

D-DAY
BATTLE OF NORMANDY

BATTLE OF THE BULGE
BATTLE OF THE HÜRTGEN FOREST

NORMANDY WEEKEND WORLD WAR II IN EUROPE

Follow the Greatest Generation,
as described by Tom Brokaw, from
Normandy to Bastogne to Bavaria.



*"...We will always remember. We will always be proud.
We will always be prepared, so we may always be free."*

*President Ronald Reagan,
Omaha Beach, June 6, 1984*

A Journey in American History by Matterhorn Travel - 2012

Tom Brokaw called the World War II generation “The Greatest Generation.” Certainly, this generation saved our western civilization from Nazi terror. As President Roosevelt expressed it, the generation had a “Rendezvous with Destiny.”

Among the very greatest were the soldiers who landed at Normandy on D-Day in the largest military invasion from the sea in the history of the world. These men fought in Normandy during the summer of 1944.

Our long weekend journey will follow the path of our soldiers from the D-Day landings on June 6 to the capture of St. Lô on July 20. We’ll visit Omaha Beach, the bloodiest of the D-Day landings; Utah Beach, Ste. Mère Eglise, where our paratroopers landed, Pointe du Hoc, where our rangers landed, and the hedgerow (bocage) region of St. Lô.

Of course the war did not end at Normandy. Much fighting still remained as our troops raced across eastern France to Luxembourg and Belgium. In one of the ironies of history, our troops in eastern France in 1944 retraced some of the same battlefields where American “doughboys” fought in 1918. The Battle of the Bulge during the bitter cold winter of 1944-45 was the largest battle ever fought by the American Army. Our three day extension includes First World War battlefields, the battle of the Hürtgen Forest, the Battle of the Bulge, and the Rhine.

The advance from D-Day was not without mistakes. In Normandy our army was unprepared for hedgerow combat. The huge losses in the Hürtgen Forest served no significant purpose. Our army was initially unprepared for the German offensive of December 16, causing high casualties until the Germans were stopped and pushed back. These battles will be covered by our historians, and we will visit some of the sites.

The trip is more than a retracing of battles. Education sessions are included to enhance our understanding of World War II in Europe. Our approach will consider both the “worm’s eye view” of Ernie Pyle, and the high command environment of General Eisenhower and his staff.

Most of our historians are graduates of West Point or have taught at West Point; all have advanced degrees.

Our journey will be memorable; we hope that you will join us.

Included Features: NORMANDY WEEKEND

- Round trip transatlantic flights
 - USA to Paris
 - Paris (or Frankfurt) to USA
- Hotel accommodations for four nights
(See list on back cover.)
 - One night in Paris
 - Two nights in Normandy
 - One night in Paris

Breakfast and dinner each day

Special Features:

- Three Education Sessions
- Experienced historian as education host
(See page eight for list of historians.)

Sightseeing:

Normandy: Omaha Beach, Utah Beach, Pointe du Hoc, Bayeux, Ste. Mère Eglise, Pegasus Bridge, St. Lô, Three Museums

- Travel between cities via deluxe motorcoach with English speaking tour manager
- Round trip airport transfers
- Hotel portage

1st Day, Wednesday

USA – Paris

Fly this afternoon from your departure city to Paris. Cocktails, dinner and continental breakfast will be served in flight. There is also a movie for your in-flight enjoyment.

2nd Day, Thursday

Paris

Arrive Paris in the morning, local time. Upon arrival, you will be met and transferred to your hotel.

The balance of the morning is at leisure.

This afternoon we have included a panorama tour of the major sights of Paris.

Those who already know Paris may wish to spend the afternoon at the Louvre or another of the city’s world class museums. Or, you may prefer just to stroll along the Champs Elysees, or while away the afternoon at a sidewalk cafe.

3rd Day, Friday

Normandy: Caen – Pegasus Bridge

This morning we’ll follow the Seine west to Normandy, a land of rich pastures and orchards; of castles, cathedrals and medieval towns.

“Good luck! And let us all beseech the blessing of Almighty God upon this great and noble undertaking.”

General Eisenhower,
Order of the Day, June 4, 1944

Two of history's greatest epics occurred in Normandy. William the Conqueror invaded England from Normandy in 1066. In 1944, green and peaceful Normandy with its picturesque landscape and villages was the setting for the greatest military invasion from the sea in world history. On June 6, 1944 – called the Longest Day – General Eisenhower's allied forces landed on the beaches of Normandy.

