

## **Mohammad Baqir Al Sadr**

A History of Islam in America  
The Rope  
The Renewal of Islamic Law  
Handbook of Ethics of Islamic Economics and Finance  
The Vanished Imam Muqtada Al-Sadr and the Battle for the Future of Iraq  
A Short History of Ilm Ul Usul  
The Awakening of Muslim Democracy  
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tisaduna Our Economics  
Islam Instrumentalized  
Religious Authority and Political Thought in Twelver Shi'ism  
Iraqi Ayatollahs  
The Islamic Finance Handbook  
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The Oxford History of Islam  
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A TRIBUTE TO THE SADR MARTYRS  
Sectarian Politics in the Persian Gulf  
The Emergence of Shi'ism and the Shi'ites  
Our Philosophy

## **A History of Islam in America**

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### **The Rope**

A meticulously researched volume that presents the Shi'a worlds in all their complexities.

## **The Renewal of Islamic Law**

Ever since they became conscious of their relative decline, the societies of the Middle East, and other Islamic countries more generally, have turned to Islam as an antidote to humiliation and decadence. This book examines the political environments, lives and works of those diverse nineteenth and twentieth century Muslim thinkers who believed that Islam was capable of providing practical solutions to the problems of the modern world. The volume provides a balanced account of their contribution to contemporary revolutionary Islam and to political developments in countries from Morocco to Indonesia. The writings and political activity of al-Afghani, Muhammad Abduh, Ayatollah Khomeini, Sayyid Abu'l-A'la Mawdudi, Hasan al-Banna, Sayyid Qutb, Musa al-Sadr, Ali Shariati and Muhammad Baqr al-Sadr are considered, explaining the roots of movements as diverse as the Muslim Brotherhood, the Jama'at-i Islami, the radical Iranian clergy and the militant Shi'i of Lebanon. The book provides an ideal introduction to the complexity and variety of Islamic revival, revealing the motivations of the thinkers who have reshaped the political vocabulary of Islam. Ali Rahnama's major new introductory chapter puts these still hugely influential Muslim thinkers and the movements they inspired in the context of the extraordinarily changed circumstances confronting Islamic countries both internally and internationally since 9/11. He explores the dangers of any Western-Islamic standoff in a situation where both Muslim terrorists and certain chauvinist Christian elements are misusing the religions they

ostensibly espouse. It becomes all the more important for Muslims and non-Muslims to understand the real thinking that has long gone in influential Islamic circles. This book intends to make a contribution in this regard.

### **Handbook of Ethics of Islamic Economics and Finance**

In the summer of 1978, Musa al Sadr, the spiritual leader of the Muslim Shia sect in Lebanon, disappeared mysteriously while on a visit to Libya. As in the Shia myth of the "Hidden Imam," this modern-day Imam left his followers upholding his legacy and awaiting his return. Considered an outsider when he had arrived in Lebanon in 1959 from his native Iran, he gradually assumed the role of charismatic mullah, and was instrumental in transforming the Shia, a quiescent and downtrodden Islamic minority, into committed political activists. What sort of person was Musa al Sadr? What beliefs in the Shia doctrine did his life embody? Where did he fit into the tangle of Lebanon's warring factions? What was behind his disappearance? In this fascinating and compelling narrative, Fouad Ajami resurrects the Shia's neglected history, both distant and recent, and interweaves the life and work of Musa al Sadr with the larger strands of the Shia past.

### **The Vanished Imam**

## Download Free Mohammad Baqir Al Sadr

A study of Muhammad Baqer as-Sadr - an Iraqi scholar whose ideas were influential in the rise of political Islam.

### **Muqtada Al-Sadr and the Battle for the Future of Iraq**

This collection of essays explores the nature of political and religious leadership in Shi'ism. Contributors look at a variety of critical historical periods--from medieval to modern--to reveal the social, political, and theological factors that have influenced the development of Shi'ite leadership.

### **A Short History of Ilm Ul Usul**

In this book, economist Jean-Philippe Platteau addresses the question: does Islam, the religion of Muslims, bear some responsibility for a lack of economic development in the countries in which it dominates? In his nuanced approach, Platteau challenges the widespread view that the doctrine of Islam is reactionary in the sense that it defends tradition against modernity and individual freedom. He also questions the view that fusion between religion and politics is characteristic of Islam and predisposes it to theocracy. He disagrees with the substantivist view that Islam is a major obstacle to modern development because of a merging of religion and the state, or a fusion between the spiritual and political domains. But

he also identifies how Islam's decentralized organization, in the context of autocratic regimes, may cause political instability and make reforms costly.

