

The Ashkenazi Quartet
WORLDS OF OUR FATHERS

Looking Back at Jewish Life in Germany
and Eastern Europe

Third Annual Visit to
Worms – Weimar – Leipzig – Berlin – Hamburg

SEARCH FOR YOUR ANCESTORS

With Professional Help in Hamburg



A Journey in Jewish History by Matterhorn Travel – 2012

What had gone on between German Christians and Jews, and why? Why had there been such a promising beginning, so much hope and so much accomplishment – and so terrible an end?

W. Michael Blumenthal
The Invisible Wall

These huge questions, posed by a German Jewish emigrant who became a CEO in corporate America, as well as a U.S. Secretary of the Treasury, have preoccupied eminent historians for decades – since the Nazis and the Holocaust brought a near end to some 2,000 years of Jewish presence in Germany and other regions of Europe.

Fortunately for millions of European Jews, there was an alternative to the persecution and pogroms of the Russian Czar, the anti-Semitism of Germany throughout centuries, and the Holocaust of the Third Reich. That alternative was emigration overseas – overwhelmingly to the United States. That millions of others did not emigrate for whatever reasons, resulting in their murder, and/or the murder of their descendants, adds another huge question to the tragedy – Why didn't more Jews seek a better life overseas? Why did some successful Jews, such as the Mendelssohn family, continue to chase the rainbow of assimilation, while others, such as Albert Einstein, grasped the reality of the Jewish community's situation in Germany and moved to the United States?

Professor Fritz Stern, perhaps the foremost historian on this subject, has argued that the history of the assimilated Jews of Germany was much more than the history of a tragedy; it was also, for a long time, the story of an extraordinary success: "We must understand the triumphs in order to understand the tragedy." We must see the German Jews in the context of their time and, at the very least, appreciate their authenticity, the way they saw themselves and others, often with reason. For long periods, they had cause to believe in their ultimate integration, as did most Jews elsewhere in Western Europe, in the United States, and even in Czarist Russia. It was touch and go almost to the end.

Amos Elon
The Pity of it All
A Portrait of the German-Jewish Epoch

These two themes – the portrait of the German-Jewish Epoch and the response of emigration to the United States – will be the major focus of our journey. Our trip may not convey all the answers. But our visit to today's Germany, accompanied by an experienced historian, will bring to us greater understanding of this ancestral saga, and provide an enjoyable, enriching experience.

Our Ancestral Journey Includes:

- Round trip transatlantic flights
 - USA to Frankfurt
 - Hamburg to USA
- Nine nights accommodations at deluxe hotels
(See list on page 8)
 - One night in Frankfurt
 - Two nights in Weimar
 - Four nights in Berlin
 - Two nights in Hamburg
- Buffet breakfast each day
- Dinner six evenings

Tours and Visits:

- Jewish Museum, Synagogue, and Cemetery in Worms
- Walking tours, with local guide, of Weimar, Buchenwald, Leipzig, Berlin, Hamburg
- Felix Mendelssohn House in Leipzig
- Two visits with guide to the Jewish Museum in Berlin
- Visit to the New Synagogue in Berlin
- Motorcoach and walking tour, with guide, of Berlin

- Visit with guide to the House of the Wannsee Conference in Berlin
- Visit to the Holocaust Memorial and Education Center in Berlin
- Visit to the Ballinstadt Emigration Center in Hamburg
- Motorcoach and walking tour, with guide, of Hamburg

Special Features:

- Six lectures by an experienced historian of Jewish history in Europe (See page 8 for brief information on historian)
- Afternoon drive along the Rhine
- Tasting of Rhine and Israeli Wines in Rudesheim
- Private concert of Felix Mendelssohn music at the Mendelssohn House in Leipzig
- Klezmer music and dinner in Berlin
- Tracing of ancestors, assisted by professional staff trained in genealogy, at Ballinstadt in Hamburg
- Travel between cities via deluxe, air-conditioned motorcoach with English speaking tour manager
- Round trip airport transfers
- Hotel portorage

1st Day, Saturday

USA – Frankfurt

Fly from your departure city to Frankfurt. Beverages, dinner and continental breakfast will be served in-flight.

2nd Day, Sunday

Frankfurt – The Rhine

Arrive Frankfurt in the morning, local time. Upon arrival, we will be met and transferred to our hotel.

