

# Monuments Of Naval Operations As Starting Points For Military Tourism: The Case Of Amvrakikos Gulf, Greece

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## **Abstract:**

*This article examines the potential of the emerging special form of Military Tourism, in the region of the Amvrakikos Gulf, in northwestern Greece. More specifically, due to an adequate number of existing monuments (forts, lighthouses, memorials, naval battle landmarks) related to past naval operations, a network of routes and services is evaluated to potentially promote the region's naval history and culture. Alongside, this kind of cultural tourism can provide a sustainable activity throughout the whole year. It is also highlighted that by embracing Military Tourism, Greece is opposing cultural diplomacy to distinct political and economic practices, imposed by neighboring countries for the redistribution of power, according to the principles of Systemic Geopolitical Analysis.*

**Keywords:** Military tourism (M.T), special forms of tourism, sustainable development, maritime legacy

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## **I. Introduction**

Touring in Greece has been a popular activity since ancient times. It continued to exist as a recreational and exploratory habit during the Middle Ages, when conditions allowed it, while its peak seems to have occurred a few decades before the start of the Greek revolution, as several memoirs of European travelers have been preserved. They desired to learn more about the culture by visiting remaining Ancient Greek monuments and the distinct Greek countryside. Also, they sought to recruit a sense of the exotic culture, which was composed of the Ottoman influence on the post-Byzantine epoch.

With the prevalence of peace after the Second World War and the collective desire to return to the former normality, the Greek state sought to reorganize tourist accommodation, emphasizing areas of historical and archaeological interest, alongside coastal or mountainous areas, which inherently possessed natural beauty (Moussa, 2017). Gradually, tourism developed into a strong pillar of the economy and culture in the Greek territory. Today it follows the modern trends and imperatives, observing at the same time its special forms occupying an ever greater importance in the internal tourism processes (Ikkos & Koutsos, 2021).

## **II. Forms of thematic tourism**

The term Thematic Tourism, according to the Greek legislation (Law 4582/2018), defines that it includes all special forms of tourism, which offer sustainable touristic development, while also attracting visitors-tourists with specific interests and who wish to gain authentic experiences, with respect to the environment. These forms also encourage the interaction of visitors-tourists with the natural environment, the human factor, regions and municipalities. In this way, they promote economic and social development in local communities, highlighting the particular cultural elements of each place.

In article 13 of the Greek Law 4582/2013, the concept of Cultural Tourism is presented institutionally, according to which, it is a special form of tourism, in which visitors-tourists discover, learn and experience history, cultural heritage, tradition, as well as the modern culture and identity of the visiting country and of its people.

With the action of co-signing a Cooperation Memorandum regarding the development of Military Tourism in Greece by the Ministries of National Defence, Culture and Sports and Tourism in Athens, on Monday, 31 May 2021, a framework is gradually being created to promote and highlight Greek military history, as a cultural tourism product, with emphasis on war museums. The long century military tradition of Greece has a strong historical reserve in all three armed branches (Hellenic Army, Hellenic Navy, Hellenic Air Force). This article presents a case study for the possibility of coupling naval military history in relation to cultural tourism, in the light of geopolitics.

**The concept of military tourism and other related concepts (theoretical framework)**

Military Tourism appears as a special form of tourism, whose characteristics and typology categorize it as a part of cultural tourism and indirectly in the sub-category of heritage tourism. Its primary substance lies in military technology and history, while its tourist status is determined by the mental and spiritual motivations of people, willing to visit places associated with active or past military operations, as well as museums, monuments, camps, military cemeteries and other facilities, in order to gain experiential knowledge about events of high moral and historical interest. Also, Military Tourism activities may involve use of or transport by military aircraft, ships and vehicles, where these are available for display or commercial use (Hrusovsky & Noeres, 2011, pp. 88-91).

The practice of Military Tourism can include activities related to another special form of tourism, that of Dark Tourism or Death Tourism (Ivros, 2021, pp.13-18). In this case, however, the tourist's motivations are different. Looking for experiences of intense mental load, such as visiting military cemeteries, military prisons or even going to sites of ongoing bloody battles and places of torture or execution e.g. Auschwitz. Tourist travel and visits to sites associated with human suffering, violence, destruction and death have been identified in recent years as Dark Tourism, although this term covers a wider range of activities (Lytras & Papageorgiou, 2014, p.67).

