Drone Aircrafts
Thematic Bibliography no. 1/14

Les drones
Bibliographie thématique no. 1/14
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Toutes les publications de la Bibliothèque sont disponibles sur les sites Intranet et Internet de l’OTAN.
Armed Drones and the Ethics of War: Military Virtue in a Post-Heroic Age
- Abingdon, UK: Routledge.
150 pages; 24 cm.
(War, Conflict and Ethics)
ISBN: 9780415540520
Author(s):
  1. Enemark, Christian
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
  2. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
Notes:
  Bibliography: p. 141-142. Includes index.
  'This book assesses the ethical implications of using armed uninhabited aerial vehicles ('hunter-killer drones') in contemporary conflicts. The American way of war is trending away from the heroic and towards the post-heroic, driven by a political preference for air-powered management of strategic risks and the reduction of physical risk to US personnel. The recent use of drones in the War on Terror has demonstrated the power of this technology to transcend time and space, but there has been relatively little debate in the United States and elsewhere over the embrace of what might be regarded as politically desirable and yet morally worrisome: risk-free killing. Arguably, the absence of a relationship of mutual risk between putative combatants poses a fundamental challenge to the status of war as something morally distinguishable from other forms of violence, and it also undermines the professional virtue of the warrior as a courageous risk-taker. This book considers the use of armed drones in the light of ethical principles that are intended to guard against unjust increases in the incidence and lethality of armed conflict. The evidence and arguments presented indicate that, in some respects, the use of armed drones is to be welcomed as an ethically superior mode of warfare. Over time, however, their continued and increased use is likely to generate more challenges than solutions, and perhaps do more harm than good.'
ID number: 80025064
Year: 2014
Type: M
Theoré du drone - Paris : La Fabrique Editions.
363 pages : illustrations ; 17 cm.
ISBN: 9782358720472
Author(s):
1. Chamayou, Gregoire
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
2. MILITARY ETHICS
3. WAR--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
Notes:
'Avec le drone armé, entre la gachette sur laquelle on a le doigt et le canon d'ou va sortir le projectile, ce sont des milliers de kilomètres qui s'intercalent. Cette mise a distance fait éclater la notion même de guerre : qu'est-ce-qu'un combattant sans combat ? Ou est le champ de bataille ? Et peut-on vraiment parler de guerre quand le risque n'est pas reciproque, quand des groupes humains entiers sont reduits a l'etat de cibles potentielles - en attendant de devenir legitimes ? Dans la guerre a distance, peu importe que ce soient des machines qui tuent des etres humains : l'essentiel est qu'elles les tuent humainement. Ce livre montre la gravité des questions ethiques, psychologiques, juridiques, que pose cette nouvelle merveille de la technologie militaire.'

