

The Czech Academy of Sciences, Institute of Geonics  
Palacký University Olomouc, Faculty of Science  
journal homepage: [www.geonika.cz/mgr.html](http://www.geonika.cz/mgr.html)  
doi: <https://doi.org/10.2478/mgr-2024-0001>

## REVIEW PAPER

# NIMBY or YIMBY? Understanding the complex relationships between foreign military bases and host societies

Grzegorz SMUŁEK<sup>a\*</sup> 

## Abstract

Based on a scoping review of English-language scientific literature for the period of 1990–2022, the article presents a synthetic outline of previous research, focusing on factors influencing the specifics of foreign military bases (FMBs) as examples of facilities that mostly generate negative attitudes known as ‘Not In My Backyard’ (NIMBY). The specific characteristics of different categories of objects that generate various social attitudes are also presented. The results of the analyses include a classification of factors and aspects related to the local impacts of foreign military bases, which have not been analysed before.

**Keywords:** Foreign military bases; NIMBY attitudes; social, economic, environmental factors; local community effects; extraterritorial facilities

**Article history:** Received 18 May 2023, Accepted 23 January 2024, Published 31 March 2024

## 1. Introduction

Since the end of the Cold War, Foreign Military Bases (hereinafter FMB) have become an increasingly frequent subject of contentious debate in the scientific and political world, especially in host countries (Calder, 2007; Harkavy, 1989, 2007). FMBs can be defined as land or sea areas outside the jurisdiction of a sovereign state, in which a certain number of armed forces conducting military activities are stationed, with infrastructure, and military facilities (Harkavy, 2007). FMBs are a symbol of a sphere of influence that strengthens national interests in economic, political, cultural, and security areas (Sun & Zoubir, 2011). The analysis of the functioning network and factors that determine the location of FMBs are the basis for understanding the sphere of influence and the balance of power in the world (Dos Santos & Simao, 2014), as well as the strategic goals of specific countries (Lutz, 2009). The stationing of foreign soldiers abroad also enables an analysis of relations between the sending and hosting country and a determination of the impact of extraterritorial military bases on national security architecture (Koga, 2017). On a local scale, however, opinions and attitudes towards military installations, and especially FMBs, may significantly differ from national or international scales.

The main aim of this study is to explain the specificity of FMBs as analysed by scholars between 1989 and 2022, with a focus on their association with ‘Not In My Backyard’ (NIMBY) attitudes. The study also aims to examine whether and to what extent FMBs generate positive attitudes, known as ‘Yes In My Backyard’

(YIMBY). Another objective is to identify and analyse knowledge gaps. The obtained results can serve as a precursor to a systematic review, highlighting research aspects that require more attention and scientific analysis.

In the following sections, I will present arguments that, in combination with selected theories and research approaches, as well as examples of other objects generating negative social attitudes, will address the two research questions: which factors influence the specificity and uniqueness of an FMB as a NIMBY object? Can FMBs generate YIMBY attitudes?

In the first part of this work, the research project, methods, and stages of research activities are presented. In the second part, the issue of civil-military relations and the process of militarisation, crucial for understanding the research problem, is emphasised. Then, theories concerning NIMBY objects were concisely described. Next, the focus shifted to the analysis of literature data regarding the effects of FMB impact, which were divided into three spheres: social, economic, and environmental. The last part of the article includes a discussion and a summary of the conducted research along with guidelines for future considerations.

## 2. Research design

To summarise the vast topic related to foreign military presence, a scoping review was considered the most appropriate method. Utilising the Scopus and Google Scholar research engines, open-

<sup>a</sup> Institute of Geography and Spatial Management and Social Science Doctoral School, Jagiellonian University, Kraków, Poland  
(\*corresponding author: G. Smulek, e-mail: [grzegorz.smulek@uj.edu.pl](mailto:grzegorz.smulek@uj.edu.pl))

access materials in the English language were gathered, resulting in the collection of 67 articles and studies directly referring to Foreign Military Bases (FMBs). The search employed the following keywords: “foreign military bases,” “military bases abroad,” “foreign military presence,” “foreign military base impact,” and “foreign military base attitudes”. In the process of reviewing and selecting source materials, efforts were made to eliminate repetitive content.

Consideration was given to articles on foreign military presence, including articles, book chapters, conference papers, reports, theses, and reviews. Exclusion criteria were applied to non-reviewed studies, books, and monographs. Given the diversity of military installations and the characteristics of foreign military presence worldwide, the permanent or periodic presence of troops representing official states operating outside their home territory and stationed in identifiable infrastructure facilities was considered as FMB. This encompasses the stationing of troops on the territory of another state or a dependent territory with a population from a different ethnic group, as part of international agreements between sending and host states, or national military missions abroad. The data was extracted and analysed using MAXQDA software. The selected articles were also analysed using the Narrative Framework Policy (NFP) theory and model (see Appendix 1). Attention was given to the context in which the analysis is presented, the actors involved, the plot of the research paper, and the moral, i.e. suggestions for solving the problem or conclusions. The stages of the research procedure are shown in Figure 1.

To comprehensively analyse FMBs in terms of their impact on host societies, it is crucial to both classify and explain the NIMBY phenomenon on one hand, and to present the concepts of civil-military relations and militarisation on the other.

### 3. Relations between civilians and the military

Interactions and impact effects resulting from the installation of military facilities are part of the research regarding civil-military relations, which combine considerations associated with e.g. psychology, sociology, economics, history, or geography. The basic assumption of these studies is the difference in the existing values, attitudes, goals, characteristics of community leaders as well as civilian and military institutions (Welch, 1985). According to Pion-Berlin and Dudley (2020), among the many approaches to civil-military research there are four important ones: beliefs, context (historical and political), institutions and agency.

In democratic states, civilian control over the military is one of the fundamentals of internal politics. Civilian control is made easier when there is a military belief in political obedience (Pion-Berlin & Dudley, 2020). Thus, the armed forces will not intervene if they believe in the principle of civilian supremacy (Finer, 1962).

The political context is embedded in Huntington’s concept of objective control (1957), according to which military institutions become increasingly subordinate to civilian authority when left to themselves to modernise, professionalise, and, in this regard, become politically neutral. The historical context can refer to

national cohesion. The level of polarisation within the nation between competing parties, factions, and groups creates instability that can lead to military intervention (Dudley, 2016).

Institutions define power relationships and hierarchies, empowering some actors while closing channels of power to others (Croissant et al., 2013). They can either define barriers by limiting the military’s influence on politics or create space for intervention by soldiers who would attempt to unduly influence their governments. The military’s behaviour is thus subject to laws, rules, and procedures embedded in the institutional space that regulate its influence.

Agency refers to the difference that individuals make as they operate within contexts and institutions, but the range of options available to the decision-maker to effect changes in the armed forces is constrained by her unique environment. Achieving civilian control involves a process of reducing military contestation and prerogatives (Stepan, 1988).

The above examples show that differences in values, structure, or objectives on both the military and civilian sides can lead to different dysfunctions. They are mostly visible on a local scale, as a hierarchical and specific institution such as the army can easily transfer or even impose its models of behaviour, attitudes, functioning systems, etc. (Brooks, 2008).

A specific example of civil-military relations, however, is the presence of troops in an area dominated by another country’s population or ethnically or culturally distinct, as in the case of the FMB. In that context, the majority of studies concern the American presence in Europe and Asia, but attention has also been paid to other areas, such as Sub-Saharan Africa (Dahir, 2019) or Central America (Lindsay-Poland, 2005). Extraterritorial military bases of the Russian Federation (Olech & Rogozińska, 2020; Gorenburg, 2020), the People’s Republic of China (Cabestan, 2021; Kardon, 2022), France (Sun & Zoubir, 2011), Great Britain (Stergiou, 2015), Turkey (Quamar, 2017) and other countries in East Africa (Melvin, 2019; Dahir, 2019), have also been described.

Geyer (1989) describes militarisation as “a contradictory and tense social process in which civil society organises itself to produce violence.” Militarisation can also be defined as a process of normalisation and self-discipline in which military ideas, behaviours, language, and objects enter the intellectual, emotional, and physical spheres of human lives. Thus, they interfere with what is commonly regarded as non-military areas (Eichler, 2011; Sjoberg & Via, 2010; Hohn & Moon, 2010). Militarisation also shapes racial, gender, and dichotomous beliefs regarding normality and citizenship, it militarises social relationships and changes the perception of security and protection (Gerson, 2009). It influences ideas, behaviours and aspects that are not usually associated with the military and thus transforms the everyday life of local communities. This process is carried out by to the formation of military landscapes, which, as a time and spatial framework, allow to determine both positive and negative effects of military activity (Rech et al., 2015). Military bases also possess a symbolic and psychological dimension.

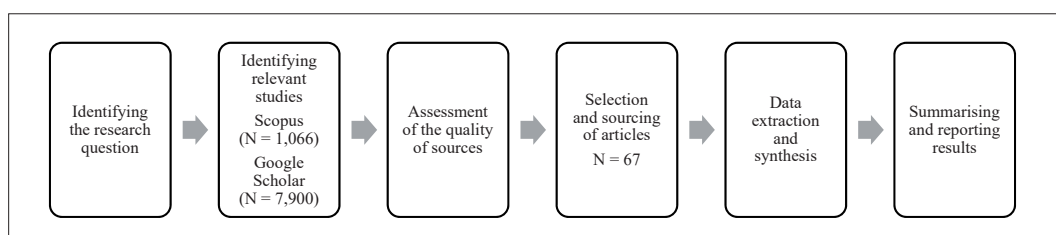


Fig. 1: Stages of the scoping review of FMBs literature  
Source: author’s design based on Arksey and O’Malley (2005)

According to Enloe (2000), militarisation should be treated as a gradual process in which a given element or sphere of life is controlled by, dependent on or derives value from the military as the closest superior institution. Control of space through the use of armed forces or the police can lead to the use of violence as one of the main tools of internal control by governments.