Military Tourism, however, is not coinciding with Dark Tourism, despite any compatibility in terms of destination, motivations and expected stimuli. That is because, when visitors come to areas and locations related to human loss, in a mood of interest, curiosity, emotion, even exasperation, the essential difference in the two forms of tourism lies in the positive impression that Military Tourism offers to the visitor-tourist. The purpose of its conduct is psycho-spiritual and aims at information and education, at the highlighting of traditional and social values, at the production of scientific testable knowledge. Also, the preservation of historical memory and of course the mental elevation of the visitor are promoted (Ivros, 2021, p.41).

Another remark concerns the typology of the tourist, who practices the activities of military tourism and depends on status, gender and age. Obviously, due to the historical background of this special form of tourism, it is required to have a minimum pre-education in the subject, which also determines the minimum age profile. On the contrary, gender is not a limiting criterion, because inside the deeper network of social ties among communities, ethnic identity and historical memory, are equally strong and attractive for men and women. In any case, Military Tourism maintains the same appeal both to people with a military profession and to civilians, making it a special form of tourism with an expanded target audience (Hrusovsky & Noeres, 2011).

**Military tourism in Greece and abroad**

At this point, regarding Greece and based on a recent memorandum of cooperation, it appears that the War Museum was designated as a coordination, implementation and cooperation body with the three competent ministries (Defence, Tourism, Culture & Sports), in order to jointly draw up a integrated plan of actions to highlight, promote and promote military tourism focusing on the following key areas of development:

- (i) The maintenance, restoration, long-term preservation and management of monuments and relics of a military nature and interest,
- (ii) The promotion of scientific and historical knowledge,
- (iii) The attraction and development of trips and visits with an object of military interest and familiarization on the historical memory regarding military and war events, facts and affected areas and
- (iv) The continuous improvement of the general touristic image of Greece, as a destination with possibilities of hosting military tourism activities. In addition to this action, the production of appropriate and specialized promotional and advertising material, the production of publications and audio-visual material, as well as the utilization of modern and innovative communication media and technologies, are being planned.

Accordingly, Military Tourism is an internationally established tourist practice and is implemented through a multitude of activities which, for example, refer to visits to castles and forts, to war museums, to historical ships, to battlefields, to military cemeteries and monuments. Also, there is a great response of tourists to attend battle reenactments and commemorative ceremonies of major battles, such as the Normandy landings, the Battle of Verdun, the Gallipoli campaign, etc. All the previous activities are not limited as Military Tourism seems to obtain a wide scope of application, as shown in the following Table no 1.

**Table no 1:** Spatial specification of Military Tourism. (Hrusovsky & Noeres, 2011). Processed by D. Katiniotis

MATRIX of Military Tourism	High/ Medium Risk for physical safety	Low/ Null Risk for physical safety
Initial site	Ongoing battlefields (tending to Dark Tourism)	Army camps, Naval bases, Airfields, Historical battlefields, Reenactment places, Forts, Castles.

Constructed facility	Military vehicles, Ships, Aircrafts (available also for commercial use)	Military monuments, Memorials, War museums, Lighthouses, Military cemeteries, Naval museums, Archaeological museums, Historical Harbors. (tending to Cultural Tourism)
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**Maritime monuments utilized for military tourism**

The term cultural heritage is an opportune and constantly expanding conceptual term. It is under renewed institutional protection both by International Organizations and by specific national legislations, which are enacted by Countries who seek to protect and promote their cultural heritage. It also includes the maritime tradition and heritage of a state. Referring to the case of Greece, the relationship among people and sea endures persistently in time. This testimony is reflected, among others, in the Maritime Museums and Museums of the Sea, which are scattered throughout the country.

More specific, representative examples of the above custodians are the Naval Museum of Greece in Piraeus, the Naval Museum of Crete in Chania and the Galaxidi Naval Museum. Similarly stand the Ship Museums including the Battleship AVEROF, the Trireme OLYMPIAS, which are docked in Old Faliro (Moirá, 1998). The destroyer VELOS, is temporarily docked in Thessaloniki. Greece, as a country par excellence with a great maritime tradition and history, has the ability of highlighting its cultural heritage, which comes from naval and shipping activities, but also shipbuilding, fishing, trade and warfare. Correspondingly, however, there are also maritime monuments abroad which have generated strong tourist activities, such as the VASA warship/museum in Stockholm, the coastal forts of Normandy, where the largest amphibious operation took place in 1944, the naval battle monument in Koh Chang of Thailand in 1941 and many others. After all, the identity of places with a maritime history has been largely shaped by this very history (Moirá, 1998). For this reason, in the same field of preservation and promotion of maritime heritage and history, buildings such as coastal forts, lighthouses and monuments, which starred or are commemorated in naval combat operations, could also be included.

