The Role of Dark Tourism and its Relationship to Revitalizing International Tourism of Iraq from Specialists' Viewpoint of Tourism Sciences

Asst. Prof. Dr. Radhi Hammoud Jassim

University of Kerbala - College of Tourism Sciences - Department of Tourism Studies, Iraq
radhi.h@uokerbala.edu.iq

ABSTRACT

This paper deals with an attempt to define international tourism in general, and then indulging into definition of dark tourism in particular, which is a kind of tourism associated with death and suffering. The term of "dark tourism" has recently appeared in academic field. Therefore, this study is to shed light on concept of dark tourism, its history, and knowing the most important reasons that led to emergence of this type of tourism, as well as standing on the importance of dark tourism in Iraq and its role in increasing human awareness and reasons and motives behind the interest in this tourism, which is termed dark or black, due to its association with some dark and tragic features of humanity such as death, suffering and violence; which is behind transforming battlefields, prisons, and sites of tragedies, holocausts, massacres, and disasters into tourist facades, museums, and attractions for dark tourism, regardless of motive of that, whether it is inclinations, curiosity, or passion.

This study attempts to reach a conclusion that international and local governments should take decisions and implement penalties to suppress terrorist actors in the world, as well as it is recommended that families of Speicher martyrs must be cared for, honored financially and morally, and take legal measures against perpetrators.

Keywords: Significance of international tourism, dark or black tourism, academics in tourism sector

Introduction

International tourism is a set of civilized, cultural, economic and reconnaissance activities carried out by an individual or a group by moving from one country to another or from one place to another for purpose of viewing, researching, entertaining and other various activities that lead the soul and help it to enjoy, rest and get rid of stress and psychological anxiety. The opposite, as it will be presented in this research, as it reveals shocking facts and may cause him psychological harm. Whether it is a pathological obsession, strange curiosity, or a search for adventures out of the ordinary, many tourists prefer spending holidays in places where the worst events occurred in history of mankind such as visiting Auschwitz concentration and extermination camp in Poland, genocide killing fields in Cambodia, Hiroshima Peace Memorial Museum in Japan and many more.

This matter went beyond the scope of strange individual cases to become a globally known phenomenon called "dark or black tourism." With the passage of time, number of people who prefer this type of tourism on their holidays increases. In addition, interest began in studying some aspects of dark tourism, such as some war museums that rely on traditional and modern techniques to display memory of genocides and political backgrounds of the latter, as well as the motives that attract

visitors to such sites and events, which vary between curiosity, the search for group identity, or survival in face of violence of daily life. Dark tourism is linked to one of the aspects of humanity represented by death and suffering, the importance of research appears in terms of trying to clarify what is meant by dark tourism.

It follows reasons and motives of its practice, as well as the reason for academic interest in this phenomenon. Practically, it seeks to present the extent of existence and practice of this tourism on reality, and its place in field of tourism in general, and if it requires encouraging and promoting this type of tourism.

Section One
Methodological Framework
1.1 The Problem

The problem is focused on knowing relationship between tourism industry and religious tourism in particular, and consumer habits of citizens of Karbala specifically, and on this basis, the research problem generated two main questions, which are...

1- What is level of the role of dark tourism in revitalizing international tourism sector OF Iraq through point of view of specialists in tourism sciences?

2-Is there a relationship between dimensions of dark tourism and international tourism sector in Iraq from the point of view of specialists in tourism sciences?

1.2 Hypotheses

1- The sample responses do not follow the normal distribution.

2- The sample follows a normal distribution.

3-There is no relationship between the dimensions of dark tourism in revitalizing international tourism in Iraq from the sample's point of view.

4- There is a relationship between dimensions of dark tourism in revitalizing international tourism in Iraq from sample's point of view .

5-There are no statistically significant differences in averages of dimensions of dark tourism on activation of international tourism in Iraq through its relative importance.

6- There are statistically significant differences in average dimensions of dark tourism on activation of international tourism in Iraq through its relative importance.

1.3 The Value

1- Scientific, touristic and social value of the subject, being one of the newly developed subjects.

2- The study shows objectively about how tourism developed in this type.

3- The research is concerned with clarifying and knowing dark tourism as a new type of tourism.

4- We are trying through research to know the importance of dark tourism in revitalizing the international tourism sector.

1.4 Objectives of the Study

There are many objectives, including the following:

1- Knowing the possibility of revitalizing international tourism through the role of dark tourism in Iraq.

2- The desire to write and delve into science of tourism and search for pattern of dark tourism in Iraq through its main dimensions

3- Observing ethical aspects in developing or offering dark sites of tourism consumption.

4- Standing on the importance of dark tourism in Iraq and its role in increasing human awareness.

1.5 Methodology of the Study

The researcher relies on analytical descriptive method, and also relied on collecting information and data on books, theses and university dissertations in theoretical aspect, practically; the researcher relies on the questionnaire.

1.6 Statistical Methods

The following statistical tools (arithmetic mean, standard deviation and relative importance) are used in order to give a statistical description, in general, of the research sample's responses to paragraphs related to each variable.

1.7 Aims of the Study

1-Explaining this type of tourism.

2- Knowing the main reasons why some people visit these dark places.

1.8 Sample of the Study

(50) university professors specializing in tourism sciences and with different scientific degrees are selected to be a community of the research sample because of their impact on sustaining, continuity, and revitalization of international tourism sector, and knowing dimensions of dark tourism and its importance in contributing to development of national economy.

Section Two
International Tourism, its Definitions, Types and Objectives
2.1 International Tourism
International tourism has various definitions which are as follows:

1- As defined by Hans Kerr, it is the set of relations that result from the type of residence of a tourist in any place, provided that it does not turn into a permanent residence (Kamel, 1975: 16).

2- As for the German, Joer Freuler, he believes that tourism is "a natural phenomenon of phenomena of the modern era, and its purpose is to obtain recreation and change surrounding atmosphere in which people live, and to gain cultural awareness and taste the beauty of natural scenes and euphoria of enjoying their beauty. (Saliha, 2005: 20).

3-There are others who define tourism as economic activity that works to move individuals from one place to another for a period of time that is not less than 24 hours and does not reach permanent residence. (Al-Agha, 2009: 461).

4- Tourism: a phenomenon that coincided with developments and changes that the world has witnessed, whether in terms of living conditions (availability of material capabilities for individuals and leisure time) or the desire to discover customs and traditions of other peoples and technological developments (such as developments in means of transportation) (Amina, 2020: 241).

5- Tourism: is people's activities of traveling from their places and residing in places outside their usual places of residence for a period not exceeding one continuous year for vacation, business or other purposes. (Kharbutli, 2004: 20).

2.2 A Brief History of Tourism
The phenomenon of traveling has been known since ancient times as a natural phenomenon that necessitates human movement for various reasons, and it is simple and primitive in its manifestations, causes, goals, and means, then this simple phenomenon developed until it has become in this era a science that is studied, and an activity that has its foundations, principles, rules, and effects. Therefore, tourism scholars and those whom are concerned with its affairs have endeavored to follow the history of phenomenon of traveling and tourism, and to examine its development in various historical stages in order to enable them to limit its causes, objectives, benefits and results with the aim of serving the individual and society   (Al-Dhahir, 2007: 11).