### **The Awakening of Muslim Democracy**

The doctrine of "Islamic economics" entered debates over the social role of Islam in the mid-twentieth century. Since then it has pursued the goal of restructuring economies according to perceived Islamic teachings. Beyond its most visible practical achievement--the establishment of Islamic banks meant to avoid interest--it has promoted Islamic norms of economic behavior and founded redistribution systems modeled after early Islamic fiscal practices. In this bold and timely critique, Timur Kuran argues that the doctrine of Islamic economics is simplistic, incoherent, and largely irrelevant to present economic challenges. Observing that few Muslims take it seriously, he also finds that its practical applications have had no discernible effects on efficiency, growth, or poverty reduction. Why, then, has Islamic economics enjoyed any appeal at all? Kuran's answer is that the real purpose of Islamic economics has not been economic improvement but cultivation of a distinct Islamic identity to resist cultural globalization. The Islamic subeconomies that have sprung up across the Islamic world are commonly viewed as manifestations of Islamic economics. In reality, Kuran demonstrates, they emerged to meet the economic aspirations of socially marginalized groups. The Islamic enterprises that form these subeconomies

provide advancement opportunities to the disadvantaged. By enhancing interpersonal trust, they also facilitate intragroup transactions. These findings raise the question of whether there exist links between Islam and economic performance. Exploring these links in relation to the long-unsettled question of why the Islamic world became underdeveloped, Kuran identifies several pertinent social mechanisms, some beneficial to economic development, others harmful.

### **The Most Learned of the Shi`a**

Lavishly illustrated with over 300 pictures, including more than 200 in full color, The Oxford History of Islam offers the most wide-ranging and authoritative account available of the second largest--and fastest growing--religion in the world. John L. Esposito, Editor-in-Chief of the four-volume Oxford Encyclopedia of the Modern Islamic World, has gathered together sixteen leading scholars, both Muslim and non-Muslim, to examine the origins and historical development of Islam--its faith, community, institutions, sciences, and arts. Beginning in the pre-Islamic Arab world, the chapters range from the story of Muhammad and his Companions, to the development of Islamic religion and culture and the empires that grew from it, to the influence that Islam has on today's world. The book covers a wide array of subjects, casting light on topics such as the historical encounter of Islam and Christianity, the role of Islam in the Mughal and Ottoman empires, the growth of Islam in Southeast Asia, China, and Africa, the political, economic, and religious

challenges of European imperialism in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries, and Islamic communities in the modern Western world. In addition, the book offers excellent articles on Islamic religion, art and architecture, and sciences as well as bibliographies. Events in the contemporary world have led to an explosion of interest and scholarly work on Islam. Written for the general reader but also appealing to specialists, The Oxford History of Islam offers the best of that recent scholarship, presented in a readable style and complemented by a rich variety of illustrations.

### **Iqtisaduna Our Economics**

This unique book highlights the contributions made by Muslim scholars to economic thought throughout history, a topic that has received relatively little attention in mainstream economics. Abdul Azim Islahi discusses various ways in which Muslim ideas

### **Islam Instrumentalized**

From the best-selling author of Republic of Fear, here is a gritty and unflinching novel about Iraqi failure in the wake of the 2003 American invasion, as seen through the eyes of a Shi'ite militiaman whose participation in the execution of



Saddam Hussein changes his life in ways he could never have anticipated. When the nameless narrator stumbles upon a corpse on April 10, 2003, the day of the fall of Saddam Hussein, he finds himself swept up in the tumultuous politics of the American occupation and is taken on a journey that concludes with the discovery of what happened to his father, who disappeared into the Tyrant's gulag in 1991. When he was a child, his questions about his father were ignored by his mother and his uncle, in whose house he was raised. Older now, he is fighting in his uncle's Army of the Awaited One, which is leading an insurrection against the Occupier. He slowly begins to piece together clues about his father's fate, which turns out to be intertwined with that of the mysterious corpse. But not until the last hour before the Tyrant's execution is the narrator given the final piece of the puzzle—from Saddam Hussein himself. *The Rope* is both a powerful examination of the birth of sectarian politics out of a legacy of betrayal, victimhood, secrecy, and loss, and an enduring story about the haste with which identity is cobbled together and then undone. Told with fearless honesty and searing intensity, *The Rope* will haunt its readers long after they finish the final page. From the Hardcover edition.

