There have been many compelling visualizations of drone strikes in Pakistan – most recently, Out of Sight, Out of Mind, whose artful rendering went viral in March 2013. But the infographic is confined to a temporal plot: it is, in a significant sense, also out of site, and yet the geography of these strikes is not incidental to their politics. In fact, multiple geographies are inscribed in them: First, it is necessary to insert US-directed strikes into the matrix of state violence in the Federally Administered Tribal Areas. This means showing how Pakistan’s Frontier Crimes Regulations (even in their amended form) work in concert with the Actions (in Aid of Civil Power) Regulations (2011) to constitute the FATA as an exceptional space in something like the sense specified by Giorgio Agamben: a zone whose inhabitants are exposed to military and paramilitary violence and ultimately death through the law. This receives remarkably little attention in most critical discussions, which fasten on the ways in which the people of the FATA are also exposed to state violence through a second, transnational legal geography – the US assertion of its (contested) right to carry its war in Afghanistan across the border into Pakistan. This will be dissected in depth; but these are, of course, more than legal (trans)formations. Most US air strikes are confined to the FATA but PAF strikes are not, and the reasons for this doubled geography will be described and mapped. A second step is then to document the tactical co-operation between the US and Pakistan militaries in orchestrating the drone strikes. This depends, in part, on a careful reading of the US diplomatic cables released by Wikileaks, but also on a series of reports by investigative journalists. This analysis extends the network in which US remote operations are usually inserted – launch sites in Afghanistan and Pakistan, CENTCOM’s Combined Air and Space Operations Center in Qatar, and video analysts, pilots, lawyers and commanders at multiple sites inside the continental United States – beyond purely US assemblages. But a third step is to show how the drone strikes in the FATA spiral out into an even wider matrix of military and paramilitary violence - the ‘everywhere war’ prosecuted in the Occupied Palestinian Territories by Israel, in Yemen, Somalia, Mali by the United States, and elsewhere – whose contours map a profound transformation in the very nature and meaning of war itself.