



2-2021

Black History Month at the Swiss Embassy February 2020

C. Naseer Ahmad

Follow this and additional works at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/sahs_review



Part of the [European History Commons](#), and the [European Languages and Societies Commons](#)

Recommended Citation

Ahmad, C. Naseer (2021) "Black History Month at the Swiss Embassy February 2020," *Swiss American Historical Society Review*. Vol. 57 : No. 1 , Article 4.

Available at: https://scholarsarchive.byu.edu/sahs_review/vol57/iss1/4

This Article is brought to you for free and open access by the Journals at BYU ScholarsArchive. It has been accepted for inclusion in Swiss American Historical Society Review by an authorized editor of BYU ScholarsArchive. For more information, please contact scholarsarchive@byu.edu, ellen_amatangelo@byu.edu.



Black History Month at the Swiss Embassy February 2020

by C. Naseer Ahmad

Introduction

The Swiss Embassy in Washington has a unique place historically, diplomatically as well as culturally. It ties the United States with Switzerland in a way that no other diplomatic representative office can: the parcel of real estate on which the Swiss Ambassador's residence is built on what was once considered as a possible location for the United States Congress.

Besides the historical importance of the residence of Switzerland's top diplomat in Washington, D.C., the country's neutrality makes it an important player in helping to promote dialogue with nations with which the U.S. does not maintain diplomatic relations with. The ambassadors sent to the U.S. to represent Switzerland are

well versed in important bilateral as well as international issues. They know much about the U.S. and in some cases even studied there; for example, former Swiss Ambassador Manuel Sager did university studies in the U.S. and worked as a lawyer in Arizona prior to his ambassadorship.

The celebration of Black History Month at the Swiss Embassy, in February 2020 took the Swiss contributions to cultural awareness and appreciation to an even greater level than the events at other diplomatic residences in Washington, D.C. The series of events held over the course of the month were elegant in design, beautiful in conception and brilliant in execution—organized by Swiss embassy staff and led by H.E. Ambassador Jacques Pitteloud and Madame Angélique Gakoko Pitteloud, who together are indeed an elegant diplomatic Swiss couple.

Switzerland and the United States— Historical Perspective of two Sister Republics

In meetings with U.S. audiences, Swiss diplomats often describe Switzerland and the U.S. as two sister republics. These references are based on historical facts, though the two countries have their own distinct political history and democratic traditions. For one, Switzerland is a confederation while the U.S. is a federal republic.

Both countries experienced revolutions, though under different circumstances. The American Revolution occurred in 1776 as a war of independence from British colonial rule, where the ruling monarch was thousands of miles away across the Atlantic Ocean. By contrast, the Helvetic Revolution occurred in 1798, and there was no ruling monarch dictating from a distance of thousands of miles in a different continent. There are some similarities to the French Revolution in 1789, but the revolution that took place in Switzerland was not as cataclysmic.

There were civil wars in both Switzerland (1848) and the U.S. (1861-1865). But the civil war in Switzerland was shorter than and not as bloody as in the U.S.

Both countries have been home to heroic figures who created organization in the service of humanity. For instance, Swiss citizen Henry Dunant was a visionary figure who co-founded the International Red Cross in 1863 to alleviate the suffering of mankind based on the horrors he witnessed in the Battle of Solferino in Italy. The American Clarissa Harlowe Barton, known as Clara Barton, was a hospital nurse during the U.S. Civil War and founded the American Red Cross similar reasons to those that inspired Henry Dunant in Switzerland.

Switzerland is not considered an imperial power. The U.S., by contrast, does have this imperial legacy, though not to the same degree as Britain, France or Portugal during the height of their powers. Many countries played a role in the slave trade, including Switzerland, according to some historians. The U.S., as is well known, has had a long and tortured history of the slave trade as well as slave ownership, especially in the country's southern states. Slavery also contributed to the breakout of civil war in the U.S. In Switzerland, this was due to different reasons, in particular resistance to the centralization of power.

The Elegant Swiss Diplomatic Couple Delivers

From experience people note that countries around the world send their very best as diplomatic representatives in the U.S. capital. The countries charge them with the responsibility of furthering their national interests and require that they do everything possible to develop or deepen the ties with friendly organizations and key policy makers.

