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SWISS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY.

SWISS EMBROIDERY INDUSTRY. In spite of the intense efforts made to restore prosperity to Switzerland's erstwhile most flourishing industry, exports of embroideries declined from the unusually high figure of 425,000,000f, and 5,899 tons in 1919 to 92,500,000f, and 2,570 tons in 1929,, when fresh energetic but vain measures were instituted in order to stem the downward course. In 1930 the St. Gall branch, which specializes in embroidered handkerchiefs, suffered a severe blow as a result of a further increases in the already high import duties in the United States, in consequence of which exports sank to 68,600,000f. and 1,831 tons. Last year witnessed a further decline in trade, although great hopes had been placed on the renewed popu-larity of "broderie anglaise," which Paris fub opes had been placed on the renewed popu-larity of "broderie anglaise," which Paris fub opes had been placed on the renewed popu-larity of "broderie anglaise," which Paris fub opes had been placed on the renewed popu-larity of "broderie anglaise," which Paris fub opes had been placed in the beginning of the year. Unfortunately, "broderie anglaise" (which was the first machine-made embroidery) to be produced in the "seventies," when it sup-planted Scottish hand-made embroidery) presents not technical difficulties in its manufacture, so that foreign competitors were also in a position to take advantage of its "boom " to the detri-ment of Swiss embroiderers. Swiss export trade in embroideries also suf-fered from the political upheavals which took planted is former markets, such as Russia, China, and British India. Moreover, the financial crisis in Germany and in South America and the sus-proideries and "plumetis," and embroidery ex-porters lost heavily on outstanding credits as well as from a decline in orders. The following gromparative table shows the importance of the substandard in Great Britain with the consequent devaluation of the pound sterling, proved disastrous to the Swiss embr In spite of the intense efforts made to restore

| Diffusi | | Exports of | Exports to Great Britain. | |
|---------|-------|---------------|------------------------------|-----------|
| | Swiss | Embroideries. | | |
| Year. | Tons. | Mill.Frs. | Tons. | Mill.Frs. |
| 1919 | 5,899 | 425.3 | 1,040 | 62.1 |
| 1920 | 5,578 | 411.9 | 1,416 | 98.7 |
| 1925 | 3,177 | 132.6 | 762 | 32.5 |
| 1928 | 3,283 | 113.4 | 812 | 26.0 |
| 1929 | 2,670 | 92.5 | 681 | 22.4 |
| 1930 | 1,831 | 68.6 | 573 | 20.0 |
| 1931 | 1,459 | 52.4 | 568 | 18.8 |

1930 1,459 52.4 568 18.8 The introduction of the new British duties is one of the greatest calamities which have be-fallen the Swiss embroidery industry for many years. It is alleged that since they came into operation Swiss manufacturers have not been able to obtain any fresh orders. This is not surprising, as, when taken in conjunction with the fall in sterling, the sale of Swiss embroideries on the British market will be handicapped by an increase in price amounting to from 80 to 100 per cent. The Swiss Press, whilst loudly lamenting this fact, draws attention to the large quantities of tulle and cotton fabrics which are imported annually from Great Britain for embroidery purposes, and expresses the hope that this may serve as an inducement to facilitate trade rela-tions between the two countries. *Export Duty on Embroidery Machinery.*

Export Duty on Embroidery Machinery.

Export Duty on Embroidery Machinery. Considerable surprise is expressed in em-broidery circles at the recent decision of the Federal Council to introduce a duty of 800f. per 100kg. on all exports of used embroidery machin-ery, especially as attempts had been made for some years past, quite unsuccessfully, to obtain the institution of some such measure. At the time, however, pressure had been brought to bear by contain pursons who were interested in sending time, however, pressure had been brought to bear by certain persons who were interested in sending abroad used embroidery machinery, pantographs, and automatic shuttle-embroidery machines. It would appear that in some parts of Eastern Swit-zerland entire mills were shorn of their equip-ment, which was exported to Japan, the Vorarl-berg, Czechoslovakia, Italy, &c. Moreover, a number of firms had already begun to send their machinery to Great Britain, where they intended to establish factories in order to escape the con-sequence of the new tariff; these firms now find themselves placed in a very awkward position, with part of their plant already in England and the rest ready prepared for shipping, as the new with part of their plant already in England and the rest ready prepared for shipping, as the new Federal export duties render the dispatch of these machines practically impossible, the duty of 800f. per 100kg. working out at from 84,000f. to 112,000f. for every 10 to 15 yard Saurer shuttle machine weighing from 10 to 14 tons. These machines, which are now only worth perhaps one-tenth of their original price could be obtained before the War for 17,000f. for a Saurer 10-yard machine, 21,000f, for a 15-yard machine, and 10,000f. for a pantograph.

21,000f. for a 15-yard machine, and 10,000f. for a pantograph. In introducing this new duty, the Federal authorities are desirous not only of preventing the emigration of the Swiss embroidery industry, but also of protecting the interests of embroidery machine makers, who complain that in con-sequence of the exportation of used plant, no fresh orders are being received from abroad. The reduction and partial destruction of em-broidery plant is being carried out systematically. At the end of 1931 the number of shuttle-machines

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