



Report on the Memorable Study Tour to Fårö

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1. The character of the area

Fårö is an island at the northern end of Gotland, covering an area of 114 km², with specific natural values and a culturally shaped landscape of great beauty. Interesting geological formations, a rich and by Swedish standards unusual flora and fauna, long stretches of beaches, traditional buildings are among the assets which attract tourists to Fårö today.

For thousands of years, the people of the island have made their living mainly through farming, fishing and forestry. During the 20th century Fårö gradually became a popular tourist goal within Sweden, especially for the intellectual establishment and the political elite, who often bought summer houses on this rather remote island. However, over the last three decades there has been a rapid change in the local economy. Tourism has exploded and is the main occupation today, albeit in combination with other sources of income.

There are 594 year-round inhabitants on the island. In winter there are 275 households and in summer 450. However, most tourists come for trips of one or two days or to rent a cottage for a week. During the season, from mid June to mid August, there are up to 400,000 tourists coming on 1 or 2 day trips. The tourists are mainly families with children, other groups are retired people, young people biking, hiking and diving, and people on sailing boats. People come for the calmness and nature - not for the pubs and clubs, of which there are none. 90% of the tourists are Swedish, mainly from Stockholm; and a high proportion (c. 75%) are families.

The tourism is thus based on people who come to Fårö to enjoy the natural and cultural heritage. However, the island has a very fragile nature and many endangered species. These are dependent on the traditional farming of the island, and today both the beauty of Fårö and the high diversity of species are threatened as the traditional grazing pastures become neglected and covered in scrub. The sheer numbers of tourists are also becoming a problem. The inhabitants on the island are very conscious of this. During the six weeks of the main tourist season, there is no room for more people on the island and the inhabitants do not wish for more people to come. Thus, prolonging the season and developing sustainable tourism are important issues.

The island may be a popular tourist destination in summer, but is also a marginal area, at the far end of the municipality, which makes it isolated in terms of social services. It is connected to mainland Gotland by a ferry that runs every half-hour. A few years ago, a referendum was held asking the population if they wanted a bridge instead. Two-thirds of the population voted against a bridge.

During our visits, we heard many arguments against a bridge which may be seen as reflecting both the island's vulnerability and also the sense of cultural identity among the inhabitants. The ferry is seen by the islanders as useful because it limits the flow of tourists and it makes it possible to know the number of tourists on the island. Having to take a ferry gives the visitor a sense of coming to a special place. The ferry ensures that a minimum of social services remains on the island : one of our interviewees said that, if the bridge had

been built, they would probably have lost both the local nurse and the primary school on the island. They would also have lost the jobs connected to the ferry traffic itself (12 persons in winter and 24 in summer). Håkan, of Ebbe's, said that the ferry was also good for security reasons : he had a valuable store of leather ware and furs, and saw the ferry as an insurance against theft. Many who had voted against the bridge also thought that it was better to spend money on the roads on Fårö itself, rather than on a bridge. The outcome was that a second ferry ramp was built, and the roads and cycling lanes on the island were improved.

There is organised co-operation on Fårö, but not a lot. This may be because there are so many tourists in the season that people don't really need to co-operate. As one of the entrepreneurs said: "In the season you can let anything!" This is also an issue for the development of Fårö.

2. The case studies

2.1 Stora Gåsemora

Stora Gåsemora is a beautifully situated farm which is run by Thomas and Birgitta Söderlund. Our interview was mainly with Thomas as Birgitta had to leave, and we arrived a bit late. Stora Gåsemora is the largest farm on Fårö, comprising 300 hectares, of which 55 is arable land, 180 forest and 65 grazing pasture. Until recently milk production was an important part of the business, but today Thomas and Birgitta are putting more weight on tourism. In spring 2002 they sold off the 52 suckler cows, but kept the calves and heifers. The plan is to have beef production with 60 mother cows, mainly to keep the land open. Thomas pointed out that the landscape is an important asset for tourism on Fårö.

The immediate reason for selling the cows and increasing the tourism part of their business, was that Thomas became allergic to the cows and that the employee who worked with them became ill. However, Thomas and Birgitta believed that this development would have come anyway in a few years time and that ecological tourism is the future for Fårö. The annual turnover before selling off the cows was 2.5 million SKr, now it will be about 1.7 million SKr. They used to get 75% of their income from milk production and farming, 5% from forestry and 20% from tourism.

