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AN DER UNIVERSITÄT ZÜRICH
KOOPERATIONSPARTNER DER ETH ZÜRICH

RECHT BERATUNG WEITERBILDUNG

Introduction to US business law

(1) Historical development of the USA

FS 2025

Prof. Dr. Andreas Kellerhals

Preliminary remarks (I)

- > Welcome
- > About the professor
- > 17th time
- > Why this lecture?
- > Who should attend?
- > Lecture Structure – 12 lectures (today – History of the USA)
- > Active participation is encouraged
- > Other related lectures:
 - > - Miami Seminar 2026
 - > - evtl. US business law seminar 2025 (?)
- > Questions: andreas.kellerhals@eiz.uzh.ch

Preliminary remarks (II)

19.2. Introduction, Overview, History of the USA

26.2. ---

5.3. US Constitution/Sources of Law

12.3. US political system

19.3. Court Systems/Jurisdiction

26.3. Civil litigation

2.4. Contracts

9.4. Torts

16.4. Company law/stock exchange

23.4. --- (Easter break)

30.4. Antitrust

7.5. ---

14.5. ---

21.5. US-Swiss trade relations

18. Februar 2025

28.5. Legal education/attorney at law in the USA Leftovers/Repetition/Questions

Preliminary remarks (III)

Time: 12.15 – 13.45 (no breaks)

Exam: ? (written)

«Exchange» students special exam (oral)

Materials

- > Slides
 - > <http://www.ius.uzh.ch/de/staff/adjunct-professors/titkellerhals/Lehrveranstaltung.html>
 - > American Law and the American Legal System, Lloyd Bonfield, in a nutshell, Thomson/West, 2020
 - > The Americanization of Swiss Legal Culture, Jens Drolshammer, Stämpfli, 2016
 - > Other books?
-



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1. History of the USA

Preliminary remarks

- > USA is a very special country in the world
 - > Man made «paradise» (freedom, justice, equality, democracy etc.)
- > Special significance of law in the USA
 - > «Law of the world», «NY world court»?
 - > Dominant legal order
 - > Dominant in daily life in the USA
 - > Part of the „American dream“
 - > Moral dimension – lawful behaviour as a moral obligation
 - > Judges, Lawyers vs. Lawyers
 - > Legal Terminology
- > Complexity of the USA legal system
 - > Federal, Diversity
- > Common law based
- > **Similar but different!**

The New World 1492 – 1630 (I)

- > The first Europeans to establish colonies in North America were the **Spanish**
 - > 1492 Columbus lands in the Bahamas
 - > In 1526 a Spaniard called Lucas Vazquez de Ayllon attempted to found a colony in Carolina
 - > However the attempt failed
 - > Many Spaniards died of disease and the survivors abandoned the colony
 - > In 1565 Pedro Menendez de Aviles founded a settlement at St Augustine, Florida, the first permanent European settlement in what is now the USA

The New World 1492 – 1630 (II)

- > The Virginia was founded in 1606 (much bigger than today)
 - > Everything America was Virginia
- > By 1660 the population of Virginia was 27,000. By 1710 it had risen to 78,000. However in 1699 the seat of government of Virginia was moved from Jamestown to Middle Plantation (Williamsburg)
- > In 1612 people began growing tobacco
 - > In 1614 the first Virginian tobacco was sold in England. Exports of tobacco soon became the mainstay of the Virginian economy
- > 1619 the first African slaves arrived in Virginia
- > 1624 the Dutch settle Manhattan Island (New Amsterdam = York York)

The Colonial Period 1630 – 1763 (I)

- > From 1630 large numbers of settlers were transported to New England and its population swelled. Furthermore English colonists spread over the coast of North America
- > 1634 Maryland is founded (haven for English Catholics)
- > In 1636 a group of people left the Massachusetts Bay colony and settled on Rhode Island (Providence)
- > 1624-1646 the English civil war sent many to the new world
- > As the British colonies grew they inevitably came into conflict with the natives
 - > “Indians”.
- > Beside the British also France and Spain owned big parts of what today is USA

Territory of the USA 1750 (before Independence)



The Colonial Period 1630 – 1763 (II)

- > As the North American colonies grew tensions with Britain were inevitable. The British felt that the colonies existed for the benefit of the mother country and this attitude was bound to cause resentment.
- > As early as 1651 the British Parliament passed a **navigation act**. It stated that any goods grown or made outside Europe must be transported to England in English ships.
 - > Trade monopoly for London!
- > Other Navigation Acts followed it. However, the British made little attempt to enforce these acts and they were widely ignored by the colonists. (After 1763 the British tried to enforce them more rigorously, causing great resentment among the colonists).

