



## Program 2

### **Eclipse-City along China's Great Wall in the Gobi Desert Beijing – Xian – Dunhuang - Jiayuguan**

Eclipse-City is happy to announce its second main China eclipse-program.

Our second 2008 China eclipse program will take you along China's Great Wall, starting in Beijing, continuing to Xian and Dunhuang and ending on China's Great Wall Western Front in Jiayuguan. This Program will take you through 4 magic Chinese Provinces.

Beijing, China's capital and host of the 2008 Summer Olympic Games, will be the starting and ending point of your journey.

After visiting the Temple of Heaven and the Forbidden City, we will proceed to the Great Wall, just some 100 km away from the capital. Another highlight will be the visit of Chengde, belonging to Unesco's World Cultural Heritage, the former Qing Dynasty capital. We will then fly to Xian and admire the Terra Cotta Army, considered to be the "8th major miracle in the world".

Our journey continues to Dunhuang, also named the "Pearl" of China's Silk Road. From here, we will proceed to Jiayuguan, the Gateway to the Ancient Chinese Empire. This will be our major hub for our eclipse viewing program. Some 100 km away, passing by cotton fields and China's Space Program location, we will enjoy 1 minute and 50 seconds of totality in our specially built day camp in the Gobi Desert. After the eclipse, we will celebrate with a Gala Dinner in the typical Eclipse-City fashion with our Chinese hosts.

You will be accompanied by our multilingual staff, international astronomy experts, and of course, bilingual local guides. All hotels are self-inspected 3 or 4 star hotels, depending on the visited locations.

Welcome again to Eclipse-City

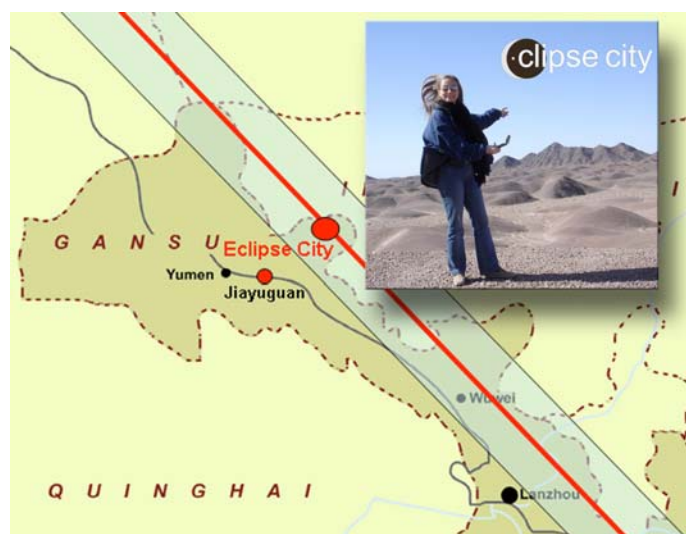
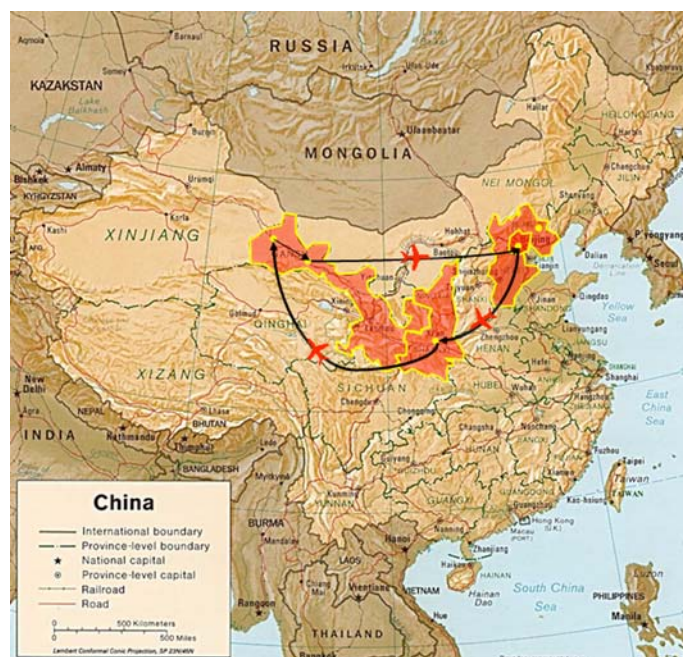
A handwritten signature in red ink that reads 'Frederic Thollan' followed by a stylized 'B'.