As such, militarisation is a powerful intellectual and ideological tool. By combining the concept of militarisation with “colonisation for strategic purposes” or otherwise “military colonialism”, Gerson (2009) shows its two sides: visible (hard) such as military bases, infrastructure and equipment, and less visible (soft) – e.g. food, cultural tastes, markets and military ideology, which plays a fundamental role in the way society and space are governed.

The process of militarisation is therefore directly related to FMBs, which, apart from conventional forces and nuclear arsenal, constitute the most important part of the military structures of a given state (Vine, 2009, 2015). The scale and dynamics of the militarisation process are influenced by spatial location factors (Hikotani et al., 2023), i.e. geographical conditions and spatial factors that affect the functioning and range of FMB impact (e.g. Calder, 2007; Cooley, 2005; Yara, 2012; Yeo, 2011; Vine, 2015, 2019).

#### 4. NIMBY: typologies and classifications

The main distinguishing feature of a NIMBY object is the widespread acceptance of the need for a given type of facility, with simultaneous opposition to the location in the immediate vicinity (Pol & Di Masso, 2006). In the study of social attitudes towards NIMBY, the aforementioned geographical or spatial context is particularly important, because it is the proximity of a given investment that determines the scale and intensity of negative social phenomena. Dear (1992) identifies three major conflict-related threats that may arise from the emergence of NIMBY, including:

- i. Decrease of real estate value;
- ii. Personal security issues; and
- iii. Deterioration of quality of the environment.

Devine-Wright (2007) identifies several planes for determining the impact of these specific objects:

- i. Personal factors: Socio-demographic characteristics such as age, gender and social class.
- ii. Psychological factors, including (a) Level of awareness and understanding, (b) Political beliefs, (c) Beliefs and concerns regarding the natural environment, (d) Perceived honesty and levels of trust, (e) Contextual factors.
- iii. Technological factors: type of facility and scope of activity.
- iv. Institutional factors: ownership structures, benefit sharing, and the use of a participatory approach to public involvement.
- v. Spatial factors: regional and local context, spatial proximity, and “NIMBYism”.

This classification presented above indicates that NIMBY objects generate conflicts on sociological, political, ethical, economic or environmental grounds. In their work regarding the psychological impact parameters of NIMBY facilities, Pol and Masso (2006) present a typology of these investments, which include, among others, sanitary, industrial (including energy or mining), communication, technical infrastructure, or specific types of service facilities.

Coleby et al. (2009) analysed social attitudes towards wind turbines and indicated the aspect of changes in the landscape in the immediate vicinity, by emphasising the differences in the perception of investments at the supra-local level as opposed to the local level - personal, constant contact with a given facility.

After examining hazardous waste facilities or solid waste management facilities, Groothuis and Miller (1994) emphasise that the monetary and psychological costs of a harmful object are borne locally by the neighbourhood around the object, while the benefits of the harmful object are distributed globally throughout the economy. Krause et al. (2013) refer to the geographical proximity of carbon storages and their public acceptance, in case of which there is also a discrepancy between the general opinion about the facility and personal experiences associated with its presence. What is important, the authors note that the attitudes towards NIMBY facilities are often based on personal concepts and ideas, and not on reliable information or situations that can be referred to. To solve the issue of inefficiency and locate the malicious target safely, those who receive the benefits must compensate the neighbourhood around the target for the external cost of the target (O’Hare, 1977 and Kunreuther et al., 1987). At the same time, there is an individual aspect of the resident, whose appropriate features (general knowledge, awareness, tolerance, and higher social position) may influence the opinions and acceptance of a given object in space. Research carried out by Rahardyan et al. (2004), regarding the attitude of residents towards solid waste management facilities, showed that the concerns of local communities related mainly to health issues, including environmental pollution, which determines nuisance in everyday functioning and an increase in living costs.

Farkas (1999) accurately describes the opposition of local communities to the proximity of prisons and correctional facilities, citing Popper’s (1981) term LULU (locally unwanted land use). Although criminals are theoretically confined behind walls, there is a high level of concern in communities living around prisons associated with an increase in the crime rate in the area, the emergence of drug trafficking, a decrease in land and property values, a decrease in the attractiveness of the area and the quality of life. It is common to accept these types of facilities and, above all, the need for order and security, although crime is downplayed (habit) in some areas (Bradley, et al., 2011). Farkas (1999) notes that this case perfectly shows that from the very beginning of the NIMBY design stage, the priority should be to build appropriate relationships with the local community and organise social consultation groups. In addition, local leaders should be involved in the process of creating such a site, and communication paths should be established. Research regarding social attitudes towards psychiatric hospitals (Jena et al., 2021) shows more links and analogies with prisons than other healthcare facilities, especially among the populations living in rural areas, which emphasises the importance of education as a factor that shapes attitudes.

Differences between individual social groups and the quality of space lead to conflicts that are difficult to resolve (Beraldo et al., 2023). This is particularly evident in the case of a sudden influx of people from ethnic or cultural groups which are distinctly different compared to the local groups. Hainmueller and Hopkins (2014) show that the economic aspect, when the local community fears the loss of jobs, and thus the deterioration of living conditions, finds no empirical support. Thus, they emphasise that the current fear and anxiety shaping social attitudes result from the lack of knowledge or a low level of education in local communities.

Based on the given examples, the lack of appropriate education and knowledge of the local community becomes clearly visible, along with the marginalisation of these factors in the process of locating NIMBY facilities. In addition, there is a clear difference in the perception of these installations depending on the proximity of the phenomenon or the scale of its occurrence. There is also a question regarding the scope/nature of a given object (local, supra-local, regional, state), which may also affect its perception.



## 5. Foreign Military Bases and their impacts on host communities

The data obtained from the analysed scientific reports regarding the effects of Foreign Military Bases (FMBs) and social attitudes toward them were divided into three parts. The first part concerns social issues, the second is focused on economic impacts, and the last aspect is related to environmental and landscape issues.

### 5.1 Social aspects

Definitions of what constitutes an overseas ‘base,’ rather than a ‘facility,’ also typically require a cession of territorial sovereignty by the host, providing the user nation with high levels of discretion over the use of the site (Rossiter & Cannon, 2019). This can be one of the factors that impact both dialogues at the international level and the social attitudes of host societies. The question of the usefulness of U.S. military bases in the territory and their legal status is also relevant in the context of the rights and sovereignty of host communities (Roznitti, 2008). Nevertheless, the benefits resulting from FMBs may guarantee stability and security, while the disadvantages, on the contrary, may lead to social imbalance and hostility among the political actors (Simon, 2008). They can also be treated as entities that play a secondary role, i.e. they do not participate in international negotiations between states and governments (Takahashi et al., 2019).

The analysed literature reports show that the presence of foreign troops affects important life spheres of residents – economy, education, health, or transport (Willis, 2019). The impact on youth is a unique example, which can generate extremely nationalistic attitudes under the influence of military presence (Rassbach, 2010).

The social effects of FMB impacts depend on personal relationships between soldiers and residents. They may differ from those observed in the case of factories, hospitals, power plants, or other objects that are the subject of NIMBY’s attitudes. This is related to the specific nature of the army as an institution, i.e. identification with violence, militarism, war, and danger (Wright, 2015). The range and intensity of impacts may be affected by the size of the base, type of army and tasks performed, location in relation to current conflicts and crises (Ušiak et al., 2021), and historical conditions and experiences with militarism (Rassbach, 2010). Lutz (2015) also elucidates internal factors, e.g. the form of accommodation for soldiers (in the base or outside). The issues of in-depth personal relationships are a unique aspect of the functioning of FMBs (Ingimundarson, 2004). An extreme case illustrating the negative impact of FMBs concerning intimate contact is the phenomenon of trafficking for sex workers, which has occurred primarily in East Asia (Yea, 2006).

In the reviewed literature reports, studies regarding the negative and harmful social impact of FMBs are predominant. This is confirmed by the global network of various social initiatives defined as anti-base movements (ABMs). The origins of these movements were limited to a specific base or country, but gradually began to expand their activities. Media publicity has influenced the installation of new FMBs or the enlargement of existing ones, as exemplified by the “*Ne základnám*” (“No to military bases”) initiative in the Czech Republic (Steiger, 2008) or the initiatives of *Presidio Permanente* and *Autonomus Geographies* in Italy (Fois, Paragano, 2011). ABMs activities often grew to a national scale starting from a single event, e.g. an accidental death caused by a foreign military (Kern, 2005) or the destruction of civilian infrastructure by military equipment (O’Shea, 2018), which indicates the diffusion of attitudes from local to national (Yeo, 2006).