2.3 Historical Development of Tourism
It is passed through several stages:

1-*Tourism in primitive times* and the first era: we summarize the following

A- It started from appearance of man until 1840 AD.

B - It has transformed from a phenomenon to fulfill human desires and needs to a social and cultural phenomenon aimed at pleasure, rest and recreation.

C- Tourism was in the past just a social and human phenomenon, and the perception of it has changed in the modern era so that tourism is seen as a composite industry aimed at fulfilling desires.

2- Tourism *in ancient times*: it begins with emergence of civilization of Mesopotamia and Pharaohs in the fifth millennium BC and ends with fall of the Roman state at the end of the fourth century, and among the characteristics of this stage:

A - Emergence of governments and states such as the state in Mesopotamia and the Pharaonic civilization in Egypt and Romania

B - Emergence of armies in provision of security for people and thus freedom of movement.

C - Emergence of regulations and laws in addition to science and development of means of transportation and communications, especially sailing.

D - Emergence of money, transactions and commercial exchange, and thus emergence of individual ownership.

E - Emergence of religions and beliefs.

3-*Tourism in Middle Ages:* This stage begins with the fall of Roman Emperor in 395 until the fifteenth century. However, the situation was completely different in Europe after the fall of Roman Empire, where Europe turned into multiple groups of feudal lords closed to Europe, large cities disappeared, safety was absent, and differences and conflicts abounded between provinces, which negatively affected the movement of travel with its various motives. After that, trade moved to Byzantine state as an important center for trade, as merchants came from all nationalities, from Rome, Bulgaria, Persia, and the country of the Russians to Byzantium. At the end of Middle Ages, Europe witnessed a slight development in the movement of travel, and maritime transport witnessed a development in sailboats, and despite all these circumstances, difficulties and dangers that travelers were always exposed to, some travelers made long trips, and the most famous of them was the famous Italian traveler (Marco Polo), who made a long journey that began in 1254 AD and continued until 1923 AD. The development of religious faith at this stage, after spread of Christian religion, Christians began to make their way to new Christian temples, and it was at first, to travel for a religious purpose, then it became a tourist and for the sake of curiosity.

4-*Tourism in modern era*: It is also called (era of mass tourism), and this era begins with the end of World War II in 1954 until present time.

Features of tourism in the modern era:

A- Development of global movement in the world, due to achieving stability for the working class and restoring its rights to it. This class organizes its ranks and formed syndicates and federations to defend its rights, whether in socialist or capitalist systems or other different systems. Legislation established annual paid vacations, which led to in their free time, invest in travel and tourism.

B - High level of income of individuals, especially in Europe and North America.

C - Population has increased steadily, development of relations between countries.

D - Great development in means of transportation and communications, especially air transport.

2.4 Types of Tourism in Terms of Location and Borders

1. Inbound international tourism: It is the tourism carried out by travelers who come to the host country for a period ranging between 24 hours and a year. Among the most important countries in the international tourism market are the countries of the Mediterranean, Western Europe, the Americans and East Asia.

2- Outgoing international tourism: They are residents inside a country and travelers outside the country of origin to another foreign country, within a period of not less than 24 hours and not exceeding a year. It includes countries of Western Europe, North America, China and the Arab Gulf states which are the most important export markets for international tourism.

2.5 Objectives of Tourism

According to Abdullah, (2015: 76-77), tourism has the following objectives:

1- Political and cultural goals:

It works to spread cultures, increase communication between peoples, develop political relations between governments in tourist countries, and achieve internal and external stability:

• With regard to internal stability: Tourism contributes to achieve security and protection for areas at risk by establishing tourism projects, repopulating them, and revitalizing them by providing the necessary requirements for life.

• As for external stability: it is represented in breaking tensions and bad relations between countries, as tourism exchange creates a kind of sympathy between peoples, and this may be respected by conflicting governments, which helps political stability between countries.

2- Social goals

Since the tourism sector is considered the third productive sector after industry and agriculture, it achieves:

*Employment of labour force: by creating regular or free positions, which helps to

eliminate many deviations and crimes resulting from leisure and unemployment, and this highlights that tourism depends a lot on human element;

• Redistribution of population: through construction of new areas by establishing hotels and necessary facilities and gathering population, which leads to a redistribution of population around it, and this in turn leads to a cultural resettlement that may change the drawing of the geographical map.

3- *Economic objectives:* They are as follows:

• Achieving and consolidating public treasury revenues and increasing national and individual income.

• Improving position of balance of payments and moving wheels of economic development.

• Contribute to revitalization of other sectors, increase level of employment and reduce unemployment.

• Expanding investment returns through its revenues and encouraging tourism industry.

4- *Environmental goals:*

Preserving the environment, preventing its deterioration, and putting in place strict protection measures.

Section Three
Dark Tourism, its Concepts, History, Classifications, Types, Dimensions and Divisions
3.1 Concepts of Dark Tourism

Dark tourism is that product based on death, disasters and atrocities. It is a mixture of modern factors and political, social, economic, sociological and technological conditions that made these sites and events a product of dark tourism. (Foley, Lennon, 2006: 3).

The first to adopt the term of "dark tourism" is (Foley and Lemon) in one of their articles in 1996 AD, which is expanded and supported by examples in a book they issued in 2000 AD, through which they want to define a modern type of tourist destination different from what is known in traditional tourism. Based on entertainment (Lennon 2017), then Seaton (1996) mentions in an article about war-related tourism stemming from his personal preferences for battles and wars and from the interests of tourists in general, and linked them

to sites related to death; Seaton came up with the complex term Thana tourism, which means actual or symbolic encounter with death, or the embodiment of death (Michaliková, 2014). Seton and Lennon The topic indicates that dark tourism has existed since the beginnings of tourism and that with the expansion of the tourism industry in the middle of the last century, the demand for dark tourism has grown simultaneously. (2020. Juranovic, et al)

As it is stated this year ,John Tunbridge and Ashworth, in their book on "Disharmonious Heritage", where they talk about inherited heritage as an aspect of past used in the present, which state that these sites and people are not always in harmony and agreement, but rather are also known as incompatibility and dissonance; heritage, then, according to him, does not only carry positive meanings, but also has its store of negative practices and ideas, and from it some authors began to use the term "dark" heritage. and social between 1985-1995 AD, in particular the end of the Cold War, conquest of Eastern Europe and emergence of the idea of "Central Europe", which encouraged interest in heritage of the Nazi and Soviet regimes and Jewish Holocaust and provided access to them; forgotten stories and events associated with this period became basis of tourist attractions (from Hitler's bunker in Berlin, Atassi museums in several German cities, to death camps in Poland and East Germany). The end of apartheid in South Africa in 1994 AD attracts new interest in the sites, events and personalities in these ethnic communities, opening new tourism opportunities (Robinson, 2015).

Dark tourism is an integral part of tourism in general, and despite its definition for the first time in 1996 AD by the worlds Malcolm Foley and John Lennon, many individuals have participated in dark tourism since a long time, and it is defined as visiting places related to death and suffering such as execution sites and camps Detention, places of natural disasters or torture chambers, and other places associated with death (Smolikovaplzen, 2018:2).