Tourism has a long tradition on the farm. On a small scale, they have hired out space for tourists since the 1960s. During recent decades this has gradually increased. Today they have 42 beds, mainly in flats, and they plan to build 5 more flats.

Originally, Birgitta married the previous farmer at Stora Gåsemora, who also owned the farm, and they opened a youth hostel. This was very hard work, because guests would arrive and depart every day in the week. So Birgitta began to organise courses with artists, and her previous husband rebuilt some space for that. He died, however, and Birgitta inherited the farm. Later, she married Thomas, and they started letting flats on a weekly basis instead, as that was easier to combine with milk production.

The tourists they receive today are mainly families with children, something they will continue to concentrate on. It is good to have families, as these have the same time schedules and at Stora Gåsemora there is plenty of space for children to play. It is also close to a very good beach. Until now, Thomas and Birgitta have not felt the need to organise any special activities or facilities for their customers. They have mainly just let flats where people prepare their own food and take care of themselves.

They have no problem filling their accommodation in the main season. Their marketing is mainly by word of mouth, but they have made a postcard, a folder and have a homepage (<http://www.storagasemora.gotlandica.se>). Many of their guests are repeat visitors. .

Now, however, they want to offer something more than 'the beach' in order to prolong the season. They have in mind to create a spa and a space for physical training, to increase the number of beds, and also to build a better space for conferences.

They are also part of a network of farmers who are building high-quality cabins, to a standard design prepared by an architect and with materials bought in bulk to secure low prices. These cabins are rented by the Gotland Resor travel agency for five years at 50,000 SKr per year. After this period, the farmer takes over the cabin : this system means that the investment is not so risky for the farmer. The network includes 11 other farmers on Fårö and Northern Gotland, the local Farmer's Confederation (LRF), a co-operative for forest owners (Mellanskog) and the travel agency. The high standard of building is needed in order to make the cabins comfortable when it is no longer summer. Thomas commented that, during summer, one can let anything on Fårö, and that is a problem. But the high standard in the new cabins – with their showers, washing machines etc - may also become a problem, because water resources are limited on Fårö.

(See case study 2.4 in the report on the tour of Visby, and case study 2.2 in the report on the study tour of North West Gotland, for further information about the farmers' cabins scheme and the Gotland Resor travel agency).

Thomas and Birgitta have a fair degree of co-operation with other local enterprises. Apart from the cabin project, their co-operation with other farmers is mainly in agriculture, not tourism, because no other farmer on Fårö has the same scale of tourism as themselves. For tourism, they co-operate with local restaurants, who do the catering when they host conferences, weddings and other events. When special activities are requested, they also co-operate with other local people. They also have a network with some of the influential 'Summer Fåröists'. For example, they received a group from the Audit Committee of the European Commission, invited by the ex-president of the Committee, now a Swedish minister, who has a summer house on Fårö. The Committee members were surprised to hear that Thomas and Birgitta had had no subsidies other than those for agricultural production and for renovating the old main building. This building has high cultural value and is now let as flats. Thomas said that he doesn't really want subsidies, but that without subsidies all the small farms will disappear.

Their plans for the future are to let more accommodation; to have more conferences and to develop activities that may prolong the season; to keep suckler cows and beef animals in order to maintain the landscape; and thus to maintain farming activity. Thomas believes that all of the 8 farming families who remain on Fårö today will have to go into tourism to greater or lesser degree. But he does not want tourism to grow too much, or to see the island too heavily exploited. He wants to see tourism developed in a controlled way, but he believes that this may be difficult because there are so many people with different interests.

2.2 Fårö Future

Fårö Future is an association which brings together people and organisations interested in the future of Fårö. The members are tourist companies or private persons. Half of the members live on Fårö, and include about 20% of the island's population : these resident members have a vote. The other half, who are summer guests etc, do not have votes. The association was founded in 1998 to strengthen the ability of local people to influence the future of Fårö, bearing in mind that the Gotland municipality has ideas on how to develop Fårö, as do many commercial interests only some of which are based on the island.