ABMs refer to environmental (Colgan, 2018), economic (Willis, 2019), or legal issues regulating the presence and activity of foreign troops in their own country (Lutz, 2015). The security

aspect is addressed by Alexander (2016), who comments that FMBs bring the opposite effect to ensuring security – they are primarily a war infrastructure, that is, they enable war and bring the threat of attack to the communities that are around it. Moreover, this author points out that even in times of peace, bases deny sovereignty and self-determination, ignore human rights, and threaten the culture, values, and resources of host communities. This is confirmed by research carried out by Davis et al. (2007), which describes the negative attitudes of Puerto Ricans towards the American base Vieques. They indicate that a military base may negatively affect the structure of society in the long term. An additional aspect in many countries is the increased number of terrorist attacks on FMB-related military installations, in case of which the local population also suffers (Mizobuchi, 2020).

The nature of these protests and their fitting into a specific framework may be the main factor determining the effectiveness of their actions (Yeo, 2011). According to Willis (2019), they may take the form of anti-state, anti-war, anti-imperialist, anti-nuclear, anti-arms economic violence, exclusion, land rights, and concerns for the natural environment, injustice, and legal issues. They may arise spontaneously, be organised by NGOs or by associations with various ideological bases (Biberman & Ocakli, 2015), they may remain open, or only concern a specific social group (Holmes, 2014).

The occurrence of ABMs may be characterised by a different scale, e.g. in the Czech Republic, the anti-base campaign was co-created by over 50 organisations (Steiger, 2008), and in Ireland, the opposition against the use of the airport in Shannon by the American army covered the whole country (Rassbach, 2010). In addition to the geographical scale, the time scale is also important – according to Lutz (2015), the feeling that FMBs impose a huge burden on local communities and the nation is common in countries where FMBs are most ubiquitous and have existed for the longest period.

Vine (2019) indicates that the activities of ABM movements were effective and influenced government decisions and the location of FMB, even though the government administration was in a difficult position – between the party sending the army, political elites, and corporations counting on profits from the presence of a foreign army. Yeo (2006, 2011, 2017) refers to the issue of the effectiveness and efficiency of ABM movements, claiming that it depends on finding a balance between the local and national levels, which over time may change the arguments, purpose, and framework of action. Without cooperation in several various fields, however, the movement has lower chances of success. At the same time, this author highlights the limited communication between leaders at the national and local levels, emphasising the lack of respect for the democratic rights of local communities by state governments (Yeo, 2018). Kawato (2017) argues that the most important factor in the effectiveness of ABM protests is the understanding of the arguments by all parties associated with the conflict. Kovner (2016), in the Japanese case, shows that national governments worked together to insulate the host society, making it easier for Japanese men and women to tolerate the bases and for U.S. servicemen to live within them.

In the mid-1990s, local ABMs attempted to form a broader coalition (Yeo, 2011), but despite some success, most ABMs continued to focus on local issues. In March 2007, an international conference was held in Quito (Ecuador), which gathered over 400 activists from 40 countries associated with ABMs (Fitz-Henry, 2011). Fitz-Henry (2011) states that despite great hopes for the globalisation of such activities, an important problem emerged during this conference – the lack of understanding in the perception of the issue by activists at the national and local levels. ABMs can therefore represent opinions at the national level, regardless of the challenges faced by local communities living in

the vicinity of FMBs. This highlights the issues associated with the scale and distance in social phenomena and research into social attitudes towards NIMBY objects.

### 5.2 Economic aspects

The proper functioning of an FMB on the territory of the hosting state requires the provision of goods and services to the stationed troops. Some countries, such as Japan, allocate over \$1 billion a year to US bases within their borders (Lutz, 2015), which accounts for most necessary costs. Williams (2013) argues that acceptance of the FMB can be a result of the historical and persistent postwar socioeconomic conditions, leading to a path dependency that favours forces in favour of the military base. It is worth noting, however, that some of these costs go to local contractors working for the American side, or through the expenses of soldiers and their families in local enterprises (Allen et al., 2020). Moore et al. (2014) point out that in some cases the host country receives funds for the development of infrastructure, education, communication, or energy together with the military presence. In exchange for making a location available for FMBs, countries also try to obtain funds for infrastructure development (Ušiak et al., 2021) or additional revenues for the budgets of neighbouring cities (Rogozińska & Olech, 2020). The amount of funding depends on the state of economic development of the host country, however.

Maintenance of FMBs is expensive, therefore the states that send troops abroad are looking for ways to share costs (Tanter, 2013). Depending on the concluded agreement (e.g. SOFA or HNS regulations), the host countries also provide employees to operate the base, supply of utilities, expansion of the military or administrative infrastructure, refund of accommodation costs, compensation for damage to the local community, organisation of security systems or repairs and renovations. These forms of contribution to the operation of the base are direct. Indirect forms include customs duties, trade and revenue taxes, fees for rent and use of services, transport fees, personnel costs (Lostumbo et al., 2013), or integration of telecommunications and satellite networks (Tanter, 2013).

Local communities seek economic benefits associated with FMB (Martin, 2018a, 2018b), which is used by political actors. As a result, FMBs are presented as both an institution that increases prosperity and a guardian of regional security and protection against external threats (Alexander, 2015).

Many cities and regions around the world are economically dependent on FMBs, hence the withdrawal of troops would have a significant impact on the local and national economy (Sharp, 1990; Masaaki, 2000). Military bases are considered by many decision-makers and local community leaders as catalysts for regional development, and the withdrawal of the military could cause an economic recession in the region, mainly due to job losses. There are also counter-examples when the liquidation or reduction of a military base provides development opportunities and opens up new perspectives or has no major impact on local and regional economic growth (Andersson et al., 2007).

An increase in the income of the inhabitants of a given area, both due to foreign investment and direct spending of money by soldiers in local shops and premises can be a direct or indirect effect of the presence of foreign armed forces. This may result in higher expenses for the local community on housing, services, or trade (Kriesel & Gilbreath, 1994). At the same time, one of the effects of the functioning of FMBs is the gentrification process, which leads to an increase in housing prices (Davis et al., 2007) and partly offsets the increased purchasing power generated by the presence of the base. Property prices can also increase due to inflated rents for foreign workers/soldiers. This may also apply to

other services or products, which also affects the competitiveness between enterprises and suppliers from countries sending their troops abroad. The presence of foreign troops can also be treated as a tourist attraction and promote less wealthy areas (Simon, 2008).

FMB is a specific “company” that requires qualified employees. Despite many jobs guaranteed for local residents (Ingimundarson, 2004), if the base is located in peripheral areas, most of the employees may come from outside of this area. In addition, with a low level of development of the local economy, supplies of goods and services will also come from other places in the host country (Alexander, 2013). As a result, leakage effects are significant, and local multipliers are small.

Moore et al. (2014) claim that even the best preparation of the army and planning activities for serving abroad may break down due to the lack of recognition of local conditions – the social and cultural characteristics of the local community. The area in which an FMB is located is subjected to a type of “drainage” of local resources and services, which may lead to a change in the model of the local economy based on one branch of the economy, or even to an economic recession.

For the sending country, the FMBs are also elements of “soft power”, creating an appropriate image and attitudes towards this country. The army can become the main taxpayer and source of income for local governments, and create its image through cultural events for residents, such as picnics and festivals. In the face of a difficult financial situation, residents see the army as a safe place of employment and a source of income (Alexander, 2016), especially in the event of land loss for the construction of FMBs, which may refer to an economical relationship called the Dutch Disease (Ebrahim-Zadeh, 2003). The opposite example of soft power is China’s military strategy in Africa, which embraces ‘civil-military integration,’ focusing on building dual-purpose civil-military infrastructure that local residents can use (Sun & Zoubir, 2021).

Moore et al. (2014) suggest that it may be necessary to create special economic zones that can offer duty-free import of goods, appropriate infrastructure, and an increase of job offers. Simon (2008) notes that local entrepreneurs as well as local authorities should be introduced to the process of establishing agreements and contracts, which will allow for the development of appropriate strategies and economic programs using local resources and opportunities. It is therefore important to thoroughly analyse the micro- and macroeconomic factors of the creation of FMB objects from both sides and to plan several partnerships between governments, business, private, and non-governmental organisations.

### 5.3 Environmental aspects

Harris (2015) argues that environmental concerns are often used as a “greenwash” to divert attention from the negative aspects of militarism, including environmental degradation, the mistreatment of individuals, and the perpetuation of colonial governance. Despite high ecological standards and transparency of operations in many armies of the world, the natural environment is still an element that is directly and negatively affected by the military bases. Two types of factors should be taken into account in order to determine the level of degradation of the natural environment as a result of military operations – external and internal. The external factors include the type and characteristics of natural ecosystems that are inside or adjacent to a given base, i.e. forest cover, hydrographic network, mesoclimate, land cover, and others. The internal factors primarily include the nature of the military presence (permanent, periodic, rotational), type of unit, size of the unit, and type and number of used equipment.



To date, studies regarding the impact of FMBs have mainly focused on two issues – the emission of toxic liquids and gases that were dangerous to the natural environment, and changes in the landscape. Currently, the monitoring and conducting of analyses regarding the level, scale, and type of pollution released into the environment as a result of military activity is a standard in well-developed and organised armed forces. In the report of Davis et al. (2007) regarding the activities of the American military base in Puerto Rico, the author points to the denial of the negative effects of the US Army's activities on nature and the falsification of the results of mandatory environmental tests (including the presence of heavy metals in the soil) by the army. This type of conduct by the US armed forces is particularly negatively perceived by local communities. In addition, the inhabitants of the island pointed to the aspect of the location of the base about the prevailing winds, which regularly carried harmful substances suspended in the air during military exercises.

