

of peacekeeping lies in the commitment, albeit rhetorical so far, to addressing the underlying causes of conflict.

The "Attitude" of Peacekeeping

First, there is no doubt that peacekeeping involves an altogether different logic than peace enforcement. As Colonel Sanderson has described it:

Peacekeeping is based on the consent of all the parties involved, including that of the peacekeepers. This requires that peacekeepers, for their own protection, make an overt display of impartiality to establish their credentials as "honest brokers" in the process. This display is totally different from the display required for enforcement, which is warlike and concentrated to establish seriousness of intent.⁶⁵

In a study of the training needs of peacekeepers undertaken in 1993-1994, researchers Barry Blechman and Matthew Vaccaro describe the peacekeeping "mind-set" as a "tuning down" of the attitude required for traditional military operations.⁶⁶ They suggest that combat troops who have been deployed in peacekeeping operations need "a little refresher training...before getting back to their previous level of aggressiveness".⁶⁷

Blechman and Vaccaro found there were many tasks undertaken by troops engaged in peacekeeping which required specialized peacekeeping training, and that often the effective performance of these tasks was critical to the success or failure of the peacekeeping mission. The tasks they found were *not* covered in traditional military training included: controlling crowds in an appropriate manner, administering

⁶⁴ Chakrabarty, above n 62.

⁶⁵ Sanderson, above n 52, 39

⁶⁶ Barry M Blechman and J Matthew Vaccaro, "Training For Peacekeeping: The United Nations' Role", The Henry L Stimson Centre, Report n 12, July 1994, 2.

⁶⁷ Ibid.