

DOI: 10.52363/passa-2023.1-11

UDC 35:338.48:303

Postupna Olena Doctor of Science in Public Administration, Professor, Associate Professor of the Department of Management of Educational-scientific-production center, National university of civil defence of Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0002-0622-0966

Stepanko Oleksii PhD in Public Administration, Head of Department for Material and Technical Support, National university of civil defence of Ukraine

ORCID: 0000-0001-7691-4034

Zavada Yevheniia Student, Training Research and Production Center, National university of civil defence of Ukraine

ORCID: 0009-0008-1379-9751

MODERN STATE OF DEVELOPMENT OF DARK MILITARY TOURISM: PUBLIC ADMINISTRATIVE ASPECT

The article is devoted to the features of the current state of dark military tourism development; identification of the most popular world and Ukrainian tourist facilities and the redrawing of potential sites for dark military tourism, which appear or can be seen as a result of today's armed conflicts in different parts of the world.

Analysis of the current development of the dark military tourism allowed to determine the most famous world tourist objects, which are, first of all, places of the past military clashes and severe historical battles, in particular: Gettysberg (USA), the Castle of Bran (Romania), Hezbollah Resistance Museum (Monument of Resistance), etc. The most popular tourist objects of the dark military tourism in Ukraine are: National Museum of History of Ukraine in the Second World War (Kyiv), Museum of Strategic Missile

Forces (Pobuzke), Diorama “Battle for the Dnipro” (the city of Dnipro), military-historical complex “Bunker of the Árpád Line” (Transcarpathia) and others.

It is clear that the tragic page of the 20th century for mankind was the Second World War, the course of which was severely influenced by the most tragic event – the nuclear bombing of two Japanese cities – Hiroshima and Nagasaki. The tragedy happened more than 70 years ago, and as a result of it 90% of Japanese residents of those cities died instantly. The tragic page of modern Ukraine is the Russian aggression, which has been going on for 9 years, and as a result of which new objects and sites that can be attributed to the dark military tourism would be found in the occupied territory and in the places of active combat.

It is noted that the world-famous tourist sites of the dark military tourism help humanity: to realize the scale of military catastrophes through the fate of thousands of people – its participants, witnesses and victims; to recognize the need for reconciliation between people and science and technology, which have threatened the existence of the entire human civilization and the planet Earth itself; and do not allow the world to forget those lessons, become a warning for the generation of the third millennium.

Keywords: *public administration, dark military tourism, tourist sites of dark military tourism, world tourist sites, tourist sites of Ukraine.*

Problem setting. The history of mankind is full of numerous events, including wars and armed confrontations. The history of the wars investigates their causes, conditions, goals, character, course, results and consequences. Military parks, museums, memorial complexes were created in every corner of the world. Millions of tourists from all over the world come to famous historical sites and tourist objects to learn about the war events and to honor the memory of the victims.

Having a large number of memories about military events and armed confrontations promotes the development of such kind of tourism as dark military tourism. Unfortunately, this type of tourism is not well-studied yet, it has not spread widely, most likely because of its controversies, first of all from an ethical point of view: on the one

hand, these are places of trauma and during the excursion, some people feel emotional awakening, others – euphoria, and some just like to feel fear; on the other hand, these are places of history and memory of the heroic struggle of the people, a way to remember the past and honor those killed.

Recent research and publications analysis. The theoretical basis of the work was the results of scientific research of theoretical and practical principles of dark and military tourism, as well as on actual issues of dark military tourism of such scientists as: I. Dultseva, A. Ivanov, V. Ilinitsky, M. Kadnichanska, D. Kadnichansky, M. Klyap, R. Korsak, V. Kushnaryov, M. Lulshchik, M. Matushkina, O. Polishchuk, F. Sandor, Z. Shilnikov, etc. While positively assessing scientific achievements of these scientists, it should be noted that research of the current state of development of dark military tourism and its contribution to the tourist sphere of Ukraine remains beyond the attention of the authors.

Paper objective is to determine the most popular world and Ukrainian objects of dark military tourism and identify potential objects of this type of tourism, which are appearing or may appear as a result of present-day armed conflicts in different parts of the world.