Due to the intensity of operations involving FMBs, the US presence in the Middle East is a significant source of data regarding their negative environmental impact. In addition to the emission of petroleum substances and the release of uranium into the environment by heavy military equipment, research indicates that the emission of thorium (which is poisonous to humans) by the military, to which local communities were exposed as a result of burning garbage in the open air. In the case of exposure to thorium and uranium, analyses indicate that anomalies in children in the Nasiriyah region, in whom increased concentration of this element was detected, depended on the distance of residence of the respondents from the American military base (Savabieasfahani et al., 2019). In Asia, one of the main arguments used by movements opposing the presence of the US military also concerns the negative impact on the natural environment. Contaminations of watercourses have been reported in Japan, as faulty infrastructure and inadequate fuel storage at an American air base have led to the introduction of harmful and poisonous substances into the municipal hydrotechnical network, which negatively affected individual users as well as local businesses and enterprises (Wright, 2015). In the case of air bases, noise pollution is also extremely burdensome for local communities (Lutz, 2015).

The impact of military activities carried out in the framework of FMBs on the environment is particularly noticeable by its opponents because, despite external state support in the security architecture, environmental degradation is an effect that is extremely easy to identify. In areas of training or stationing under allied agreements such changes are noticeable with lower intensity, but they still negatively affect both flora and fauna in the immediate area impact and also impact human functioning.

Colgan (2015) points to the conclusions of the FMB policy in the context of environmental changes. It highlights the sites of storage of radioactive materials in the Pacific during the Cold War, where currently rising sea levels may result in the release of hazardous materials into the environment. The author cites the example of the "Iceworm" project (military bases in Greenland) as an example that a single military base may contain, among others, over 20,000 liters of hazardous chemical waste. The landscape of an area abandoned by the armed forces is another issue. On the example of the base in Vieques Davis et al. (2007) highlight issues such as the disappearance of residential areas, areas of existence of indigenous tribes, craters and destruction caused by artillery fire or bombing (training ground), leaving of unexploded ordnance or pollution of beaches and coastal waters. The image of changing space, which is left in chaos, and its partial destruction is clearly shaped in the case of reports regarding specific bases as well as in general studies (Lutz, 2015), which directly affects the health and life of living organisms.

The link between base policy and climate change presented by Colgan (2018) is the final aspect of environmental change and FMBs that uniquely sheds light on international security architecture and international relations. The author forms predictions by analysing the ongoing processes and phenomena of climate warming and their possible impact on the functioning of military bases in an environmental context. He notes that, to date, only direct effects for FMBs related to the cost of remediation or offsetting the effects of climate change have been indicated, but in a broader perspective – he presents a cause-and-effect relationship between climate change, problems with the functioning of military infrastructure and international policy. The author (Colgan, 2018) highlights the impact of climate warming on FMBs laws and regulations, local migrations, and environmental changes as well as unpredictable consequences in time and space, especially on a local scale, which may currently occur, but are marginalised by military and civilian authorities. In the final paragraph of this section, it is important to emphasise that positive effects of FMB impacts on the natural environment are rarely found, thus indicating that this aspect is an important argument in civil-military relations, which affects the social attitudes of the local community and remains crucial to build relations between the host country and the sending country.

## 6. Synthesis of results and discussion

Using the theoretical framework of NFP, a classification and characterisation of the factors and domains through which foreign military bases (FMBs) influence the local environment were carried out, encompassing the social, economic, and environmental dimensions. Given the subject of the analysis, the author explored, for example, the topic of the base policy, i.e. the interaction between sending countries and host countries in relation to the operation of foreign and local military facilities within the host nations, as proposed by Gresh (2015). In this regard, the studies were focused on, e.g. shaping the base policy during the period of political reforms. (Cooley & Hopkin, 2007; Takahashi et al., 2019), the influence of political dynamics and national conditions (Mizobuchi, 2020; Calder, 2007), the structure and vertical dimension of the base policy (Kawato, 2017), relations between the local and national level (Kawana & Takahashi, 2020) and factors that influence the decision to establish bases and their functioning (Calder, 2007).

In the context of local development, studies that analyse the anti-base movements phenomena are predominant. Moore et al. (2014) indicates that understanding the contemporary dynamics of the functioning of areas at the local level is a crucial element which impacts the proper functioning of the armed forces. The impact of FMBs on employment (Alexander, 2016), dispossession (Martin, 2018b), environmental degradation (Davis et al., 2007), infrastructure development, shaping local security (Holmes, 2014), as well as health and living conditions (Savabieasfahani et al., 2020) has been investigated. Allen and his team (2020) conducted analyses regarding the impact of the American presence in the context of social capital and economic interests. It is also worth quoting the analysis of Lostumbo et al. (2013), which extensively describes the costs incurred by the host countries and their economic contribution to the functioning of the FMBs. Phenomena and processes that occur after the closure or reduction of FMBs were also analysed (Calla et al., 2020). The analysed literature as well as the main issues which were the focus of the developed studies are summarised in Table 1.

The reports mostly include interdisciplinary research, but there is a clear predominance of the trend describing basic politics, geopolitics, and social movements against a foreign military presence. The analysed issues were visible in the literature, especially in the first years of the 21<sup>st</sup> century. The qualitative analysis of the content shows that, regardless of the research

approaches and trends, the functioning of FMBs generates several negative phenomena and processes affecting local societies and their social attitudes, which is characteristic of NIMBY facilities.

One of the more significant and simultaneously challenging issues is identifying how authors define the military stationed outside their home country. In most cases, they are referred to as ‘bases,’ ‘presence,’ and ‘facilities,’ but the number of terms, especially related to space and location, is much larger (Tab. 2). This complicates the determination of the relationship between the scale of the object generating NIMBY or YIMBY attitudes and the areas subject to influence.

Among the selected 67 publications, only nine of them (Tab. 3) directly refer to the NIMBY phenomenon, of which only the study by Williams (2013) also addresses YIMBY. Eight of them, which are related to negative public attitudes and issues such as identity or territory, deal with U.S. military bases in the Pacific area – South Korea, Okinawa, or Guam. Only the work of Vine (2019), whose framework deals with military expansion, has a global dimension, covering different parts of the world, but cases from this part of the globe are one of the most important aspects of it.

Dividing the selected literature by location is challenging since the subject of analysis often encompasses more than one country or dependent territory. Figure 2 shows the prevalence of FMBs analyses in the European area and Southeast Asia. Additionally, there is a significant proportion of general studies with a global focus.

The analysed literature indicates a high intensity of FMBs impact on local communities, in social, economic, and environmental terms. Thus, in each of these spheres, the militarisation process is a major or one of the key factors in shaping the environment affecting the dynamics and intensity of the effects of FMBs’ activities. These findings are in agreement with the planes of influence on social attitudes indicated by Devine-Wright (2007) and the main NIMBY threats defined by Dear (1992), as well as four civil-military frameworks in the four approaches to civil-military relations listed by Pion-Berlin and Dudley (2020). Even though the local population cannot be able to control military forces, civil society organisations (CSOs) can impact decisions regarding foreign military presence on a local or even national scale.

A common feature of all the NIMBY facilities mentioned in the study is mainly negative social attitudes towards the new

Main approach	References
Anti-base movements and protests	Alexander, 2011; Bieberman & Ocakal, 2015; Fitz-Henry, 2011; Ikeda, 2018; Imai, 2020; Kawato, 2017; Kern, 2005; Kovner, 2016; Rassbach, 2010; Steiger, 2008; Vine, 2019; Willis, 2019; Wright, 2015; Yeo, 2006, 2011, 2018;
Base policy and geopolitics	Bitar, 2015; Cooley, 2005; Cooley & Hopkin, 2010; Cooley & Marten, 2006; Fields, 2004; Kardon, 2022; Kawato, 2017; Kim, 2017; Lindsay-Poland, 2005; Lutz, 2015; Lostumbo et al., 2013; Melvin, 2019; Mizobuchi, 2020; Moore et al., 2014; O’Shea, 2015; Quamar, 2017; Rogozińska & Olech, 2020; Rossiter, 2019; Stergiou, 2015; Sun & Zoubir, 2018, 2021; Vine, 2009, Yeo, 2006, 2017;
Economy	Allen et al. 2020; Cooley & Marten, 2006; Lostumbo et al., 2013; Hikotani et al., 2023;
Environment and health issues	Colgan, 2008; Davis et al., 2007; Harris, 2015; Savabieasfahani et al., 2020;
Gender	Alexander, 2016; Ingimundarson, 2014;
Law	Ronzitti, 2008;
Local relations and development	Calia et al., 2020; Hikotani et al., 2023; Martin, 2018a, 2018b; Simon, 2008; Williams, 2013; Yara, 2012;
Militarisation and identity	Alexander, 2013; Gerson, 2009;
Politics and international relations	Bitar, 2015; Cabestan, 2019; Dahir, 2019; Dos Santos & Simao, 2014; Fields, 2004; Gorenburg, 2021; Uściak et al., 2021; Lutz, 2015; Petursson, 2020; Simon, 2008; Strosin, 2012; Tanfer, 2013;
Public opinion and social attitudes	Allen et al. 2020; Holmes, 2014;
Security implications	Akkaya, 2009; Peterson, 2008;
Space and territory	Alexander, 2016; Fois & Paragano, 2011; Takahashi et al., 2019;

