
EDGE OF GOD WEBSITE – GLOSSARY/REFERENCE LIST

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GLOSSARY

173rd Airborne Brigade – US Army Airborne Infantry Brigade known as the “Sky Soldiers”, initially constituted in 1917; distinguished service in both World Wars, Viet Nam and Iraq.

20th Infantry Long Range Patrol – Company E of the 20th Infantry was one of the units comprising the Long Range Patrol capability of the US Army in Viet Nam; individual divisions and brigades stationed in Vietnam formed a Long Range Reconnaissance Patrol (Provisional) unit, also known as the LRRP, staffed by volunteers; missions included locating enemy bases and lines of communication, wiretap, prisoner snatch, raids and Bomb Damage Assessment following B-52 Arc-Light missions.

4th Aviation Brigade – “Iron Eagle Brigade”; distinguished service in Desert Storm, Balkans, including Bosnia-Herzegovina, and most recently in Iraqi Freedom; flying primarily OH-58 Kiowas and UH-60 Blackhawks.

5.45 millimeter – refers to the diameter of the bullet in ammunition used with the AK-74 assault rifle.

5.56 millimeter – refers to the diameter of the bullet in ammunition used with the M-16 assault rifle.

60-grain, 85-grain – refers to the weight, in grains, of the bullet, specifically in M-16 or AK-74 ammunition.

60-gunner – squad member responsible for carrying and firing the M-60 machine gun.

75th Rangers – 75th Ranger Regiment, headquartered at Ft. Benning, GA; composed of three Ranger battalions, the 75th is the premier light-infantry unit of the

US Army, ready for deployment against both conventional and Special Operations targets.

Agency – shorthand term for Central Intelligence Agency.

AK-47 – stands for “Avtomat Kalashnikov-47” assault rifle developed by Mikhail Kalashnikov in the Soviet Union in 1949; the most widely-used automatic assault rifle in the world; uses the relatively large 7.62mm bullet.

AK-74 – stands for “Avtomat Kalashnikov-74” assault rifle developed by Mikhail Kalashnikov in the Soviet Union in 1974 to replace the AK-47 in Soviet armed forces; generally similar in appearance and function to the AK-47, the AK-74 uses the smaller 5.45mm bullet.

Aktau – city in Kazakhstan located on the east shore of the Caspian Sea; formerly known as Shevchenko; major industries include oil and gas services, fishing, and marine transport and services at the Port of Aktau; site of the BN-350 fast breeder nuclear power plant (now decommissioned).

Al Aqsa Martyrs Brigade – terrorist organization in the Middle East, primarily working to destabilize Israel and the Palestinian areas through murder and assassination; uses shootings and suicide bombings, ostensibly to further their version of Palestinian politics; an offshoot of and affiliated with Fatah.

Al Aqsa Mosque – the Masjid Al Aqsa is one of two mosques on the Temple Mount in the Old City of Jerusalem; known as one of the holiest sites in the Islamic faith; first construction said to have occurred in 715 AD.

Al Marwani Mosque – the mosque recently constructed (in 1996) inside the Temple Mount, generally in the area known as Solomon’s Stables; said to be able to hold up to 10,000 people.

Al Qaeda – global terrorist organization responsible for numerous acts of terror against Christian, Jewish and Islamic countries, including Nine-Eleven; Osama bin-Laden is their figurehead leader and is funded by extremist Wahhabi donors.

Allahu Akhbar – translated from Arabic: “God is Great” or “Allah is great. All praise to Him”.

Al-Wahhab -- Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab, known as the most famous scholar and founder of the fundamentalist Islamic movement known as Wahhabism; lived in the 18th Century in Arabia and wrote his *Kitab at-tawhid* ("Book of Monotheism") in 1736 which has since become a reference text for the Wahhabi sect of Islam.

AN/PVS14 – designation of an infra-red night vision scope.

Arafat – Yasser Arafat, a man of Egyptian origin and education (as an engineer at Cairo University) who, following an extensive career in terrorism throughout the world during which he helped found Fatah, assumed leadership of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO); at the time of his death in 2005 his net worth was estimated at over \$300 million, most of which was taken from the aid funds donated to the Palestinian people by many countries including the US and Israel.

Arch of Titus – a monument in Rome on the Via Sacra commemorating Roman General Titus’ victory in Jerusalem in 70AD; built by Titus’ brother, Emperor Domitian following Titus’ death in 81AD.

A-Team – a team, nominally numbering 12 members, of Special Forces operators.

Balkans – the group of countries located to the southeast of western Europe, generally encompassing, at times, Romania, Macedonia, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Yugoslavia, Albania, Croatia, Serbia, Slovenia; area characterized by savagery and

genocide in the 1990s, in which the UN, NATO and the US at various times intervened.

Bandar e-Anzali – a city on Iran’s northwest coast of the Caspian Sea.

Barrett Model 95 – a .50 caliber semi-automatic rifle used for long-range sniping.

BATF – Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms; a department of the US Federal government that regulates manufacture and sales of firearms and ammunition.

Bayt al-Ridwan – Jihad pledge, named after the garden in Paradise that is reserved for prophets and martyrs; sworn as on oath on the Koran by suicide bombers soon before they commit murder and suicide.

Beirut, Khobar – locations in which terrorist acts have taken place against the US.

