



UNCLASSIFIED

**THE JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, DC**

Responses to 30-Day Review of Military
Education and Training
Programs

Ref. JSAP 12-01665

Prepared by JS JEDD

June 1, 2012

UNCLASSIFIED



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

WASHINGTON, DC 20318-9999

CM-0098-12

24 April 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES
COMMANDERS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

SUBJECT: Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

1. Last October, in response to media attention surrounding the FBI's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) training and related DoD lecturers, OSD asked the Joint Staff to task the Combatant Commands, Services, National Guard Bureau, and other components to determine the current processes used to vet CVE training and education. OSD's specific intent was "to determine the criteria used to establish professional qualifications for teachers and lecturers providing instruction on countering violent Islamic extremism" as well as "the vetting of curriculum development for cultural awareness pre-deployment training for Iraq and Afghanistan."
2. The Joint Staff consolidated all responses and submitted to OSD in December 2011; however, recent information has surfaced that has caused me to question whether all parties understood the spirit and intent of the request in the responses provided. Specifically, I am concerned that academic institutions within DoD may be presenting material, both by DoD instructors and guest lecturers, which goes well beyond merely presenting alternative intellectual viewpoints on radicalism to advocating ideas, beliefs, and actions that are contrary to our national policy, inconsistent with the values of our profession, and disrespectful of the Islamic religion.
3. I am therefore requesting another senior-leader review by the Combatant Commands, Services, National Guard Bureau, and Joint Staff to confirm that all parties have adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations by speakers from organizations outside the Department. This review will ensure our Professional Military Education programs exhibit the cultural sensitivity, respect for religion, and intellectual balance that we should expect in our academic institutions. Your reviews should be a holistic examination of your education and training efforts that may address this topic, not just courses focused primarily on the topics of Islamic Radicalism or Countering Violent Extremism. The Joint Staff will evaluate the adequacy of DoD guidance on this issue and make specific recommendations for adjustments to our processes as appropriate.
4. These reviews shall be completed within 30 days of the date of this memorandum. Please provide all responses to (b)(6), USN, Joint Staff/J-7, at (b)(6) and (b)(6). My point of contact is Lieutenant General George Flynn, USMC, Director, Joint Force Development, at (b)(6).


MARTIN E. DEMPSEY
General, U.S. Army

Contents

| | |
|-----------------------------|-------|
| Executive Summary | TAB A |
| Detailed Responses | |
| COCOM | TAB B |
| Military Services | TAB C |
| Joint Staff | TAB D |
| National Defense University | TAB E |

TAB A
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

~~For Official Use Only~~

THE JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, DC

30 May 2012

Executive Summary

Review Of Military Education and Training Curriculum

Issue: Provide an executive summary of the April-May 2012 CJCS-directed review of military education and training curriculum.

BLUF: All directed organizations responded. With the exception of the National Defense University's (NDU) Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC), no other organization indicated a lack of adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations from organizations outside the Department.

The incident previously reported regarding the JFSC's Joint & Combined Warfighting School's (JCWS) elective course "*Perspectives on Islam and Islamic Radicalism Course*" appears to be an isolated incident. (Note - This course is not covered by this report as it is the subject of a separate GO inquiry.)

Background: In April 2012, internal reporting indicated that content of a JFSC/JCWS elective course was potentially contrary to our national policy, inconsistent with the values of our profession, and disrespectful of the Islamic religion. Accordingly, on 24 April 12 CJCS directed a review by the Combatant Commands, Military Services, National Guard Bureau (NGB) and the Joint Staff to confirm that all parties have adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations by speakers from organizations outside the department. GO/FO/SES level responses were due by 25 May 12. (Enclosure 1)

Response/General Results: Table 1 below summarizes the responses by organization. Detailed responses are included as enclosures.

- All organizations (23/23) responded as directed. 20/23 (87%) responses indicated CVE training and education equities.

- Other than NDU's JFSC, no organizations indicate a lack of adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations from organizations outside the Department.

- Although JFSC has a review process in place, curriculum development and monitoring processes deficiencies were noted by the school. While no other inappropriate content was discovered, JFSC has developed a 26-point action plan to address these deficiencies in its curricula development and monitoring processes. In addition, NDU's overall review for this task revealed that the JFSC campus in Norfolk, VA was not included in the more comprehensive periodic review process for electives in place on NDU's Fort

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McNair campus. Policies and procedures are being updated to fold JFSC's electives into the NDU periodic elective course review process.

Conclusion: The issue with the JFSC's "*Perspectives on Islam and Islamic Radicalism Course*" elective appears to be an isolated incident. Based on this review, the responses indicate that procedures are in place across the Services, Combatant Commands, Joint Staff and NGB to vet curriculum and guest lecturers. Furthermore, NDU and JFSC actions to tighten procedures for managing electives should prevent future problems.

Recommendation: Upon conclusion of the parallel GO inquiry into the JFSC/JCWS elective, lessons derived from the detailed review of that course should be distributed to the Joint & Service education and training communities as a case study.

Table 1. Summary of GO/FO/SES Responses

| <u>J5AP Addressee</u> | <u>FO/GO/SES Signatory</u> | <u>Equities</u> | <u>CVE Material</u> | <u>Gaps/Issues</u> |
|--------------------------|----------------------------|-----------------|---------------------|--------------------|
| USAFRICOM | GEN Ham | Yes | Yes | None |
| CENTCOM | Mr. Peterson | Yes | Yes | None |
| EUCOM | Mr. Hunt | Yes | Yes | None |
| NORTHCOM | Mr. Bonnet | Yes | Yes | None |
| PACOM | Brig Gen Kenneth Wilsbach | Yes | Yes | None |
| USSOCOM | Dr. Brian Maher | Yes | Yes | None |
| SOUTHCOM | MG Gary Ketchum | Yes | Yes | None |
| STRATCOM | Mr. Pat McVay | Yes | Yes | None |
| USTRANSCOM | Gen William Fraser III | Yes | Yes | None |
| <u>Military Services</u> | | | | |
| JACO Air Force | Gen Rice/Ms. Barger SES | Yes | Yes | None |
| JACO Army | LTG John Campbell | Yes | Yes | None |
| JACO Coast Guard | RDML Cari Thomas | N/A | No | None |
| JACO USMC | LtGen R. Mills | Yes | Yes | None |
| JACO Navy | Mr. Lutterloh | Yes | Yes | None |
| NGB | MG Harris | Yes | Yes | None |
| <u>Joint Staff</u> | | | | |
| J1 | BG McGuire | N/A | N/A | None |
| J2 | (b)(6) | N/A | N/A | None |
| J3 | MG Matthias | Yes | Yes | None |
| J4 | BGen Faulkner | Yes | Yes | None |
| J5 | Brig Gen Miller | Yes | Yes | None |
| J7 | MG Rudesheim | Yes | No | None |
| J8 | BGen Busby | Yes | Yes | None |
| NDU | AMB McEldowney | Yes | Yes | Yes |
| NIU | LTG Ronald Burgess, Jr. | Yes | Yes | None |

Prepared by (b)(6) J7/JEDD/JEB, (b)(6)

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TAB B
COCOM RESPONSES

TAB C
JOINT STAFF

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Current Request Status: Coordination Suspense
Final 03/29/2012

Assigned Coordinators

Page 2 of 2

| ID | Organization | Coordinator Name | Status | Request Type | Date Notified | Response Date | Response |
|-----|--|---------------------------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| 078 | J-3 Deputy Director for Special Operations | Deputy Director, Operations (b)(6) | Final | GO-FO Chcc | 05-03-2012 15:13 | 05-04-2012 17:02 | Denour |
| 088 | J-2 Deputy Director for Administration Support | (b)(6) | Final | GO-FO Chcc | 04-27-2012 09:41 | 04-27-2012 14:05 | No Educ |

Display Coordination

Coordination Response
Thank you for the opportunity to review. It does not seem necessary. Countering Violent Extremism training.
BG Glenn McGuire
D.1

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Current Request Status: Coordination Suspense

Final 05/25/2012

Assigned Coordinators

Page 8 of 8

| Organization | Coordinator Name | Status | Request Type | Date Notified | Response Date | Response |
|--|------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|------------------|-----------|
| J-2 Deputy Director for Special Operations | (b)(6) | Final | 30-FO Choc | 05-03-2012 15:15 | 05-04-2012 17:02 | Denial |
| J-1 Plans & Readiness Branch | | Final | 30-FO Choc | 04-27-2012 08:41 | 05-01-2012 08:55 | No Equity |

Display Coordinator

Coordinator Response: J2 has reviewed this task in view of the fact that DA pays for professional military courses for J2 and not the intelligence community. J2 has no equity in this task.

Request closure for J2.

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Current Request Status: Final Coordination Suspense: 05/25/2012

Final

05/25/2012

Assigned Coordinators

12-01665-001 Page 6 of 6

| ID | Organization | Coordinator Name | Status | Request Type | Date Notified | Response Date | Response |
|-----|---|------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|------------------|----------|
| 076 | J-2 @ Deputy Director for Special Operations | (b)(6) | Final | GO/FO Choc | 05/03/2012 15:13 | 05/04/2012 17:02 | Concur |
| 085 | J-1 @ Plans&Readness Branch | (b)(6) | Final | GO/FO Choc | 04/27/2012 08:41 | 05/01/2012 08:55 | No Ebuty |
| 088 | J-2 @ J21 Deputy Directorate for Administration Support | (b)(6) | Final | GO/FO Choc | 04/27/2012 08:41 | 04/27/2012 14:38 | No Ebuty |

Display Coordination

Coordinator Response: J2 coord provided via memo signed by (IG Matrix) memo sent via email SPR to (b)(6) J2 on 25 May.



**THE JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, DC**

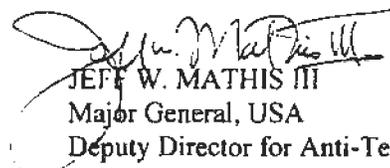
Reply ZIP Code
20318-3000

17 May 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD

SUBJECT: JSAP 12-01665 - Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

1. The Operations Directorate, J-3, has reviewed military education and training curriculum within the directorate. The Deputy Directorate for Antiterrorism/Homeland Defense, J-34, is the only deputy directorate within the J-3 that has applicable curriculum. We have adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations by speakers and organizations outside the Department. This curriculum is in accordance with our national policy, consistent with our values as a profession, and is respectful of world religions.
2. J-34 conducts the CJCS Level IV Antiterrorism (AT) Executive Seminar three times per year and the Joint Staff Annual Antiterrorism Conference.
3. Both the Level IV AT Executive Seminar and the JS AT Conference are conducted in an academic environment. Participants and speakers are briefed of the seminar's non-attribution policy. Open, frank discussion is critical to the free exchange of ideas amongst our speakers and participants. Moderators ensure that the discussions remain within acceptable bounds.
4. Speakers are primarily directors of DOD and other U.S. Government agencies with antiterrorism equities. Academic lecturers are nationally recognized antiterrorism experts. The Deputy Director, Antiterrorism/Homeland Defense approves all Level IV lecturers.
5. Speaker vetting criteria includes:
 - a. Speakers previously used by other DOD or USG agencies (e.g. NDU professors, current and retired Agency/military leaders, etc.).
 - b. J-34 ATFP reviews speaker credentials, including published books and articles, prior to extending a speaking invitation.
 - c. J-34 ATFP reviews briefing slides prior to the seminar.
6. If you have additional questions, my point of contact is (b)(6)
(b)(6)


JEFF W. MATHIS III
Major General, USA
Deputy Director for Anti-Terrorism/
Homeland Defense, J-34

Summary Attachments Notes Coordination Comment Matrix Guidance Details Audit

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Current Request Status: Coordination Suspense

Final 05/25/2012

Assigned Coordinators

10/27/2011 11:18 Page 5 of 5

| ID | Organization | Coordinator Name | Status | Request Type | Date Notified | Response Date | Response |
|-----|--|----------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | JSTRAN/SCOM JS COORD | | Only | 11/25 | | |
| 055 | J4 Strategic Communication Branch | (b)(6) | Final | GD FO Cmtc | 04/27/2012 09:41 | 05/21/2012 10:39 | Concur with Comment |
| 070 | J3 Deputy Directorate for Antiterrorism/Homeland Defense | (b)(6) | Final | GD FO Cmtc | 04/27/2012 09:40 | 05/25/2012 14:33 | Concur with Comment |
| 059 | J5 Force Support Division | (b)(6) | Final | GD FO Cmtc | 04/27/2012 09:40 | 05/24/2012 12:48 | Concur |

Display Coordination

Coordinator Response: Brig Gen Shanahan, JS J3 DCGO, can confirm that adequate procedures are in place to screen course content, curriculum, and briefers (including non-DoD speakers) for the JS 570 Course to ensure compliance with JCICS guidance and DoD policy.

- Summary
- Attachments
- Notes
- Coordination
- Comment Matrix
- Guidance
- Details
- Audit

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Current Request Status: Coordinator Suspense
 Request ID: 05/25/2012

Assigned Coordinators

17/25/2012 10:16 Page 5 of 8

| ID | Organization Branch | Coordinator Name | Status | Request Type | Date Notified | Response Date | Response Comment |
|-----|---|------------------|--------|--------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| | | (b)(6) | | | 05-21 | | Comment |
| 070 | J-2 @ Deputy Directorate for -Intelligence Homeland Defense | | Final | GD-FD Drop | 04-27-2012 08:41 | 05-25-2012 14:22 | Concur with Comment |
| 055 | J-6 @ Force Support Division | | Final | GD-FD Drop | 04-27-2012 08:41 | 05-24-2012 13:45 | Concur |
| 030 | J-3 @ Informator Operations | | Final | GD-FD Drop | 05-02-2012 11:02 | 05-23-2012 08:00 | Concur with Comment |

Display Coordinator

Coordinator Response: Per USA BGen Faulkner, USA can confirm that adequate procedures are in place to screen course content curriculum and materials including non-DoD speakers for a USA sponsored educator and training courses to ensure compliance with OCS guidance and DoD policy.

Summary Attachments Notes Coordination Comment Matrix Guidance Details Audit

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Current Request Status: **Final**
Coordinator Suspense: **08/25/2010**

Assigned Coordinators

Page 4 of 9

| ID | Organization | Coordinator Name | Status | Request Type | Date Notified | Response Date | Response |
|------|-------------------------|------------------|-------------|-----------------------|---------------|---------------|----------|
| NC00 | External Agency USDCOOP | US Coord | Preliminary | External Agency Coord | 04/28/2010 | 10/25 | |
| NC05 | External Agency USDCOOP | US Coord | Final | 30-FD External Coord | 04/28/2010 | 12/17 | |
| NC06 | External Agency USDCOOP | US Coord | Final | 30-FD External Coord | 04/28/2010 | 12/17 | |
| NC01 | External Agency USDCOOP | US Coord | Final | External Info Only | 05/14/2010 | 12/25 | |



Display Coordinator

Coordination Response: JS response sent to (b)(6) 30-FD approver BG/Hier acting Deputy Director DC/RR



**THE JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, DC**

Reply ZIP Code:
20318-0300

31 May 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR THE DIRECTORATE FOR JOINT FORCE DEVELOPMENT

Subject: Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

1. In response to your request¹, the Strategic Plans and Policy Directorate, J-5, reviewed military education and training curriculum within the directorate. The Pakistan/Afghanistan Coordination Cell's (PACC J5) Afghanistan-Pakistan Hands (APH) program is the only applicable curriculum within the J5 deputy directorates. In accordance with the subject JSAP, the PACC J5, Afghanistan Pakistan Hands Management Element (PACC AME) reviewed the unique curriculum for members of the APH program. The PACC AME determined it has adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including oversight of contractor provided training. All training is accordance with national policy and is respectful of the cultures and religions addressed during the training.
2. Training for APH is conducted in two phases. The initial phase of training is conducted in the continental United States (CONUS). This training consists of a four day Counterinsurgency (COIN) course; a three day culture course; and 16 weeks of language training (Dari, Pashto, or Urdu). The language training includes some culture education. The second phase of training is conducted in Afghanistan. The training consists of five days of campaign related briefings and a seven day Afghan Culture Course.
3. The CONUS COIN Course is taught by Caerus Associates, through a contract with the National Defense University. The CONUS Culture Course is taught by Leader Development and Education for Sustained Peace Program (LDESP), through a contract with the Naval Post-Graduate School. The 16 week language training is taught by Diplomatic Language Services (DLS) through a contract with the Defense Language Institute (DLI). The language training is a shortened version of the standard DLI language course. All course materials and course content comes from DLI.
4. The PACC AME reviews the curriculum of all CONUS training and has personnel providing oversight of the CONUS COIN and Culture Courses. DLI provides on-site supervision of the language instruction, with periodic oversight of classes provided by the PACC AME.