The United States and Great Power Responsibility in International Society: Drones, Rendition and Invasion - Abingdon, UK : Routledge.
xviii, 174 pages ; 22 cm.
(New International Relations)
ISBN: 9780415644686
Author(s):
1. Aslam, Wali
Subject(s):
1. USA--FOREIGN RELATIONS
2. IRAQ WAR, 2003-2011
3. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
4. EXTRAORDINARY RENDITION--USA
Notes:
'This book evaluates American foreign policy actions from the perspective of great power responsibility, with three case studies : Operation Iraqi Freedom, American drone strikes in Pakistan and the post- 9/11 practice of extraordinary rendition. The book argues that the US invasion of Iraq in 2003, American drone attacks in Pakistan and the practice of extraordinary rendition are examples of irresponsible actions undertaken by the US acting as a great power in international society. Focusing on a major theoretical approach of International Relations, the English School, this book considers the responsibilities of great powers in international society. It points to three obligations of great powers : to act according to the norm of legality, to act according to the norm of legitimacy and the adhere to the principles of prudence. The author applies the criteria of legality, legitimacy and prudence, to analyse the three foreign policy endeavours of the US, and, developing a normative framework, clarifies the implications for future US foreign policy.'
Between a Drone and Al-Qaeda: The Civilian Cost of US Targeted Killings in Yemen - [s.l.]: Human Rights Watch.  
i, 98 pages: illustrations; 30 cm.  
ISBN: 9781623130701  
Subject(s):  
1. TARGETED KILLING--USA  
2. QAIDA IN THE ARABIAN PENINSULA (ORGANIZATION)  
3. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA  
4. TARGETED KILLING--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)  
5. TERRORISM--YEMEN (REPUBLIC)  
Added entry(s):  
1. Human Rights Watch (US)  
Notes:  
'The United States has carried out approximately 80 targeted killings against alleged terrorists in Yemen since 2009 that have killed several hundred people. With few exceptions the US has neither acknowledged the attacks nor revealed casualty figures, including civilian deaths. Most of the strikes involved remotely piloted aerial vehicles, known as drones. This report investigates six US targeted airstrikes in Yemen, one from 2009 and the others from 2012-13. It finds that two of these attacks killed civilians in clear violation of the laws of war. In the remainder, factual questions about whether those attacked were valid military targets, and whether civilian casualties were disproportionate, raise concerns about the attacks' legality. The report also finds that the six strikes did not meet US policy guidelines for targeted killings that President Barack Obama disclosed in May 2013, and which the White House said had been partially implemented. The Yemeni government has compensated some families for civilian deaths, but payments have been haphazard and often inadequate. This report calls on the US to provide its full legal rationale for targeted killings and ensure these strikes comply with international humanitarian and human rights law. The US should impartially investigate potentially unlawful attacks and hold those responsible to account. It should appropriately compensate wrongful - if not all - civilian losses. Without such measures, the US will fuel anti-US sentiment among Yemenis, to the benefit of Al-Qaeda in the Arabian Peninsula.'  
URI:  
http://www.hrw.org/sites/default/files/reports/yemen1013_forupload_0.pdf  
ID number: 80025149  
Year: 2013  
Type: M
Drones-tueurs et eliminations ciblees : les Etats-Unis contre Al-Qaida et ses affilies - Paris : IFRI.
49 pages ; 30 cm.
ISBN: 9782365672030
Author(s):
1. Taillat, Stephane
Subject(s):
1. TARGETED KILLING--USA
2. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Added entry(s):
1. Institut Francais des Relations Internationales (FR)
Notes:
Bibliography: p. 45-49.
'Les drones armes, parce qu'ils permettent de realiser des eliminations ciblees, jouent désormais un role central au service du contre-terrorism americain. Cette pratique, d'abord initiee durant la presidence de George W. Bush, s'est particulierement developpee sous Barack Obama. L'utilisation, de plus en plus recorrente, de drones-tueurs dans la lutte contre les leaders d'Al-Qaida et ses affilies reflete en partie un processus d'adaptation aux differentes contraintes locales rencontrées au Yemen, au Pakistan et en Somalie. Cependant, comprendre l'emergence de cette tactique requiert surtout d'étudier les jeux bureautiques americains et de replacer l'essor des drones-tueurs et des eliminations ciblees dans son contexte politique, diplomatique et strategique.'
ID number: 80025150
Year: 2013

xi, 61 pages : illustrations ; 23 cm.
ISBN: 1584875852
Author(s):
1. Walsh, James Igoe
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
2. COUNTERINSURGENCY--USA
3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Added entry(s):
1. US Army War College. Strategic Studies Institute (US)
Notes:
'The United States increasingly relies on unmanned aerial vehicles to target insurgent and terrorist groups around the world. This monograph analyzes the available research and evidence that assesses the political and military consequences of drone strikes. It is not clear if drone strikes have degraded their targets, or that they kill enough civilians to create sizable public backlashes against the United States. Drones are a politically and militarily attractive way to counter insurgents and terrorists, but, paradoxically, this may lead to their use in situations where they are less likely to be effective and where they are difficult to predict consequences.'
URI:
ID number: 80025175
Year: 2013
Type: M
41 p.; 30 cm.
(Council Special Report ; 65)
ISBN: 9780876095447
Author(s):
  1. Zenko, Micah
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
Added entry(s):
  1. Council on Foreign Relations (US)
Notes:
'Over the last ten years, drones have become a critical tool in the war against terrorist and militant organizations worldwide. Their advantages over other weapons and intelligence systems are well known. They can silently observe an individual, group, or location for hours on end, but take immediate action should a strike opportunity become available - all without putting a pilot at risk. This combination of capabilities is unique and has allowed the United States to decimate the leadership of al-Qaeda in Afghanistan and disrupt the activities of many other militant groups. Yet, drones are not without their drawbacks, especially with regard to targeted killings. Like any tool, drones are only as useful as the information guiding them, and for this they are heavily reliant on local military and intelligence cooperation. More important, significant questions exist about who constitutes a legitimate target and under what circumstances it is acceptable to strike. There is also the question of net utility: to what extent are the specific benefits derived from drone strikes offset by the reality that the strikes often alienate the local government and population? And there is the reality that drones are proliferating but, as is often the case with new technologies, the international legal and regulatory framework is lagging behind. The author puts forward a substantive agenda. He argues that the United States should end so-called signature strikes, which target unidentified militants based on their behavior patterns and personal networks, and limit targeted killings to a limited number of specific terrorists with transnational ambitions. He also calls Congress to improve its oversight of drone strikes and to continue restrictions on armed drone sales. Finally, he recommends that the United States work internationally to establish rules and norms governing the use of drones.'