The Colonial Period 1630 – 1763 (III)

- > In the early 18th century the population of the North American colonies grew rapidly.
 - > It was probably about 300,000 at the end of the 17th century but by 1760 it was over 1 million.
 - > By 1780 it had doubled.
 - > In the early 18th century the population was boosted by immigrants from Northern **Ireland** (most of them descended from **Scottish** Presbyterians). There were also many immigrants from Scotland itself.
 - > Also in the early 18th century there were many **German** immigrants.
 - > Most **Swiss** 1860 - 1880 (82'000!)
 - > Land was cheap in North America and it attracted many people hoping for a better life.
 - > Escaping from poverty and prosecution

Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (I)

- > After 1763 relations between the colonists and the mother country turned sour.
- > The British had just finished fighting the Seven Years War against France. They had won Canada but the war was very expensive. The British were keen to prevent any wars with the Native Americans, which might prove expensive.
- > In 1763 a royal proclamation known as the “**Great Proclamation**” sought to ban any further westward expansion. It forbade people to settle in 'any lands beyond the heads or sources of any of the rivers which fall into the Atlantic Ocean from the West or Northwest'.
- > This proclamation was ignored by the colonists but it also caused great resentment. The colonists objected to being told by the British government that they could not expand westwards.

Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (II)

- > In addition, in 1763 Americans paid **few taxes**, certainly less than the British. The British felt that the Americans should pay a greater contribution towards the cost of their defense.
- > In 1764 the British Prime Minister, George Grenville, passed the **Sugar Act**. (So called because it affected imports of molasses from the West Indies). Its proper name was the American Revenue Act.) The act actually reduced duty on molasses but steps were taken to make sure the taxed were indeed collected! (smuggling was widespread).
- > The Sugar Act infuriated the Americans and they were alienated further by the **Currency Act** of 1764. The colonies were printing their own money because of a shortage of currency but the act banned the issue of paper money in the American colonies (and so hindered trade).

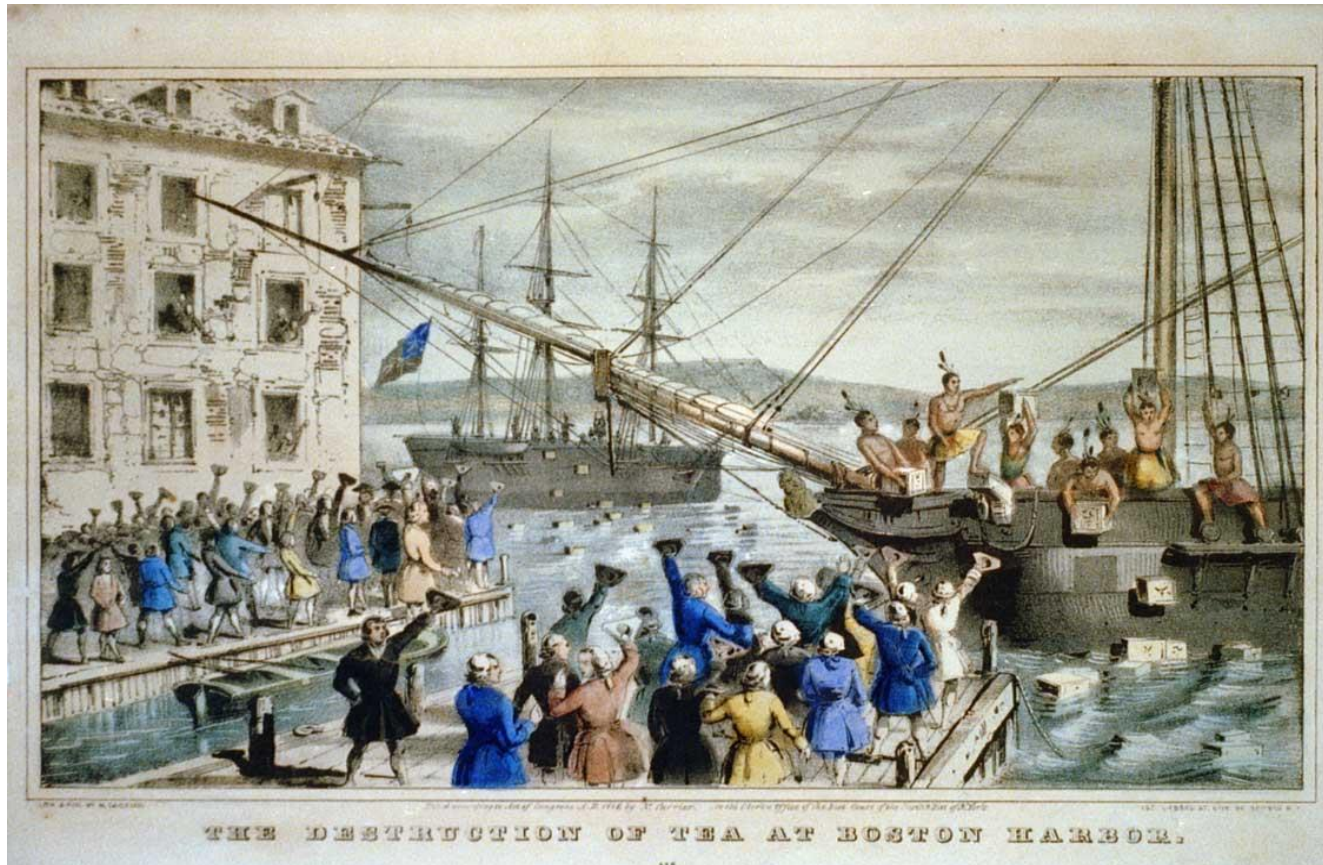
Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (III)