5. The in-theater Afghan Culture Course is provided by an Afghan owned and operated company. Oversight for this course is provided by the USFOR-A Afghan Hand Management Element – Forward (AME-Forward). The course is funded by USFOR-A and AME-Forward provides on-site supervision of every class.

6. For general questions related to completion of this task action, please contact (b)(6) USN; J-5/DDTRP; (b)(6) Please direct any questions about the curriculum or management of the APH training to (b)(6) USN; J5/PACC AME; (b)(6)


Maryanne Miller
Brig Gen, USAF
Acting Deputy Director for
Trans-Regional Policy

Reference:

- ¹ JS J-7 JSAP 12-01665 Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

(b)(6)

CIV JCS J7 JEDD

From: (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 DD JCW
Sent: Monday, May 21, 2012 12:30 PM
To: (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JEDD
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: FW: Action Folder: 12-01665 - /FA-3/ REVIEW OF MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING CURRICULUM - FOGO Review Complete 21 May
Importance: High

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

(b)(6)

DD J7 JCW completed FOGO level review of this tasker - I inserted note to the JSAP verifying our review was completed by MG Rudesheim effective today 21 May.

Joint Training reviewed to validate the processes and procedures for screening cultural awareness training and education course content and curricula. The development and review processes in place ensures course curriculums are properly vetted, exhibit cultural sensitivity, respect for religion, and are not "contrary to our national policy". All current curriculum is in compliance. As a matter of course, Joint Training does not use guest instructors or lecturers.

If you need anything additional, just let us know.

Thanks, VR, (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Deputy, Executive Action Group
DD J7 Joint and Coalition Warfighting

(b)(6)

(b)(6)

CIV JCS J7 JEDD

From: (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JETD
Sent: Wednesday, May 23, 2012 9:38 AM
To: (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JEDD
Cc: (b)(6)
Subject: FW: Action Folder: 12-01665 - /FA-3/ REVIEW OF MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING CURRICULUM (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

(b)(6)

Will this suffice or do you need something signed from the Commander?

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) LCDR JCS J7 JPRA
Sent: Tuesday, May 22, 2012 11:49 AM
To: (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JETD
Cc: (b)(6) CDR JCS J7 JPRA
Subject: RE: Action Folder: 12-01665 - /FA-3/ REVIEW OF MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING CURRICULUM (UNCLASSIFIED)

(b)(6)

See below for JPRA response to the above tasker:

"JPRA has two schools: the Personnel Recovery Academy (PRA) and Personnel Recovery Education and Training Center (PRETC). Neither school conducts lectures or training on countering violent Islamic extremism, nor do they conduct cultural awareness pre-deployment training for Iraq and Afghanistan."

V/r,

(b)(6)

JS/J7 Joint Personnel Recovery Agency REP

(b)(6)

To: (b)(6) CAPT JCS J7 Chief of Staff
Cc: (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JETD; (b)(6) COL MIL USA; (b)(6) Mr CIV USA; (b)(6)
(b)(6) LTC MIL USA
Subject: JCISFA CVE Review (UNCLASSIFIED)

Sir:

Per the CJCS memo of 24 April, JCISFA's review of curriculum we have developed has been scrubbed for content relating to "Countering Violent Extremism." JCISFA has not touched on this concept in any of the courseware we have developed or assisted others in developing. Please see the attachment for COL (b)(6) certification of this review.

Very respectfully,

(b)(6)

1st Col (b)(6) USMC

Chief, Tactical Support Division

Joint Center for International Security Force Assistance

425 McPherson Avenue, Building 74

Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027-1373

(b)(6)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

(b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JEDD

From: (b)(6) Mr JCS J7 JEDD
Sent: Monday, May 21, 2012 10:36 AM
To: (b)(6) LTC MIL USA
Cc: (b)(6)
(b)(6) COL MIL USA; (b)(6) Mr CIV USA (b)(6)
LTC MIL USA; (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JEDD; (b)(6) Mr CIV USA
Subject: RE: JCISFA CVE Review (UNCLASSIFIED)

Thanks

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) LTC MIL USA (b)(6)
Sent: Monday, May 14, 2012 10:57 AM
To: (b)(6) Mr JCS J7 JEDD
Cc: (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JEDD; (b)(6) CAPT JCS J7 Chief of Staff; (b)(6) COL MIL USA;
(b)(6) Mr CIV USA; (b)(6) LTC MIL USA; (b)(6) CIV JCS J7 JEDD (b)(6) Mr CIV
USA
Subject: RE: JCISFA CVE Review (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Sir,

JCSFA is answering this via the J-7, not the Army.

In terms of General Officer vetting of this response, LTG Perkins, the current JCISFA Director until the new JCISFA Charter is signed, vets our correspondence with higher. However, LTG Perkins has delegated this authority to COL (b)(6) the JCISFA Deputy Director. Once the updated JCISFA Charter is signed, LtGen Flynn will have this authority.

Regardless, JCISFA is not an Army organization, so we will route correspondence such as this via the Joint Staff vice CAC and the Army.

Very respectfully,

(b)(6)

LtCol (b)(6) USMC
Chief, Tactical Support Division
Joint Center for International Security Force Assistance
425 McPherson Avenue, Building 74
Fort Leavenworth, Kansas 66027-1373

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) Mr JCS J7 JEDD (b)(6)

- Summary
- Attachments
- Notes
- Coordination
- Comment Matrix
- Guidance
- Details
- Audit

Joint Chiefs of Staff

Current Request Status: Coordination Suspense

Final: 05-25-2012

Assigned Coordinators

Page 3 of 3

| ID | Organization | Coordinator Name | Status | Request Type | Date Initiated | Response Date | Response |
|------|--|--------------------|--------|--------------------|------------------|------------------|---------------------|
| 1031 | | USTRANSOMIUS COORD | | Drop | 12-12 | | |
| | | External Agency | Final | External Info Only | 05-11-2012 15:25 | | |
| 025 | J6 Strategic Communications Branch | (b)(6) | Final | OO-FO Drop | 04-27-2012 09:41 | 05-21-2012 13:33 | Concur with Comment |
| 070 | J3 Deputy Directorate for Antiterrorism Home and Defense | | Final | OO-FO Drop | 04-27-2012 09:41 | 05-25-2012 14:33 | Concur with Comment |

Display Coordination

Coordinator Response: Sent on behalf of BGen B. A review of J6 sponsored education and training efforts was conducted and it was determined that the J6 has adequate screening procedures in place.

TAB C
SERVICES RESPONSES

Referred Navy

Referred Coast Guard

Referred Coast Guard

Referred Coast Guard

Referred National Guard

TAB D
NATIONAL DEFENSE
UNIVERSITY

NDU STAFF ACTION SUMMARY

CONTROL NUMBER: 1204-76

FROM: UNIVERSITY SECRETARIAT
 POC & PHONE: Mr. (b)(6)

STAFFING AUTHORITY: OCoSA
 RELEASED BY: (b)(6)

STAFFED COMPONENT (OPR): NDU Academic Affairs
 (OCRs): Listed below for coordination

DATE: April 25, 2012

SUBJECT: Chairman, Joint Chiefs of Staff Memo, CM-0098-12, Review of
 Military Education and Training Curriculum

**SUSPENSE DATE:
 May 21, 2012

| In-Turn | COORDINATION (OCR): Note: M = Mandatory I = Internal (OPRs may add, if needed) | Date Received | Initial | Coord | Reviewed | Date Completed | |
|---------|--|---------------|-------------|-------|----------|---------------------------------|-------------|
| 1 | OCoSA - COL (b)(6) | 25 April 12 | | M | (b)(6) | | |
| 2 | AA | 25 April 12 | [Signature] | M | (b)(6) | 23 May 2012 | |
| 3 | CISA | | | M | | Coordination added 23 May 12 | |
| 4 | ICAF | | | M | | | |
| 5 | JRMC | | | M | | | |
| 6 | JFSC | | | M | | | |
| 7 | NWC | | | M | | | |
| 8 | CAPSTONE | | | M | | | |
| 9 | CJSL | | | M | | | |
| 10 | CSWMD | | | M | | | |
| 11 | INSEL | | | M | | | |
| 12 | JRAC | | | M | | | |
| 13 | GC | 25 May | [Signature] | M | 25 May | | [Signature] |
| 14 | COSA | 24 May | [Signature] | M | 25 | | [Signature] |
| 15 | NDU-P | 26 May 12 | | M | | | |
| 16 | SECRETARIAT | 26 May 12 | [Signature] | M | | | |

UPON COMPLETION OF ALL ACTIONS, RETURN TO THE UNIVERSITY SECRETARIAT.

SUMMARY

- Purpose.** Conduct a senior-leader review throughout the National Defense University (NDU) to confirm adequate procedures are in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations by speakers from organizations outside of NDU, and provide a completed review to the Joint Force Development Directorate (J-7), Joint Staff.
- Discussion.** National Defense University will conduct a review of all military education and training curriculum to ensure our Professional Military Education Programs exhibit the cultural sensitivity, respect for religion, and intellectual balance that we should expect in our academic institution. Questions pertaining to the content of this action should be addressed with the OPR listed at (b)(6). Questions pertaining to the staffing of this action can be addressed with the Secretariat POC listed.
- Recommendation.** All colleges and teaching components of NDU provide Academic Affairs a completed review and confirmation that adequate procedures are in place to screen their course content and curricula, including presentations by speakers from organizations outside of NDU, for submission to the Joint Staff, J-7.

** THE SUSPENSE DATE ESTABLISHED IS THE FINAL DATE TO HAVE ALL COORDINATIONS, RECOMMENDATIONS, CONCURRENCES, OR ANY OTHER DISPOSITION COMPLETE; TO INCLUDE THE PROPOSED DOCUMENT APPROVED AND SIGNED BY THE APPROPRIATE AUTHORITY. RESPONSIBILITY FOR COMPLETION IS THE OPR.

SUMMARY (Con't)

CONCURRENCE COMMENTS (Optional):

23 May 2012

I have concurred with a modification from all the Colleges and input from components as indicated by a (✓).

(b)(6)

BVP/DA

X 3189

NONCONCURRENCE - RATIONALE (Mandatory):



REPLY TO
ATTENTION OF:

DEPARTMENT OF DEFENSE
NATIONAL DEFENSE UNIVERSITY
WASHINGTON DC 20319-5066

Office of the President

May 24, 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR THE CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

THROUGH: THE DIRECTOR, JOINT STAFF, PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, DC 20318
THE DIRECTOR FOR JOINT FORCE DEVELOPMENT, THE JOINT STAFF,
PENTAGON, WASHINGTON, DC 20318

SUBJECT: Response to CM-0098-12 (24 April 2012), Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

1. The purpose of this memorandum is to provide the results of National Defense University's (NDU) holistic examination of our educational activities and to outline the procedures and policies in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations by non-DoD speakers. All NDU College Commandants and Chancellors, along with the Vice Presidents of Academic Affairs and of Research, recently conducted a review of curriculum to screen programs and courses for appropriate content. They confirm that they have reviewed the content of their respective curricula for cultural sensitivity, respect for religious preferences, and intellectual balance. NDU also reviewed its processes for curriculum development and for choosing guest speakers. What follows is a detailed assessment from NDU Colleges of courses and/or lessons dealing with Islam and/or Islamic radicalism, countering violent extremism, and culture and religion in general:

a. The College of International Security Affairs (CISA) conducted a review of their four (4) core courses, sixteen (16) areas of concentration courses and sixteen (16) electives taught over AY 2011/2012. Of these courses, two (2) courses focus multiple class meetings on the specific topic of radical Islam. The core course, Power Ideology and Legitimacy (CISA 6929), and the elective Political Islam (CISA 6921) have 12 meetings each dedicated to this topic. All iterations of both classes were taught by resident CISA faculty with PhDs in relevant subject areas. Neither course was found to offer objectionable material or subject areas. There are several additional courses that deal with the broader topic of radicalism, including Dynamics of Terrorism (CISA 6975), Dynamics of Counterterrorism (CISA 6976) and Counterterrorism Strategies and Policies (CISA 6990). Five (5) lessons are dedicated to cases involving instances of radical Islam. Twelve (12) lessons in CISA 6990 address violent extremist groups: they do so from the perspective of U.S. national plans and their execution in countering AQ, AQAM, or Taliban, to include assessment of U.S. theater strategies in Iraq and Afghanistan. All work occurs at the strategic and operational art levels. In addition to reviewing the syllabi for all courses taught in the last year, CISA carefully combed over recent course reviews and alumni surveys to identify additional areas in which sensitivities could have been breached. No courses were identified by students or alumni (of whom more than half are Muslim) as objectionable. As an example of religious sensitivity, CISA provides their Muslim students with access to a prayer room in close proximity to their classrooms.

Additionally, CISA further examined the guest speakers that have been invited over the course of the last academic year at both the Fort McNair and Fort Bragg campuses and found that all speakers fell within reasonable bounds of balance and professionalism. The thorough review of the CISA curriculum found that CISA is fully compliant with the Chairman's intent to exhibit cultural sensitivity, respect for religion, and intellectual balance.

b. The Eisenhower School performed a review of all core courses, the regional security studies (RSS) course, and School-sponsored electives taught in AY11-12. The School taught a total of 93 courses (7 core, 18 RSS and 68 elective) and 1,149 separate lessons (153 core, 180 RSS and 816 electives). Of these, the review identified four (4) lessons within their core courses, 35 RSS lessons (lessons from the Middle East – The Gulf RSS, Middle East – North Africa and Levant RSS, South Asia RSS, Pakistan/Afghanistan RSS, and the Afghanistan/Pakistan RSS), and 24 lessons from electives (Islam, Islamist Political Theory, and Militant Islamist Ideology: Understanding Nuance and the AF/PAK Fellows Great Books) that addressed: 1) Islam and/or Islamic radicalism, 2) countering violent extremism (CVE), and 3) culture and religion in general. The Eisenhower School then performed a review of the syllabi, briefing slides and student critiques for these 63 lessons. This comprehensive review found that the School's curriculum is consistent with the Chairman's guidance for cultural sensitivity, respect for religion, and intellectual balance. The Eisenhower School will continue to address these issues in faculty meetings and curriculum development sessions as they move into the next academic year.

c. The Information Resources Management College (iCollege) does not teach courses that deal with Islam or Islamic radicalism, countering violent extremism, or culture/religion; six (6) of its courses make reference to how potential adversaries leverage the internet/cyberspace for strategic advantage. A thorough review of these courses revealed that course material and teaching methods are appropriate.

d. The Joint Forces Staff College (JFSC): Excluding the Perspectives on Islam and Islamic Radicalism elective, which is suspended and under separate review, JFSC has conducted a thorough and detailed inspection of the content of its seven core courses and twenty-four (24) active elective courses to include reviewing course material and presentations by guest speakers. JFSC has concluded that appropriate safeguards are in place to ensure all subjects, particularly those relating to Muslims or the Islamic religion, are portrayed in a balanced and academically sound manner and that materials presented in all courses are appropriate. Additionally, JFSC has developed a 26-point Action Plan to address deficiencies in its curriculum development and monitoring processes. In detail, the Joint and Combined Warfighting School currently has thirty-five (35) potential elective offerings available and is currently delivering twenty-four (24) electives to JCWS class 12-2. Fifteen (15) of the currently offered electives contain no course content on Islam. The other nine (9) electives with some course content on Islam contain a total of ten (10) lessons that have material on Islam, violent extremist organizations, or Islamic terrorist groups.