Switzerland is a country that has earned a unique position in international affairs not only through its neutrality but also by an active role in dispute resolution. It is known for innovation and finding creative solutions to vexing problems. Over a long period, the diplomats sent from Switzerland to Washington have established a distinguished record. The annual Swiss Days at the Wilson Center focusing on a Switzerland's contributions and investments in the U.S. are among the

examples of the contributions made by Swiss diplomats like former U.S. Ambassador Martin Dahinden.

H.E. Ambassador Jacques Pitteloud and his charming wife Madame Angélique Gakoko Pitteloud now represent Switzerland in the United States. They are both outstanding individuals in their own right.

Since joining the Swiss Foreign Service in 1987, Ambassador Pitteloud has served in many impressive roles, including his work in the Swiss Strategic Intelligence Service, as Director for Arms Control, Disarmament, Security Policy and Intelligence at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs. He also served as Ambassador of Switzerland to Kenya, Uganda, Burundi, Somalia and the Seychelles. Before coming to the United States, Ambassador Pitteloud held an important position as the Resources Director of the Swiss Federal Department of Foreign Affairs (FDFA)—an organization of 5,400 staff members and a budget of \$3 billion.

He witnessed the Rwandan genocide in 1994, which inspired him to create an organization for hunting down the perpetrators and bringing them to justice. He succeeded in having several of them prosecuted by both international as well as domestic courts. Ambassador Pitteloud pursued these criminals with laser-like focus and the will to succeed. He also cared about the survivors of the genocide. During this process he met his wife Madame Pitteloud who is Swiss and Rwandese, a film producer, a writer and a survivor of the 1994 Rwandan genocide. Describing her experience during this calamity she said that the Rwandan genocide “shaped my consciousness forever and left me with a feeling of dread that it can happen again.”

Through her ordeals, Madame Pitteloud became a passionate defender of human rights using film, books and documentaries as tools for creating awareness and advocacy. She became the founder of Pro-human equality, “*an advocacy organization that works through the media to address social justice and culture and to tell success stories.*”

The documentary film “Who Am I” produced by Madame Pitteloud received great reviews at the International Film Festival in

Rotterdam and Montreal's African Film Festival. Actor Nick Redding wrote that the film “*gives an enlightened voice to the tribal and religious fissures that are growing in Kenya society, providing a voice of wisdom and compassion, all with the inherent child's understanding of fairness.*”

As a diplomat's wife, Madame Pitteloud embodies the proposition that behind every successful man is a woman—confident, successful and beautiful. Within a few months of their arrival in Washington, this elegant couple worked hard as a team not only together but also with an energized and motivated staff to put together a series of influential events during Black History over the course of February 2020 which are described later in this article.

The COVID-19 pandemic has severely impacted so many aspects of life, but it has not brought an end to Swiss ingenuity and determination at the Swiss Embassy in Washington, D.C. The *Soirée Suisse*, a unique and sought-after event in the city that normally brings together a large number of friends of Switzerland at the Ambassador's Residence, became a virtual event this year and it filled the gap thanks to the creativity of Ambassador Pitteloud and Madame Pitteloud working together with their team.

After the 2020 U.S. presidential elections, relations between the two sister republics have the potential to achieve a higher level of cooperation and understanding with the incoming administration of the first female vice-president, who also happens to be in an interracial marriage just like Switzerland's US diplomatic couple.

As it has been said, “*to everything there is a season... (Ecclesiastes 3:1).*” The timing of the Black History Month events in February 2020 shortly before the tragic death of George Floyd later in the year, which led to tremendous public uproar, therefore seemed particularly appropriate. Diplomatic missions shy away from commenting on the internal affairs of the host country or take any actions that can be misconstrued and thus interfere with the core mission of the diplomats.

A Brief Review on the Origins of Black History Month

In 1926, historian Carter G Woodson and the Association for the Study of Negro Life and History announced that the second week of February would be dedicated as the “Negro History Week.” This was because President Abraham Lincoln was born on February 12 and American social reformer Frederick Douglas, a former slave, was born on February 14. The motivation behind creating a week of celebration was to recognize the contributions and importance of African Americans in the country’s history.