Bell Jet Ranger – one of the ubiquitous series of light turbine-powered helicopters manufactured by Bell Helicopter with configurations supporting corporate, general transportation and utility (including offshore rig servicing) missions.

Bento Box – a meal of Japanese-style food, nominally contained in a box.

Beretta – an Italian firearms company well-known for its Model 92 semi-automatic pistol, nominally in 9mm and recognizable for its open slide; often the term “Beretta” applies to this pistol.

Bible – religious book of the Christian faith; many versions are in popular usage by the various sects of Christianity.

Bien Hoa – City in Viet Nam, on the Dong Nai River, near Saigon (now, Ho Chi Minh City); the military airfield at Bien Hoa was the site of the initial buildup of United States air power following the Tonkin Gulf incident of 1964 and was headquarters for the surrounding military region during the US involvement in the Viet Nam war.

Blue Light – a fictional alert code used by Israeli security agencies to designate a nuclear threat to Israel.

Booster – a component of fission (“atomic”) bombs comprising the hydrogen isotopes deuterium and tritium; enables much higher explosive yield through their thermonuclear reaction to the fissioning resulting from supercritical mass formed of either plutonium or uranium.

Browning – John Moses Browning was the inventor of many firearms including the “Colt .45” and the Browning High-Power in 9mm; the term “Browning” typically refers to the 9mm semi-automatic pistol.

Bulker – slang term for an ocean-going freighter configured for carrying bulk freight, e.g. grains, mineral ore, etc.

Caspian Sea – the sea in west Asia with coastlines in Iran, Dagestan, Russia, Kazakhstan, and Turkmenistan; also known for its sturgeon and Beluga caviar, and important for the new energy reserves being discovered in its basin.

CES – Carnahan Energy Services, a fictional multinational company run by William Titus Carnahan; specializing in pipelines, drill rigs, rig servicing, radiotoxic waste remediation; IPO’d (became a publicly traded company) in 1999.

Chador – long outer garment worn by Muslim females with a hood to cover the head.

Church of the Redeemer – a church, notable for its recognizable bell tower, housing several Lutheran congregations; located in the Christian Quarter of the Old City of Jerusalem in Israel; first built in the 4th Century AD on top of a Roman Temple dedicated to Venus, and subsequently rebuilt in the 12th Century by the Crusaders.

CIA – Central Intelligence Agency; federal agency responsible for collecting intelligence and conducting covert action outside the US

in the interest of national security; provides national security intelligence to senior US policymakers; created in 1947 by President Truman; organized into several Directorates to engage in research, development, and deployment of high-leverage technology for intelligence purposes.

CIA Venture Capital – the CIA has engaged in funding private businesses, most recently through a venture capital firm called In-Q-Tel, for the purpose of developing tools it could find useful in achieving its intelligence mission.

Claymore – M18 Claymore, an in-place, command-detonated directional fragmentation mine with a 50 degree kill zone out to 50 meters.

Codes: transit, swift – codes required for money transfers between banks.

Company – shorthand term for CIA.

Couscous – coarsely ground semolina pasta, a staple in many North African countries.

Dayr az-Zwar – city in central Syria.

Desert Storm – “first gulf war” conducted against Iraq in 1991 as a response to its invasion of Kuwait and the implied threat against other Middle East countries and their oil fields.

DI – Directorate of Intelligence, CIA; analytical branch of the CIA responsible for production and dissemination of all-source intelligence analysis on key foreign issues.

DIA – Defense Intelligence Agency; combat support intelligence agency established in 1961 to provide information to the US Military; operates within the Department of Defense.

Dishdasha – long, robe-like apparel worn by Muslim men.

DO – Directorate of Operations, CIA; responsible for the clandestine collection of foreign intelligence, including human intelligence (HUMINT), and other covert activities conducted in the interest of national security.

Dojo – place of martial arts instruction.

DOT – Department of Transportation; federal agency.

Double Gate – gate or entrance to the south wall of the Old City of Jerusalem.

Dr. A. Q. Khan – born in Bhopal, his full name is Abdul Qadeer Khan but commonly referred to as A.Q. Khan; a German-educated metallurgist, he was asked to create Pakistan's uranium-enrichment program; in 1976, Dr. Khan left the Netherlands with secret URENCO blueprints for a uranium centrifuge and was convicted in 1983 in absentia for theft; director of government-supported Khan Research Labs (KRL), the work of which would eventually result in Pakistan's creation of a nuclear arsenal; widely known for proliferating nuclear materials throughout the Islamic world.

DT – shorthand term for deuterium-tritium, used to boost explosive yield in fission (“atomic”) bombs.

Dulles – major international airport approximately one hour west of metropolitan Washington, D.C. in Virginia; serves passenger, general aviation, and freight air traffic.

E-2 Hawkeye (AWACS) – manufactured by Grumman, the turboprop-driven E-2 is the Navy's all-weather, carrier-based tactical airborne warning and control system (AWACS) platform; provides early warning and command and control functions for carrier battle groups; current version is the E-2C; E-2A first introduced into service in 1961.

Electro-Magnetic Pulse – also known as “EMP”; pulse emitted by nuclear explosions which disables electrical components and systems.

Event Monitor – general term for an electronic recorder, normally using solid-state memory, which records events based on manual or automatic triggers.