- > But the most offence was caused by the **Stamp Act** of 1765, which imposed duty on legal documents, newspapers and playing cards. It was not just that the Americans hated paying the tax but that they felt a constitutional issue was involved.
- > They believed that since they were not represented in the British parliament it had no right to impose taxes on them (**'no taxation without representation'**).
- > The Stamp Act soon proved to be unenforceable. Colonial assemblies denounced it and in October 1765 a number of colonies sent delegates to a **'Stamp act Congress'** to **organize resistance**.
- > Imports of British goods were boycotted and debts to British merchants were suspended. Rioters attacked tax collectors and their property.
- > In 1767 the British imposed duties on lead, glass, paint, oil and tea.

Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (IV)

- > In March 1770 American public opinion was galvanized by the '**Boston massacre**'. A group of people in Boston threw snowballs at British soldiers; the soldiers opened fire, killing 5 people; court sentenced them to death, but in fact nobody was executed.
- > **Boston Tea Party**: Then in 1773 the British East India Company sent tea to the American colonies to sell. On 16 December 1773 men dressed as Indians boarded ships in Boston and threw the tea into the sea.
 - > The British closed the port of Boston and the seat of government was moved to Salem. The charter of Massachusetts was changed to give the royal governor more power.

Boston Tea Party



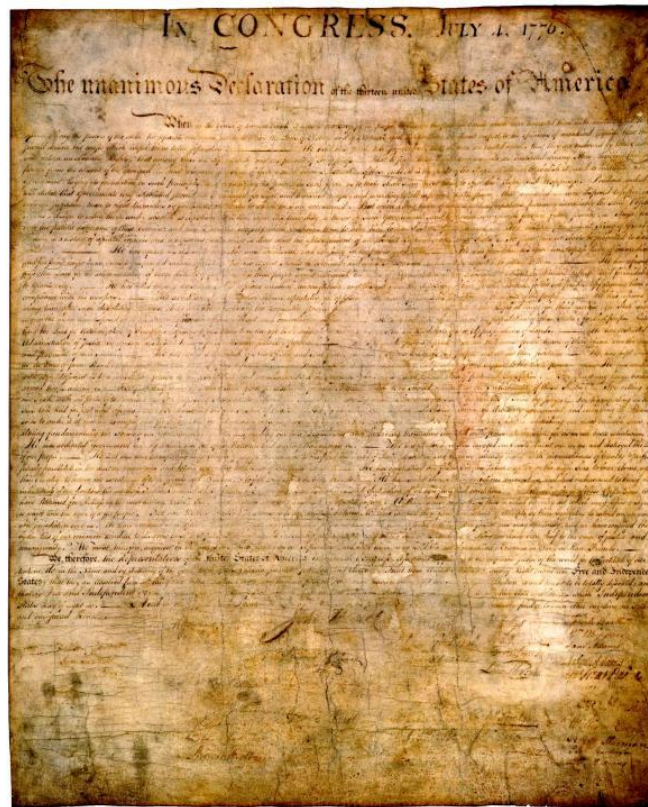
Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (V)