From this humble beginning, a wider effort was started to teach African American history in public schools. According to historians, Woodson’s view was that: *“teaching of black history was essential to ensure the physical and intellectual survival of the race within broader society: If a race has no history, it has no worthwhile tradition, it becomes a negligible factor in the thought of the world, and it stands in danger of being exterminated. The American Indian left no continuous record.”* According to the *Journal of Negro History*, by 1929 every state, with two exceptions, with *“‘considerable Negro population’ had made the event known to that state’s teachers and distributed.”* In the following decades to come, the celebration of “Negro History Week” gained support from mayors across the US.

At Kent State University, Ohio, in February 1969, Black United Students, a student organization, first proposed celebrating *“Black History Month.”* One year later, from January 2 to February 28, 1970, the first *“Black History Month”* was celebrated. That year, unfortunately, Kent State University became the site of a massacre when on May 4, 1970, an Ohio National Guardsman fatally shot an unarmed student during the protests over the Vietnam War.

Six years after the first Black History Month was celebrated at Kent State, educational institutions all across the U.S. began to follow suit. In 1976, as part of the US bicentennial celebrations, President

Gerald Ford officially recognized Black History Month and “urged Americans to ‘seize the opportunity to honor the too-often neglected accomplishments of Black Americans in every area of endeavor throughout our history.’”

Researchers note that “in the black community, Black History Month was met with enthusiastic response; it prompted the creation of Black history clubs, an increase in interest among teachers, and interest from progressive whites.”

On February 21, 2016, “106-year Washington D.C. resident and school volunteer Virginia McLaurin visited the White House as part of Black History Month. When asked by the president why she was there, McLaurin said, “A Black president. A Black wife. And I’m here to celebrate Black history. That’s what I’m here for.”



Ms. Euzhan Palcy and Ms. Pauline Simonet discussing the movie Ruby Bridges.

Black History Month at the Swiss Embassy

The month, which featured five wonderful events, began with an evening at the Residence of the Swiss Ambassador with Smithsonian Secretary Lonnie Bunch talking about his book, *A Fool’s Errand—Creating the Museum of African American History and Culture in the Age of*

Bush, Obama and Trump. This was followed by the screening of “*Ruby Ridges*,” a film about the first African American student to integrate in her New Orleans elementary school. Ms. Euzhan Palcy, the award-winning director of the film, was invited to discuss this remarkable film in an event moderated by Ms. Pauline Simonet, a French media correspondent.

Food at the Swiss Embassy events is always the proverbial “something to write home about.” Embassy Chef Marcos Barboza specifically tailored the meals and refreshments to each event during Black History Month.

The ambiance at the Swiss Embassy is quite warm, and draws guests from a wide variety of fields, all impressive in their own right. The events held in honor of Black History Month in February 2020 were wide-ranging in their subject area and this was reflected in the guests who attended and the perspectives that they could provide.

A Conversation with Secretary Lonnie Bunch

On February 6, 2020, the Swiss Embassy hosted a large gathering of distinguished guests for a conversation with Smithsonian Secretary Lonnie Bunch on his book *A Fool’s Errand: Creating the National Museum of African American History and Culture in the Age of Bush, Obama and Trump*. Mrs. Leslie Foster, an award-winning journalist and mainstay of Washington news broadcasts, moderated this fascinating conversation, which was followed by questions from the audience.

Secretary Bunch is the 14th Secretary of the Smithsonian Institution and oversees 19 museums, 21 libraries, the National Zoo, numerous research centers, and several education units and centers. As its founding director, Lonnie Bunch shares a deeply personal tale of the triumphs and challenges of bringing the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture to life. His story is by turns inspiring, funny, frustrating, quixotic, bittersweet, and, above all, a compelling read. During the event, from his introductory remarks as well as his answers to the audience’s questions, Secretary Bunch



Ambassador and Mrs. Pitteloud with Secretary Lonnie Bunch and Mrs. Foster.

was able to convey both his story and the challenges he was able to overcome in bringing the Smithsonian National Museum of African American History and Culture from an idea into a reality. He was able to describe in detail the challenges he faced in identifying and then collecting the artifacts for the museum.

Mrs. Foster, gifted with unique talents as one of Washington's premier news anchors, was able to elicit heartwarming answers from Secretary Bunch. He answered the questions with disarming humor, and he attributed his pursuits to his grandfather whom he is named after. One of the most moving parts of the conversation was hearing Secretary Bunch describe his interactions with the family of Emmett Till, the young boy who was brutally murdered in the segregated South.