URI:
http://www.cfr.org/wars-and-warfare/reforming-us-drone-strike-policies
ID number: 80024791
Year: 2013
Type: M
'Alors que les drones, ces aéronefs sans pilote humain a bord, prennent une place déterminante dans les conflits de notre temps et sont au centre des réflexions menées par les états-majors de toutes les grandes puissances militaires, aucune étude globale ne leur avait été consacrée. C'est chose faite avec ce livre accessible qui répond, au-delà des questions purement stratégiques et tactiques, aux interrogations politiques, juridiques et sociologiques que pose cette évolution majeure dans l'art de la guerre. Du renseignement aux missions d'attaque et de destruction, l'auteur montre que les drones sont aujourd'hui un outil indispensable pour toute campagne militaire. À titre d'exemple, leur poids dans la guerre d'Afghanistan ou dans la révolution libyenne, et particulièrement dans la localisation de Kadhafi, a été considérable. Par cette synthèse unique et fondatrice, l'auteur dresse ainsi le bilan d'un siècle d'histoire des drones et nous laisse entrevoir ce que seront les guerres du XXIe siècle.'
Targeted Killings: Contemporary Challenges, Risks and Opportunities.
(JOURNAL OF CONFLICT AND SECURITY LAW, vol. 18, no. 2, Summer 2013, p. 259-288.)

Author(s):
1. Bachmann, Sascha-Dominik

Subject(s):
1. TARGETED KILLING (INTERNATIONAL LAW)
2. DRONE AIRCRAFT

Notes:
The use of drones and other forms of targeted killings are being increasingly criticized at the international and domestic level. Before the backdrop of the most recent news that the United Nations has launched an inquiry into the overall legality of such a method of warfare and counterterrorism and its associated loss of civilian life, this article aims to give an overview on targeted killings as a means of warfare. The article asks what constitutes targeted killing and what distinguishes it from assassinations. It reflects on the safeguards, which are necessary to ensure the legality of the targeting process. This article further introduces the reader to an updated account of the use of Unmanned Combat Aircraft Systems, or 'drones', in targeted killings, employed as a means of warfare by the USA in its 'War on Terror'. The drone campaign in Pakistan also raises questions in respect to State Sovereignty and potential violations of this central tenet of International Law. The article also touches upon another field of global security, so called "Hybrid Threats", where the use of targeted killing may have an operational military benefit as part of a holistic counterstrategy. It concludes with a sobering warning that while targeted killing operations may be an effective means of achieving short-term tactical goals within the scope of a wider operational objective, the unregulated and increased use of targeted killings by the USA in the 'War on Terror' would be both immoral as well as illegal in the long run.

ID Number: JA029609
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART
Drone Wars: Risks and Warnings.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter - Spring 2013, p. 7-16.)
Author(s):
1. Dowd, Alan W.
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
2. DRONE AIRCRAFT
Notes:
The use of drones is accelerating faster than our efforts to address their downsides. How concerned should we be?
ID Number: JA029384
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Drones: Disembodied Aerial Warfare and the Unarticulated Threat.
(INTernational Affairs, vol. 89, no. 5, September 2013, p. 1237-1246.)
Author(s):
1. Dunn, David Hastings
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
2. TERRORISM
Notes:
The Obama administration's controversial use of drones in Afghanistan, Pakistan and Yemen has made the subject a hot topic of political and academic discourse. While most of this debate has focused so far on the legal, ethical and prudential use of large armed aerial vehicles, this article seeks to address the potential wider impact of this new technological innovation. The article argues that drones constitute a new and disruptive technology not just in the way that they have been used to enable a new form of counterterrorism. Instead, it argues that drones pose a new form of terrorist threat against the West which is at present under-analysed, unarticulated and underestimated. Part of the reason for this underestimation is the failure to appreciate the scale and scope of drone use for commercial purposes which is about to unfold. Technological innovation now means that drones will be capable of many jobs currently performed by small planes and helicopters, but more cheaply and easily - in addition to many other new applications. The proliferation of this cheap and easily available technology will make its application for terrorist use easy to achieve and difficult to counter. The ability of drones to penetrate traditional defences and established conceptions of what constitutes a plausible threat is a challenge which so far has gone unheeded. This article seeks to challenge that complacency.
ID Number: JA029743
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART
Drone Warfare and Contemporary Strategy Making: Does the Tail Wag the Dog?.
(DYNAMICS OF ASYMMETRIC CONFLICT, vol. 6, nos. 1 - 3, 2013, p. 153-167.)