Executive Order 12333 – Paragraph 2.11 of EO 12333 states that “No person employed by or acting on behalf of the United States Government shall engage in, or conspire to engage in, assassination”; reiterates content of Executive Order 11905 (1976) to clarify U.S. foreign-intelligence activities, which came in the wake of a Senate committee (chaired by Senator Frank Church) investigation into allegations about United States-authorized assassinations.

F/A18-E Super Hornet – deployed as the US Navy's carrier-based frontline fighter-bomber; spans a broad tactical mission spectrum from long range, sea-based air dominance to "through the weather" deep strike interdiction; superiority in air-to-air and air-to-surface combat with wide range of weapons; greatly extends capabilities of the F/A-18 Hornet; completed sea trials in 1997.

Farsi – language of Iran.

Fatah – terrorist organization founded by Yasser Arafat in the early 1960s; an acronym comprising words translated from the Arabic, “conquest by means of jihad”; first commenced terrorist operations solely against civilians in 1965; initially opposed creation of the Palestinian Liberation Organization (PLO) but subsequently merged with its political opponent and eventually gained control of PLO in 1968.

FBI – Federal Bureau of Investigation; investigative arm of the US Department of Justice having the mission of protecting and defending the United States against terrorist and foreign intelligence threats, upholding and enforcing the criminal laws of the United States, and providing leadership and criminal justice services to federal, state, municipal, and international agencies.

Feadship – a corporate combination of two Netherlands shipyards (De Vries and Royal Van Lent families); separately established, and coming together in 1949; “Feadship” stands for the First Export Association of Dutch Shipbuilders; builds custom-built large

displacement luxury motoryachts from 70-213 feet in length.

Five-Five-Six – shorthand pronunciation of 5.56 millimeter, ammunition used for the M-16 assault rifle.

Flash-Bang – non-lethal explosive device designed to stun using a 10-millisecond explosion having a bright flash of over two million candlepower and very loud noise of over 150 decibels.

Flotilla 13 – highly-trained unit of Israeli Naval commandoes; engages in counter-terrorist and other covert operations.

FMJ – Full Metal Jacket; refers to a type of bullet having a copper jacket.

FPL – fictional terrorist organization called the Front for Palestinian Liberation; crafted to represent the archetypal extremist Islamic terrorist group; funded and guided by Wahhabis for the purpose of destabilizing the Middle East, strengthening Wahhabism's role in the world, and destroying all aspects of modern civilization, in accordance with its guiding principles.

French Foreign Legion – also known by the acronym “FFL”; a military formation of approximately 8,500 men serving as a highly-trained branch of the regular Armed Forces of France; differs from other French military units by accepting foreigners from any country in the world; deployments occur throughout the world, but often in Africa, for peacekeeping and other duties.

FUBAR – Fouled Up Beyond All Recognition (“polite” version).

Galil – assault rifle introduced to the Israeli Defense Forces in the 1970s in 5.56 millimeter; incorporates design characteristics of the AK-47; although successful as a weapon it was expensive to produce and not widely distributed due to its early replacement by M-16 assault rifles imported from the US.

GammaCon – family of unique fictional ultra-safe products for the containment, storage and transport of dangerous radioactive materials developed by GammaX.

GammaX – fictional company established to develop unique ultra-safe products for the containment, storage and transport of dangerous radioactive materials; later acquired by CES.

Gate of Darkness - Bab al-Atim – one of the entrances to the Temple Mount.

GAU-17 Minigun – a crew-served, electrically driven, six-barreled, rotary action “gatling gun” weapon, with selectable rates of fire of 2,000 or 4,000 rounds of 7.62mm ammunition per minute.

GAZ – Gorkovsky Avtomobilny Zavod, or Gorkovsky Automotive Plant, located in the Russian city of Nizhny Novgorod; manufactures a wide range of wheeled vehicles including all-terrain military/utility vehicles, trucks, limousines (including the ZIL series), and the Volga line of sedans.

GAZ 21 Volga – a four-door sedan of Soviet manufacture, resembling the American sedans of the 1940s and 1950s, in particular the Ford Custom; made from 1956 through 1970 by the GAZ manufacturing organization; with a 2.5 liter engine and a three-speed manual shift the GAZ 21 was underpowered, though generally reliable.

GBU-32 – a Mk84 2,000 pound bomb fitted with a Joint Direct Attack Munition (JDAM) tailkit for high accuracy, all-weather, autonomous, conventional bombing of surface targets; in use with Navy and Air Force aircraft; using Global Positioning System and inertial navigation for guidance, delivery can be from as far as 15 miles from the target; can be delivered by F/A18-E SuperHornet.

Gi – martial arts uniform, used primarily by students and senseis in Japanese forms of Karate.

GRU – Glavnoye Razvedyvatelnoye Upravlenie, or Soviet military intelligence.

Gulfstream V – business jet able to carry eight passengers and a crew of four non-stop distances up to 6,500 nautical miles, at speeds up to Mach .88 and at a cruising altitude of 51,000 feet; manufactured by Gulfstream Aerospace Corporation for corporate, government and military customers.

Gun-Type, Imploding Sphere – types of mechanisms used in fission bombs; the very inefficient gun-type device shoots a sub-critical sized piece of U-235 at another piece of U-235 at very high velocity; plutonium cannot be used in a gun-type device; the imploding sphere device, in common use as the primary or “trigger” for thermonuclear weapons, is a hollow sphere, usually of plutonium, which explodes inward upon itself at very high velocity to achieve super-critical mass, resulting in a nuclear explosion; “Little Boy”, dropped on Hiroshima, was an example of a uranium gun-type weapon; “Fat Man”, dropped on Nagasaki, was an example of a plutonium implosion device.