**III. The monuments of naval operations in the Gulf of Amvrakikos: a case study**

The possibility of promoting the naval-historical legacy in a certain region of the Greek territory with Military Tourism as a vehicle (in terms of touristic deployment), is investigated through this article. Amvrakikos gulf is defined here as a case study with potentials to act as an initial model for future exploitation in other areas with similar characteristics. This Gulf, apart from its environmental and productive importance, has a remarkable historical importance. It contains a significant number of monuments and maritime sites, which are related to naval operations expanding from ancient to modern times. Therefore, the formation of a network of proposed routes (by land or sea) could create a sustainable tourism product, without seasonal limitation and of course, with mutual benefits for visitors and local communities. The achievement of sustainable tourism, through cultural tourism, presupposes the broad participation of a society as part of the overall European historical heritage (Moreno-Lobato, Costa, Hernandez-Mogollon, 2020).

**Monuments and sites**

Since the ancient classical period, Epirus and Aitolokarnania established important cities with varied political, cultural and military activity. Today, their ruins are preserved as archaeological sites and their findings are kept at the local archaeological museums. Along with other premises, such as walls, forts, castles and bastions, they all together make up the cultural identity, which is of immense value to local communities. According to the International Council on Monuments and Sites guidelines regarding the management, protection and promotion of fortifications, their important role in shaping the cultural identity and traditions of the societies to which they belong, either at community or at state level. For this reason, a delicate approach is required in their interpretation as monuments, so that they do not turn into tools of intolerance (ICOMOS, 2020).

It is emphasized that castles and fortifications play an important role in collective memory, as they directly and strongly project the memory of the past, bringing about a strong and personalized educational experience, regarding the historical legacy of a society. Also, the castles are an integral part of the natural and cultural landscape of the site where they were built. Finally, this kind of construction has a strong impact on their visitors, regarding the subject of military heritage (ICOMOS, 2020).

**Case study methodology and comparative approach**

The existing buildings in Amvrakikos, which are mentioned in the naval operations in following paragraph 2.3, are geographically distributed in the Prefectures of Aitolokarnania, Arta and Preveza. More specifically, they are included in the Municipalities of Arta, Preveza, Anaktoriou-Vonitsa and Nikolaos Skoufas.

For the scientific approach to this subject, the methodology of the comparative study was used. Three stages were followed for the implementation of the research. The first stage involved the summing of the historical events in the examined maritime area from antiquity to the end of World War II. The second stage addressed the identification and comparative recording of the buildings, only of those having a historical background and that means a recorded reference to the maritime military events of the first stage. The third stage of the methodology focused on the interconnection of each monument with the historical event and the geostrategy, but also with the geopolitical significance of the event in the past and the present. Through this process, the essential object for the touristic utilization and offer, as a maritime Military Tourism product in the Amvrakikos area emerges, considering that, the existing touristic infrastructures and services of the area are sufficient for its development. The following table (2) embodies the steps of methodology and presents the surviving monuments as they were associated with naval operations, which took place in the under consideration area.

**Table no 2:** Buildings related to naval operations in Amvrakikos .Processed by D. Katiniotis

No.	Monument	Origin	Dated	Relevant naval operation at	Prefecture
1	Ancient Nicopolis, Octavian's Trophy	Roman	27 B.C	31 B.C	Preveza
2	coastal castle of Pantokrator	Ottoman	1807	1828,-29,-97, 1912	Preveza
3	castle of Saint George	Ottoman	1806	1828,-29,-97, 1912	Preveza
4	castle of Saint Andrew	Ottoman, Venetian	1702	1716,-17, 1828, -29, -97, 1912	Preveza
5	fort Laskara	Ottoman	1832	1897, 1912	Preveza
6	coastal castle of Aktio	Ottoman	1796 approx.	1828,-29,-97, 1912	Preveza
7	Sala(g)ora port	Ottoman	13 <sup>th</sup> cent.	1897, 1912,-40	Arta
8	castle of Vonitsa	Venetian	11 <sup>th</sup> cent.	1479,1501,16841714,-16,-17, 1828, -29	Aitoloakarnania
9	Koprena lighthouse	French	1880	1940	Arta
10	Aktio channel lighthouse	Greek	1928	1940,-44, -45	Preveza
11	Navy's monument	Greek	1969	1940, -45	Preveza