Managing Director  
Eclipse-City Ltd.  
*Where the moon mates the sun*



## Program 2

### Eclipse-City along China's Great Wall in the Gobi Desert Beijing – Xian – Dunhuang - Jiayuguan



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**Program 2: 9-day program ex Beijing (China)**  
***Friday July 25<sup>th</sup> – Saturday August 2<sup>nd</sup> 2008***

**Euros 2,490.- p.p. (single supplement policy applies)**

**Friday, July 25<sup>th</sup> 2008 – Beijing First Impressions**

Arrival in Beijing from your home country. Depending on your arrival, we will pick up at the airport and bring you to your hotel.

In the afternoon we will drive you into your first Beijing impressions: visit of **Tiananmen Square**, and **Temple of Heaven**.

Tiananmen was built in 1417 during the Ming Dynasty. In 1699 (early Qing Dynasty), Tiananmen was renovated and renamed to its present name. During the Ming and Qing eras, there was no public square at Tiananmen, and instead the area was filled with offices for imperial ministries. These were badly damaged during the Boxer Rebellion and the area was cleared to produce the beginning of Tiananmen Square.



The square is 880 meters south to north and 500 meters east to west, a total area of 440,000 square meters, which makes it the largest open-urban square in the world.

Near the centre of today's square, close to the site of the Mao Zedong Mausoleum, once stood one of the most important gates of Beijing. This gate was known as the "Great Ming Gate" during the Ming Dynasty, "Great Qing Gate" during the Qing Dynasty, and "Gate of China" during the Republic of China era. Unlike the other gates in Beijing, such as the Tiananmen and the Qianmen, this was a purely ceremonial gateway, with three arches but no ramparts, similar in style to the ceremonial gateways found in the Ming Dynasty Tombs. This gate had a special status as the "Gate of the Nation", as can be seen from its successive names. It normally remained closed, except when the Emperor passed through. Commoner traffic were diverted to two side gates at the western and eastern ends of today's square, respectively. Because of this diversion in traffic, a busy marketplace, called Chess Grid Streets developed in the small, fenced square to the south of this gate.

In the early 1950s, the Gate of China (as it was then known) was demolished along with the chess grid streets to the south, completing the expansion of Tiananmen Square to (approximately) its current size.

**The Temple of Heaven**, literally the Altar of Heaven is a complex of Taoist buildings situated in southeastern urban Beijing, in Xuanwu District. Construction of the complex began in 1420, and was thereafter visited by all subsequent Emperors of the Ming and Qing dynasties. It is regarded as a Taoist temple, although the worship of Heaven, especially by the reigning monarch of the day, pre-dates Taoism.

After the peasant rebellion that obliterated the Ming Dynasty, a peasant shot an arrow into the sign.

The Temple grounds covers 2.73 km<sup>2</sup> of parkland, and comprises three main groups of constructions, all built according to strict philosophical requirements.

The Earthly Mount is the altar proper. It is an empty platform on three levels of marble stones, where the Emperor prayed for favourable weather; the House of Heavenly Lord, a single-gabled circular building, built on a single level of marble stone base, where the altars were housed when not in use; the Hall of Prayer for Good Harvests, a magnificent triple-gabled circular building, built on three levels of marble stone base, where the Emperor prayed for good harvests.

In ancient China, the Emperor of China was regarded as the "Son of Heaven", who administered earthly matters on behalf of, and representing, heavenly authority. To be seen to be showing respect to the source of his authority, in the form of sacrifices to heaven, was extremely important. The temple was built for these ceremonies, mostly comprised of prayers for good harvests.

Each winter solstice the Emperor and all his retinue would move through the city to encamp within the complex, wearing special robes and abstaining from eating meat; there the Emperor would personally pray to Heaven for good harvests. The ceremony had to be perfectly completed; it was widely held that the smallest of mistakes would constitute a bad omen for the whole nation in the coming year.

