



Introducing THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN

Aboard Ponant's New Explorer Series Yacht *Le Bougainville*

LISBON • CASABLANCA • GIBRALTAR • MARSEILLE • TOULON
CANNES • CORSICA • LIVORNO • CIVITAVECCHIA

April 10–21, 2022



Ponant's *Le Bougainville* offers a front-row seat to the most pivotal battlefields of World War II.



Photo: Three American servicemen standing on a city street corner with a Moroccan man and boy.
Gift of Robert Jolliff, from the collection of The National WWII Museum, 2004.218.061.

DEAR FRIEND OF THE MUSEUM AND FELLOW EXPLORER,

This journey through the Mediterranean instantly brings to mind the incomparable 1942 film *Casablanca*, and not just because that is our first port after departing Lisbon. Throughout the cruise, there will be many moments that will recall elements of the film, and indeed, I found myself rewatching it in preparation for our trip.

We will embark in Lisbon, a city that we could call the “sequel to *Casablanca*.” In the closing act of the film, Rick’s former lover Ilsa boards that plane to Lisbon with her husband Victor Laszlo. Lisbon, as the capital of neutral Portugal, was a hotbed of wartime espionage and intrigue. On the pre-tour program, historian Dr. Neill Lochery will open up the city to us in a way that most tourists never experience. From the Portuguese World Exhibition of 1940, taking place just as France fell to the Nazis, to the stories of infamous double agent Juan Pujol Garcia, better known as “Garbo,” you will encounter something new on every corner.

Next, we visit Casablanca with its blend of the modern and the traditional. It turns out there actually is a Rick’s Café, created to take advantage of the movie’s fame, and I’m sure we’ll hear “As Time Goes By” more than once on approach to the city. The film’s release on November 26, 1942, was just under three weeks after the Allied landings in North Africa. We will take you to the landing beaches in the city of Mohammedia (formerly Fdala) to understand those landings and the uncertainty of how the Vichy French forces would respond.

The Vichy French play a major role in *Casablanca*. The overtly corrupt Vichy police captain Louis Renault is redeemed at the end of the film, escaping with Rick as the start of a “beautiful friendship.” Once our ship, *Le Bougainville*, reaches Marseilles, we will witness Vichy’s cruelty. At Camp des Milles, a factory-turned-detention center, the Vichy government sent Jews from southern France to await transport to the death camps as part of Hitler’s Final Solution. More than 2,000 Jews departed from Camp des Milles bound for Drancy and then Auschwitz.

Other ports will augment the touring to give a rounded view to the Mediterranean campaign. We will enter the siege tunnels inside the Rock of Gibraltar, visit the landing beaches of Operation Dragoon, and explore the Gothic Line fortifications in Tuscany.

I look forward to joining you on this exclusive cruise program as we sail through of one of most vital waterways of World War II.



Sincerely,

Robert M. Citino, PhD
Samuel Zemurray Stone Senior Historian
Executive Director of The Institute for the Study of War and Democracy
The National WWII Museum

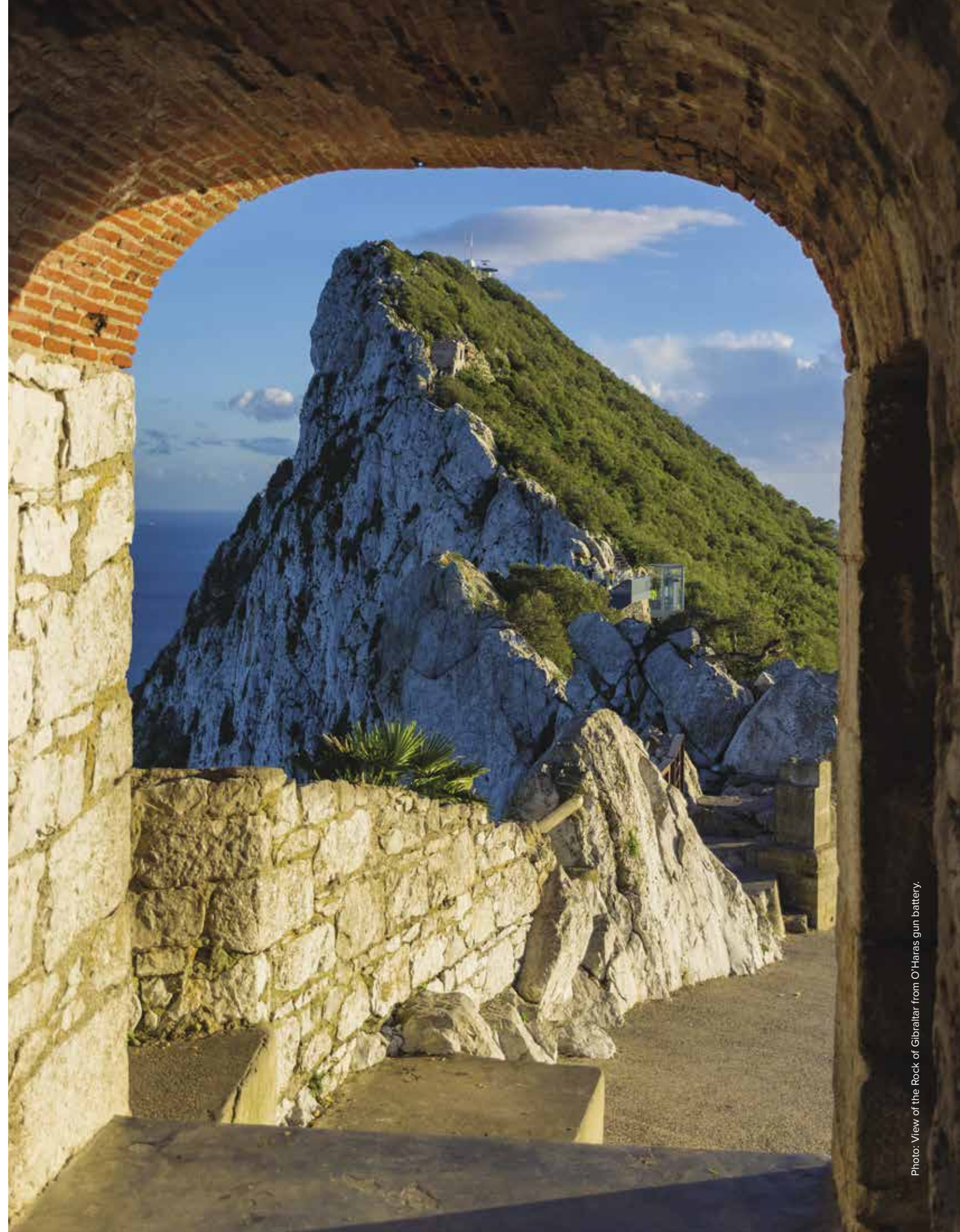


Photo: View of the Rock of Gibraltar from O'Haras gun battery.

BRINGING HISTORY TO LIFE

The National WWII Museum Educational Journeys extend the Museum's tradition of inspiration, excellence, and thoughtful inquiry to important WWII sites around the world. With VIP access to the most intriguing destinations, rich historical context from curators, primary-source materials from the Museum's digital collections, and custom experiences found nowhere else, The National WWII Museum has become the leader in WWII travel, providing unforgettable journeys into history.



Photo: Barney Old Coyote Jr. pictured in a traditional Crow war bonnet, complete with eagle feathers given to him by the Crow Nation as a sign of respect for being a great war leader. Courtesy of Mike Greener, ©Mike Greener Photography.



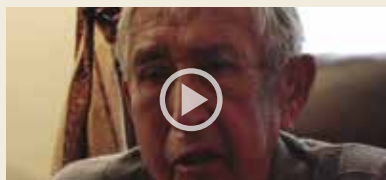
Photo: Interior of the workshop at Camp des Milles with six men carrying out shoemaking work. Image taken as part of the Camp Inspection Report of November 4, 1941. Courtesy of French National Archives.



Photo: French soldiers proudly march before their countrymen on Boulevard de Strasbourg, Toulon, during the colorful military parade celebrating the city's recent liberation from German occupation, August 28, 1944, US Army Signal Corps photograph, Gift of Regan Forrester, from the collection of The National WWII Museum, 2002.337.928.

LEARN THEIR NAMES

Barney Old Coyote Jr. came from an old Crow Indian warrior background, with his grandfather fighting with the US Army against the Sioux just before the Battle of the Little Bighorn. During World War II, Old Coyote served in the US Army Air Corps, acting as a gunner and "windtalker." In his three years of flying, first with the Eighth Air Force in England and later with the Twelfth Air Force in North Africa and Italy, Old Coyote flew 72 missions over Europe. Old Coyote gained a reputation for his proficiency at shooting down German planes. By the end of the war, Old Coyote earned 17 awards, including the Distinguished Flying Cross and the Air Medal with 14 oak leaf clusters, making him the most decorated Native American of World War II.



Learn the rest of the story online in The Digital Collections of The National WWII Museum.

Visit: ww2online.org

Watch his oral history by entering "Barney Old Coyote" in the search field.

HEAR THEIR STORIES

When it opened in September 1939, Camp des Milles was used as an internment camp for German and Austrian men. After the fall of France, the Vichy government used it as a detention center for Jews and political enemies. Between 1940 and 1942, thousands of prisoners were deported through de Milles, many of them ending up at Dachau and Auschwitz. Many famous Jewish artists including Max Ernst, Hans Bellmer, and Lion Feuchtwanger found themselves at des Milles at some point. In 1942, the camp closed, and the remaining prisoners were transferred to other camps in the area. The site is now the headquarters of UNESCO's Chair of Education for Citizenship, Human Sciences, and Shared Memories.

STAND WHERE HISTORY WAS MADE

During the war, Toulon fell within the Vichy sector of France. In November 1942, following the Allied landings in North Africa, Germany invaded Vichy France. Toulon was home to the French naval fleet in the western Mediterranean, making it a major objective for the Germans. However, before the Germans could reach the port, the French Navy scuttled the ships docked there. The city remained in German hands until August 28, 1944, when Free French Forces under General Jean de Lattre de Tassigny captured it in the Battle of Toulon.



Photo: Monument of the Discoveries, Lisbon, Portugal



LEARN AS YOU EXPLORE

JOIN THE WORLD'S FOREMOST EXPERTS IN WWII HISTORY



ROBERT M. CITINO, PhD

Robert M. Citino, PhD, is America's leading historian of the German army and an award-winning scholar with 10 published books, including *The Wehrmacht's Last Stand: The German Campaigns of 1944-1945*, *The Wehrmacht Retreats: Fighting a Lost War, 1943*, and *Death of the Wehrmacht: The German Campaigns of 1942*. He has written numerous articles covering World War II and 20th century military history. He speaks widely and contributes regularly to general readership magazines such as *World War II*. Dr. Citino enjoys close ties with the US military establishment, and he previously taught at the US Military Academy at West Point and at the US Army War College. He currently serves The National WWII Museum as the Samuel Zemurray Stone Senior Historian.