**Interpretation and significance of naval operations in Amvrakikos**

In order to document the proposal for the development of maritime military tourism in Amvrakikos, a geostrategic interpretation about the importance of past naval operations in Amvrakikos, is necessary to be attempted, in order to verify the value of this project, having also in mind that some of them maintain a worldwide interest.

Firstly is referred the naval battle of Actium, which took place on September 2, 31 B.C. at the mouth of the Ambracian gulf, with the Roman general Octavian fighting against the greek-born Queen Cleopatra VII of Egypt and her ally, also Roman, general Mark Antony. The naval battle of Actium resulted in the end of roman civil wars and the undisputed consolidation of the power of the victorious Octavian. The establishment of the Roman Empire was accompanied by a long period of beneficial and productive peace (Pax Romana). This naval battle is related to the monument No. 1 of Table (no 2), (Zahos, 2015).

Several centuries later, the Venetians with their fleet managed to wrest Preveza and Vonitsa from the Ottomans in 1684, under the capable Venetian admiral Francesco Morosini. The presence of the Venetians in western Greece strengthened the revolutionary feeling and movement of the Greeks against the Ottomans. However, hostilities in the region lasted for 15 years, until when the Treaty of Karlovic (1699) ended the sixth Venetian-Turkish war. The seventh Venetian-Turkish war followed, when the Venetians recaptured Preveza and Vonitsa in 1717, under the commands of the Venetian admiral Andrea Pisani and the German general Mathias Johann von der Schulenburg, as this region had always been a field of interest for the West and East (Donos, 2017). These events correspond to monuments No. 7 and No. 8 of table (no 2).

A century later, during the governance of Greece by Ioannis Kapodistrias, emphasis was placed on naval operations in the occupied by Ottomans, western Greece. From September 1828 to March 1829, the successes of the Greek flotilla, which had successfully entered the Amvrakikos gulf, in addition to the liberation of Vonitsa and Amfilochia, reinforced the blockade and resulted in the liberation of Messolonghi (Gerontas, 2019). When Greece gained its independence from the Ottoman Empire, formally with a protocol signed in London on January 22, 1830 among Great Britain, France and Russia, a larger territory was now freed. The demarcation of the borders upon the line between Pagasitikos gulf and Amvrakikos gulf (east to west), was formalized with a later protocol, which was signed in London in August 1832. This era is reflected in monuments No. 2, 3, 4, 6 and 8 of Table (no 2).

A few decades later, the ill-fated Greco-Turkish war of 1897 was the first large-scale military operation for Greece since the time of the Greek Revolt. It was proclaimed by Turkey on the immediate occasion of the Cretan Question. It was on April 18, Palm Sunday 1897, when the Greek requisitioned ship MACEDONIA received a storm of fire from the Ottoman fortresses and castles of Preveza. The aim was to sink her and block the mouth of the Amvrakikos, thus unsuccessfully, making any passage to or from the Amvrakikos impossible. Despite the final prevail of the Ottomans, a temporary occupation of the port of Salaora was achieved by the Greek Navy and Army (Cadmios, 1900). Monuments No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 of Table (no 2) correspond to these events.

Just after a few years, during the First Balkan War, the Greek forces were divided into the army of Thessaly, under the command of crown prince Konstantinos as Lieutenant General based in Larissa, and the army of Epirus under Lieutenant General Konstantinos Sapuntzakis based in Arta. Vice-Admiral Pavlos Kountouriotis was appointed Commander of the Aegean Greek Fleet, while Captain Ioannis Damianos was Commander of the Ionian Squadron (or Amvrakikos Squadron). The bold entry of Greek gunboats into the Amvrakikos gulf under the governor-in-chief Nikolaos Makkas, was recorded as a great military achievement, as it decisively strengthened the Greek Army to the following liberation of Preveza, on October 21, 1912 (Synesios, 2013). Regarding these operations, the engaged fortifications are registered as No. 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7 in Table (no 2).