The Temple of Heaven is the grandest of the four great temples located in Beijing. The other prominent temples include the Temple of Sun in the east, the Temple of Earth in the north, and the Temple of Moon in the west.

According to Xinhua, in early 2005, the Temple of Heaven underwent a 47 million yuan (5.9 million USD) face-lift in preparation for the 2008 Beijing Summer Olympics and the restoration was completed on May 1st, 2006.

The Temple of Heaven was registered on the UNESCO World Heritage List in 1998.

Dinner in Beijing





## Saturday, July 26<sup>th</sup> 2008 – Forbidden City and Great Wall

Beijing - visit of the Forbidden City with its palaces; in the afternoon drive to the Great Wall (130 km outside of Beijing), the famous 13 Ming tombs and "Avenue of Souls".

**The Forbidden City**, literally "Purple Forbidden City", was the Chinese imperial palace during the mid-Ming and the Qing Dynasties. The Forbidden City is located in the middle of Beijing, China. It is now known as the Palace Museum.

Its extensive grounds cover 720,000 square meters (approximately 178 acres). The Forbidden City has 800 buildings with 8,886 rooms.

The Forbidden City is listed by UNESCO as the largest collection of preserved ancient wooden structures in the world. The Forbidden City was declared a World Heritage Site in 1987 as the "Imperial Palace of the Ming and Qing Dynasties."

The Palace Museum in the Forbidden City should not be confused with the National Palace Museum in Taipei, Taiwan island. Both museums derive from the same institution, but they were split after the Chinese Civil War.

**The Great Wall** of China or literally "The long wall of 10,000 Li" is a series of stone and earthen fortifications in China, built between 5th century BC and the 17th century to protect the northern borders of the Chinese Empire during the rule of successive dynasties. Several walls, referred to as the Great Wall of China, were built since the 5th century BC, the most famous being the one built between 220 BC and 200 BC by the first Emperor of China, Qin Shi Huang; this wall was located much further north than the current wall built during the Ming Dynasty, and little of it remains.



The Great Wall is one of the existing mega structures and the world's longest man-made structure, stretching over 6,352 km (3,948 miles) from Shanghai Pass in the east to Lop Nur in the west, along an arc that roughly delineates the southern edge of Inner Mongolia.

## Sunday, July 27<sup>th</sup> 2008 – The Eight Outer Temples of Chengde

After breakfast we will drive to **Chengde**. Some 230 kilometers (140 miles) away from Beijing. The topography of Chengde is mainly divided into plateau and mountainous regions, including Yanshan, Yinshan and Qilaotushan mountains, as well as the Luanhe, Liaohe, Chaobaihe and Jiyunhe rivers flowing through the city.

Chengde, originally called Rehe was once the summer resort capital of the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). It holds rich culture related to this history as well as many historic relics dating as far back as the Neolithic Age in this city. Ethnic groups such as Xiongnu, Xianbei, Qidan, Nvzhen, and Mongolian once led a nomadic existence in this region from the Qin (221BC-206) to the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644).

Chengde has plenty of sceneries. The Mountain Resort and **Eight Outer Temples** are listed as the world cultural heritage sites, which have contributed towards Chengde being one of famous cities in the world.

To the north-east of the Mountain Resort of Chengde, lies the Eight Outer Temples, the emperor's summer residence during the Qing Dynasty (1644-1911). 'Eight Outer Temples' is a collective name given to 12 temples located outside Gubeikou - a section of the Great Wall. Eight of the temples were administered by Lifan Yuan, an administration department for the affairs of minorities such as Mongolian and Tibetan, and so the name stuck. Together with the Mountain Resort of Chengde, the temple has been as a World Heritage Site.



The 12 temples were built in succession. Construction began in 1713 in the Qing Dynasty and completed in 1780. Six temples are now open to tourists - Putuo Zongchengzhi Temple, Puning Temple, Xumi Fushouzhi Temple, Pule Temple, Anyuan Temple, and Puyou Temple. Each one has its own particular features and special appeal.

