisis management and the cultural context of China.

A TRILOGY OF UNFORTUNATE EVENTS IN CHINA

The SK-II Crisis

The SK-II product line of cosmetics is manufactured by Proctor & Gamble (P&G) in Japan...
and distributed to stores in Australia, China, Hong Kong, Japan, Korea, Malaysia, Singapore, Taiwan, the United Kingdom, and the United States. In the United States, the product line is available through Saks, with a market comprising high-end consumers.

The SK-II crisis began on September 14, 2006, when authorities in South China’s Guangdong Province detected chromium and neodymium in a type of SK-II cosmetic. Because these metals can cause skin irritation and disease, they are banned in all cosmetics in China. Sales of SK-II in China represent less than seven percent of the brand’s global sales (Crandall, Parnell, Xihui, & Long, 2007).

Initially, P&G denied there was a problem with the cosmetics, instead stating that it was working with the authorities to verify the validity of the findings. After the types of allegedly contaminated SK-II products increased to nine, the company agreed to offer refunds to consumers. To be eligible for those refunds, consumers had to bring the product back to the store of purchase with no less than one-third remaining, complete and sign a form acknowledging that the product was of good quality, and wait several weeks for a refund to be processed (China Daily, 2006a; Guan, 2006). On September 21, hundreds of Shanghai women sought refunds at P&G’s specified locations, only to become frustrated when told that their refunds would take three weeks to process. On September 22, P&G announced that it would suspend its refund operations due to security concerns. A few hours later, tempers flared as an angry group of consumers kicked down the front door at P&G’s Shanghai office. Media calls to P&G officials in Guangzhou and Shanghai were not returned. The company’s China website was reportedly hacked that weekend. Some retailers of the SK-II products began offering immediate cash refunds to customers after P&G suspended its refund program (China Daily, 2006b, 2006c).

**The Sharon Stone Crisis**

A major earthquake measuring 7.8 on the Richter scale jolted Wenchuan County in southwest China’s Sichuan Province on May 12, 2008 (Xinhua, 2008a), resulting in almost 70,000 deaths. An outpouring of relief efforts from around the world followed to help the victims of this tragedy. In addition, the three days from May 19 to 21 were declared as national mourning days by the Chinese government for the earthquake victims.

The tragedy took a strange twist during the Cannes Film Festival on May 24, however. During an interview, actress Sharon Stone offered these comments on the earthquake in China:

“Well you know it was very interesting because at first, I’m you know, I’m not happy about the ways the Chinese were treating the Tibetans because I don’t think anyone should be unkind to anyone else. And so I have been very concerned about how to think and what to do about that because I don’t like that. And then I’ve been this, you know, concerned about, oh how should we deal with the Olympics because they are not being nice to the Dalai Lama, who is a good friend of mine. And then all this earthquake and all this stuff happened and I thought: Is that karma, when you are not nice that bad things happen to you…” (Gardner, 2008)

The “Karma” comment created uproar in the news media and a wave of criticism on Internet blogs in China since the actress was suggesting that the country’s earthquake was retribution for its policies on Tibet (Passarrello & Meichtry, 2008). Chinese citizens left Internet messages, saying she was ignorant of the Tibet issue and had no sympathy for those who were suffering. One online comment, from a woman calling herself Mariah, summed up the reaction of many Chinese citizens: “These kind of remarks deeply hurt Chinese people’s feeling and are totally unacceptable” (Roberts, 2008, p. 12).

The media reported that protestors were tearing down billboards featuring the actress in advertisements (McLaughlin & Kaiser, 2008). In addition, many music stores on the Chinese mainland and in Hong Kong cinemas pledged not to show her films again. Ng See-Yuen, the
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