The nine (9) elective courses are Combating Weapons of Mass Destruction; Integrating "Attack the Network" Activities into Joint Operations; US Africa Command; US Southern Command Regional Studies; Joint and Coalition Operational Analysis; Recent Crises and Joint Operations; Strategic Challenges: Information, Technology and Strategic Leadership for the Future; Irregular Warfare; US Central Command Regional Studies; and US Pacific Command Regional Studies. All of these lessons contain readings and materials from reputable academic, allied, and U.S. government sources and are consistent with national policies and the values of our profession. Guest speakers participate in twenty (20) of the thirty-five (35) potential elective courses and six (6) of nine (9) of the electives with Islamic content. All but two (2) guest speakers are USG, DoD, or Allied government employees. The other two speakers teach in electives that do not have Islamic content. In all cases, the presentations by guest speakers were found to be in keeping with the principles of balance and fairness.

e. The National War College (NWC) reviewed in detail all of its core courses and electives taught this year. The College taught 235 courses: 151 core courses and 84 elective courses. The College identified twenty-five (25) lessons within its core courses and nineteen (19) electives that could have addressed Islam and/or Islamic radicalism. NWC reviewed the syllabi of those forty-four (44) courses, spoke with several instructors and students, and found nothing objectionable in the courses as outlined. Most of those lessons were taught by resident NWC faculty, and several of these faculty members are Muslims themselves or have experienced life/served in the Muslim world; the elective course, Arabic Cultural Literacy (taught twice) is designed to give students familiarity with the language and culture of the Middle East. NWC has a screening process in place that rejected some speakers over the past year as the College determined they did not present fully balanced viewpoints. NWC also reviews media presentations (when they are submitted in advance) for use with its students and has, in the past, suggested modifications to reduce potential misunderstanding. The NWC Dean of Faculty monitors student feedback via surveys and focus groups to ensure that students feel all lessons are appropriate in content. Either the NWC Commandant or Dean of Faculty is present for every core course lesson taught, in order to ensure familiarity with course content and student feedback.

f. The Institute for National Strategic Studies (INSS): INSS faculty reviewed the one core and all twelve (12) elective courses which they taught this year. Due to the subject matter, two of the electives could have addressed Islam and/or Islamic radicalism: Cross-Cultural Communication: The Basics, Part I (NDU 6008-1) and Cross-Cultural Communication (CCCS): The Application, Part II (NDU 6005-1). Upon review of the course materials and student assessments it was determined that nothing in the materials was deemed to be objectionable. All research faculty have been re-sensitized to current guidance regarding cultural sensitivity, respect for religious preferences, and intellectual balance in the electives they teach, their opportunities to guest lecture, in their publications, and when preparing to conduct a conference, workshop, or roundtable discussion. INSS faculty will continue to monitor participant reaction and immediately address any issues that may arise both with the individual and to the INSS leadership.

g. The Center for Complex Operations (CCO) carefully reviewed the material it has supplied for other JPME instructors, the course materials that CCO staffers have presented in NDU classrooms, and its publications. All publications and course materials were in compliance with DOD guidance for cultural sensitivity and respect for religious preferences. The items were also intellectually balanced.

h. The Center for Applied Strategic Learning (CASL): CASL conducted an in depth survey and review of all games, exercises, and simulations conducted in support of its JPME, policy, and interagency stakeholders. Of the thirty-seven (37) exercises – nineteen (19) in direct support of JPME, seven in support of research/policy requirements, and eleven (11) in support of outreach activities – all were found to be compliant with current guidance regarding cultural sensitivity, respect for religious preferences, and intellectual balance. Where crises issues were depicted, they were either fictionalized or expressed in such hypothetical manner as not to offend, rather to highlight the tensions inherent in strategic decision making and critical thinking at the national level for which the experiential learning process had been requested and approved by the client or sponsor. Post exercise “hot washes” are conducted during which any sensitivities raised by participants would be addressed.

i. National Defense University Press: Every NDU Press publication in each of its product lines undergoes at least three reviews prior to publication: a peer review for content and scholarship, an editorial content review by the NDU Press staff, and a pre-publication review by the OSD Security Review office. Should any of these reviews identify something which addresses the topics of culture or religion, leadership in conjunction with the editorial staff, will ensure the material is presented in a manner that provides context and ensures sensitivity, respect, and intellectual balance.

j. CAPSTONE does not have any courses on Islam or extremism but they do have two speakers in the CAPSTONE Executive Spouse Course that talk about Islam and Middle Eastern history and culture. They present examples of how extremists use self-serving interpretations of Islam and the Quran to justify terror. The Senior Director of CAPSTONE personally reviewed the materials and sat in on the presentations of the speakers and found that they are both extremely qualified and careful to provide the broader context of Islam. The material presented is consistent with an academic examination of the historical, cultural, and religious influences that affect our relationship with and policies toward the Middle East.

2. Recognizing the importance of academic freedom, NDU’s curriculum review and assessment processes ensure that students are presented with multiple perspectives and that time is devoted to examine various ideas, beliefs, and attitudes.

a. Colleges convene annual curriculum review committees to ensure currency and relevancy of courses, reviewing content, academic rigor, and relationship to mission.

b. Through end-of-course evaluations, each NDU College provides students an opportunity to give anonymous feedback on courses and programs, including identifying any objectionable material or content.

c. The Vice President of Academic Affairs directs an annual curriculum review with each College accompanied by the University President to ensure continual refreshing of curricula. The focus of this review is on significant changes and course integration.

d. A very important part of the NDU curriculum is the infusion of ideas through our guest speakers. University-level speakers are invited by the NDU President, and all speakers invited to the Colleges are vetted and approved by the Commandant or Chancellor. Given the educational mission of the Colleges, we invite some speakers who can provide alternative viewpoints that are grounded in credible scholarship and/or experience. If a speaker is found to be unsuitable, he/she does not get invited back to speak again, and the course director is instructed to provide the students with appropriate context and if necessary corrections to the speaker's presentations.

e. Electives: To enhance the College core courses, NDU has an elective program that students can tailor to their individual professional development. NDU Regulation 5.75, NDU Electives Study Program, currently assigns responsibilities and prescribes procedures for NDU electives only at the North campus. The Regulation is being revised to include Joint Forces Staff College. There are currently ten electives taught at the north campus (fall and spring) dealing with Islam, Islamic political theory, and militant Islamic ideology. The faculty in each course is well qualified to teach those topics. New electives are carefully and fully vetted for content, material, and teaching methods. However, existing electives tend to atrophy if not refreshed periodically. The University is adopting procedures to ensure ALL electives are reviewed on a regular basis. A thorough review of over 200 electives at both campuses is currently underway.

3. Work is underway to further integrate procedures between the north and south campuses and we will accomplish that in the following ways: by revising our NDU Elective (NDU 5.75) and the NDU Course Approval Process (NDU 5.74) Policies to include JFSC; by analyzing our internal NDU curriculum development procedures and guidelines to find ways to create greater synergy; and by having more internal dialogues and sharing of best practices throughout the University on a regular basis.

4. As NDU prepares for the upcoming academic year, we will continue to exhibit cultural sensitivity, respect of religion, and intellectual balance. University-level policies will be reviewed and revised to ensure procedural integrity throughout the University. A "One University" consolidation effort will ensure that the Colleges are in alignment with one another and that the north and south campuses are more closely integrated.



NANCY McELDOWNEY
Ambassador
Interim President

ENCLOSURE A: CJCS Tasking dated 24 April 2012
ENCLOSURE B: CJCS Tasking dated 26 October 2011
ENCLOSURE C: NDU Response dated 2 December 2011

Referred DIA

Referred DIA

Referred DIA

Referred DIA

JOINT STAFF ACTION PROCESSING FORM

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

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|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------|
| EXTERNAL SUSPENSE 21 June 2012 | INTERNAL SUSPENSE 7 June 2012 | ACTION NUMBER SJS |
| TO CJCS | THRU VCJCS | THRU DJS |

SUBJECT Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Purpose. Promulgate CJCS request to the Combatant Commands, Military Services, and the National Guard Bureau (NGB) to conduct the subject senior-leader review¹.
2. Issue. Indications that a previous review (Oct -Dec 2011) was not fully understood in spirit and intent.
3. Bottom Line. Thorough review of military education and training curriculums in the spirit and intent of the requirement; review results shall be vetted by GO/FO leadership. Provide responses to the CoS, JS J7 and Joint Education and Doctrine Branch (JEDD), JS J7 not later than 25 May, 2012
4. Background.
 - a. In Oct 11, in response to media attention surrounding the FBI's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) training, OSD asked the JS to determine the processes used to vet CVE training and education.² Responses were collected from the Combatant Commands, Services, NGB, and other components and submitted to OSD in December 2011.
 - b. Recent information suggests that not all participants in the Oct -Dec 2011 review fully understood the spirit and intent of the task. This has led to concern that academic institutions within DOD may be presenting material, both by DOD instructors and guest lecturers, which goes beyond what is needed to present alternative viewpoints and is inconsistent with the values of our profession.
 - c. The intent of the review is senior-leader confirmation that all parties have adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations by non-DOD speakers. Examination of all education and training efforts is desired—not just those focused primarily on CVE or Islamic Radicalism.
5. Recommendation. Services, Combatant Commands, National Guard Bureau complete reviews and submit a GO/FO/SES level response to (b)(6), USN; Chief of Staff, JS J7, (b)(6) (b)(6) not later than 25 May 12.

COORDINATION

| NAME | AGENCY | DATE | NAME | AGENCY | DATE |
|-----------------------------------|-----------|-----------|----------------------------|------------|-----------|
| LTG John Campbell (Concur) | USA | 23 May 12 | Mr. Hunt, SES(Concur) | USEUCOM | 30 May 12 |
| Gen Rice(Concur) | USAF | 25 May 12 | Mr. Bonnet, SES(Concur) | USNORTHCOM | 30 May 12 |
| LtGen Mills (Concur) | USMC | 21 May 12 | Brig Gen Wilsbach (Concur) | USPACOM | 21 May 12 |
| Mr. Lutterloh, SES(Concur) | USN | 29 May 12 | MG Ketchum (Concur) | USSOUTHCOM | 17 May 12 |
| MG Harris(Concur) | NGB | 29 May 12 | Mr. McVay, SES(Concur) | USSTRATCOM | 21 May 12 |
| GEN Ham (Concur) | USAFRICOM | 29 May 12 | Dr. Maher, SES(Concur) | USSOCOM | 15 May 12 |
| Mr. Peterson (DD J3, SES)(Concur) | USCENTCOM | 29 May 12 | Gen Fraser(Concur) | USTRANSCOM | 10 May 12 |

AO;J/DIV;EXT (b)(6) / J7 JEDD / (b)(6) Date Prepared: 25 April 2012

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| CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED | CLASSIFICATION/DECLASSIFICATION INSTRUCTIONS |
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UNCLASSIFIED

| COORDINATION | | | | | |
|------------------------|------------------|-----------|--------------------------|------------------|-----------|
| NAME | AGENCY | DATE | NAME | AGENCY | DATE |
| AMB McEldowney(Concur) | NDU | 25 May 12 | | INFO ONLY | |
| | INFO ONLY | | BG McGuire(Concur) | J1 | 24 May 12 |
| RDML Thomas(Concur) | USCG | 24 May 12 | (b)(6) | J2 | 24 May 12 |
| CAPT (b)(6) | NGRM | 26 Apr 12 | MG Mathis (Concur) | J3 | 23 May 12 |
| | | | MajGen Faulkner (Concur) | J4 | 22 May 12 |
| (b)(6) | OCJCS/LA | 26 Apr 12 | Brig Gen Miller(Concur) | J5 | 30 May 12 |
| | OCJCS/LC | 26 Apr 12 | BGen Busby(Concur) | J8 | 24 May 12 |
| | OCJCS/PA | 26 Apr 12 | MG Rudesheim (Concur) | J7 | 24 May 12 |
| | OCJCS/RA | 26 Apr 12 | LTG Burgess | NIU | 4 Jun 12 |

ENDNOTES

¹ CM-0098-12 "Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum" 24 April 2012

² SJS 11-04328 "Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Trainers and Speakers" 26 Oct 11.

UNCLASSIFIED

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| SECRETARY, JOINT STAFF ACTION DIRECTIVE | |
| SJS 12-01665 | SUSPENSE DATE: 5/23/2012 |
| DATE: 4/26/2012 | RED TAG: NO |
| SUBJECT: /FA-3/ REVIEW OF MILITARY EDUCATION AND TRAINING CURRICULUM | |
| ASSIGNED TO: J-7 | APPROVAL AUTHORITY / HOW REFERRED: AA |
| <u>Coordination Requirements</u> J-1, J-2, J-3, J-4, J-5, J-6, J-8, OCJCS/LA, OCJCS/LC, OCJCS/PA, CAG, NGRM, SEAC, NDU, Services, and COCOMs | |
| <u>Special Instructions/Guidance</u> Correspondence referred to J-7 for appropriate action. | |
| <u>Research Assistance</u> IMD guidance for AO metadata tagging requirement is available at: http://sdseecm.dse.js.smil.mil/rma/dri/objectId/090176c9800dbad5 See EAPB website for approved JS Template examples: http://sdseportal.js.smil.mil/portal/site/jsportal/eapb Consult the (JSINT/JWICS) Enterprise Content Management (ECM) Repository, the JSIN-S ECM Repository and/or the JS Quick Search research/tracking tools within JSAP-M to determine what other offices, organizations, and/or recommendations should coordinate/collaborate. Action packages will be screened for comprehensive collaboration/coordination by office/directorate leadership. | |
| <u>Notes</u> Contact external POC (if applicable) and/or the SJS-ACB 695-4550, regarding suspense extensions to this action. Interim replies are required prior to consideration of suspense extension requests for "5C" actions, IAW JSI 5711.01C. | |

Unclassified//~~FOUO~~

(b)(6) **CIV JCS DOM SJS AD ACB**

From: (b)(6) Lt Col JSC DOM SJS
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2012 7:55 AM
To: Joint Secretariat; (b)(6) CIV JCS DOM SJS; (b)(6) CIV JCS DOM SJS AD ACB
Cc: (b)(6) LtCol JCS J7 EA-DD
Subject: FW: Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum (UNCLASSIFIED)
Attachments: CM 0098-12.pdf

CLASSIFICATION: UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Team...please add to JSAP to allow better tracking of COCOM responses to J-7.

v/r

(b)(6)

-----Original Message-----

From: EUCOM-JS [mailto:eucom-js@eucom.smil.mil]
Sent: Wednesday, April 25, 2012 7:39 AM
To: Joint Staff SJS AD ASB (Administrative Support Branch); (b)(6) CIV JCS DOM SJS; (b)(6) Lt Col JSC DOM SJS; (b)(6) CIV JCS DOM SJS AD ACB; (b)(6) (b)(6) CTR JCS DOM SJS AD ACB
Cc: EUCOM SJS Tasker; ECJS Officers
Subject: FW: Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum (UNCLASSIFIED)

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED//~~FOR OFFICIAL USE ONLY~~

Sir/Ma'am,

Please advise concerning official formal JSAP tasking. JS-136 Form?

v/r

HQ USEUCOM

-----Original Message-----

From: (b)(6) CIV JCS DOM OCJCS [mailto:(b)(6)]
Sent: Tuesday, April 24, 2012 5:03 PM
To: AFRICOM SJS-Taskers; CENTCOM SJS (Secretary Joint Staff); EUCOM-JS; NORAD USNORTHCOM SJS - OMB; JOINTSEC PACOM; 'sjs@stratcom.smil.mil'; USSOCOM SJS: 'ustcc-js@ustranscom.smil.mil'; 'usfkscjcs@korea.army.smil.mil'; (b)(6); AF JACO; Army JACO; CNO-N3N5 JACO; JACO Marines; (USCG) JACO; execsec@ngb.smil.mil
Cc: (b)(6) CAPT JCS J7 JETD; Joint Staff SJS AD ASB (Administrative Support Branch)
Subject: HOLD, ram, Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

Classification: UNCLASSIFIED

Sir/Ma'am,

The attached CJCS memorandum is forwarded to your office for appropriate action.