- > Finally in September 1774 a **Continental Congress** met to decide policy. They demanded the repeal of different acts. The Congress also denounced British interference in American affairs and asserted the right of colonial assemblies to pass laws and raise taxes as they saw fit.
- > However, the British refused to compromise with the Americans. On 5 February 1775 they declared that Massachusetts was in a **state of rebellion**. British troops were given a free hand to deal with it.
- > However the American colonies had militias made up of civilians and they resisted the British. Fighting began **on 19 April 1775**: The **American Revolution** had begun.
- > From April 1775 to March 1776 the British army was besieged in Boston. Eventually they were evacuated by sea to Canada.
- > The Continental Congress met again in May 1775 and agreed to raise an army. George Washington was made its commander in chief.

Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (VI)

- > Congress hoped they could force the British to negotiate but George III refused to compromise. Instead in August 1775 he declared that all the American colonies were in a state of rebellion.
- > Meanwhile rule by royal governor broke down and the people demanded government without royal interference. In May 1776 Congress decided that royal government should cease and government should be 'under the authority of the people'. Subsequently the colonies drew up state constitutions to replace their charters.
- > On 7 June 1776 Richard Henry Lee of the Virginia Assembly presented Congress with resolutions declaring the independence of the colonies, calling for a confederation and expressed the need to find foreign allies for a war against Britain. On 11 June Congress appointed a committee to write a declaration of independence (Thomas Jefferson). It was signed on **4 July 1776**.
 - > One of the most important and admired legal document!

Declaration of Independence (1776)



Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (VII)

- > The Declaration announced that the Thirteen Colonies at war with the Kingdom of Great Britain would regard themselves as thirteen independent sovereign states, no longer under British rule. With the Declaration, these new states took a collective first step toward forming the United States of America.
- > The declaration was signed by representatives from New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Delaware, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia.
- > Impressive document, particularly its second sentence:
- > **“We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty and the pursuit of Happiness”.**

Revolutionary America 1763 – 1783 (VIII)

- > **The American Revolutionary War:** At first sight the British had many advantages. They greatly outnumbered the Americans and had much greater resources. However they were handicapped by long lines of communication. (In those days it took a sailing ship 6 to 8 weeks to cross the Atlantic). The British won a few battles but lost a decisive one at Saratoga.
- > Saratoga convinced the French that the Americans might win the war. As a result they declared war on Britain, their traditional enemy in 1778. French naval activity in the Atlantic made it harder for the British to supply their forces in America. Spain declared war on Britain in 1779 and the Dutch declared war in 1780. The Spanish and Dutch tied down British forces in Europe.
- > Yorktown was a catastrophic defeat for the British and ended any hope of them ending the war. Nevertheless it continued for 2 more years before the Treaty of Paris ended it in September 1783.

Washington Crossing Delaware



The Young Republic 1783 – 1815 (I)

- > **Foundation of the USA:** 1776 Second Continental Congress directs each state to draft an individual constitution
- > In 1777 **Articles of Confederation** were drawn up which joined the states into a loose federation. However the arrangement proved unsatisfactory.
 - > No strong central government, wars, etc.
 - > Lasted only 10 years
- > In 1787 each state sent delegates to a convention in Philadelphia to remedy this. Instead, between May and September 1787 they wrote a new **(federal) constitution**.
- > The first Congress met in 1789 and George Washington became the first President. In 1791 ten amendments, known as the Bill of Rights were ratified.
- > In the late 18th century and the early 19th century the population of the USA grew rapidly. Immigrants from Europe poured into the country including many from Germany.
 - > Meanwhile the USA expanded westward (Vermont 1791, Kentucky 1792, Tennessee 1796. In 1803 Ohio became the 17th state.