This afternoon we will enjoy a delightful drive along the Rhine – a relaxing time to enjoy the scenery of one of Europe's great rivers.

See the vineyards of the famous Rhine wines, the many barges on this 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.

A Jew, Heinrich Heine (1797-1856) was one of Germany's greatest romantic poets.

Set to music, his poem tells the story of boatmen lured to their death by a beautiful maiden sitting on the rocks, combing her long blond hair while singing her fateful song.



The Rhine

After our Rhine visit, we will proceed to wine tasting at the cave of Georg Breuer, among the finest vintners of the Rhineland. G. Breuer is affiliated with Israel's Galil Mountain Winery of the Upper Galilee.

G. Breuer owner, Heinrich Breuer, will lead us in tasting some of the finest wines of Israel and the Rhine.

Next, we will enjoy dinner with music at the Breuer's Rudesheimer Schloss.

3rd Day, Monday

Worms – Weimar

The first Jews entered the region of present-day Germany with the Roman legions. An edict by the emperor Constantine to the magistrate of Cologne in the year 321 provides early testimony of their presence.

LECTURES

The History of the Jews in Germany and Eastern Europe

Monday	The Early Centuries: The Roman Times and Middle Ages
Wednesday	The 18th and 19th Centuries: The Mendelssohn Family and the Quest for Assimilation
Thursday	Beyond Germany: The Jews of Eastern Europe
Friday	The 20th Century: The Failure of Assimilation – Fritz Haber and Albert Einstein
Saturday	Hitler, the Nazis, and the War Against the Jews The Goldhagen Thesis
Sunday	Toward America and the New World

Evidence of Jewish presence reappears during Charlemagne's rule (768-814). At that time, Jews primarily worked as traveling merchants – a highly esteemed profession, as it provided princes and bishops with luxury goods such as perfume and exotic spices, jewels, and medicine.

The Romans and Jews settled along the Rhine and to the West, known today as the Rhineland. The land to the east of the Rhine, inhabited by Germanic tribes, was considered too hostile even for the Romans.

The leading centers of Jewish life in the Rhineland were Worms, Speyer, and Mainz.



*Jewish Wedding at Worms, Around the 18th Century
Jewish Museum, Worms*

This morning we will visit Worms and its synagogue dating from 1034 A.D. The synagogue mikvah still exists today. We will visit the Rashi House, today a Jewish museum, named after the famous commentator of the Talmud, Rabbi Solomon ben Isaac, who studied at Worms in the 11th Century. His commentary has been included in every edition of the Talmud since its first printing in the 1520s. We will also visit the Jewish cemetery in Worms, the oldest Jewish cemetery in Europe. The oldest tombstone dates from the year 1076.

This afternoon we will drive into eastern Germany to Weimar.

4th Day, Tuesday Weimar

Weimar is home of the best and worst in German history.

The cultural history of Weimar is awesome, Goethe, Germany's greatest writer, lived here. Schiller, who wrote the words to Beethoven's Ninth Symphony "Ode to Joy," lived in Weimar. Johann Sebastian Bach stayed ten years in Weimar, composing his immortal music.

The Hitler Youth movement began in Weimar.

The former concentration camp of Buchenwald is near Weimar.

"I pray you to believe what I have said about Buchenwald. I reported what I saw and heard, but only part of it. For most of it, I have no words."

Edward R. Murrow
April 16, 1945

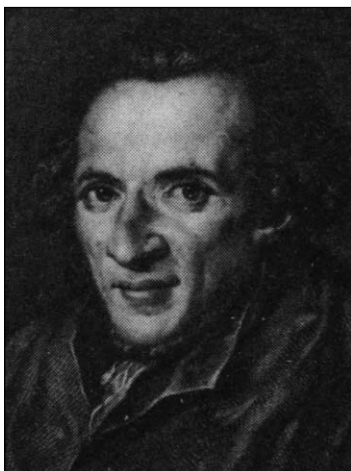
Today we will have a walking tour of Weimar and Buchenwald, accompanied by a local guide.

This evening is at leisure to sample a restaurant in Weimar on your own.

5th Day, Wednesday Leipzig – Berlin

Today we will visit Leipzig and the home of Felix Mendelssohn, containing much of the composer's original furniture.