Putuo Zongchengzhi Temple is located to the north of Mountain Resort of Chengde. It is the biggest and the most magnificent building in Eight Outer Temples. Built in 1767 imitating the style of the Potala Palace, the temple is also named 'little Potala Palace'. For another reason that 'Putuo Zongchengzhi' is a Tibetan language meaning 'Potala Palace' in Chinese. The halls and pavilions in it were designed to naturally strew on hillside according to the hypsography. The Big Red Platform is the principle construction of the temple. The platform and the three halls on it are all with the copper gold tiles roof.

Also located to the north of the Mountain Resort of Chengde is Puning temple which was built in 1755. It is also known as 'Big Buddha Temple', for a big wooden Buddhist statue housed there. The Buddhist statue is unusual, being of Kwan-yin, standing 22.23 meters (approx. 72.93 feet) tall, with a thousand eyes and a thousand arms. It is made with five kinds of lignum - pine, cypress, elm, fir and linden, and is one of the biggest preserved wooden statues in China.

To the north of the Mountain Resort of Chengde and to the east of Putuo Zongchengzhi Temple, lies Xumi Fushouzhi Temple, which was built in 1780. It is said that this temple was built as a residence for Panchen Lama (head of Tibet), who traveled far to celebrate the 70th birthday of Qianlong - a famous emperor of the Qing Dynasty. The temple not only has Han characteristics such as the square kiosk and glazed tile roof, but also has characteristics of Mongolian and Tibetan nationalities, which you can see in the trapezoidal windows, Lama pagodas, and copper gold tiled roofs.

Pule Temple, to be found to the northeast of the Mountain Resort of Chengde, was built in 1766. The temple is divided between a front part, which reflects a traditional Han style, and a back part which has three walls from outside to inside.

The Eight Outer Temples were built by the Qing government to strengthen a unity with the minorities, thus the temples not only feature Han style, but also the Mongolian and Tibetan styles, with the symbolic meaning of unity in China. The architectures, inscriptions, sculpture, and murals in these temples are important materials for the study of history, culture, religion, and architectural art.

**The Mountain Resort** of Chengde, located at Chengde City Hebei Province, is the largest imperial garden in modern China. It covers a total area of 564 square kilometers, and is twice as large as the Summer Palace in Beijing. In the Qing Dynasty, it took 89 years (1703 ~ 1792) to complete. The emperors Kangxi and then Qianlong were in charge of this project.

The Mountain Resort, also a summer resort, is an important location of wonderful scenery and pleasant climate. Grand palaces, delicate temples, peculiar mountains, exquisite pavilions and tranquil waters are full of beautiful things in your eyes. You will have the choices of walking, hiking, climbing, riding and boating inside the garden.

The architectural style of the palace is very unique, and similar to the resident houses in North China. Black bricks and gray tiles, rock steps and the cute courtyard covered with old pine trees look very peaceful and elegant.

The palace area is made up of the Main Palace, Pine-Crane Hall, Pine Sougning Valley and East Palace. In the past, the Qing emperors lived there and dealt with some government affairs. It was the second center of the imperial palace at that time. The Forbidden City in Beijing was the first one. But the emperors liked to hold some celebrations in the mountain resort, because they felt relaxed and comfortable there.

Water gives everything infinite vitality and energy, so the scenery of the lake zone sparkles like a diamond in the Mountain Resort. Lying in the southeast of the resort, the lake zone has nine lakes and ten islands, such as Half-moon Lake, Mirror Lake, Silver Lake, Inner Lake and others, around which are the main scenic areas.

As this is city is such a nice location, we will stay spend the night here and enjoy dinner in our 4 star hotel.

## **Monday, July 28<sup>th</sup> 2008 – From Chengde to Xian**

Today is travel day. After breakfast, we will head back to Beijing and take our flight to Xian “the eternal city”.

Dinner is taken at our hotel in Xian.

