

in the post-coronavirus world and that the main driving force today is climate and mobilization around it rather than energy security. Oil will maintain its preeminent position as a global commodity but will also play a central role in environmental and climate debates.

The New Map offers a detailed perspective on energy, geopolitics, great power competition, and the environment by connecting historical information with current developments. The perspective Yergin offers is far from pedantic and proceeds as if it were an engaging story—a continuation from certain starting points

found in his previous books: the origins of the new Cold War, the ongoing intermingling of oil and geopolitics, and fragmented globalization. Therefore, those familiar with Yergin's previous works can see where and how the lines of thought found there evolved into and throughout this book. Yergin has developed a historical, global, and strategic perspective and writes with mastery in describing where the world is heading and the direction of possible changes. In a nutshell, *The New Map* is a good beginner's book, especially for those interested in the role of climate in shaping the future of energy.

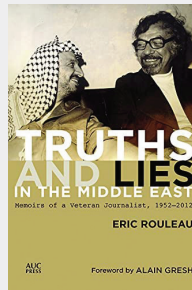
Truths and Lies in the Middle East: Memoirs of a Veteran Journalist, 1952-2012

By Eric Rouleau

The American University in Cairo Press, 326 Pages, £24,95, ISBN: 9789774169069

Reviewed by Mushtaq Ul Haq Ahmad Sikander, Inspire Me Foundation

Numerous books have been written analyzing the various contours of the Palestinian problem. These include native accounts and documentation by non-Palestinians of the variegated dimensions of the Palestinian conflict. But an account of the conflict by a native of the region, who documents, describes, and deliberates on different aspects of the Palestinian problem and its impact on neighboring countries is quite rare. Eric Rouleau's memoirs, which span over six decades, is an eyewitness account of the politics and important events as they unfolded in the Middle East. The canvass of the memoir encompasses the whole region, but the Palestinian problem and its related issues take center stage.



In the “Foreword,” Alain Gresh introduces Rouleau as an Egyptian Jew who was exiled from his homeland after the creation of Israel. Although he is a Jew, the Jewish community considered Rouleau an outsider due to his initiatives to reconcile Israelis/Jews and Palestinians/Muslims. As a journalist, Rouleau documents how the creation of Israel resulted in an escalation of problems between Jews and Muslims in Egypt, where he was threatened and labeled as a Zionist and Communist. Concurrent with the creation of Israel, the Cold War era set in, and the newly independent countries of the Third World sought refuge either in capitalist or communist camps led by the U.S. or the USSR, respectively. As an emerging power in the Arab

world, Egypt had kindled hopes, emerging as a leader of the Non-Aligned Movement. As a witness to this period, Rouleau describes how General Nasser was humiliated by the U.S., which was antagonistic and hostile to his developmental plans but maintained cordial relations with the USSR (p. 40). While commenting on Nasser's personality, Rouleau observes, "It is true, however, that the president's lack of interest in worldly pleasures and riches was outweighed by his exorbitant thirst for personal power" (p. 31). According to the author, Nasser evolved into a dictator who could not do much about the fate of Palestinians or Egyptians.

The social milieu and political environment in Egypt became more hostile to dissidents with each passing day, as the regime spread the allegations that Communists were Zionists wearing a mask. Meanwhile, the regime maintained cordial relations with the Soviet Union. At the same time, the Jewish lobby and the State of Israel were coercing Egyptian Jews to migrate and settle down in Israel. Although Nasser did not intend any military confrontation with Israel, it became inevitable. Rouleau criticizes Israel for practicing what he calls a "religion of apartheid" as maternal lineage became the basis of being accepted as a Jew (p. 47). Further, the Rabbin started imposing the laws of the Torah, so the framing of an inclusive constitution for the nascent state became an impossible task (pp. 60-63).