Author(s): 1. Gurcan, Metin
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
2. MILITARY ART AND SCIENCE—TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATIONS
3. STRATEGY
4. MILITARY POLICY

Notes:
In the traditional Clausewitzian view, political goals and policies determine the character of war, and consequently policy forms the frame in which military strategy is shaped. This paper questions whether current experience has undermined the subjugation of military technique to military strategy, and thus to policy. The example of armed drones suggests that new technique can change the nature of war, including political and ethical views of war. An earlier example of new technique—nuclear weapons—brought similarly broad changes. Against one-way determinist views of the power of new technique, the author argues that the interaction of armed drones with strategy, culture and politics has barely begun.

ID Number: JA029958
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Drohnen: soziale und psychologische Fragen in einer neuen Art der Kriegführung.
(OSTERREICHISCHE MILITARISCHE ZEITSCHRIFT, 51. Jg, Heft 5, September – Oktober 2013, S. 559-564.)

Author(s): 1. Hutterer, Christian
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT

ID Number: JA029699
Year: 2013
Language: German
Type: ART

Drones: A 360 Degree View.
(WORLD POLICY JOURNAL, vol. 30, no. 3, Fall 2013, p. 14-19.)

Author(s): 1. Jacobstein, Neil
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
2. DRONE AIRCRAFT—MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS

ID Number: JA029779
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART
Emerging Drone Nations.
(SURVIVAL, vol. 55, no. 5, October - November 2013, p. 53-77.)
Author(s):
1. Joshi, Shashank
2. Stein, Aaron
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
Notes:
Many countries developing drones for military and intelligence use seek to emulate Us practice, but they lack some of America's advantages and may face different challenges.
ID Number: JA029713
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Occuper sans envahir : drones aeriens et strategie.
(POLITIQUE ETRANGEREE, vol. 78, no. 3, automne 2013, p. 105-117.)
Author(s):
1. Noel, Jean-Christophe
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
Notes:
Les drones sont utilises depuis une cinquantaine d'annees mais se developpent surtout depuis 2001, date de la premiere mise en oeuvre operationnelle d'un drone arme. Leurs progres rapides ouvrent de nouvelles perspectives strategiques. Les drones permettent en particulier d'"occuper la terre par les cieux" en minimisant les risques de pertes pour l'assaillant. Leur utilisation ne presente toutefois pas que des avantages et les decideurs politiques auraient tort d'en user a la legere.
ID Number: JA029768
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART

Quels pilotes pour le drone de combat, l'UCAV ?.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 764, novembre 2013, p. 96-107.)
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
Notes:
Comment selectionner, former, preparer les pilotes de drones armes ? Quelle organisation adopter pour integrer ces combattants qui sont hors du lieu de l'action dans le theatre de l'engagement ? Comment prendre en compte la revolution qui se profile du fait aerien militaire ? Des reponses sont esquissees.
ID Number: JA029825
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART
Security by 'Remote Control' : Can It Work ?.
Author(s):
  1. Rogers, Paul
Subject(s):
  1. SECURITY, INTERNATIONAL
  2. SPECIAL FORCES (MILITARY SCIENCE)
  3. PRIVATE MILITARY COMPANIES
  4. DRONE AIRCRAFT
Notes:
  The dominant trend in international security over the past decade
  has been a move towards 'remote control': the increasing use
  of special forces, private military and security companies and
  remote systems at the expense of the engagement of large
  forces. The author analyses how this trend has developed, and
  asks whether it can really provide an appropriate response to
  the likely threats against global security in the coming years.
ID Number: JA029501
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Actualite des drones.
(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 36, no. 143, automne 2013, p. 485-492.)
Author(s):
  1. Aboville, Benoit d'
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--FRANCE
Notes:
Personne ne conteste, a la lumiere des operations militaires en
Afghanistan, en Libye et, aujourd'hui, au Mali, que la France
ait pris du retard dans le domaine des drones militaires. Elle
se propose donc d'acheter des plateformes americaines 'Reaper'
tout en se faisant le promoteur d'une cooperation europeenne
pour la generation suivante de ces systemes. De son cote,
l'Administration Obama, aux prises avec la controverse sur la
pratique d'assassinats cibles a distance' effectues dans le
cadre de la politique antiterroriste, peine a definir le cadre
juridique et les implications internationales de l'utilisation
des drones armes. Le debat sur les drones, en raison de la
revolution strategique qu'engendrent leurs capacites, mais
egalement des limites et ambiguities inherentes a leur
utilisation, aussi bien militaire que civile, s'invite en
Europe.
ID Number: JA029669
Year: 2013
Language: French
Type: ART
Les drones de surveillance en France demain.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 764, novembre 2013, p. 91-95.) 
Author(s): 
1. Curlier, Patrick 
2. Durieux, Patrick 
Subject(s): 
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--FRANCE 
Notes: 
Vue par un industriel de reference, la montee en puissance des drones militaires de surveillance est l'histoire parallele d'une expression de besoin militaire evolutive a la faveur des crises de ces dernieres decennies et d'une reponse technologique de plus en plus sophistiguee qui debouche aujourd'hui sur un produit endurant, modulaire et simple de deploement et d'emploi. C'est aussi l'histoire de la capacite de reponse de l'industrie francaise d'armement aux evolutions tactiques et techniques. 
ID Number: JA029824 
Year: 2013 
Language: French 
Type: ART 