The Young Republic 1783 – 1815 (II)

- > **Louisiana Purchase:** In 1803 American territory was greatly increased by the Louisiana purchase.
- > France claimed a vast amount of land in central North America around the Missouri River and the Arkansas River.
- > In 1803 Napoleon agreed to sell the lot for \$15 million.
- > Buying the French land meant there was now no bar to the USA spreading across the continent to the Pacific Ocean.
- > Louisiana became the 18th state of the union in 1812.
- > The person that made sure that the US had enough money to buy Louisiana was **Albert Gallatin**, Finance Minister (and Swiss founding father)

Louisiana Purchase



The Young Republic 1783 – 1815 (III)

- > **The War of 1812:** After 1807, the British navy blockaded European ports during the war with Napoleon and they prevented American ships from delivering their cargoes. They also boarded American ships looking for deserters. Some of the men they arrested were not deserters at all. Finally some Americans wished to invade Canadian territory.
- > War was declared on 18 June 1812. The senators voted 19 to 13 for war.
- > An American attempt to invade Canada failed. In April 1814 Napoleon abdicated allowing the British to send more forces to North America. In August 1814 a British expedition landed and captured Washington. They withdrew after a few weeks. A peace treaty was signed at the end of 1814.
- > However a major battle was fought *after* it was signed. The British were severely defeated at the Battle of New Orleans on 8 January 1815 (Andrew Jackson).
 - > 2 months after the peace treaty!!

Expansion & Political Reforms 1815 – 1860 (I)

- > **The Growth of the USA:** In 1804-06 the Pacific was reached for the first time. By 1810 the population of the USA was over 7.2 million, by 1820 it was over 9.6 million and by 1840 over 17 million.
- > More and more states were added to union (Indiana 1816, Mississippi 1817, Illinois 1818, Alabama 1819, Missouri 1821, Arkansas 1836, Michigan 1837).
- > The American economy also grew rapidly. In the south cotton expanded rapidly, by 1860 more than 60% of the world's cotton was grown in the USA.
- > In the decades after the war of 1812 the Northern States began to industrialize. Coal mining and manufacturing industries boomed.
- > The first railroad in the USA was built in 1828 (f.e. Flaggler in Florida).
- > After 1814 the Seminoles from Florida allowed runaway slaves to live among them. In 1818 Andrew Jackson led a force into Florida (although it was Spanish territory). Spain ceded Florida to the USA in 1821. Florida became a US state in 1845.

Expansion & Political Reforms 1815 – 1860 (II)

- > **Texas joins the USA:** In the 1820s the Mexican government welcomed Americans who wished to settle in its thinly populated territory of Texas.
- > However the American settlers soon quarreled with their Mexican masters and in 1835 they began a rebellion. On 1 March 1836 a convention met and on 2 March 1836 they signed a Texas Declaration of Independence.
- > Meanwhile a force of Mexicans besieged about 189 men in the fortress at Alamo.
- > However on 21 April 1836 Texan troops under Sam Houston routed the Mexican army in the battle of San Jacinto.
- > Texas became independent and Sam Houston became its first president. In 1845 the USA annexed Texas and it became the 28th US state. However the Mexicans never accepted the independence of Texas and they were infuriated when the Americans annexed the territory. The US annexation of Texas led directly to war with Mexico.

Expansion & Political Reforms 1815 – 1860 (III)

- > **The Mexican War:** In 1845, fearing the Mexicans would invade Texas, President Polk sent troops to the Rio Grande. The Americans defeated the Mexicans at the battles of Palo Alto on 8 May 1846 and Resaca de la Palma on 9 May 1846.
- > On 13 May 1846 Congress declared war on Mexico. On 21 September Taylor attacked Monterrey. An armistice was agreed and the Mexican troops withdrew. Santa Anna counterattacked on 22 February 1847 but he was defeated.
- > Then the USA captured Veracruz on 28 March 1847. He then marched on Mexico City and captured it in mid-September 1847.
- > The Mexican War was ended by the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February 1848. Mexico ceded New Mexico and California to the USA.

US Expansion



War and Reconstruction 1830 – 1876 (I)

- > **Civil War:** The civil war was not caused just by the question of slavery. North and south were also divided over tariffs: Northerners wanted tariffs to protect their industries, the south remained an agricultural society and objected to tariffs because they bought goods from the north or from Europe and tariffs made them more expensive.
- > The civil war was finally provoked by the election of Abraham Lincoln 1809-1865 as president. Lincoln did not believe he had the power to abolish slavery in states where it already existed. However he firmly opposed the expansion of slavery into territories of the USA, which were likely to become states in future.
- > As a result of his election South Carolina ceded from the union on 20 December 1860. Mississippi, Florida, Alabama, Georgia, Louisiana and Texas followed early in 1861. Together they formed the Confederate States of America on 4 February 1861.
- > Reasons: centralization?, dominance by the northern?, mentality?, slavery?, economy?