Dark tourism is also defined as a specific form of tourism that involves traveling to places where tragic or horrific events occurred

(1. Juranovic, et al., 2020:1). Dark tourism is a phenomena that "include supply and consumption (by tourists) of death sites and real and human disasters. Dark heritage sites have a high tourism value, which increases interest in preserving them. Scientists have identified that dark heritage sites contain a value that goes beyond death and tragedies, such as education. Reflection and potential contribution to state soft power Visitors can not only gain knowledge through dark tourism sites but also improve their emotional and spiritual well-being (Wang et al, 2021).

Researcher believes that dark or black tourism is visiting places and regions where wars, natural disasters or genocide previously occurred and left traces and remnants that caused great harm to the human soul, in which many individuals were killed.

3.2 History of Dark Tourism

The idea of dark tourism has appeared within academic research about twenty-five years ago, and this idea had a great impact at the time, because tourism is seen as an entertaining, fun, joyful activity, and some even considered it a meeting of societies and cultures and a factor of peace and understanding. Dark or black appearances are considered something imaginary and shocking at the same time.

The first case of dark tourism is recorded in 1653 in pen of Henry van de Velde Clemens where a tourist observed the first war of a sea battle between Dutch and English. In 1800 Thomas Cook's group made train trips to watch hangings across England. A guided tour of the execution of two murderers in England in 1838 is recorded. During the Crimean War (1853-1856), Mark Twain led tourists to the shattered city of Sevastopol. Today, the sites of fighting and violence have become one of the most popular areas that are classified as tourism within the elements of special interests, which is called dark tourism, which is internally divided into a number of subsections, including: tourism of battle sites and battlefields, tourism of disasters and calamities, war tourism, military tourism. Those in charge of study of this pattern believe that it is an old pattern that began its history in the twentieth

century, specifically in the second decade of it, and the concept of dark tourism goes to tourism, which is represented in tourists' movement to visit battle sites, tombs of military leaders and international celebrities, memorials to soldiers and victims of wars, and monuments of the greats and their works throughout history. It also includes visiting monuments that are linked in one way or another to the idea of death (places of killings and assassinations, ethnic massacres, shrines, homes of leaders and leaders who influenced human history), and previous concept expanded to include ceremonies that are held to honor the memory of those who died for an idea or in defense For a cause or principle, and many other manifestations include throwing flowers at the graves of victims of battles and wars, leaders and famous people, whether by their relatives and friends, gratitude for them, grief for them and nostalgia for them. The phenomenon of traveling and experience of visiting places associated with death is not a recent phenomenon. People have long been accustomed to this tendency to visit destinations and events sites linked in one way or another to death, suffering, violence or disasters. (Khayyat and Al-Shammari, 2020:22).

3.3 Classifications of Dark Tourism

It is possible to develop a classification of dark tourism relying on the importance of element of attraction towards these sites on the one hand, and the extent to which this site is exploited to satisfy this interest on the other hand. Accordingly, four degrees of dark tourism can be concluded:

1- Pale tourism: when tourists have a minimum level of attraction towards death and tragedies, and these sites are not intended to attract these tourists.

2- Gray demand tourism: when tourists are attracted and interested in death and tragedies, and these sites are not intended to attract these tourists.

3-Gray exhibition tourism: when the sites are directed to attract and exploit death and tragedies, and tourists had a minimum level of attraction towards them.

4- Black Tourism: Here, the attraction of tourists towards death and tragedies is associated with the nature of the site, which is found specifically to satisfy this desire.

Seaton also deals with the issue of classification, and proposes a variety of degrees from most to least black on basis of a set of temporal and spatial, political and ideological factors, which determine the intensity of any tourism product.

Accordingly, the study of dark tourism inevitably leads to the study of tourists' feelings and emotions towards these sites and events, which can be described as: "a short-term response to external influences", that differ from one person to another, including: curiosity, sympathy, mental disturbance, feeling offended. However, it is seen that if one relies on feelings and emotions alone to classify dark tourism, this will not produce an objective result, because emotions are a moral issue that is difficult to define, and therefore it is difficult to determine what is negative and what is positive, just as these emotions and feelings differ from person to another according to its connection or influence with the event or location, and therefore this classification will be subjective and not objective, and from it one sees combination of several related factors (place, time, emotion, ugliness of the event, political and ideological factors surrounding it, ...) in order to achieve a specific and objective classification for this type of activity, and support the hypothesis of classifying the latter in degrees according to its intensity or darkness. (Qassi, 2019:240).

3.4: Types of Dark Tourism

According to Khayyat and Al-Shammari (2020: 59-62), dark tourism has the following types:

1- Disaster tourism is visiting sites that have witnessed natural or man-made environmental disasters. It can be considered an educational or exploitative experience, depending on the location and the tour. Defenders of disaster tourism claim that it can re-examine disasters in an educational way, although the tourism makers are motivated by profit. Analyzing the difference between education and exploitation requires identifying areas critical to understanding the disaster and demonstrating how appropriate behavior in a devastated area differs from appropriate behavior in another tourist site. The site of a tourist disaster is believed to have an effect on empathy, but the nature of the effect depends on the visit. Unstructured visits can evoke empathy by forcing visitors to see the suffering up close and prompting them to think about how to interact with the victims.

2- *Grief and grief tourism*: It refers to practices of people who move out of respect and appreciation for victims of tragedies and disasters, even if they do not know them, especially when children are killed. People travel to place flowers at the killing site and provide support for the victims' families.

3- *Fear (horror) tourism*: it starts with tourists seeking a frightening and terrifying opportunity to enjoy and entertain in a tourist destination that has a history of evil events or is promoted to be so, such as Romania, which promotes fear tourism in it, and companies that provide fear tour services spread as in the states USA, especially around Halloween.

4- *Slavery or slavery tourism*: slave trade tourism means visits to sites where difficulties and hardships of human struggle are encountered and experienced in many situations and in cases of death, in addition to elements of death present in the site, but the site itself is dark in nature in terms of it is related to its ability to crush human spirit through corruption and hardship tourism includes entire cities or specific areas such as slave areas, prison areas, or slums and slums.

Slavery is the state or situation in which some or all property rights are exercised over a person. As for slavery, it includes all acts involved in capturing a person or giving him up to others with the intention of turning him into a slave and all acts involved in slavery with the aim of selling or exchanging him.

3.5 Dimensions of Dark Tourism

Khayyat and Al-Shammari (2020: 32)mention that dark tourism has various dimensions which are as follows:

1- Ethical and moral dimensions: It means questioning the extent to which ethical aspects are taken into account in developing,

promoting or offering black sites for tourism consumption, as human rights for those whose grief or the death of their relatives have turned into a tourist commodity that is marketed and promoted through dark tourism is an important moral dimension that requires consideration. him and attention.

2- Media and promotional dimensions: Many dark tourism sites are described as accidental sites, and they have become tourist sites, for a variety of reasons, such as glorifying certain people or disgracing them, or because of events that occurred and affected them, or perhaps because of bad reputation of a specific building in them, and enhance marketing and promotional activities for profit companies or organizations of tourism activity such popular areas. In general, media plays an important role in promoting dark and black sites.

3- Interpretive and political dimensions: process of interpretation in dark tourism sites involves a set of problems, both in terms of the way in which interpretation is carried out or information provided by it, which produces additional dimensions and greater importance. Hence, the greatest care must be taken to determine the interpretation of these sites to avoid disharmony and inconsistency in the ways of presenting and presenting historical information on both sides. Dark tourism sites

provide an opportunity to rewrite individuals' history of alive and dead, and to provide political interpretations of past events. Thus, consideration of political dimensions of commemoration, and how tragedy affects collective conscience, is an integral part of the design of dark tourism sites.