### **Religious Authority and Political Thought in Twelver Shi'ism**

Applying fresh tools from economics to explain puzzling behaviors of religious radicals: Muslim, Christian, and Jewish; violent and benign. How do radical religious sects run such deadly terrorist organizations? Hezbollah, Hamas, Lashkar-e-Taiba,

and the Taliban all began as religious groups dedicated to piety and charity. Yet once they turned to violence, they became horribly potent, executing campaigns of terrorism deadlier than those of their secular rivals. In *Radical, Religious, and Violent*, Eli Berman approaches the question using the economics of organizations. He first dispels some myths: radical religious terrorists are not generally motivated by the promise of rewards in the afterlife (including the infamous seventy-two virgins) or even by religious ideas in general. He argues that these terrorists (even suicide terrorists) are best understood as rational altruists seeking to help their own communities. Yet despite the vast pool of potential recruits—young altruists who feel their communities are repressed or endangered—there are less than a dozen highly lethal terrorist organizations in the world capable of sustained and coordinated violence that threatens governments and makes hundreds of millions of civilians hesitate before boarding an airplane. What's special about these organizations, and why are most of their followers religious radicals? Drawing on parallel research on radical religious Jews, Christians, and Muslims, Berman shows that the most lethal terrorist groups have a common characteristic: their leaders have found a way to control defection. Hezbollah, Hamas, and the Taliban, for example, built loyalty and cohesion by means of mutual aid, weeding out “free riders” and producing a cadre of members they could rely on. The secret of their deadly effectiveness lies in their resilience and cohesion when incentives to defect are strong. These insights suggest that provision of basic social services by competent governments adds a critical, nonviolent component to counterterrorism

strategies. It undermines the violent potential of radical religious organizations without disturbing free religious practice, being drawn into theological debates with Jihadists, or endangering civilians.

### **Iraqi Ayatollahs**

The major theme of the dissertation is to expound on the political thought of the religious activist from Iraq, the late Muhammad Baqir al-Sadr. The study is divided into three parts. The first is designed to introduce Sadr to the readers. The emphasis was given to Sadr's political activism from 1958 when he participated in the formation of the first shia political party, Islamic Da'wa, to his violent death by the Ba'thist regime in Baghdad in 1980. The second part aims at setting the parameters of the definition of the political theory in order to help underpin Sadr's political thought and evaluate its merits. Finally, the main part of the dissertation is the third chapter in which Sadr's political thought is systematically and thoroughly analyzed. Sadr's major political concepts about man, society and the state are introduced, his interpretation of the historical process is scrutinized, and his political program in ending social contradictions is examined. Sadr believes that the only solution to man's social and economical problems is through the establishment of an Islamic political system. In order for man to live in harmony and peace in his communal setting he must make God's last revelation, i.e., Islam, the supreme laws of the society, and thus the religious leaders (Prophets, Imams,

or jurists) are the only legitimate authority.

### **The Islamic Finance Handbook**

Our Philosophy is a collection of our basic notions concerning the world and our way of considering it. For this reason, the book, with the exception of the Introduction, is divided into two investigations: one concerned with the theory of knowledge, and the other, with the philosophical notion of the world. This book is one of the many Islamic publications distributed by Ahlulbayt Organization throughout the world in different languages with the aim of conveying the message of Islam to the people of the world. Ahlulbayt Organization ([www.shia.es](http://www.shia.es)) is a registered Organization that operates and is sustained through collaborative efforts of volunteers in many countries around the world, and it welcomes your involvement and support. Its objectives are numerous, yet its main goal is to spread the truth about the Islamic faith in general and the Shia School of Thought in particular due to the latter being misrepresented, misunderstood and its tenets often assaulted by many ignorant folks, Muslims and non-Muslims. Organization's purpose is to facilitate the dissemination of knowledge through a global medium, the Internet, to locations where such resources are not commonly or easily accessible or are resented, resisted and fought! In addition, For a complete list of our published books please refer to our website ([www.shia.es](http://www.shia.es)) or send us an email to [info@shia.es](mailto:info@shia.es)

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## **The Oxford History of Islam**

Fadak in History is a work by the martyred Imam Muhammad Baqir as-Sadr. It was really, according to the historical period, in which it was written, a unique study because it relied on modern scientific methods in investigating the details and the documents related to the case. It engaged the reader in a debate that was profound, logical and exact.