Tab. 1: Main approaches in the analysed literature  
Source: author’s elaboration

Terms related to places and objects	Terms not related to places and objects	Terms related to the characteristics of the object
Camp	Military activity	Complex
Campdown	Military component	Dual-base
Military area	Military contingent	Formal base
Military base	Military deployment	Hub
Military depot	Military force	Land-base facility
Military facility	Military personnel	Port
Military footprint	Military presence	Quasi-base
Military infrastructure	Military unit	Smallbase
Military installation		Training facility
Military outpost		
Military polygon		
Military site		
Military station		
Operating location		
Sovereign base area		

Tab. 2: Terms describing the presence of foreign military used in the analysed literature  
Source: author’s elaboration

Topic	Publications
NIMBY (9)	Alexander, 2011, 2013; Hikotani et al., 2023; Vine, 2019; Williams 2013; Yara, 2012; Yeo, 2006, 2011, 2018;
YIMBY (1)	Williams, 2013

Tab. 3: Publications that address the topic of NIMBY or YIMBY  
Source: author’s elaboration

investment in the neighbourhood, which differ depending on the scale at which they occur. In addition to the selected features presented in Table 4, there are also other negative and positive effects of the functioning of FMBs that appear in many studies (Tab. 5). The only example in the reviewed literature of an FMB's impact described directly as YIMBY is Williams' (2013) analysis of Henoko village in Okinawa.

Despite the benefits achieved as a result of the presence of a foreign army, which may indicate the presence of YIMBY attitudes, the authors point out the predominance of negative impact effects, as both already existing and potentially occurring

threats. The prevalence of negative impact effects is mainly due to the lack of a long-term strategy for the joint functioning of local communities and a foreign military unit. Therefore, the lack of dialogue based on social, cultural, and economic aspects, including basic values such as security, social inclusion, ethical issues, aesthetic aspects, solidarity, or quality of life is a significant problem (Horlings, 2015).

Based on the above lists and the conducted analysis, however, some unique conditions related to FMB emerge, influencing social attitudes and interaction outcomes. Notably, the studies analysed reveal a lack of sufficient spatial analysis and a geographical

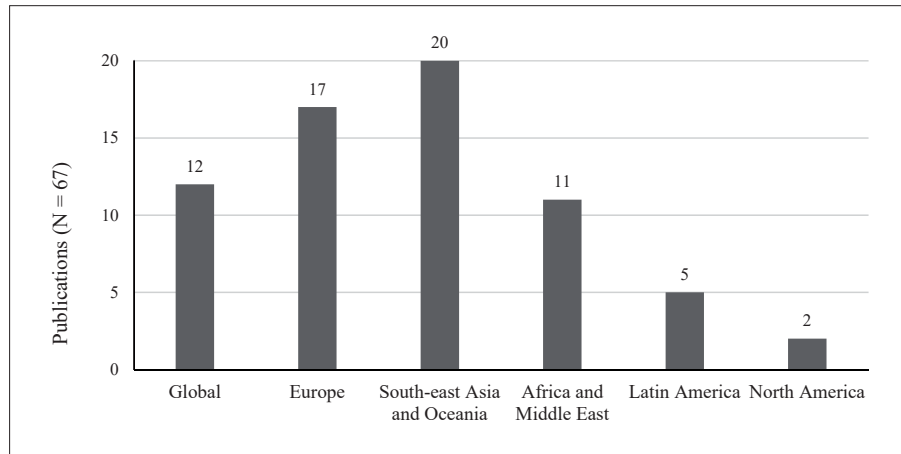


Fig. 2: Number of publications according to the research area  
Source: author's elaboration

NIMBY objects	Selected object features	Features of FMB objects as NIMBY
Wind turbines (Coleby et al. 2009)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Reluctance to live in close proximity</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fear and constraints regarding living near military installations, e.g. due to the potential target of the attack</li> </ul>
Hazardous waste facilities (Groothuis & Miller, 1994, O'Hare 1977, Kunreuther et al. 1987).	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative economic and psychological effects on a local scale</li> <li>Benefits on a supra-local and national scale</li> <li>The need to compensate residents</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Inhibition of economic development due to restrictions related to military areas</li> <li>An important element of the security architecture on a national scale</li> <li>Loss or decrease in land value and real estate</li> </ul>
Solid waste management facilities (Rahardyan et al., 2004)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Harmful effects on human health</li> <li>Environmental pollution</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative impact of heavy military equipment on people and the environment</li> </ul>
Carbon storages (Krause et al. 2013)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Positive general public opinion</li> <li>Change of attitude on a local scale – uncertainties and doubts</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>FMBs perceived as factors that strengthen the role of the state and its defense capabilities</li> <li>Change of attitude in the situation of FMB proximity</li> </ul>
Crime facilities and frequency (Bradley et al., 2011, Farkas, 1999)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Social reluctance despite the closed nature of the facility (limited outside activities)</li> <li>Lack of appropriate prior dialogue and cooperation strategy with the local community</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Negative attitudes towards the closed or semi-closed nature of the facility</li> <li>Local governments and people omitted in the process of FMB construction or determination of the operating conditions</li> </ul>
Emigrants and refugees (Hainmueller & Hopkins, 2014)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Fear based on stereotypes regarding people from other cultural and ethnic groups</li> <li>Increase in social inequalities and crime</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Stereotypes regarding soldiers (as a specific group) and the ethnic/cultural groups they represent</li> <li>Crimes and incidents caused by soldiers</li> </ul>
Psychiatric hospitals (Jena et al., 2021)	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Difference in attitudes between inhabitants of rural and urban areas</li> <li>Education as a factor that shapes attitudes</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Location of heavier equipment and operational units in rural or peripheral areas rather than in cities</li> <li>Knowledge regarding the military activity which conditions social attitudes</li> </ul>

Tab. 4: Comparison of selected features of NIMBY objects with FMB features  
Source: author's elaboration

Negative (NIMBY)	Positive (YIMBY)
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Excessive traffic in the local transport network</li> <li>Excessive costs of FMB maintenance and operation incurred by local and regional governments</li> <li>Dependence on one type of economy/workplace</li> <li>Social imbalance</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Investments in local infrastructure</li> <li>Inflow of funds for education and culture</li> <li>Increased revenues of local entrepreneurs</li> <li>Increased number of jobs</li> <li>Increased attractiveness of the region to tourist</li> </ul>

Tab. 5: Other effects of FMB interactions are described in the analysed literature reports  
Source: author's elaboration



approach to the phenomenon of FMBs. Below, I have listed features and factors that, in my opinion, are not as common in other NIMBY sites or have not been analysed in detail. Taking them into consideration, further scientific research could expand the state of knowledge and unveil new mechanisms and processes occurring around FMBs.

### 6.1 Social dimension (internal)

FMBs result in the influx of a specific social group with a specific hierarchy. This group has a set of specific formalised behaviours, habits, and rules which are not found otherwise. Moreover – particularly in the case of the global network of American FMBs – these communities consist of people from many ethnic and cultural groups, differing in the intensity of connections, applicable norms, and forms of communication. The emergence of such a group (especially in a culturally or ethnically homogeneous peripheral area) can easily lead to many conflicts on various levels. At the same time, along with the length of experiencing the presence of FMBs, local communities may adopt specific behaviours and attitudes. New cultural patterns, unique to a particular area where foreign troops are stationed, may also be developed. The nature of the military associated with the widespread acceptance of violence, aggression, a sense of threat, and weapons as a symbol is an additional aspect.

### 6.2 Social dimension (external)

The intensity and scale of the FMB impacts also depend on the characteristic factors of the area in which it is located. In the case of civil-military relations, these include the strategy of action adopted by individual local governments, the level of knowledge of foreign languages by the local community, the level of education, the involvement of local cultural institutions, and, in a broader view, the characteristics and type of commune, distance from a large urban centre or the degree of industrialisation of a given area. Most military bases are located in rural or peripheral areas, in which communities can be more conservative and require a longer time to accept a new social group. Although these issues are equally important in the case of other NIMBY facilities, in combination with the internal social dimension, it is an extremely important and difficult issue in the context of civil-military relations and acceptance of a new investment in the neighbourhood, such as a FMB.

### 6.3 Spatial dimension (horizontal scale)

Due to their unique purpose, military facilities (especially those of foreign troops) are restricted objects or are only partially accessible. Despite this, the range and scale of impact in terms of space can significantly affect the daily life of residents in the short and long term. The direction of interaction is two-way. Services that satisfy the functioning of the base and the social desire to meet “new neighbours” can be directed from the ‘outside’. From the ‘inside’, there may be a desire to assimilate and get to know the environment.

### 6.4 Spatial dimension (vertical scale)

The area under the influence of an FMB object can be treated as a place of contact between actors representing a global scale (soldiers of international alliances and global political and economic networks) and actors assigned to a local scale (e.g. inhabitants of peripheral areas, excluded) without regional or supra-regional structures. The aforementioned adoption of attitudes or the creation of cultural patterns may lead to a change like the surrounding area (or locality), which may display features typical for large cities and agglomerations in the settlement hierarchy. This also applies to various types of services which should meet the needs of foreign soldiers, cultural and educational facilities, or enterprises, the existence of which would not be possible or would be very difficult without FMBs.