## Tuesday, July 29<sup>th</sup> 2008 – Xian, The Eternal City and The Terra Cotta Warriors

Xian, the Eternal City, records the great changes of the Chinese nation just like a living history book. Called Chang'an in ancient times, Xian is one of the birthplaces of the ancient civilization in the Yellow River Basin area of the country. During Xian's 3,100 year development, 13 dynasties such as Western Zhou (11th century BC - 771 BC), Qin (221 BC - 206 BC), Western Han (206 BC - 24 AD) and Tang (618 - 907) placed their capitals here. So far, Xian enjoys equal fame with Athens, Cairo, and Rome as one of the four major ancient civilization capitals.

Xian is the capital of Shaanxi province, located in the southern part of the Guanzhong Plain. With the Qinling Mountains to the south and the Weihe River to the north, it is in a favorable geographical location surrounded by water and hills. It has a semi-moist monsoon climate and there is a clear distinction between the four seasons. Except the colder winter, any season is relatively suitable for traveling.

The cultural and historical significance of the area, as well as the abundant relics and sites, help Xian enjoy the laudatory title of 'Natural History Museum'. We will definitely visit the **Museum of Terra Cotta Warriors and Horses**, which is praised as 'the 8th major miracle of the world', the **Mausoleum of Emperor Qin Shi Huang**, which is listed on the World Heritage List, and the **City Wall** of the Ming Dynasty (1368 - 1644), which is the largest and most intact Ming Dynasty castle in the world.

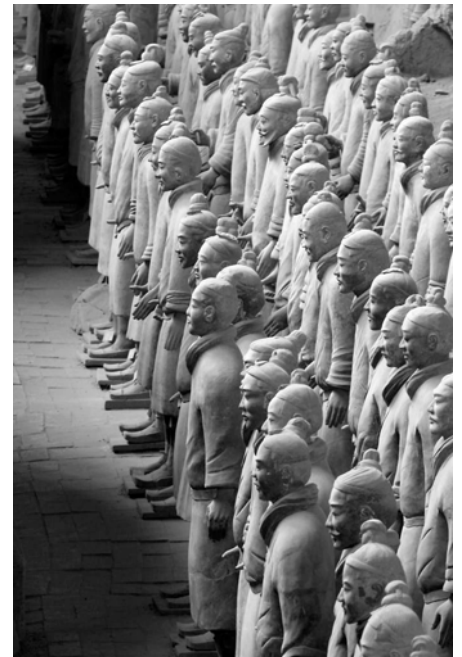
In the city, there is the 3,000 year old Banpo Village Remains from the Neolithic Age (approximately from 8000 BC to 5000 BC), and the Forest of Stone Steles that holds 3,000 stone steles of different periods from the Han Dynasty to the Qing Dynasty. Around Xian, the Famen Temple enjoys the reputation of being the 'forefather of pagodas and temples in Central Shaanxi', because it holds the finger bones of Sakyamuni - the founder of Buddhism. The natural landscape around Xian is also marvelous Mt. Huashan one of the five best-known mountains in China, is famous for its breath-taking cliffs and its unique characteristics.

Shuyuan Men and the still under construction Luoma Shi are must-visit pedestrian streets in the city. Xian is also famous for its quantity of colleges throughout China. The old campuses of many colleges and universities are massed in the southern suburb of Xian, but most have established new campuses in far southern suburb - Chang'an District due to the lack of space within the city.

Praised as 'the capital of table delicacies', Xian has been rich in the delicious Shaanxi snack, delicate Guangdong Cuisine, various kinds of fashionable foreign delicacies, and popular Sichuan Cuisine such as the hot pot. Among all the delicacies, the most famous and popular one is the Muslim Snack Street.

The night life in Xian has a unique glamour. Traditional ways include enjoying the night scenery around the Bell Tower, taking part in a Tang Dynasty Dinner Show, strolling on the ancient Big Wild Goose Pagoda Square and watching the music fountain performance. All in all, any experience in this ancient city will bring you fun and possibly a little surprise!

After a long day, we take a late flight to Dunhuang, the "Pearl" of China's Silk Road in the Northwestern Province of Gansu. Late dinner is taken at the hotel.





## Wednesday, July 30<sup>th</sup> 2008 – Dunhuang, The Pearl of China's Silk Road

After breakfast we will start our day with the visit the **Mogao Grottoes**.