This afternoon we'll visit the Memorial Museum of Caen to introduce us to the events of D-Day and the summer of 1944.

Next, we will pay homage to our British allies and visit Pegasus Bridge, where British glider troops landed and captured the span over the River Orne, preventing the Germans from using the bridge to reinforce their defenders at the landing beaches. Landing at 12:30 AM on June 6, these British airborne troops had the honor of beginning the Battle of Normandy.

4th Day, Saturday

Normandy – Beaches and Battles

"In this column I want to tell you what the opening of the second front entailed, so that you can know and appreciate and forever be humbly grateful to those both dead and alive who did it for you."

Ernie Pyle, June 12, 1944

Today and tomorrow we will follow the paths of the American Infantry, rangers, and paratroopers in Normandy.

The first Americans to land on June 6 were our paratroopers of the 82nd and 101st airborne divisions. We will visit the Airborne Museum at Ste. Mère Eglise, the first village to be liberated. Today, this village still hangs a parachute on its church steeple as a reminder of its liberation.

We will visit the bridge at La Fièvre, where the 82nd Airborne Division sealed the Ste. Mère Eglise – Carentan – Utah Beach area against German reinforcements from the North. We will see the foxhole of General Gavin, Commander of the 82nd, still largely intact.

EDUCATION SESSIONS	
3rd Day	World War I and the Origins of the Second World War
4th Day	D-Day Landings - June 6, 1944 Preparations in England The Role of the Navy
5th Day	The Battle of Normandy On the Ground in France; St. Lô The Role of the Air Force

Next we will proceed to Utah Beach, where our troops landed about a mile from its intended point. Theodore Roosevelt, Jr., senior officer present, and at age 57 the oldest person to land at D-Day, declared "We'll begin our war right here." We will visit the museum at Utah Beach.



Pointe Du Hoc - Rudder's Desperate Mission

"These are the boys of Pointe Du Hoc. These are the men who took the cliffs. These are the champions who helped free a continent. These are the heroes who helped end a war."

Ronald Reagan,
June 6, 1984, Normandy, France

Among the bravest of brave on D-Day were the Rangers, led by Lt. Col. James E. Rudder, who scaled the vertical cliffs at Pointe Du Hoc in face of opposing enemy fire. As General Omar Bradley wrote, "Never has any commander been given a more desperate mission than that assigned to James Earl Rudder."

We will visit Pointe Du Hoc to see the German fortifications and pock-marked landscape resulting from the massive pre-assault bombardment.

We will walk on the beach at "Bloody Omaha" and visit the cemetery overlooking the beach, where more than 9,000 Americans are buried.

The D-Day book of Cornelius Ryan was called The Longest Day, as was the film starring John Wayne, Robert Mitchum and Curt Jurgens. The phrase came from the analysis of Field Marshall Erwin Rommel, Commander of the German forces in France.

"Believe me...the first 24 hours of the invasion will be decisive...the fate of Germany will depend on it...for the Allies, as well as for us, this will be the longest day."

Rommel was correct. D-Day was decisive. Fortunately for us, the beaches were secured. Although terrible fighting lay ahead, Germany's fate was sealed on this fateful day. General Eisenhower's prayer was answered.

5th Day, Sunday

Normandy: Bayeux – St. Lô

During the ensuing weeks, fierce battles were fought throughout the hedgerows of Normandy. The largest battle was around the town of St. Lô, which was almost totally destroyed. We will visit the surrounding hedgerow (bocage) country and see the monument to Major Tom Howie, the “Major of St. Lô,” who was killed on the Martinville Ridge.

The hedgerows in the “bocage” (a French word meaning a mixture of pasture and wooded land) are small fields ringed by earthen banks of dirt and roots four to six feet high, with trees and shrubs growing out of them—tight enough to serve as fences that cattle and other farm animals could not get through.



St. Lô after the battle. The town was finally liberated in late July, 1944, after huge losses by both Germans and Americans. After the war, the French called St. Lô the “Capital of Ruins.”

Combat in the bocage was like fighting in a maze, making it impossible to see beyond a single field at a time. It was terrain which greatly favoured the defender against the Allied forces, who were not trained to fight in such country.