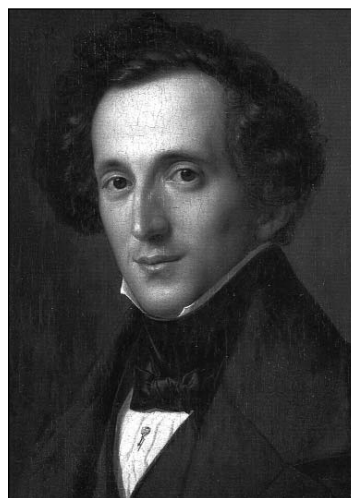
Felix Mendelssohn was the grandson of Moses Mendelssohn, the foremost Jewish figure of the 18th century. Moses Mendelssohn was a renowned German philosopher, literary critic and man of letters, and among the first to bridge the social and cultural barrier between Jews and Germans. His great ambition was to end the age-old social and intellectual isolation of Judaism – some of which had become self imposed. He was the original advocate of assimilation.



Moses Mendelssohn (1729 - 1786)

Throughout the nineteenth century, generations of hopeful German Jews would celebrate Mendelssohn as their patron saint; like Mendelssohn, they sought a larger community of rational men beyond the confines of religious identity. There was an intense desire to belong. Social integration with gentile Germans, it was thought, would be accomplished by self improvement, education and religious reform.

Although Mendelssohn, himself, had remained an observant (orthodox) Jew, his ideas led to a modernization of Jewish religious practice. Prayers and sermons in German, a German language hymnal, choir singing, and an organ were introduced in synagogues. This created a split between orthodox and reform sectors of Ashkenazy Jews, which continues to the present day. Thus Moses Mendelssohn became, albeit inadvertently, the father of modern reform Judaism. The movement spread to England and the United States.



Felix Mendelssohn (1809 - 1847)

Among the six children of Moses Mendelssohn, four converted to Christianity. Son Abraham in turn had his children baptized in 1816, including young Felix, age seven.

As an adult, Felix Mendelssohn wholly embraced his revised identity as a Christian.

He became a leading composer of Christian religious music and helped to revive the legacy of Johann Sebastian Bach, the most important Lutheran after Luther himself. Mendelssohn established the first music conservatory in Germany.

Nevertheless, it was forbidden to play the music of Felix Mendelssohn during the Nazi Reich – some 86 years after the composer's death. Why? Because he was a Jew. A person's ancestry – not his accomplishments, however laudable, defined his status in the annals of Nazism.

We will tour the House of Felix Mendelssohn, and then be treated to a private concert of his music.

We will visit the memorial at the site of the Great Leipzig Synagogue, destroyed on Kristallnacht.

We will walk in Leipzig and savor the legacy of Johann Sebastian Bach, who worked in Leipzig for 27 years.

Even beyond Bach, the music and intellectual heritage of Leipzig is awesome. Schiller wrote his soaring "Ode to Joy," later set to music in his Ninth Symphony by Beethoven, in Leipzig. Wagner was born in Leipzig, and Mendelssohn founded the first German conservatory in Leipzig. Goethe, considered Germany's greatest writer, studied at the University of Leipzig.

Today Leipzig remains one of the great musical capitals of Europe. See the Gewandhaus, one of the most modern and acoustically perfect concert halls in the world.

Next, we will continue to Berlin, arriving in the late afternoon.

Dinner is included at our hotel.

6th Day, Thursday

Berlin – The Jewish Museum, City Tour

“I had no idea of the scope of material here. The building is powerful.”

Henry Kissinger

This morning we will go to the Jewish Museum for the first of our two visits to this extraordinary repository of 2,000 years of Jewish history in Germany.

The Museum is not a Holocaust Museum. The exhibits trace Jewish life in Germany from the arrival of Jews with Roman legions to the revitalization of the community in recent years due to immigration from the former Soviet Union. In the section on the Holocaust, the focus is on Jewish reactions to the gathering Nazi terror, not the industrialized killing itself.