Les armees francaises doivent-elles se doter de drones armes ?.  
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 760, mai 2013, p. 114-118.) 
Author(s): 
1. Juillot, Eric 
Subject(s): 
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--FRANCE 
2. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA 
3. MILITARY ETHICS--FRANCE 
4. MILITARY ETHICS--USA 
Notes: 
Dans ce plaidoyer pour refuser l'utilisation par les armees francaises de drones armes, on analyse la place de l'ethique dans l'exposition aux risques du combat. Elle differencie les armees americaines dont l'approche de l'ennemi s'enracine dans la culture essentialiste americaine et les armees francaises dont le code du soldat de l'Armee de terre exprime bien la necessaire relation morale qui lie risque et honneur. 
ID Number: JA029432 
Year: 2013 
Language: French 
Type: ART 

Legalite et legitimite des drones armes.  
(POLITIQUE ETRANGERE, vol. 78, no. 3, automne 2013, p. 119-132.) 
Author(s): 
1. Vilmer, Jean-Baptiste Jeangene 
Subject(s): 
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--LAW AND LEGISLATION 
Notes: 
Les drones armes passent pour illegaux au regard du droit international humanitaire. Ils ne sont, en realite, que les instruments nouveaux de guerres qui s'operent de plus en plus a distance de l'adversaire; et ils permettent meme sans doute des frappes plus discriminee que des armes plus classiques. Leur automatisation croissante pose, par contre, nombre de questions que de nouvelles reglementations internationales se doivent de prendre en compte. 
ID Number: JA029769 
Year: 2013 
Language: French 
Type: ART
Killer Drones: The Moral Ups and Downs.
(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 158, no. 3, June - July 2013, p. 22-32.)
Author(s):
  1. Whetham, David
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--MORAL AND ETHICAL ASPECTS
Notes:
  Drones have caused heated public debate on questions of accountability and legitimacy of the use of military force when new technologies are involved.
ID Number: JA029497
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Drone Wars.
(WASHINGTON QUARTERLY, vol. 36, no. 3, Summer 2013, p. 7-26.)
Author(s):
  1. Bergen, Peter
  2. Rowland, Jennifer
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
  2. DRONE AIRCRAFT--PAKISTAN
  3. DRONE AIRCRAFT--YEMEN
Notes:
  Over the last five years, the US drone program has expanded exponentially to Pakistan and Yemen, with little public discussion of the number of casualties, global precedent, the transparency of the program, or the effect on militants, diplomatic relations, or public opinion. Until now ...
ID Number: JA029686
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

The Costs and Consequences of Drone Warfare.
(INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS, vol. 89, no. 1, January 2013, p. 1-29.)
Author(s):
  1. Boyle, Michael J.
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
  2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Notes:
  One of the distinctive elements of President Barack Obama's approach to counterterrorism has been his embrace of Unmanned Aerial Vehicle (UAVs), or drones, to target terrorist operatives abroad. The Obama administration has used drones in active theatres of war, such as Afghanistan, but it has also dramatically increased the number of drone attacks launched by the CIA in other countries, such as Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia. The conventional wisdom on drone warfare holds that these weapons are highly effective in killing terrorist operatives and disabling terrorist organizations, while killing fewer civilians than other means of attack. This article argues that much of the existing debate on drones operates with an attenuated notion of effectiveness that discounts the political and strategic dynamics - such as the corrosion of the perceptions of competence and legitimacy of governments where drone strikes take place, growing anti-Americanism and fresh recruitment of militant networks - that reveal the costs of drone warfare. Focusing particularly on drone use in Pakistan, Yemen and Somalia, the article suggests that the Obama administration's counterterrorism policy operates at
cross-purposes because it provides a steady flow of arms and financial resources to build up governments whose legitimacy it systematically undermines by conducting unilateral strikes on their territory. It concludes that the US embrace of drone technology is a losing proposition over the long term as it will usher in a new arms race and lay the foundations for an international system that is increasingly violent, destabilized and polarized between those who have drones and those who are victims of them.