War and Reconstruction 1830 – 1876 (II)

- > Fighting began on 12 April 1861.
- > However the south was easily outmatched by the north. In the south there were only 5 1/2 million whites and over 3 1/2 million slaves. The north outnumbered the south 4 to 1 in men of military age.
- > Furthermore while the north had begun to industrialize the south remained an agricultural society. About 90% of manufacturing industry was in the north and 2/3 of US railroads.
- > Furthermore the south suffered from disunity. Since they were firm believers in *states* rights the confederate states could not form a firmly united federation.
- > Despite these disadvantages the south won some early victories but finally lost the war!

Empire Building 1866 – 1914 (I)

- > **The Rise of the USA:** In the late 19th century the population of the USA grew very rapidly. In 1860 the population was 31 million. By 1900 it was almost 76 million. Immigrants from Europe poured into the USA hoping for a better life. Settlers were offered 160 acres of land free provided they agreed to till it for 5 years.
- > American industry also boomed. In the late 19th century the USA was the fastest growing industrial nation in the world. By the end of the century it had surpassed Britain in production of iron and steel. The American railroad network also grew rapidly (in 1850 9,000 miles of railways, by 1900 190,000 miles). The first transcontinental railroad was built in 1869.
- > Meanwhile, in 1859, Edwin Drake (1819-1899) struck oil in Pennsylvania. Soon there was a flourishing oil industry.
- > In 1874 Levi Strauss began making riveted jeans.
- > An increasing number of Americans lived in cities.
- > Meanwhile American agriculture continued to boom.

Empire Building 1866 – 1914 (II)

- > **Spanish War:** In 1898 the USA fought a war with Spain. In the 1890s Cuba rebelled against Spanish rule and the Spanish dealt with the rebels very harshly.
- > That enraged American public opinion. On 15 February 1898 an American battleship, Maine, blew up in Havana Harbor, killing 260 men. On 25 April 1898 the USA went to war.
- > US soldiers landed in the Philippines and they captured Manila, a Spanish fleet was destroyed, US soldiers landed in Cuba.
- > By a peace treaty, which was signed in Paris on 10 December 1898, Cuba became independent while the USA took the Philippines, Puerto Rico and Guam.
- > The Spanish War proved the USA was now a great power. By 1910 the USA had overtaken Britain as the richest and most powerful nation in the world. By then the population of the USA had reached 92 million.

War, Prosperity, and Depression 1914 – 1933 (I)

- > **The USA in the First WW:** When the First World War began in 1914 the USA remained neutral. However Germany alienated American public opinion on 7 May 1915 when a German submarine sank an US ship without warning.
- > On 1 February 1917 Germany began unrestricted submarine warfare. That meant that any neutral ship attempting to trade with Britain was a target for submarines.
- > Furthermore British intelligence intercepted a telegram from Arthur Zimmerman, German Foreign Secretary. It stated that in the event of a war between Germany and the USA efforts should be made to persuade Mexico to attack the USA. The Mexicans were offered parts of the USA as a reward if they did so.
- > On 6 April 1917 the USA declared war on Germany.

War, Prosperity, and Depression 1914 – 1933 (II)

- > **The 1920s:** For most people (not all) the 1920s were a time of prosperity. In 1912 only 16% of homes had electric light. By 1927 it had risen to 63%. Electrical appliances, radios, cars etc. became common. Americans enjoyed the highest standard of living in the world.
- > The 1920s were also the era of alcohol prohibition (18th amendment which banned the 'manufacture, sale or transportation' of alcohol).
- > THE WALL STREET CRASH (24 October 1929, known as Black Thursday), panic selling began and prices fell catastrophically, an event known as the Wall Street Crash. Business confidence disappeared, banks failed and industry slumped. By 1932 industrial production in the USA had fallen by half and exports fell to one third of their 1929 level. Unemployment went through the roof. By 1932 about one quarter of the work force was unemployed (Great Depression).
- > 1932 Franklin Delano Roosevelt was elected President (New Deal).

