

**Weapons in Space: Technology, Politics, and the Rise and
Fall of the Strategic Defense Initiative (Massachusetts
Institute of Technology Press, 2024), 336**

Militarization of space is not science fiction anymore, but it has transformed into an important security front. The book ‘Weapons in Space: Technology, Politics, and the Rise and Fall of the Strategic Defense Initiative’ was written by Aaron Bateman, who is an Assistant Professor of History and International Affairs at George Washington University and a member of the Space Policy Institute. He has published widely on intelligence, transatlantic relations, and the military use of space during the Cold War and beyond. For scholars and policy makers in Pakistan, the work of Bateman is not just a history lesson; it is a road map that one must have to master in the long-term perilous combination of technology, strategy, and politics in space. This book provides a pertinent historical revelation of the program that sets the stage for the “Strategic Defence Initiative (SDI).” By depending on declassified American, Soviet, and British documents, the space policy historian puts forward the argument that the SDI was not just a pipe dream in terms of its technology. It was an influential strategic and political power that changed the balance of the Cold War. Its legacy continues to affect great power politics to this day.

According to the author, it is possible to view SDI, which is popularly referred to as Star Wars, as a triangle of political ideology, strategic calculation, and technological ambition. He demonstrates that President Reagan was no empty talk when he opposed the theory of Mutual Assured Destruction (MAD); he preferred a policy that would eliminate deterrence in favour of active defence. This aspiration came into collision with reality at once. As he analyses the US defence establishment, there are strong divisions between policymakers, military strategists, and scientists. The tension between strategic stability and technological promise is highlighted by the fact that their fierce discussion on the viability of SDI has occurred. The debate over innovation and stability is one of the main themes that resonates with the contemporary discourse on new technologies.

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Among the most interesting parts of the book is the account of the transatlantic schism which SDI initiated. The writer goes beyond the US versus Soviet dichotomy to demonstrate how European allies (primarily France and West Germany) publicly criticised the plan because it was destabilising their strategic position. Meanwhile, they manipulated their way to get profitable defence deals and spin-offs of technology. Such a two-sided approach revealed the tensions of NATO, where national economic interests were, in many cases, opposing the common rhetoric of security. This analysis can be of important use in terms of the insight into the intricacies of modern alliances and the inherently hypocritical character of the non-proliferation discourses propagated by the great powers.

Moreover, he follows the bureaucratic and institutional life of SDI in a very clear manner. He demonstrates that although the program did not succeed but it produced a self-sustaining ecosystem. An unprecedented flow of cash solidified a formidable alliance of Pentagon officials, national laboratories, and defence contractors, comprising a contemporary military-industrial complex in space. With the end of the Cold War, this infrastructure never disappeared. Rather, it laid a foundation for the successor organisations, including the Missile Defence Agency (MDA). The author makes a convincing point that, although deploying a space-based shield was the official triumph of SDI. The real victory of the program lay in ensuring that the quest for missile defence and control of space was entrenched in the national security policy of the United States. This quest has been the direct cause of the modern space arms race.

This historical origin makes the book extremely relevant in the present times. The author in the chapter SDI reconsidered that a Sense of Deja vu creates a direct connection between the Cold War and the current geopolitics, with references to the resurgence of anti-satellite (ASAT) tests, the establishment of special space units, and the hypersonic weapon development. This is where the argument in the book has far-reaching consequences on the security of South Asia. With the display of ASAT in 2019, India scored a decisive move on its own space militarization of the region, which has completely changed the calculus of the move. The Bateman's framework demonstrates that this did not happen in a vacuum

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but was a continuation of an expected trend. Space weaponization is a familiar strategy brought by the emerging powers to gain a strategic edge and political glory. The Cold War issues that Bateman writes about, arms vulnerability, blurred defensive and offensive intent, and the breakdown of arms-control dialogues, no longer belong to history; they have now become the new reality of the Asia-Pacific.

Although the book has its strengths, it also has limitations which should be critically analysed primarily in the US context. Though he also considers the Soviet reactions, it would have been better to take another glance at the parallel research and strategic calculations of the Soviet Union. As a whole, the intent was to get a better view of the world in a more global perspective. Additionally, due to the high concentration on technology in the work, it does not succeed in offering a finer technical analysis occasionally. A further exploration of the engineering breakdowns that killed projects like space-based lasers would have made his own criticism of the technological over-promising of the program sharper.

Overall, this book is an essential contribution to the study of security and the history of strategies. The author determines that the heritage of SDI resonates to this day in the decision-making masculinities of Washington, Moscow, and Beijing. Moreover, it shows how one program can erode decades of dogma, serve as a catalyst in a new arms race, and leave footprints that are difficult to stop. The main point is that space weaponization is not an apolitical technical step, but a highly political one with far-reaching, destabilising consequences. As Pakistan enters this new frontier, the work by Bateman can provide the historical context, and the analytical instruments can enable an understanding of the possible challenges ahead.

Reviewed by Haseeb Ahmad, a graduate of the National Defence University (NDU), Islamabad.