In Their Own Words: Voices of Jihad, David Aaron, Rand Corporation, 2008, 0833044028, 9780833044020, 335 pages. This book presents the actual statements and writings of jihadis expressing their views on virtually every subject relevant to their cause. It is not about Islam as it is practiced in its many varieties in Muslim communities throughout the world, nor is it about Islamic fundamentalism or the various Islamist political movements. Rather, it is about a small group of Muslims who carry out and promote terrorism in the name of Islam. Because the jihadis' statements are often more appalling and more profoundly revealing than the accounts that have been written about jihadi terrorism, this book provides unfiltered access to a broad range of the stories, rationales, ideas, and arguments of jihadi terrorists and those who support them. Introductory and contextual material is also included, to provide the background and origins of what the jihadis are saying—to each other and to the world. It is hoped that this will provide greater insights into the motives, plans, and participants in jihadi terrorism, as well as the nature of the threat they pose. Not all of the quotations are from prominent jihadis. Some have been selected because they are representative, others because they are contradictory, and still others because they provide a unique insight into the jihadi mentality.

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The legacy of Jihad Islamic holy war and the fate of non-Muslims, Andrew G. Bostom, Nov 1, 2005, Religion, 759 pages. In this unique compilation, Bostom examines Muslim theological and juridical texts, along with essays by preeminent scholars, to analyze jihad war and the ruling conditions ....

When Worlds Collide Exploring the Ideological and Political Foundations of the Clash of Civilizations, Gene W. Heck, Jan 1, 2007, History, 261 pages. Argues that modern Middle Eastern terrorism stems from aborted efforts by Western intelligence agencies to co-opt political Islam as an opposing force against other global ....

Militant Islamist Ideology Understanding the Global Threat, Youssef Aboul-Enein, 2010, Political Science, 250 pages. A top adviser at the Joint Intelligence Task Force for Combating Terrorism argues that winning the war against Militant Islamists requires a more nuanced understanding of their....

The Osama Bin Laden I Know An Oral History of Al Qaeda's Leader, Peter L. Bergen, Aug 8, 2006, Biography & Autobiography, 483 pages. Draws on the author's meetings with the terrorist as well as interviews with his acquaintances, describing his self-presentation as a soft-spoken cleric and offering insight ....


Bring Me the Head of Osama Bin Laden , Michael Sadler, Sep 1, 2002, , 264 pages. A Los Angeles building contractor going through a marital separation hard on the heels of / decides to throw caution to the wind and go to Afghanistan and, posing as a ....

Fighting the Greater Jihad Amadu Bamba and the Founding of the Muridiyya of Senegal, 1853-1913, Cheikh Anta Mbacké Babou, 2007, History, 294 pages. In Senegal, the Muridiyya, a large Islamic Sufi order, is the single most influential religious organization, including among its numbers the nationD°D,â„¢s president. Yet little is ....

His Own Words Translation and Analysis of the Writings of Dr. Ayman Al Zawahiri, , 2006, History, 362 pages. Al Qaeda second in command Dr. Ayman Zawahiri is often referred to as the "brains of Al Qaeda". This book translates into English the writings of Zawahiri, as well as the post ....

The Globalization of Martyrdom Al Qaeda, Salafi Jihad, and the Diffusion of Suicide Attacks, Assaf Moghadam, Dec 1, 2008, History, 343 pages. The dissertation's conclusion offers practical policy recommendations based on the findings of this study, in which special emphasis is placed on the
ideological component of ....

Final Reckoning, Ward Ciappetta, 2005, Religion, 252 pages. Setting upon on the horizon, the last generation of mankind stands. The current geo-political and religious climate tolls the bell of the prophets warning. The kingdom of God ....

Osama Bin Laden A Biography, Thomas R. Mockaitis, Jan 1, 2010, Biography & Autobiography, 152 pages. A concise biography of the world's most notorious terrorist tells the story of the evolution of a wealthy businessman's son to the 9/11 mastermind who declared war on America..

Virtual Caliphate: Exposing the Islamist State on the Internet, Yaakov Lappin, 2010, Electronic books, 203 pages. Exposes the fallacy of al Qaeda's "statelessness".

Knowing the Enemy Jihadist Ideology and the War on Terror, Mary R. Habeck, 2006, Political Science, 243 pages. A penetrating look into the inner logic of al-Qa'ida and like-minded extremist groups by which they justify September 11 and other terrorist attacks includes specific ....

This book presents the actual statements and writings of jihadis expressing their views on virtually every subject relevant to their cause. It is not about Islam as it is practiced in its many varieties in Muslim communities throughout the world, nor is it about Islamic fundamentalism or the various Islamist political movements. Rather, it is about a small group of Muslims who carry out and promote terrorism in the name of Islam. Because the jihadis' statements are often more appalling and more profoundly revealing than the accounts that have been written about jihadi terrorism, this book provides unfiltered access to a broad range of the stories, rationales, ideas, and arguments of jihadi terrorists and those who support them. Introductory and contextual material is also included, to provide the background and origins of what the jihadis are saying &mdash; to each other and to the world. It is hoped that this will provide greater insights into the motives, plans, and participants in jihadi terrorism, as well as the nature of the threat they pose. Not all of the quotations are from prominent jihadis. Some have been selected because they are representative, others because they are contradictory, and still others because they provide a unique insight into the jihadi mentality.