Hadith – a saying of the prophet Muhammad or a report about something he did; during the first few centuries of Islam, many so-called hadith were found to be spurious sayings that had been fabricated for various motives, at best to encourage believers to act righteously and at worst to corrupt believers' understanding of Islam and to lead them astray; although some early collections often contained hadith that were of questionable origin, gradually collections of authenticated hadith called *sahih* were compiled; example: “The day of judgment will not arrive until Muslims fight Jews, and Muslims will kill Jews until the Jew hides behind a tree or a stone. Then the tree and the stone will say: ‘O Muslim, O servant of God, this is a Jew behind me. Come and kill him.’ Except one type of a tree, which is a Jew tree. It will not say this.”

Hama – chief attraction of Hama are the oldest surviving great waterwheels (norias) originating in Byzantine times (13th century) and used to raise water from the river into aqueducts; also the location, in February, 1982, where an estimated 20,000 Syrians were killed by units of the Syrian military in response to activities of the Muslim Brotherhood terrorist organization; aerial and artillery bombardment, infantry attack, and poison gas were used to kill both terrorists and civilians in the city; the Muslim Brotherhood has not been active in Syria since (for further information refer to http://www.reformsyria.org/Baath/Terrorism/the_hama_massacre.htm or www.csmonitor.com/cgi-bin/durableRedirect.pl?durable/2000/06/20/fp1s3-csm.shtml).

Hamas – a terrorist organization formed in 1987 as an outgrowth of the Palestinian branch of the Muslim Brotherhood; loosely structured, with some elements working clandestinely and others operating openly through mosques and social service institutions; primary terrorist tool is suicide bombers directed against civilians, almost exclusively in Israel; as with many other terrorist organizations in the area, funding comes from individuals and charities in Saudi Arabia and other Arab states, Iran, and from Palestinian and Arab expatriates.

HAZMAT – acronym for Hazardous Materials.

Hollow Point – a type of bullet which has a hollow point, to permit expansion within the target to dissipate all of the bullet's energy and help prevent the bullet from going clean through the target.

Houris – female virgins in Islamic Paradise or afterlife; Muslim men who die as martyrs (fighting in battle or other deaths) are promised 72 (sometimes 73) beautiful, black-eyed perpetual virgins as wives in heaven, or Paradise.

IDF – Israeli Defense Force, comprising all arms of the country's military.

Imam – Arabic word for a recognized Islamic leader or a religious teacher.

Infidel – in the context of the Wahhabis, any person who is not Wahhabi (including other Muslims, e.g. Shia, Sufi); in Arabic, kafir.

Initiator – a source of neutrons to help initiate a fast fission reaction in a fission bomb; the first “atomic” bombs used polonium, but most initiators in recent use are made of deuterium and tritium, which have longer half lives.

Institute – another, more commonly used name for Mossad.

Islam – a religion believing in a single God, founded by the prophet Mohammed, who lived from about 570 to 632 AD; holy scripture is the Koran (Al Qu'ran), claimed to be the direct word of God as given to Mohammed by the Archangel Gabriel; one of the great cultures during the dark and middle ages; approximately one billion people follow one of the sects of Islam – most are Sunni, with a minority following Wahhabism.

Islamic Jihad – a terrorist group also known as Palestinian Islamic Jihad; formed in 1979 as an offshoot of the Palestinian Muslim Brotherhood and committed to the destruction of Israel and the formation of a Palestinian state; funding and substantial influence come from Syria and Iran with its headquarters office in Damascus; suicide bombings against civilians are a commonly used tool of terror.

IT – acronym for Information Technology.

Izmir – a port city on the west coast of Turkey.

Jaffa Gate – the main entrance or gate into the Old City of Jerusalem; located on the western side of the Old City; also known as the Hebron Gate.

Jericho – sometimes known as the oldest city in the world and located in the West

Bank north of the Dead Sea; also a series of semi-automatic pistols manufactured by Israeli Military Industries that are widely used in military and police applications.

Jihad – Islamic “holy war”; for further information refer to <http://www.danielpipes.org/> or <http://www.jihadwatch.org/>.

Kafir – Arabic term for infidel.

Kalashnikov – term used generally to describe automatic weapons developed by Mikhail Kalashnikov, including the AK-47 and AK-74.

Karate – term used to generally describe Japanese forms of martial arts.

Kasha – food made from crushed grain.

Kata – a form comprised of a series of pre-defined Karate movements.

KGB – Komitet Gosudarstvennoi Bezopasnosti, or Committee for State Security, the Soviet government intelligence service; reorganized and re-named following the fall of the Soviet Union.

Khmer Rouge – native Cambodian communists led by Pol Pot between the 1960s and 1970s, responsible for the murder of an estimated two million Cambodians; backed by North Viet Nam and the Viet Cong during the Viet Nam war; the Khmer Rouge insurgency ended in 1999.

Kiloton, Megaton, Ton – when used in the context of nuclear weapons, a ton refers to the explosive power of a ton of TNT chemical explosive; a kiloton, often associated with the yield of fission weapons or small thermonuclear weapons, refers to the explosive power of 1,000 tons of TNT; a megaton, often associated with large thermonuclear weapons, refers to the explosive power of 1,000,000 tons of TNT.