DONALD L. MILLER, PhD

Donald L. Miller, PhD, is the John Henry MacCracken Emeritus Professor of History at Lafayette College and one of the outstanding historians of World War II, along with award-winning works on Chicago and New York. Three of his 10 books are about World War II: *The Story of World War II*, *D-Days in the Pacific*, and *Masters of the Air: America's Bomber Boys Who Fought the Air War Against Nazi Germany*. *Masters of the Air*, named "outstanding book of the year" by *World War II* magazine, is the primary source for Apple TV's upcoming miniseries, on which Miller is serving as chief historical consultant. He was also a historical consultant for HBO's miniseries *The Pacific*, and served as writer and chief historical consultant for *WWII in HD*, and on over two dozen documentary films, including several Emmy winners and a MacArthur Award. Miller's latest work, *Vicksburg: Grant's Campaign That Broke the Confederacy*, won the prestigious Fletcher Pratt Prize, awarded to the outstanding book on the Civil War published in 2020.



GORDON H. "NICK" MUELLER, PhD

Gordon H. "Nick" Mueller, PhD, former historian and Vice Chancellor at the University of New Orleans, served as Founding President and CEO of The National WWII Museum. Mueller's exceptional contributions to the preservation and interpretation of WWII history and his special contributions to public awareness of the D-Day landings in Normandy have resulted in numerous awards, including the French government's Legion of Honor, which was bestowed on him in May 2016. Dr. Mueller's role as President and CEO Emeritus affords him time for research and writing about the history of the Museum and other WWII topics. He continues to lead overseas WWII tours and speaks widely on the war experience, the American Spirit, and nonprofit leadership.

THE MEDITERRANEAN CAMPAIGN

Aboard Ponant's New Explorer Series Yacht *Le Bougainville*
12 days from \$9,995 per person* • April 10–21, 2022

**See page 43 for details.*

PROGRAM INCLUSIONS

Travel with featured authors and historians
Robert M. Citino, PhD, Donald L. Miller, PhD,
and Gordon H. "Nick" Mueller, PhD

Full-time, logistical tour manager

Shore excursions with expert local battlefield
guides at each port

11 nights aboard *Le Bougainville*

Roundtrip airport transfers (when arriving
and departing on scheduled group tour dates)

Private, first-class, air-conditioned motor
coach transportation

VIP access to sites not offered on other tours

Video oral history presentations from the
Museum collection

Gratuities to guides, drivers,
porters, servers, and ship board staff

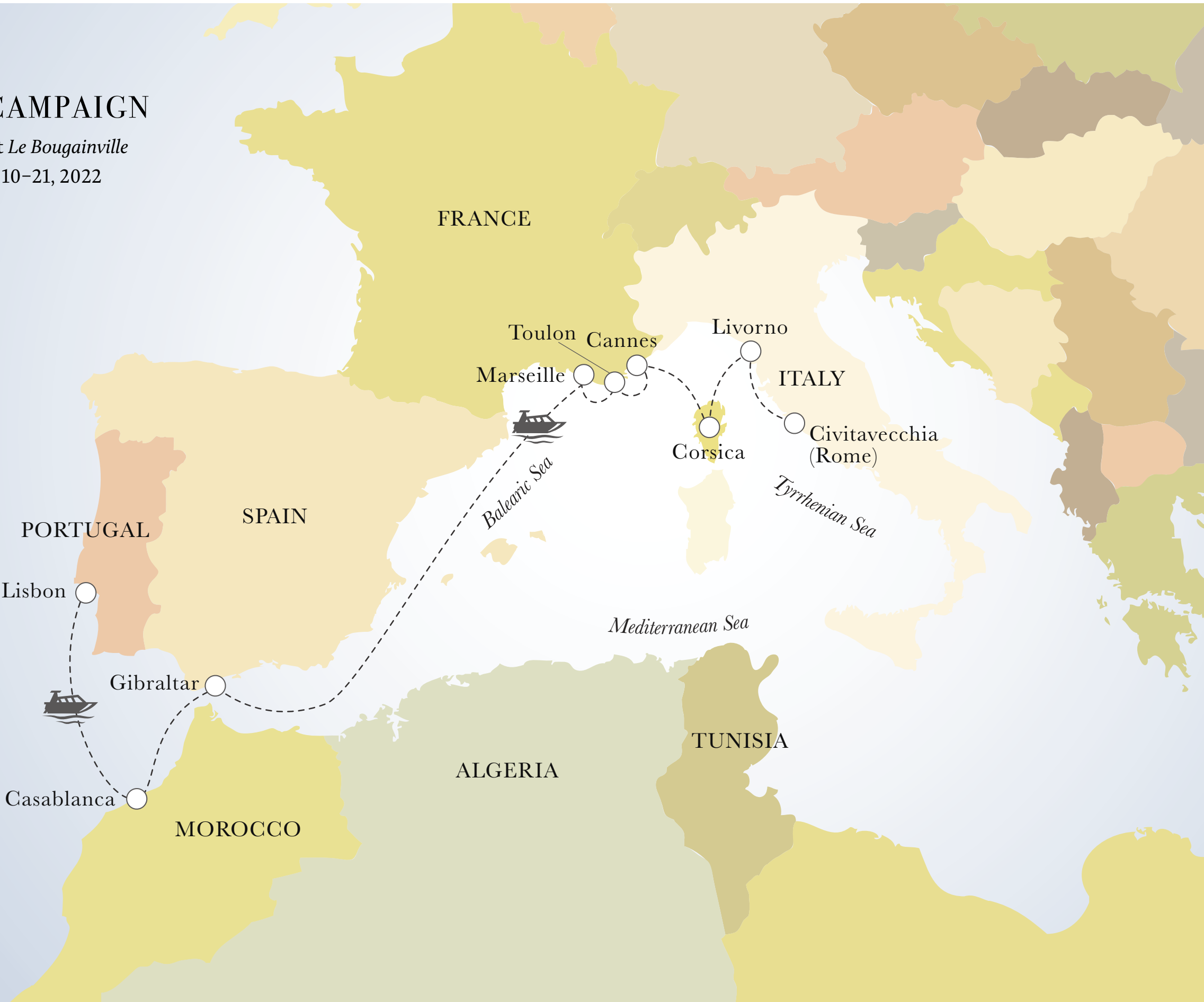
Personal listening devices on all included touring

All meals and unlimited beverages while on board
Le Bougainville including house wines, spirits,
beer, coffee, water, teas, soft drinks, and juices

Informative map book including useful battlefield
maps and archival images to be used throughout
your journey

Personalized name badge and luggage tags

Exclusive keepsake gift to use on your journey



KEY AMERICAN AND FRENCH FIGURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS



GEORGE S. PATTON JR.

Few officers in American history have the reputation of General George S. Patton Jr. During Operation Torch in 1942, Patton commanded the Western Task Force, which invaded French-controlled Morocco. In four days, Patton and his troops managed to break through French defenses, capture Casablanca, and negotiate an armistice with French troops in the country. Following the disaster at Kasserine Pass, Patton took command of II Corps in Tunisia. In a short time, Patton retrained his men, gaining a victory at the Battle of El Guettar against Erwin Rommel's Afrika Korps. The II Corps, now under General Omar Bradley, then began moving north, participating in the capture of Bizerte and the capture of roughly 230,000 German and Italian troops. Following the end of the North African campaign, Patton commanded the US Seventh Army during Operation Husky, the invasion of Sicily. Here, he gained the reputation for quick, energetic campaigning, capturing the cities of Palermo and Messina in mere weeks.



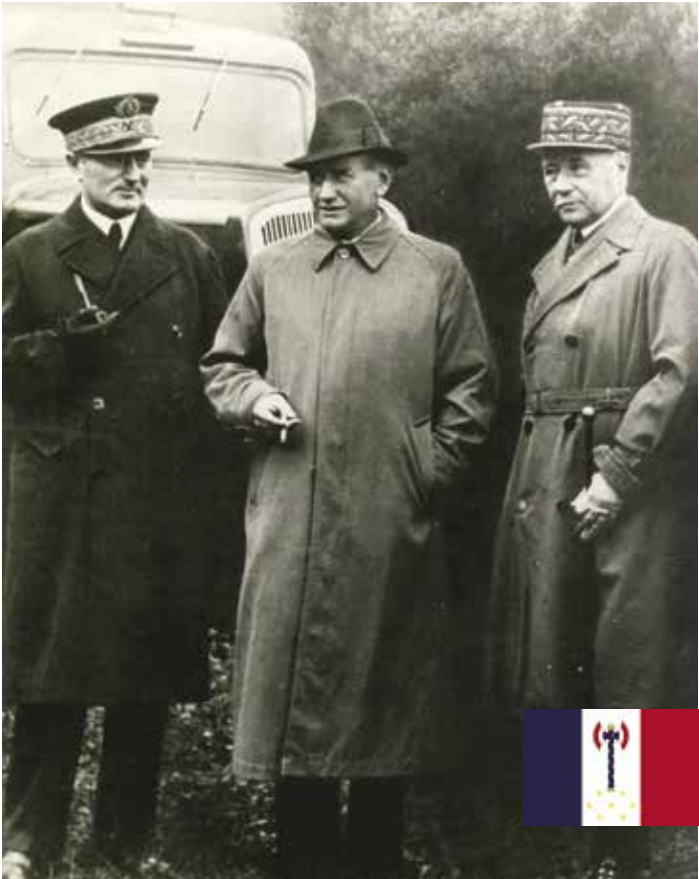
JACOB DEVERS

During the early stages of the war, Jacob Devers held many high-ranking commands, including Chief of the Armored Force, European theater of operations, US Army, and Deputy Supreme Allied Commander, Mediterranean theater. Finally, in the summer of 1944, Jacob Devers took control of the 6th Army Group, the force scheduled to invade southern France. Operation Dragoon consisted of the US Seventh Army and the French First Army. Under Devers, the invasion turned into a smashing success, with numerous ports being liberated and German troops fleeing north towards the German border. Despite his continued successes on the southern front, Devers and the 6th Army Group acted in a supporting role for much of the war in France. Despite that, Devers was successful in taking Strasbourg, defending against Operation Nordwind, reducing the Colmar Pocket, and driving into Germany in 1945. Jacob Devers ended the war as the second highest-ranking American officer in Europe, just under General Dwight D. Eisenhower.



JEAN DE LATTRE DE TASSIGNY

Jean de Lattre de Tassigny's experience in World War II was a colorful one. In 1940, de Lattre commanded a division against the Germans in northern France. His division fought so hard, a German officer compared it to the French defense of Verdun in 1916. Initially serving in the army under the Vichy French government, de Lattre was arrested in 1942, after Germany took over southern France. De Lattre found himself imprisoned in Germany, eventually escaping and making his way to Algiers to join the Free French Forces in 1943. De Lattre took command of the French First Army, landing in Southern France during Operation Dragoon. In the initial stages of the invasion, the French First Army took the Ports at Toulon and Marseille, increasing the amount of seaports bringing in supplies to the Western Front. The French First Army quickly made its way north, forming the right flank of the Allied front, fighting in the Alsace-Lorraine sector. For the remainder of the war, de Lattre and his troops fought in the Colmar Pocket, defending Strasbourg and eventually invading Germany in March 1945.