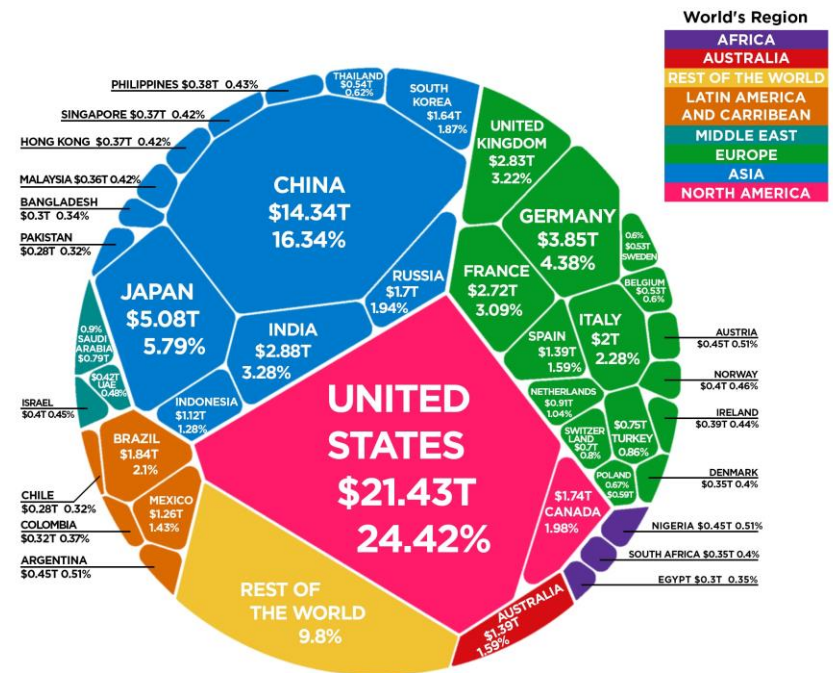
The World War II

- > **USA in the II WW:** The USA did not participate in the II WW until the 7 December 1941 Japanese attack on the American Pacific fleet at Pearl Harbor. The next day Congress declared war on Japan. On 11 December 1941 Germany and Italy declared war on the USA.
- > The USA's massive industrial strength made the defeat of the Axis powers (Germany, Italy and Japan) inevitable.
- > President Roosevelt did not live to see the end of the war. He died on 12 April 1945, succeeded by Vice-President Truman.
 - > Japan (nuclear bomb)

Postwar America

- > **USA after the II WW:**
 - > Most powerful nation on earth
 - > Cold War
 - > Korean War/Cuba
 - > Civil rights movement
 - > McCarthyism
 - > John F. Kennedy/Lyndon Johnson
 - > Vietnam War 1960 – 1980
 - > Watergate
 - > Trump!
- > Today: Still dominant economy in the world:

The World Economy
Gross Domestic Product (GDP) by Country 2019



Article & Sources:
<https://howmuch.net/articles/the-world-economy-2019>
<https://databank.worldbank.org>

USA today

- > Biden – Trump II
- > Crises of democracy – crisis of US Constitution? – crisis of the US in the world
- > January 6 2021
- > Role of the courts
- > Role of the medias
- > Role in the world
- > Republican Party (from Lincoln to Trump)
- > Populism
- > Foreign policy
 - > More focus on China

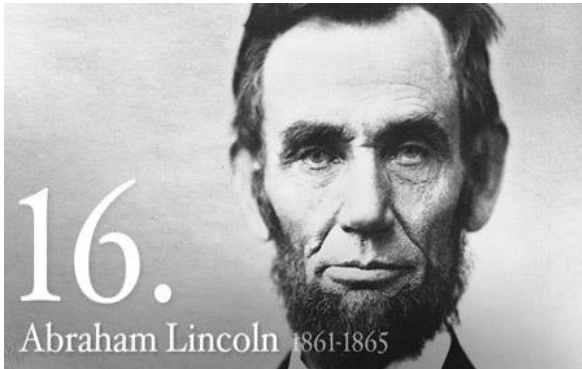
Famous US Presidents (I)

- > George Washington (1)
- > Thomas Jefferson (3)
- > Abraham Lincoln (16)
- > Franklin Delano Roosevelt (32)
- > John F. Kennedy (35)
- > Ronald Reagan ? (40)
- > Bill Clinton ? (42)
- > Barak Obama ? (44)
- > Donald Trump (45)



apotheosis of George Washington (rotunda)

Famous US Presidents (II)