Kiowa 58D -- supplied by Bell Helicopter, the single-engine OH-58D Kiowa Warrior is in use with the US Army in a scout-attack role; known for its distinctive Mast-Mounted Sight (MMS), the Kiowa features an array of sensors for use

with its own armaments and for communicating target information to other weapons platforms.

KNB – Kazakhstani national intelligence service, known as Kazakh National Security Committee; based on the Soviet KGB model and reports directly to the Kazakhstani president.

Koran – religious text of the Islamic religion; also thought of as the direct word of God.

KRL – Khan Research Labs; developed Pakistan’s nuclear capability under the direction of its namesake, A.Q. Khan.

Kreung – a minority ethnic tribe in Cambodia.

Kufi – skullcap worn by Muslim men.

Kumite – Japanese term for sparring in Karate.

Lebed – Aleksandr Lebed, a Soviet general who in 1997 indicated the possible threat posed by compact, man-transportable nuclear weapons, also subsequently known as “suitcase nukes”; Lebed served briefly as Secretary of the Russian Security Council.

M and A – slang for corporate “mergers and acquisitions”.

M-16 – assault rifle first developed as the AR-15 by Eugene Stoner of the Armalite Company in 1956; manufacturing since licensed to Colt, which designated variants of the weapon the M-16 and later, the M-4; shoots 5.56mm ammunition and is standard issue to the US military; first adopted by the US Air Force in 1961, then by the US Army in 1963.

M-16X – customized compact version of the M-16 with a 105 millimeter barrel length and very effective flash suppressor; manufactured by the Military Manufacturing Corporation (US).

M203 – single-shot 40mm grenade launcher attachable under the barrel of an M-16.

M-60 – a lightweight, air-cooled, disintegrating metallic link-belt fed, portable or tripod mounted machine gun designed for ground operations and firing 7.62mm ammunition; cyclic rate of 550 rounds per minute; first introduced in 1957.

Madrassa – refers to an Islamic school for Muslims; madrassas are responsible for general education, but also have the purpose of teaching children about religion; Saudi Arabian funding has propagated thousands of madrassas throughout the world, including the US, for the purpose of recruiting and educating Wahhabis and indoctrinating interpretations of Islam which support fundamentalist Islamic terrorism (for further information refer to <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/show/s/saudi/fazul/> or <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/saudi/analyses/madrassa.s.html>).

Mark 19 40mm Grenade Launcher – belt-fed automatic 40 millimeter grenade launcher; normally vehicle-mounted with an effective range of 1,500 meters and sustained rate of fire of 40 rounds per minute; several types of ammunition available including high explosive, fragmentation and armor-piercing (light armor).

Market Cap – slang for market capitalization, or the market value of a company’s equity.

MEI – fictional company called Munitions Engineering, Inc., which manufactures ammunition.

Megacurie – 1,000,000 Curies; one Curie (abbreviated Ci) is a measure of the amount of radioactive material that will have 37 billion nuclear disintegrations per second, or the amount produced by one gram of radium.

MiniCask – the smallest of the (fictional) GammaCon containers

MIT – Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

Mosque – place of Islamic religious worship.

Mossad – Hebrew word for “institute”; the Israeli security agency having responsibility for

human intelligence collection, covert action, and counterterrorism, with a focus on Arab nations and organizations throughout the world; also responsible for the clandestine movement of Jewish refugees; comprised of eight departments including the Metsada Special Operations Division; formed in 1951.

MP-5 – the submachine gun from the German firearms company of Heckler & Koch, widely used by military and law enforcement units in more than 50 nations; over 120 variants of the MP5 are available to address a wide range of police and military tactical requirements; shoots 9mm ammunition.

MP-5N – Naval variant of the Heckler & Koch MP-5 submachine gun; in use with the US Navy SEALs.

Mullah – Arabic for Muslim scholar and teacher.

Muslim Brotherhood – terrorist organization founded in 1928 as an Islamic revivalist movement following the collapse of the Ottoman Empire and based on the teachings of Wahhabism; started in Egypt and expanded to other Middle East countries; responsible for the assassination of Egyptian President Nasser; credited with politicizing the Wahhabis in Saudi Arabia, where they were welcomed, and influencing Osama bin Laden to his rabidly anti-American philosophy through the teachings of Sayyid Qutb; responsible for continuing terrorism throughout the Middle East both directly and through its offshoots.

NCO – acronym for non-commissioned officer, e.g. a sergeant.

NEST – Nuclear Emergency Support (or Search or Security) Team; experts assigned responsibility, based on scientific or engineering expertise, to provide technical assistance to law enforcement agencies in nuclear threat emergencies to search and identify radioactive materials that may have been lost or stolen or may be associated with

nuclear weapon (including “dirty bomb”) threats.

Nha Trang -- a seaport on the South China Sea coast at the mouth of the Song Cai; chiefly a religious center and beach resort, and site of Camp McDermott and Nha Trang Air Base during the Viet Nam war.

Nine-Eleven – September 11, 2001; refers to the largest and most destructive Islamic terrorist action against civilians in history and conducted by the Wahhabi-sponsored Al Qaeda terrorist organization; targets included the World Trade Center in New York and the Pentagon in Washington, D.C.

Non-com – slang for non-commissioned officer, e.g. a sergeant.