FRANÇOIS DARLAN

During the interwar years, Admiral François Darlan used his political connections to ensure that new naval building programs grew in a direct response to the growing *Kriegsmarine*. Following the armistice between France and Germany in June 1940, Darlan became the Minister of Marine in the Vichy government. Darlan attempted to convince the British that French ships would not fall into German or Italian hands following the armistice. Taking no chances, the British sank the French fleet stationed at Mers-el-Kabir in Algiers. After the attack, Darlan ordered all French ships to attack any Royal Navy ship they ran across. Between 1940 and 1942, Darlan took an active role in the Vichy government, holding various offices and offering French military cooperation in campaigns against the British. On November 8, 1942, Darlan fell into Allied hands during the Anglo-American invasion of North Africa. General Dwight D. Eisenhower, commander of the invasion, recognized Darlan as the commander of the French troops in the area, and proposed a deal to name him a High Commissioner of France, in exchange for a cessation of fighting. The deal was not popular with the Free French or the Allies because of Darlan's collaboration with Germany. On December 24, 1942, a young monarchist, Fernand Bonnier de La Chapelle, assassinated Darlan in his headquarters in North Africa.

Photo Page 10 (left): General George S. Patton directs American troops in 1944. He played a significant role in the early 1944 sweep of US forces from Normandy through Brittany and northern France and relieved the forces at Bastogne in December, 1944. Courtesy CORBIS/Corbis via Getty Images. Photo Page 10 (right): Edouard Daladier, Maurice Gamelin and Francois Darlan, organizers of National Defense, France. Courtesy of colaimages/Alamy Stock Photo. Photo page 11 (left): Jean de Lattre de Tassigny (1889-1952), French military commander and Marshal of France. Courtesy of Photo 12/Alamy Stock Photo. Photo page 11 (right): General Jacob L. Devers at Heppenheim (Germany) March 30, 1945. Courtesy of Photo 12/Alamy Stock Photo.

ENHANCE YOUR CRUISE



OPTIONAL TWO-NIGHT PRE-TOUR PROGRAM LISBON: NEUTRALITY & ESPIONAGE April 8–10, 2022

Featuring guest historian Dr. Neill Lochery,
author of international bestseller
Lisbon: War in the Shadows in the City of Light, 1939–1945.

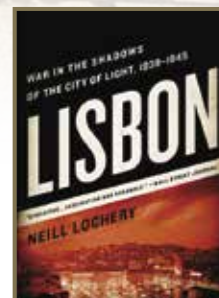


Photo: Belém Tower, Lisbon, Portugal.



Photo: Front facade main entrance of the famous Hotel Palacio, which was frequented by both German and Allied spies during World War II.
Courtesy of Alexandre Rotenberg/Alamy Stock Photo .

ABOUT THE TOUR

Courted by both sides during World War II, Portugal maintained its neutrality under the authoritarian ruler António de Oliveira Salazar. This policy of neutrality led to Lisbon being a final embarkation point for those seeking to flee the continent, a quest shared by Ilsa and Rick in the film *Casablanca*. As France fell in June 1940, Lisbon swelled with people hoping to procure documents that would allow them to travel to the United States or elsewhere. Those arriving in Lisbon entered a city in the midst of the Portuguese World Exhibition of 1940. Held to promote Portugal's strength under Salazar, the optimistic World Exhibition contrasted with a continent falling under Nazi control. In the years between 1940 and 1945, Lisbon served as the entry point, sharing location, and meeting point for spies on all sides. The most famous of these was Juan Pujol García, known as Agent GARBO, who earned an Iron Cross Second Class from the Germans and a "Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire." On tour, visit Belém, the site of the Portuguese World Exhibition. Continue to Lisbon itself to see the neighborhoods frequented by spies, and enjoy a talk by Dr. Neill Lochery at the Palacio Hotel, Ian Fleming's residence during World War II.

\$1,599 per person double occupancy
\$2,199 single occupancy
\$199 taxes and fees are additional

ACCOMMODATIONS

TIVOLI AVENIDA LIBERDADE LISBOA



The stunning Tivoli Avenida Liberdade Lisboa, located in the heart of Lisbon, has hosted prominent guests from celebrities to dignitaries. Join the prestigious guest list! When you're not exploring Lisbon, relax by the pool, unwind in the luxurious spa, or browse the web with complimentary WiFi. Other amenities include air-conditioning, a fitness room, and flat screen TVs in every room. The onsite restaurants and bars are well regarded for their fresh food and delicious cocktails.

1

LISBON, PORTUGAL

Embarkation



Photo: View of Lisbon, Portugal.

April 10, 2022: Upon arrival at Lisbon Portela Airport (LIS), guests are warmly welcomed and transferred to Ponant's *Le Bougainville*. The "City of Seven Hills" was a hotspot for espionage in World War II due to the neutral status of Portugal. This evening, settle into life at sea and sail south toward the coast of Morocco.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (D)

REPÚBLICA DOS ESTADOS UNIDOS DO BRASIL
FICHA CONSULAR DE QUALIFICAÇÃO
MODELO S.C. 139

Esta ficha, expedida em duas vias, será entregue à Polícia Marítima e à Imigração no porto de destino

Nome por extenso: **Juan Pujol Garcia**
Admitido em território nacional em caráter: **Temporário**
Nos termos do art. 25 letra **A** do dec. n. **3.010** de 1938
Lugar e data de nascimento: **Barcelona em 14/2/1912**
Nacionalidade: **Espanhola** Estado civil: **casado**
Filiação (nome do Pai e da Mãe): **Juan Pujol Pena e de Mercedes Garcia Guijarro** Profissão: **Escritor**
Residência no país de origem: **Rua Nueva nº 26, Lugo-Espanha.**

NOME: **Juan Fernando** IDADE: **mezes** SEXO: **Masculino**

FILHOS MENORES DE 18 ANOS

Passaporte n. **892** expedido pelas autoridades de Consulado de **Espanha em Lisboa** na data: **12/9/1940**
Assinado sob n. **12/9/1940** ASSINATURA DO PORTADOR: *Juan Pujol Garcia*

NOTA—Esta ficha deve ser preenchida e assinada pela autoridade consular, sendo as duas vias em original.

SEI CON

Consulado Geral do Brasil em Lisboa de 12/9/40 O CONSUL:GERAL:

Photo: Entry card permit issued by the Brazilian consulate to Juan Pujol Garcia in Lisbon.

SPOTLIGHT ON

JUAN PUJOL GARCÍA “AGENT GARBO”

During the war, Lisbon served as a hotbed of espionage for both the Allies and Axis. Juan Pujol García, better known by his alias “Agent GARBO,” lived in Lisbon and acted as a double agent during the war. Pujol emerged from the Spanish Civil War with a hatred for totalitarian governments and fascism and a drive to do his part for the “good of humanity.” That drive led him to contact the British in 1941, requesting to join their spy ring on the continent. The British rejected him, so he offered his services to the German Abwehr, posing as a businessman and fanatical Nazi Party member. The Germans took him in, teaching him the basics of espionage, then sent him to London to start a spy ring in the city. Instead, Pujol went to Lisbon and began sending false reports to the Germans.

In 1942, the British finally brought Pujol into their fold, bringing him to London and making him an agent of MI6. The newly minted “Agent GARBO” immediately got to work in Lisbon. His first task was to get the trust of the Germans. To do this, he sent the plans

for Operation Torch, the invasion of North Africa, to the Abwehr. The plans, sent through the mail, were postmarked by MI6 for a date prior to the invasion, but they actually arrived after the operation began. Because the information was accurate, the Germans trusted his later intelligence briefs, including a fake spy ring of 27 spies in London.

GARBO’s greatest contribution to the war came in 1944, as the Allies commenced with Operation Fortitude. GARBO convinced the Germans that the entire Allied army and navy were preparing to invade France from Pas-du-Calais. The reports were so convincing that even after the invasion of Normandy was underway, Hitler and German High Command continued to believe the real invasion would be farther north. By the end of the war, GARBO managed to earn an Iron Cross Second Class from the Germans and a “Member of the Most Excellent Order of the British Empire” or MBE award, making him one of the few people to receive an award from both sides during World War II.

KEY GERMAN FIGURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS



Photo: General Erwin Rommel with Major General Georg von Bismarck in North Africa, 1942. Courtesy of Bundesarchiv.

ERWIN ROMMEL

Field Marshal Erwin Rommel, the famous “Desert Fox,” is perhaps the best-known German general of World War II. Rommel gained his aggressive reputation in the sands of North Africa as his Afrika Korps dueled with the British Eighth Army. Between February 1941 and November 1942, Rommel and various British commanders chased each other across the Libyan Desert, never quite delivering a fatal blow to the other. That changed in November 1942, when British General Bernard Montgomery delivered a decisive defeat to Rommel at El Alamein. From there, Rommel was chased out of Egypt, across the old battlefields in Libya, and finally to the Tunisian border. While the British lagged behind in Libya, Rommel took the opportunity to inflict a punishing blow against the US II Corps at Kasserine Pass before taking up positions again at the border. This turned out to be Rommel’s final battlefield victory in World War II. Just prior to the Battle of El Guettar, Rommel was recalled back to Germany to recover from the various diseases he had contracted in the desert, eventually relocating to France where he built up defenses along the French coast.



DAY AT SEA

Sailing the Atlantic Ocean



Photo: Ponant's *Le Bougainville*. Courtesy of Ponant ©PONANT-Mike.

April 11, 2022: Enjoy the amenities aboard Ponant’s Explorer Series expedition ship, *Le Bougainville*, get to know fellow travelers, and mingle with the featured historians. An exclusive lecture series sets the stage for the destinations visited during the tour. The sequence of events that saw the rise of dictators throughout Europe in the 1930s, the failed negotiations designed to keep Nazi Germany in check, and the early stages of World War II will be discussed onboard.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)



CASABLANCA, MOROCCO

Torch Landings • Rick's Café • Casablanca Conference



Photo: WWII Allies at the Casablanca Conference. January 14–24, 1943. Seated left to right: Admiral E. J. King, Prime Minister Winston Churchill, and President Dwight D. Eisenhower. Courtesy of Everett Collection Historical/Alamy Stock Photo.