Designed by Daniel Libeskind, an American Jew born in Poland, there is a striking connection between the exhibits and the architecture. “The history of German-speaking Jewry is German history, and in the museum we attempt to tell it accurately and fairly,” said W. Michael Blumenthal, the museum director, who fled Nazi Germany and eventually served as Treasury Secretary in the Carter administration. “All of it: the towering highs and the abysmal lows, the triumphs as well as the bloodshed and disasters.”

Accompanied by a Museum guide, we will visit half of the exhibits this morning. We will return tomorrow morning to visit the second half of the exhibits.

This afternoon we will tour Berlin with a local guide.

Sightseeing includes Potsdam Square, the Brandenburg Gate, and a remnant of the infamous wall. See the Russian War Memorial, Alexander Square, and drive along Unter den Linden, the main avenue of pre-war Berlin. Our tour includes the top of the Kurfurstendam (Ku’damn), dominated by the bombed out shell of the Kaiser Wilhelm Memorial Church and its new, starkly modern replacement. These buildings have become symbols of the Old and New Germany. They are among the most impressive sights in Europe.

We will visit the Memorial of the Lost Synagogues, the site of the first Synagogue in Berlin (1714), and the rail station memorial in Grünewald from which more than 50,000 Berlin Jews were deported to concentration camps.

Next, we will visit the beautiful Rykestrasse Synagogue, built in 1904 and today the largest synagogue in Germany.

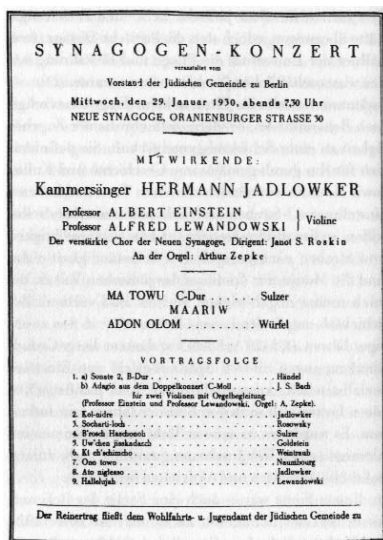
This evening is at leisure to sample a restaurant in Berlin on your own.

7th Day, Friday

Berlin: Jewish Museum The New Synagogue Holocaust Memorial and Education Center

This morning we will return to the Jewish Museum where our museum guide will show us the second part of the exhibits.

This afternoon we will visit the New Synagogue, inaugurated in 1866 in the presence of Prussian Chancellor Otto Von Bismarck. Seating 3,000 people, it was the largest synagogue in Germany. With services in the German language and its organ and choir music, the New Synagogue became a center of Reform Judaism. The splendor of its architecture, eastern Moorish style resembling the Alhambra in Spain, was a reflection of the rapid growth of the Jewish community in 19th century Berlin.



On January 29, 1930, Albert Einstein gave a violin concert for the benefit of the Youth and Social Welfare Office of the Jewish Community in Berlin. Einstein's social commitment was an expression of solidarity with the Jewish Community.



The New Synagogue, Berlin, 1865



Albert Einstein and his secretary Helen Dukas at his New Synagogue concert, January 29, 1930

Having been destroyed by Allied bombing in 1943, the New Synagogue was reopened in 1995 as a museum and Jewish community center.

Unlike the Mendelssohn family, Albert Einstein was dubious about assimilation. As noted by his biographer Walter Isaacson, Einstein believed that Jews were more than just persons “of the Jewish faith.” Instead, he defined Jewish identity as a matter of ethnic kinship, or tribal companions.

Einstein scorned what he called “the assimilatory” approach that sought “to overcome anti-Semitism by dropping nearly everything Jewish.” This never worked; indeed, it “appears somewhat comical to a non-Jew,” because the Jews are a people set apart from others. “The psychological root of anti-Semitism lies in the fact that the Jews are a group of people unto themselves,” Einstein wrote.

When Hitler came to power, January 30, 1933, Einstein was in California. He chose to stay in the United States and never returned to Germany.

Those who burn books will in the end also burn people.

Heinrich Heine, 1821

This afternoon we will visit Bebelplatz (Opernplatz in 1933), scene of the Nazis’ burning of thousands of books by “degenerate” authors. In addition to a stone marker of Heine’s prophetic words, 112 years before the Nazis ascent to power, visitors can see through a glass plate in the ground and view rows of empty bookshelves – a modern monument to that dark event.