Between the hedgerows, dirt farm tracks, that had sunk beneath the level of the surrounding fields by centuries



American infantrymen engage the enemy in a thick Norman hedgerow, June 1944. We will walk along a typical hedgerow near St. Lô.

of erosion and use, formed a labyrinthine pattern. Units commonly found themselves lost a few minutes after launching an attack. Just as typically, two outfits could occupy adjacent fields for hours before discovering each other’s presence.

Our historian will walk with us along a typical hedgerow near St. Lô, and show us why the Normandy hedgerows were so extremely difficult for the American troops to attack, and so advantageous for the Germans to defend.



Technical innovations helped turn the tide in Normandy. A Sherman tank is equipped with a hedgerow cutter constructed of materials from German beach obstacles. Invented by Sgt. Curtis G. Culin of the 2nd Armored Division, the “rhino” device was a huge benefit to our tanks in hedgerow combat.

The break-out from Normandy took 75 days.

The invasion of 1944 was not the first invasion across the English Channel. Nearly 900 years earlier in 1066, William the Conqueror invaded England from Normandy.

Pictures of William’s 1066 expedition can be seen in Bayeux. Honest! The famous Tapestry of Bayeux, 230 feet long and 900 years old, shows in astonishing detail – via millions of stitches – the life and customs of the Middle Ages and William’s epic invasion of England.

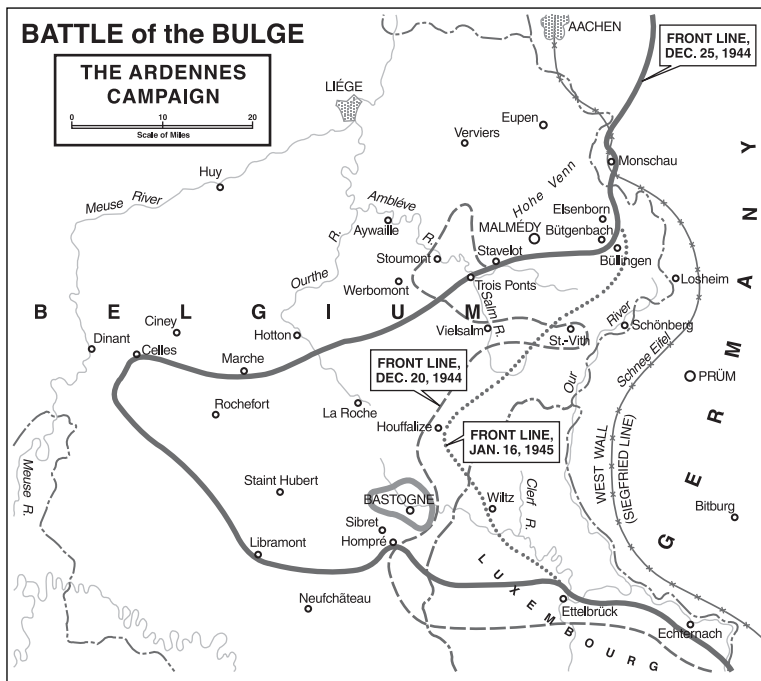
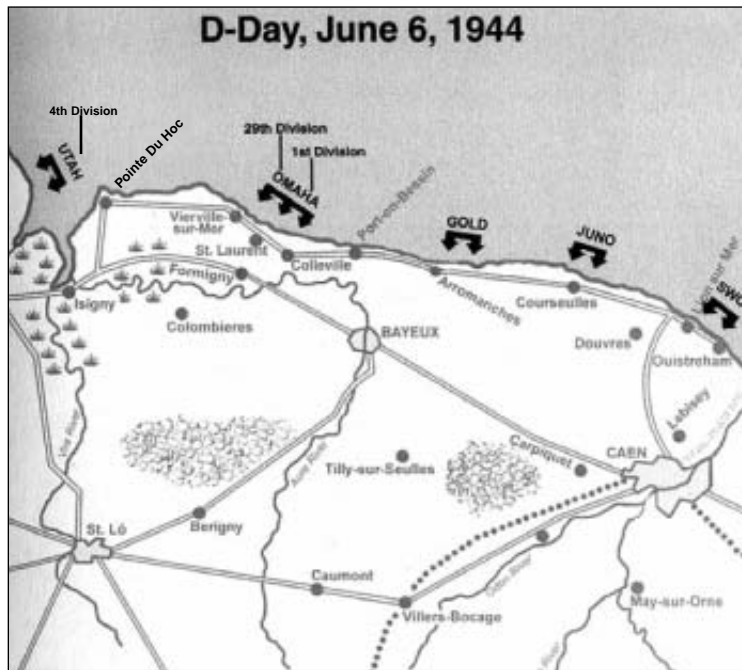
In the late afternoon we will proceed east to the medieval city of Rouen for dinner at a typical provincial restaurant.