4- Administrative and governmental dimensions: many dark tourism sites can be defined as sites through which a number of people meet death by any means, and therefore the need to manage such places depends on understanding and respecting the way in which victim died and safety of the site where appropriate with taking into account rights of the local community, as appropriate appreciation and respect should be given to the meaning and importance of the event or incident, and to those who wish to visit it, whatever the reason for this visit.

5- Cultural and social dimensions and logic of death science: Many dark tourism sites exist in a plethora of cultural and social contexts, and thus dark tourism plays a role within the broader scope of secularism in society, particularly with regard to how individuals, both individually and collectively, can face grief and psychological trauma and then thinking and contemplating death and annihilation.

Figure No. (1): Dimensions of dark tourism
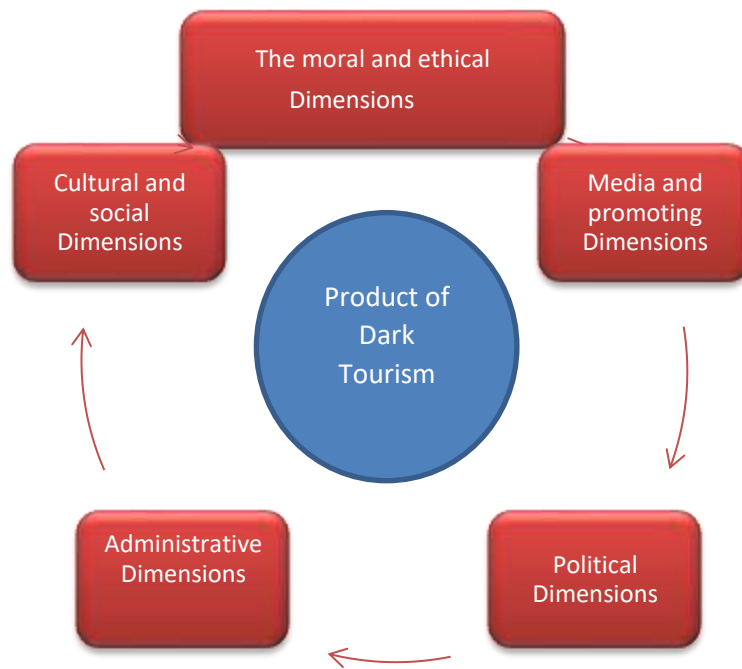
Cited in (Khayyat and Al-Shammari, and 2020: 34)

3.6 Dark Tourism Divisions
3.6.1 Global Dark Tourism

a.- Dark tourism in Germany: It includes visiting historical sites associated with tragic events. In June 1941, Germany invaded the Soviet Union and SS and police units began targeted killings of entire Jewish communities. In the fall of 1941, the SS combined mobile killing vehicles that pumped poisonous carbon monoxide into enclosed spaces to kill those trapped inside. Four weeks after the invasion of the Soviet Union, Hitler put Heinrich Himmler in charge of all security matters in the occupied Soviet territories.

b- Dark Tourism in Darfur, since 2003, militias supported by Sudanese government have carried out large-scale genocide, rape and displacement in Darfur region of western Sudan. The victims have reached to (400,000) people and nearly three million have forcibly left the country. Darfur or in Chad, to which they immigrated, and the position of international community was a failed and frustrating position, despite many countries describing the actions of the Sudanese government as genocide, and issuing an arrest warrant against Sudanese President Omar Al-Bashir, but none of this was implemented and did not see the light in the first place. And back to the beginning, and as a result of crystallization of international interests in the face of the threat of genocide, practical steps were taken by a coalition that called itself the Alliance for Permanent Justice). He took upon himself the implementation of important steps, namely:

1- Enabling international community to take practical steps to improve response to the next genocide that may occur in the future.

2--Providing symbolic international trials for perpetrators, whether individuals or governments.

3- Exposing nature and mechanisms of investing victims, feeding the interests of political elites that trade in hate. Therefore, we, through the tracks of this research, try to shed light on the failure of the international community to prevent, suppress and punish contemporary genocide, different time periods.

3.6.2 Dark Tourism in Iraq

It is divided into two parts:

1- Dark tourism before 2003 (Zuer, 2018: 720-721)

1.1 Anfal Massacre

It is called massacre of genocide carried out by former regime against the Kurds in northern Iraq (Al-Anfal), and campaign extended for six stages, the first of which was on the

(Sirclowerklo) area, which lasted three weeks, and the second stage (an attack on the (Quwat Dagh) area in 1988, the third stage It began with attack on (Karmyan) region in Kirkuk governorate, and the fourth was on Little Zab basin area), while the fifth was on mountainous areas of Erbil governorate) and Kurdish villages there were destroyed, and the sixth stage was on August 25, 1988, which included (Bahtan) region and it continued until September 16 of that year, and Swedish parliament approved on December 5, 2012 that these operations had become genocide against Iraqi Kurds, and the result was the slaughter and killing of many innocent people.

1.2 Halabja Massacre

On March 16, 1988, chemical weapons attack took place on town of Halabja in northern Iraq. The five-hour attack killed between 3,000-5,000 people and injured between 7,000 -10,000 others, most of them civilians. It was the most disastrous attack at the time, as it was used chemical weapons, which led to loss of many victims of their lives due to cancer, and the continuation of suffering of some of them to this day

2. Dark Tourism after 2003: (Zuer, 2018: 722-723)

2.1 Badoush Prison Massacre and Speicher Crime

After Badoush prison was seized on June 10, 2014 near Mosul in northern Iraq, terrorists of so-called (ISIS) executed about 600 male inmates, and this series of crimes did not end, as it was followed the next day by a more heinous and cruel massacre. It is Speicher massacre. Badoush prison massacre was followed by a new campaign of physical liquidation for the second day in a row, as ISIS terrorists carried out a new crime of genocide against soldiers in Tikrit, 225 kilometers south of Badoush. Iraqi Ministry of Human Rights has announced that final outcome of the number of missing persons in massacres of Camp Speicher and Badoush prison, according to electronic forms available on Ministry's website, which were filled out by families of missing persons from all governorates of Iraq, amounted to 2147 missing persons. Since the mass field executions committed by terrorist groups in

Mosul and Tikrit constitute a criminal offense according to national laws and a crime of genocide under international laws, federal judicial authority has announced formation of an investigative body to look into the crime committed in Camp Speicher. Those concerned with monitoring human rights, countries, international organizations and activists agree that Camp Speicher massacre and Badoush massacre are two crimes of genocide.

2.2 Genocide of Yezidi Sect

Yezidis were subjected to a series of genocides, Yezidi women and their rape by ISIS terrorist elements formed a special kind of attack and targeting them using captivity as a means of purification and to achieve goals. It transcends the mere assault, but rather the elimination of a particular sect as an independent entity and religion in itself. The use of women in war was aimed at intimidating and collective humiliation of a religious minority and degrading its dignity, and also on ethnic composition of this religious minority. Thus, this act belongs to series (firmans), which tried to eradicate Yezidis and change their belief and the impact on their distinct ethnic composition.