### 6.5 Military dimension

In addition to the social factor, the military dimension should also be added to the internal conditions. It concerns e.g. the type of military unit stationed in the base (e.g. used equipment, characteristics and area of operation, frequency of exercises), the size of the military unit stationed in the base, characteristics of the military unit/military base commander.

Even though most military areas can be classified as a military base, the characteristics of the unit that is stationed in or uses the area are important. A unit with heavy wheeled or tracked equipment will affect the environment to a different extent than an air or navy unit. The figure of the commander as the main military actor is also important. Depending on his vision of the functioning of the unit under his command, he can influence the intensity of contacts between subordinates and representatives of the local community and regulate the possibility of influencing the local economy with the private money of stationed soldiers. It can also affect the form and formation of relations with the cultural environment.

### 6.6 Time dimension

The majority of the reviewed studies concerned FMBs with a permanent characteristic. These bases, in addition to the infrastructure intended for the everyday functioning of soldiers, also include accommodation and education facilities for the families of soldiers, an increased number of civilian personnel, a well-developed service and commercial network, properly organised space as well as medical and transport infrastructures. A soldier stationed in such a base indirectly becomes a “resident” of a given area, and the base becomes a separate area with urban characteristics. In this case, the possibilities of cooperation with the surrounding area are high, and its proper establishment is important for the stationed army.

The situation is completely different when the military base is rotating, and the unit stationed there regularly changes. In such cases, there are cyclic processes of adaptation, shaping cooperation, establishing rules and norms in civil-military relations between the inhabitants and the army. For local governments, this can be a unique challenge in managing their area and embracing an appropriate development strategy.

The intensity and impact of the given factors on the neighbouring area and the community that inhabits it depends to a large extent on historical and geographical conditions. This may result in a single or a few dominant individual features. Nevertheless, it is difficult to find other objects in the literature reports that would have a set of such operating conditions that influence the environment.

## 7. Conclusion

This article presents a review of previous research on social attitudes towards Foreign Military Bases and the effects of their impact in the light of selected NIMBY theories and the processes of militarisation of space. FMBs can be treated as both NIMBY and YIMBY objects or change from an initial YIMBY associated with hopes for development into a NIMBY. The positive or negative attitudes will depend on the location of the object.

Factors indicating that FMBs are specific and special forms of objects in space were also described. Their uniqueness, however, depends on internal (military) factors – the characteristics of the military unit – as well as external (geographical) factors – socio-economic and environmental conditions of the areas in which these objects are located.

In the future, it is worth expanding the analyses by exploring the latter aspect, such as the dynamics of changes in social attitudes and the effects of spatial impacts based on socio-demographic

factors. It is also important to elucidate the activities of local governments in the face of the emergence of an FMB object in their area. Another issue worth developing in future analyses is the narrative of FMBs that refers to the authors' country of origin, as well as the impact of FMBs on local societies, depending on the level of democratisation in the country. In the context of the ongoing militarisation of space and social radicalisation, conducting research at the local level is therefore desirable.

## References:

- Akkaya, S. (2020). US Military Bases in Romania and Bulgaria and Their Possible Implications on Regional Security. *Al-Jazeera: Cross-Cultural Understanding*, 25. <https://www.ifimes.org/en/8211-us-military-bases-in-romania-and-bulgaria-and-their-possible-implications-on-regional-security>
- Alexander, R. (2011). *Militarized Memory, sand Anti-Base Activism in Guam (Draft)*. Kobe University.
- Alexander, R. (2013). Militarization and Identity on Guahan/Guam: Exploring intersections of indigeneity, gender and security. *Journal of International Cooperation Studies*, 21(1), 2013-7. <https://doi.org/10.24546/81005309>
- Alexander, R. (2016). Living with the Fence: Militarization and Military Spaces on Guahan/Guam. *Gender, Place & Culture* 23(6), 869–882. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0966369X.2015.1073697>
- Allen, M., Flynn, M., Machain, C., & Stravers, A. (2020). Outside the Wire: U.S. Military Deployments and Public Opinion in Host States. *American Political Science Review*, 114(2), 326–341. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3326211>
- Andersson, L., Lundberg, J., & Sjöström, M. (2007). Regional effects of military base closures: the case of Sweden. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 18(1), 87–97. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242690600924638>
- Arksey H., & O'Malley L. (2005). Scoping studies: towards a methodological framework. *International journal of social research methodology*, 8(1), 19–32. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1364557032000119616>
- Beraldo, A., Richmond, M. A., & Feltran, G. (2022). Coexisting normative regimes, conflict and urban inequalities in a Brazilian favela. *Tijdschrift voor economische en sociale geografie*, 1–14. <https://doi.org/10.1111/tesg.12533>
- Biberman, Y., & Ocakli, F. (2015). One Shield, Two Responses: Anti-U.S. Missile Defense Shield Protests in the Czech Republic and Poland. *Politics & Policy*, 43(2), 197–214. <https://doi.org/10.1111/polp.12112>
- Bitar, S. (2015). Quasi Bases in Latin America. In *Quasi-Bases: The US military and Domestic Politics in Latin America* (pp. 145–169). <https://doi.org/10.1057/9781137539274>
- Brooks, R. A. (2008). *Shaping Strategy: The Civil–Military Politics of Strategic Assessment*. Princeton University Press (pp. 256–274). <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv346qvr.11>
- Bradley, T., Rowe, M., & Sedgwick, C. (2011). Not in my Backyard? Crime in the Neighborhood. *The Howard Journal of Criminal Justice*, 50(1), 34–51. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1468-2311.2010.00633.x>
- Cabestan, J. P. (2019). China's Military Base in Djibouti: A Microcosm of China's Growing Competition with the United States and New Bipolarity. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 29, 1–17. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2019.1704994>
- Calder, K. E. (2007). Implications for Policy and Theory. In K. E. Calder, *Embattled Garrisons: Comparative Base Politics and American Globalism* (pp. 225–254). Princeton University Press. <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctt7s684.18>
- Calia, P. P., Sistu, G., & Strazzera, E. (2021). The impact of military downsizing on two Italian communities: a counterfactual approach using the synthetic control method. *Defence and Peace Economics*, 32(5), 600–620. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10242694.2020.1725354>
- Coleby, A. M., Miller, D. R., & Aspinall, P. A. (2009). Public attitudes and participation in wind turbine development. *Journal of environmental assessment policy and management*, 11(1), 69–95. <https://doi.org/10.1142/S1464333209003221>
- Colgan, J. D. (2018). Climate change and the politics of military bases. *Global Environmental Politics*, 18(1), 33–51. [https://doi.org/10.1162/GLEP\\_a\\_00443](https://doi.org/10.1162/GLEP_a_00443)
- Cooley, A. (2005). Base Politics. *Foreign Affairs*, 84(6), 79–92. <https://doi.org/10.2307/20031778>
- Cooley, A., Hopkin J. (2010). Base closings: The rise and decline of the US military bases issue in Spain, 1975–2005. *International Political Science Review*, 31(4), 494–513. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0192512110372975>
- Cooley, A., & Marten K. (2006). Base motives: The political economy of Okinawa's antimilitarism. *Armed Forces & Society*, 32(4), 566–583. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095327X05283557>
- Croissant, A., Kuehn, D., Lorenz, P., & Chambers, P. W. (2013). Conclusion: Contours, Causes, and Consequences of Civilian Control. In A. Croissant et al. (Eds.), *Democratization and civilian control in Asia* (pp. 197–214). Palgrave Macmillan.
- Dahir, A. H. (2019). Foreign engagements in the Horn of Africa: Diversifying risks and maximising gains. TRT World Research Centre.
- Davis, J. S., Hayes-Conroy, J. S., & Jones, V. M. (2007). Military pollution and natural purity: Seeing nature and knowing contamination in Vieques, Puerto Rico. *GeoJournal*, 69, 165–179. <https://doi.org/10.1007/s10708-007-9095-7>
- Dear, M. (1992). Understanding and Overcoming the NIMBY Syndrome. *Journal of the American Planning Association*, 58(3), 288–300. <https://doi.org/10.1080/01944369208975808>
- Devine-Wright, P. (2007). Reconsidering public attitudes and public acceptance of renewable energy technologies: a critical review. *Beyond Nimbyism: a multidisciplinary investigation of public engagement with renewable energy technologies*, 1–15. [http://geography.exeter.ac.uk/beyond\\_nimbyism/deliverables/bn\\_wp1\\_4.pdf](http://geography.exeter.ac.uk/beyond_nimbyism/deliverables/bn_wp1_4.pdf)
- Dmochowska-Dudek, K. (2011). Obiekty NIMBY jako przykład konfliktowych inwestycji na terenach mieszkaniowych–teoretyczny zarys problemu. *Space, Society, Economy*, 10, 29–56. [http://cejsh.icm.edu.pl/cejsh/element/bwmeta1.element.hdl\\_11089\\_1825](http://cejsh.icm.edu.pl/cejsh/element/bwmeta1.element.hdl_11089_1825)
- Dos Santos, L., & Simao, S. (2014). The establishment of Foreign Military Bases and the international distribution of power, *UFRGS Model United Nations*, 2, 83–135. <https://www.ufrgs.br/ufrgsmun/2014/files/DIS1.pdf>
- Dudley, D. (2016). Civil–military relations in Bosnia and Herzegovina: State legitimacy and defense institutions. *Armed Forces & Society*, 42(1), 119–144. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095327X14566443>
- Ebrahim-Zadeh, C. (2003). Dutch Disease: Too much wealth managed unwisely. *Finance and Development*, 40(1), 50–51. <http://www.imf.org/external/pubs/ft/fandd/2003/03/ebr.htm>
- Eichler, M. (2011). *Militarizing Men: Gender, Conscription, and War in Post-Soviet Russia*. Stanford: Stanford University Press.
- Enloe, C. (2000). How Do They Militarize a Can Of Soup? In C. Enloe, *Maneuvers: The International Politics of Militarizing Women's Lives* (pp. 1–34), University of California Press.
- Farkas, M. A. (1999). “Not in my backyard”: The issues and complexities surrounding prison siting. *Criminal Justice Studies*, 12(1), 95–109. <https://doi.org/10.1080/1478601X.1999.9959532>
- Fields, T. (2004). Eastward Bound: The Strategy and Politics of Repositioning US Military Bases in Europe. *Journal of Public and International Affairs*, 15, 79–98. <https://jpia.princeton.edu/sites/g/files/toruqf1661/files/2004-5.pdf>
- Finer, S. (1962) The Man on Horseback—1974. *Armed Forces & Society*, 1(1), 5–27. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095327X7400100102>
- Fitz-Henry, E. E. (2011). Distant allies, proximate enemies: Rethinking the scales of the antibase movement in Ecuador. *American Ethnologist*, 38(2), 323–337. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-1425.2011.01309.x>
- Fois F., & Paragano D. (2011). “Autonomous Geographies” in the Anti-U.S. Military Base Movements. *Peace Review: A Journal of Social Justice*, 23(3), 313–319. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10402659.2011.596055>
- Gerson, J. (2009). US Foreign Military Bases and Military Colonialism: Personal and Analytical Perspectives. In: C. Lutz (Ed.), *The Bases of Empire: The Global Struggle against U.S. Military Posts* (pp. 47–70). [https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-1425.2010.01262\\_5.x](https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1548-1425.2010.01262_5.x)
- Geyer, M. (1989). The Militarization of Europe, 1914–1945. In J. R. Gillis (Ed.), *The Militarization of the Western World* (pp. 89–102). Rutgers University Press.
- Gresh, G. F. (2015). Introduction—Gulf National Security and the Politics of Basing. In G. F. Gresh, *Gulf Security and the U.S. Military: Regime Survival and the Politics of Basing* (pp. 1–18). Stanford University Press.
- Gorenburg, D. (2021). Russia's Foreign Military Basing Strategy. *PONARS Eurasia Policy Memo No. 709*. [https://www.ponarseurasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Pepr709\\_Gorenburg\\_Sept2021.pdf](https://www.ponarseurasia.org/wp-content/uploads/2021/09/Pepr709_Gorenburg_Sept2021.pdf)
- Groothuis, P. A., Miller, G. (1994). Locating hazardous waste facilities: The influence of NIMBY beliefs. *American Journal of Economics and Sociology*, 53(3), 335–346. <https://doi.org/10.1111/j.1536-7150.1994.tb02603.x>