(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 92, no. 4, July - August 2013, p. 32-43.)
Author(s):
1. Byman, Daniel
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA

Why Drones Fail : When Tactics Drive Strategy.  
(FOREIGN AFFAIRS, vol. 92, no. 4, July - August 2013, p. 44-54.)
Author(s):
1. Cronin, Audrey Kurth
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
Notes:
Like any other weapon, armed drones can be tactically useful. But are they helping advance the strategic goals of US counterterrorism? Although terrorism is a tactic, it can succeed only on the strategic level, by leveraging a shocking event for political gain. To be effective, counterterrorism must itself respond with a coherent strategy. The problem for Washington today is that its drone program has taken on a life of its own, to the point where tactics are driving strategy rather than the other way around.

Umstrittener Kampfdrohneneinsatz der USA.  
(EUROPAISCHE SICHERHEIT & TECHNIK, Nr. 4, April 2013, S. 20-22.)
Author(s):
1. Dean, Sidney E.
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
Drones: What Are They Good For?  
(*PARAMETERS*, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter - Spring 2013, p. 29-33.)

Author(s):
1. Hazelton, Jacqueline L.

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA

Notes:
How should we frame the discussion over drones?
ID Number: JA029387
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Drones: Legitimacy and Anti-Americanism.  
(*PARAMETERS*, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter - Spring 2013, p. 25-28.)

Author(s):
1. Kennedy, Greg

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA

Notes:
Are drones a liability or an asset?
ID Number: JA029386
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Obama's Drone War.  
(*SURVIVAL* vol. 55, no. 2, April - May 2013, p. 97-121.)

Author(s):
1. MacCrisken, Trevor

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
2. TARGETED KILLING--USA

Notes:
The use of unmanned aerial vehicles for targeted killings has extensive ethical, political, legal and strategic implications.
ID Number: JA029306
Year: 2013
Language: English
Type: ART

Do Drone Strikes Degrade Al Qaeda? Evidence from Propaganda Output.  
(*TERRORISM AND POLITICAL VIOLENCE*, vol. 25, no. 2, April - June 2013, p. 311-327.)

Author(s):
1. Smith, Megan
2. Walsh, James Igoe

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION

Notes:
The United States has used unmanned, aerial vehicles - drones - to launch attacks on militants associated with Al Qaeda and other violent groups based in Pakistan. The goal is to degrade the target's capacity to undertake political and violent action. The authors assess the effectiveness of drone strikes in achieving this goal, measuring degradation as the capacity of Al Qaeda to generate and disseminate propaganda. Propaganda is a key output of many terrorist organizations and a long-standing priority for Al Qaeda. Unlike other potential measures of terrorist group activity and capacity, propaganda...
output can be observed and measured. If drone strikes have degraded Al Qaeda, their occurrence should be correlated with a reduction in the organization's propaganda output. The analysis presented here finds little evidence that this is the case. Drone strikes have not impaired Al Qaeda's ability to generate propaganda.

Drones over Yemen: Weighing Military Benefits and Political Costs.
(PARAMETERS, vol. 42, no. 4, Winter - Spring 2013, p. 17-23.)
Author(s):
  1. Terrill, W. Andrew
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
  2. DRONE AIRCRAFT--YEMEN
Notes:
  What advantages can the use of drones offer?

US Public Support for Drone Strikes against Asymmetric Enemies Abroad:
(DYNAMICS OF ASYMMETRIC CONFLICT, vol. 6, nos. 1 - 3, 2013, p. 90-97.)
Author(s):
  1. MacCauley, Tom
Subject(s):
  1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA--PUBLIC OPINION
Notes:
  Military drones have been much in the news, and numerous polls
  have sought to measure public opinion relating to US drone
  strikes - a recent but already iconic image of asymmetric
  conflict. The author examined eight US national polls conducted
  in 2013 and found that, while a consistent majority supports
  targeting terrorists with drones, there is a small but
  increasing minority that disapproves. This trend, along with
  strong disapproval of US drone strikes in many other countries,
  points to a possible future in which drones are less acceptable
  for the stronger side in asymmetric conflict or more accessible
  to the weaker side.
Killer Drones: The 'Silver Bullet' of Democratic Warfare?.