With the help of EU subsidies (under the programmes for Objective 5b areas and Objective 2 islands), the association has built an information centre close to Fårö church. The centre aims at becoming self-supporting : they take 10% commission on all the products that they

sell and they do many bookings in co-operation with Destination Gotland, which manages the ferry traffic and air transport between Gotland and mainland Sweden. Bertil Gabrielsson, whom we met at this centre, told us that the information centre was conceived after much debate. The idea of a centre came from one of the summer Fåröists and many all-year residents opposed it. 'People are local patriots, but now they are content with the centre' he said. You can find a picture of the information centre on the Fårö Future homepage: <http://www.gotland.net/faro/faroframtid.htm>

The traditional occupations on Fårö have been farming, fishing and forestry. Today, however, no one can live on these occupations only. The new opportunities lie in tourism. So, one goal of the association is that the income from tourism should go to people who live on the island, and not to entrepreneurs who come in the tourist season to run their business but who live and pay their taxes elsewhere. To this end, Fårö Future have managed to secure that the local Farmer's Association could buy the camping site and let a local person manage it. The association also manages the nature parks on Fårö, which provides five part-time jobs.

During the summer season, they do not want more tourists ('thank God for the ferry'). Gradually, the season is actually becoming longer : by counting the cars on the ferry, they can see that the number of tourists during spring and autumn is slowly rising. But they wish to support new enterprises and ways of prolonging the tourist season. They see a future in using the landscape and nature more, for example through horse-riding and bird-watching holidays. They seek to encourage activities like tennis, scuba diving, lamb festivals and conferences. However, conferences are not easy to attract because of the difficulties of getting to Fårö off-season, when traffic to Gotland itself is reduced. Moreover, Fårö more or less closes when the peak season ends, because there are so few tourists. This is a negative spiral. Tourist do not come, because there is nothing to do and nowhere to stay. There are no proper hotels on Fårö, and restaurants and other facilities are closed in winter. But at least Sudersand Semesterby is open all year around, Bertil told us, and they have some high standard cabins, insulated for use in winter. He welcomed the cabin project that Thomas and Birgitta are involved in.

Another important goal for Fårö Future is to keep a high standard of social services on the island. They have to fight continuously to keep the social services, said Bertil. The nearest doctor and the secondary school are in Fårösund, on the main island of Gotland. The upper secondary school is in Visby, so the children have to be accommodated in Visby in order to attend it. The population of Fårö is dominated by older people (25% are older than 65), and it is difficult to persuade younger people to stay on the island or to move back there. This is partly because houses are expensive on the island : even small houses in poor condition are sold at high prices (e.g. 1.5 million SKr) for use by well-off people as summerhouses. The real estate tax is also increasing and some people cannot afford to stay because of that. Fårö Future has tried to get money to build new houses for young people, but has not yet succeeded.

The tourist peak in summer is also a financial burden to the public services, as the costs for garbage handling, water supplies and road maintenance are not covered. Even private roads are heavily used by visitors, without payment. To find ways for financing such costs by charging tourists or from authorities is an important issue. The association is thus involved in many aspects of the rural development of Fårö, with rural tourism as a focal issue.

2.3 Sudersand Semesterby

Sudersand Semesterby is a holiday camp with cabins and a youth hostel. It is situated by a wonderful long (5 km!) beach. The Sudersand cabins were originally owned by the

municipality of Fårö, and then, from 1970 when all Gotlandic municipalities were merged, by the larger municipality of Gotland. In 1994, the premises were rather run down and the municipality decided to sell them off. At that time Jan Olsson and his wife were walking along the beach, where they met a distant friend, Rolf Johnsson. Rolf called to them, asking if they together should give an offer on it. After a sleepless night, the two couples decided to do so.

So, together the two couples bought the whole establishment for 2 million SKr and promised to invest 1 million within five years. Now they have had it for 8 years and have invested 4 million SKr. The turnover has increased from 1.3 million SKr to 3.3 SKr and continues to rise. They plough almost all revenue back into the business. There are no special government subsidies for Fårö, but they have had subsidy, up to 40% of the costs, for some parts of their investment

At the moment they have 42 cabins, each with four, five or six beds, let on a weekly basis; and a youth hostel. If you want to see what the cabins look like, go to <http://www.sudersand.se/e47d.htm>.

Each winter they renovate as many cabins as they can, using building firms from outside Fårö. No one on Fårö, Jan told us, has the capacity to do the work they need. The plumber and electrician, however, come from Fårö. They co-operate with a Visby company which rents bicycles, and that is all they offer apart from the accommodation.