Very Respectfully,

(b)(6)

OCJCS Editor



CHAIRMAN OF THE JOINT CHIEFS OF STAFF

WASHINGTON, DC 20316-9999

CM-0098-12
24 April 2012

MEMORANDUM FOR CHIEFS OF THE MILITARY SERVICES
COMMANDERS OF THE COMBATANT COMMANDS
CHIEF, NATIONAL GUARD BUREAU

SUBJECT: Review of Military Education and Training Curriculum

1. Last October, in response to media attention surrounding the FBI's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) training and related DoD lecturers, OSD asked the Joint Staff to task the Combatant Commands, Services, National Guard Bureau, and other components to determine the current processes used to vet CVE training and education. OSD's specific intent was "to determine the criteria used to establish professional qualifications for teachers and lecturers providing instruction on countering violent Islamic extremism" as well as "the vetting of curriculum development for cultural awareness pre-deployment training for Iraq and Afghanistan."
2. The Joint Staff consolidated all responses and submitted to OSD in December 2011; however, recent information has surfaced that has caused me to question whether all parties understood the spirit and intent of the request in the responses provided. Specifically, I am concerned that academic institutions within DoD may be presenting material, both by DoD instructors and guest lecturers, which goes well beyond merely presenting alternative intellectual viewpoints on radicalism to advocating ideas, beliefs, and actions that are contrary to our national policy, inconsistent with the values of our profession, and disrespectful of the Islamic religion.
3. I am therefore requesting another senior-leader review by the Combatant Commands, Services, National Guard Bureau, and Joint Staff to confirm that all parties have adequate procedures in place to screen course content and curricula, including presentations by speakers from organizations outside the Department. This review will ensure our Professional Military Education programs exhibit the cultural sensitivity, respect for religion, and intellectual balance that we should expect in our academic institutions. Your reviews should be a holistic examination of your education and training efforts that may address this topic, not just courses focused primarily on the topics of Islamic Radicalism or Countering Violent Extremism. The Joint Staff will evaluate the adequacy of DoD guidance on this issue and make specific recommendations for adjustments to our processes as appropriate.
4. These reviews shall be completed within 30 days of the date of this memorandum. Please provide all responses to (b)(6) USN, Joint Staff/J-7, at (b)(6) and (b)(6). My point of contact is Lieutenant General George Flynn, USMC, Director, Joint Force Development, at (b)(6).


MARTIN E. DEMPSEY
General, U.S. Army

JOINT STAFF ACTION PROCESSING FORM

CLASSIFICATION UNCLASSIFIED

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| EXTERNAL SUSPENSE 28 DEC 11 | INTERNAL SUSPENSE 30 DEC 11 | ACTION NUMBER 11-04328 |
| TO DDTRP | THRU | THRU |

SUBJECT /O/ Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Trainers and Speakers (U)

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

1. Purpose. Respond to DASD (Homeland Defense Strategy, Force Planning, and Mission Assurance) request¹ to assemble information concerning the vetting process for CVE trainers and speakers.
2. Issue. In response to recent negative media attention on the FBI's CVE training and DoD lectures, the NSS requested DoD provide its screening process for CVE trainers, speakers, and curriculum development.
3. Bottom Line. The DDTRP memo at TAB encloses the requested information.
4. Background.
 - a. Media attention focused on CVE training materials and presentations delivered to DoD personnel raised questions about the accuracy and quality of those material, as well as the credentials and potential biases of those presenting the training.
 - b. The National Strategy for Countering Terrorism makes clear that the U.S. Government is at war with al-Qa'ida, not with the religion of Islam. Education, fully informed by a rich and nuanced understanding of Islam's complex and varied expressions, is DoD's main asset in ensuring al-Qa'ida fails in trying to pass its marginalized ideology for broader Muslim understanding. DoD has a strong record as a leader in the U.S. Government's efforts to educate its officials about the fringe nature of al-Qa'ida ideology.

COORDINATION

COORDINATION

| NAME | AGENCY | DATE | NAME | AGENCY | DATE |
|---------------------------|--------------|-------|---------------------|-----------|-------|
| (b)(6) | J5 DDTRP ADD | 12/28 | Mr. (b)(6) | USAF | 12/23 |
| Responded to OSD directly | J2 (DIA) | 11/9 | RDML Thomas | USCG | 11/8 |
| (b)(6) | J7 (NDU) | 12/2 | BrigGen Johnson | NGB | 11/17 |
| (b)(6) | OCJCS/LC | 11/8 | Col (b)(6) | USSOCOM | 12/2 |
| COL(P) (b)(6) | USA | 11/16 | Col (b)(6) (acting) | USSOUTHCO | 11/9 |
| Mr. (b)(6) | USN | 11/17 | Brig Gen Wilsbach | USPACOM | 11/21 |
| Col (b)(6) (by dir) | USMC | 11/14 | Mr. (b)(6) | USAFRICOM | 11/17 |

CDR (b)(6), J5 DDTRP SED, (b)(6) Date Prepared: 26OCT11

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UNCLASSIFIED

| NAME | AGENCY | DATE | NAME | AGENCY | DATE |
|------------|------------|-------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| BG Lally | USTRANSCOM | 11/9 | Mr. (b)(6) | USEUCOM | 11/17 |
| Mr. (b)(6) | USSTRATCOM | 11/3 | MaiGen Walsh | USNORTHCO | 11/4 |
| MG Mathis | J3 | 10/28 | Mr. (b)(6) | USCENTCOM | 11/17 |

c. Recent reports of government agencies utilizing educators without the requisite credentials to provide such informed education, prompted the NSS to ask Departments and Agencies to identify the criteria used to establish professional qualifications for teachers and lecturers providing instruction on CVE, specifically as those CVE efforts relate to extremists claiming to act in accordance with Islam.

4. (U) Recommendation. DDTRP sign memo at TAB.

ENDNOTE

¹ 11-04328

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**SECRETARY, JOINT STAFF
ACTION DIRECTIVE**

SJS 11-04328

SUSPENSE DATE: 11/15/2011

DATE: 10/25/2011

RED TAG: ☐

SUBJECT: /O/ Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Trainers and Speakers

ASSIGNED TO: J-5

**APPROVAL AUTHORITY / HOW REFERRED:
DIRECT REPLY**

Coordination Requirements

OCJCS/LC, J-2, J-3, J-7, the Services, COCOMS, and USD/I

Special Instructions/Guidance

Initial review of this action indicates the response should be a J-Directorate Reply for Director or Vice Director signature. Please add a copy of the response and a completion note to the JSAP folder before returning to SJS/ACB for closure.

Research Assistance

Consult the (JSINT/JWICS) Enterprise Content Management (ECM) Repository, the JSIN-S ECM Repository and/or the JS Quick Search research/tracking tools within JSAP-M to determine what other offices, organizations, and/or recommendations should coordinate/collaborate. Action packages will be screened for comprehensive collaboration/coordination by office/directorate leadership.

IMD guidance for AO metadata tagging requirement is available at:
<http://sdseecm.dse.js.smil.mil/rma/dri/objectId/090176c9800dbad5>

See EAPB website for approved JS Template examples:
<http://sdseportal.js.smil.mil/portal/site/jsportal/eapb>

Notes

Contact external POC (if applicable) and/or the SJS-ACB 695-4550, regarding suspense extensions to this action. Interim replies are required prior to consideration of suspense extension requests for "5C" actions, IAW JSI 5711.01C.

Unclassified ~~77FOUO~~

~~5:31 Oct~~
15 NOV 2011



UNCLASSIFIED
Search Actions

Recent Actions
JSP011580-11

USP011580-11

Summary

Distribution

History

Subject Request for Joint Staff Coordination

Classification

Status

Priority

Action Details

| | | | |
|--------------------------|---------------------------------|-------------------------|--------------------|
| Originator(s): | (b)(6) | Recipient(s): | DASD HDS&FP |
| Request Type: | All other items | Reply Type: | Informational Only |
| Original Suspense Date: | 31 Oct 2011 | Date of Correspondence: | 14 Oct 2011 |
| Current Suspense Date: | 31 Oct 2011 | Date of Receipt: | 14 Oct 2011 |
| Initiated By: | (b)(6) (14 Oct 2011 - 13:54) | Package Holder: | |
| Last Modified: | | Package Logged In: | |
| Closed On: | | Package Logged Out: | |
| Tags: | None | References: | None |
| Public / Private Action: | Public | | |

Task Assigned to Correspondence and Control Office JCS (JCS-CCO) - Assigned by



(b)(6)

| Date Assigned | Route | Status | Suspense Date | Instructions |
|---------------------|-------|--------|----------------------|---|
| 17 Oct 2011 - 12:12 | | | 15 NOV 11 | Task should go to J5 TRP for action, they have the lead for Countering Violent Extremism. |

Tasks Assigned By Katherine Morse(HD-S&FP-DIR-P&P)

| Route | Status | Suspense Date | Date Assigned | Date Read | Date Completed |
|-------------------|--------|---------------|---------------|-----------|----------------|
| No tasks assigned | | | | | |

Attachments



| Date Attached | Title | Tab | Attached By | Type |
|---------------------|----------------------------------|------|-------------|------|
| 17 Oct 2011 - 12:07 | Joint Staff Coordination Request | None | (b)(6) | PDF |

Notes



| Date | From | Note |
|------------------------------------|------|------|
| You have not received any messages | | |

SACCP || Repository || Reports | Preferences || Logout



HOMELAND DEFENSE
& AMERICAS' SECURITY AFFAIRS

OFFICE OF THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE
2600 DEFENSE PENTAGON
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20301-2600

October 14, 2011

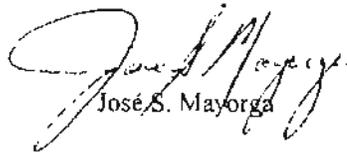
MEMORANDUM FOR DIRECTOR, JOINT STAFF

SUBJECT: Request for Joint Staff Coordination

Recent media attention on the Federal Bureau of Investigation's Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) training and DoD lecturers led the National Security Staff (NSS) to request Departments and Agencies to provide their screening process for CVE trainers and speakers (TAB A). Request the Joint Staff task the COCOMs, Services, National Guard Bureau and Components to determine the current processes used to vet CVE trainers. The task should reach out to service academies and major academic centers (e.g., Joint Special Operations University, U.S. Army Combined Arms Center, and National Defense Intelligence College). The intent is to determine the criteria used to establish professional qualifications for teachers and lecturers providing instruction on countering violent Islamic extremism; with particular focus on Military Information Support Operations, Information Operations, and Military Intelligence curriculum. In addition, the vetting of curriculum development for cultural awareness pre-deployment training for Iraq and Afghanistan should be included.

Please provide the current process of vetting CVE trainers by October 31, 2011. Our point of contact for this task is (b)(6)

(b)(6)


José S. Mayorga

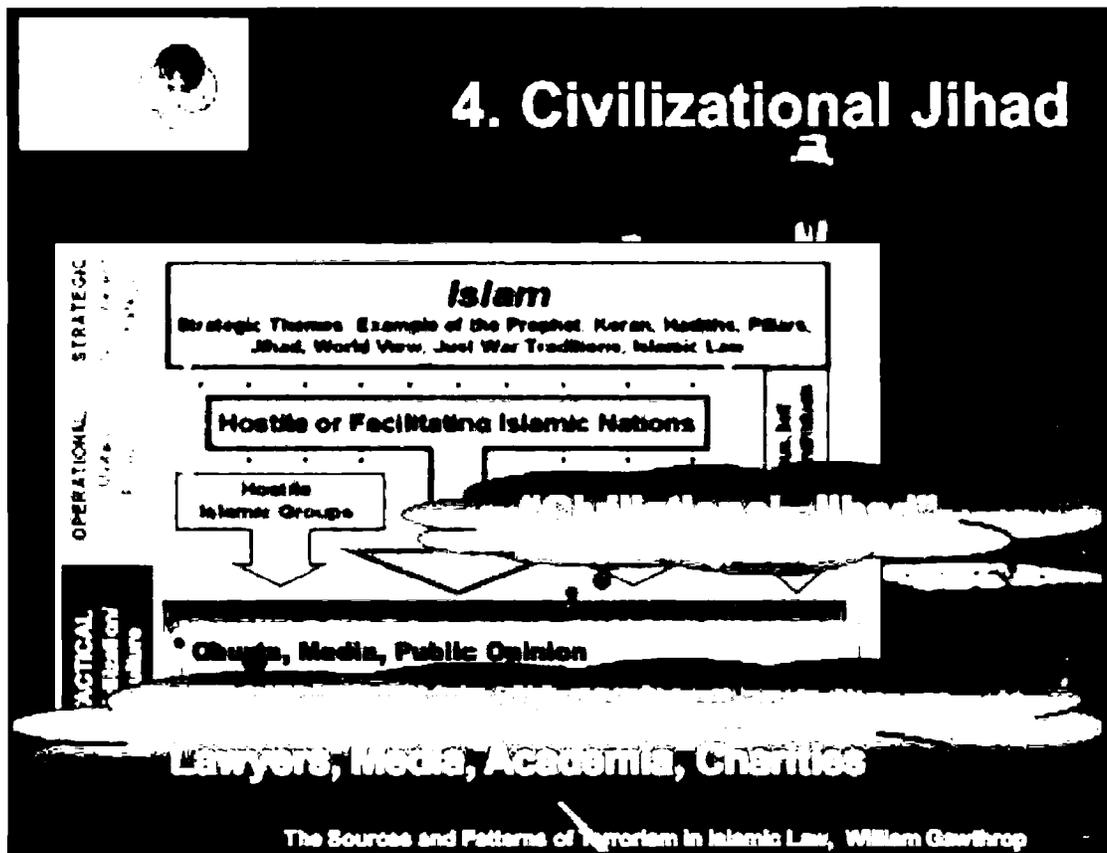
Attachment:

TAB A: Spencer Ackerman's Wired.com Article



Justice Department Official: Muslim ‘Juries’ Threaten ‘Our Values’

- By [Spencer Ackerman](#) 
- October 5, 2011
- FBI intelligence analysts weren't the only ones teaching their colleagues that the U.S. is at war with the Islamic religion. Justice Department officials — and even teachers at the Army's top intellectual center — are delivering similar messages.
- Danger Room has acquired a [2010 PowerPoint presentation](#) compiled by an intelligence analyst working for the U.S. Attorney in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Reminiscent of [FBI training materials exposed by Danger Room in September](#), the PowerPoint warns of a “Civilizational Jihad” stretching back from the dawn of Islam and waged today in the U.S. by “civilians, juries, lawyers, media, academia and charities” who threaten “our values.” The goal of that war: “Replacement of American Judeo-Christian and Western liberal social, political and religious foundations by Islam.”
- When Danger Room questioned the Justice Department about the briefing, it issued a statement pledging to join the FBI in scrubbing its counterterrorism training for signs of material that equate average Muslims with terrorists.
- “To ensure that Justice Department standards are upheld,” the statement reads, “the Department has today instructed all components and U.S. Attorney’s Offices to review all training materials and presentations provided by Justice Department personnel to ensure that any material presented is consistent with the Department’s standards, goals and instructions.”
- But the Justice Department is hardly alone in hosting bigoted and counterproductive counterterrorism training. Even if federal prosecutors and FBI agents no longer go through such instruction, Danger Room has learned that anti-Islam training material has spread into the military. Some of the Islamophobic presenters hired by the FBI also lecture at premiere schools for military intelligence; at an online university favored by students seeking jobs in U.S. intelligence agencies and with affiliated contractors; and even at the Army’s intellectual center, Fort Leavenworth.
- In other words, what the FBI once told Danger Room was an isolated incident — occurring one time in one lecture session — has spread throughout numerous government agencies over the years.
- And in addition to being dubious as a matter of civil rights, experts say that the training places U.S. counterterrorism efforts at risk. “Boneheaded is a generous way to describe this training,” says counterterrorism analyst Jarret Brachman, author of [Global Jihadism: Theory and Practice](#). “I’d lean more towards hateful, paranoid and completely counterproductive.”
-



- Another slide from a 2010 PowerPoint prepared by Justice Department intelligence analyst John Marsh
- The presentation in question is the work of John Marsh, a self-described “intelligence specialist” working for the U.S. Attorney’s office in the Middle District of Pennsylvania. Titled “21st Century Terrorism: History, Perspective, Development” and dated May 19, 2010, it was apparently delivered to a Defense Department hazardous-materials conference.
- Marsh’s presentation, which claims to be “one analyst’s view” and not that of the U.S. government, paints a harsh view of Islam. “Internal Islamic Failures/Collapse,” it advises, “Did NOT Start on 9/11,” but instead date back “~1400 years” — that is, to the birth of Islam itself and the death of the Prophet Muhammad. (Other slides take a meandering tour through world history, and specifically the very pre-Islamic Roman Empire.) “2 Inescapable facts” about contemporary terrorists, Marsh presented, are “1. All Say they are Muslims. 2. All believe they are acting as followers of the true Islam.” Oddly, Marsh doesn’t mention the 2009 shooting spree at the U.S. Holocaust Museum or the 2010 attack on an Austin, Texas IRS office; both strikes were clearly acts of terror, but neither perpetrator was Muslim.
- Still, Marsh provides “disclaimers” that Muslims “can separate politics [from] religion.” He acknowledges distinctions between Shiites and Sunnis, and between average

“Muslims” and hardcore “Islamists.” Some slides list “positive contributions” from Muslims, particularly in the fields of medicine, art and architecture. “Many Muslims do desire peace,” Marsh allows.