Continue to Paris for overnight.

6th Day, Monday

Paris - USA

This morning we will be transferred to Paris airport to board our return flight to the U.S. Cocktails and meals will be served in flight, and a movie will also be available. Arrive back in the U.S. this afternoon.



Prices Per Person, Double Occupancy - Normandy Weekend

From the East	From the Mid-Atlantic	From Chicago and the Mid-West	From the Carolinas	From Atlanta	From Florida	From Texas	From the West	From the Pacific Coast
Boston New York Newark	Washington Philadelphia	Chicago Detroit	Charlotte	Atlanta	Miami Orlando	Dallas/ Ft. Worth Houston	Denver Phoenix	Los Angeles San Francisco Seattle/Portland
\$3495	\$3595	\$3645	\$3645	\$3795	\$3795	\$3795	\$3845	\$3895

Single Room Supplement \$259. Triple Room Reduction \$20 per person.

Add \$292 U.S. and foreign airport and security taxes.

Land Only Price: \$2295 per person, double occupancy.

Stay Longer

You're already over there, so it's easy – and inexpensive – to follow the advance of our troops across France to the Siegfried Line, Battle of the Hürtgen Forest, Battle of the Bulge, the Rhine.

Included Features:

- Hotel accommodations for three nights
(See list on back cover.)
 - One night in Luxembourg
 - One night in the Ardennes
 - One night near Frankfurt
- Breakfast and dinner each day

Special Features:

- Two Education Sessions
- Experienced historian as education host
(See page eight for list of historians.)

Visits:

Belleau Wood, Argonne Forest, Verdun
Luxembourg, Bastogne, Hürtgen Forest,
Siegfried Line Pillbox, Remagen

- Travel between cities via deluxe motorcoach with English speaking tour manager
- Airport transfer
- Hotel portorage

EDUCATION SESSIONS

- | | |
|----------------|---|
| 7th Day | Battle of the Bulge |
| 8th Day | Battle of the Hürtgen Forest
The Bridge at Remagen |

6th Day, Monday

Belleau Wood – Argonne Forest – Verdun

What were the causes of World War II? The war can be considered as an extension of the First World War, which destroyed the European civilization that existed in 1914.

Woodrow Wilson called World War I “The war to end all wars.” Although hindsight is always 20-20, this prediction was wildly wrong. In one of the ironies of history, our troops in eastern France in 1944–45 retraced some of the same battlefields where American “doughboys” fought in 1918.

This morning we will proceed to Belleau Wood, where U.S. Army and Marine Corps troops in 1918 helped to stop the German advance from reaching Paris.

In the Meuse-Argonne Region, we'll see the Pennsylvania State Monument and the American Memorial at Montfaucon. It was in the Argonne Forest that Sergeant Alvin York showed his extraordinary courage and marksmanship, and where the “Lost Battalion,” led by a Wall Street lawyer called up from the reserves, was surrounded by Germans for five days, refusing to give up. A precursor to Bastogne!

World War I on the Western Front was largely trench warfare – a four year stalemate where millions of soldiers were killed or wounded. Although American troops were not involved, we will also visit Verdun. The Battle of Verdun, lasting from February to December 1916, was the longest and largest single battle in world history. In planning for the Second World War, senior generals on both sides were determined to avoid the futile slaughter of trench warfare.

Next, we enter Luxembourg and return to World War II. We'll visit the American Military cemetery, where General Patton is buried.

*“...We will always remember. We will always be proud.
We will always be prepared, so we may always be free.”*

President Ronald Reagan,
Omaha Beach, June 6, 1984

7th Day, Tuesday

Bastogne – Battle of the Bulge

“They got us surrounded - the poor bastards”

American Army Medic

“Nuts”

General Anthony McAuliffe

The Battle of the Bulge, as the Ardennes Campaign is widely known, was the largest land battle of World War II. It was also the largest battle ever fought by the American Army.