(SEcurity Dialogue, vol. 43, no. 4, August 2012, p. 363-380.)

Author(s):
1. Sauer, Frank
2. Schornig, Niklas

Subject(s):
1. Drone Aircraft
2. Democracy

Notes:
This article sets out to probe the peculiar nexus between democracy and the military use of unmanned systems. To this end, it draws on a critical, 'antinomic' reading of democratic peace theory. Tying into the theoretical scope of research conducted within the democratic distinctiveness programme that emerged out of the democratic peace debate, this entails fathoming out the ways in which democracies are distinct from other regime types. It includes acknowledging that democracies deal with conflicts aggressively too, rather than naively taking their supposed general peacefulness at face value. The authors demonstrate that the same distinctly democratic set of interests and norms that is conventionally taken to be pivotal for democratic peacefulness yields both peaceful and belligerent behavior. That same democracy-specific set of interests and norms is also constitutive of the special appeal unmanned systems hold for democracies. While armed and eventually autonomous systems may thus seem like a 'silver bullet' for democratic decisionmakers today, the authors argue that, by relying on these systems in an attempt to satisfy the said interests and norms, democracies may end up thwarting them in the long run and render themselves only more war-prone.

ID Number: JA028827
Year: 2012
Language: English
Type: ART

La strategie furtive de Barack Obama: une novation majeure.

(COMMENTAIRE, vol. 35, no. 139, automne 2012, p. 719-724.)

Author(s):
1. Gergorin, Jean-Louis

Subject(s):
1. USA--Strategic Aspects
2. Drone Aircraft--USA
3. Special Forces (Military Science)--USA
4. Information Warfare--USA

Notes:
Nous assistons a un changement de la doctrine strategique americaine. Il est d'importance majeure et il est totalement discret. Il devrait inciter les European, notamment les Francais, les Allemands et les Anglais, a de profondes reflexions.

ID Number: JA028823
Year: 2012
Language: French
Type: ART

(COMPARATIVE STRATEGY, vol. 30, no. 3, July - August 2011, p. 229-241.)

Author(s):
1. Yeh, Stuart S.

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT

Notes:
This article analyzes recent advances in unmanned aerial vehicle (UAV) technology and draws three conclusions. First, conventional military forces are highly vulnerable to armed UAVs. A small force of UAVs could decimate entire divisions of soldiers, armor, and artillery, eliminate the ability to resupply and sustain armies in the field, destroy all aircraft in a given theater, and put Nimitz-class carriers out of action. Second, urban population centers are highly vulnerable to UAVs controlled by terrorists. Third, enormous cost savings could be achieved by replacing highly vulnerable and expensive weapon systems with UAVs.

ID Number: JA027925
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART


(EUROPATSCHE SICHERHEIT, 60. Jg., Nr. 10, Oktober 2011, S. 25-28.)

Author(s):
1. Neuhaus, Georg

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT—GERMANY

ID Number: JA028040
Year: 2011
Language: German
Type: ART

An Unmanned Future for Naval Aviation: UAV Carriers.

(RUSI JOURNAL, vol. 156, no. 6, December 2011, p. 48-54.)

Author(s):
1. Shields, Ian
2. Spencer, James

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT—GREAT BRITAIN

Notes:
As austerity and inflation continue to bite into the defence budget, the UK remains committed to two expensive programmes: the Queen Elizabeth-class carriers, and the Joint Strike Fighter to fly from them. While the authors accept that the rationale for sea-launched air power remains sound, remotely piloted capabilities have already matured sufficiently, and will continue to evolve by the JSF’s in-service date, to offer more efficient capability than piloted aircraft. Smaller, more numerous carriers might therefore be procured – mitigating the risk of loss and increasing the number of ships available to project UK national influence.

ID Number: JA028274
Year: 2011
Language: English
Type: ART
Drone Warfare: Blowback from the New American Way of War.
(MIDDLE EAST POLICY, vol. 18, no. 3, Fall 2011, p. 122-132.)
Author(s):
1. Hudson, Leila
2. Owens, Colin S.
3. Flannes, Matt
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
2. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
Notes:
Targeted killing by unmanned aerial vehicles (UAV), commonly known as drones, has become the central element of US counterterror operations in the FederallyAdministered Tribal Areas (FATA) of Pakistan, a safe haven for Taliban and al-Qaeda militants. Over nearly a decade, drone-attack frequency and death rates have increased dramatically. Rather than calming the region through the precise elimination of terrorist leaders, however, the accelerating counterterror program has compounded violence and instability. These consequences need to be addressed, since the summer of 2011 has seen the dramatic expansion of the drone program into Yemen, Somalia and Libya.