The cabin village is open all year. Their main offer is simply the accommodation, nature and the wonderful beach. However, they are planning to build a swimming pool for cold and rainy days and in order to prolong the season. The beach suffered damages from oil two years ago, and a swimming pool is an insurance in such situations as well. They are also in the process of buying new land to build more accommodation for overnight stays for bicyclists and others who otherwise only visit Fårö for one day.

During December they offer a joint package which consists of the journey to Sudersand, a cabin weekend and a Swedish 'Christmas Table' and dancing. Last year this attracted about 1000 people, who came mainly from Gotland.

There are many advantages in a running a business with two couples, Jan told us. They can organise the work so that it is less exhausting. During the tourist season, each couple work two days and are then free two days. On Mondays, when the tourists leave after the weekly stay, and new visitors arrive, all four work. They also try to get a full week of holiday per couple each summer. But this pattern means that they need other sources of income, and the two husbands do have other jobs. The wives work only in the joint company, including part-time work in the winter on bookings and maintenance. Three caretakers are employed on a seasonal basis, their wages being 30% subsidised through the Government's programme for people with special disadvantages in the labour market.

In 1999, they built a restaurant which they ran for two years. Now they let it to another entrepreneur, who has 12 employees during the season. The restaurant is open 9 months a year, every day during the main season but mainly at weekends in the off-season.

Their main customers in the summer are families, mainly from Sweden and especially from Stockholm. Their marketing includes the website, a brochure and co-operation with Gotland's Tourist Service. For summer 2003, the seven peak weeks are already fully booked. They co-operate with other companies in Fårö about the bookings, sending customers to one another. Jan said that they have gained customers through a network within Odd Fellows. Furthermore, there is an important network between the 15 cabin villages on Gotland. These have a common information folder, they meet 5-6 times a year,

visiting each other and they also make study tours. Last year the couples from Sudersand went to Denmark on such a trip, and got ideas for improving the playground for children and for creating a volleyball field.

2.4 Fårö Textil - Ateljé Kåisa

Ann-Marie Werkelin is an artist and textile designer who runs the enterprise Fårö Textiler – Ateljé Kåisa. She has a broad education in textiles and a long career working for the sewing machine companies Singer and Bernina during the 1960's and 70's. She trained workers, sold sewing machines, and ran sewing centres where people could learn how to use the machines and to buy materials. From 1985 up to the 1996 she was responsible for the personnel development at Bernina, first as an employee and later on free-lance basis. In the 1970's she ran several sewing centres around Stockholm.

However, her second husband, who lived in Stockholm when they met, is from Gotland and owned a farm on Fårö. Eventually, she convinced him that they should move to Fårö and start an enterprise together. So, in 1990 she started her enterprise designing and selling textiles made from sheep's wool, leather and some other quality materials. At first she arranged sewing courses and wanted to have a sewing centre on Fårö, but now she concentrates on designing and selling her own products, as well as the high-quality products of other artists and handicraft workers. She uses only local sheep's wool and leather, both because of the high quality and because that is what is expected of her products. They are marketed as high-quality local products.

The tourist season brings half of her turnover, but Ann-Marie does not want to be dependent only on the tourists. To her, Gotlanders are another important customer group. Her atelier is open all year round. In early spring, her customers are mainly recently retired people, other entrepreneurs on holiday and German tourists, who can afford to buy more expensive products. In the summer, when the Swedish families with children come, she also offers some cheaper products. Her strategy is that everyone should be able to buy something, so she has a varied selection of both expensive and cheaper products, while maintaining high quality standards. In the autumn, it is time again for the German customers; and also for people from Stockholm who have summer cottages on Fårö and who come down for autumn week-ends, bringing guests with them.

When she started the enterprise, Ann-Marie co-operated with other entrepreneurs about how to promote tourism on Fårö. But she now thinks that this was 'much ado about nothing', and she is no longer much involved in such collaboration. The kind of general support that was offered was more suited to new entrepreneurs than to someone experienced like herself. Together with her own products, she also sells those of others, so in this way she co-operates with colleagues. Beside textile, wool and leather products, she also sells ceramics, wood handicraft etc. She co-operates especially with a handicraft artist from Slite who sells her products and vice versa. She also has a small gallery with art exhibitions..