"This generous and varied compendium of citations goes far beyond relatively standard [terrorist] messages to give a remarkably in-depth view of what jihadis are saying not only to the world, but to each other. Author David Aaron focuses primarily on al-Qaeda and related groups&hellip; His sources are quotations from the books, manuals, fatwas web postings and other written and oral discourse from jihadi leaders, as well as some direct quotations from Muslim holy texts, especially where they are used in justification or explanation of acts of jihad&hellip; It should be noted that the author makes clear in his preface, introduction and elsewhere in the text that the reader must separate between Muslim jihadists and terrorists, and Muslims in general, an important distinction for all readers to keep in mind. &lsquo;In Their Own Words: Voices of Jihad;&rsquo; is a unique compilation of materials that are difficult for even the professional reader to access. The book will be an excellent addition to the library of any student of Jihadism, Terrorism, the history of Islam, and Middle Eastern studies, as well as anyone with an interest in the current global political picture. A picture seen by jihadis which indicates that the current imbalance of superpowers caused by the fall of the Soviet Union indicates that we are in a time of transition, and that a change will be wrought by them in the name of their god."

"Compiled by RAND's director of [the Center for] Middle East Public Policy, David Aaron, [this] book provides a wide variety of views, stories, and justifications by individuals who promote terrorism in the name of Islam. While terrorism may have always been a tactic of warfare, seldom have its authors been so well documented. Libraries and bookstores can't go wrong with [this] volume. [It is] indispensable for historians, journalists, academics, and policy makers"

This book results from the RAND Corporation's continuing program of self-initiated research. Support for such research is provided, in part, by donors and by the independent research and development provisions of RAND's contracts for the operation of its U.S. Department of Defense
federally funded research and development centers. The project was conducted in conjunction with the RAND Center for Middle East Public Policy, part of International Programs at the RAND Corporation.

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Actual statements and writings of jihadis expressing their views on virtually every subject relevant to their cause, with introductory and contextual material that provides the background and origins of what they are saying. The stories, rationales, ideas, and arguments of jihadi terrorists and those who support them should provide greater insights into their motives and plans, as well as the nature of the threat they pose.

Abu Musab al-Zarqawi Afghanistan Al-Qa`ida al-Qaeda al-Salim al-Zarqawi al-Zawahiri Allah Americans apostate Arab Arabian Peninsula army assassination attack Azzam battle believe blood bombs brothers caliphate Center for Islamic Chechnya Christians countries Crusaders democracy Egypt Egyptian enemy establish faith Faraj February 14 fight fundamentalist God`s Hadith Hamas holy Ibn Taymiyyah ideology infidels Internet Iraq Iraqi Isam Islamic Jihad Islamic Studies Islamic world Islamist Israel Israeli issue Jews jihad fighter killed land leaders martyr martyrdom operations MEMRI Middle East military movement Muhammad mujahid Mujahideen mujahidin Muslim Brotherhood Muslims nation organization Osama bin Laden Palestine Palestinian peace political Prophet Qur`an Qutb regime religion religious rule rulers Salafis Saudi Arabia scholars secular security forces shari`a Shaykh Sheikh Shi`a Shiah Shi`ites Shi`ites Special Dispatch Series suicide Sunni Talibani target terrorism terrorist tions trans undated undated(a United Voice of Jihad weapons West Western women Zarqawi Zawahiri Zionist

In Their Own Words: Voices of Jihad (Rand, 978-0-8330-4402-0) carries the heavy endorsements of Bob Woodward, Zbigniew Brzezinski, and John Esposito on the back cover. Compiled by Rand`s director of Middle East Public Policy, David Aaron, the book provides a wide variety of views, stories, and justifications by individuals who promote terrorism in the name of Islam. We have not attempted to present a balanced collection of Muslim views in this book, Aaron writes in the Note on Sources. Because the book comprises original jihadi writings, the issue of balance is not germane, except as it pertains to conflicting jihadi views. While terrorism may have always been a tactic of warfare, seldom have its authors been so well documented.

Rabbi David Aaron is the founder and dean of the Isralight Institute, an international organization with centers in Israel and the United States. He travels throughout the world lecturing and leading retreats. Spiritual mentor to many, including several celebrities, Aaron is also the author of Endless Light. He lives in the Old City of Jerusalem with his wife and their seven children.

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David Laurence Aaron (born 21 August 1938, Chicago) is an American diplomat, and international expert and writer who served in the Jimmy Carter administration. He graduated from Occidental College with a BA, and from Princeton University with an MPA. He later received an honorary Ph.D.
from Occidental College. He is currently director of the RAND Corporation's Center for Middle East Public Policy.