- Harkavy, R. E. (1989). *Bases abroad: The global foreign military presence*. Oxford University Press.
- Harkavy, R. E. (2007). *Strategic basing and the great powers, 1200–2000*. Routledge.
- Harris, P. (2015). Militarism in environmental disguise: The greenwashing of an overseas military base. *International Political Sociology*, 9(1), 19–36. <https://doi.org/10.1111/ips.12074>
- Hikotani, T., Horiuchi, Y., & Tago, A. (2023). Revisiting negative externalities of US military bases: the case of Okinawa. *International Relations of the Asia-Pacific*, 23(2), 325–349. <https://doi.org/10.1093/irap/lcac002>
- Holmes, A. A. (2014). Conclusion: Losing Ground. In A. A. Holmes, *Social Unrest and American Military Bases in Turkey and Germany since 1945* (pp. 189–220). Cambridge University Press.
- Horlings, L. G. (2015). Values in place; A value-oriented approach toward sustainable place-shaping. *Regional Studies, Regional Science*, 2(1), 257–274. <https://doi.org/10.1080/21681376.2015.1014062>
- Hainmueller, J., & Hopkins, D. J. (2014). Public attitudes toward immigration. *Annual review of political science*, 17, 225–249. <https://doi.org/10.1146/annurev-polisci-102512-194818>
- Huntington, S. P. (1957). *Toward a New Equilibrium*. In S. P. Huntington, *The Soldier and the State: The Theory and Politics of Civil–Military Relations* (pp. 456–466). Harvard University Press.
- Ikeda, A. (2018). Exploring a Civil Resistance Approach to Examining U.S. Military Base Politics: The Case of Manta, Ecuador. *Middle Atlantic Review of Latin American Studies*, 2(1), 112–124. <https://doi.org/10.23870/marlas.177>
- Ingimundarson, V. (2004). Immunizing against the American Other: Racism, Nationalism, and Gender in U.S.–Icelandic Military Relations during the Cold War. *Journal of Cold War Studies*, 6(4), 65–88. <https://www.jstor.org/stable/26925424>
- Imai, K. (2020). Why do anti-base movements occur and/or activate? An analysis of the Turkish case. In S. Kawana & M. Takahashi (Eds.), *Exploring Base Politics: How Host Countries Shape the Network of U.S. Overseas Bases* (pp. 93–110). Routledge.
- Janowitz, M. (1960). *The Professional Soldier: A Social and Political Portrait*. Free Press.
- Jena, S., Zieger, A., Böge, K., Salunkhe, G., Schomerus, G., ... & Hahn, E. (2021). Public Attitudes Toward Psychiatric Hospitals: A Rural-Urban Comparative Public Survey in Odisha State, India. *Frontiers in Psychiatry*, 12. <https://doi.org/10.3389/fpsy.2021.745604>
- Kardon, I. B. (2022). China's Global Maritime Access: Alternatives to Overseas Military Bases in the Twenty-First Century. *Security Studies*, 31(5), 885–916. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09636412.2022.2137429>
- Kawana, S., & Takahashi, M. (2020). Conclusion. In S. Kawana & M. Takahashi (Eds.), *Exploring Base Politics: How Host Countries Shape the Network of U.S. Overseas Bases* (pp. 176–194). Routledge.
- Kawato, Y. (2017). Base protest. In A. Ogawa (Ed.), *Routledge Handbook of Civil Society in Asia* (pp. 505–519). Routledge.
- Kern, T. (2005). Anti-Americanism in South Korea: From Structural Cleavages to Protest. *Korea Journal*, 45, 257–288.
- Kim, C. J. (2017). War over framing: base politics in South Korea. *The Pacific Review*, 30(3), 309–327. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09512748.2016.1239127>
- Koga, K. (2017). Theory of Institutional change in regional security. In K. Koga, *Reinventing Regional Security Institutions in Asia and Africa: Power Shifts, Ideas, and Institutional Change* (pp. 8–20). Routledge.
- Kovner, S. (2016). The soundproofed superpower: American bases and Japanese communities, 1945–1972. *The Journal of Asian Studies*, 75(1), 87–109. <https://doi.org/10.1017/S002191181500159X>
- Krause, R. M., Carley, S. R., Warren, D. C., Rupp, J. A., & Graham, J. D. (2014). “Not in (or under) my backyard”: geographic proximity and public acceptance of carbon capture and storage facilities. *Risk Analysis*, 34(3), 529–540. <https://doi.org/10.1111/risa.12119>
- Kriesel, W., & Gilbreath, G. L. (1994). Community Impacts from a Temporary Military Deployment: The Case of Fort Stewart, Ga. *Journal of Rural Social Sciences*, 10(1), 3. <https://egrove.olemiss.edu/jrss/vol10/iss1/3>
- Kunreuther, H., Kleindorfer, P., Knez, P. J., & Yaksick, R. (1987). A compensation mechanism for siting noxious facilities: theory and experimental design. *Journal of environmental economics and management*, 14(4), 371–383. [https://doi.org/10.1016/0095-0696\(87\)90027-1](https://doi.org/10.1016/0095-0696(87)90027-1)
- Lindsay-Poland, J. (2009). US military bases in Latin America and the Caribbean. In C. Lutz (Ed.), *The bases of empire: The global struggle against US military posts* (pp. 71–96). Routledge.
- Lutz, C. (2015). U.S. Foreign Military Bases: The Edge and Essence of Empire. In J. Maovsky & I. Susser (Eds.), *Rethinking America* (pp. 15–30). Routledge.
- Lostumbo, M. J., Mc Nerney, M. J., Peltz, E., Eaton, D., Frelinger, D. R., ... & Worman, S. M. (2013). Host-Nation Support and U.S. Payments to Other Countries. In M. Lostumbo et al., *Overseas Basing of U.S. Military Forces: An Assessment of Relative Costs and Strategic Benefits* (pp. 131–166). RAND Corporation.
- Martin, B. (2018a). Field Notes from South Korea: Local Development in the Land of Securitized Peace. *The California Geographer*, 57, 227–243.
- Martin, B. (2018b). From Camp Town to International City: US Military Base Expansion and Local Development in Pyeongtaek, South Korea. *International Journal of Urban and Regional Research*, 42(6), 967–985. <https://doi.org/10.1111/1468-2427.12698>
- Masaaki, G. (2000). Okinawa Summit No Solution to U.S. Military Base Issues. *Japan Quarterly* 47(1), 10–16.
- Melvin, N. J. (2019). The Foreign Military Presence in the Horn of Africa Region. SIPRI, 1-32. <https://www.sipri.org/publications/2019/sipri-background-papers/foreign-military-presence-horn-africa-region>
- Mizobuchi, M. (2020). Strategic asset or political burden? U.S. military bases and base politics in Saudi Arabia. In S. Kawana & M. Takahashi (Eds.), *Exploring base politics: how host countries shape the network of U.S. overseas bases* (pp. 111–132). Routledge.
- Moore, G., Simm, L., Morales, A., Kobke, H., & Sebe, S.-G. (2014). Understanding Human Environments. In *Human Aspects in NATO Military Operations* (pp. 37–61).
- O’Hare, M. (1977). “Not On My Block You Don’t” – Facilities Siting and the Strategic Importance of Compensation. *Public Policy*, 25, 407–458. <https://doi.org/10.2172/5221104>
- O’Shea, P. (2018). Strategic narratives and US military bases in Japan: How ‘deterrence’ makes the Marine base on Okinawa ‘indispensable’. *Media, War & Conflict*, 12(4), 450–467. <https://doi.org/10.1177/1750635218810904>
- Peterson, J. E. (2008). Foreign military presence in GULF and its role to in Reinforcing Regional Security. In *Arabian Gulf Security: Internal and External Challenges*, Emirates Center for Strategic Studies and Research (pp. 183–205).
- Petursson, G. (2020). The Defense Relationship of Iceland and the United States and the Closure of Keflavik base, Faculty of Social Sciences, University of Lapland.
- Pion-Berlin, D., & Dudley, D. (2020). Civil-military relations: What is the state of the field. *Handbook of military sciences*, 1-22. [https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-02866-4\\_37-1](https://doi.org/10.1007/978-3-030-02866-4_37-1)
- Pol, E., Di Masso, A., Castrechini, A., Bonet, M., & Vidal, T. (2006). Psychological parameters to understand and manage the NIMBY effect. *European review of applied psychology*, 56(1), 43–51. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.erap.2005.02.009>
- Popper, F. J. (1981). Sitting LULUs (locally unwanted land uses). *Planning (ASPO)*, 47(4), 12–15.
- Quamar, M. M. (2017). Turkish Military Base in Doha: A Step towards Gaining ‘Strategic Depth’ in the Middle East. *Institute for Defence Studies and Analyses*.
- Rahardyan, B., Matsuto, T., Kakuta, Y., & Tanaka, N. (2004). Resident’s concerns and attitudes towards Solid Waste Management facilities. *Waste management*, 24(5), 437–451. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.wasman.2003.11.011>
- Rassbach, E. (2010). Protesting U.S. Military Bases in Germany. *Peace Review*, 22(2), 121–127. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10402651003751321>
- Rech, M., Bos, D., Jenkins, K., Williams, A., & Woodward R. (2015). *Geography, Military Geography, and Critical Military Studies*. *Critical Military Studies*, 1(1), 47–60. <https://doi.org/10.1080/23337486.2014.963416>
- Rogozińska, A., & Olech, A. (2020). The Russian federation’s military bases abroad. *The Institute of New Europe Foundation*.
- Ronzitti, N. (2008). US Military Bases in Italy: In Keeping with International Law? Still Needed? *The International Spectator*, 43(2), 79–94. <https://doi.org/10.1080/03932720802057141>
- Rossiter, A., & Cannon, B. J. (2019). Re-examining the “Base”. *Insight Turkey*, 21(1), 167–188. <https://doi.org/10.25253/99.2019211.09>
- Savabieasfahani, M., Basher Ahamadani, F., & Mahdavi Damghani, A. (2020). Living near an active U.S. military base in Iraq is associated with significantly higher hair thorium and increased likelihood of congenital anomalies in infants and children. *Environmental Pollution*, 256, 113070. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.envpol.2019.113070>