The last offensive of the German Army, the battle cost 19,000 Americans killed in action. But our troops held the line and the offensive was a disaster for the Germans, who had put their soldiers in a noose to be cut off by reinforcing Americans under General Patton. The above comments during the siege, from an unnamed army medic and General McAuliffe, became the most widely quoted comments of the war in Europe. We'll visit Bastogne, where our soldiers were surrounded for a week, and see the town's monuments to this epic battle.

The noose was closed on January 16, 1945, when the 2nd Armored Division of our First Army linked up with the 11th Armored Division of our Third Army at Houffalize, north of Bastogne.

Near Malmedy we will visit the site where Nazi troops massacred 85 American prisoners.



The Bitter Woods

Battle of the Bulge, Winter 1944-45, John S.D. Eisenhower, Author

We will visit the Battle of the Bulge Museum at Diekirch, where Colonel James E. Rudder and his troops fought to prevent Germans from expanding the southern shoulder of their penetration. By this time, Rudder was a regimental commander with the 28th Infantry Division.

Greatly assisting General Patton's 4th Armored Division in its drive north to relieve Bastogne was the close air support provided by XIX Tactical Air Command under General Otto P. Weyland. The book *Air Power and Ground Armies* from the Air University at Maxwell AFB described the cooperation between Patton's Third Army and Weyland's XIX TAC as “the most spectacular Allied air-ground team of the Second World War.” Patton himself called the relationship “love at first sight.”



Because of its rugged construction, heavy firepower, and ability to haul large bombloads, the P-47 Thunderbolt was ideally suited for close air support missions. General Weyland's command included six P-47 groups, two P-51 groups, and one reconnaissance group, totalling 400 aircraft.

8th day, Wednesday

The Hürtgen Forest and Siegfried Line

“In the [Hürtgen] forest our gains came inch by inch and foot by foot, delivered by men with rifles–bayonets on one end and grim, resolute courage on the other. There was no battle on the continent of Europe more devastating, frustrating or gory.”

Maj. Gen. William G. Weaver
Commanding General
8th Infantry Division

“The Hürtgen's voracious appetite for casualties was greater than the army's ability to provide new troops.”

Michael Doubler, author
Closing With the Enemy

“The Hürtgen was a battle that should not have been fought.”

Maj. Gen. James M. Gavin
Commanding General
82nd Airborne Division



In the Hürtgen Forest, November, 1944

The battle of the Hürtgen Forest, lasting from September, 1944, to February, 1945, was one of the worst battles ever experienced by the American Army. Negligently planned by senior generals who had no knowledge of forest combat, we could not employ in the dense forest the advantages of air superiority, artillery, and armor, which had been decisive for us since D-Day. The crucial objective of the Roer River dams was ignored for weeks.

The battle of the Hürtgen Forest has been overshadowed in historical memory by the Battle of the Bulge. A textbook example of high command negligence and its disastrous consequences, the Hürtgen Forest battles have been presented as case studies to classes at the U.S. Army Command and General Staff College at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas.

Accompanied by our historian, we will walk on the Kall Trail near Vossenack, reflecting back on that horrible time in the autumn of 1944 when thousands of American soldiers became casualties among the firs of the black Hürtgen Forest.



Kall Trail, looking toward Vossenack in the Hürtgen Forest. Note thrown tank tracks. We will walk on the Kall Trail.

“We’re gonna hang out our washing on the Siegfried Line, if the Siegfried Line’s still there.”

This humorous song was popular in England and the U.S. during World War II.

But nothing was humorous about the Siegfried Line Campaign. There was enormous, brutal combat, with American soldiers pitting their courage and stamina against extremely cold weather and a fiercely stubborn enemy.

From D-Day on June 6, it took our troops 96 days to reach the border of Nazi Germany and the Siegfried Line (also known as the West Wall), a complex of pillboxes, dragon’s teeth, and strongpoints built during the 1930’s to protect the Reich against invasion from the West.

It took us almost five additional months to advance beyond the Siegfried Line and continue less than 100 miles into Germany to reach the Rhine River.

We will visit a German pillbox along the Siegfried Line, and then drive east to Remagen.



Anti-tank “dragon’s teeth” along the Siegfried Line, still visible today. We will see dragon’s teeth close up.

Remagen – The Rhine – Darmstadt

By 1945, both the American and German armies assumed that all permanent bridges across the Rhine would soon be destroyed and any crossing by the Allies would be via boat or pontoon bridge. But the retreating Germans failed to bring down the Ludendorff Bridge over the Rhine at Remagen; our Ninth Armored Division captured the structure on March 7.