Earlier, she used to advertise a lot, for example in the Gotland Guide, but now she prefers to rely on a signpost by the ferry and to be in the yellow pages on the web. She is planning to have her own homepage and link that to the yellow pages. In the winter she advertises in the local newspapers, but her company is well known now and she does not need much more publicity. For those who want to order her products by mail, she has made a brochure with a product photographer. Her products can also sometimes also be seen in photographs taken by a haute-couture photographer who lives on Gotland.

Comparing the running of an enterprise in the Stockholm region and on Fårö, Ann-Marie said that when she first started her enterprise on Fårö, one problem was to find the right balance between how much to produce and store and how much she could actually sell. That was

never really a problem for her in Stockholm, eventually she always managed to sell everything there. It was also difficult, if not impossible, to find employees with the skills needed. Today some women sew items for her on demand, but she can't employ anybody full-time.

Ann-Marie said that she has now found the right balance of work, sufficient income and recreation and that she doesn't want to expand her enterprise. Her future plans are instead to either sell or let the shop, and to concentrate on designing products. She does not see any continuity for the enterprise beyond her own involvement in it, unless one of her four sons marries a woman who wants to take it over. But she will work with it as long as she can.

2.5 Friggårds Café

Friggårds Café is run by Kristina, whose parents bought some traditional Fårö farmstead buildings close to the main road in 1962. They produced smoked fish, but they also worked in Swedish overseas aid projects in Tanzania and Vietnam. In the 1970s, Kristina ran a café for 7 years in the main building. She also developed a bakery, producing traditional Fårö bread. After these 7 years she stopped these activities due to health problems and economic difficulties. The café was then rented by others, and was closed for some time. The mother eventually let one of the other buildings to a restaurant entrepreneur, who has a well known high-quality restaurant on the premises.

In mid-July 2002, Kristina opened the lunch café and the bakery again, against the wishes of her mother and siblings, who all want to sell the place. Her father has died. Kristina hopes to get 5 years to prove to her mother that she can run a profitable café now. If her mother agrees to this, Kristina hopes that she can get a bank loan and expand the enterprise. She also lets parts of the main building and a small cottage to tourists; and has plans to take up the fish smoking again, to take over the restaurant and to develop the bakery further. Kristina faces a lot of challenges because she has a weak support structure.

5.6 Ebbe's

Ebbe's (previously New Ebbe's, and before that Ebbe's Furs) is a company which mainly sells leather clothes. This company was founded by local entrepreneurs who sold fur products, based on the local Gotland sheep breed, as well as some leather clothes. In 1999 they sold the company to one of their wholesale contacts, Håkan Jonzon. Håkan and his wife Kerstin come from the south of Sweden. Håkan had been working with wholesale leather clothes for a long time, but now he and his family set up a retailing company.

The shop is open from May 6 until September 15, and the family lives on Fårö during this time and while preparing for it. During the winter, however, they live in Malmö, on the southern tip of Sweden. They also go to the fairs for leather clothes, buy the stock for the summer season and 'try' to go on holiday in Spain.

The shop attracts many tourists. Håkan says that he can keep the prices low because he owns the premises and has low costs. The largest item of cost is actually the insurance. During the peak days in the season they have up to 700 customers in the shop per day, and this summer they expect 140 tourist buses to stop by the shop. Last year they counted 120 buses. So, most of the income comes from the tourists, but some also from Gotlanders. Maybe you too can find something? Look and see: <http://www.gotland.net/ebbes/>

Håkan and his wife and their two daughters work in the shop during the season. They also employ an elderly lady who takes care of the store and helps to keep things in the shop in order. They employ school children to help out in the shop and to distribute flyers to cars at the ferry. Apart from that, the marketing is mainly done in the Gotland Guide, through local

newspapers, local radio, and the website. The bus drivers who stop by the shop are offered inexpensive gifts.

Coming from the South of Sweden, Håkan and his family have no roots to Fårö. They have bought a house close to the shop and have registered themselves on Fårö. This is important as it implies that they pay taxes on Gotland and can also say that they are local inhabitants. Håkan is a member of Fårö Future, the local tourist organisation and the association for local culture (Hembygdsförening). He sponsors local events and sports, and has reconstructed a traditional fishing shed by the shop with the help of a local carpenter. This shed will be used next season to sell sweets. The keeping of the name Ebbe's was also a conscious decision to strengthen the local links. One part of the shop is reserved for selling handicraft from Gotland.

