Soldiers and civil power: supporting or substituting civil authorities in peace operation during the 1990s
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### Glossary

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Abbreviation</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AMGOT</td>
<td>Allied Military Government in Occupied Territory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANZAC</td>
<td>Australia New Zealand Army Corps</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARRC</td>
<td>Allied Rapid Reaction Corps (NATO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASF</td>
<td>Auxiliary Security Force (Somalia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLDP</td>
<td>Buddhist Liberal Democratic Party (Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CA</td>
<td>Civil Affairs</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAD</td>
<td>Civil Affairs Division (U.S. military WWII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CAP</td>
<td>Combined Action Platoon (Vietnam)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CCS</td>
<td>Combined Chiefs of Staff (WWII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CDS</td>
<td>Chef Defense Staff (Netherlands)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CENTCOM</td>
<td>Central Command (U.S. military)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIA</td>
<td>Central Intelligence Agency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIMIC Centre</td>
<td>Civil-Military Cooperation Centre (NATO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CIMIC</td>
<td>Civil-Military Cooperation (NATO)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CivPol</td>
<td>UN Civilian Police</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMO</td>
<td>Civil-Military Operations (U.S. military)</td>
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<tr>
<td>CMOC</td>
<td>Civil-Military Operations Centre (U.S. military)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CMOT</td>
<td>Civil Military Operations Teams</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CNAF</td>
<td>Cambodian National Armed Forces</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CPP</td>
<td>Cambodian People's Party</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DART</td>
<td>Disaster Assistance Response Team</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DCBC</td>
<td>Defensie Crisis Beheersingscentrum (Dutch Ministry of Defence)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DPs</td>
<td>Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FC</td>
<td>Force Commander</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Funcinpec</td>
<td>Front Uni National pour un Cambodge indépendant, neutre, pacifique et coopératif (Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HRS</td>
<td>Humanitarian Relief Sector (Somalia)</td>
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<tr>
<td>ICRC</td>
<td>International Committee of the Red Cross</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ICTY</td>
<td>International Criminal Tribunal for the Former Yugoslavia (UN)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IDPs</td>
<td>Internally Displaced Persons</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IFOR</td>
<td>Implementation Force (NATO-led, Bosnia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INTERFET</td>
<td>Intervention Force East Timor (Australian-led)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IPTF</td>
<td>International Police Task Force (UN, Bosnia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IRA</td>
<td>Irish Republican Army</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAC</td>
<td>Judicial Advisory Council (Kosovo)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAG</td>
<td>Judge Advocate General (U.S. armed forces)</td>
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<tr>
<td>JCS 1067</td>
<td>Joint Chief of Staff Directive No. 1067 (Occupation Policy Germany WWII)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JCS</td>
<td>Joint Chiefs of Staff (U.S. military)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JIAS</td>
<td>Joint Interim Administrative Structure</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K+90</td>
<td>19th September 1999. Demilitarisation of UÇK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KCT</td>
<td>Korps Commando Troepe (Royal Netherlands Army)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>K-Day</td>
<td>Date KFOR fully deployed in Kosovo/Kosova (21st June 1999)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPNLF</td>
<td>Khmer People's National Liberation Front (Cambodia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KPS</td>
<td>Kosovo Police Service</td>
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<tr>
<td>KSK</td>
<td>Kommando Spezial Kräfte (Bundeswehr)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
KTC  Kosovar Transitional Structure
KVM  Kosovo Verification Mission
LDK  Democratic League of Kosovo (Lidhja Demokratike te Kosovos).
     Led by Ibrahim Rugova
MG  Military Government
MMWG  Mixed Military Working Group (UNTAC)
MP  Military Police
MRLA  Malayan Races Liberation Army
MSF  Médecins Sans Frontières
MTA  Military Technical Agreement (Kosovo)
MUP  Ministarstvo Unutrasnjih Poslova (Yugoslav Ministry of the
     Interior Police)
MUP  Ministarstvo Unutrasnjih Poslova (Yugoslav Minestery of the
     Interior Special Police)
NAC  North Atlantic Council (NATO)
NADK  National Army of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia)
NGO  Non-governmental organisation
NMA  Netherlands Military Authority (WW II)
OFOF  Orders for Opening Fire
OMGUS  Office of the High Commissioner (Bosnia)
OMIK  Organisation for Military Government U.S. in Germany (WWII)
OSCE  Organisation for Security and Co-operation in Europe
OSCE  Organisation for Security and Coordination in Europe
PDK  Party of Democratic Kampuchea (Cambodia)
PIFWCs  Persons Indicted for War Crimes (UN, ICTY)
PPDK/PDK  Party for Democratic Progress of Kosovo (Pari e Propesit
     Demokratike ne Kosovoes). Led by Hashim Thaci. After 1999
     PDK.
PU  Policia Ushtarak (UCK Military Police, Kosovo)
RCAF  Royal Cambodian Armed Forces
RNLA  Royal Netherlands Army
RNMC  Royal Netherlands Marine Corps
ROE  Rules of Engagement
Roma  Romany speaking gypsy community
RRA  Ranhanweyn Resistance Army (Somalia)
SACEUR  Supremee Allied Commander Europe (NATO)
SAS  Special Air Service (U.K. Army)
SDM  Somali Democratic Movement (Somalia)
SFOR  Stabilisation Force (NATO-led, Bosnia)
SG  Secretary General of the United Nations
SHEAF  Supreme Headquarters Expeditionary Allied Forces (WWII)
SITREP  Situation Report
SJAs  Staff Judge Advocates (U.S. military legal advisors)
SLA  Somali Liberation Army (Somalia)
SNA  Somali National Alliance (Somalia)
SNC  Supreme National Council of Cambodia
SOC  State of Cambodia
Military Terminology