Aaron entered the U.S. foreign service in 1962, where he served as a political and economic officer in Guayaquil, Ecuador. In 1964 he was assigned to the NATO desk at the Department of State. He subsequently served as a political officer to NATO where he worked on the Nuclear Planning Group and on the Non Proliferation Treaty. He then joined the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency where he served as a member of the U.S. Delegation to the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT, during which Aaron was a key negotiator of an agreement with the Soviet Union to reduce the risk of nuclear weapon accidents. He was then recruited to serve on Henry Kissinger's National Security Council staff during the Nixon administration, from 1972 to 1974. During that time, Aaron drafted NSSM 242 on Nuclear Strategy, which came to be known as the Schlesssenger Doctrine.

In 1974, on the recommendation of Zbigniew Brzezinski, Aaron became Senator Walter Mondale's legislative assistant. The following year, Aaron was task force leader of the Senate's Select Committee on Intelligence. He was the principal architect of the Committee's recommendations. Aaron would later follow Mondale to the Jimmy Carter Presidential campaign.

During his time at the White House, Aaron made a name for himself in foreign policy circles and was recognised as a rising star in the Democratic Party. Aaron was a special envoy to Africa, Latin America, China, Israel and Europe, and became a trusted envoy on Presidential missions. Shortly after Carter's inauguration, Aaron attended the Bilderberg Conference, in which he undertook lengthy private discussions with German Chancellor Helmut Schmidt. In Israel, Aaron worked with Moshe Dayan on the concept of "autonomy" for the Palestinians. This concept helped to open the door for the Camp David Agreements, which are understood to have structured peace between Egypt and Israel.

Aaron also represented the White House in talks with the Office of French President Giscard d'Estang in Paris, as well as with the Cabinet Office at Number 10 Downing Street in London. President Carter tapped Aaron to lead an inter-agency mission to structure an agreement with European nations to deploy U.S. Pershing Missiles and Ground Launched Cruise Missiles in Europe, in response to the deployment of SS-20 Intermediate Missiles by the Soviet Union. He persuaded key governments to accept the U.S. deployments, as well as to seek negotiations with the U.S.S.R. for the future bilateral elimination of the deployments.

Aaron was also seen as a tough and sometimes controversial figure. The U.S. Ambassador in Paris complained that he was going behind his back in secret dealings with French President Giscard d'Estang's office. In 1978, he came head to head with Director of Central Intelligence Turner of the CIA, on Turner's cutbacks and at the CIA. Aaron's image as a "tough customer" was intensified during an attack on North Yemen by South Yemen which was backed by the Soviet Union. President Carter, Brzezinski and Cyrus Vance were on a mission to Egypt and Israel. He remained in Washington to coordinate the U.S. response. Aaron's hard-line against Communist expansion led him to push for the dispatch of $400 million in arms to North Yemen. White House staff commented on his tough rule, one staff member was quoted as saying, "Believe it or not, people were relieved when Brzezinski got back to town".

During the Presidential campaign of 1980, Aaron was the target of an anonymous smear campaign by Republican "dirty tricks" operatives that came to be known as the Madison Group. They circulated a rumor that at a cocktail party he had divulged information that the Soviet Union used to uncover a U.S. spy who was then killed. The story was a fabrication. Jimmy Carter was quick to defend Aaron and insisted on his innocence. The Senate Select Committee on Intelligence conducted a through investigation of the allegations and exonerated Aaron stating that, there was "no credible evidence" to support the accusations. At the same time, the Madison Group spread the accusation that Aaron had leaked information to the press that appeared in an article on the U.S. Stealth aircraft program. However during Congressional hearings on the issue, the author of the article said that Aaron was not his source.
When Reagan became President in 1981, Aaron moved into the private sector, becoming Vice President for Mergers and Acquisitions at Oppenheimer and Co. and Vice Chairman of Oppenheimer International. Aaron left Oppenheimer in 1985, to write and lecture, but went on to serve on the board of directors of Oppenheimer's Quest for Value Dual Purpose Fund. Over the next several years he published three novels (State Scarlet; Agent of Influence and Crossing By Night) which were translated into ten languages. He also wrote a television documentary "The Lessons of the Gulf War" hosted by former Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff Adm. William Crowe. He was also a consultant for the 20th Century Fund, from 1990 to 1992.

In 1993 he became United States Permanent Representative to the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) in Paris, and in 1996 was assigned the additional job of White House Special Envoy for Cryptography. At the OECD he successfully negotiated the Convention to Prohibit Bribery in International Business Transactions. As Special Envoy for Cryptography, Aaron pushed for a global standard that would require computer users with high grade encryption to submit keys to their codes for scrambling data to an independent authority, which would hold them in escrow and make them available to law enforcement only under a court order. At the time, he argued that unbreakable codes in the hands of terrorists would threaten every country's security. However, he was attacked by advocates of privacy rights, who said that the compromise could easily be misused by Governments and corporations. In 1997 he was appointed Undersecretary of Commerce for International Trade, where ironically he negotiated privacy rules with the European Union on the handling of personal data.