Serving as the westernmost fort of the early Tang Dynasty, Dunhuang was not only a key trading post situated on the "Silk Road" but also the military headquarters for the operations in the Western Regions. Foreign merchants and monks from the West as well as officials and soldiers from central China brought their own cultures to Dunhuang and made the trading center a cultural "melting pot." The economic, military, political and cultural activities which took place at this cross-roads provided the basis for the flourishing of one of China's earliest Buddhist centers.

Most Buddhist monks came to China from India and Central Asia by way of the Silk Road. As the westernmost Chinese station on the route, Dunhuang became the ideal place for these foreign monks to learn the Chinese language and culture before entering central China. Foreign monks and their Chinese disciples formed the earliest Buddhist communities at Dunhuang in the late 3rd and early 4th centuries. Many Buddhist sutras were translated at Dunhuang and then distributed into central China. Monk Zhu Fahu, a famous translator of Buddhist texts, organized his translation team at Dunhuang and became known as "The Bodhisattva of Dunhuang". Enormous economic and human resources were used to produce Buddhist sutras and to build places of worship, including thousands of cave temples. By the 5th century, Dunhuang had become an important center of Buddhism on the Silk Road.

Although it was only a small oasis town located in the desert of northwestern China, Dunhuang became the site of the largest complex of ancient Chinese art. Particularly, the Mogao Caves, which we will visit, and are located in the Gobi-desert just 25 kilometers away from the city, consist of 492 caves with 25,000 square meters wall paintings and more than 3,000 painted sculptures. These well preserved caves span a period of one thousand years, from the 4th to the 14th century, and visually represent with vivid detail the culture of medieval China. In 1900 the discovery of a secret library cave, which was sealed around the mid-11th century and remained untouched for nine hundred years, has further made Dunhuang an extremely important site for the studies of medieval Chinese civilization.

We will then visit the **Crescent Moon Lake**, where the oasis meets the desert. The spring-fed lake is set amidst towering sand dunes from where you can take in a spectacular view of the green oasis surrounded by an endless desert landscape. You can make a (steep) climb up the massive sand dunes for a great view of Crescent Moon Lake.

Eclipse day is approaching, thus we take a late bus drive to Jiayuguan, where we will overnight for the next days. Late dinner is taken in Jiayuguan.



## Thursday, July 31<sup>st</sup> 2008 – Jiayuguan and the Western Great Wall Front

The Gateway to the Ancient Chinese Empire, the site of the fort that marks the western end of the Great Wall in Gansu Province. Owing to its strategic position, it has the name of "fort of the border" and "domination of the Great Wall", with a long and venerable history dated back to the 2nd century B.C. and beyond, the last real outpost of the Great Wall.

About seven kilometers south of Jiayuguan City lies the **Great Wall's first fire tower**, regarded by some as the world's first frustum, or cut-off pyramid. This structure marks the western beginning of the Ming Great Wall.

This frustum was built in the 18th year of the Jiajing Period of the Ming Dynasty (1539). With a flat top, it is a square pyramid, with its length, width, and height each 14 meters. As the result of water erosion over hundreds of years, some parts have been destroyed. Standing alongside a cliff, the frustum shows its age. To preserve the precious relic, the Jiayuguan city government has built a 30-meter-long arched fortification, which creates a secondary structure and functions as an enclosure. Standing on the tower, visitors can experience the grandeur of an ancient civilization while appreciating the marvelous view of the vast Gobi.



Eleven kilometers (6.8 miles) to the downtown Jiayuguan City and 6.5 kilometers (4 miles) from Jiayuguan Pass, the Overhanging Great Wall was built during the Ming Dynasty (1368-1644). Work began on it in 1539, and was completed in the following year. It was built using layer upon layer of stone and yellow earth. In subsequent years, the wall has dwindled from its original length of 1.5 kilometers (0.9 miles) to its current 750 meters (2,460 feet).

The Overhanging Great Wall is an extended part of the Jiayuguan Pass, and was once an important component in the medieval military defense system. Winding through the Gobi desert to the steep Black Mountain (Hei Shan), the wall appears to hang over the cliff and block the vital pass of Shiguan Xiakou, which is how it got its name. It is similar in appearance to the grand Badaling Great Wall in Beijing, and is therefore also known as the Western Badaling.