The logic behind the creation of Israel was the issue of Jewish persecution and the holocaust. However, the Arab Jews outnumbered the survivors of the holocaust and those who had been persecuted. Despite this fact, they were coerced into migrating at the expense of native Palestinians. Hence the Zionists who have held the reins of power in Israel since

its creation never believed in peace, as this would sabotage their enterprise of an ever-expanding Jewish state. The Arab minority in Israel is deprived of all rights and humiliated. However, according to Rouleau, they could have acted as a bridge between the Israeli state and its neighboring Arab countries (p. 74). On the other hand, the Palestinian refugees have not mixed or assimilated with the other Arab countries as they have maintained their distinctive identity. Further, the perceived threat of increasing the Arab population and demographic change within Israel gives rise to xenophobia.

Rouleau provides intricate details about the impact of the Cold War in the Middle East, the defeat of the Arab countries in the 1967 war, the systematic torture of Palestinians in Israeli prisons, and the usage of water to inflict collective punishment on Palestinians (p. 81). The book also describes Yasser Arafat's policies, diplomacy, his recognition of the Jewish state, and later his house arrest and humiliation by the Israeli state. (pp. 292-293). Arafat was a unifier of different parties and Palestinians. He never severed ties with anyone, but he had to accept Israel and co-exist after he and his fellow Palestinians were thrown out of Jordan. The tussle in Jordan between the Palestinian Fedayeen and the Jordanian army resulted in the exodus of Fedayeen, and Rouleau provides an eyewitness account of these events. He also notes the U.S.' consistent failure to pressure Israel (p. 308). Thus, they go forward with their illegal colonization project, which is accompanied by many atrocities. The book discusses important events like the 1973 war, Camp David (pp. 255-270), and the Oslo Accords (pp. 287-297), and their impact on the future of the Palestinians in detail (pp. 288-293). The multiple dynamics of the Palestinian problem come to the fore while reading this rich memoir.

Truth and Lies in the Middle East is a journalistic, eyewitness account of the various important events that shaped the Middle East as we know it today. The book is full of details that otherwise are not available in the public domain. Rouleau's position close to the relevant power corridors, and his role as a jour-

nalist reporting from the region for decades, render him a native informant. This book is a must-read for anyone interested in the history of events that shaped the contemporary Middle East and how the Palestinian problem still forms the epicenter of the region's complex dynamics.

Turkey's Security: New Threats, Indigenous Solutions, and Overseas Stretch

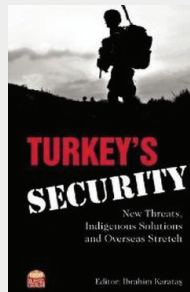
Edited by İbrahim Karataş

Nobel, 2021, 194 pages, 55.20 TL, ISBN: 9786254069703

Reviewed by Neslihan Tezcan, Istanbul Medipol University

Turkey's Security: New Threats, Indigenous Solutions, and Overseas Stretch, handles Türkiye's security issues comprehensively from several decades ago to today. The book explains how and when various terrorist groups, including the Kurdistan Workers' Party (PKK), People's Defense Units (YPG), Democratic Union Party (PYD), The Fetullahist Terrorist Organization (FETÖ), and Islamic State of Iraq and Syria (ISIS) originated and how they have threatened Türkiye's security from past to present. It also describes how Türkiye has attempted to cope with these terrorist threats and how it handles them today. The book also underlines how and why Türkiye changed its security policies over time and how it has securitized Syrian migrants. Foreign terrorist fighters and the PKK's effects on Türkiye's Middle East policies are also addressed in the book.

Turkey's Security consists of six articles by different authors. The first article, written by İbrahim Karataş, addresses Syrian refugees



in Türkiye from a security perspective. It briefly explains how Syrian migrants came to Türkiye to escape from war and that Türkiye dealt with the influx by securitizing their migration (p. 25). Since these migrants are still in Türkiye and may remain there indefinitely, their securitization will continue (p. 26). Also, since Türkiye has had to combat ISIS, PYD, YPG, and the Assad regime simultaneously, migration truly was a matter of security; due to the refugee influx, terrorism came to Turkish cities and hundreds of people were killed in suicide attacks. Türkiye undertook operations to prevent new waves of migration, as the already vast number of Syrian refugees living in Türkiye resulted in numerous social, political, economic, and security challenges. Karataş recounts how Türkiye established a directorate and constructed walls on its borders with Iran, Iraq, and Syria to tackle the problem (p. 26).

Karataş shares his recommendations on how Türkiye could have handled the issue when