On May 10, 1933, Berlin Students burn the books of “unaccepted” and Jewish writers on Opernplatz (today Bebelplatz). About 20,000 books were burned during the evening.

Next, we will visit the Holocaust Memorial and Education Center, completed in 2005. The architecture represents a radical approach to the traditional concept of a memorial, partly because it does not use symbolism. The grid pattern, consisting of 2,711 concrete stelae, which can be walked through from all sides, leaves it up to visitors to find their own way in and out of the complex. The underground information center provides information on the victims, the places of extermination and today’s memorial sites.

Dinner with Klezmer music is included this evening.

Klezmer began in medieval Europe as the music of the Eastern European Jews. By the 19th century, it had become a developed musical style, taking its inspiration not only from the synagogue, but also from the non-Jewish culture that surrounded it.

8th Day, Saturday

Berlin: Morning at Leisure

Berlin has 85 museums. Among the most impressive is the Pergamon on Museum Island housing some of the world’s most precious artifacts and classical antiquity. The famous Pergamon Altar, dating from 160 B.C., is a masterpiece of Greek art. Nearby is the magnificent Berlin Cathedral, the largest Lutheran church in Germany.

Stroll along Unter den Linden to the Brandenburg Gate. Visit the Reichstag, again the site of the German Parliament. Enjoy a drink at the Gendarmen Platz.

From evil to redemption to renaissance, Berlin has seen it all.

Afternoon Excursion

House of the Wannsee Conference

The murder of Jews by the Nazis increased during the autumn of 1941, following the early success of the Wehrmacht invasion of the Soviet Union. In January of 1942, top Nazi leaders met at a mansion on the outskirts of Berlin to organize administratively the systematic extermination of Jews residing in areas controlled by the Third Reich – the Final Solution. The meeting became known as the Wannsee Conference.

Accompanied by our guide, we will visit this mansion where extermination of the Jews became the formal, official policy of the Nazi regime.

The mansion is today a museum.

This evening is at leisure to sample a Berlin restaurant on your own.

9th Day, Sunday

Hamburg: Ballinstadt Emigration City

Search for Your German and/or Eastern Europe Ancestors with Professional Help

This morning we will leave Berlin and proceed to Hamburg, Germany’s second largest city. It was in Hamburg that the first Reform synagogue opened in 1811.

After German Jews came to the United States and achieved some success, they encouraged other Jews to follow. A rabbi in Cincinnati wrote a poem called “The Jewish Emigrant” that was printed in *Die Deborah*, a German Jewish newspaper, in 1855:

*Far, far toward the West,
There is a great country.
Far across the sea it holds out
To us its brotherly hand.
Thither shall we cross over,
There shall be the home
Where we can find rest
From suffering, ignominy and agony.*

Toward America and the New World



Jewish children on a street in Zabłudow, Poland, in 1916. From about 1600 to the time of the Holocaust, more Jews lived in Poland than in any other nation in the world.



So many emigrants sailed from the port of Hamburg that a village, Ballinstadt, was built to give them temporary housing.



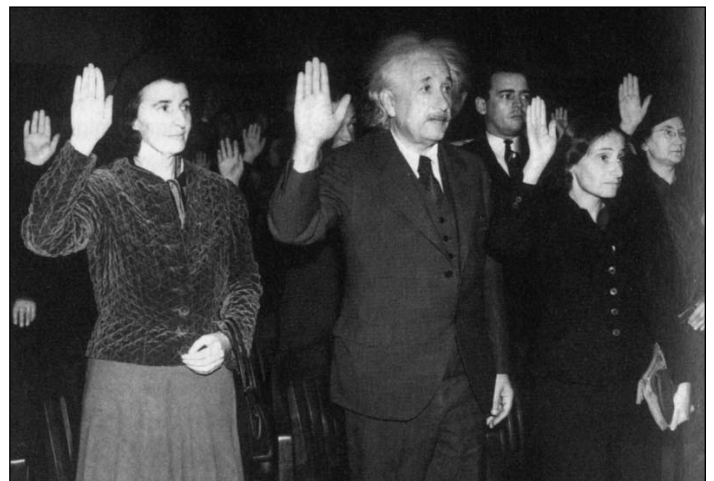
Passengers board a ship of the Hamburg-America Line around 1910. Founded in 1847, the Hamburg-America shipping company was among the first to specialize in transporting immigrants, rather than cargo, across the ocean.