Paper main body. About 14,5 thousand wars have taken place during the history of mankind. Their causes, consequences, strategies, tactics are investigated by scientists from different countries of the world [10]. True information about the past and present-day wars is very important for future generations, so it should be accessible to society. Dark military tourism has been developing in all parts of the world, but most dynamically in the USA, Israel, France, the Czech Republic and Germany. The famous world tourist sites of dark military tourism are first of all places of the past military clashes and severe historical battles, in particular:

— Gettysberg is a small town in the north-east of the United States (Pennsylvania), which entered the history of the United States, since there was a decisive military clash during the Civil War. A memorable granite monument was established in Gettysberg to honor that battle. Tourists are offered to follow the trails of the Civil War

soldiers, to learn about generals' key military strategies, to visit and rest in the Gettisberg military park (also self-guided audio and GPS-touris offered);

— The today castle of Bran (Romania) is a unique historical museum in the open sky (the museum of history and medieval art is located on the territory of the castle). In the early Middle Ages, the Bram was a fortification building, the task of which was to defend the road that leads from Valahiya to Transilvaniya through the gorge and to provide protection of the Hungarian customs center;

— Hezbollah Museum of Resistance (Monument of Resistance) is an open-air exposition created by the Islamic military organization Hezbollah in memory of the fighting with Israeli troops that took place on the territory which this museum occupies by today. This monument is located in the Lebanese city of Mlita, 50 km north of Lebanon's border with Palestine. Between 1982 and 2000, this region was literally being torn down between military units of Hezbollah and Israeli military forces. The museum's remarkable monument is the «abyss» – the deepening, filled with various kinds of military equipment of Israeli occupation forces, among which there is a helicopter and the famous Israeli tank Merkava with a muzzle tied with a knot. All the exhibits are transport, weapons that the Israeli army and its allies left. In the surrounding forests there are reproductions of battles [4].

The tragic page of mankind is the Second World War. The war was severely influenced by the most tragic event – the nuclear bombing of two Japanese cities – Hiroshima and Nagasaki. More than 70 years ago, namely in August 1945, the US armed forces detonated two nuclear bombs over Japan: “Little Boy” – over the center of the city Hiroshima; “Fat Man” – over Nagasaki. As a result, 90% of people who were within a radius of one km from the epicenter were killed instantly; their bodies turned into ash, light radiation left human silhouettes on the walls [9].

Today, the World Memorial Museum is open in Hiroshima, its main building is designed in such a way that the space between the ground and the raised floor would symbolize the human power “to rise from the ashes”. The tragedy of Japanese cities is a unique case of using nuclear weapons for military purposes. However, even after that, the

threat of “nuclear winter” existed throughout the whole cold war period and, unfortunately, remains pressing in our time.

In addition to the dark military tourism sites, which acquaint tourists with the past military events, today there are those that reflect modern events, in some cases, even those that are still in progress. According to G. Lutsishin, at the end of XX century there were more than 118 armed conflicts in the world, which embraced 80 countries. Almost 100 conflicts were internal conflicts, but in the context of globalization those armed conflicts touched the interests of other countries, so they are transferred to the category of transnational conflicts. One third of these conflicts lasted for more than 20 years. Then those conflicts were more interethnic, but since 2004 (there have been from 15 to 28 armed conflicts), the participants of conflicts have been increasingly fighting for their independence [6]. All these conflicts pose a significant threat to humanity, sometimes becoming large-scale wars with all tragic consequences, in one way or another drawing other countries into conflict. Therefore, the main task of dark military tourism is to show people what tragic consequences wars and armed conflicts can lead to.

One such example is the war in Bosnia and Herzegovina, which took place in 1992-1995. There dark military tourism sites are presented by:

- concentration camps in Trnopolje, Omarska, Keraterm;
- Memorial Center “Srebrenica-Potocari”;
- places of mass crimes, military actions;
- Cemeteries [11].

While visiting designated places tourists learn about war, committed military crimes, suffering of civilians and tragic fate of people in camps. The specially created places of dark military tourism include memorials to the fighters of Bosnian army, children, civilians, journalists, doctors, killed during the war. According to official data, since 1995, the growth of tourist flows in Bosnia and Herzegovina has been 24 % annually. In 2010, the city of Sarajevo, which is a significant tourist attraction of the dark military tourism of Bosnia and Herzegovina, has entered the top 10 cities for visiting from

the Lonely Planet guidebook. In 2019, the total contribution of tourist industry to the economy of Bosnia and Herzegovina was 10,5 % [2, c. 6].

Localities of today's military clashes are Iraq, Syria, Nigeria, Mexico and others. Active military actions attract some tourists who travel to get the maximum level of adrenaline and endorphins. In this case, dark military tourism should be attributed to extreme and adventure tourism.