- But several of Marsh’s other slides blur those distinctions. They describe Islam as operating along a “broad Muslim belief spectrum,” spanning from average “Muslim” to “Jihadi supporters/terrorists.” (The “Two ‘Faces’ of Islam,” in Marsh’s telling.) The briefing contends, “No Major Muslim group has ever renounced the doctrines of jihad of the sword.” Underscoring his point, a picture of the burning Twin Towers is paired with two minarets. Over them reads a quote: “The West never remembers and the East never forgets.”
- Those aren’t the only quotes Marsh uncritically presents. A famous line borrowed from Samuel Huntington’s influential book *The Clash of Civilizations* — also the title of one of Marsh’s briefing slides — reads, “Islam is CONVINCED of the superiority of its CULTURE; and OBSESSED with the inferiority of its POWER.” Marsh also presents a quote from the son of the founder of Hamas, a convert to Christianity: “What matters is not whether my father is a fanatic or not, he’s doing the will of a fanatic God. It doesn’t matter if he’s a terrorist or a traditional Muslim. At the end of the day a traditional Muslim is doing the will of a fanatic, fundamentalist, terrorist God.” And bookending his presentation is a quote from Princeton’s Bernard Lewis that seems to anticipate the objections to Marsh’s own briefing: “Self censorship and political correctness will destroy our ability to discuss issues critical to our survival.”
- If that sounds reminiscent of William Gawthrop, the FBI intelligence analyst who compared Islam to the Death Star, it may not be an accident. One of Marsh’s slides cites a briefing of Gawthrop’s, titled “The Sources and Patterns of Terrorism in Islamic Law,” which presents straight-line arrows leading from “Islam” to “Hostile Islamic Groups,” “Hostile or Facilitating Islamic Nations” and ultimately an “Insurgency Environment.” The countries Gawthrop lists as afflicted by Islamic insurgencies include Iraq — but also the Netherlands, England, France and even the United States.
- “Ironically, this briefing could have been delivered by Osama bin Laden himself,” says Brachman. “The fact that it’s getting airtime is a disaster for our government and the American Muslim community alike.”
- Marsh refused to speak to Danger Room about his presentation. Both he and his boss, U.S. Attorney Peter J. Smith, referred Danger Room to the Justice Department for comment. The Justice Department promptly disavowed Marsh’s briefing — and pledged to join the FBI in reforming its counterterrorism curriculum.
- “The presentation in question does not reflect the views of the Justice Department, the U.S. Attorney’s Office for the Middle District of Pennsylvania or the FBI. The presentation represented ‘one analyst’s view,’ as stated in the slides, and the opinions expressed were only those of the presenter,” reads a statement prepared for Danger Room.
- Nevertheless, the Department statement continues:
- To ensure that Justice Department standards are upheld, the Department has today instructed all components and U.S. Attorney’s Offices to review all training materials and presentations provided by Justice Department personnel to ensure that any material presented is consistent with the Department’s standards, goals and instructions. This is particularly important with regard to training related to

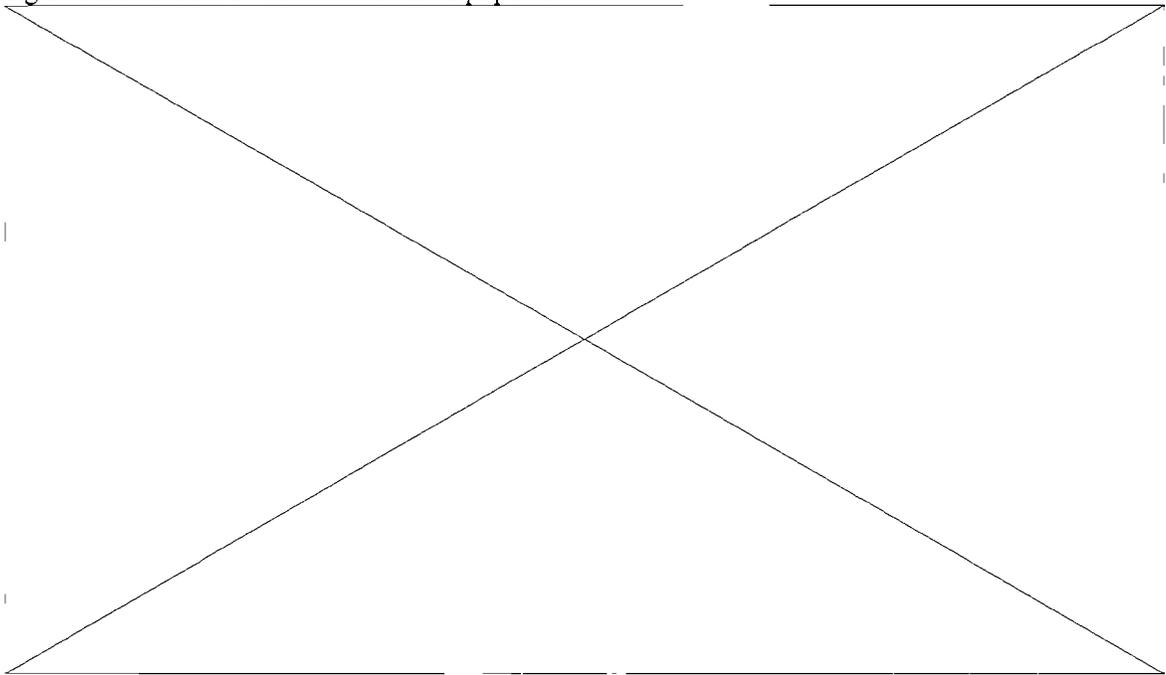
terrorism, countering violent extremism and other training that may relate to ongoing community outreach efforts.

- Marsh, it turns out, does a fair amount of speaking on the perceived Islamic threat. In March 2011, he spoke to a Harrisburg community college's homeland security conference on the subject of "Stealth Jihad: A Long-Term Threat to America?" (.pdf) Back in 2008, Marsh was invited to speak at the annual convention of the National Institute of Justice, the Justice Department's R&D agency. The subject of his panel? (.pdf) "Hotbeds of Radicalization in Contemporary American Society."



- But the Justice Department is hardly the only government agency playing host to briefings that take a skeptical view of Islam. At least 10 times since 2007, Stephen Coughlin, a former consultant on Islamic law for the Joint Chiefs of Staff, has lectured at Fort Leavenworth, Kansas, the Army's intellectual nerve center.
- Coughlin has given presentations before conservative audiences that claimed Muslim nations have a "ten year plan" to make criticism of Islam illegal under international law. He has criticized ex-President George W. Bush's assurances that the U.S. is not at war with Islam for having a "chilling effect" on intelligence analysis. Now a visiting fellow at the International Assessment and Strategy Center in Washington, Coughlin gave a January talk to the FBI's D.C. field office allegedly claiming Islamic law was incompatible with the U.S. Constitution.
- "I brief the FBI, brief the Department of Defense," Coughlin told Danger Room during a short telephone conversation.
- Danger Room has confirmed that Coughlin regularly lectures before a class at the Army's Combined Arms Center at Fort Leavenworth. The course is known as FA30, an "Information Operations" course, which instructs mid-career Army officers how to get the military's message out.
- When Danger Room initially called the course's supervisor, an Army civilian named John Warner, to ask about Coughlin's lectures, Warner abruptly ended the conversation, saying, "There's really not a need for you guys to know this."

- Coughlin would not discuss the content of his briefings: “There’s a degree of confidentiality. If they want to talk, that’s their decision.” Before ending the conversation, he added, “I think you’re doing a hit and run and it’s pretty sleazy.”
- Later, Army Col. Mike Dominique, who is in charge of training Army information operations officers at the Combined Arms Center, decided he did want to talk about Coughlin’s briefings. Dominique elaborates that his own “focus is the extremist groups” — the ones that the majors who take the FA30 course have to confront. And that is why Coughlin will continue to be invited to lecture at Leavenworth. “What Mr. Coughlin brings is a certain level of expertise on these extremist groups. He brings a perspective to the audience,” Dominique says.
- But Coughlin also discussed Islam itself in the Leavenworth class. “Does he draw parallels between religion and the extremist groups? That can be seen. He uses that as an example,” Dominique says. “His only area of expertise is Islamic law. I can tell you this — and I’d like to really focus on this — my teaching point is not on the Islamic religion. That’s something we are very careful about. Who are the folks we have to deal with? We have IO [Information Operations] officers and American soldiers who are of the Muslim faith. We don’t focus on the religion aspect, but on the extremist aspect.”
- A spokesman for the Combined Arms Center, Army Lt. Col. Steve Leonard, acknowledges that “in other venues, [Coughlin] may have created a negative message.” But Leonard says that even when Coughlin discusses Islam at Fort Leavenworth, he does not cross a line into anti-Islam sentiment.
- “He helps the students develop a mental model of extremist groups and the process they use to influence moderate Muslims,” Leonard tells Danger Room. “He explains how extremists use the Quran and Sharia law to build a jihadist narrative that creates significant influence within a moderate population.”



- In 2007, as Stephen Coughlin began lecturing on Islam at Fort Leavenworth, William Gawthrop began delivering a similar message at the premiere school for U.S. military intelligence. The class was catalogued as NFI 533, "Intelligence and Homeland Security." It took place at the National Defense Intelligence College, the professional education institution run by the Defense Intelligence Agency.
- According to a 2007 email Gawthrop sent to colleagues, obtained by Danger Room, Gawthrop saw his pedagogic activities as part of a self-initiated effort to build a "knowledge bank" of analysts "whose interests include Islamic Law and its impacts on Homeland Security." The "informal" group would study Islamic Law's influence on such issues as "immigration, birth rates and demographics," "aggressive civil suits," "Sharia Economics," "Academia, Information Operations, and Parallel Structures."
- A spokeswoman for the DIA, Susan Strednansky, confirms to Danger Room that Gawthrop taught the 2007 course. The previous fall, he also taught a course called "Intelligence and National Security Policy Structure and Process." Strednansky did not explain why Gawthrop's lecturing ended.
- That was not the only venue Gawthrop had to instruct U.S. intelligence analysts.
- Gawthrop remains on the faculty of American Military University, an online higher-learning institution that caters primarily to military veterans and students interested in entering the security field. Gawthrop teaches classes on intelligence.
- AMU is an 20-year old university — first a correspondence school, later exclusively online — that offers a variety of bachelor's and master's programs to its 97,000 students. About two-thirds of its students are active-duty troops or reservists. And it's attractive to them because AMU accepts academic course credits that troops can earn in on-base education centers, so they don't have to start their education from scratch when they finish their service. Most military and intelligence contractors require a college degree for their highest-paying jobs — and accordingly, many of AMU's alumni are in "public safety or first-responder careers," says AMU spokesman Brian Muys.
- Gawthrop has taught at AMU since August 2007, to a "variety" of courses, each averaging about 14 students per class. "As a matter of university policy, his personal views expressed in any public forums — like those of all our other faculty — do not necessarily represent those of AMU itself," says Muys. "Similarly, his appearance at public forums outside of our classroom environment does not otherwise imply any AMU endorsement of, or involvement in, such events."
- But American Military University recommended Gawthrop as a lecturer on Islam to the New York chapter of Infragard, a partnership organization between the FBI and the private sector, according to chapter president Joseph Concannon. On June 8, 2011, Gawthrop lectured to the group, instructing that al-Qaida was "irrelevant" compared to the threat of Islam itself. (Muys said he was unable to comment on the matter.)
- The FBI explains that several of its employees have second jobs. It refused to comment on Gawthrop specifically. And as it has since the beginning of Danger Room's expose, the FBI refused to make him available for an interview or explain why it continues to employ him.
- The FBI's parent agency, the Department of Justice, may not be taking any action to fire Gawthrop or Marsh. But in announcing its new vetting for anti-Islamophobic material in its training session, it emphasized that it views American Muslims as partners, rather than targets of the mass suspicion portrayed in the briefings.

- “The Justice Department is fundamentally committed to upholding the civil rights of all Americans and is responsible for bringing to justice those who violate civil liberties,” the statement issued to Danger Room reads. “The Department’s commitment to protecting the rights of the Muslim and Arab-American communities has never been stronger, and its outreach to these communities continues daily around the country. Members of the Muslim community are indispensable partners in a shared effort to combat national security threats.”
- The FBI and the Justice Department both are now reviewing their counterterrorism training for anti-Islam messages. Will the U.S. military follow suit?

(b)(6)

CTR JCS DOM SJS AD ACB

From: saccp@whs.mil
Sent: Monday, October 17, 2011 12:13 PM
To: Joint Secretariat
Subject: SACCP: You've been assigned a new task with control number USP011580-11

(b)(6) has assigned the following task to you:

Control Number: USP011580-11
Subject: Request for Joint Staff Coordination

You are accessing a U.S. Government (USG) Information System (IS) that is provided for USG-authorized use only.

By using this IS (which includes any device attached to this IS), you consent to the following conditions:

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<<https://eccs.whs.pentagon.mil/saccp//Summary.action?action.id=263,576>>

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THE JOINT STAFF
WASHINGTON, DC

Reply ZIP Code:
20318-5000

28 December 2011

**MEMORANDUM FOR DEPUTY ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE FOR
HOMELAND DEFENSE STRATEGY, FORCE PLANNING,
AND MISSION ASSURANCE**

**Subject: Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Trainers
and Speakers**

1. Thank you for the opportunity to assemble information on the processes that Services, Combatant Commands, and other organizations use for vetting curriculum and establishing professional teaching credentials when instructing Department of Defense members on CVE-related topics.
2. Comments are enclosed from applicable organizations.
3. In general, the Services and Department of Defense educational institutions share similar processes for vetting instructors and curricula. For both pre-deployment training and academic instruction, the curriculum and teaching methods are designed to encourage discussion of many topics that both advance the recipients knowledge, and assist in developing future strategies - without undermining or diminishing the identity of any cultural group.
4. My point of contact for this action is (b)(6) JS/J5 DDTRP SED Countering Violent Extremism, (b)(6)

(b)(6)

Assistant Deputy Director for
Trans-Regional Policy

Enclosure:
Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism Trainers and Speakers

Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Trainers and Speakers

Referred Army

Referred Air Force

Referred Air Force

Referred Air Force

Referred Air Force

Referred National Guard Bureau

Referred National Guard Bureau

Referred DIA

National Defense University

2 December 2011

National Defense University's (NDU) Response to Joint Staff Action request, Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Trainers and Speakers (U)

Background: recent negative media attention on the FBI's CVE training and DOD lectures delivered to DOD personnel raised questions about the accuracy and quality of materials and the credentials of those presenting the material. Although the focus of this inquiry started with CVE training, the OSD is concerned about the process for vetting curriculum development for cultural awareness and for choosing instructors and guest lecturers to present this material.