- Sharp, J. M. O. (1990). *Europe After an American Withdrawal, Economic and Military Issues*. Oxford University Press.
- Simon, V. (2008). *The Presence of the American Troops in Romania: Civil-Military Challenges Beyond a "Military Relationship"*. Naval Postgraduate School Thesis. Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey, California.
- Sjoberg, L. (2010). Gender, Militarization, and Security. In: *Gender, war, and militarism: feminist perspectives* (pp. 15–55). *Abc-Clio*.
- Steiger, Š. (2008). Czechs Oppose Military Bases. *Debate: Journal of Contemporary Central and Eastern Europe*, 16(1), 109–116. <https://doi.org/10.1080/09651560801987286>
- Stergiou A. (2015). The exceptional case of the British military bases on Cyprus. *Middle Eastern Studies*, 51(2), 285–300. <https://doi.org/10.1080/00263206.2014.947283>
- Stepan, A. (1988). Military Politics in Three Polity Arenas: Civil Society, Political Society, and the State. In *Rethinking military politics: Brazil and the Southern Cone*. Princeton University Press (pp. 3–12). <https://doi.org/10.2307/j.ctv15r5d8r>
- Strosin, M. (2012). *The politics and policy of US bases in Poland: a political-military analysis* (Doctoral dissertation). Naval Postgraduate School, Monterey.
- Sun, D., & Zoubir, Y. (2018). Sentry box in the backyard: analysis of French military bases in Africa. *Journal of Middle Eastern and Islamic Studies (in Asia)*, 5(3), 82–104. <https://doi.org/10.1080/19370679.2011.12023186>
- Sun, D., & Zoubir, Y. H. (2021). Securing China's 'latent power': The dragon's anchorage in Djibouti. *Journal of Contemporary China*, 30(130), 677–692. <https://doi.org/10.1080/10670564.2020.1852734>
- Takahashi, T., Kawana, S., Saitou, K., Koizumi Y., Hateruma, S., & Shimizu S. (2019). Autonomy and military bases: USAF Thule Base in Greenland as the study case. *Arctic Yearbook*, 43–57.
- Tanfer, R. (2013). The US Military Presence in Australia: Asymmetrical Alliance Cooperation and its Alternatives. *The Asia-Pacific Journal*, 11(45), 1–19.
- Ušiak, J., Klačko, L., & Šostáková, I. (2021). Central Europe between the Great Powers: contemporary foreign-policy orientation. *Politics in Central Europe*, 17(1), 143–164. <https://doi.org/10.2478/pce-2021-0007>
- Vine, D. (2009). *The Bases of Empire*. In D. Vine, *Island of shame: the secret history of the U.S. military base on Diego Garcia* (pp. 41–55). Princeton University Press.
- Vine, D. (2015). *Base nation: how U.S. military bases abroad harm America and the world*. Metropolitan Books.
- Vine, D. (2019). 'No bases? Assessing the impact of social movements challenging US foreign military bases. *Current Anthropology*, 60(19), 158–172. <https://doi.org/10.1086/701042>
- Welch, C. E. (1985). Civil-military relations: Perspectives from the Third World. *Armed Forces & Society*, 11(2), 183–197. <https://doi.org/10.1177/0095327X8501100203>
- Williams, B. (2013). The YIMBY phenomenon in Henoko, Okinawa: Compensation politics and grassroots democracy in a base community. *Asian Survey*, 53(5), 958–978. <https://doi.org/10.1525/as.2013.53.5.958>
- Willis, C. (2019). The right frame of mind? An analysis of global anti-US-military protests. *An Analysis of Global Anti-US-Military Protests*. SSRN Electronic Journal. <https://doi.org/10.2139/ssrn.3679003>
- Wilson H. (2019). 'Trouble at the gates': Italian base workers and foreign relations at Camp Darby, 1968–1971. *Labor History*, 60(6), 792–808. <https://doi.org/10.1080/0023656X.2019.1645315>
- Wright, D. (2015). *The Sunagawa struggle: a century of anti-base protest in a Tokyo suburb* (Doctoral dissertation). University of California–Santa Cruz.
- Yara, T. (2012). Exploring Solutions to the US Military-Base Issues in Okinawa. *Eurasia Border Review*, 3(2), 119–131. <http://hdl.handle.net/2115/50920>
- Yea, S. (2006). Foreign women trafficked to United States military areas in South Korea: trafficking processes and victim profiles in a different context. *Asian and Pacific migration journal*, 15(4), 495–523. <https://doi.org/10.1177/011719680601500404>
- Yeo, A. (2006). Local-national dynamics and framing in South Korean anti-base movements. *Kasarinlan: Philippine Journal of Third World Studies*, 21(2), 34–60.
- Yeo A. (2011). Back to the Future: Korean Anti-Base Resistance from Jeju Island to Pyeongtaek, *The Asia-Pacific Journal*, 9(32), 1–19.
- Yeo, A. (2017). The Politics of Overseas Military Bases. *Perspectives on Politics*, 15(1), 129–136. <https://doi.org/10.1017/s1537592716004199>
- Yeo, A. (2018). Realism, critical theory, and the politics of peace and security: Lessons from anti-base protests on Jeju Island. *European Journal of International Security*, 3(2), 235–255. <https://doi.org/10.1017/eis.2017.18>

**Please cite this article as:**

Smutek, G. (2024). NIMBY or YIMBY? Understanding the complex relationships between foreign military bases and host societies. *Moravian Geographical Reports*, 32(1), 2–13. <https://doi.org/10.2478/mgr-2024-0001>