Euzhan Palcy and screening of Ruby Bridges

The 1954 U.S. Supreme Court decision in the case of *Brown versus the Board of Education of Topeka, Kansas*, was a landmark

event in U.S. history. Though this decision was broadly welcomed in most parts of the country, segregationists in the South fought it bitterly.

By declaring the policy of racial segregation in public schools unconstitutional, the Supreme Court not only opened the door for African Americans' advancement in society, but also helped the country; something it continues to do even now. The late Katherine Johnson, portrayed in the NASA space exploration movie "Hidden Figures," to whom President Barrack Obama awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom in 2015, was a shining example of the contributions that have been made throughout U.S. history by African Americans. Most recently, African American Dr. Kizzmekia Corbett has been credited with the development of the vaccine in the fight against the coronavirus pandemic.

The screening of the movie *Ruby Ridges*, on February 12, 2020, at the Swiss Embassy during Black History Month fits in very well with the goals established by Woodson in his pursuit to tell the African American story. Through this dramatic and well-crafted movie, the audience was able to feel the hardships that African Americans faced during the difficult days when many in the South resisted integration of black Americans in public schools. One was also able to understand that without the force of the law behind them through the Supreme Court decision, segregation in public schools would have continued and African Americans would have been shut out of so many opportunities available to the rest of their fellow U.S. citizens.

Through the efforts of Madame Pitteloud, who has a background in producing documentary films, the Embassy was able to welcome the film's award-winning director, Ms. Euzhan Palcy, to discuss the movie. French media correspondent Pauline Simonet facilitated the discussion.

Swiss Embassy staff noted that "*during the question- and-answer period, guests from the local school system and university students asked informative and compelling questions to the delight of Ms.*

Palcy, both about their previous knowledge of her work, that even 20 years later is still very relevant, and for advice on how to pursue social justice through cultural mediums like film and art.”

Chef Alexander Smalls

On February 17, 2020, the Swiss Embassy hosted a seated dinner during which Marcellus Rolle, Embassy of Switzerland, Head of Communications and Public Diplomacy, moderated a conversation with Alexander Smalls, iconic chef, world-renowned opera singer and author. The discussion was about the developing and evolving black and diverse culinary scene.

Chef Smalls with his Afro-Asian Fusion cooking and culinary activism background shared his ideas with an audience of Black and minority restaurateurs, owners, chefs, and food bloggers. *“The discussion inspired an open and honest dialogue about the opportunities and challenges that shape the experiences of minorities and people of color in the ever-changing culinary scene. The robust conversation included topics such as: what it means to be a black/minority chef today, the importance of minority representation in the culinary world, perceptions of the industry, and how the conversation around minorities in the culinary world is changing. The audience was presented with a 6-course plated meal, by residence chef Marcos Barboza, highlighting recipes from Smalls’ most recent book, **Meals, Music, and Muses**, which details the intersection of community, culture, music and food...”*

Alexander Smalls, James Beard Award winning chef, author, and raconteur was the visionary co-owner of critically acclaimed restaurants The Cecil and Minton’s. Located in the heart of historic Harlem, Minton’s harkened back to the Jazz Age, evoking a supper club with live music serving Low Country cuisine inspired by Smalls’ childhood.

The Cecil, N.Y.C.’s first Afro-Asian-American restaurant, was named “*Best New Restaurant in America*” by Esquire in 2014. In 2019,

Smalls also received a James Beard Award for his cookbook, *Between Harlem and Heaven*. Over the past three decades, the chef and restaurateur has traveled the world studying the cooking techniques of the African diaspora. As the former chef-owner of renowned restaurants including Café Beulah, Sweet Ophelia's, and Shoebox Café, Smalls has received great acclaim in the restaurant scene.

His new book "*Meals, Music and Muses: Recipes From My African American Kitchen*," was published on February 25, 2020, by Flatiron Books. In addition to his success in the culinary world, Smalls is a world-renowned opera singer and the winner of both a Grammy and a Tony for the cast recording of *Porgy and Bess*, by George Gershwin, with the Houston Grand Opera.