April 12, 2022: On November 8, 1942, soldiers of the Western Task Force set foot on Moroccan soil in three locations. This event marked the first American-led ground operation of the war in Europe. Fdala, a coastal town north of Casablanca, saw the largest number of forces, with 19,000 Allied soldiers landing on the beachhead. Overcoming initial resistance by Vichy French forces, the Americans captured Fdala and moved into Casablanca. Today's touring will begin in Fdala, now known as Mohammedia. A visit to Rick's Café, modeled on the famous Rick's from the film *Casablanca*, leads into a tour of the neighborhood of the Casablanca Conference. During this January 1943 conference, Franklin Roosevelt, Winston Churchill, and Charles de Gaulle adopted the doctrine of unconditional surrender.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)

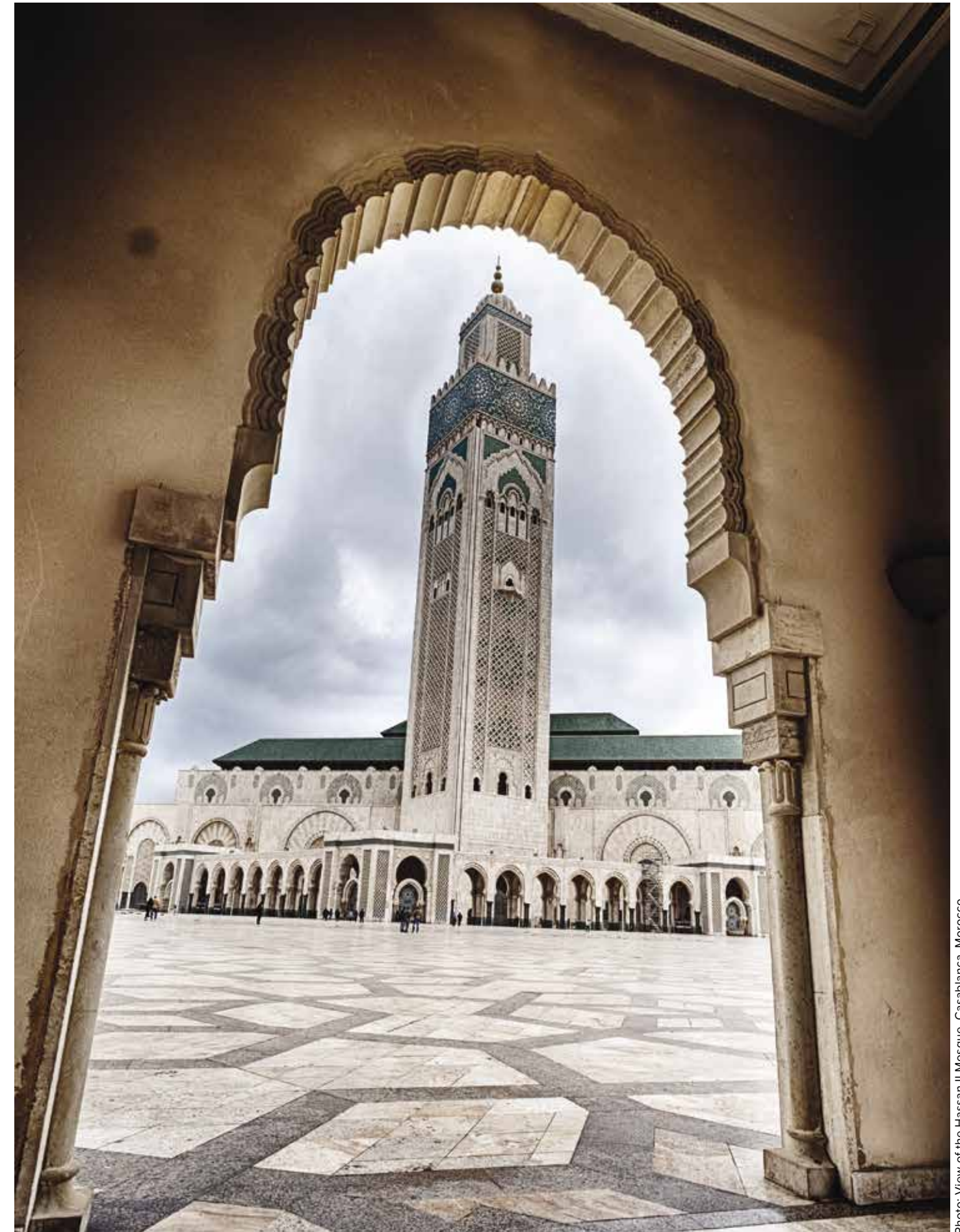
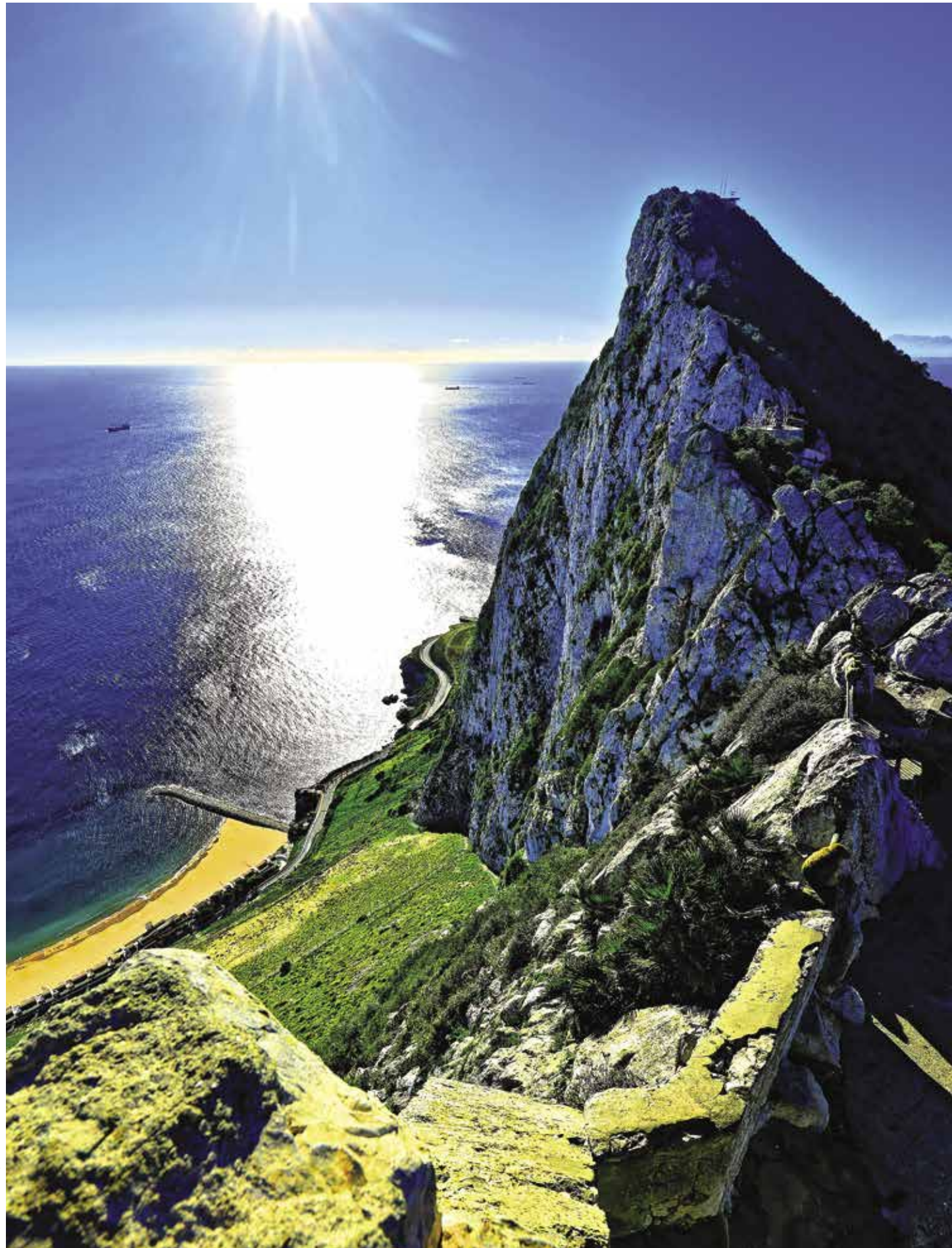


Photo: View of the Hassan II Mosque, Casablanca, Morocco



GIBRALTAR

Rock of Gibraltar



Photo: Gibraltar Airstrip with Douglas C-47 Dakota 4 in the foreground and bombers in the background, Circa 1940s. Courtesy of Chronicle/Alamy Stock Photo.

April 13, 2022: This morning, *Le Bougainville* passes through the Straits of Gibraltar before docking near “The Rock.” As the gateway to the Mediterranean, the defense of Gibraltar was of paramount importance to the British. After taking possession of Gibraltar in 1713, the British controlled the flow of traffic into and out of the Mediterranean. During World War II, an attack by the Germans seemed imminent, and most of the civilian population was evacuated. Beginning in 1940, the Royal Engineers began constructing a series of tunnels into the Rock of Gibraltar. An underground city grew to accommodate 30,000 men in the rock, and today there are more tunnels in Gibraltar than roads.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)



DAY AT SEA

Mediterranean Sea



Photo: View of Es Vedrá island, off the coast of Ibiza, Spain. Courtesy of Cultura RM/Alamy Stock Photo.

April 14, 2022: Upon entering the Mediterranean, historian panels will give insight into the operations on the sea. From the heroic convoys that kept the island of Malta supplied during continuous bombing raids by Italians and Germans to the U-boat patrols and shore bombardments, you will hear of the efforts to keep the Mediterranean under Allied control.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)

KEY GERMAN FIGURES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN THEATER OF OPERATIONS



Photo: (from left to right) Sea Captain Freiherr von Hardsdorf, Hermann Goering, and Lieutenant General Johannes Blaskowitz (right) at the airport in Belgrade. In the background, the Junkers Ju 52 "Manfred von Richthofen" of the German Lufthansa. Courtesy of Sueddeutsche Zeitung Photo/Alamy Stock Photo.

JOHANNES BLASKOWITZ

Following service in Poland and the fall of France, General Johannes Blaskowitz took up occupation duty in various parts of France. In November 1942, Blaskowitz launched Operation Anton, the occupation of Vichy France. Despite taking over the region, Blaskowitz failed to capture the Port of Toulon before the French scuttled their fleet. During Operation Dragoon in 1944, Blaskowitz commanded Army Group G against the invading American and French forces. Blaskowitz fought against these troops into the Vosges Mountains, at Strasbourg, along the Rhine, and finally, into Germany. After the war, Blaskowitz was tried and executed for war crimes in France.



DAY AT SEA

The Balearic Sea



Photo: Arched entranceway to a North African town. Signs near doorway read "Typhus. Off limits to British, US Forces and RAF. Warning: troops forbidden to buy food stuffs." Tunisia, North Africa. 1943-44. Gift in Memory of Dr. Thomas Edward Weiss, from the collection of The National WWII Museum, 2010.352.043.

April 15, 2022: As the ship nears the southern coast of France, the topic will turn to the battles following Operation Torch. The drive across North Africa was nearly stalled at Kasserine Pass in February 1943 when Germans under the command of Erwin Rommel took advantage of the inexperienced American soldiers and the gaps in communication among the Americans, British, and Free French. Reorganizing the command structure, the Allies regrouped and forced the Axis to surrender in Tunisia by May 1943. From this point, North Africa would become the staging ground for the invasions of Italy and southern France.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)



MARSEILLE, FRANCE

Aix-en-Provence • Camp des Milles



Photo: American soldier receives gift from girl in southern France, 1944. Courtesy of US Army Center of Military History.