Section Four
Crime of Genocide (Speicher)
1- The Concept of Crime

Linguistically, the concept of crime is defined as an act, which means transgression and acquisition of sin, and a crime is a sin, and a criminal has committed a crime, so he is a criminal, and the offender is guilty. (Al-Razi, 1989: 89).

From social point of view, the concept of crime is deviating from rules of social and moral system that society has known, so that in this deviance there is severe harm to social feeling to the extent that harms society and its anger (Al-Saati, 1982: 12).

2- Genocide

The linguistic concept of genocide is extermination, annihilate and exterminate, which means perish, and annihilate, annihilate, destroy the enemies.

The idiomatic concept of genocide is actually compounded from two words, the first, (genos,

"race, people") with Latin suffix -caedo ("act of killing"). This term is used to denote heinous crimes committed by the displaced in Europe from acts of genocide of the Jews during World War II (Boubaker, 2013: 5).

According to Statute of the International Criminal Court in Article 6 , is any of the following acts committed with intent to destroy a national, ethnic, customary, or religious group, as such, in whole or in part.
 *Acceptance of group members.
 *right to severe physical or mental harm to members of the group.
 *A group deliberately concealing living conditions intended to bring about its actual destruction, in whole or in part.
 *Imposing measures aim at preventing childbearing within the group.
 - Killing the children of the group has any other group. (Ramadan, 2006: 76).

3. History of Genocide

A murder's crime has been considered since existence of man on earth, when Cain rises up and murders his brother Abel , as it is the first crime on earth, as it is considered the beginning of an endless series of murders as it began to multiply with human multiplication, so the term has been shifted from murder's crime   to crime of extermination so that a specific group to exterminate another group that differs with it in religion, race, etc., as the terrorist organization ISIS did by killing, displacing, and capturing a large number of Yazidi citizens in Sinjar in 2014. The crime of genocide is one of crimes that extends its roots throughout history, as it seems to be in the raid of tribes and societies against each other and annihilate each other in search of spoils and influence. Therefore, it is the first appearance of genocide, as the jurist (Limkin) used it in a study he prepared in 1944 to clarify specificity of crimes, which is committed by the Nazis and the atrocities they practiced against humanity, especially those acts aim at destroying Europe under Nazi occupation. This crime was a series of heinous crimes that were committed against human race during World War II and accompanying loss of human rights, violation of freedoms and right to life, and use of various brutal means such as killing, torture, and assaulting the freedom of individuals. Among the images of the crime of genocide during World War II was the nuclear bomb that was dropped on Hiroshima and Nagazaki in 1945, which led to genocide of inhabitants of these cities, regardless of their affiliation to any group and simply because they were subjects of an enemy country. As for the end of the twentieth century, crimes of genocide were repeated in an ugly manner, as happened in Bosnia and Herzegovina, Palestine, Lebanon and others (Al-Sayed, 2015: 3).

It is a metaphor, that is, crimes of genocide in the modern era, including massacre of Camp Speicher in 2014, which was carried out by terrorist organization ISIS, and what they call themselves (organization of Islamic State in Iraq and the Levant), which claimed lives of 1,700 unarmed Iraqi soldiers, according to estimates from Speicher Camp, in Salah al-Din Governorate, specifically Tikrit (Al-Jouni, 2001: 3-4).

Section Five

Analyzing of Questionnaire Elements and Testing Hypotheses

Calculation of the validity and reliability of the questionnaire:

. To ensure the credibility and validity of the study tool (questionnaire), the researcher used (Cronbach's Alpha (a)) on an experimental sample of (50) excluded from the total sample. Table No. (1) shows the validity and validity of the questionnaire.

Dimensions	Number of Questions	degree of stability of the dimension
Ethical Dimension	**5**	**0,728**
Media Dimension	**5**	**0,847**
Political Dimension	**5**	**0,717**

Administrative Dimension	4	0,793
Cultural and Social Dimensions	4	0,703
Total	23	0,922

The researcher used Cronbach alpha coefficient to measure the stability and validity of the questionnaire dimensions. It is clear from the table that the coefficient of validity and reliability of the general questionnaire for the study axes is high and amounted to (0.922) out of the total number of questionnaire items amounting to (23). The stability of the questionnaire axes ranged between (0.847) as a maximum and (0.717) as a minimum. This indicates that the questionnaire can be relied upon due to its high degree of reliability according to the Nanley scale, which (0.70) has been adopted as the minimum level of stability (Nunnally & Bemstein, 1994: 264-265).

Validity of paragraphs consisting of the axes of the questionnaire- :

The validity of the paragraphs of the questionnaire axes is verified by calculating the Pearson coefficient between the scores of each paragraph of the five dimensions using the statistical program (SPSS). The following tables show the correlation coefficients between each item of all dimensions of the questionnaire. Table No. (2) shows the
correlation coefficients for the questions of the first dimension (the moral dimension).

No. of Dimensions	correlation coefficient	Function value
1	*0,325	0,021
2	**0,329	0,005
3	**0,806	0,000
4	**0,814	0,000
5	**0,896	0,000

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). *
Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). **

The results of the previous table show that all Pearson correlation coefficients between the paragraphs of the dimension mentioned above and the total result of the dimension are statistically significant at a significant level (0.01 and 0.05). The lowest correlation coefficient is (0.325), while the upper limit is (0.896). We conclude from this that all the paragraphs of the first dimension have an internal link with the dimension to which they belong and indicate the validity and stability of the paragraphs of the dimension mentioned above. Table No. (3) shows the correlation coefficients for the questions of the second dimension (the intermediate dimension).

No. of Dimensions	correlation coefficient	Function value
1	**0,538	0,000
2	**0,860	0,000
3	**0,851	0,000
4	**0,820	0,000
5	**0,869	0,000

Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). **

. The results of the previous table show that the Pearson correlation coefficients between the paragraphs of the mentioned dimension and the overall result of the dimension are statistically significant at a significant level (0.01). The minimum correlation coefficient is (0.538) and the upper limit is (0.869). This indicates that the paragraphs of the dimension have an internal link and indicates the validity and stability of the paragraphs of the said dimension

Table No. (4) The researcher's formulation of Correlation coefficients of third dimension questions (Political dimension)

No. of Dimensions	correlation coefficient	Function value
1	**0,417	0,003
2	*0,357	0,011
3	**0,749	0,000
4	**0,609	0,000
5	**0,557	0,000

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). *
Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). **

The results of the previous table show that the Pearson correlation coefficients between the items of the previous dimension and the total score of the dimension are statistically significant at a significant level (0.01 and 0.05). The lowest correlation coefficient is (0.357) and the upper limit is (0.749). This indicates that the paragraphs of the third dimension have an internal link and indicates the validity and stability of the paragraphs of the mentioned dimension.

Table No. (5) The researcher's formulation of Correlation coefficients of fourth dimension questions (administrative dimension)

No. of Dimensions	correlation coefficient	Function value
1	**0,636	0,000
2	**0,875	0,000
3	**0,822	0,000
4	**0,790	0,000

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). *
Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). **

The results of the previous table show all Pearson correlation coefficients among paragraphs of the aforementioned dimension, as well as the total score of the dimension statistically significant at a significant level (0.01 and 0.05). Also, the minimum correlation coefficients are (0,636) while the upper limit is (0.749). We conclude from this that all paragraphs of the fourth dimension have an internal connection with the dimension to which they belong and also indicates the validity and stability of the paragraphs of the dimension mentioned above.