Discussion: As stated in the Joint Staff Action Processing Form, "A central tool in countering that [Al-Qa'ida] ideology is knowledge – knowledge of the complex religious, cultural, and social context in which as-Qa'ida tries to advance its worldview." As a graduate institution, dedicated to the education of military and government leaders who will be asked to make national and international security decisions, one of NDU's goals is to stimulate intellectual development through exposure to multiple perspectives. Our student body consists of senior-level military officers, civilian leaders in government (interagency), and international officers. The seminars are intentionally small so that the discussion can be robust and the interaction among this diverse group engaging and collaborative. Cultural issues are often discussed as a result of classroom discussion, diversity of the students, and faculty – student interaction. The curriculum is vetted through College-level curriculum committees or academic review committees which ensure students receive a senior-level professional education (vice training) in national security strategy. Our faculty members consist of civilian Title Ten employees who must go through a rigorous hiring process and military faculty who are sent to us by their individual Services. Civilian faculty members are chosen based on education, experience, and ability to teach. Although we do not have as much of a choice in bringing on our military faculty, we develop their teaching ability through faculty development programs and monitor their progress closely. We value military faculty for their operational experience, balancing theory and practice in the classroom. Each College requires student feedback to ensure continual improvement in both curriculum and faculty performance. Through this feedback loop, College leaders make decisions about what is working and what is not.

In our Joint Professional Military Education institutions (National War College, the Industrial College of the Armed Forces, and Joint Forces Staff College) College-wide speakers address topics related to the core curriculum. The College Dean of Faculty and Academic Programs reviews and vets proposed speakers for their subject matter expertise and academic and teaching credibility. The Commandants have the final review of recommended speakers and issues invitations to those he approves. Given the educational mission of the Colleges, we invite some speakers to come who provide alternative viewpoints that are grounded in credible scholarship and/or experience. Have alternative viewpoints challenge our students' powers of analysis and critical thinking. Often recommendations for speakers come from the faculty, Senior Fellows, and other stakeholders or the individual is chosen to speak based on a previous presentation that had been seen. In addition, speakers are chosen from among faculty colleagues, usually outside the College, to come in and speak because of they are subject-matter experts.

2 December 2011

NDU has courses that deal with Military Information Support Operations, Civil-Military Operations, Information Operations, and Military Intelligence which may contain some CVE instruction. In most cases, faculty members seek subject-matter experts to address the issues (for example, in one class from Information Operations, they cover the "jihadist" use of IO and invite a colleague from another College with the expertise to conduct that lesson). One program directed by former CJCS, Admiral Mike Mullen, is the Afghanistan-Pakistan (AFPAK) Hands Fellowship Program (constructed by the Industrial College). Working with the Joint Staff to ensure that the program meets operational requirements and to identify and assign the right students to the program, ICAF built the program on the foundation of their curriculum, with tailored electives, Regional Security Studies, and local visits. AFPAK Hands students must also complete a Nation-Building Industry Study. Although this program is not a pre-deployment training program, it does mobilize the University's capacity in support of the current conflict.

Academic freedom is very important at NDU and our policy of non-attribution in the classroom provides our speakers, faculty, and students the ability to discuss issues candidly. We believe that our curriculum and our teaching methods provide our students a rich environment in which to discuss many topics that will advance their knowledge and provide them with tools to develop successful strategies without undermining or inhibiting any group's ideology.

Contact: Dr. Brenda Roth, Deputy VP for Academic Affairs, (b)(6) or by email at

(b)(6)

Joint Staff J-3

COORDINATION ACTION DETAILS LOG

Generated at 12/07/2011 10:46

Action Number : 11-04328-C34

Coordination Suspense : 11/10/2011

Action Subject : /O/ Screening Process for Countering Violent Extremism (CVE) Trainers and Speakers

----- Parent Folder Data -----

Process : SJS

Organization : J-5

Suspense (Action) : 12/12/2011 15:00

Originator : OSD/USP

Current Stage : Develop Response

----- Coordination Request -----

Coordination Type : Input

Chop Required :

Coordination Suspense : 11/10/2011 15:00

Request Status : Final

Priority : Green

Requester : (b)(6) CDR JCS J5 DDICP SED SEB

Comment : GO/FO level response required.

----- Coordination Response -----

Coordinator Name : (b)(6) MAJ JCS J3 NMCC

Coordinator Phone : (b)(6)

Chop :

Date Sent : 10/28/2011 14:30

Comment : CJCS conducts Antiterrorism (AT) Level IV Training 3 times each year IAW DODI 2000 16. This seminar is for DoD senior military and civilian executives (O-6 to O-8 or equivalent) with Antiterrorism equities. The AT Level IV Executive Seminar is an academic environment; non-attribution policy is briefed to all participants. Speakers are primarily directors of DoD and Interagency agencies with AT equities. Academic lecturers are nationally recognized Antiterrorism experts. Level IV lecturers are approved by DDAT/HD. Vetting criteria include: - Speakers previously vetted by other DoD or USG agencies (e.g., NDU professors, speakers from Service and COCOM AT conferences and seminars, current and retired Agency/military leaders) - Briefing slides are reviewed in advance by J34 ATFP - Speakers' credentials and published books and articles are reviewed by J34 ATFP Policy and Training division GO: MG Jeff W Mathis, DDAT/HD

----- Planner Data -----

Planner Name :

Planner Phone :

----- Coordination Assignment Data -----

Directorate : J-3 Operations Directorate

Deputy Directorate : Deputy Directorate for Antiterrorism/Homeland Defense

Division : Assistant Deputy Director for Anti-Terrorism & Force Protection

Branch : ATFP P&T Division

Action Officer : (b)(6)

Title : Action Officer

Phone : (b)(6)

Referred CENTCOM

Referred SOCOM

Referred EUCOM

“So What Can We Do?” A Counter- Jihad Op Design Model

APR 2012

ATT(20)

Other Alternative Views



M. Zuhdi Jasser

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Biography

M. Zuhdi Jasser, M.D. is the Founder and President of the [American Islamic Foundation for Democracy and Freedom](#). Dr. Jasser founded AIFD in the wake of the 9/11 attacks on the United States as an effort to provide an American Muslim voice advocating for the preservation of the founding principles of the United States Constitution: liberty and freedom, and the separation of mosque and state. Dr. Jasser is a first generation American Muslim whose parents fled the oppressive Baath regime of Syria in the mid-1960's for America's freedom. He is leading the fight to shake the hood that the Muslim Brotherhood and their network of American Islamist organizations and mosques have organized Islam in America.

Dr. Jasser earned his medical degree on a U.S. Navy scholarship at the Medical College of Wisconsin in 1990. He served 17 years as a medical officer in the U.S. Navy, his tour of duty included Medical Department Head aboard the U.S.S. El Paso, which deployed to Somalia during Operation Restore Hope. Chief Resident at Bethesda Naval Hospital, and Staff Internist to the Office of the Attending Physician to the U.S. Congress. He is a recipient of the Meritorious Service Medal. Dr. Jasser is a respected physician currently in private practice in Phoenix, Arizona, specializing in internal medicine and nuclear cardiology. He is a Past-President of the Arizona Medical Association.

AIFD seeks to counter political Islam, the ideology that fuels radical Islamists. AIFD's current missions include the [Muslim Liberty Project \(MLP\)](#) and involvement in the newly formed [Arabian Islamic Leadership Challenge Fund](#). The [Muslim Liberty Project](#) seeks to instill the ideas of liberty into young Muslim adults in order to inoculate them against the viral threat of political Islam. The project brought together its first class of Muslim Youth in March 2011 with tremendous success. AIFD is a broad based coalition of diverse Muslim organizations that provide a stark alternative to the domestic and global network of Islamist organizations.

Dr. Jasser is also actively involved in the Syrian-American community as the founder of [Syria Solidarity](#), which was formed by Americans of Syrian descent to put pressure on the United States to call for immediate action to be taken to end the regime of Bashar Assad of Syria and to help bring true liberty to the people of Syria. Dr. Jasser has also been asked to play a formative role in the emerging [Syrian Democracy Council](#), which is creating an opposition roadmap for a free, secular, and non-Islamist post-Assad Syria. Until brief members of the House on the situation in Syria in July 2011.

Latest Articles

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- Moral relativism poses threat to Muslim women
- Of films and fear
- The Times and the Muslims
- The Center for American Progress Fear Inc Report

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•Sunni (Syrian descent)

•Does not claim to be a formal expert in _____, or in _____

- Islamic jurisprudence (as he is not a cleric) but he "see[s] Islam (consistent with "ijtihad," the tradition of critical interpretation of Islamic scripture) as applicable in the modern world and subject to logic and reason."

•Not as conspiratorial or controversial as a Steve Coughlin type, but still asks the hard questions.

•Claims to be devout, but not a "radical" and argues consistently against political/ radical Islam.

• Founded _____ (AIFD)

•Routinely offers advice and counterpoint arguments to our government regarding these controversial issues.

•Perceived Weakness: Not a Cleric or Islamic Scholar

Why Discuss this Now?

- Nothing in this class has claimed to say that ALL Muslims subscribe to a radical world view, or that all follow the most virulent strains of abrogation/ taqiya (Shia or Sunni versions), but the Rise of “Militant Islam/ Islamist Resurgence” in the world among those who **do** subscribe to this radical world view compels us to examine the issues. The guest speakers in this course are admittedly controversial- that is by design to crack the shell of political correctness- **How do we define the threat if we aren’t allowed to talk about it?**
- **Bottomline:** We hope to inspire open dialogue and to inspire people to do their own research. Sixteen hours worth of discussion will never be enough time to see all angles from either side on these issues.
- AQ has been defeated in Iraq. The rest is now up to the Iraqis- **(I/O opportunity- “We came to liberate- not to stay, not for oil, not to conquer. AQ’s message was demonstrably false.”)**
- AQ is being beaten (again) in Afghanistan, and until recently we’ve been able to work toward the Taliban as a separate issue- **I/O opportunity- “We are exiting at Afghan request. AQ was not your friend. UBL is dead.”)**
- “Arab Spring” unrest in North Africa and Middle-East has opened a vacuum into which either liberal democracy or the Islamists will prevail (e.g. New leaders across North Africa have already declared Sha’ria to be the new law-of-the-land in **Egypt, Tunisia, and Libya..and are gaining ground in controlling their respective governments**). Is Syria next?

Why Discuss this Now (cont)?

- Schisms do still exist between the Islamists and the rest of the Muslim world, all within the context of a Muslim world in turmoil (Tunisia, Egypt, Bahrain, Jordan, Libya, Saudi-Arabia, etc.) Ethnic and cultural differences divide the “Umma” in a way that persists apart from events in the West. **Can we articulate and subsequently force a choice on 1.4 billion people?**
 - Option 1- transition to 21st Century, representative, democratic, “globalist” values?
 - Option 2- a trade-off of subjugation under despots for subjugation under Islamists?
 - Option 3- ??????
- “Islamists” continue to use the concept of Abrogation, where Mohamed’s more hostile/intolerant teachings in Medina cancel out the earlier more tolerant Mecca guidelines, to gain traction in radicalizing moderates.
- There are a multitude of scholarly opinions in each field either derived from the four major schools of thought (Madh'hab) or from an expert scholar who exercises independent derivation of Islamic Law (ijtihad). If both are considered valid as differences of opinion were present at the time of the early Muslims (the Salaf), then we may have an opportunity to work fissures between the schools of thought to facilitate “reform”.
- With Bin Laden dead and contempt for Al-Qaeda’s brand/ ideology growing, ***now may be the time to ask those common folk in the Muslim Umma to openly decide/declare where they stand. Why are so many among the moderates still so silent?***

The issue at hand is both of an emergent and professional concern:

- If, by the most conservative estimates, only 10% of all Muslims are what the West defines as “radical”, that is still a staggering 140 million people scattered throughout the globe. By their own stated doctrine, Global Salifists (GSIJ) are motivated and unified under one ideology and one goal. They hate everything you stand for and will never coexist with you, unless you submit.
- As a professional soldier, you have a Constitutional obligation- by law and by oath, to assess all threats, and if necessary confront and defeat all enemies, foreign and domestic.

Article 6 of the U.S. Constitution:
“This Constitution, and the Laws
of the United States which shall
be made in Pursuance
thereof.....
Law of the Land”

Sha’ria: Defines itself as “The
comprehensive **Muslim law**
derived form two sources, a) **the
Quran** b) **the Sunnah** or
traditions of Muhammad. It
covers every aspect of daily
individual and collective living.”

- **If people are indeed actively seeking to implement Sha’ria (in any form), your oath as a professional soldier forces you to pick a side here.** The 1st Amendment offers no protection to anyone actively working to impose a system of laws that subverts Article 6 of our Constitution.

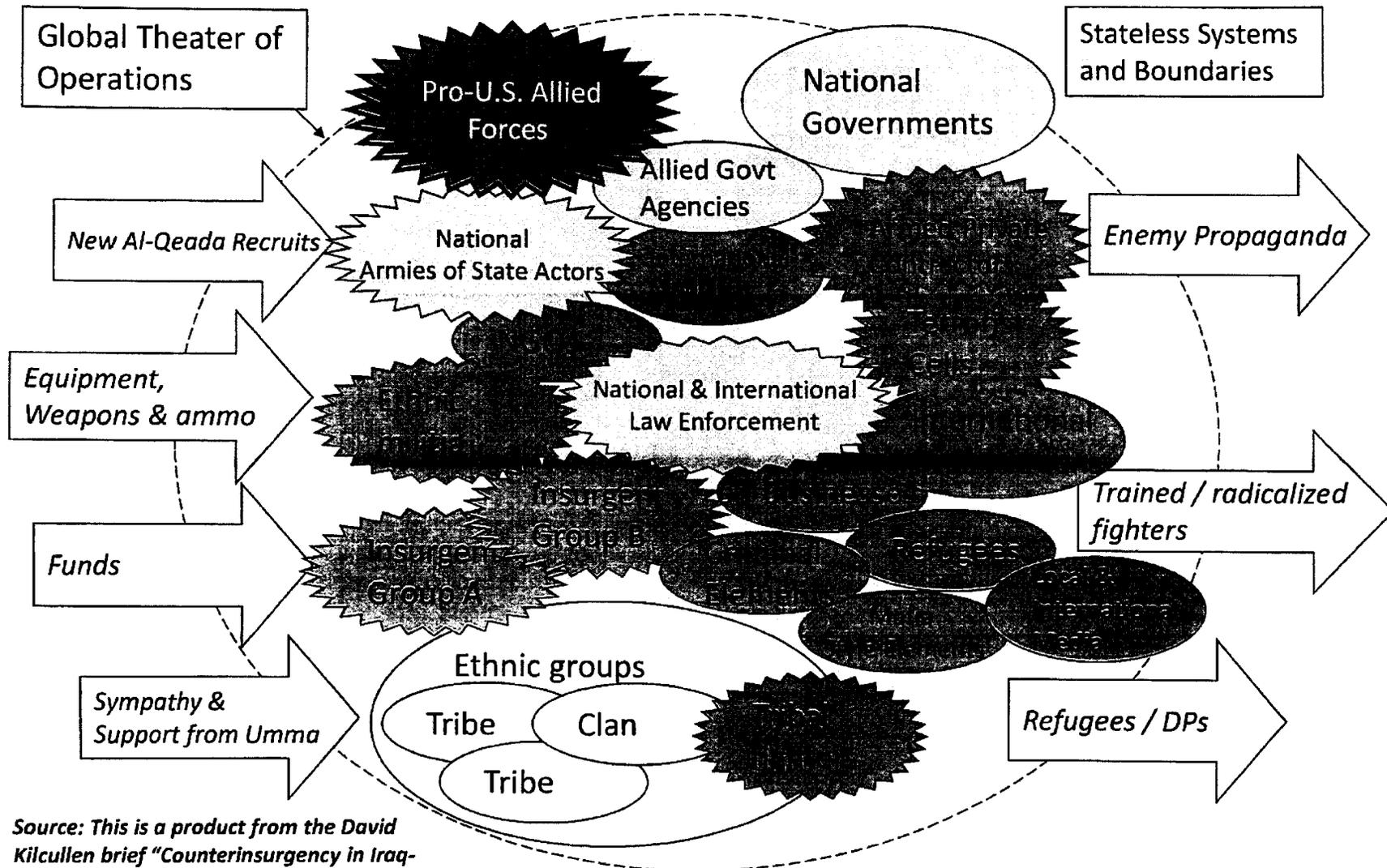
Important Perspectives to Consider When Viewing this Model:

- The purpose of this model is to generate dynamic discussion and thought. The concepts considered herein are not the Official Policy of the United States Government or the DoD, nor are they in any part listed within the current NSS, NDS, QDR, QDDR or any official DoD document.
- This model calls for a direct ideological and philosophical confrontation with “radical” Islam/ political Islam (as it is self-defined, in Islam’s own words). This confrontation will likely make anyone who sees the world in morally equivalent and/or religiously equivalent terms very uncomfortable.
- This model presumes that Islam (as it currently defines itself) is often worked up as an **ideology (political/economic/comprehensive way-of-life concepts)** rather than solely a religion, with the normally associated protections we afford such beliefs when they are simply religious- not ideological in nature.
- This model asserts Islamists have already declared war on the West, and the United States specifically, as is demonstrable with over 30 years of violent history.