Håkan is optimistic about the future, believing that tourism will always be strong on Fårö. He is glad that there is no bridge, as he thinks that a bridge would lead to increased likelihood that his valuable stock of leather clothes and furs would be stolen.

3. The Group's reflections on the tour

The area obviously has potential for rural tourism. But the development of tourism on Fårö offers two challenges – how to protect the natural and cultural heritage, and how to increase the revenue that stays on the island. The interviews pointed to the risks that tourism may become too dominant, that the island will be over-exploited and that the revenues may mainly go to actors from outside the island.

How to prolong the season to more than the six weeks in the summer was a theme in many of our conversations, within the group, as well as during the study visits. The group thinks that the development of Eco-tourism is a viable possibility, putting emphasis on bird-watching, horse-riding, botanical excursions and other activities related to the nature and culture of Fårö. Especially, bird watching and painting or other artistic activities could be activities for the spring and autumn, attracting groups of people who are more flexible in their holiday planning, such as retired or middle-aged people, who also have a lot of money to spend. If these new kinds of activity are to be offered, there is a need to train professional guides and entrepreneurs. Such training should preferably be targeted to local residents, something which Fårö Future already works on. The need to develop accommodation suited to use by visitors throughout the year, with good insulation and 'luxury facilities' such as washing machines and tumble dryers, was also often mentioned in the interviews.

To prolong the season, there is probably a need even for more co-operation between the local actors, and between them and people outside Fårö. Coming from the outside, as we did, for only two days, it is easy to claim that other people need to co-operate more. In our group we had some fairly heated discussions on the potential of co-operation and on how to promote it. During our conversations with those we visited, we heard many examples of collaboration, and much emphasis on the importance of contributing to the local economy. At the same time, most of the interviews hinted at local conflicts, and at varied levels of belief in the value of co-operation. In this, Fårö is, of course, much like any other community. This is a delicate issue for the rural developers and local actors to handle. The collaborations that we heard of seemed to be about rather particular activities, quite closely related to the entrepreneurs' main activities.

The networks between the all-year residents and the often influential and wealthy summer residents could perhaps also be developed. If the summer residents were involved more in the local development, it could be an advantage for the island. But that would perhaps demand educational efforts, so that the summer residents learnt the basics of sustainable rural development! (Let's send them the Thematic Guide!)

Furthermore, the social and economic structures are weak on Fårö. Strengthening these is important, in order to attract people to live on the island and to develop other activities than tourism. Being over-dependent on tourism is not to be recommended. In the long run these social structures are important also for developing tourism, especially if the season is to be prolonged.

4. The ballad of the visit to Fårö

(To be sung on the melody 'She'll be coming 'round the mountains when she comes')

We were going out to Fårö in two cars
We were going out to Fårö in two cars
From the ferry in a hurry
Pia left like on safari
We were going out to Fårö in two cars

So Cecilia and Thorsten went alone
to a place where the address was quite unknown.
No one knew each other's numbers
We must all have been in slumber
So Cecilia and Thorsten went alone

In the end we found each other on a farm,
We had coffee and cake there on the lawn
Thomas turned from milk to tourism
so his wife would not get rheumatism
In the end we found each other on a lawn

Fårö Future wants more money from EU
Information Centre made for me and you
Local action – not a fraction
In the spirit of attraction
Fårö Future wants more money from EU

Sundersand Semesterby - a paradise
Double ownership makes everything so nice
When the Olssons clean the cabin
the Rolf Johnssons take their nap in
Sundersand Semesterby – a paradise

Competition is a key word – yes it is
but in Euracademy - we don't give a piss
During dinner we discussed this
till we almost went ballistic
Competition is a key word - yes it is

Ann-Marie – a business woman with big B
Textiles, paintings, local things with quality
Sheepskin, jewellery and teapots
on a typical Fårö farm spot
Textiles, paintings, local things with quality

Thorsten's mother could keep track of what we did
when Edina left the trip right in its mid
So we lost and gained in numbers

Thorsten's son and dog were wonders
and his mother could keep track of what we did

To run a good successful tourist company
there are many sorts of strange complexities
 There are customers and mothers
 and let's not forget the brothers
There are many sorts of strange complexities

Going on a study trip can be quite fun
If you'll stand each other in the longer run
 We lost members on our journey
 but won't go to the attorney
Going on a study trip can be quite fun !

euractourfaroom