Abraham Lincoln

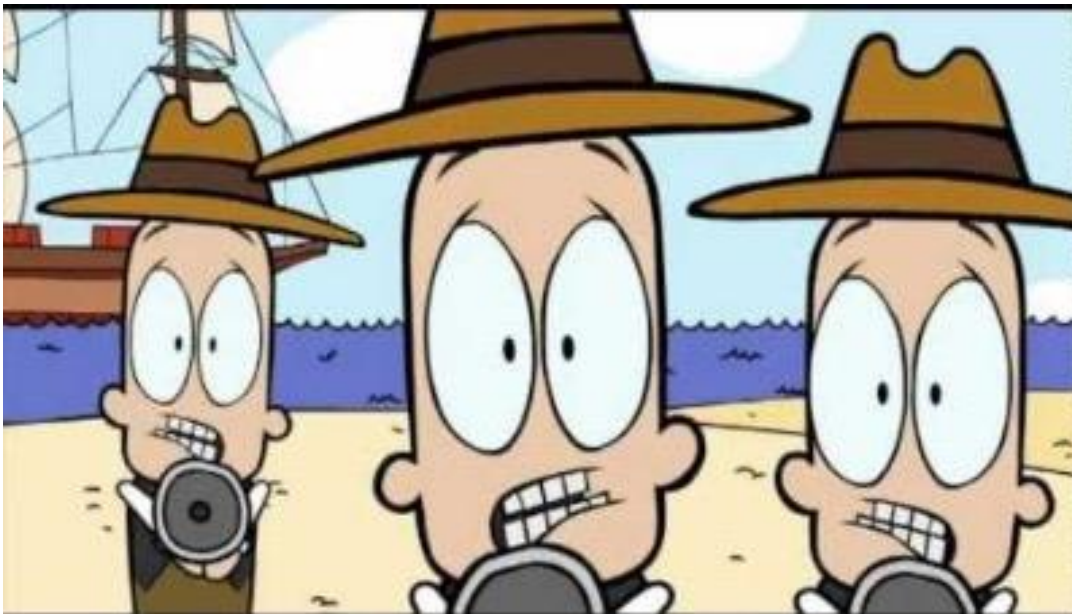


Famous US Presidents (III)

Gettysburgh Address

„Four score and seven years ago our fathers brought forth on this continent a new nation, conceived in liberty, and dedicated to the proposition that all men are created equal. Now we are engaged in a great civil war, testing whether that nation, or any nation, so conceived and so dedicated, can long endure. We are met on a great battle-field of that war. We have come to dedicate a portion of that field, as a final resting place for those who here gave their lives that that nation might live. It is altogether fitting and proper that we should do this. But, in a larger sense, we can not dedicate...we can not consecrate...we can not hallow this ground. The brave men, living and dead, who struggled here, have consecrated it, far above our poor power to add or detract. The world will little note, nor long remember what we say here, but it can never forget what they did here. It is for us the living, rather, to be dedicated here to the unfinished work which they who fought here have thus far so nobly advanced. It is rather for us to be here dedicated to the great task remaining before us—that from these honored dead we take increased devotion to that cause for which they gave the last full measure of devotion—that we here highly resolve that these dead shall not have died in vain—that this nation, under God, shall have a new birth of freedom—and that government of the people, by the people, for the people, shall not perish from the earth.“

Short video on the history of the USA (comic based on gun control supporters view!)



<https://youtu.be/IGYFRzf2Xww?si=pB3S0M-GFs5s9mFQ>

Two Sister Republics – USA/CH (I)

- > Confederation
 - > Mutual influence
- > Federation
 - > Mutual influence*
 - > John Adams (esp. Cantons in CH are not pure democracies as everywhere)
 - > James Madison (CH confederation too weak)
- > Calvin – democratic church, natural law
- > Swiss settlements (new Berne, new Glarus, etc.)
- > Albert Gallatin – financial secretary (father of the Dollar)
- > General Sutter (California), Frank Buchser (painter)

**P. Widmer, Der Einfluss der Schweiz auf die Amerikanische Verfassung von 1787 in Drolshammer, p. 94ff.*

Two Sister Republics – USA/CH (II)

- > Emigration waves also out of Switzerland (1840)
 - > Communities paid to make them leave
- > Alabama affaire – Geneva settlement (USA/British) – UNO
- > About 1 Mio. US-citizens with Swiss background today
- > Famous Americans with Swiss roots:
 - > Chevrolet, Ammann, Yul Brynner, Warren Burger, Einstein, Eisenhower, Bobby Fischer, Rickenbacher, Tommy Hilfiger, Hoover, Cyndi Lauper, Bob Lutz, Michelle Pfeiffer, Ben Roethlisberger, Meryl Streep, Zellweger, Sen. Portman, Karl Bürkli etc.

Swiss Embassy Washington



Paintings by Frank Buchser



Next time (in two weeks from now!)

> Date 5. March 2025

– Declaration of Independence/US Constitution/Sources of Law