We will end our Great Wall program by taking you the Jiayuguan's Fortress and the Great Wall Museum. In order to keep the Mongol invaders out beyond the Great Wall, General Feng Sheng, a successful commander of the Ming dynasty army, started to build and reinforce the wall in 1372, along with which a Fortress was constructed, known as "The First and Greatest Pass under Heaven". Legend goes that the official in charge asked the designer to calculate how many bricks would be used. The designer gave him the number and when the project finished, only one brick was left. It was put on the top of the pass as a symbol of commemoration.



At this point, you should be a master expert on China's Great Wall history and architecture.

Before dinner is served, you may want to take part of an international astronomy lecture and get the latest information about eclipse-day.

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## Friday, August 1<sup>st</sup> 2008 – Eclipse Day: 1 Minute and 50 Seconds of Totality

We begin our day with a hearty breakfast.

After breakfast, we will head for our specially built day camp in the Gobi Desert, just two hours drive away. We have been there ourselves inspecting this site in October 2006. It is stunning, no clouds and it is all there for you:

Camel riding, lunch and beverage service, balloon riding and many more.

Now you want to find your own spot. There is ample of space in the Gobi Desert. Eclipse-City is the exclusive local government partner in the Jiayuguan/Gansu area. On offering more than 1 Minute and 50 Seconds of totality along with the best weather prospects along the 2008 totality path.

Get ready for

1<sup>st</sup> Contact at 18:15:52 (altitude 25°, azimuth 272°)

2<sup>nd</sup> contact at 19:12:49 (altitude 15°, azimuth 281°)

11:13:44.3 UTC (19:13:44 Chinese / Standard Beijing Time). 1 minute and 50 seconds of totality. Sun's altitude will be 14°, azimuth<sup>1</sup> 281°, coverage<sup>2</sup> will be 100%, magnitude<sup>3</sup> at mid eclipse at 1.01668, the Moon/Sun ratio<sup>4</sup> at 1.03359 and the umbral<sup>5</sup> depth at 99.3%. Considering our location, we expect a spectacular and immaculate totality view over the Gobi Desert's horizon, as shown on our location picture.

3<sup>rd</sup> contact at 19:14:39 (altitude 14°, azimuth 282°)

4<sup>th</sup> contact at 20:07:36 (altitude 04°, azimuth 290°)

After you have packed all your belongings, we will proceed back to Jiayuguan, which is just one hour drive away. While we drive you, you will enjoy the sundown, relax and have your thoughts reviewing your rich day's experience.

Back at our Jiayuguan hotel, you may want to freshen up, change and get ready for our

### Eclipse Gala Dinner and Show

A delicious, varied and beautifully arranged Gala Buffet will be awaiting you. Find your friends or make new ones and get ready for our Gala Show: Gansu artists are there to entertain and show us their cultural diversity!



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<sup>1</sup> Azimuth: the Sun location: 0° = due North, 90° = East, 180 = South, 270 = West

<sup>2</sup> Coverage: the percentage of the Sun's disk covered at mid eclipse

<sup>3</sup> Magnitude: the fraction of the Sun's diameter covered by the Moon

<sup>4</sup> Ratio: the apparent size of the Moon to that of the Sun

<sup>5</sup> Umbral depth: the percentage of the way from the edge of the eclipse to the centre line that this location is at

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## **Saturday, August 2<sup>nd</sup> 2008 – Eclipse Day: The Day After the Day**

After a typical Eclipse-City breakfast, we will head back for Beijing, where you shall connect to your home destination or continue on your own.

Scheduled arrival in Beijing afternoon hours.

There is no Beijing program availability after the eclipse due to the Beijing Olympics starting August 8<sup>th</sup> 2008. If you require a Beijing Olympic package please get in touch with us at

Beijing-Olympics@eclipse-city.com

or simply consult the official site at <http://en.beijing2008.cn/>



**Program 2** is directed especially to all those clients wishing to experience the 2008 total solar eclipse in a top and unique location in China paired with a highly varied and yet culturally focused project program around China's Great Wall history and architecture.