NRC – Nuclear Regulatory Commission, the federal agency responsible for regulating nuclear products in the US.

NSA – National Security Agency, the federal technology-oriented intelligence agency responsible for electronic and signals intelligence, and cryptanalysis (code-breaking).

Ogre – fictional computerized software tool to collect signals intelligence and analyze the resulting data to identify patterns for purposes of developing possible future activities and scenarios.

Onegin – name of a class of fictional Soviet-made man-portable nuclear weapons, or “suitcase nukes”; pronounced “ohnyaygen”.

P-226 – semi-automatic pistol manufactured by the Swiss gun-maker Sauer & Sohn under the SIG-Sauer brand; nominally in 9mm; in use with many police and security forces worldwide including the US Secret Service.

Palestine – generally described as the area immediately east of the Mediterranean Sea, which prior to 1948 was under changing governance of many countries including the Ottoman Empire, Great Britain, Jordan (known then as Transjordan), Syria, Egypt; a formal

internationally-recognized state of Palestine has never existed.

Palestinian Authority – also known as the Palestinian National Authority; a governing body having control over both security-related and civilian issues in Palestinian urban areas (called in Oslo accords "Area A"), and civilian control over Palestinian rural areas ("Area B"); established in 1993 with Yasser Arafat as President until his death in 2005, with most officials coming from Fatah and other terrorist organizations; recipient of large sums of money from Europe, the US and Israel, much of which was diverted by Arafat to his personal accounts; ineffective at preventing terrorist attacks against Israel, and often found to be actively assisting and inciting such terrorism.

Paradise – Islamic version of “heaven”.

Pasdaran – also known as the Iranian Islamic Revolutionary Guard Corps secures the revolutionary regime and provides training support to terrorist groups throughout the region and abroad; 125,000 strong, the Pasdaran was formed following the Islamic Revolution of 1979 in an effort to consolidate several paramilitary forces into a single force loyal to the new regime.

Permissive Action Link – also known as PAL; a safety feature in nuclear weapons to prevent accidental detonation; usually configured in ordered combinations of features and events.

Perot – H. Ross Perot, graduate of the US Naval Academy; founder and former CEO of EDS and organizer of the mission to free his EDS employees who were taken hostage in Iran in 1979, after finding the US government was powerless to achieve any results whatsoever; refer to the book *On Wings of Eagles* by Ken Follett.

Physics Package – the components of a nuclear weapon which, on achieving super-critical mass causes a nuclear explosion.

PINSTECH – Pakistan Institute of Technology; established by the Pakistan Atomic Energy Commission for the purpose of advancing uses of radioactive materials and nuclear energy.

Plutonium – atomic number of 94, symbol is Pu; the isotope Pu-239 has a half-life approximating 20,000 years; complete nuclear detonation of one kilogram results in an explosion having a yield of approximately 20 kilotons; used in modern fission weapons and thermonuclear primaries.

Projectile – in a fission bomb, a sub-critical-mass-sized piece of highly-enriched uranium which is shot at a similar-sized bowl-shaped target, also made of highly-enriched uranium, at very high speed, resulting in a super-critical mass and a nuclear explosion.

Rashidiyaa – a Palestinian refugee camp in southern Lebanon south of the coastal city of Tyre; one of many camps created to house displaced Palestinians shortly after the UN-mandated creation of the state of Israel in 1948.

Razboinik – Russian word for bandit.

Reagan-National – airport located close to metropolitan Washington, D.C. and Alexandria, Virginia; open on a limited basis following Nine-Eleven.

Reflector – in a fission weapon, reflects neutrons from fissioning back into the fissionable mass, increasing the probability that a neutron will hit another fissionable nucleus, rather than escaping; normally made of dense metals (lighter-weight beryllium or heavier-weight depleted uranium); reduces the critical mass needed for a successful nuclear explosion.

RIB – acronym for Rigid Inflatable Boat; in use with Naval Special Warfare Special Boat Units; high-speed, armed, high-buoyancy, extreme weather craft assigned the primary mission of ship-to-shore insertion/extraction of SEAL tactical elements with ability to operate in light-loaded condition in sea state six and winds of 45 knots.

RPG – acronym for Rocket Propelled Grenade; usually refers to the ubiquitous, inexpensive, shoulder-fired Soviet-made RPG-7 first introduced to the Soviet Army in 1961; licensed for manufacture by several other countries; in anti-tank and anti-personnel warheads.

SAC – acronym for an FBI Special Agent in Charge.

Safety Rod – a component of the safety systems found in gun-type fission weapons; located in the lumen of the tube used to conduct the projectile to the target, and blocks the projectile's path until the rod is rolled out of the way through operation of the safety control.

Sayeret Mat'kal – see Unit 269, below.

SEAL – elite Naval Special Warfare branch named after the elements in which they operate: Sea, Air, Land; generally considered the leading special operations force in the world with missions including reconnaissance, clandestine operations, unconventional and counter-guerilla/counter-terrorist warfare.

Semtex – a Czech-made explosive containing both RDX (nitramine class of explosive also known as cyclonite or hexogen, used extensively in the US) and PETN (nitrate ester class of explosive, and often used in smaller-caliber ammunition and detonation cord); substantial quantities have been stolen from industrial enterprises in the Czech and Slovak republics for sale on the black market and continued black market trade in the explosive for terrorist use is deemed certain.