The Swiss Embassy staff notes mentioned that "*the invited guests were dazzled on two fronts, first by the fantastic cuisine prepared by Chef Marcos, based on Chef Smalls' recipes, and second by the conversation between Chef Smalls and Marcellus Rolle. Chef Smalls' dynamic story of his journey from a small town in the Deep South, a racially-charged part of the U.S., to becoming a globally recognized opera singer, then an award-winning chef and restaurateur, presented the perfect backdrop for the attendees to engage in powerful conversations, discussing individual and collective struggles, accomplishments and ideas for future growth.*"

Designer Ini Archibong and Gallerist Marc Benda

On February 25, 2020, Felix Burrichter, a New York-based creative director, editor and writer moderated a conversation with Designer Ini Archibong and Gallerist Marc Benda at the Swiss Embassy. Mr. Archibong spoke about his body of work, his experience in the design industry as a minority and the world of design together with Marc Benda from New York gallery Friedman Benda where his work was currently being displayed. This conversation was moderated by Felix Burrichter, Editor and Creative Director at PIN-UP, an architectural

entertainment magazine. Mr. Archibong's work was displayed digitally on several large screens around the Residence and at the Swiss Touch table—a unique medium for discussion.

Ini Archibong was trained as an industrial designer and graduated with a Master's degree in Luxury Design and Craftsmanship from the prestigious École cantonale d'art de Lausanne (ECAL) in Switzerland. Archibong has been recently named the 2019 Art Center Young Innovator Alumni Award recipient and his work has been exhibited at numerous international museums such as at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and most recently in the exhibition, *Speechless*, co-organized by the Dallas Museum of Art and the High Museum of Art. Archibong recently received the 2019 Art Center Young Innovator Alumni Award and his work has been exhibited at numerous international museums including at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and most recently in the “*Speechless*” exhibition, co-organized by the Dallas Museum of Art and the High Museum of Art.

Archibong has taken part in numerous high-profile collaborations, including with Hermès and Knoll. In 2019 Hermès selected him to design a new collection of ladies' watches called Galop.

Marc Benda was born in 1976 in Zurich, Switzerland. In 2002, he began working for Barry Friedman, where he built up a pioneering program of internationally renowned designers including Ron Arad, Ettore Sottsass and Shiro Kuramata. In 2007, he co-founded Friedman Benda, a gallery in Chelsea specializing in contemporary, post-war, and historic design. In 2015 Benda opened albertz benda, a gallery committed to presenting and nurturing a contemporary visual arts program, in partnership with Thorsten Albertz.

Felix Burrichter is a New York-based creative director, curator, editor, and writer. Originally trained as an architect in Paris and New York, Felix founded PIN-UP in 2006, a self-described “Magazine for Architectural Entertainment,” which publishes a biannual print edition. In addition to PIN-UP, Burrichter curates exhibitions, consults on design and architecture projects for various design brands, and contrib-

utes to numerous publications. His curatorial projects were shown at Haus der Kunst, Munich, the Swiss Institute, New York, and Friedman Benda gallery, New York.

The Swiss Embassy staff notes mention that: “*Mr. Ini Archibong colorfully discussed his journey to becoming the artist that he now is. He highlighted his positive experiences and the opportunities gained through his education and training in Switzerland at the École cantonale d’art de Lausanne (ECAL), while articulating the challenges of “breaking into” the highly selective and sometimes exclusive art world. He also gave interesting insights into his creative process, and the voice that he has as a designer and gallerist. Marc Benda, who has and continues to work with Mr. Ini Archibong, emphasized the importance of balancing established artists and new/diverse artists in studios and galleries in the U.S. and around the world to more accurately showcase talents, creativity, and thoughts of our representative humanity. Once again, the younger attendees took the opportunity to engage with Mr. Archibong on ideas and best practices to continue their creative work, while balancing the integration of culture and social issues.*”

The String Queens

In recognition of the contribution of African American artists to music, the Swiss Embassy held an evening concert at the Swiss Residence on February 27, 2020, featuring *The String Queens*. This event concluded the Embassy’s month-long programming for the 2020 Black History Month. The musicians who performed at this concert are D.C.-based teachers who teach by day and perform by night. Their performances are fantastic, engaging and inspiring.