## **An Inquiry Concerning Al-mahdi**

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## **A Short History of Ilmul Usul**

"Sunni-Shia relations in the GCC countries are analysed by the contributors in the wake of recent protests in Bahrain, Saudi Arabia and elsewhere"--

## **The Islamic Political Theory of Muhammad Baqir Al-Sadr of Iraq**

In the Name of Allah, the Beneficent, the Merciful The subject under discussion is the knowledge of the Principles of Jurisprudence (Usulul Fiqh). The study of Principles of Jurisprudence is tantamount to a preparation to the study of Jurisprudence.

## **History of Islamic Economic Thought**

### **Contemporary Man and the Social Problem**

Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence is one of the best-known textbooks written by the late Ayatullah Sayyid Muhammad Baqir al-Sadr (1934-1980). The current volume, the first in a three-volume series, is written in plain language to introduce beginners to the science of the principles of Islamic jurisprudence (usul). Originally entitled *Durus fi 'Ilm al-Usul* (Discourses on the Science of the Principles of Jurisprudence), but normally known as *Halaqat al-Usul* (Discourses on the Principles of Jurisprudence), the book was a revolutionary attempt at innovative and systematic presentation of the principles of Islamic jurisprudence. In the current volume, the late Ayatullah al-Sadr expounds on the discipline of usul and responds to the latest debates and challenges. It was no wonder that following its publication this work replaced other standard textbooks which had hitherto been used to teach the principles of jurisprudence.

### **Two Women and a Man**

Not only is al-Mahdi (the Guided One) a materialization of an Islamic belief of a

spiritual nature, but a model to a particular goal which humanity has been striving to achieve, as well as a form to a natural inspiration, through which people came to realize - in spite of their different

### **Iraq Between Occupations**

A fresh look at Iraqi history through the twentieth century until today, this book identifies continuities and breaks in the Iraqi experience. It combines chapters that provide each an expansive bird's-eye view of a key issue spanning a century with chapters that focus on more specific case studies that have been largely overlooked so far but such that are of great significance for Iraq's present and future. Some of the events and developments discussed were enforced from the outside and some grew out of particular and historically changing configurations within Iraqi society, but all are highly relevant to the understanding of contemporary Iraq. Written by leading scholars in the field, the chapters focus on such topics as the changing features of the of Iraqi identity, the rise of Iraqi nationalism alongside competing identities, ethnic and sectarian communalism, the role of women, Iraq's military history, the Iraqi economy, state building after the 2003 invasion, and a comparative discussion of the British and U.S. colonial adventures and the implications of those developments for the future of the country. The volume raises some pertinent questions on the way Iraqi history and present are interpreted and adds knowledge to the existing scholarship.



## **Islam and Mammon**

Since the financial crisis of 2007/2008, a renewed discussion on the ethics and finance is being examined from different dimensions – finance for good society, responsible finance, ethical finance, financial crimes, and financial repression. The principal objective of this Handbook on Ethics of Islamic Economics and Finance is to provide a deeper understanding of the ethical underpinning of Islamic economics and finance. The reader will notice that the Handbook reflects a diversity of views on the subject of economic and business ethics in Islam across the intellectual spectrum of Muslim thought over the globe. Handbook attempts to find answers to some questions concerning the definition and characteristics of the ethical system in Islam. What is its goal and how do its rules and practices ensure welfare for individuals and society? Are the moral principles universal and invariable or do they change and adapt with the social changes of communities and progress in science and technology? Is the present generation accountable for the welfare of future generations? Where is the boundary between law and ethics and who guarantees their adoption and implementation?

## **The Shi'a Worlds and Iran**

Why and how did Islam become such a political force in so many Muslim-majority

countries? In this book, Jocelyne Cesari investigates the relationship between modernization, politics, and Islam in Muslim-majority countries such as Egypt, Iraq, Pakistan, Tunisia, and Turkey - countries that were founded by secular rulers and have since undergone secularized politics. Cesari argues that nation-building processes in these states have not created liberal democracies in the Western mold, but have instead spurred the politicization of Islam by turning it into a modern national ideology. Looking closely at examples of Islamic dominance in political modernization, this study provides a unique overview of the historical and political developments from the end of World War II to the Arab Spring that have made Islam the dominant force in the construction of the modern states, and discusses Islam's impact on emerging democracies in the contemporary Middle East.