Les UAV armes sous le feu des debats.
(REVUE DEFENSE NATIONALE, no. 735, decembre 2010, p. 114-120.)
Author(s):
1. Boutherin, Gregory
2. Goffi, Emmanuel
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
Notes:
Les drones se multiplient au-dessus des theatres d'operations et posent des problems moraux et legaux lorsqu'ils sont employes armes pour des operations d'eliminations ciblees.

The 'Secret' Matrix.
(WORLD TODAY, vol. 66, no. 7, July 2010, p. 11-14.)
Author(s):
1. Etzioni, Amitai
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
Notes:
If fighting has to be done is it best done with remote-controlled aircraft or drones? Some say unmanned planes improve the level of knowledge about targets, while others believe they are flying into serious legal turbulence and risking innocent lives.

2010
The CIA's Covert Predator Drone War in Pakistan, 2004-2010: The History of an Assassination Campaign.
(STUDIES IN CONFLICT AND TERRORISM, vol. 33, no. 10, October 2010, p. 871-892.)

Author(s):
1. Williams, Brian Glyn

Subject(s):
1. TERRORISM--PAKISTAN
2. QAIDA (ORGANIZATION)
3. TALIBAN
4. TERRORISM--USA--PREVENTION
5. DRONE AIRCRAFT--USA
6. OPERATION ENDURING FREEDOM, 2001-

Notes:
This article provides the first overview of the CIA's secret drone campaign against Al Qaeda and the Taliban in Pakistan's tribal areas from its origins in 2001's Operation Enduring Freedom to the end of 2010. In the process it addresses the spatial dimensions of the campaign (where are the strikes being directed and where do the drones fly from), Pakistani reactions to this threat to both their sovereignty and an internal Taliban enemy, technological developments and Taliban and Al Qaeda responses to this unprecedented airborne assassination campaign. While the debate on this issue has often been driven by the extremes which either support the campaign as the most effective tool in killing terrorists or condemn it for driving Pakistanis to new levels of anti-Americanism, this article points out a third path. Namely, that many Pakistani Pashtun tribesmen living in the targeted areas support the strikes against the Taliban who have terrorized them in recent years.

ID Number: JA027221
Year: 2010
Language: English
Type: ART

2007

Le drone chassera-t-il l'homme de l'avion ?.
(DEFENSE NATIONALE ET SECURITE COLLECTIVE, 63e annee, no. 6, juin 2007, p. 106-114.)

Author(s):
1. Le Saint, Jean-Patrice

Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT

Notes:
Le drone presente de nombreux atouts operationnels dont le principal est d'offrir au combattant la possibilite de reduire son exposition au feu ennemi. Initialement destine au renseignement, le drone elargit peu a peu ses capacites a l'ensemble des missions devoles aux avions habites. Mais ses limites propres, la necessite de maintenir le combattant au contact de l'adversaire, et son cout de possession permettent d'affirmer que l'homme n'est pas pret de descendre de l'avion.

ID Number: JA023867
Year: 2007
Language: French
Type: ART
Managing the Unmanned Revolution in the U.S. Air Force.
(ORBIS, vol. 51, no. 2, Spring 2007, p. 251-265.)
Author(s):
1. Stuiberg, Adam N.
Subject(s):
1. DRONE AIRCRAFT
2. VEHICLES, REMOTELY PILOTED
3. USA--AIR FORCE
Notes:
The success of unmanned aerial systems in Iraq and Afghanistan has engendered an expanding set of new missions for them. The main issue surrounding UAS today is not whether, but to what effect, these assets will be nurtured. The UAS' operational requirements and technology have grown, but there remains no clear responsibility for overseeing development, and the service's manned and unmanned communities disagree on the legitimacy and effectiveness of UAS. If existing managerial challenges are not addressed, institutionalizing UAS will become mired in intense international, industrial, and inter-service competition; more complex operational requirements; less qualified volunteers, and greater morale problems and career uncertainty.
ID Number: JA023462
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART

Unmanned Vehicles.
(NATO'S NATIONS AND PARTNERS FOR PEACE, vol. 52, no. 1, 2007, p. 54-143 (several articles).)
Subject(s):
1. VEHICLES, REMOTELY PILOTED
2. DRONE AIRCRAFT
ID Number: JA023637
Year: 2007
Language: English
Type: ART
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