Table No. (6) The Researcher's formulation of Correlation coefficients of fifth dimension questions (cultural and social dimension)

No. of Dimensions	correlation coefficient	Function value
1	**0,916	0,000
2	**0,608	0,000
3	**0,916	0,000
4	**0,521	0,000

Correlation is significant at the 0.05 level (2-tailed). *
Correlation is significant at the 0.01 level (2-tailed). **

The results of the previous table show all Pearson correlation coefficients among paragraphs of the aforementioned dimension, as well as the total score of the dimension statistically significant at a significant level (0.01 and 0.05). Also, the minimum correlation coefficients are (0,521) while the upper limit is (0.916). We conclude from this that all paragraphs of the fifth dimension have an internal connection with the dimension to which they belong and also indicates the validity and stability of paragraphs of the dimension mentioned above.

Through the results of the stability of the paragraphs of the tabbed axes in the previous tables, it is clear to us the stability of the study tool questionnaire to a high degree, which enables us to apply it to the study sample.

-Weighted Mean and standard deviations of research axes and variables.

Table No. (7) An estimated scale according to five-point Likert scale, showing its conversion into items

response	arithmetic mean	period	level
Strongly Disagree	**From 1 to 1,79**	**0,79**	Low
agree	From 1.80 to 2.59	0,79	
neutral	From 2,60 to 3,39	0,79	medium
agree	From 3:40 to 4:19	0,79	high
Totally agree	**From 4:20 to 5:00**	**0,80**	

Through the above table, it will be relied on the use of average of the research sample's responses to the questionnaire using five-point Likert scale, because the responses are five options for purpose of knowing direction of the respondents' opinions.

Table No. (8) the researcher's formulation of averages and standard deviations of academics' responses of tourism sciences of phrases that make up the first dimension " Ethical dimension"

Ethical Dimension	scale	Totally agree	agree	neutral	Totally disagree	disagree	mean	deviation	result

Existence of directive regulations and monitoring of tourism representatives and tourists as well by governments and relevant bodies	frequency	21	23	6	0	0	4.3	0.678	**Totally agree**
	(%)	42.0	46.0	12.0	0	0			
Closing or banning any places of dark tourism may offend victims' memory or exploit their suffering	frequency	17	24	7	0	2	4.12	0.799	agree
	(%)	34.0	48.0	14.0	0	4.0			
Enhancing respectful dialogue between tourist and local population	frequency	16	20	5	3	5	3.28	1.206	agree
	(%)	32.0	40.0	10.0	6.0	10.0			
Priority in preserving and protecting historical sites	frequency	25	13	2	4	6	3.98	1,332	agree
	(%)	50.0	26.0	4.0	8.0	12.0			
Services provided in dark places of tourism are of high level.	frequency	17	18	3	6	6	3.68	1,377	agree
	(%)	34.0	36.0	6.0	12.0	12.0			
Result of Ethical Dimension							3.98	1,12	agree

It is clear from the above table that the research sample's responses to phrases constituting the first dimension "ethical dimension" are close in their average values, as paragraphs that state as follows came in first place (closing or banning any places of dark tourism may offend victims' memory or exploit their suffering) (Existence of directive regulations and monitoring of tourism destinations and tourists as well by governments and relevant bodies) with an arithmetic mean of (4.3, 4.12) and a

standard deviation of (0.799, 0.678) that corresponds to direction "agree, and strongly agree" in Likert scale, as shown in Table (6).

As it is clear from Table No. (7) that the average of the first dimension (ethical dimension) reaches a value of (3.98) with a standard deviation of (1.12), which corresponds to a high level as shown in Table No. (7). We conclude from this that ethical dimension of dark tourism i dark in relation to Iraq is considered to be of a high level according to the research sample's responses of the above dimension phrases.

Table No. (9) The researcher's formulation of averages and standard deviations of academics' responses of tourism sciences to phrases that make up the second dimension "Media dimension"

Media Dimension	scale	Totally agree	agree	neutral	Totally disagree	disagree	mean	deviation	result
There is an interest of Iraqi media in depicting country's dark tourism destinations	frequency	29	14	2	0	5	4.34	0.95	Totally agree
	(%)	58.0	28.0	4.0	0	10.0			
The high potential in Iraqi media is in Informative coverage of dark tourism spots in Iraq	frequency	23	14	9	1	3	4.1	1.02	agree
	(%)	46.0	28.0	18.0	6.0	2.0			
Install dark and black sites in the tour guide to many tour companies	frequency	27	13	5	0	5	4.14	1.23	agree
	(%)	54.0	26.0	10.0	0	10.0			
There is a clear interest of Tourism Authority for dark or black tourism sites in Iraq	frequency	25	13	2	4	6	3.98	1.32	agree
	(%)	50.0	26.0	4.0	8.0	12.0			
Adopting dark tourism pattern among tourism patterns In the world	frequency	17	18	3	6	6	3.68	1.36	agree
	(%)	34.0	36.0	6.0	12.0	12.0			
Result of Media Dimension							4.05	1,21	agree

It is clear from the above table responses of the sample to phrases constituting second dimension "media dimension" convergence in values of its averages, as paragraphs that state (there is an interest of Iraqi media in depicting dark tourism destinations in the country) (fixing dark sites and black one in tourist guide for many tourist companies) with an arithmetic mean (4.34, 4.14) and a standard deviation (0.95, 1.23) that corresponds to the trend "agree, strongly agree" in Likert scale, as shown in Table (7).

In Table No. (11), the average of second dimension (media dimension) reaches to (4.05) with a standard deviation of (1.21), which corresponds to a high level as shown in Table No. (7). We conclude from this that media dimension of tourism dark is considered to be of a high level according to the sample's responses of the above dimension phrases.

Table No. (10) The researcher's formulation of averages and standard deviations of academics' responses of tourism sciences of phrases that make up third dimension "political dimension"

political Dimension	scale	Totally agree	agree	neutral	Totally disagree	disagree	mean	deviation	result
Political factors can affect dark tourism in the country	frequency	26	14	7	1	2	4.24	0.27	Totally agree
	(%)	52.0	28.0	14.0	2.0	4.0			
Political factors affect access to dark tourism sites in the country	frequency	11	26	5	1	7	3.78	1.01	agree
	(%)	22.0	52.0	14.0	2.0	14.0			
authorities responsible for tourism sector in Iraq depend on providing an integrated tourist guide	frequency	21	14	6	6	3	3.88	1.24	agree
	(%)	42.0	28.0	12.0	12.0	6.0			
Taking into account political importance of dark tourism sites by Iraqi governments	frequency	23	17	3	0	7	4.12	1.03	agree
	(%)	46.0	34.0	6.0	0	14.0			
Dismiss Incitement narratives and give Priority to interests and welfare of local communities	frequency	27	9	1	8	5	3.84	1.54	agree
	(%)	54.0	18.0	2.0	16.0	10.0			
	(%)	32.0	32.0	30.0	2.0	4.0			
Result of political Dimension							3.79	1,17	agree

It is clear from the table above academics' responses of the phrases that make up the third dimension "political dimension" convergence in its average values, as paragraphs that state (political factors can affect dark tourism in the country) came in first place (taking into account political importance of tourism sites used by Iraqi governments) with an arithmetic mean (4.24, 4.12) and a standard deviation (0.27, 1.03), which corresponds to the direction "agree, and strongly agree" in Likert scale as shown in Table (7).

