

the members of the UN that, when the need arises, peacekeeping forces will be dedicated to protect the delivery of, or provide themselves, humanitarian assistance in areas of armed conflict, could serve as an excuse and an opportunity for the UN to intervene in situations of deadly quarrels where, intervention might not otherwise be justifiable. Moreover, if Rikhye is correct, in a large number of cases early UN intervention might be welcomed by the belligerents.

The lack of peacemaking as an element of many peacekeeping operations is the single greatest criticism of that enterprise. Making the provision of humanitarian assistance, where possible, a systematic component of peacekeeping operations will likely contribute to the success of those operations and to the peacemaking endeavour. While there is no guarantee that peacemaking will follow from peacebuilding, the latter does tend to provide a fertile environment and congenial atmosphere for the former.

Finally, let it be said that peacebuilding as defined by Malitza is too restrictive a concept. Peace is constructed from all the raw material available to diplomats, academics, peace activists and concerned citizens that contributes to the resolution of conflict or the maintenance of international stability. The traditional approach to conflict resolution practised at the UN and a non-traditional approach, exemplified by the activity involved in a humanitarian ceasefire, are merely different strands of the same web-like structure of peace. To complete the web each strand must be used. Maybe then the world's nations and its people will be caught in the tangle.