Unfortunately, the size of article does not allow to present all the most well-known and most popular sites of dark military tourism in the world. However, one can confidently say that there is no place in the world where tragic events have not taken place, so there is a large number of dark military tourism sites.

As for Ukraine, it should be noted that it has a thousand-year history, which has been accompanied also by wars, armed confrontations and conflicts. All of them took place in different times, so there are a large number of sites on the territory of the Ukrainian state that can be attributed to the objects of the dark military tourism.

Among the fortification objects most well-known and popular among tourists the following can be called:

- Upper Castle in Lutsk (also locally known as Liubart's Castle, second half of the XIV – XV century);
- Khotyn Fortress (XIII – XVI centuries);
- Kamianets-Podilskyi Castle (XIV – XVI centuries);
- Palanok Castle (or Mukachevo Castle, XIV – XVII centuries);
- Genoese Fortress in Sudak (1371-1469);
- Khan's Palace in Bakhchisarai (1532-1764);
- Ostroh Castle (The Round (New) Tower, end of the XVI century);
- Pidhirtsi Castle (Lviv region, 1635-1664) and others [1].

The following tourist facilities work in places of past military clashes and severe historical battles that took place on the territory of Ukraine:

- National Museum of the History of Ukraine in the Second World War (Kyiv). The exposition is devoted to the history of the Second World War, in

particular, to Ukraine's contribution to the victory over the German-fascist invaders. The memorial complex occupies more than 10 hectares; its composition includes the square with Alley of Hero Cities, sculptural and high relief compositions, giant Eternal Flame Cup, exposition of military equipment and armaments. More than 15 thousand items are stored in 16 halls of the museum: documents, weapons, photos, personal belongings of soldiers, etc. The exposition is built in chronological order, and its concept is carefully thought out – it forms and influences the emotions of visitors, which allow to feel all the fears of war [8];

— Museum of Strategic Missile Forces (the town of Pobuzske), which is unique in Europe, was built at the battlefield of the 46th division of the Soviet Union's missile regiment, and reflects the history of strategic missile troops. The underground command center and one of the missile silos are presented in their original form. The museum exhibits the machinery and facilities used for the maintenance of missile complexes, rocket engines, space communication systems. There are almost 3000 objects represented in the museum [7];

— Diorama “Battle for the Dnipro” (the city of Dnipro) is the largest in Ukraine and one of the largest in the world. It illustrates the most fierce battle of the Second World War – the crossing of the river Dnipro in the area of the villages Viyskove -Vovniy in 1943. The central canvas is 840 m², and the diorama perspective is up to 230 degrees in radius. In front of the canvas there are remnants of defense structures, weapons, means of crossing and other military attributes; special lighting and sound effects create an impression of direct presence at the attack site on the Dnieper. The outdoor exposition by the Diorama shows the weapons from the Second World War time: tanks, anti-aircraft guns, howitzers, cannons ZIS-2 and BS-3, Katyusha rocket launcher and a mortar. The exact place where the river Dnipro was being crossed can be seen 52 km from the regional center in the village of Viyskove, where “The Dnipro Memorial” is located [5];

— The military-historical complex “Bunker of the Árpád Line” (Transcarpathia) is a military object of the Hungarian Royal Army during the Second World War. The Árpád Line is the most powerful defense line created by Hungarian troops

in eastern Carpathians. It was being built during 1939-1944 on a section of 600-700 km along the Carpathian ridge. The line Arpada was not built entirely, but consisted of separate units of defense, which closed all roads, passes, crossings through the Carpathians. In the Ukrainian Carpathians the line of fortification structures stretched for almost 300 km. In addition, another almost 400 km were going along the Romanian Carpathians. In the underground military bunker there were warehouses, a hospital, barracks, checkpoints, ventilation shafts. The scale and quality of the works performed there are impressive, but the exact purpose of the object itself still remains a mystery [3], and many others.

The analysis of Ukrainian tour operators' sites gives us an opportunity to assert that military tours are offered in the country, in particular:

- “Secret facility “Skelya” and Himmler’s headquarters” (unique military objects of the Second World War);
- “Shooting at the range” (a training ground near Kyiv, an opportunity to try yourself in the shooting under the guidance of experienced instructors);
- “APC (ARPV) ride in Kyiv” (an opportunity to ride and get a lesson in driving a fighting machine on a military base near Kyiv) and so on.