Why are We so Culturally Vulnerable to This Threat?

- This nation was founded under a “judeo-christian” ethic of reason and tolerance. Intolerance is usually marginalized and compromise often celebrated.
- The 1st Amendment is a manifestation of the above cultural norm and reflects an enshrinement of both free-speech and protection of religious practice.
- The deconstructionist philosophies (popularized in the 1960s) have given rise to a cultural willingness to accept moral equivalency in all matters. According to deconstructionalism, one person’s meaning (or religion, or ideology) is equal in truth and validity to any other. By extension then Islam and its ideology/politics of hate/violence are just as legitimate as Christianity, capitalism or representative democracy. Ergo, “the West” can make no philosophical claim to be “better” and have no legitimacy in demanding any compromise from the Islamic community.

Influences Within The Conflict



Source: This is a product from the David Kilcullen brief "Counterinsurgency in Iraq- Theory and Practice, 2007"

| | | |
|----------------------------|--|---|
| POLITICAL | <p>LOO Goal – Political accommodation agreement leading to a sustainable global security situation, marked by a significant reduction in aggregate political/religious violence</p> | <p>Campaign Goals <u>Near Term</u> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •End to “Politically Correct” information environment that precludes open, public discussion of Islamic GSIJ Ideology as it truly defines itself •Unambiguous STRATCOM warning to terror net financial support actors and nation-state colluders prevents potential US escalation |
| COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT | | |
| SECURITY | <p>LOO Goal - End large scale global violence and conflict, as it relates to GWOT against Al-Qaeda; defeat irreconcilable “radical Islamists”; develop leverage to bring reconcilable “moderate” Muslims to the table</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Each nation-state agrees to a clearly defined UN standard for VEO accountability as a means to achieving a political option for resolution of GWOT <p><u>Intermediate Term</u> –</p> <p>The establishment of negotiated political agreements that lead to sustainable security in Middle-East, Africa, and the Far-East focused on “staking in” Islamic countries on accountability to suppress radical Islam.</p> |
| COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT | | |
| Governance | <p>LOO Goal - Progress in key sectors of Arab liberal democratic movements and economies support and reflect movement towards sustainable stabilization and political accommodation</p> | <p><u>Long Term</u> –</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Islamic GSIJ Ideology undergoes a fundamental transformation to something that it currently is not. Islam then achieves peace with other religions and systems of governance, with no accepted doctrinal adherence to “lesser jihad” (war) as a requirement |
| COMMUNICATION & ENGAGEMENT | | |
| DIPLOMATIC | <p>LOO Goal – “First World” governments brought to sober understanding of what is at stake (accurate view of Islam) and made willing to seek/support aggressive measures necessary to halt spread of “Radical” Islam (meaning those who follow all tenants of Islamic Law/ Ideology and recognize abrogation.) Ability of Islam to suppress open, true dialogue among UN and in media terminated. I/O dimension of the fight redefined</p> | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> •Representative governments throughout the world that respect the human rights of all people (HR not defined by Sha’ria) •Law enforcement and military forces globally sufficient to maintain domestic order and to deny safe havens for VEOs. |

Phases II-V (International and DOJ/HLS)

Lines of Operation

Diplomatic

Political Actions, Treaties, International Efforts

Information

Int'l Strat Comm

Military

- Saudi Arabia
- Afghanistan
- Iraq
- Indonesia, Pakistan, India
- Iran
- North Korea

Homeland Security/ Law Enforcement

Economic

Sustain Economic Growth/Preserve Western Capitalism models

Desired Effects

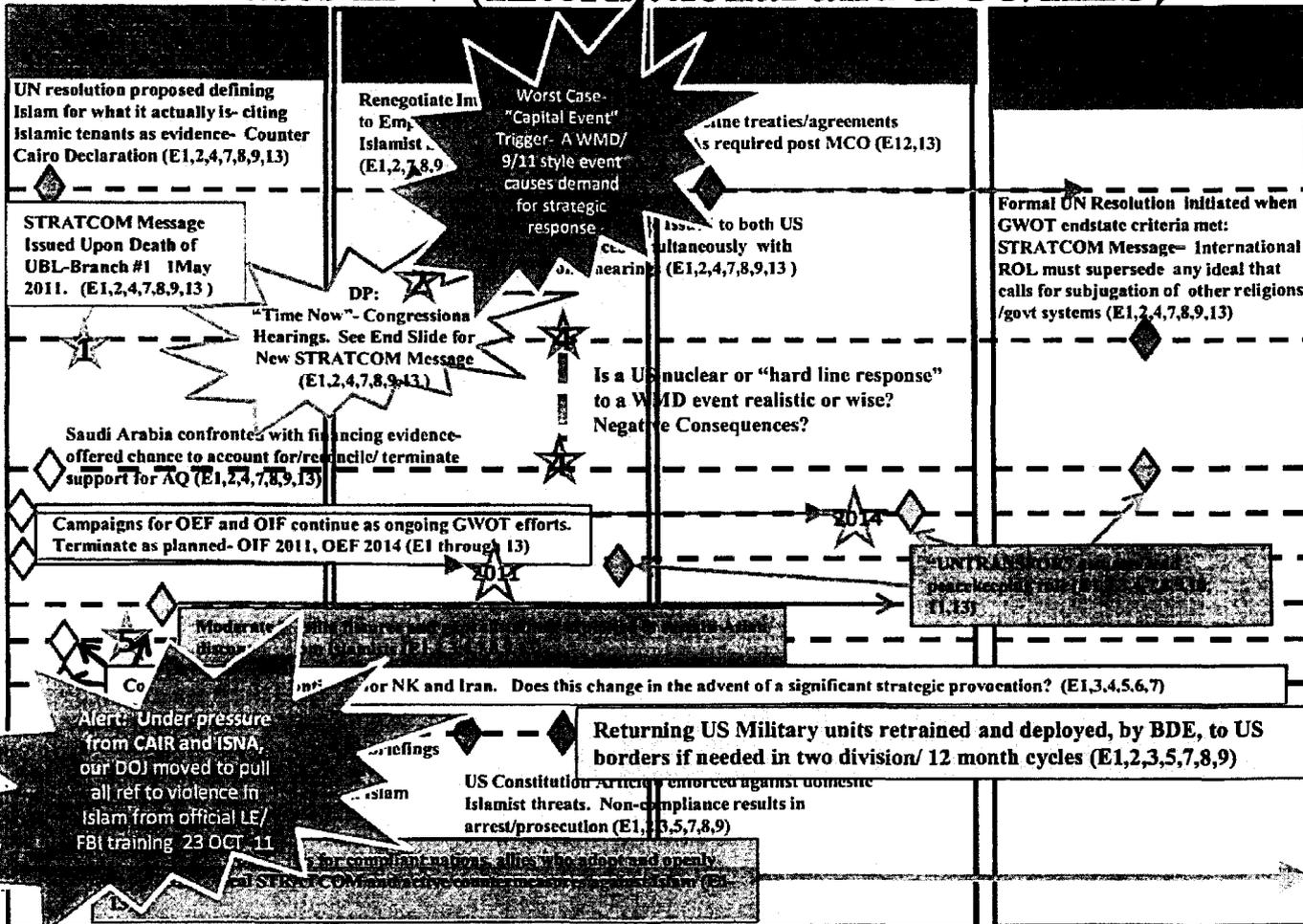
- 1 Coordinated coalition response D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 2 Deter Al-Qaeda from performing offensive ops D,I,M, E, Ed, Dem

- 3 Critical infrastructure protected & secured M, Law
- 4 Options in place for Total War against non-compliant state actors D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 5 Preserve/restore int'l borders D,I,M

- 6 HA functions provided D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 7 Improve US credibility as serious actor, ending Superpower D,I,M,E
- 8 ROL restored and enhanced globally D,I,M,E

- 9 Islam redefined among Umma to abrogate demands for Jihad D,I, E, Ed
- 10 Phased transition of security to int'l forces in Islamic crisis D,I, M, Law
- 11 Essential goods and services capex restored in allied nations D,E, Law

- 12 European Militaries/ security forces capabilities restored D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 13 International pop. does not support VEOW D,I,M, E, Ed, Law



Symbol Key: ★Decision Point/Branch Plan
 ◆Key Event Node

Items for Individual Action by the American Citizenry

1. **Commit No Violent Acts:** This is a campaign that must be won in the information domain. Do your OWN research and inform yourself and others.
2. **Bear Witness:** Observe your place of work, your hometown, and the local/state/national headlines. Do your own research. Shape your own views. Be vigilant for changes.
3. **Act and Confront Transgressors Peacefully...with the truth:** Hold your politicians and leaders accountable. Confront “taqiya” and dissimulation when you hear it, with the evidence and opposing views we’ve exposed you to in this course. Demand they provide you with direct, truthful answers. We are not asserting the guest speakers we’ve shown you here have the only view- only that any opposing views must be held to the same evidentiary standards. They must “break the argument”-not simply say they disagree with you.
4. **Emphasize** with Muslim friends their need to reconcile their actions with their beliefs and vice versa (*what you do is more important to my trust than what you say*). Truth is as important as civilized behavior. <http://www.foxnews.com/us/2012/03/13/muslim-journalist-defends-spying-by-nypd-says-some-muslims-use-religion-as/>
5. **Emphasize** with Muslims that Islam’s image problem is Islam’s to fix- not the West’s. True reform must come from within, and until that happens, the unfortunate prejudices that exist against their ideology will persist. Their problem with violent imagery association is greatly **their own**- as we perceive things from the Western Perspective (e.g. 9/11).

Items for Individual Action by the American Citizenry

9. **Clearly define for yourself who you define to be a “moderate” Muslim, and ask your Muslim friends to speak to this as well:**

“...from a Pakistani taxi driver in northern Virginia: ‘Allah’s call to kill non-believers can come to a true believer at any time, without warning and it must be obeyed by the true believer. Killing Christians and Jews ends their existence which is itself a sin against Allah, the man said. Muslim deaths hasten their journey to be with Allah’....The man, a devout Muslim and educated engineer, said he would have to kill his passenger if he heard Allah’s call.”

Some questions to consider , for both you and any American you talk to (including Muslims) – you draw your own conclusions:

- **What percentage of Muslims in America embrace this way of thinking?**
- **Do they identify themselves first as Americans, or first as Muslims?**
- **Is there evidence that this type of thinking influenced any of the attacks on US soil (since 1973) – source:**
<http://www.thereligionofpeace.com/Pages/AmericanAttacks.htm>
- **What logic would conclude that the threat from Islamists reacting to the Koran burnings doesn’t also exist within US borders?**
- **What is the real problem here – the burning of the Korans? The reaction of Muslims? The way the international community is addressing the issue? A combination?**

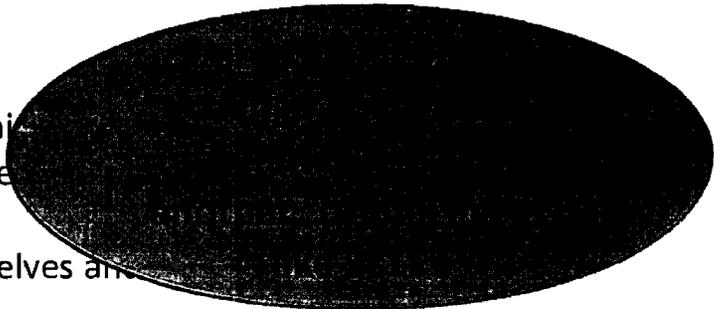
Defining and Seeking a Partner for Peace: The “Moderate” Muslim

Our adversaries will often use the term “**Islamophobe**” to describe anyone who might deny “the active existence, in the contemporary world, of a moderate Muslim majority.” Unfortunately, whether a moderate Muslim majority actually exists depends, in no small part, on how one defines a “moderate”, and this is at the crux of the problem, both for the West and Muslims themselves.

Is a moderate:

- One who **never** engages in terrorist acts?
- One who **sincerely disapproves** of those who commit terrorist acts? (as we define them- not as Islamic Law defines them)
- One who **actively speaks out and works against** the jihadists?
- One who **actively engages the jihadists in a theological battle**, trying to convince Muslims that terrorism is wrong on Islamic grounds?

1.4 billion



?

Ultimately, we can do very little in the West to decide this; it is up to the Muslim Umma itself that must feel compelled to affirm its

Our only realistic option in the interim is to defend ourselves and our “moderate Islam” to come from within.

“Moderate” is not Mainstream?

- “Moderate” Islam does not mean “mainstream” Islam
- GSIJ exists within “mainstream” Islam

“Muslim fundamentalists...do not differ from the mainstream on questions of theology and the interpretation of scripture”

~ Bernard Lewis

“Moderates” and Sharia Law

- Scope Differs: Both “Moderates” and GSIJ desire Sharia Law... scope differentiates



- 2007 World Opinion Poll:

- “Most respondents express strong support for expanding the role of Islam in their countries—consistent with the goals of al Qaeda... Large majorities in most countries support the goals of requiring a strict application of sharia, keeping out Western values, and even unifying all Islamic countries into a single Islamic state”

- 71% of the poll’s respondents endorsed implementation of sharia law

71% Supported Sharia Law

- 65% supported uniting the Islamic countries of the world under a Caliphate

- Islam in Government a “Good Thing”: Substantially large majorities of Islamic countries surveyed in 2005, with the exception of Jordan, felt Islam played a significant role in their countries; but more importantly, resounding majorities considered it a “good thing”, with the exception of Turkey (50% considered it a “bad thing”)

2010 Pew Poll: More of the same attitude...



“Moderates” and Violence

- All Condone Violence for Islam: **Both GSIJ and “moderate” Islam support violence in the name of Islam**
- Defensive Violence: **Unquestionably, both consider violence in defense of Islam legitimate**
- Defining “Defense” Difference: **Defining what is actually defense of Islam further differentiates the “moderate” and GSIJ Muslims**

• **World Opinion poll finding “support for attacks on US troops in the Muslim world [Iraq, Afghanistan, and the Persian Gulf region] [to drive the US from the region]”:**

- quite high in Egypt and Morocco
- Pakistanis are divided about such attacks
- Indonesians are opposed to them

} Evidence of Schisms Exist

• **Essential Differences on Violence: What separates GSIJ and “Moderate” Islam with respect to violence:**

- Offensive Jihad
- Use of terrorism

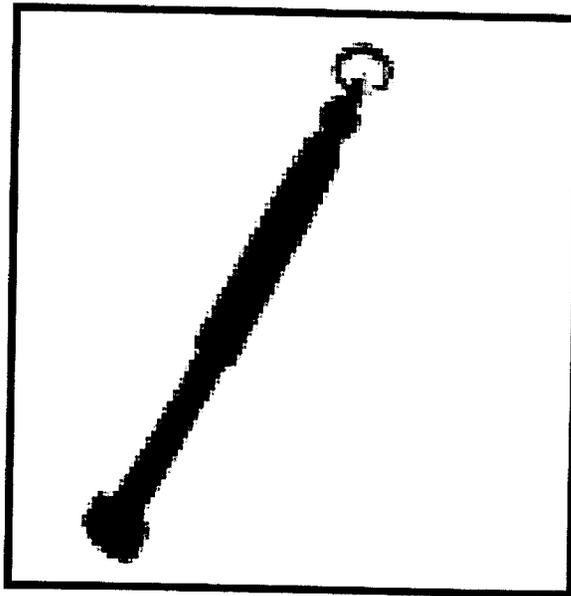


“Moderates” and Terrorism

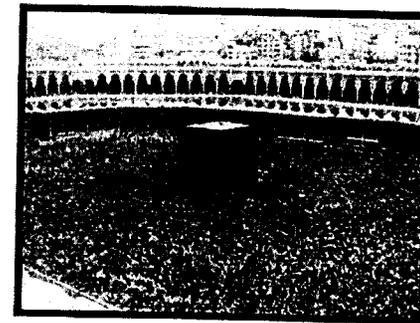
- **GSIJ supports the use of terrorism**
- **“Moderate” Muslims renounce this method**
- **Terrorism is measured as attacks against civilians to achieve goals**
- **The 2007 World Opinion Poll findings:**
 - **“Large majorities in all countries opposes attacks against civilians for political purposes and see them as contrary to Islam”**
 - **“Majorities or pluralities surveyed opposed al Qaeda’s attacks on Americans”**

Critical Distinction: *Violence Method and Application*

Clearly, the critical and most pronounced distinction between the GSIJ and “moderate” Islam becomes their views on the method and application of violence to support Islam



Ka'ba Key
\$15.2 million auction (2008)



**Ka'ba: Quran states built by
Abraham and his son Ishmael**

Terrorism and Defining Civilians

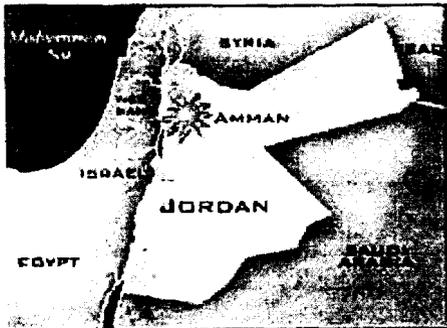
Defining "Civilian" is Complex: Characterization becomes more complex when attempting to determine the difference between civilians within GSII Islam and "moderate" Islam, as Muslims place an ethnic distinction in determining civilians

- Example from Jordan responses to attacks on civilians:

- University of Jordan Public Opinion Poll in 2005, fully 92% of respondents rejected the killing of civilians

- Same poll determined only 48.5% considered attacks against Israeli civilians as terrorism, whereas 90.5% classified killing Palestinian civilians as terrorism. Is a "civilian" only a Muslim?