The capture of the bridge at Remagen enabled thousands of our troops to cross the Rhine “with dry feet.” General Eisenhower called the bridge “worth its weight in gold.”

The enormous benefit of the bridge to the Allied advance was recognized by Hitler, who ordered an all-out assault against the bridge by aircraft bombing, rockets (the V-2 had just become operational), frog men, and artillery.

At Remagen, we will visit the site of Ludendorff Bridge and see the imposing towers that still stand today. We will visit the museum inside the west bank towers.



The Ludendorff Bridge at Remagen after capture by American troops on March 7, 1945. The bridge collapsed on March 17.

This afternoon enjoy a delightful drive along the Rhine. See the vineyards of the famous Rhine wines, the many barges on the busy waterway and perhaps best of all, the fairy tale castles around almost every bend in the River. Of particular note are the famous Lorelei rocks, immortalized in the classic poem of Heinrich Heine. Set to music, the poem tells the story of the boatmen lured to their death by a beautiful maiden sitting on the rocks, combing her long blonde hair while singing her fateful song.

Dinner this evening, with German entertainment, will be at a popular Rhineland restaurant.

9th Day, Thursday Frankfurt - USA

This morning we will be transferred to Frankfurt airport to board our return flight to the U.S. Cocktails and meals will be served in flight, and a movie will also be available.

Arrive back in the U.S. this afternoon.

Inclusive Cost for Extension to the Rhine

\$1495 Per Person
Double Occupancy

Single Room Supplement \$159



Education Hosts

KENNETH HAMBURGER, Ph.D. — During two tours of combat in Vietnam, Ken Hamburger was awarded the Silver Star, the Legion of Merit, the Distinguished Flying Cross, and thirty Air Medals. He holds a Master's Degree and Ph.D. from Duke University, and has taught courses at West Point on the Korean and Vietnam Wars, Grand Strategy, and Leadership. His recent book is a study of combat leadership in the Korean War.

CHARLES BROWER, Ph.D. — A graduate of West Point, Charles (Casey) Brower received a Masters Degree in American History and a Doctorate in diplomatic and strategic history from the University of Pennsylvania. He served on active duty in Germany, Vietnam, and as Army Aide to the President of the United States at the White House. He has taught history at West Point, the Naval War College, and the Virginia Military Institute. Casey has written books and numerous articles on American history and World War II. His current position is Deputy Superintendent for Academics and Dean of the Faculty at the Virginia Military Institute.

LEONARD J. FULLENKAMP, M.A. — Colonel, U.S. Army (retired) Len Fullenkamp is professor of military history and strategy at the Army War College. He also taught history at West Point.

Len served two combat tours in Vietnam

Len has taken numerous army officers on study trips to European battlefields, including the Normandy landings, the Battle of the Bulge and Hurtgen Forest. He has also done Waterloo, the Somme, Verdun, and other Napoleonic and World War I battles.

ALEXANDER P. SHINE, M.A. — Colonel, U.S. Army (retired) Al Shine graduated from West Point in 1963. His 27 years active duty as an infantry officer included a tour of Korea and two in Vietnam. Al is the son and grandson of WWII and WWI veterans. All of Al's siblings served in Vietnam; both of his brothers were killed in action.

Al has a masters degree in history from Harvard and taught at West Point, Wheaton College (IL), and the Army War College. His articles on a variety of topics have appeared in *the Airpower Journal*, and *Command*. His awards and decorations include the Combat Infantryman's Badge, the Silver Star and Purple Heart.

DENNIS SHOWALTER, Ph.D. — One of America's leading military historians, Prof. Showalter has Masters and Doctorate degrees from the University of Minnesota. He has been a Distinguished Visiting Professor at West Point and the Air Force Academy, and is a past president of the Society of Military History.

Prof. Showalter has written several books, including *Patton and Rommel: Men of War in the 20th Century* and *Hitler's Panzers*.

KENNETH E. BLOCK, M.A. — A graduate of Princeton, Ken Block has studied at the University of Berlin and holds a Masters Degree in history from Columbia University in New York. He has served as a Naval Officer and as a Foreign Service Officer with the Department of State in Europe and Asia.

Ken founded Matterhorn Travel and has 45 years experience designing and operating history travel programs. In addition to World War II in Europe, Ken has put together history programs covering Colonial America and the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Western Expansion, and World War II in the Pacific.