As shown in Table No. (12), the average of the third dimension (political dimension) amounted to a value of (3.79) with a standard deviation of (1.79), which corresponds to a high level as shown in Table No. (7). We conclude from this that political dimension of dark tourism or in relation to Iraq is considered to be of a high level according to the sample's responses to the above dimension phrases.

Table No. (11) The researcher's formulation of averages and standard deviations of academics' responses of tourism sciences of phrases that make up fourth dimension "administrative dimension"

political Dimension	scale	Totally agree	agree	neutral	Totally disagree	disagree	mean	deviation	result

Continuous updating of administrative work according to specialized workshops and courses in tourism field	**freque ncy**	17	20	6	7	0	4.24	0.27	agree
	(%)	34.0	40.0	12.0	14.0	0			
possibility of administrative work in Iraq providing security and tourists' safety	**freque ncy**	29	11	2	7	1	3.78	1.01	agree
	(%)	58.0	22.0	4.0	14.0	2.0			
The effective form in management of tourist destinations for dark by protecting its natural and cultural resources	**freque ncy**	34	5	2	4	5	3.88	1.24	**Totall y agree**
	(%)	68.0	10.0	4.0	8.0	10.0			
The amount of administrative credit gives confidence to tourists In coming to dark tourist destinations in Iraq	**freque ncy**	19	15	7	2	7	4.12	1.03	agree
	(%)	38.0	30.0	14.0	4.0	14.0			
Result of administrative Dimension							3.98	1.32	agree

It is clear from the table above academics' responses of phrases that make up the fourth dimension "economic effects" convergence in the values of its averages, as paragraphs that state (possibility of administrative work in Iraq by   insuring securing and safety of tourists in Iraq) came in first place (effective form in managing destinations of dark tourism by protecting its natural and cultural resources) with an arithmetic mean (4.2, 4.08) and a standard deviation (1.34, 1.4) that corresponds to direction "agree, and strongly agree" in Likert scale as shown in Table (7).

It is shown in Table No. (11) that the average of the fourth dimension (administrative dimension) reached a value of (3.98) with a standard deviation of (1.32), which corresponds to a high level as shown in Table No. (7). We conclude from this that administrative dimension in relation to dark tourism in Iraq is considered to be of a high level according to the research sample's responses of the above dimension phrases.

Table No. (12) The researcher's formulation of averages and standard deviations of academics' responses of tourism sciences of phrases that make up fifth dimension "cultural and social dimension"

political Dimension	**scale**	**Totally agree**	**agre e**	**neutr al**	**Totally disagr ee**	**disagr ee**	**mea n**	**deviatio n**	**result**
Cultural and social factors play an important role in shaping tourist motives for dark tourism	**freque ncy**	17	22	9	1	1	4.24	0.27	agree
	(%)	34.0	44.0	18.0	2.0	2.0			
Dark tourism in Iraq	**freque**	15	23	9	2	1	3.78	1.01	agree

helps to close and preserve cultural understandings	ncy								
	(%)	30.0	46.0	18.0	4.0	2.0			
Dark tourism in Iraq leads to enhance a great societal and cultural harmony	freque ncy	9	24	10	0	7	3.88	1.24	agree
	(%)	18.0	48.0	20.0	0	14.0			
social class of working cadres in pattern of dark tourism in Iraq is impressive for tourists	freque ncy	16	15	3	5	11	4.12	1.03	agree
	(%)	32.0	30.0	6.0	10.0	22.0			
Result of cultural and social Dimension							3.81	3.81	agree

It is clear from the table above of academics' responses of phrases constituting fifth dimension "cultural and social dimension" convergence in the values of its averages, as paragraphs that state (cultural and social factors play an important role in shaping tourist motives for dark tourism) (dark tourism helps in Iraq on promotion and preservation of cultural understandings) with an arithmetic mean (4.06, 3.96) and a standard deviation (0.88, 0.96), which corresponds to trend "agree" in Likert scale, as shown in Table (7).

As it is clear from Table No. (12) that the average of fifth dimension (cultural and social dimension) reached a value of (3.81) with a standard deviation of (1.08), which corresponds to a high level as shown in Table No. (7). We conclude from this that the cultural and social dimension with regard dark tourism in Iraq, it is considered to be of a high level according to the research sample's responses to the above dimension phrases.

We conclude from the results of the averages and standard deviations of axes and variables of the research that there is a high level of satisfaction by academics of tourism sciences with regard to the role of dark tourism in Iraq in stimulating international tourism, which is represented by the five dimensions mentioned above.

Table No. (13) the researcher's formulation of weighted Average and standard deviations of the sample responses to dimensions of dark tourism with relative importance

Dimensions	Arithmetic mean	Standard Deviation	Relative Importance %	Level of response of the sample
Ethical Dimension	3.98	1.12	96%	high
Media Dimension	4.05	1.21	97%	high
Political Dimension	3.79	1.17	91%	high
Administrative Dimension	3.98	1.32	96%	high
Cultural and Social Dimensions	3.81	1.08	91%	high

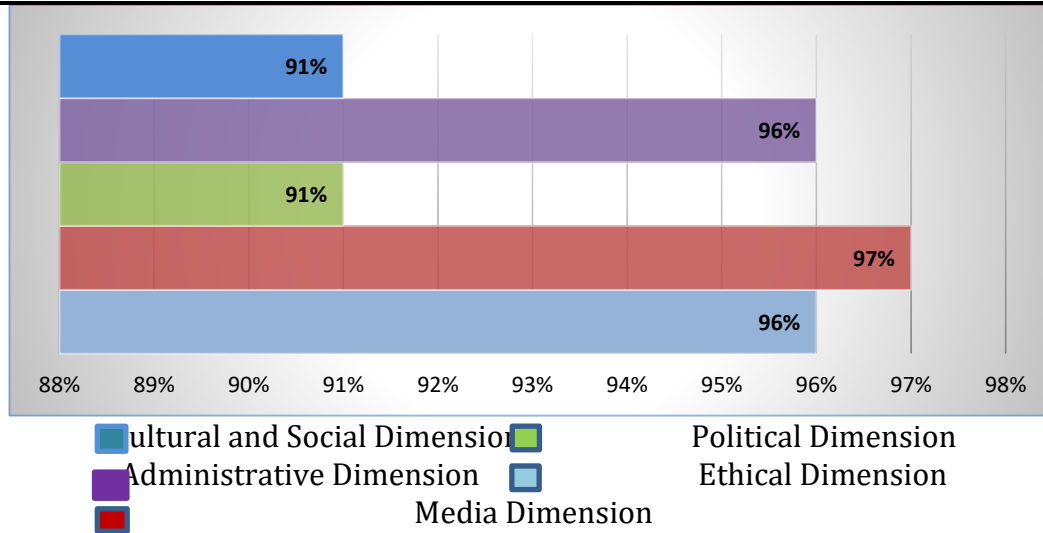Figure (2) shows relative Importance of Dark Tourism Dimensions

Table No. (13) and Figure No. (2) show that arithmetic mean value of media dimension is (4.05), with a standard deviation of (1.21), and a relative importance of (97%), which indicates agreement of most of the sample that there is excellent promotion and media in knowing the areas and places of dark tourism in Iraq, the above-mentioned table and figure also extracts value of arithmetic mean of administrative dimension and ethical dimension of (3.98) and standard deviation of them amounting to (1.12) and (1.32) and their relative importance is (96%).