Reaching into the Second World War, during the planning of the Italian attack on Greece in the autumn of 1940, the interest of the Italian leadership in Preveza remained high (Ionas, 2019). The Greco-Italian war began with intense Italian bombardment of the city of Patras, while Preveza suffered air raids. Corfu was targeted also, as a crucial island that Italy hoped to occupy (Botsis, 2005). The Hellenic Navy's active land-based anti-aircraft defenses, which were installed in time and operated successfully, kept casualties to a minimum. Most important was the fact that the dock workers of the Amvrakikos ports (Preveza, Salaora, Koprena), were safe to unload war supplies from cargo vessels without interruption, vitally supporting the Greek Army on the Albanian front against the Italian troops, until April 1941. The German invasion from Macedonia ended the war and a cruel occupation followed. After the liberation, in October 1944, the Naval Command 3 was established in Preveza, as in other major Greek harbors. Soon was transferred to Corfu- at the end of the same year- along with the evacuation of the city, accompanied by the resistance forces of General Napoleon Zervas, due to pre-civil war unrests (Spanidis, 1987). The Navy afterwards in 1945, resumed operations at the entrance of Amvrakikos, emphasizing on the clearance of the Preveza sea-minfield, which resulted in the collateral loss of the Greek minesweeper PINEIOS (Katiniotis, 2015). The above complex operational actions are related to monuments No. 9, 10 and 11 of Table (no 2).

The reported operations have comparatively obvious differences between them, but also many points in common. For example, they differ in nature and tactics. In other words, they vary from sea battles, naval bombardments, cruiser missions, extortion of straits, landing of marines, to anti-aircraft protection, minesweeping, evacuation of an area, but also the provision of humanitarian aid. They also differ in the types and sizes of ships involved and range from rowing and sailing vessels to steam and diesel ships. The nationality of the confronting sides is also an interesting matter. It is observed a fight between Romans, in the naval battle of Actium in 31 BC, hostilities between Ottomans and Greeks for the years 1828, 1829, 1897 and 1912, even fierce rivalry between Greeks in the evacuation of Preveza in 1944. But a common feature in almost all of them, was the change of sovereignty through the imposition of the power, with weapons.

#### **IV. Geopolitical value and dynamics**

The geographical location of the Amvrakikos gulf could be characterized as of a significant value, considering that since ancient times it was a strategic control point and a vital supply hub for the hinterland (Konstantaki, 2010). It should not be surprising that neighboring countries, as national actors, try to increase their activity there by peaceful means. For example, Italy's interest in hydrocarbons, maritime transports, communications, environmental and restoration projects in the immediate and wider region is typical, demonstrating the neighboring country's ambitions to exert geopolitical influence and redistribute power in the region (Botsis, 2005). In the same context of redistribution, but also of maintaining the power of international actors, NATO, which is considered as a source of global police force, controls regions that are in turmoil and of course replaces the military power of the European Union, which, in this case, fails to implement the so-called European army (Botsis, 2005). Therefore, the presence of the NATO inter-allied organization, through the permanent operational air force base (F.O.B Aktion) at the entrance of the Amvrakikos Gulf, can control and observe from the air the entire south-eastern Mediterranean.

#### **The geopolitical impact of Military Tourism**

Geopolitics, on the other hand, as a scientific/theoretical subject, does not have implementing bodies, as it is a tool for deciphering reality and not an implementation act (Mazis, Troulis, Domatioti, 2019).

Geopolitical models of power redistribution are results of synthesizing conclusions on the four geopolitical pillars of power, namely Defense/Security, Economy, Politics and Culture/Information, in the reference field of a complete synthetic geographic space (Mazis et.al, 2019). In this case, Military Tourism, which is meant to be nationally managed, can act as a deterrent (to a certain extent) to these ongoing exogenous influences in power, as the systematic maintenance of the monuments combined with adequate on-site information for visitors, regarding the naval events in which the visited monuments played a leading role, can overall positively affect the perception of the visitors, implying that the place where they stand, over time has a remarkable geopolitical, and sometimes, geostrategic importance. As mentioned above, many important struggles were fought by the Greek armed forces in order to change the status quo of the region, so that it would join the mother state of Greece. Nowadays this heritage is managed by the Greek state through its qualified Agencies and Public Services, tasked to preserve and promote this legacy.

