humanitarian relief, negotiation skills, validating compliance with negotiated agreements, preventing refugee flows and establishing and/or administering a criminal justice system.

The study identified further skills which were not adequately covered by existing training such as interacting with civilians, liaising with foreign forces, applying the laws of war and using loudspeakers. Blechman and Vaccaro identified a third category of skills which needed modification in the peacekeeping context. They detail two examples in particular. First, the task of "seizing and clearing a building" in combat conditions involves taking control of the building with guns blazing, a method clearly inconsistent with the restraint expected of peacekeepers. Second, military marksmanship training does not equip soldiers with the specialized shooting skills they need to discriminately target snipers who are, for example, using a civilian crowd for cover, without killing innocent by standers. 69

I have gone into some detail here in order to make the point that the logic of peacekeeping is significantly different to that of military combat operations. This is underscored by the reluctance of the US armed forces to provide *any* peacekeeping training because, as Blechman and Vaccaro found, they were fearful that it "would degrade that unit's warfighting utility". Even States like New Zealand, who today identify the primary purpose of their armed forces as assisting in peacekeeping missions, are completely resistant to the idea that peacekeeping training might actually replace basic military training. At best, peacekeeping training is viewed by military establishments as an add-on to training for combat rather than a replacement.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>68</sup> Ibid 3-4. Other tasks identified as needing greater emphasis than was given in traditional military training were: applying the rules of engagement, guarding operations, counter mine operations and convoy security.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>69</sup> Ibid 4. They also identified training in the use of force, interactions with NGOs, disarming belligerents and civilians and static defences as needing modification