

author tries to base his judgment on whether the U.S. was aware of a coup in advance or not upon assumptions and logical conclusions. By cross-checking memoirs, correspondence, and other unconventional sources that belong to the figures involved in Turkish, Pakistani, and American circles, the author extrapolates American perceptions of the coups and the U.S.' subsequent reaction. In this respect, Aslan highlights the importance of military-to-military relations between Turkey and the U.S. that were shaped as a natural corollary of the socialization of military entities via PME (Professional Military Education) and NATO (or other international organizations with an identical purpose) joint exercises (pp. 71-80). According to Aslan, in many cases, Turkish and Pakistani officers who received education in the U.S. or who had a chance to participate in joint training and acquired friendly

ties with their American counterparts remain the most reliable information channels for Washington.

*The United States and Military Coups in Turkey and Pakistan* delivers a profound analysis of the issue it addresses. By exploring the background of four coups in Turkey and Pakistan, this work presents its audience with the often overlooked external dimension of coups, which are usually addressed as domestic occurrences. Exploring the events that tend to stay behind the scenes, the book provides readers with a fundamental analysis extrapolating the influence of Washington on the course of events in countries located within the sphere of its strategic interest, hence making it a must-read for everyone interested in civil-military and military-to-military relations.

## Brexit and Internal Security: Political and Legal Concerns on the Future UK-EU Relationship

By Helena Carrapico, Antonia Niehuss, and Chloé Berthélémy

Cham: Springer International Publishing, 2019, €46.00, 181 pages, ISBN 9783030041946

Reviewed by Necva Taştan, Marmara University

The UK's EU membership, which started in 1973 and ended in 2020, drew the attention of the whole world to the future steps and strategies to be followed by the UK with the announcement of Brexit. The end of the membership relationship between the EU and the UK has raised questions about how such areas as commercial relations, immigration policies, and security will work. Both during the Brexit process and after, the risks and dangers that the EU and the UK may en-



counter, especially the relationship of the UK with individual EU member states and the UK's position in international relations, will be the subject of long negotiations. Thanks to Free Trade Agreement, trade relations between parties have not been severed. Nevertheless, the UK no longer has a say in the European Parliament, i.e., in the EU decision-making process, and the UK is now arguably alone vis-à-vis threats to its border security, internal security, and transnational security, and

will no longer benefit from institutions such as Frontex, Europol, and Eurodac. For its part, the EU will no longer be able to benefit from the UK's intelligence, political power, access to criminal data, economic goods, etc. Most studies on this topic to date have focused on the relationship between the parties, and not specifically on internal security matters. Consequently, *Brexit and Internal Security: Political and Legal Concerns on the Future UK-EU Relationship* makes a significant contribution to the literature.

The book starts with a brief introduction that contains a summary of the security issues raised by the Brexit process and outlines the objectives and structure of the articles. The authors strongly highlight that the book has three main objectives: to provide an overview of the risks and opportunities in the field of security that are occurring and may occur, to clarify the ongoing discussions, and finally, to explain how security policies will be implemented in the future EU-UK relationship. With contributions from experts from different countries, *Brexit and Internal Security* brings together a wealth of useful information to help foresee various future legal and political concerns. Throughout, the authors analyze UK-EU relations in a unique way, comparing and contrasting examples from before and after Brexit, to elucidate current and future possibilities.

The book is comprised of two main sections and nine chapters. The first section mostly deals with the UK-EU security relationship in the past and the present, while the second part focuses more on the future internal security concerns of both parties. Chapter 1, the introduction, provides an outline for footsteps to understanding the other parts of the book in a contextual manner. Chapter 2 addresses the history of UK-EU relations, while

Chapter 3 explores Brexit's future implications with regard to internal security for both sides. Chapter 4 situates the UK's departure in a wider context. In Chapter 5, transitional arrangements and disputes over Brexit are described. Chapters 6, 7, and 8 are not written by the main authors of the book, but by other experts who precisely layout the future possibilities that may unfold between the UK and the EU. Their contributions facilitate an understanding of all aspects of the Brexit process in a very detailed way. In these chapters, the ways in which the potential threats and opportunities that may occur post-Brexit could shape European and UK politics in the future are explored. Chapter 9 provides a conclusion and a general summary of all the chapters one by one.

*Brexit and Internal Security* has both negative and positive aspects that must be noted. First, the book contains too many repetitions, as in Chapters 3 and 4, which both address the consequences of Brexit. Also, the sections are not exactly distinguishable, in spite of the division of the book into two main sections. Thus, it is not possible to make a sharp distinction in the chapters' transition and content. The objectives of the book, which are processed on top of each other, are arranged in an unnecessarily complex order. For example, Chapters 6 and 7 both discuss the security, police, and judicial issues raised by Brexit; Chapter 3 mention future possibilities while Chapter 4 returns to current issues and then again skips ahead to future matters. With that said, the authors do accomplish all the objectives laid out in the book, and the individual articles in the book are well-written. Last but not least, *Brexit and Internal Security*, which is a very rich book in terms of resources, references many print documents, and host many online, archival, and report resources. However, the majority of the resources depend on re-

ports, news, and interviews published by the EU.

Though the book was written in 2019, it is surprisingly prescient in its predictions and the concerns it raises for the future, together with the impacts of today's pandemic process. As MacKenzie notes that, "[T]he real danger is that Brexit may damage co-operation by reducing trust and opening up grey areas, thereby blinding both sides to threats" (p. 101). Today, the Northern Ireland crisis and the vaccine crisis between the UK and the EU have shaken the parties' trust in each other. Thus, the UK, which is looking for a reliable partner to maintain its effectiveness on the international stage, could increase the severity of existing tensions with the EU by cooperating with countries such as China and Rus-

sia. Also, the UK could sign bilateral agreements with EU member states, therefore, the decision-making process in some key points in the EU could slow down, or be blocked. In a nutshell, the book is remarkable in identifying the challenges that must be addressed with negotiations in order to ensure the security of both parties.

In conclusion, *Brexit and Internal Security* is a comprehensive and objective analysis that fills the gaps in security matters of Brexit. The issues addressed in the book pave the way to make reliable hypotheses that will be of use to persons tackling future problems. It is an excellent resource for scholars of Political Science and International Relations, particularly Security Studies, and any readers interested in the EU, Brexit, and security.

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## Precarious Hope: Migration and the Limits of Belonging in Turkey

By Ayşe Parla

Stanford: Stanford University Press, 2019, 241 pages, \$28.00, ISBN: 9781503609433

Reviewed by Klara Volarić, Loughborough University

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*Precarious Hope* by Ayşe Parla is the outcome of fieldwork that Parla conducted over years with post-1990s Turkish migrants from Bulgaria, who were/are working in Turkey. Those migrants were undocumented, which means they worked illegally in Turkey, and yet, hoped to obtain Turkish citizenship on the grounds of their Turkish ethnicity (or, as Parla states, of their Turkish race). The author examines these Turkish migrants' quest for Turkish citizenship within the theoretical, anthropological framework of emotion, spe-



cifically hope. In this context, hope is analyzed as a 'structured expectation,' which means that the author is not interested in hope as a personal experience, but rather as an emotion that pertains to a specific collective, in this case, Turkish migrants coming from Bulgaria. The migrants Parla researched believed they were in a better position than other undocumented migrants in Turkey because of their Turkish ethnicity, even though they were subjected to the same shifting legal procedure as other migrants, as well as an exploitative black market.