Sensei – Japanese word for teacher, usually used for Karate instructors.

Shaheed al Hayy – Arabic for “living martyr” or “he who is waiting for martyrdom”; a term used for suicide bombers prior to detonating their bomb, which is often worn as a vest.

Shaheed Bata – Arabic for “martyr hero”; a term used for suicide bombers after detonation of their bomb.

Shashlik – grilled lamb dish popular throughout Russia and West Asia.

Shchucka – Russian word for pike or muskellunge fish; also a designation of a Soviet-era attack submarine NATO-designated as the Victor.

Shell – slang term for individual unit of ammunition.

Shin Bet – Israeli counter-intelligence and internal security agency, also known as Shabak; organized into three operational departments monitoring domestic groups, both Arab and non-Arab.

Shuzhuk – Russian/West Asian sausage made from horsemeat.

Sierra Leone – a small west African country bordered by Guinea and Liberia; between 1991 and 1995 the site of a bloody civil war the brutal rebels in which were backed by Liberian, Libyan and Hezbollah interests; a private, Pretoria-based, multi-racial mercenary force comprised of ex-Special Operations soldiers known as Executive Outcomes, with only 170 men and six aircraft, quelled the civil war within one month, thereby enabling the population to hold the first democratic elections in 28 years.

SIG-Sauer – a brand of the Swiss firearms manufacturer, Sauer & Sohn, well-known for their semi-automatic handguns, including the P-226; also manufactures long guns.

Sobranie – Russian-made cigarettes.

Solomon's Stables – a space in the southeastern corner of the Temple Mount generally underneath the Al Aqsa Mosque; located approximately 12 meters below the Temple Mount Plaza, which is supported by twelve rows of pillars and arches within the Stables; the name is derived from their reputed use as stables for the mounts of the group of religious knights known as the Templars in the

12th and 13th centuries, although the origin of the space is thought to be in the centuries predating the birth of Christ; recently excavated by the Muslim Waqf and re-constructed into the al-Marwani Mosque.

Southern Wall, Temple Mount, “bulge” – as a result of the excavations made by Muslim workers within the hollow Temple Mount, much of which was for the construction of the Al Marwani Mosque and its entrances, a large, visible bulge in the Southern Wall (approximately 100 cm, covering an estimated 190 square meters) has increased in size.

Special Forces – elite, highly-trained soldiers with missions in reconnaissance, native military force training and assistance, demolition, direct and covert military actions against enemies, unconventional warfare, counter-terrorism; US examples include SEALs (Navy), Special Forces (Army), Rangers (Army), Special Tactics (Air Force), “SOC-capable” Marine Expeditionary Units.

Spent Nuclear Reactor Fuel – includes isotopes of uranium, plutonium, strontium, cesium, thorium, and traces of other radioactive elements; half lives of these isotopes generally range from 30 years to over one million years; it’s thought that after 10,000 years the radioactivity declines to the level of that found in naturally-occurring uranium ore.

Spetsnaz – in Russian, Spetsialnoye Nazranie, or “troops of special purpose”; the equivalent of elite, highly trained Special Forces soldiers with units in both the Army and Navy; often seconded to various state security agencies during the Soviet era.

Stations of the Cross – also known as “Via Dolorosa” or “Via Crucis”; a series of locations in the Old City of Jerusalem designating a stretch of road between the Antonia fortress and Golgotha, along which Jesus Christ walked under the weight of the Cross immediately before his crucifixion.

Sub-critical, Super-critical – terms denoting the state of fissile material; sub-critical indicates a mass of fissile material, e.g. U-235, is too small to sustain a critical or super-critical reaction by itself; super-critical indicates a mass of fissile material which, for the instant that it exists, becomes super-critical and causes a nuclear explosion; a super-critical state is usually created by combining two sub-critical masses of fissile material at very high speed.

Suitcase Nuke – popular term for a compact, man-portable nuclear weapon, usually implying a fission bomb; for further information see <http://www.nuclearweaponarchive.org/>.

Taliban – ultra-conservative Islamic faction in Afghanistan closely affiliated with the Wahhabis and supported by the Al Qaeda terrorist organization; well-known for their repression and their skills in destroying antiquities and publicly beating women.

Tamper – component of a fission weapon that prolongs the very short time the fissile material holds together under the extreme pressures of the explosion, thereby increasing the proportion of the fissile material that actually fissions; made of a dense material, usually depleted uranium or tungsten; can also act as a neutron reflector, to further increase efficiency.

Target – in a fission bomb, a sub-critical-mass-sized piece of highly-enriched uranium at which is shot at a similar-sized projectile, also made of highly-enriched uranium; collision of the two pieces results in a super-critical mass and a nuclear explosion.

Tavor – bullpup-design assault rifle developed by Israeli Military Industries in 5.56mm, launched in 1998; expected to replace the M-16 and Galil inventories in the IDF.

Temple Mount – located in the Old City of Jerusalem, the most hotly contested religious site in the world; site of the first and second Jewish temples, now the site of Islamic mosques (Al Aqsa, Dome of the Rock, Al Marwani); also the site of the yet-to-be-built

third temple, a prerequisite for the coming of the Messiah; the holiest site in Judaism and the third holiest site in Islam; first construction was by Herod in 20 BC and covers approximately 35 acres; taken from the Jews first by the Romans starting in the first century AD, then by Muslims starting in the seventh century AD; after its capture in the 1967 Six-Day War, the Israelis voluntarily yielded control back to the Supreme Muslim Council (Waqf).