The historical and cultural heritage of Greece is a special advantage for the benefit of communication between the members of a wider geographical complex, which includes all neighboring countries of Greece (Tzanakis, 2015). In this aspect, the effort to highlight common historical elements and cultural origins with neighboring states is likely to be achieved through the development of Military Tourism, which can also contribute to the consolidation of peace. Obviously, not through competition and intolerance, but in the sense of a deeper understanding of the historical, geopolitical and diplomatic conditions, through which the creation of the modern states of the Balkans and Europe became reality.

**The cultural foreign policy of Military Tourism**

Cultural diplomacy is a means of exercising foreign policy and projecting soft power (soft policy), (Tzanakis, 2015). By exploiting its intellectual and cultural stock, a country such as Greece aims at the beneficial projection of its positions internationally, at the same time attempting to form a passive image in international public opinion, with the aim of shaping relations of mutual understanding among other countries. Cultural diplomacy- having various manifestations- is a characteristic tool of public diplomacy, but also a mean of exercising soft power over time (Kontochristou et.al, 2018). In Greece, the foreign policy actors are the Ministry of Culture, the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, while the Ministry of National Defense could also be included, due to the participation of the Armed Forces in international committees and missions. Of course, in the broadest sense, there are other actors exercising indirect foreign policy such as Local Government Organizations, Chambers as well as other entities.

Domestic Military Tourism has the guarantee to contribute positively to cultural diplomacy and offer an alternative form of strengthening the country's image, through its organized and efficient management. Due to the lack of war and naval museums in the examined area and in order to deliver statistical data for this article, the following table provides an indication of the tendency, relative to maritime Military Tourism in the Greek territory. Specifically, it concerns the visit of the lighthouse buildings, during the annual single day celebration of the International Day of Lighthouses, performed by the Hellenic Navy.

**Table no 3:** Number of visitors per year to available lighthouses in the Greek territory, during the celebration of World Lighthouse Day, every year on the third Sunday of August. (Source: <https://hellenicnavy.gr/pagkosmia-imera-faron->). Processed by D. Katiniotis

Year	2016	2017	2018	2019	20-21	2022	2023
Number of participating Lighthouses	30	23	27	28	-	28	29
Visitors	12.173	11.000	20.035	21.500	-	18.233	19.300

**V. Conclusions**

In conclusion, regarding the development of Military Tourism in the region of Amvrakikos, it is estimated that there exists space for application and development, as a new, special form of sustainable touristic product. It has a strong background due to its cultural base and appeals to a wide audience of visitors/tourists. Thanks to the interesting military history, which accompanies the examined area along with the tangible evidence, an intriguing travel experience arises.

Obviously, there is some lag in the institutionalization, implementation and consolidation of this type of tourism, which, however, already takes place in Greek territory e.g. the Armata festival in Spetses Island, and has potential for further study. Furthermore, there is an ability for international promotion through the features of the Amvrakikos Gulf naval history, since it incorporates actions of personalities with worldwide acknowledgement. Undoubtedly, it is considered appropriate to establish maritime and war museums, but also facilities to present the local history and tradition of the region. For example, the Lighthouse in Koprena (at Arta) includes a Beacon Museum with a fairly specific theme, while the Aktio (Actium) Naval Battle Municipal Museum in Preveza has turned inactive. Also, a terrestrial and maritime net of proposed routes for visitors

should be developed, which may connect the underlined monuments to each other, as well as other cultural destinations. Besides, at the conference of the World Heritage Committee, which took place in Madrid in 1994 and concerned Routes as Cultural Heritage, there was a categorization of routes according to thematic interest: e.g. religious, commercial, sports and also military, among many others (Moreno-Lobato et. al, 2020).

Finally, Military Tourism, maritime in this case, can be carried out in combination with other forms of tourism, such as cultural, religious, ecotourism, etc., contributing in a peaceful way to advance the soft power of Greece. As in the case of the Amvrakikos area, also in other areas with similar historical, geographic and infrastructure characteristics, it is considered that there are probabilities for Military Tourism to contribute in promoting and strengthening culture and economy, as an added value factor.

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