history and in discussing its violent, warlike, and immature character, we can make three concrete points (supported by a range of experts, including theologians, authors, historians, and political scientists—both Islamic and non-Islamic) that clearly indicate Islam's problematic and fascist nature. There is very little hard empirical evidence to dispute these three major themes.

First, Islam (meaning submission) is the very antithesis of the gospel of Christianity and the Christian appeal to the Golden Rule (Do onto others as you would have done to you), charity, private property, equality, individual responsibility, rights, respect for women and the poor, compassion, and social harmony. Islam is a religion of coercion, forced submission, repression, and control. It is in fact almost diametrically opposed in its philosophy to Christianity. For example, the Golden Rule does not exist in Islam, which only underscores its pagan roots and beliefs. Second, Islam does not separate church and state, leading to state-controlled societies that destroy individualism and freedom. Third, Islam has never produced social, economic, technological, or scientific advances (contrary to mainstream media propaganda) that have improved the life of its subjects. Thus its domestic polity is a disaster. To quell internal discontent, Islam relies on external aggression. Jihad in Islam (dar al-Islam) has nothing to do with spiritual attainment but with the forced conversion of nonbelievers (dar al-harb). External aggression and destruction of nonbelievers are a necessity in failed societies. Otherwise internal factors will cause the society to implode.

The above general points can be juxtaposed against Christianity and the West, which have given the world the entire modern political and economic structure that has led to vast improvements in the lives of everyone. Freedom, rights-philosophies, science, business, education, charity, medicine, biology, constitutional democracy, and rational inquiry were invented, improved upon, and implemented in the West. There is no direct lineage from Islam to the modern world, nor was Islam ever as peaceful, moderate, rational, enlightened, or tolerant as Arabic apologists, bad Hollywood movies, or various writers of fiction would like us to believe. Islam and Arab culture have, in fact, been a complete and utter failure; and the pagan Arab empire, which uses the cult of Islam as its ideological guide, will either reform itself or be reformed from without. The maintenance of our own civilization necessitates changing Islam exogenously if in the very near term it does not modernize its own pathologically ill and disturbed ideology.

What in the abstract is this Islam or ideology of submission?⁷⁵

First and foremost, Islam is the world's fastest growing ideology. Remarkably from humble beginnings as an Arabian pagan moon cult, Islam now constitutes more than 1.3 billion Muslims worldwide, fewer than one-fifth of whom are Arab. Islam is the principal religion of much of Asia and most of Africa and encompasses most of the world's illiberal, anti-Western regimes. Outside of Latin America, which is a failing continent (save for Chile) of socialist-Marxists and corrupt kleptocrats, Islam constitutes most of the world's failed nation-states. The list includes some wondrous demonstrations of modernity like Indonesia (which has the world's largest Muslim population), Malaysia, Pakistan, Bangladesh, Afghanistan, Azerbaijan, Turkmenistan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan, Kyrgyzstan, Kazakhstan, Iran, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, the Arabian Peninsula states, Turkey, Egypt, Algeria, Tunisia, Djibouti, Gambia, Guinea, Libya, Mali, Mauritania, Morocco, Niger, Senegal, Somalia, and Sudan, with sizable populations also in Chad, Eritrea, Ethiopia, Ghana, Tanzania (where the island of Zanzibar is predominantly Muslim), and Nigeria. India also has one of the world's largest Muslim populations, although Islam is not the principal religion there.

In the list above fully thirty-seven countries are Muslim or Islam—dominated, and all hold seats at the United Nations. It is not hard to envisage why the UNO proclaims desperate anti-United States, anti-Jew declarations considering that the "Arab bloc" holds such sway and forms alliances with other anti-American regimes such as Cuba, Venezuela, France, Russia, and China. Though the pagan "Greater" Arabian empire is a poor, chaotic, terrorist-exporting mess, its oil resources, geography, and history make it a nexus of international importance.

Outside Asia and Africa, Islam is gaining strength at a worrying and astounding pace, which also impacts local and international politics. In Europe, Albania is predominantly Muslim, and, historically, Bulgaria, Bosnia, Macedonia, and Georgia have had Muslim populations. Elsewhere in Europe, immigrant communities of Muslims from North Africa, Turkey, and Asia exist in France, Germany, and Great Britain. In France it is estimated that 8-12 percent of the population is Arab or Islamic, and in Germany about 5 percent. Various prognostications predict that by 2100 Europe will be Islamized, with a majority Muslim population in Holland, Denmark, and Sweden as early as 2050. Islam, which lost various wars of aggression against Europe, might well succeed with demography, birthrates, and immigration where arms and military adventure failed.

In the Americas the Islamic population has increased substantially in recent years, both from conversions and immigration. In the United States the number of Muslims has been variably estimated at 2 to 6 million, or about 1.5 percent of the population; and in Canada there are about 700,000 Muslims, or about 2.2 percent of the population. In both countries Muslims are increasing rapidly with, for example, three million Muslims expected to be resident in Canada within fifteen years, comprising at that time about 10 percent of the population. Canada, which suffers a far lower birthrate than the USA (1.7 vs. 2.1), is following

Amongst others, see F. Rahman, Islam (1966); M. Jameelah, Islam and Modernism (1968); P. K. Hitti, History of the Arabs (10th ed., 1970); P. M. Holt, ed., Cambridge History of Islam (vol. 2, 1970); M. G. S. Hodgson, The Venture of Islam (vol. 3, 1974); C. Glassé, Concise Encyclopedia of Islam (1991); J. L. Esposito, Islam (rev. ed., 1992); The Oxford Dictionary of Islam (2003); A. Schimmel, Islam (1992); D. Waines, An Introduction to Islam (1995); and J. I. Smith, Islam in America (1999).