Praised for their “authentic, soulful, and orchestral sound,” The String Queens (TSQ) are a dynamic trio that creates stimulating musical experiences that inspire diverse audiences to love, hope, feel, and imagine. With an array of repertoire spanning from the Baroque era to the Jazz Age to today’s Billboard Hot 100 Chart, TSQ perform

versatile programs that transport audiences through time and a multitude of musical genres. Based in Washington, D.C., the members of TSQ have been hosted at famed performance venues across four continents, including: Carnegie Hall, The John F. Kennedy Center for the Performing Arts, The Howard Theatre, Royal Festival Hall, Radio City Music Hall, Shanghai Grand Theatre, The Moscow Conservatory, and Blues Alley, to name a few.

Kenndall Nicole Isadore, born in Houston, Texas, is a vocalist, violinist, pianist, songwriter and educator. While she is a proud graduate of Howard University with a Bachelor of Science degree in biology, music has always been Kendall's passion. She has been playing the violin, piano and singing since she was eight years old. Though classically trained in all three disciplines, Kendall's niche is performing a wide range of musical genres on violin including, R&B, jazz, "Top 40", gospel, contemporary and hip-hop. She has performed at a variety of legendary venues all over the country with artists including Roberta Flack, Josh Groban, Fantasia, Sheryl Lee Ralph, Kurt Carr and Kim Jordan, to name a few.

Dawn Michelle Johnson is the recipient of the 31st Annual Mayor's Award for Excellence in Performing Arts Teaching in Washington, D.C. She is a graduate (B.M, M.M) of The Juilliard School in New York City and has been recognized by her alma mater for her "Outstanding Achievement and Leadership in Music" with the Jerome L. Greene Fellowship, the Irene Diamond Scholarship, and the Peter Mennin Award in Music. A native of Miami, Florida, Dawn is a violist and music educator who has been featured as a soloist with the Moscow State Symphony Orchestra, the New World Symphony, the Santa Fe Virtuosi and the Ars Flores Chamber Orchestra.

Élise Cuffy, a native Washingtonian, began playing the cello in the D.C. Youth Orchestra Program (DCYOP) when she was eight years old. Inspired by the rigorous training and diverse experiences that she received as a student at DCYOP, Élise continued her musical studies at Howard University where she pursued a Bachelor's degree in Music

Education. Her passion and precision as one of the most sought-after cellists in the Washington, D.C. area have led her to grace some of the world's most renowned stages in performances alongside musical legends such as Whitney Houston, Tye Tribbett, Donnie McClurkin, Aretha Franklin and Dionne Warwick, to name a few.

The Swiss Embassy staff notes mention that *“this concert served as a lighter, more festive event, highlighting the success and diversity of a group of public-school teachers, who by day teach young students about music and by night perform to continue to showcase their individual and collective talents performing a range of musical genres, from pop culture to classical to African-American spirituals, on stringed instruments. The audience thoroughly enjoyed the musical selections, often singing along to songs that they knew. One of the most impactful moments was when the group played “Lift Every Voice and Sing” locally known as the Negro National Anthem. It is customary in the African American community to stand when this anthem is played and/or sung. The entire audience rose to their feet, acknowledging the historical importance of the anthem and delivered thunderous applause upon the conclusion. The concert was so well received that The String Queens delivered two encore performances. This concert was a fantastic culmination to the Black History Month series.”*

Meet the Mayad Dolls

The Nell Weidmann Swiss “Mayad” Doll Collection is on full display at the Swiss Center of North America. “Mayad” comes from the names of doll creator Nell Weidmann’s children, Maya and Adrian.

Nell began hand-crafting Swiss dolls more than 40 years ago. A Zurich native, living in the U.S., Nell researched each Canton to produce authentic costuming in miniature. The doll clothing includes knits and Swiss fabrics complete with all the proper hand-made accessories. We are delighted to have this collection of 35 dolls. It is truly a Swiss Center treasure.



l to r: Beth Zurbuchen, Swiss Center President; Terry Goetz, Swiss Center Board Member, and Nell Weidmann, Artist



Keep It Going

We would love those club records, journals, diaries, photos, letters, artifacts, recipes, clothing, artwork, dolls, and more.

Don't have items to donate? Consider a monetary gift to help us in our mission to connect, archive, showcase, educate, promote and celebrate all that is Swiss in North America.

Donate online at theswisscenter.org.



Let's Connect

- 📞 608-527-6565
- ✉ info@theswisscenter.org 🌐 theswisscenter.org
- 📍 507 Durst Road | New Glarus, WI USA