Battalion  Military unit of 300 to 1,000 soldiers. Four or five companies make up a battalion, which is normally commanded by a lieutenant colonel.

Battery  An artillery unit the equivalent of a company.

Brigade  Military unit of 3,000 to 5,000 soldiers. Two to five battalions make up a brigade. Normally commanded by a brigadier-general (Europe) or colonel (U.S.).

Chief of Staff (CoS)  The officer who runs a headquarters on a day-to-day basis and who often acts as a second-in-command.

Company  Military unit of 62 to 190 soldiers. Three to five platoons form a company, which is commanded by a major (Europe) or captain (U.S.).

Corps  Military unit of 20,000 to 45,000 soldiers. Two to five divisions constitute a corps, which is typically commanded by a lieutenant general.

Division  Military unit of 10,000 to 15,000 soldiers. Usually consisting of three brigade-sized elements and commanded by a major general.

G1/S1  Staff Branch / Section responsible for personnel matters including Manning, and discipline (“G” used for divisional level and higher;
“S” for brigade and battalion level staff sections; in KFOR brigades used “G”

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Code</th>
<th>Description</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>G2/S2</td>
<td>Staff Branch / Section responsible for intelligence.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G3/S3</td>
<td>Staff Branch / Section responsible for operations.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G4/S4</td>
<td>Staff Branch / Section responsible for logistics and quartering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>G5/S5</td>
<td>Staff Branch / Section responsible for Civil Affairs or CIMIC.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GFAP</td>
<td>General Framework Agreement for Peace (Also “Dayton Accords”, Bosnia)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NCO</td>
<td>Non-Commissioned offer.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Platoon</td>
<td>Military unit of 16 to 44 soldiers. A platoon is led by a lieutenant with an NCO as second in command, and consists of two to four squads or sections.</td>
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<tr>
<td>Section / Rifle squad</td>
<td>Military unit of 9 to 10 soldiers. Typically commanded by a sergeant or corporal.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Squadron</td>
<td>Armored or air cavalry unit the equivalent of a battalion.</td>
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</tbody>
</table>