### **Pioneers of Islamic Revival**

Ranging from the time of the infallible Imams, to the contemporary era, this book provides a comprehensive overview of Shi'i religious and political authority, focusing on Iran and Lebanon, without limiting the discourse to Khomeini's version of an Islamic State. Utilising untapped Arabic and Persian sources, Hamid Mavani provides a detailed, nuanced, and diverse theoretical discussion on the doctrine of leadership (Imamate) in Shi'ism from traditional, theological, philosophical, and mystical perspectives. This theoretical discussion becomes the foundation for an

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analysis of the transmission of the Twelfth Imam's religious and political authority vis-á-vis the jurists during his Greater Occultation. Bringing the often overlooked diversity within the Shi'i tradition into sharp focus, Religious Authority and Political Thought in Twelver Shi'ism discusses what constitutes an Islamic state, if there is such a notion as an Islamic state. Hamid Mavani further explores the possibility of creating a space for secularity, facilitating a separation between religion and state, and ensuring equal rights for all. This book argues that such a development is only possible if there is a rehabilitation of ijihad. If this were to materialise modern religious, social, economic, political, and cultural challenges could be addressed more successfully. This book will be of use to scholars and students with interests ranging from Politics, to Religion, to Middle East Studies.

### **Radical, Religious, and Violent**

Traces the history of Muslims in the US and their waves of immigration and conversion across five centuries.

### **Our Philosophy**

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ayatollahs, Ali al-Sistani, Grand Ayatollah Muhammad Hussain Najafi, Mohammad Baqir al-Sadr, Mohammad Hussaini Shirazi, Five Martyrs of Shia Islam, Ayatollah Sheikh Basheer Hussain Najafi, Abu al-Qasim al-Khoei, Mohammad Baqir al-Hakim, Muhsin al-Hakim, Mohammad Mohammad Sadeq al-Sadr, Sadiq Hussaini Shirazi, Ayatollah Mohammad Hussein al-Ansari, Mohammad Bahr al-Ulloum, Aqa Bozorg Tehrani, Mohammed Reza Shirazi, Muhaqqiq al-Hilli, Haydar al-Sadr, Mirza Mohammed Hassan Hussein Shirazi, Fazel Maleki, Muftaba Hussaini Shirazi, Mahmoud Hassani Sorkhi, Mohammad Ebrahim Ansari, Mohammad Ali Tabatabaei Hassani, Hussein Esmaeel al-Sadr, Allaedin Ghoraifi, Mohammad Mehdi Khalesi, Mohammad Ali Shirazi, Kazem al-Haeri, Mohammad Taher Khaqani, Ahmad Hassani Baghdadi, Sadr al-Din al-Sadr, Saleh Taei, Qasem Taei, Shamsodin Vaezi, Mohammad Yaqoobi, Morteza Hosseini Fayaz, Morteza Hosseini Shirazi, Mohammad Shahroudi, Ali Hassani Baghdadi, Mohammad Taqi al-Modarresi, Mohammad Yaqubi, Mohammad Saeed Al-Hakim. Excerpt: Grand Ayatollah Sayyid Ali al-Husayni al-Sistani (Arabic: Persian: , born August 4, 1930) is the highest-ranking Twelver Shia marja in Iraq and the leader of the Hawza of Najaf. Sistani was born in Mashhad, Iran, to a family of religious scholars who traced their roots to Isfahan. During the Safavid period, Sistani's ancestor Sayyid Mohammad was appointed by King Hussain to the office of Sheikh ul-Islam (Leading Authority of Islam) presiding over the Sistan province, where he then traveled with his children and settled, an event which accounts for the usage of the title "al-Sistani" in the Ayatollah's own name today. Sistani began his religious education as a child, first

in Mashhad and continuing later in Qom. In 1951, Sistani traveled to Iraq to study in Najaf under Grand Ayatollah Abu al-Qasim

### **Trends of History In Qur'an**

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### **Princeton Readings in Islamist Thought**

Belief in God, His existence, and His attributes. Belief in the Messenger Prophet Muhammad (s) and in prophethood. Belief in the message Islam.