Other highly qualified education hosts may also participate.

Stay Longer

You're already over there, so it's easy – and inexpensive – to follow the advance of our troops to the end of the war in Bavaria.

Included Features:

- Hotel accommodations for three nights
(See list on back cover.)
 - One night near Berchtesgaden
 - One night in Nuremberg
 - One night near Frankfurt
- Buffet Breakfast and dinner each day

Special Features:

- Five Education Sessions
- Experienced historian as education host
(See page eight for list of historians.)

Visits:

Dachau, Munich, Eagle's Nest, Nazi rally grounds at Nuremberg, War Crimes Courtroom at Nuremberg

- Travel between cities via deluxe, air conditioned motorcoach with English speaking tour manager
- Airport transfer
- Hotel portorage

EDUCATION SESSIONS

- | | |
|-----------------|---|
| 9th Day | The Air War
Strategic Bombing
The Lesson of Regensburg
The Nazis and the Holocaust |
| 10th Day | The Nazis in Power
Berlin and Berchtesgaden |
| 11th Day | The Russian Front
The Nuremberg Trials |

9th Day, Thursday

Dachau – Berchtesgaden Alps

We will visit the former concentration camp at Dachau. Dachau was the first concentration camp set up by the Nazis, March 22, 1933, just a few weeks after coming to power on January 30. Dachau became a model for later concentration camps built in Nazi occupied lands.

There will be a walking tour of the camp, accompanied by a local guide.

Next, we will continue south to the Alps and overnight at our hotel near Berchtesgaden.

10th Day, Friday

Eagle's Nest – Munich – Nuremberg

Hitler was not fond of Berlin. He built a second seat of government on the Kehlstein mountain above Berchtesgaden and spent substantial time there, accompanied by major Nazi leaders, some of whom built homes on the mountain.

We will visit the museum of Third Reich history and explore the underground tunnels and bunkers built by the Nazi high command.

We will ascend via special motorcoach to the Eagle's Nest and reflect on the people who transformed this magnificent Alpine setting into a citadel of evil.

This afternoon we will visit Munich for a brief look at the Capital of Bavaria.

You may wish to visit the Hofbrauhaus. Famed in story and song, the Hofbrauhaus and its Bavarian band offer a jolly atmosphere of guaranteed fun.

Note: Persons departing September 26 will have an opportunity to visit the Munich Oktoberfest.

Continue to Nuremberg, arriving in time for dinner.



View from the Eagle's Nest above Berchtesgaden and the Alps



American soldiers at Hitler's house (Berghof) below the Eagle's Nest, May 4, 1945

**11th Day, Saturday
Nuremberg – Frankfurt**

Our final World War II visit will be in Nuremberg, scene of the huge Nazi rallies during the 1930s — and scene of the time of judgment when many Nazi leaders were brought to trial to account for their unspeakable evil.

Rulers of the German states in medieval times would meet in Nuremberg. To show continuity with earlier centuries of German history, the Nazis made Nuremberg the official site of their annual party rallies, which attracted many thousands of the Nazi faithful. To emphasize the defeat of Nazism, the Allies chose Nuremberg as the venue for the war crimes trials of the Nazi leaders after World War II.

We will visit the grounds where the mass rallies were held, the museum showing the Nazi era, and the courtroom where, beginning on November 20, 1945, the trials took place.

Proceed to the Frankfurt area for our farewell evening.

**12th Day, Sunday
Frankfurt – USA**

This morning we will be transferred to Frankfurt Airport to board our return flight to the U.S. Beverages and meals will be served in flight and a movie will also be available.

Arrive back in the U.S. this afternoon.

Inclusive Cost for Bavaria Extension

\$1595 Per Person
Double Occupancy
Single Room Supplement \$179

FOUR DEPARTURES 2012

Depart USA (Wednesday)	Return Monday from Paris (4 nights)	Return Thursday from Frankfurt (7 nights)	Return Sunday from Frankfurt (10 nights)
June 6 June 20	June 11 June 25	June 14 June 28	June 17 July 1
September 12 September 26	September 17 October 1	September 20 October 4	September 23 October 7

HOTELS

Paris (Airport)	Mercure, Best Western, Novotel
Normandy	Mercure, Novotel, Best Western
Luxembourg	Legere, Mercure, Novotel
Ardennes Area	Forsthaus, Kallbach, Paulushof
Frankfurt Area	Maritim, Sheraton, Holiday Inn
Berchtesgaden Area	Seimler, Axelmannstein, Salzburg West
Nuremberg	Maritim, Holiday Inn, Mercure



Left to right: Vonnie Block, Kathy McCary, Ken Block, and JoAnn West

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Expiration Date _____

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DURATION

- Weekend
- One Week to the Rhine
- Extension to Bavaria



WORLD WAR II Europe

Transatlantic Flights Via



AIR FRANCE



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

DEPOSITS AND FINAL PAYMENTS— An initial deposit of \$400 per person must be sent with the reservation(s). Final payment is due two months before departure.