April 16, 2022: A midday docking in Marseille, the second-largest city in France, leads to an excursion to Camp des Milles, a former deportation center on the outskirts of Aix-en-Provence. After the French declaration of war on Germany, German citizens in Provence were detained in this camp. Many of the detainees were artists who had fled the repressive Nazi regime. After the fall of France and the establishment of the collaborationist Vichy French government, Camp des Milles held individuals the French considered undesirable before they could be deported. In 1942, Camp des Milles was a part of Hitler's "Final Solution." Jews from Provence were detained here, before being sent to extermination camps in the east.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)



Photo: View of Camp des Milles. Courtesy of Hemis/Alamy Stock Photo.



Photo: French positions along the demarcation line to Vichy France, 1941. Courtesy of Sueddeutsche Zeitung Photo/Alamy Stock Photo.

SPOTLIGHT ON

VICHY FRANCE

As French military forces fell in the field, the French government began weighing its options: stay in Paris, or flee to one of the colonies and set up as the French government in exile. Eventually, the government moved to the city of Vichy, and chose WWI hero and acting Vice-Premier, Marshal Philippe Pétain, to take over as leader of the new government. Pétain immediately brokered an armistice with Germany, signing the document on June 22, 1940, just six days after taking office. In accordance with the armistice, France split into the German-occupied northern half, including Paris and Normandy, and the south, administered by Pétain's government, with its capital in Vichy. The French State, more commonly known as "Vichy France," continued to act as the administrator of both southern France and its colonial assets. This alleviated any threat from French North Africa, allowing Hitler to focus on knocking Great Britain out of the war. In the

meantime, Britain sank the French Fleet at Mers-el-Kébir, to keep it out of German hands. This attack caused an increase in anti-British sentiments within the Vichy government. Pétain even offered French assistance in defeating Britain, which Hitler declined.

For the next two years, the Vichy government collaborated with Germany. Germany forced the French to allow the Japanese into Indochina, Vichy provided military equipment and soldiers to Hitler's war in the east, and rounded up Jews from around France, sending tens of thousands to camps in Poland and Germany. With the Allied invasion of North Africa in November 1942, Hitler occupied southern France, no longer trusting the Vichy regime to control the Mediterranean. Following the invasions in Normandy and southern France, a new government under General Charles de Gaulle replaced the Vichy regime.



TOULON, FRANCE

Provence • Mont Faron • Batterie de Mauvanne

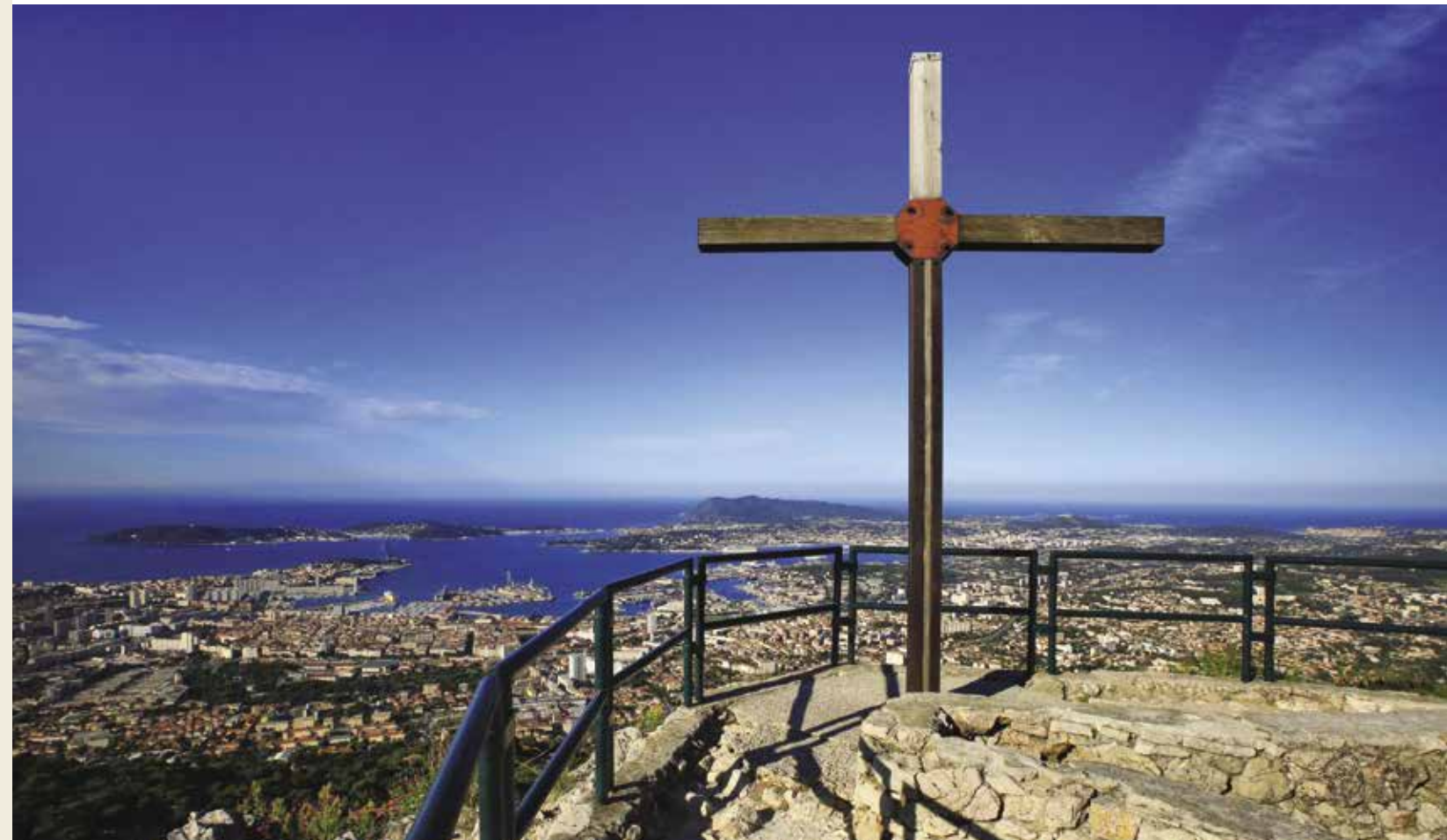


Photo: Cross on top of Mont Faron with view of Toulon and its harbor. Courtesy of Hemis/Alamy Stock Photo.

April 17, 2022: Originally designed to coincide with the D-Day landings in Normandy, an invasion of southern France was seen as a way to open another front and keep the German forces spread out. Delayed by a lack of supplies, the invasion, code-named Dragoon, took place on August 15, 1944. With a force nearing that of the invasion of Normandy, the Allies stormed ashore along the coast of Provence between Cannes in the east and Toulon in the west. The story of this battle is told at the Memorial Museum of the Landing in Provence, a recently renovated museum on top of Mont Faron. Charles de Gaulle personally opened the museum in 1964 as a testament to the French participation in the battle. The touring continues to the east of Toulon at batterie de Mauvanne, a German installation that housed four 150mm coastal artillery guns.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)



CANNES, FRANCE

St. Tropez • Le Muy • Rhone American Cemetery



Photo: 3rd Division troops and medics take cover on St. Tropez beach, August 15, 1944. US Army Photo 184-8.
Gift of Regan Forrester, from the collection of The National WW II Museum. 2013.495.1503.

April 18, 2022: Today's touring focuses on the fighting in the areas to the west of Cannes. Visit the landing beaches of the 45th Division at St. Maxime, and the 36th Division at St. Raphael and visualize the conditions at the initial landings. The 36th Division met the heaviest resistance abandoning one sector of the beach due to German strength in the area. Continue to Le Muy, to learn about the paratroop operation. The 1st Airborne Task Force was a short-lived airborne unit made up of American and British regiments. Landing in the vicinity of Le Muy, the paratroopers succeeded in keeping the Germans from advancing toward the landing beaches. The day ends in the Rhone American Cemetery, the final resting place of 858 Americans killed in the battles in southern France.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, L, D)