Third Temple – many believe the construction of the Third Temple is required in order for the Messiah to reappear on earth; the Third Temple is to be built on the site of the second temple (on the Temple Mount) that was destroyed in 70 AD and on which now the Islamic mosques are located; therefore many Jews and Christians call for the removal of the mosques occupying the space so that the Third Temple may be built; (for further information refer to sites such as <http://www.templemountfaithful.org/> or <http://www.thehope.org/>).

Titus Corp. – fictional subsidiary company of CES, formed as a financing company.

Torah – Hebrew word for teaching, instruction, or law; the primary religious document of Judaism and the source of Biblical commandments; also known as the Five Books of Moses.

Triple Gate – gate on the southern wall of the Old City of Jerusalem, recognizable by its three arches.

Tritium, Deuterium – radioactive isotopes of hydrogen; when used in a fission bomb, they are placed in an initiator (typically in a plutonium implosion device) and in a booster; also used in much greater amounts (although in a different chemical form) in thermonuclear weapons.

Twinkie – a cream-filled sponge cake first introduced in 1930 by the Continental Baking Company under the Hostess brand;

in 1999, selected by the White House Millennium Council as one of the items to be preserved in the Nation's Millennium Time Capsule; approximately 500 million are baked every year; contrary to urban myth Twinkies will not survive a nuclear blast; made basically from flour, three types of sugar, oil, eggs and chemicals (preservatives and stabilizers) and contain approximately 150 calories each.

U-232 – uranium isotope with a half-life of approximately 70 years; intense gamma ray emitter; results from uranium enrichment and is found in nuclear reactor waste.

U-235 – uranium isotope used in nuclear power plants and fission weapons; low-enriched uranium is normally used in power plant reactors has at least 2% and typically less than 20% U-235, with other isotopes comprising the remainder; highly-enriched uranium normally has greater than 90% U-235 and is normally used in nuclear weapons.

UAZ – term for a Russian version of the Willys Jeep; a Soviet-era all-terrain vehicle known for reliability, and easy maintenance; a Russian automotive manufacturer founded in 1941 named Ulianovsk Automobile Plant; vehicles from the Soviet era were generally equipped with engines of less than 80 horsepower.

UDT – Underwater Demolition Team; Naval Special Warfare operators known as SEALs, specializing in demolition.

Unit 269 – elite counter-terrorist detachment of the IDF known as “the Unit” or Sayeret Mat’kal; conducts hostage rescues, assassinations of known terrorists, intelligence gathering, other covert operations.

Ural 375 D Truck – the 375 model was first introduced in the 1960s, becoming the standard Soviet truck in the 1970s; with a 6x6 drive and top speed of 75 kilometers per hour, the 375 had many variants for missions including cargo and troop transport, artillery towing, and weapons platform.

Uranium – atomic number of 92, symbol is U; 16 isotopes two of which (U-235 and U-238) are the most plentiful; commonly used in nuclear power reactors, not often used in recent versions of fission weapons or thermonuclear primaries.

Uzi – sub-machine gun, nominally in 9mm, developed and popularized by the Israeli Defense Force in the 1967 war.

Volga – a large Russian river feeding into the Caspian Sea; a brand of automobile manufactured by the GAZ manufacturing company (see GAZ, above).

Wahhabi – a member of the Wahhabism sect of Islam.

Wahhabism – a fundamentalist, puritanical Islamic sect founded by Muhammad ibn Abd al-Wahhab, who taught that all additions or changes to Islam after c.950 AD were spurious and to be rejected; essentially a purification of the Sunni sect, Wahhabism regards veneration of saints and icons, luxurious living, and ostentatious worship as the chief evils; Wahhabi mosques are therefore simple and Wahhabis dress plainly and do not smoke tobacco or hashish; Wahhabis generally do not approve of the term “Wahhabi” and most call themselves al-Muwahhiddun (“monotheists”, or simply Muslims); Wahhabis consider their version of Islam to be the only version of Islam and see Sunni, Shia and Sufi Muslims as little better than infidels; Wahhabis see their role as a movement to restore Islam from what they see as superstitions, deviances, heresies and idolatries, and are taught that virtually any means is acceptable, including war and murder (for further information refer to sites such as <http://www.pbs.org/wgbh/pages/frontline/shows/saudi/analyses/wahhabism.html> or <http://www.islam-online.net> or www.nmhschool.org/tthornton/wahhabi_movement.htm).

Wasabi – a green-colored form of horseradish commonly eaten with sushi; no relation to Wahhabi.

Weaver Stance – a two-handed pistol-shooting stance named after its inventor, Jack Weaver, a Los Angeles County Sheriff’s Deputy; widely taught in police, military and sports shooting schools.

West Bank – generally refers to the area on the west bank of the Jordan River and Dead Sea, bounded by the 1949 Armistice Line and 1994 Treaty Line.

Workboat – general term for marine craft used for offshore utility work, often in the context of offshore oil drilling freight, materials, drilling “mud”, and personnel transport.

Yarmulkah – skullcap worn by Jewish men.

Zampolit – term used for political officers in the Soviet armed forces.

ONLINE REFERENCES

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For further information about EDGE OF GOD, visit <http://www.beowulfpels.com/>.

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