Services:

- ☐ Welcome and departure meet and greet at Beijing, Xian and Dunhuang airports
- ☐ Airfare Beijing/Xian/Dunhuang/Beijing with Chinese schedule/charter airlines
- ☐ Luggage service
- ☐ Tour guidance in Chinese, English and German (other languages upon request)
- ☐ Astronomical lectures
- ☐ Local guides
- ☐ Lodging in 3 or 4 star hotels, depending on location. Single supplement applies (+350 Euros).
- ☐ Full board (breakfast, lunch and warm dinner), hot and cold drinks, alcoholic beverages during Eclipse Gala Dinner
- ☐ Local transportation on state-of-the-art local tourist busses
- ☐ Eclipse shades
- ☐ Invitation for Chinese visa application, where needed
- ☐ Information material
- ☐ 100 Euros voucher on your next booking on an Eclipse-City program to Iwo Jima in 2009

Optional Services (to be booked and paid on site):

- ☐ Camel tour from Eclipse-City Day Camp
- ☐ Horse back riding
- ☐ Hot air ballooning from Eclipse-City Day Camp

We can not guarantee any of optional extra services will be available during your stay.

Excludes:

- ☐ Visa arrangements and costs
- ☐ Travel and Medical Insurance
- ☐ Alcoholic drinks (included during Gala Dinner only)

We point out that:

- ☐ Passports need to have at least 6 months validity when entering/leaving China
- ☐ Eclipse-City cannot be held liable for any - though unlikely - unexpected weather changes.

Place your bookings now, limited availability

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## **Payment Terms and Conditions**

### **Individual sale**

1. 50% deposit upon receipt of reservation
2. 50% balance by 15 March 2008

### **Group Sale with allotment**

1. 50% Group Deposit upon signature of contract
2. Balance of payment by 15 April 2008

Reservation will only be effective upon receipt of deposit.

## **Cancellation Terms and Conditions**

### **Individual sale**

10% cancellation fee from 15 March 2007 - 31 December 2007

50% cancellation fee from 1 January 2008 – 15 March 2008

75% cancellation fee from 16 March 2008 – 30 June 2008

100% cancellation fee from 1 July 2008

Name changes permitted up to 1 July 2008, subject to:

Name change policy of airline applies, where flight bookings have been made. Visa needs to be issued

### **Group sale**

10% cancellation fee from 15 March 2007 - 31 December 2007

50% cancellation fee from 1 January 2008 – 15 April 2008

75% cancellation fee from 16 April 2008 – 30 June 2008

100% cancellation fee from 1 July 2008

Name changes permitted up to 1 July 2008, subject to:

Name change policy of airline applies, where flight bookings have been made. Visa needs to be issued

## **Meals**

Regardless of the package you have booked, all Eclipse-City guests will be provided with full board.

A large team of local and international staff will prepare Chinese and international dishes for breakfast, lunch and dinner. For all those guests requiring a special dietary treatment, we do encourage you to clearly specify your requirements in writing, when booking your Eclipse-City trip.

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## **Transport to and from Eclipse-City**

Eclipse-City will provide for full transport with state-of-the-art local transport.

If you require a special "out of program schedule" transport to/from the viewing site, please request it in writing to [VIP@eclipse-city.com](mailto:VIP@eclipse-city.com). We will try to satisfy all your special requirements.

A Kerosene Surcharge applies for this program if oil prices increase.

## **Security and personal safety**

Your security and personal safety is our primary duty!

What have we done so far and what can you expect:

- ☐ Before issuing this program, we have made sure to have Xinjiang and Gansu Secretaries of Tourism officially endorsing our program.
- ☐ Eclipse-City is expecting and prepared to see and receive other eclipse-viewing visitors. Everyone else not registered at Eclipse-City, will not be permitted nor have physical access to the City. Private security services will be guarding the camp, our guests and all your valuables.
- ☐ Eclipse-City is prepared to treat minor emergencies in a special conditioned medical tent, including specialized staff. Included in your package are complimentary medical treatments, such as sunburn, insect bites, gastro-intestinal disturbances.

Eclipse-City Ltd.  
February 2007

NOTE: Our published terms and conditions apply