Whenever possible, passengers spent time on deck to escape the stench and the cramped quarters. But space was limited, and in bad weather or heavy seas they had to stay below deck.



For most emigrants the sight of the Statue of Liberty in New York was an evocative moment. Many never forgot this moment that marked the end of a gruelling passage and the start of a new life.



Albert Einstein with his secretary Helen Dukas and step daughter Margot becoming American citizens in Trenton, New Jersey, in October, 1940.

For Jews seeking escape from the persecution and pogroms of Czarist Russia, the anti-Semitism during the Kaiser's Germany and earlier centuries, or from the Third Reich of the 1930s, there was an alternative – Emigration. Millions of European Jews seized the opportunity. Between 1815 and 1930, more than 50 million people left their European home countries to start a new life in the USA, Canada, Australia, and South America. By 1914, 21% of Europeans lived outside Europe. The great majority went to the United States, which became the largest emigration destination in the world.

German emigration peaked in the years 1854, 1872, and 1881. Thereafter, the period of mass migration from Eastern and Southeastern Europe began.

Between 1933 and 1939, between 275,000 and 300,000 German Jews left their homeland.

The primary port of emigration was Hamburg. More than 5.2 million people from all over Europe – mostly Jews – sailed from the Port of Hamburg from 1850 to 1939.

A major reason for the predominance of Hamburg was its Ballinstadt Emigration City at the Port. Ballinstadt is named after Albert Ballin, a Hamburg Jew who owned the Hapag Shipping Company (today Hapag-Lloyd). Ballin built a departure city for the emigrants, offering accommodations, food, shops, a church, a synagogue, and medical facilities. This transition venue for emigrants awaiting departure of their ships was enormously helpful to emigrants and made Hamburg the leading port of emigration from Europe.

Accompanied by a museum guide, we will tour Ballinstadt this afternoon and learn more about the epic emigration movement out of Europe.

After our tour, tour members can trace their ancestry, assisted by Ballinstadt staff trained in genealogy, who will help us with research and building a family tree.

Dinner this evening will be at an historic restaurant in Hamburg.

10th Day, Monday

Hamburg: Ballinstadt Emigration City Looking Back at Jewish Hamburg

So we beat on, boats against the current, borne back ceaselessly into the past.

F. Scott Fitzgerald
The Great Gatsby

Where do we come from? Who are our ancestors? These questions have occupied the minds of people for generations. Millions of Americans are retracing the steps of their ancestors.

Ballinstadt Emigration City has created its own family research center on the historical site where the emigrants' halls once stood. The huge database contains lists of passengers on ships leaving Hamburg between 1850 and 1934, which were digitized and indexed during years of work by the state archive in Hamburg. A total of 270,000 images were created, containing around five million names. It's the largest collection of passenger lists from emigrant ships in the world. Birthplace, place of residence and profession were details registered by the emigrants back then – a treasure trove for those researching their family now.