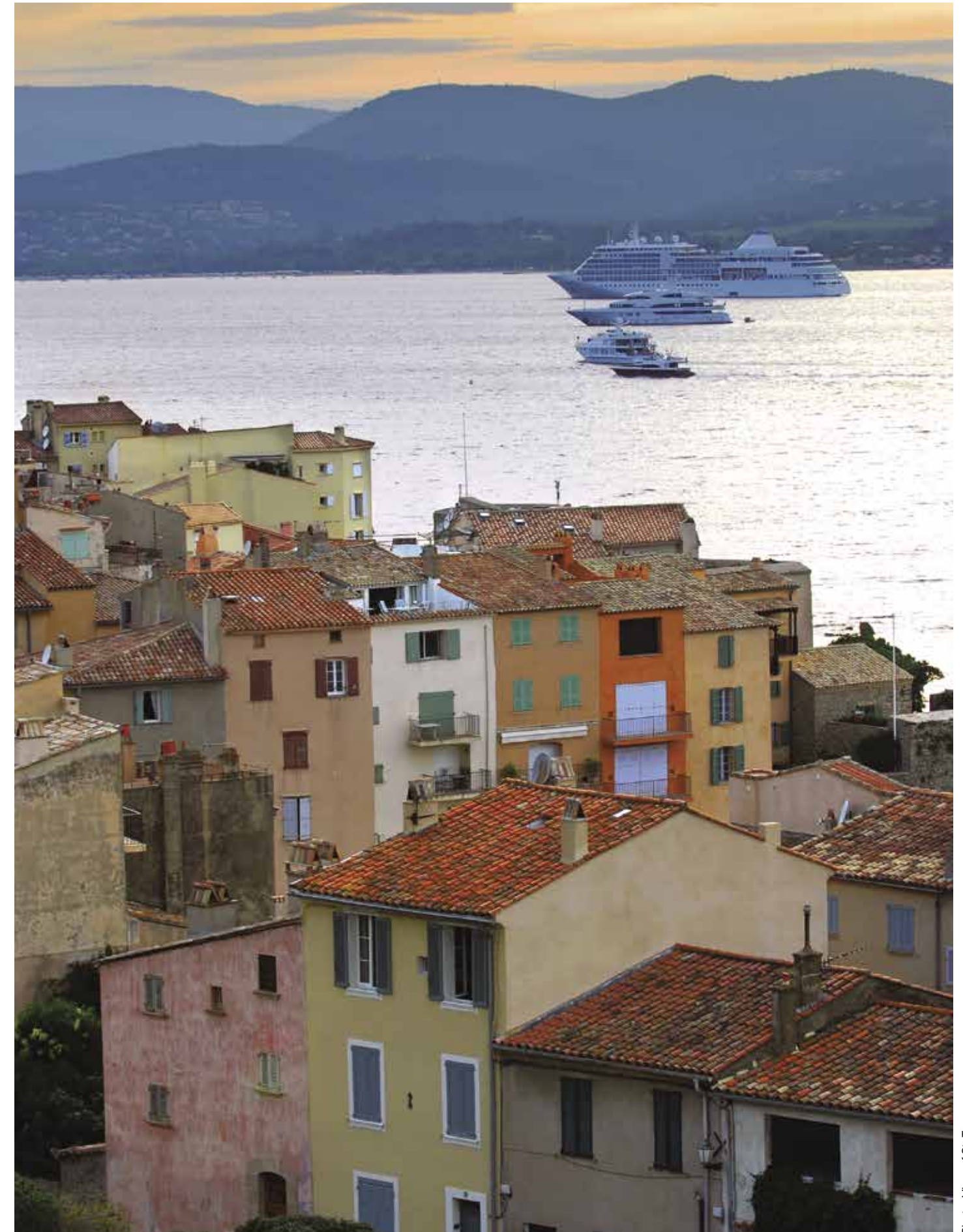
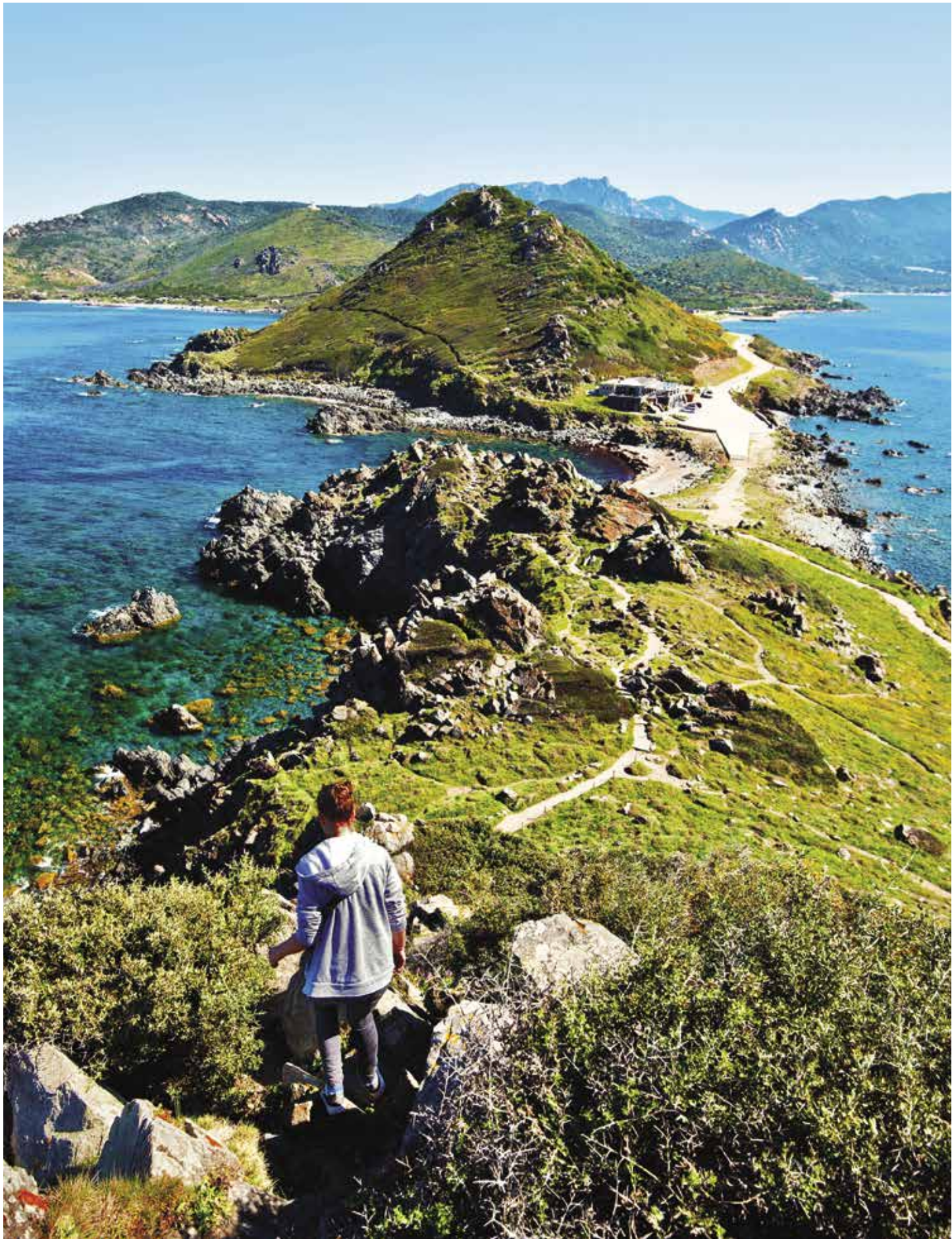


Photo: View of St. Tropez.



CORSICA, FRANCE

Ajaccio



Photo: Corsica. French Colonial Moroccan goumier troops boarding LCI landing craft in preparation for their amphibious invasion of the Island of Elba. June 16, 1944. US Army Signal Corps photograph, Gift of Regan Forrester, from the collection of The National WWII Museum, 2002.337.801.

April 19, 2022: Docking in Corsica, the tour focuses on the military history of the island. Most famous for being the birthplace of Napoleon Bonaparte, the port city of Ajaccio is also renowned as the first French town liberated during World War II. In September 1943, the citizens of Ajaccio successfully revolted against the Germans as Italy surrendered to the Allies. To mark the occasion, Charles de Gaulle visited the city in October 1943. On tour, you will hear of the highlights of Corsica while immersing yourself in the history of the Bonaparte family in Ajaccio. Alternatively, you may choose to explore Ajaccio at your own pace.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, D)



TUSCANY, ITALY

Livorno • Gothic Line



Photo: Allied equipment rolls through Gothic Line in Italy, September 1944. Courtesy of Photo 12/Alamy Stock Photo.

April 20, 2022: From the docking location in Livorno, depart for the fortifications of the Gothic Line. After the capture of Rome on June 4, 1944, the Allies quickly moved north toward Florence. Upon reaching the rugged, well-defended mountain passes, the operation stalled. Well-disguised German positions dug into the mountains themselves kept the Allies pinned. The weather and terrain led to the coining of term “Mud, Mountains, and Mules” for the campaign. The fighting in northern Italy would continue until May 1945, with the major cities of Bologna, Venice, Turin, and Milan all liberated by the end of April.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B, D)

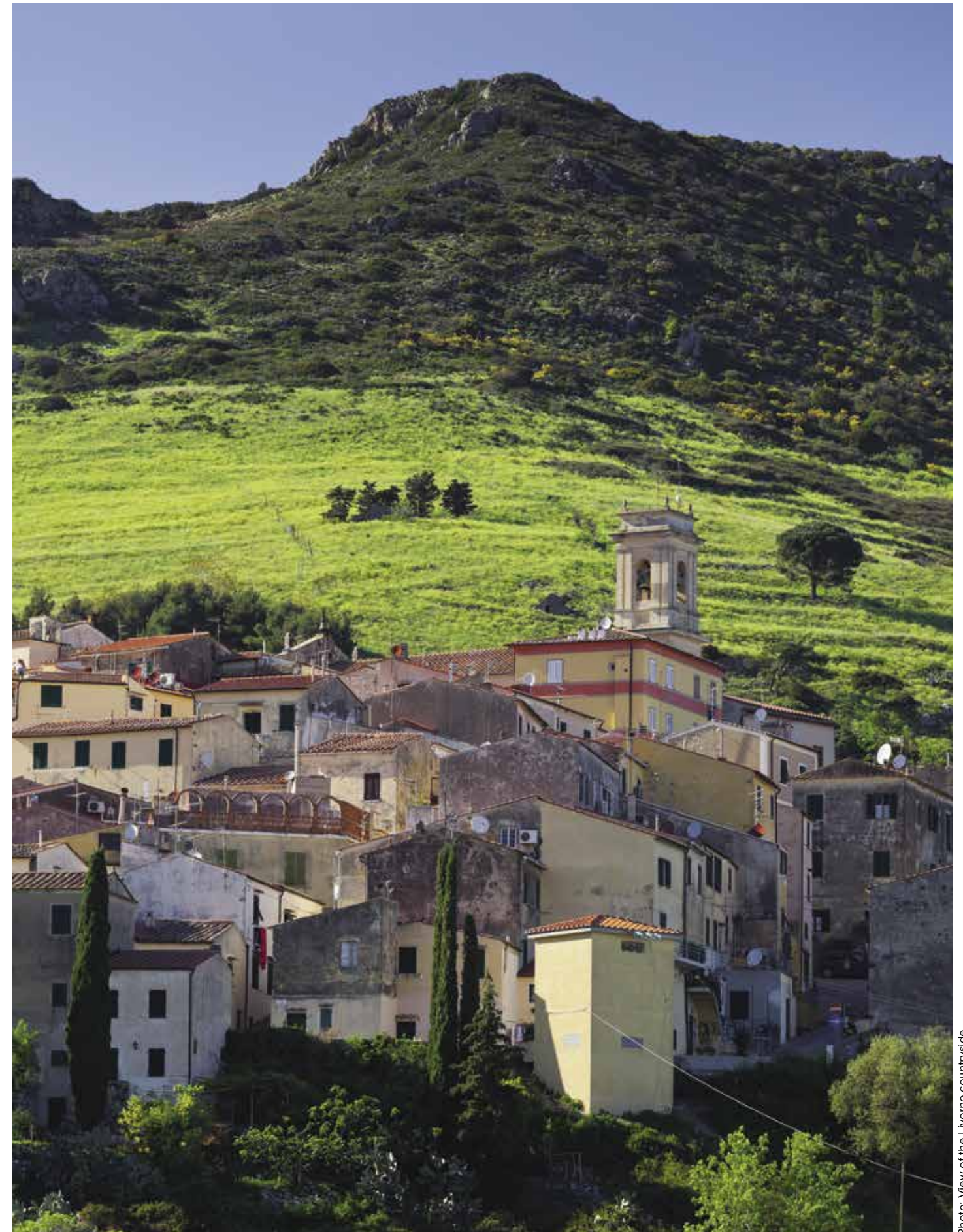


Photo: View of the Livorno countryside.



Photo: City view of Rome.



ROME, ITALY

Disembarkation in Rome



Photo: Italian official Giovanni Sicilia and American Captain L. Don Potts unveiling a historical marker on a statue in Rome.
Gift from the service of Isaac "Ike" Bethel Utley, from the collection of The National WWII Museum, 2012.019.137.

April 21, 2022: This morning, bid farewell to *Le Bougainville* and transfer to Rome–Fiumicino Airport (FCO) for individual journeys home, or continue on to Anzio and Rome for the optional two-night post-tour extension program.

LE BOUGAINVILLE (B)

EXTEND YOUR JOURNEY!