Unfortunately, the list of sites of the dark military tourism in Ukraine continues to be replenished with new places and objects. For example, in connection with the Russian-Ukrainian war, which has already been going on for 9 years, the Ukrainian government decided to create a National War Memorial Cemetery in the capital to bury soldiers who were killed in the war against Russian aggression. The Kyiv City Council has approved a place – the area of Lysa Hora in the Golosiivsky district of Kyiv. Today, there are spontaneous memorial cemeteries in every town and village of Ukraine. This is a terrible and the most tragic page of the Ukrainian state history.

Conclusions. At the end, I would like to state that Ukraine, as well as many other countries of the world, has a large number of military objects and historical battle sites, which testify to the tragedy and heroism of the people. Memorable sites in Ukraine continue to be created not only in places where active combat operations took place, but

throughout the country, because both soldiers and civilians of all regions are suffering from the ongoing Russian-Ukrainian war.

Well-known world tourist sites of dark military tourism help the mankind to realize the scale of military disasters through the fate of thousands of people – their participants, witnesses and victims; the society is forced to recognize the need for reconciliation between people and science and technology, which have threatened the existence of the entire human civilization and the planet Earth itself, and do not allow the world to forget these lessons, become a warning for the generation of the third millennium.

References:

1. Arkhitektura fortyfikatsijnykh sporud v Ukraini [Architecture of fortifications in Ukraine]. Istoriia Ukrainy: vizual'ni ob'iekty. «Osvita.ua». URL : <https://osvita.ua/test/training/history/60187/>. [in Ukrainian].
2. Bojko V. O., Dalevs'ka N. M. (2022). Rozvytok turyzmu pislia zbrojnykh konfliktiv u riznykh krainakh svitu [Development of tourism after armed conflicts in different countries of the world]. Upravlinnia zminamy ta innovatsii. № 3. S. 5-10. URL : <https://doi.org/10.32782/CMI/2022-3-1>. [in Ukrainian].
3. Bunker Linii Arpada [Bunker of the Arpad Line]. URL : <http://www.arpad-line.com/bunker.php>.
4. Dynamichnyj muzej. U muzei oporu Khezbolly zrobljat' zonu vidpochynku [Dynamic museum. A recreation area will be made in the museum of Hezbollah resistance]. Istorychna pravda. 10.09.2013. URL : <https://www.istpravda.com.ua/short/2013/09/10/136193/>. [in Ukrainian].
5. Diorama «Bytva za Dnipro» [Diorama «Battle for the Dnipro»]. Dnipropetrovs'ka oblasna rada. Dnipropetrovschyna turystychna. URL : <http://tourism.dp.gov.ua/objects/diorama-bytva-za-dnipro/>. [in Ukrainian].
6. Lutsyshyn H. Osoblyvosti suchasnykh zbrojnykh konfliktiv v umovakh hlobalizatsii [Peculiarities of modern armed conflicts in the conditions of globalization].

Ukrains'ka natsional'na ideia: realii ta perspektyvy rozvytku. 2014. Vyp. 26. S. 131. [in Ukrainian].

7. Muzej Raketnykh vijs'k stratehichnoho pryznachennia [Museum of Strategic Missile Forces]. Mandruj Kirovohradschynoiu. URL : <https://discover.kr.ua/locations/muzey-raketnih-viysk-strategichnogo-priznachennya>. [in Ukrainian].

8. Natsional'nyj muzej istorii Ukrainy u Druhij svitovij vijni [National Museum of the History of Ukraine in the Second World War]. URL : https://warmuseum.kyiv.ua/_ua/visitors/time/. [in Ukrainian].

9. Odna istoriia. Dlia choho Ameryka skynula iadernu bombu na myrni mista Yaponii [One story. Why did America drop a nuclear bomb on the peaceful cities of Japan]. 06.03.2018. URL : <https://artefact.org.ua/history/odna-istoriya-dlya-chogo-amerika-skinula-yadernu-bombu-na-mirni-mista-yaponiyi.html>. [in Ukrainian].

10. Yanuv Ye. Vijna za vyzhyvannia: koly liubyteliv lehkykh «spetsoperatsij» ochikuie porazka [War for survival: when lovers of light «special operations» face defeat]. Ukrinform. 11.03.2023. URL : <https://www.ukrinform.ua/rubric-ato/3434803-vijna-za-vizivanna-koli-lubiteliv-legkih-specoperacij-ocikue-porazka.html>. [in Ukrainian].

11. Shymkevych K. (2021). Black (war) tourism in Bosnia and Herzegovina. Balkans in-site. 4 Μαρτίου. URL : <https://balkansinsite.pollsandpolitics.gr/black-war-tourism-in-bosnia-and-herzegovina/>. [in English].