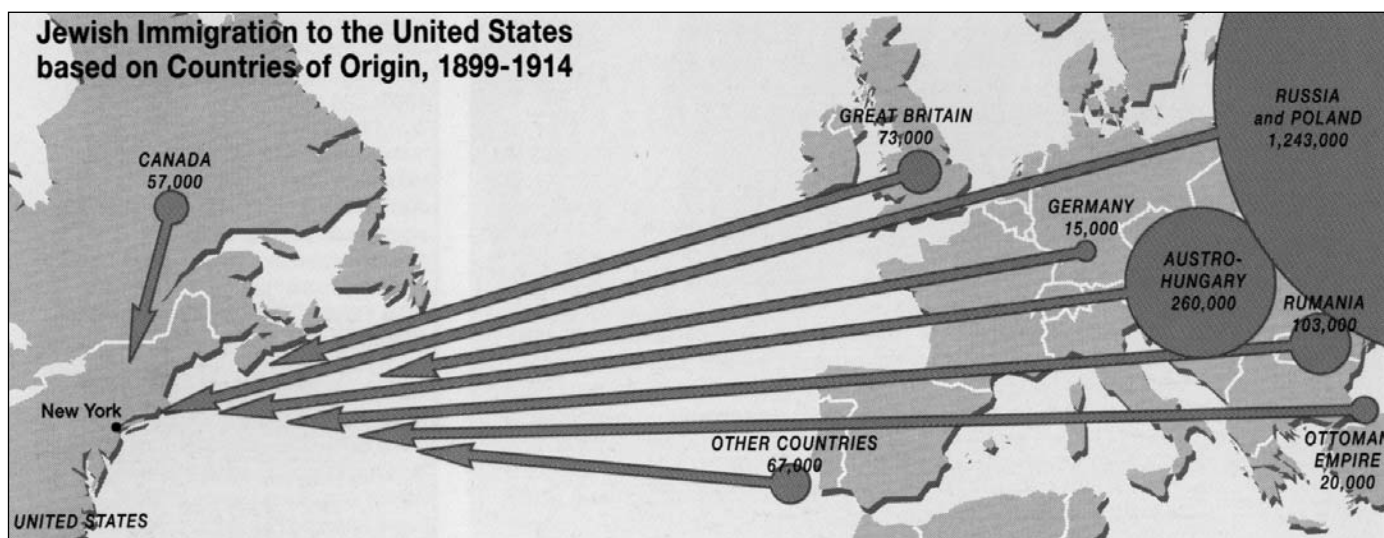
Those of us not returning to Ballinstadt this morning will have a tour, with local guide, of sites of Jewish life and history in Hamburg.

The first Jews in Hamburg were Sephardim who arrived in 1580, after being expelled from Portugal and Spain. The first Ashkenazim arrived in 1621.

A tour of Hamburg via motorcoach is included this afternoon. Our farewell evening will include dinner and music.

11th Day, Tuesday Hamburg – USA

This morning we will be transferred to Hamburg Airport to board our return flight to the U.S. Arrive back in the U.S. this afternoon.



W. Michael Blumenthal
Director, Jewish Museum Berlin
Return to Berlin

Michael Blumenthal is a former Jewish refugee from Nazi Germany, who went on to serve as US Secretary of the Treasury. Here he describes for BBC News Online why he decided to return to Germany to direct the Jewish Museum in Berlin.

In 1945, I was among the millions of people who had fled the Nazi holocaust. I was one of the lucky ones. In the first post-war years, the United States assumed its historical role as a haven for immigrants and opened its doors to people like us. The population generally welcomed us and we were quickly integrated into American society and culture.

More than a half century later, I have returned to Berlin and am once again a part-time resident of the city from which I fled with my family. I came here because, though an American citizen since long ago, I accepted a government invitation to lead Europe's largest Jewish Museum.

I am often asked why I agreed to do this job, and why I consented to return to this place where family members and close friends were murdered while some Germans actively collaborated in this atrocity and most others looked away. The reason is simply that it is time to turn the page, to face the challenges of the present and the future, rather than to allow the disasters of the past to rule us.

However, we must also not forget the past. Today's young Germans were not alive in the 1930s, and even their parents were either unborn or too young to be involved in the holocaust. Yet they do have a national responsibility to remember. That is what the German government has in mind in creating the Jewish Museum, and other "institutions of memory".

The lessons of history

To remember means to learn the lessons of history and to apply them not merely to avoid the errors of the past, but also to help meet the challenges confronting us all today and tomorrow. That is the relevance of the mission of the Berlin Jewish Museum.

That is why I have chosen to help in this work. That is why I decided to return to Berlin and to support my many like-minded German friends determined to make sure that the lessons of history will not be forgotten.

Excerpt from BBC News, Road to Refuge - The Way Ahead

Historian

[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 44 years experience designing and operating history travel programs. In addition to the Journey of Jewish History, Ken has put together history programs covering World War II in Europe, Colonial America and the Revolutionary War, the Civil War, the Western Expansion, and World War II in the Pacific.

Ken is a member of the Kneseth Israel Synagogue in Annapolis, where his grandfather was among the early members beginning in the 1920's.

Other historians may also participate.

Organizations are welcome to bring their own historian.

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

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WORLD'S OF OUR FATHERS - 2012

Transatlantic Flights Via



TERMS AND CONDITIONS

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 Final payment is due two months before departure.

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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 May 1 to October 31, 2012.