OPTIONAL TWO-NIGHT POST-TOUR PROGRAM

ANZIO, ITALY

April 21–23, 2022

Photo: The Palazzo della Civiltà del Lavoro, designed in 1937 by Marcello Piacentini, for the Esposizione Universale Roma or EUR, Rome, Italy. Courtesy of Peter Eastland / Alamy Stock Photo.



Photo: Passing soldiers made a target of a giant portrait of the ousted dictator Mussolini, taken out of former fascist political headquarters in Anzio. US Army Signal Corps photograph, Gift of Regan Forrester, from the collection of The National WWII Museum, 2002.337.105.

ABOUT THE TOUR

Continue your journey into the amphibious invasion that provided critical lessons for D-Day and then into the first capital city to fall to the Allies. The initial success of the Anzio invasion did not foretell of the struggles to come. The Germans were caught off-guard by this January 1944 invasion designed to circumvent the defenses of the Gustav Line and advance to Rome. The initial success turned into a bloody stalemate after the Allies struggled to advance from the beachhead. German reinforcements poured into the area, and the weather combined with the terrain led to a battle that resembled trench warfare. Movement from the beachhead was not achieved until May 1944, leading to the fall of Rome on June 4. As you depart the cruise, visit the Anzio beachhead before continuing to Rome with an exploration of Mussolini's new city, known as EUR. While in Rome, hear of the Italian resistance efforts against the German occupation and of the horrific massacre at the Ardeatine Caves.

\$1,599 per person double occupancy

\$2,199 single occupancy

\$199 taxes and fees are additional

ACCOMMODATIONS ALEPH ROME HOTEL, CURIO COLLECTION BY HILTON



Located in the heart of Rome, the Aleph Rome Hotel is a short walk to the Trevi Fountain, the Spanish Steps, and other Roman icons. The hotel, formerly a bank, has been gorgeously renovated while maintaining the original marble and old-world charm. The chic rooms provide free Wi-Fi, flat-screen TVs, and marble bathrooms, as well as minibars and air-conditioning. Unwind with a swim in the rooftop pool while taking in the stunning views of Rome below, hit the gym or spa, and enjoy the fine cuisine available at the two onsite restaurants.

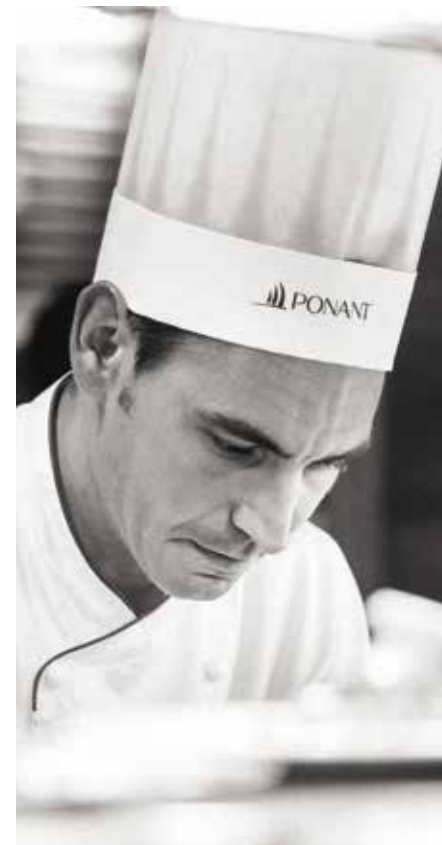


YOUR ACCOMMODATIONS

SAIL. REFLECT. SAVOR.

WELCOME ABOARD LE BOUGAINVILLE,
PONANT'S NEW EXPLORER SERIES YACHT

After retracing remarkable battlefield stories on shore, enjoy a relaxed atmosphere and space for private contemplation aboard the sophisticated *Le Bougainville*.



Privilege Suite (Deck 5)



The Blue Eye multisensory
underwater lounge (Deck 0)



The Le Nautilus (Deck 4)



The Grill Restaurant (Deck 3)

Ultimate luxury and amazing discoveries await you on board this distinctive small ship noted for its innovative “green” technology and exemplary service. After exploration on shore with our expert historians and featured guests, *Le Bougainville* offers relaxation and plenty of spaces on board to reflect on the day’s lessons. Lounge by the pool, attend an insightful lecture by our experts, or enjoy a cocktail in Ponant’s groundbreaking Blue Eye multisensory underwater lounge—located beneath the water line—that allows you to see, hear, and virtually feel marine life in the deep sea. With plenty of dining options to choose from—à la carte breakfast in your room, lunch on deck in the open air, dinner in the elegant gourmet French inspired Le Nautilus Gastronomic Restaurant—you will savor local cuisine made from the freshest ingredients. When it’s time to turn in, relax in staterooms filled with a host of sophisticated amenities including soft luxury bedding, a fully stocked minibar, pampering French toiletries, and a private balcony.



Photo: Reception aboard Ponant's *Le Bougainville*.

SHIP FEATURES

Ponant's new Explorer Series yachts distinguish themselves by their sophisticated styling, innovative “green” technology, and attentive service while offering a refined, intimate cruising experience.

The six passenger decks include a panoramic main dining room, a casual restaurant, a main lounge, a pool equipped with a counter-current swimming system, solarium, and outdoor bar and lounge.

A built-in hydraulic platform with adjustable heights that allows for easy access to the sea for swimming, water sports and embarkation/disembarkation for onshore excursions.

Staterooms (204 to 296 sq. ft.) and suites (296 to 484 sq. ft.) have ocean views, and most have private balconies. Decorated by French designers, staterooms offer individually controlled air-conditioning and two twin beds that convert to a queen-size bed and come equipped with video on demand, flat-screen TV with satellite channels, electronic safe, hair dryer, iPod dock and minibar.

ONBOARD AMENITIES

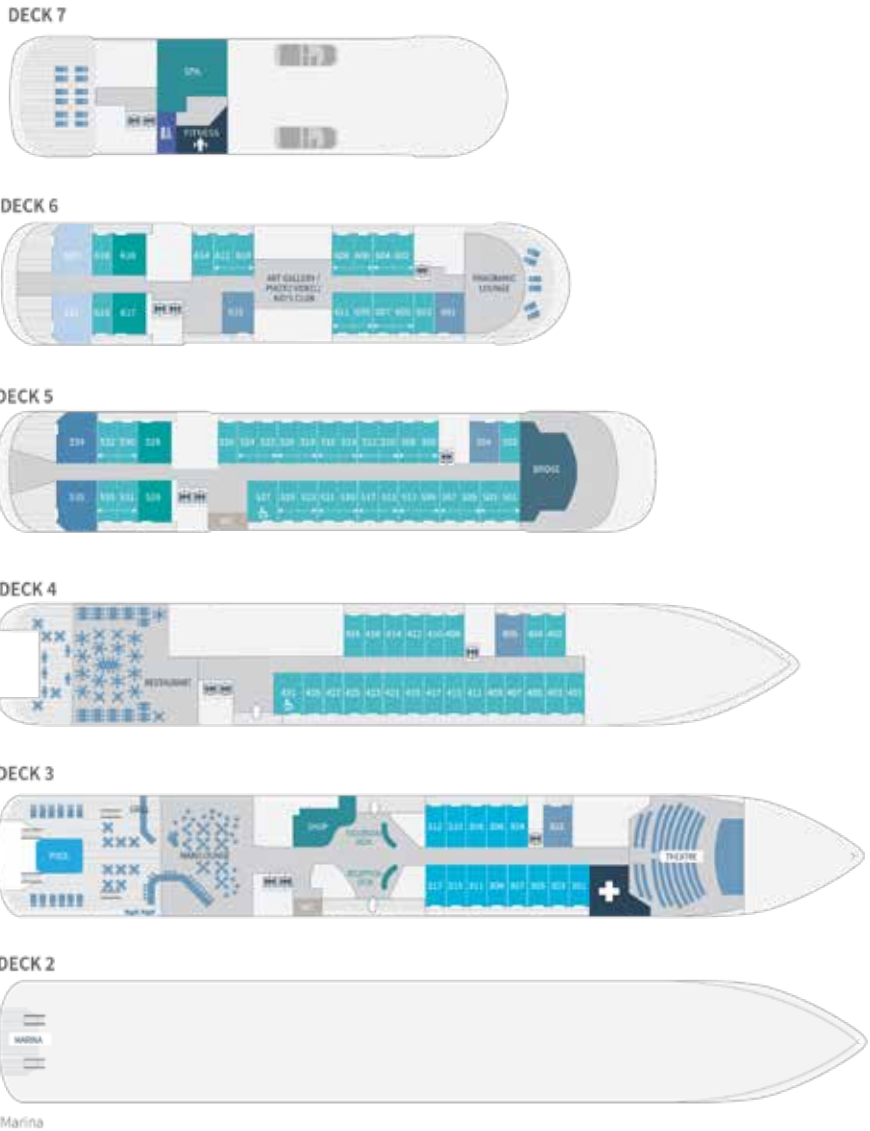
- Two onboard restaurants, a main panoramic restaurant on Deck 4, and the more casual outdoor grill on Deck 3, offer a variety of options with specialty menus available for those with specific dietary requirements
- All-inclusive bar and restaurant beverages available throughout the day aboard ship, including house wines and spirits
- A state-of-the-art, 188-person capacity theater equipped with the latest sound and lighting technology provides an intimate space for lectures and entertainment
- Spa and fitness center
- 24-hour room service
- Elevators servicing all passenger decks

Ponant’s *Le Bougainville* Deck Plan and Pricing

Legend

- Deluxe stateroom Deck 3
- Prestige stateroom Deck 4 - Deck 5 - Deck 6
- Deluxe suite Deck 3 - Deck 4 - Deck 5 - Deck 6
- Prestige suite Deck 5 - Deck 6
- Privilege suite Deck 5 - Deck 6
- Grand Deluxe suite Deck 5 - Deck 6
- Owner suite Deck 6

- Reception Desk - Excursion Desk - Main Lounge - Pool Deck - Shop - Medical Center - Theatre - 13 Deluxe staterooms - 1 Deluxe suite
- Restaurant - 23 Prestige staterooms (including 1 for person of reduced mobility) - 1 Deluxe suite
- Bridge - 28 Prestige staterooms (including 1 for person of reduced mobility and 26 Prestige staterooms convertible into 13 Prestige suites) - 1 Deluxe suite - 2 Privilege suites - 2 Grand Deluxe suites
- Panoramic lounge - 14 Prestige staterooms (including 10 Prestige staterooms convertible into 5 Luxury suites) - 2 Deluxe suites - 2 Privilege suites - 1 Grand Deluxe Suite - 1 Owner suite
- Fitness - Ponant Yacht Spa - Sundeck



	SUITE AND STATEROOM CATEGORIES							
	Owner Suite (Deck 6)	Grand Deluxe Suite (Decks 5-6)	Privilege Suite (Decks 5-6)	Deluxe Suite (Decks 3-6)	Prestige Stateroom (Deck 6)	Prestige Stateroom (Deck 5)	Prestige Stateroom (Deck 4)	Deluxe Stateroom (Deck 3)
Pricing is per person based on double occupancy.								
Pricing	\$26,999	\$25,999	\$24,999	\$18,599	\$14,599	\$13,999	\$12,999	\$11,995
Special Pricing	\$25,999	\$24,999	\$23,599	\$17,599	\$13,599	\$12,999	\$11,999	\$10,995
Availability	1 Suites	3 Suites	4 Suites	5 Suites	14 Suites	29 Suites	23 Suites	13 Suites

Port fees and taxes \$399 per person are additional. Airfare is not included in the prices listed above.

