to his inner life as a prisoner. Some of his experiences, one suspects, are universal: his desperation to survive, the continual search for a means to escape, the self-loathing that accompanied acts of cooperation with his captors.

Others are more revealing: the occasion when having a nice sweater really mattered, his trials as a fastidious man locked in a filthy room, the ways in which his faith helped him and the ways that it did not. One gets the sense that Loney is a private person who would rather not lay himself bare and, yet, he does. He describes his emotions with the same scrupulous care that he uses to describe events and surroundings.

Throughout his captivity, Loney was constantly aware of the need to present himself and the others to their captors as human beings. It is more difficult to kill a person whose humanity you have seen.

In the epilogue, Loney writes that he has forgiven his captors—a personal journey that he was not sure he would make. His forgiveness is not a surprise for the reader, as Loney consistently presents his captors as human beings.

Loney’s desire to change the way we see military conflict predates and transcends his experience as a hostage. This is James Loney of the Christian Peacemaker Teams, a group that opposes war—actively. Their motto is “getting in the way.”

Loney was in Iraq documenting human rights abuses by US forces. His name, along with Tom Fox, Norman Kember and Harmee Singh Sooden, the names of the other CPTers kidnapped with him, were splashed across the headlines for months after their abduction in 2005. Tom Fox was killed and the others rescued by the same military whose presence the group protests.

Loney sets the context for his kidnapping by describing the work of CPT and times tedious, shows the vast technological landscape that exists today.

Dorn’s case studies of the UN’s operations is a colorful addition to what would otherwise be a difficult technical read. And though critical of the UN and its slow adoption of technology, Dorn acknowledges its successes and the creativity in this bureaucracy. For instance, his outline of the history of traditional missions—where peacekeepers are tasked with monitoring a ceasefire—shows the progression of the UN’s technology from the virtually nonexistent to the more innovative. In its first-ever observer mission, which emerged as a result of the Arab-Israeli war in 1948, the United Nations Truce Supervision Organization, primarily used binoculars at their posts to monitor the ceasefire line and other demilitarized zones between the two parties’ forces. Time and experience permitted advancement; in 2008, the United Nations Peacekeeping Force in Cyprus began to use remote unmanned cameras to monitor conflict between Greek and Turkish communities across Cyprus, a success story that shows the potential for innovation.

Dorn reminds us that even ordinary citizens are using monitoring technology in our everyday lives, from video cameras around our homes to the ubiquitous smart phone—all of which could aid peacekeepers and ensure a greater degree of their safety. None of Dorn’s recommendations are shocking, really. What is shocking is the huge gap between the scope of the UN’s PKOs and the tools necessary for their success.

Keeping Watch is profoundly insightful. Dorn’s vision of peacekeeping operations in the 21st century should be welcomed by anyone who is an advocate for peace.

Reviewed by Justine Abigail Yu, a member of Peace’s editorial board.