RESPONSIBILITY— These tours are under the operation and management of Matterhorn Travel Service, Inc., 3419 Hidden River View, Annapolis, Maryland 21403. The Tour Operator shall be responsible for supplying the services and accommodations as outlined in this brochure, except to the extent that such services and accommodations cannot be supplied due to delays or other causes beyond its control, in which case the operator will use its best efforts to supply comparable services and accommodations. The Tour Operator reserves the right at its discretion to change the sequence or alter any part of the itinerary or hotel accommodations, without prior notice for any reason; but in the event of substantial reduction in the services rendered, a proportionate refund will be made to tour participants upon written request to the Tour Operator. If there is a major change in the itinerary, participants will be notified before departure and offered an opportunity to cancel with full refund.

In the absence of negligence by the Tour Operator, the Tour Operator accepts no responsibility for losses or additional expenses due to delays or changes in air or other services, sickness, weather strikes, or other causes. All such losses or expenses will be borne by the passenger. The tour member waives any claim against the Tour Operator for any damage to or loss of property or injury or death of persons due to any act of negligence of any hotels, or any other persons rendering any of the services or accommodations included in the ground portion of the itinerary. The Tour Operator shall not be responsible for any delays, substitution of equipment or any act of omission whatsoever by the carrier, its agents, servants and employees, and tour member hereby waives any claim arising therefrom. Tour participants agree that the Tour Operator has no responsibility or liability of any nature whatsoever for loss, damage or injury to property or person resulting from air transportation. The air carrier provides insurance for the protection of passengers and performance within the provisions of its tariffs. The Tour Operator reserves the right to decline, accept or remove any tour member as a participant of these tours at any time. If any tour member is removed from the tour, a proportionate refund for unused services will be made.

CANCELLATIONS/REFUNDS— Refunds cannot be made to any passenger who does not complete the tour. In the event of cancellation by the Tour Operator, Tour Operator's liability shall be limited to a refund of all payments made by the tour participants to Tour Operator.

All cancellations and requests for refunds must be submitted in writing to the Tour Operator. If cancellation in writing is received by the Tour Operator more than two months before tour departure, an administration charge of \$90 per person will be retained. For cancellations received within two months of departure, the following cancellation charges apply:

Two months to one month before departure:	30% of the tour price.
One month to one week before departure:	60% of the tour price.
Less than one week before departure:	No refund

INSURANCE— Trip accident, health and baggage insurance is recommended. Cancellation insurance is also available and is particularly recommended. Details will be furnished upon request.

BAGGAGE— One suitcase per person (50 pounds) may be taken on the trip. The liability of the carrier for loss or damage to personal baggage shall be limited to the actual value of such baggage but not more than approximately \$9.07 per pound in the case of checked baggage and approximately \$400 per person in the case of unchecked baggage or other property. (Domestic-actual value not to exceed \$500.)

AIRPORT TRANSFERS are provided only for passengers arriving and departing Europe via flights reserved by the Tour Operator. Passengers using different flights are responsible for their own airport transfers.

SPECIAL NOTE — Prices quoted are based on air fares, taxes, European supplier costs, and rates of foreign currency as of September 15, 2011. Prices are subject to change prior to departure. Participants will be notified in writing at least two months before departure if there is any increase in tour price required by such cost increases. There is no credit for unused services. Forwarding of participants' deposit(s) indicates acceptance of these terms and conditions.

THE AIRLINES participating on this tour are not responsible for any act, omission, or event during the time the passengers are not on board their airplanes or conveyances. The issuance of the passage contract by the airline concerned shall constitute the sole contract between the airline and the purchaser of this tour and/or the passengers. In addition to the participating airlines, the services of any IATA and ARC carrier may be used in connection with these tours.

This program is valid from March 1 to November 30, 2012.