To confirm agreement of most of the sample on presence of a high level by workers in those areas in terms of management and high morals they have excellently, in contrast, Table No. (13) and Figure (2) show that arithmetic mean value of political dimension and cultural and social dimension of (3.79) and (3.79). 3.81) and their standard deviation are (1.17) and (1.08) respectively and relative importance of each of them is (91%) to confirm agreement of more than three-quarters of the sample on existence of political, cultural and social importance by Iraqi government and society in practice of pattern of dark tourism and receiving tourists for residents of regions of these places where this important pattern of tourism is located.

Conclusions
1- The results show in testing and studying averages of the sample responses of the five basic dimensions of dark tourism, which are (ethical dimension, media dimension, political dimension, administrative dimension, and cultural and social dimension) according to five-point Likert scale with high scores, as the sum of their averages, respectively

1. (3.98, 4.05, 3.79, 3.98, 3.81, with standard deviations of (1.12, 1.21, 1.17, 1.32, 1.08), and this result is attributed to the fact that dark tourism, which includes its five dimensions, is present in Iraq and has a role in stimulating international tourism by attracting tourists to the country according to the sample's responses of the questions.

2- Dimensions (media dimension, ethical dimension, and administrative dimension) has the first rank according to their relative importance, which range between (97% -96%) of the sample of academics in tourism sciences.

3- Dimensions (political dimension, cultural and social dimension) obtain according to the relative importance of each of them (91%) of the sample of academics of tourism sciences.

4- Dark tourism is one of new types of tourism that must be taken care of by relevant authorities.

5- Relevant authorities must shed light on this type of tourism, which has a great impact in explaining many materialistic and moral resources that fall under this type of tourism.

6- Dark tourism can be economically profitable if governments work to support that tourism.

7- Lack of tourism marketing of dark tourism sites is one of the main reasons that affect their popularity.

8- Absence of a comprehensive revitalization strategy to revitalize dark tourism in Iraq in general.

9- Absence of a plan by Tourism and Antiquities Authority to include all dark tourism sites in Iraq.

Recommendations

1- Recent developments in the pattern and quality of dark tourism in the tourism market must be kept up to reach the stage of competition.

2- Officials' ability to listen to workers' views to improve dark tourism in order to revitalize it and attract foreign tourists.

3- Residents of the dark tourism areas in Iraq can be introduced to qualitative courses to teach them how to deal with sites of cultural and civilizational heritage and embody them through them in an uplifting and ethical manner..

4-The scope of research in the field of dark tourism can be broadened by collecting more appropriate data and expanding on new hypotheses to find solutions to new issues. This can help stimulate international tourism by attracting foreign tourists to the country..

5- This research takes advantage of the information obtained to contribute to the general knowledge about dark tourism and its five dimensions and its role in revitalizing global tourism.

6-Developing multiple studies for this type of tourism and highlighting it by various means.

7- Calling for studying crimes and their impact on human race.

8-Seminars, festivals and scientific conferences must be held on activating dark tourism.

9- Encouraging this tourism, as it is considered as preserving historical, cultural and civilizational heritage of society and an archive of collective memory.

10- Urging travel agencies and tour operators to have necessary knowledge regarding sites associated with death, suffering and violence, and invest in tourism.

11- It is possible to achieve a material benefit that contributes to development of such a sector.

12 - Through this study, it is clear to that there is no interest in such a pattern, so it is hoped that those in charge of this sector to pay attention to pattern of this tourism.

Bibliography
a- Arabic References

1. -Abdullah, Mohamed Farid. Tourism Planning and Development. Dar Al-Ayyam for Publishing and Distribution, Amman, 2015, pp. 76-77.

2. -Al-Agha, Ahmed. Development of Travel and Tourism Services and Economic Performance for a sample of Developing Countries, *Journal of Center for Regional Studies*, 6, Issue 16, 2009.

3. -Al-Dhahir, Naim. Principles of Tourism, Al-Masirah Publishing House, Amman, 2007.

4. -Al-Jouni, Hassan. Crime of Genocide of images Statute of International Criminal Court, a scientific symposium at Faculty of Law, Damascus University, Al-Dawoodi Press, 2001.

5. -Al-Razi, Muhammad. Mukhtar Al-Sahah, directed by Department of Lexicons, Library of Lebanon, 1989.

6. -Al-Saati, Samia. Crime and Society (Research in Criminal Sociology), 1982.

7. -Al-Sayed, Khaled. Crime of Genocide, a published article, 2015.

8. Amina, Hani. E-tourism and its Role in Activating Tourism Sector. ***Journal of Finance and Markets***, Volume 7, Issue 1, 2020.

9. -Boubaker, Zayan, Soufiane, Milan. Crime of Genocide in International Humanitarian Law, an unpublished M.A. thesis at University of Rahman Mira, Faculty of Law and Political Science, Algeria, 2013.

10. Kamel, Mahmoud. *Modern Tourism in Knowledge and Application*. Egyptian General Book Organization, Cairo, 1975.

11. -Kharbutli, Salah al-Din. Sustainable Tourism: a guide to local agencies. Al-Ridha series of information, 2004.

12. -Khayyat, Hassan Abd Ali Jawad and Al-Shammari, Saad Ali Salman. Dark Tourism. Karbala: Al-Zawraa Press. 2020.

13. -Qasi, Najat. Dark Tourism: A Conceptual Approach, Journal of Judicial Jurisprudence, Volume 12, Issue 1, 2019.

14. -Ramadan, Bougrara. Restrictions on Competences of International Criminal Court, an M.A. thesis in international law submitted to Mouloud Mamari University, Faculty of Human Rights, Algeria, 2006.

15. Saliha, Achi. Developmental Effects of Tourism: A Comparative Study between Algeria, Morocco and Tunisia, an M.A. Thesis, University of Batna, Algeria, 2005.

16. -Zuer, Rashid. Dealing with Global Genocide Crimes (Iraq as a Model), *Journal of the College of Education*, Issue 31, 2018.

b- English References

1. Juranovic, N., Slivar, I., and Kovačic, S. (2020). "Exploring Dark Tourism in the European Union: Examining Public Awareness of Participation." Published by the Faculty of Economics and Tourism, University of Juraj Dobrile in Pula, Croatia

2. Lennon, John and foley, Malcolm. Dark Tourism: The Attaction of Death and Disaster, Third Edition, Thomsom Learning,2006.

3. Michalčíková, M. Dark Tourism. Faculty of Economics Department, Technical University, Ostrava,2014.

4. Robinson, N. Dark Tourism Motivations: An Investigation into Motivations of Visitors to Sites associated with Dark Tourism. University of Salford, College of Business and Law, (2015).

5. ŠmolíkováPlzeň, P. Marketing Communication in Dark Tourism. University of west bohemia in pilsen faculty of economics, Czech Republic, 2018 .

6. Wang, J., Wang, G., Zhang, J. & Wang, X., (2021), "Interpreting disaster: How interpretation types predict tourist satisfaction and loyalty to dark tourism sites", Journal of Destination Marketing & Management, 2021.