Contact our Travel Team for assistance prior to departure Monday-Friday, 9:00a.m.–5:00p.m. (CST.)
Call: 1-877-813-3329 x 257 • Email: travel@nationalww2museum.org

TERMS & CONDITIONS

TOUR FARE

Your tour fare covers arrangements and services including accommodations, meals as per the itinerary, gratuities, ground transportation, guiding services, and special tour inclusions as described within the travel program brochures and on the Museum’s website at: www.ww2museumtours.org. All fares are quoted in US Dollars, are per guest and are based on double occupancy. As indicated below, airfare to and from the tour destination is not included in your tour fare The Museum accepts no liability for the purchase of non-refundable airline tickets.

Prices quoted are based on fares in effect at the time of printing and are subject to change at any time. On land and/or cruise programs, up to the time of full payment the Museum reserves the right to increase the tour price in the event of cost increases due to changes in supplier costs, currency fluctuations or fuel or energy surcharges and all such increases are to be paid to the Museum upon notice to the tour participant of such increases

NOT INCLUDED

Taxes, unless otherwise noted in the travel program brochure; passport, visas and associated fees; personal expenses such as laundry, telephone calls and Internet access; accident/sickness, trip cancellation, and baggage insurance; gratuities to ship and hotel personnel, unless otherwise noted in the travel program brochure; optional sightseeing excursions; airfare, baggage charges on aircraft; local departure air/airport taxes; and associated local taxes, airport facility and security taxes and federal inspection fees not listed as included in the travel program; transfers and baggage handling to/from airport/hotel/ship on day(s) of arrival and/or departure if you are arriving earlier or later than and/or departing earlier or later than the scheduled group transfer(s); any overnight expenses on land due to flight schedule(s) or delays; meals, alcoholic or other beverages and all other services not specifically mentioned as included in the travel program.

PAYMENT SCHEDULE

To reserve your participation, submit an initial deposit of \$1,000 per person within five (5) days of booking. A \$750 per person deposit is due for any pre and/or post program options that you select.

Final payment is due no later than Thursday, October 21, 2022 (171 days prior to departure). All reservations are subject to cancellation if payments are not received by the due date. Payment by check is preferred in order to reduce costs to the Museum. VISA, MasterCard and American Express are also accepted.

TRAVEL INSURANCE

Because our cancellation policy is strictly enforced, we strongly recommend that you protect your investment through a travel protection insurance policy. In the event that you must cancel your participation, trip insurance may be your only source of reimbursement. Travel cancellation protection policies are available through the Museum’s Travel Department and information is included in your initial confirmation packet accordingly.

HEALTH, MEDICAL AND TOUR REQUIREMENTS

All guests are required to advise in writing to the Museum at the time their reservation is made if they have:

- Any physical or mental condition that may require medical or professional treatment or attention during the tour;
- Any condition that may pose a risk to one’s self and/or other participants on tour;
- Any condition that may require health aids, i.e.; oxygen, walkers, crutches, etc., or any intention or need to use a wheelchair while on the tour.

By booking passage the guest represents and warrants that he/ she is physically and otherwise fit to travel and that guests will comply at all times with applicable rules and regulations of the Museum. The Museum reserves the right without liability to require a passenger to leave the tour or to refuse to accept a guest as a tour participant who, in the sole judgment of the Museum, is unfit to travel, is a danger to himself or herself or to others, does not follow instructions of the tour leader, may distract from the enjoyment of the trip by others or may require care beyond that which the Museum is reasonably able to provide.

We highly recommend that participants purchase a travel insurance package that provides medical coverage since most US policies do not provide coverage outside the United States.

LUGGAGE

Luggage will be limited to one (1) suitcase and one (1) carry-on per person to ensure that there is enough room on the motor coach for all passenger luggage. All luggage must be securely packed and clearly labeled. We recommend that all participants secure baggage loss and damage insurance that may be purchased for this tour.

Please see airline weight and size restrictions for luggage on international flights. The Museum is not responsible for loss or damage to luggage or any other personal item during air travel, while in a hotel during land programs, on a cruise or while on shore excursions. Under no circumstances may dangerous items (i.e. explosives, firearms, liquid oxygen, combustible or illegal substances) be taken on the tour. We recommend that you hand carry travel documents (passports and tour tickets), medications and valuables, and check with your airline regarding carry-on baggage restrictions. These items are the full responsibility of the guest at all times. The Museum shall not be responsible for the loss of or damage to such personal items.

LAND TOURS, LECTURES AND PERSONALITIES

All tours are operated by independent contractors. These independent contractors may impose additional terms and conditions and limitations of liability on tour participants. Other independent contractors retained by the Museum such as lecturers, guest personalities and entertainers are subject to change and/or cancellation without notice.

TRAVEL DOCUMENTS

All travel documents (air and tour tickets, passport) are the responsibility of the guest. It is also your responsibility to comply with all customs requirements. Without the required documents, you may be denied boarding and the Museum will not be liable for such denial or bear any financial responsibilities as a result thereof.

Security measures imposed by governments may change from time to time and you will be required to comply with them. We will endeavor to provide you with notice of measures which may affect you; but complying with any such requirement is your responsibility.

TRAVEL WARNINGS AND ADVISORIES

The Museum strongly recommends that tour participants review the destination country’s specific information at <https://travel.state.gov/content/passports/en/alertswarnings.html> and <https://wwwnc.cdc.gov/travel/notices>.

LIMITS ON THE NATIONAL WORLD WAR II MUSEUM RESPONSIBILITY

The National World War II Museum Inc., a New Orleans, Louisiana based nonprofit 501C(3) organization and its employees, shareholders, subsidiaries, affiliates, officers, directors or trustees, successors, and assigns (collectively “the Museum”), does not own or operate any entity which is to or does provide goods or services for your trip including; lodging facilities, airline, vessel, or other transportation companies, guides or guide services, local ground operators, providers or organizers of optional excursions, food service or entertainment providers, etc. All such persons and entities are independent contractors. As a result, the Museum is not liable for any negligent or willful act or failure to act of any such person or entity or of any other third party.

In addition and without limitation, the Museum is not responsible for any injury, loss, death, inconvenience, delay, or damage to person or property in connection with the provision of any

goods or services whether resulting from, but not limited to, acts of God or force majeure, acts of government, acts of war or civil unrest, insurrection or revolt, bites from or attacks by animals, insects or pests, strikes or other labor activities, criminal or terrorist activities of any kind or the threat thereof, sickness, illness, epidemics or the threat thereof, the lack of availability of or access to medical attention or the quality thereof, overbooking or downgrading of accommodations, mechanical or other failure of airplanes, vessels or other means of transportation, or for any failure of any transportation mechanism to arrive or depart timely or safely. Participants assume all such risks as well as the risk of negligence by the Museum and specifically releases the Museum therefrom.

If due to weather, flight schedules or other uncontrollable factors, you are required to spend an additional night(s), you will be responsible for your own hotel, transfers and meal costs. Baggage is entirely at owner’s risk. The right is reserved to decline to accept as a trip participant, or remove from a trip, without refund, any person the Museum judges to be incapable of meeting the rigors and requirements of participating in the activities, or who is abusive to other trip participants, leaders or third parties, or who the Museum determines to detract from the enjoyment of the trip by others. Specific room/cabin assignments are within the sole discretion of the hotel or cruise line.

The Museum reserves the right to change the itinerary or trip features at any time and for any reason, with or without notice, and the Museum shall not be liable for any loss of any kind as a result of any such changes. Ship schedules, port calls, hours of arrival and departure, sightseeing events, special programs and guest lecture series (if applicable), are subject to change or cancellation without prior notice. The Museum is not responsible therefore and is not required to compensate passengers under these circumstances. The Museum may cancel a trip (or an option) for any reason whatsoever; if so, its sole responsibility is to refund monies paid by the participant to it. The Museum is not required to cancel any trip for any reason including without limitation, United States Department of State, World Health Organization or other Warnings or Advisories of any kind. The Museum is not responsible for penalties assessed by air carriers resulting from operational and/or itinerary changes, even if the Museum makes the flight arrangements or cancels the trip. The Museum reserves the right to substitute vessels, hotels, itineraries or attractions for those listed in this brochure.

BINDING ARBITRATION

I agree that any dispute concerning, relating or referring to this Agreement, the brochure or any other literature concerning my trip, or the trip itself, shall be resolved exclusively by binding arbitration pursuant to the Federal Arbitration Act, 9 U.S.C. §§1-16, either according to the then existing Commercial Rules of the American Arbitration Association (AAA) or pursuant to the Comprehensive Arbitration Rules & Procedures of the Judicial Arbitration and Mediation Services, Inc. (JAMS). Such proceedings will be governed by substantive (but not procedural) Louisiana law and will take place in New Orleans, LA. The arbitrator and not any federal, state, or local court or agency shall have exclusive authority to resolve any dispute relating to the interpretation, applicability, enforceability, conscionability, or formation of this contract, including but not limited to any claim that all or any part of this contract is void or voidable. Please understand that by agreeing to these terms and conditions, you (and we) are waiving our right to a trial by jury.

Ship's Registry: France.

CANCELLATIONS	CANCELLATION NOTICE RECEIVED BEFORE TOUR START DATE	TOUR CANCELLATION FEES	POST-TOUR CANCELLATION
Should it be necessary to cancel your reservation, please contact the Museum immediately at 1-877-813-3329 x 257. Cancellations for all or any part of a tour including optional pre and/or post tour extension programs will not be effective until received in writing. Should you have to cancel, the following terms will apply:	171 days or more	\$1,000 per person	\$100 per person
	170-61 days	60% of full tour cost (incl Pre and/or Post Tour)*	
	60 days or less	100% of full tour cost (incl Pre and/or Post Tour)*	
	No Show	100% of full tour cost (incl Pre and/or Post Tour)*	
	Early Return	100% of full tour cost (incl Pre and/or Post Tour)*	
	*In addition, applicable cancellation fees for confirmed additional hotel nights may apply. **Tour cost is defined as the cost of any cruise, land, or air element purchased from The National WWII Museum.		



THE NATIONAL
WWII MUSEUM
T R A V E L

Contact our Travel Team for assistance prior to departure.

Monday-Friday, 9:00a.m.–5:00p.m. (CST.)

Call: 1-877-813-3329 x 257 • Email: travel@nationalww2museum.org



Photo: Gun battery from the World War II on Rock of Gibraltar. Courtesy of Chris Howes/Wild Places Photography / Alamy Stock Photo.