## **Contemporary Islamic Economic Thought**

Imam Ali Foundation has published books and book translations of high quality concerning many subjects, especially regarding a wider understanding of Islam both in its dogmatic and legal aspects. Dear Reader, the book which you have in your hands treats a most important topic regarding the relation between the ideological and the theological realms in Islam. It concerns theories of the Caliphate and the Imamate in Islam and especially the historical development of Shi'ism, which insists upon a strict observance of Koranic and prophetic texts in everyday life.

## **The Oxford Handbook of Islamic Philosophy**

### **Al-Bank Al-Laribawi Fi Al-Islam**

The study of Islamic philosophy has entered a new and exciting phase in the last few years. Both the received canon of Islamic philosophers and the narrative of the course of Islamic philosophy are in the process of being radically questioned and revised. Most twentieth-century Western scholarship on Arabic or Islamic philosophy has focused on the period from the ninth century to the twelfth. It is a

measure of the transformation that is currently underway in the field that, unlike other reference works, the Oxford Handbook has striven to give roughly equal weight to every century, from the ninth to the twentieth. The Handbook is also unique in that its 30 chapters are work-centered rather than person- or theme-centered, in particular taking advantage of recent new editions and translations that have renewed interest and debate around the Islamic philosophical canon. The Oxford Handbook of Islamic Philosophy gives both the advanced student and active scholar in Islamic philosophy, theology, and intellectual history, a strong sense of what a work in Islamic philosophy looks like and a deep view of the issues, concepts, and arguments that are at stake. Most importantly, it provides an up-to-date portrait of contemporary scholarship on Islamic philosophy.

### **The Revealer, the Messenger, the Message**

#### **FADAK in HISTORY**

Time magazine listed him as one of its "100 People Who Shape Our World." Newsweek featured him on its cover under the headline "How Al-Sadr May Control U.S. Fate in Iraq." Paul Bremer denounced him as a "Bolshevik Islamist" and ordered that he be captured "dead or alive." Who is Muqtada al-Sadr, and why is

he so vital to the future of Iraq and, arguably, the entire Middle East? In this compellingly readable account, prize-winning journalist Patrick Cockburn tells the story of Muqtada's rise to become the leader of Iraq's poor Shi'ites and the resistance to the occupation. Cockburn looks at the killings by Saddam's executioners and hit men of the young cleric's father, two brothers, and father-in-law; his leadership of the seventy-thousand-strong Mehdi Army; the fierce rivalries between him and other Shia religious leaders; his complex relationship with the Iraqi government; and his frequent confrontations with the American military, including battles that took place in Najaf in 2004. The portrait that emerges is of a complex man and a sophisticated politician, who engages with religious and nationalist aspirations in a manner unlike any other Iraqi leader. Cockburn, who was among the very few Western journalists to remain in Baghdad during the Gulf War and has been an intrepid reporter of Iraq ever since, draws on his extensive firsthand experience in the country to produce a book that is richly interwoven with the voices of Iraqis themselves. His personal encounters with the Mehdi Army include a tense occasion when he was nearly killed at a roadblock outside the city of Kufa. Though it often reads like an adventure story, *Muqtada* is also a work of painstaking research and measured analysis that leads to a deeper understanding both of one of the most critical conflicts in the world today and of the man who may well be a decisive voice in determining the future of Iraq when the Americans eventually leave.



## **Principles of Islamic Jurisprudence**

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## **A TRIBUTE TO THE SADR MARTYRS**

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## Sectarian Politics in the Persian Gulf

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This book contains information which may be available for the first time in English. It discusses three prominent individuals who were executed by the dictatorial government of Saddam Hussein due to their dissent and despite their prominent status as scholars, theologians, thinkers and philosophers who deserve a prominent place in the annals of history. The world is yet to grant them the recognition they deserve, and this book is a humble attempt to introduce them to the conscience of the world. The most prominent among them is Muhammed-Baqir al-Sadr who is famous worldwide for two of his scholarly works: Iqtisaduna (Our Economics) and Falsafatuna (Our Philosophy). He invented a theory about an interest-free banking system which has been hailed as a rebuttal to the capitalist, socialist and Marxist theories of how the financial system of a nation ought to be. His sister, known as “Bint al-Huda,” was a storyteller, social organizer and poetess who used her pen to fight the immoralities of the regime of the “Butcher of Baghdad”. Muhammed Muhammed-Sadiq al-Sadr is the most senior of the three, yet this did not prevent the regime from executing him due to the large following he had, his popularity and outspoken criticism of the oppressive policies of the regime, a man who will always be remembered for his scholarship, dynamic personality and courage.

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