- In contrast to the 2005 University of Jordan poll, a Pew Poll conducted earlier in the same year determined only 43% of Jordanians rejected violence against civilians (The subsequent AQ attack in Amman, Jordan, assuredly accounts for the Jordanian reconsideration of what constitutes terrorism between the beginning of 2005 and the end of 2005)



- Al Qaeda in Iraq claim responsibility
- nearly simultaneous suicide bombs at three hotels
- Grand Hyatt, Radisson SAS and Days Inn hotels
- killed at least 57 people and wounded more than 115 people

“Moderates” and Offensive Jihad

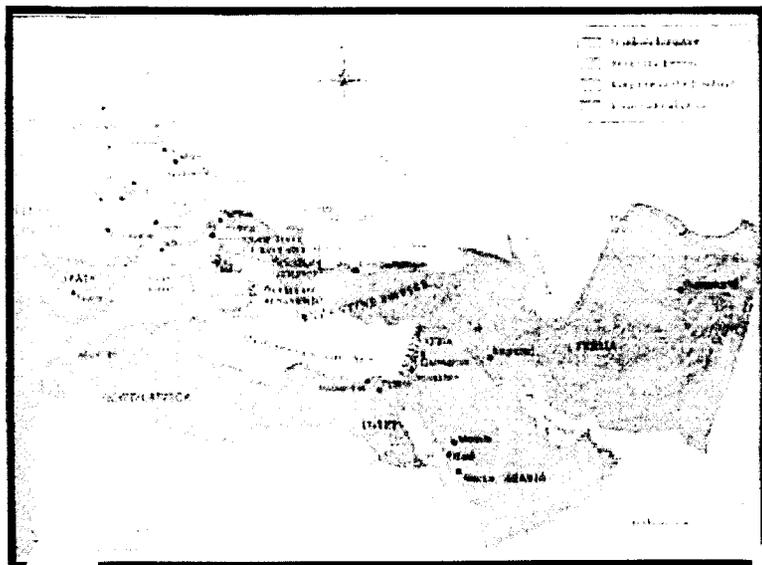
Osama Bin Laden and Offensive Jihad:

- **Obligation against Infidels: OBL admonished “Muslims are obligated to raid the lands of the infidels, occupy them, and exchange their systems of governance for an Islamic system”**
- **For Global Caliphate: OBL espoused offensive jihad to achieve a global caliphate**

OBL's own arguments clearly describe those opposed to these concepts as “moderate” Muslims

Subtle Distinctions: Sharia and Caliphate

- Sharia Difference:
 - “moderate” Muslim would only apply *sharia* law to Muslims
 - **GSJ Islam would apply *sharia* law to ALL persons**
- Caliphate Difference: **breadth of the caliphate**
 - **“Moderates” would include only “historically” Muslim countries**



- *GSJ requires the entire world*



“Moderates” not Majority?

- **Western Bias: Remove a Western bias of assuming “moderate” Islamic views equates to large majority or plurality views within the Islamic world**
- **Public Opinion Polls: Polls in the Arab world support the GSIJ:**
 - **2007 World Opinion Poll on Muslim attitudes in Egypt, Morocco, Pakistan, and Indonesia demonstrates the GSIJ ideology bears prominence in “mainstream” Islam with, “Many [Muslims] say they share some of al Qaeda’s attitudes toward the US and substantial majorities endorse many of al Qaeda’s goals”**
 - **University of Jordan poll determined 66.8% of Jordanians considered Al Qaeda as a legitimate organization in 2004, although Jordanian AQ support fell dramatically after the November 2005 AQ attack in Amman, Jordan**
- **GSIJ Mainstream: These polls demonstrate, GSIJ is “mainstream” Islam on many accounts, specifically with respect to the implementation of *sharia* law and establishment of a caliphate**

Global Salafi-Islam Jihad (GSIJ) and “Moderate” Islam: Subtle Difference

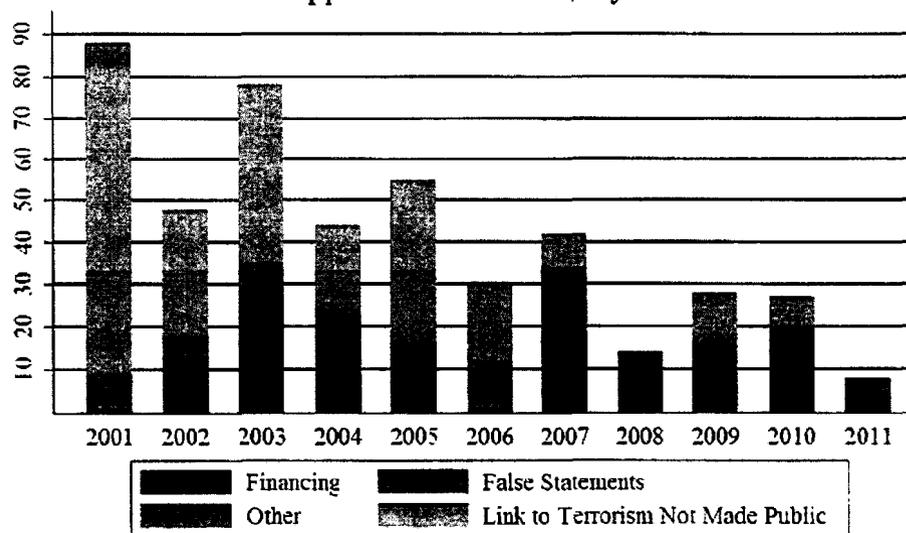
- **Subtle Differences: Distinguishing between GSIJ Islam and “moderate” Islam requires understanding the subtle, yet profound differences on their desires to implement:**
 - **Sha’ria Law: strict Islamic law (*sharia*)**
 - **Islamic Caliphate: reestablishment of the Islamic caliphate as a precursor to eventual world domination**
 - **Violence: advocacy of violence to achieve these ends**
- **Points NOT Exclusive:**
 - **The three subtle points DO NOT separate the GSIJ ideology from “moderate” Islam by their inclusion in GSIJ Islam and their exclusion from “moderate” Islam**
 - **“Moderate” Islam incorporates all three, but it is the scope in which it does that provides the nuanced difference**

The Good News: Domestic Threats Are Trending Down

“Almost 200 Muslim-Americans have been involved in violent plots of terrorism over this decade, and more than 400 Muslim-Americans have been indicted or convicted for supporting terrorism. In 2011, the numbers dropped in both categories, and the severity of the cases also appeared to lessen: Muslim-American terrorist plots led to no fatalities in the United States in 2011, and the year’s four indictments for terrorist financing indictments involved relatively small amounts of money.

As in previous years, non-Muslims were also involved in domestic terrorism, proving once again that Muslims do not have a monopoly on violence.”

Figure 5
Muslim-American Terrorism Suspects and Perpetrators Since 9/11
Support for Terrorism, By Year



Source: Kurzman
“Muslim-American
Terrorism in the
Decade Since 9/11”

Items for Individual Action by the American Citizenry

10. Where proof of virulent sub-ideologies exists, scrutiny **may** be warranted. We should have the courage to consider this and approach it deliberately. *Burki approach*
11. Oversight of Prison Clerics for “TJ/Salafi” types. *Burki approach*
13. A return toward bolstering American identity in our schools/ universities, based on the US Constitution, History and Traditions that are unique to us- “American Exceptionalism.” *Burki approach*
14. Aggressive pursuit of alternative energy sources (including nuclear, wind, natural gas and oil resources domestically). *Burki approach*
15. *Never let anyone reframe this argument by **silencing** debate. We’ll get through this only when all sides can talk openly. There are many out there in the media who would attack this course, without even examining the merits of the discussion or providing viable counter-arguments (e.g. attacking the FBI’s CT course, JSOC, as well as other DoD programs).*

Items for Individual Action by the American Citizenry

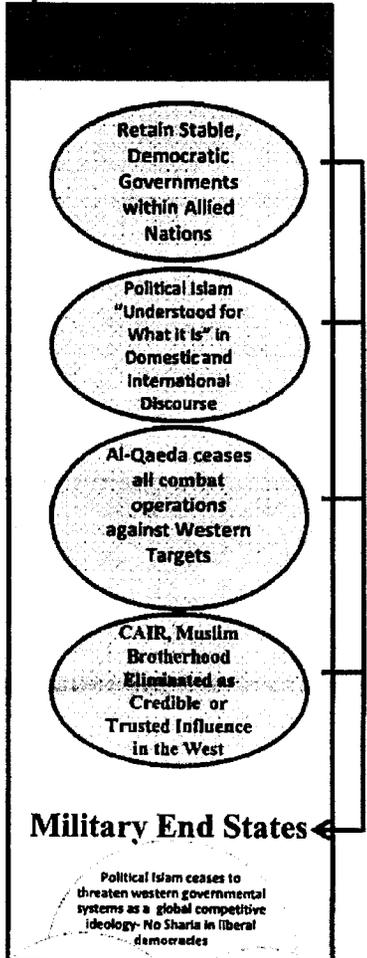
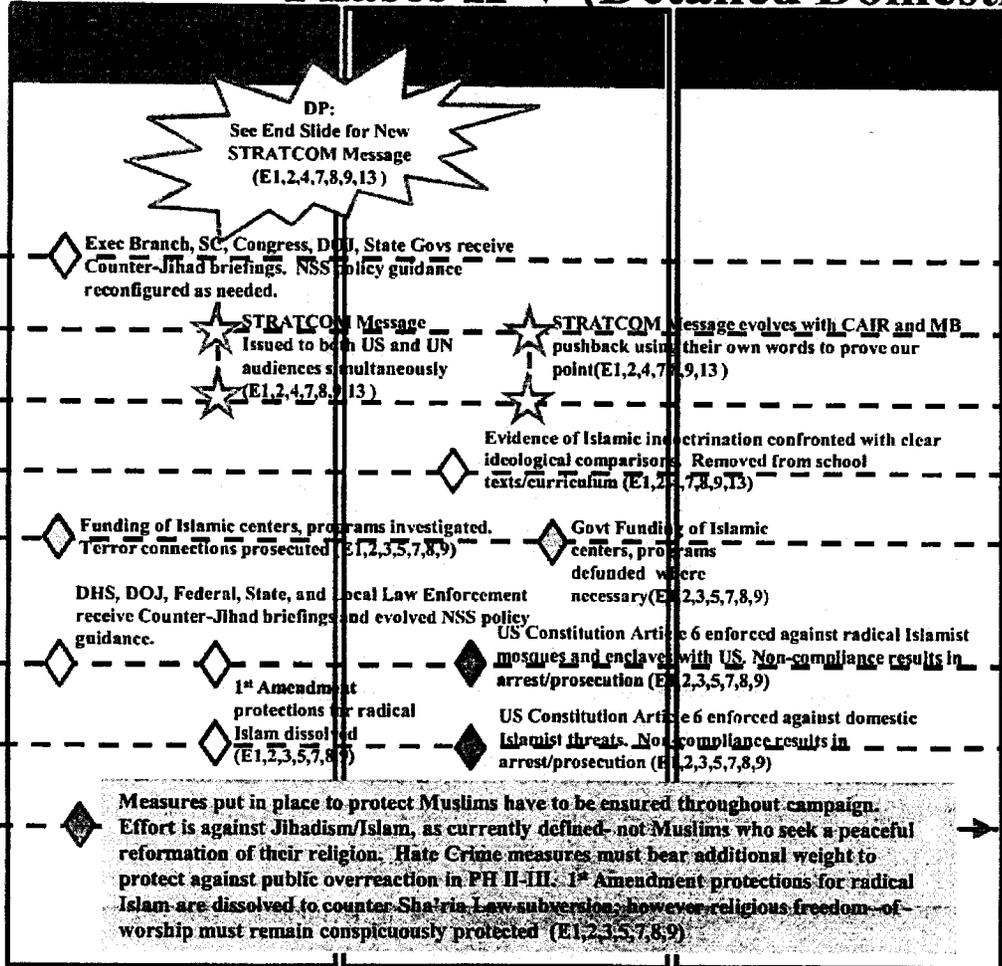
6. **Enforce the U.S. Constitution:** Political figures, judges, law enforcement officials and military leaders must be held to the legal standard (Article 6). Those who place Sha'ria on an equal footing with U.S. law must be confronted and, if necessary, removed from their offices in accordance with electoral processes and/or established administrative and legal proceedings. If we can **DENY the influence and institution of political and ideological Sha'ria**, while still **permitting free worship of the Islamic faith**, we may be able to contain the problem until Islamic ideology reforms itself.
7. **Resist PC Influences:** Confront and push back against those who would advocate repression of the open discussion of these issues or the removal of this sort of academic venue.
8. **Don't give in to hate, but that doesn't mean you should concede REASON.** As an American citizen, you have the right to demand honesty, fair treatment, and equal protection under the law. **Confront deconstructionist reasoning when you hear it.** Not everything is morally equivalent. Not all cultures and ideologies have to be embraced and accommodated, especially when they refuse to tolerate others or demand your subservience.

Phases II-V (Detailed Domestic)

Lines of Operation

Domestic (U.S.)

- Leader Education
- Education of Public
- STRATCOM
- Public School Curriculum
- Economic
- Legal Measures
- Homeland Security/Law Enforcement
- Counter-Accusation Containment



- 3 Critical infrastructure protected & secured D,I, M, Law
- 4 Options in place for Total War against non-compliant state actors D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 5 Preserve/restore int'l borders D,I,M
- 6 FA functions provided D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 7 Improve US credibility as serious actor including Superpower D,I,M,E
- 8 ROL restored and enhanced globally D,I,M,E
- 9 Islam redefined among Muslims to shun demands for jihad D,I,E, Ed
- 10 Physical transmission of security to int'l forces in Islamic crisis D,I, M, Law
- 11 Essential goods and services capes restored in allied nations D,E, Law
- 12 European Military/ security forces capabilities restored D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 13 International pop. does not support VEOs D,I,M, E, Ed, Law

Capitalism and republican democracy remain globally preferred state system

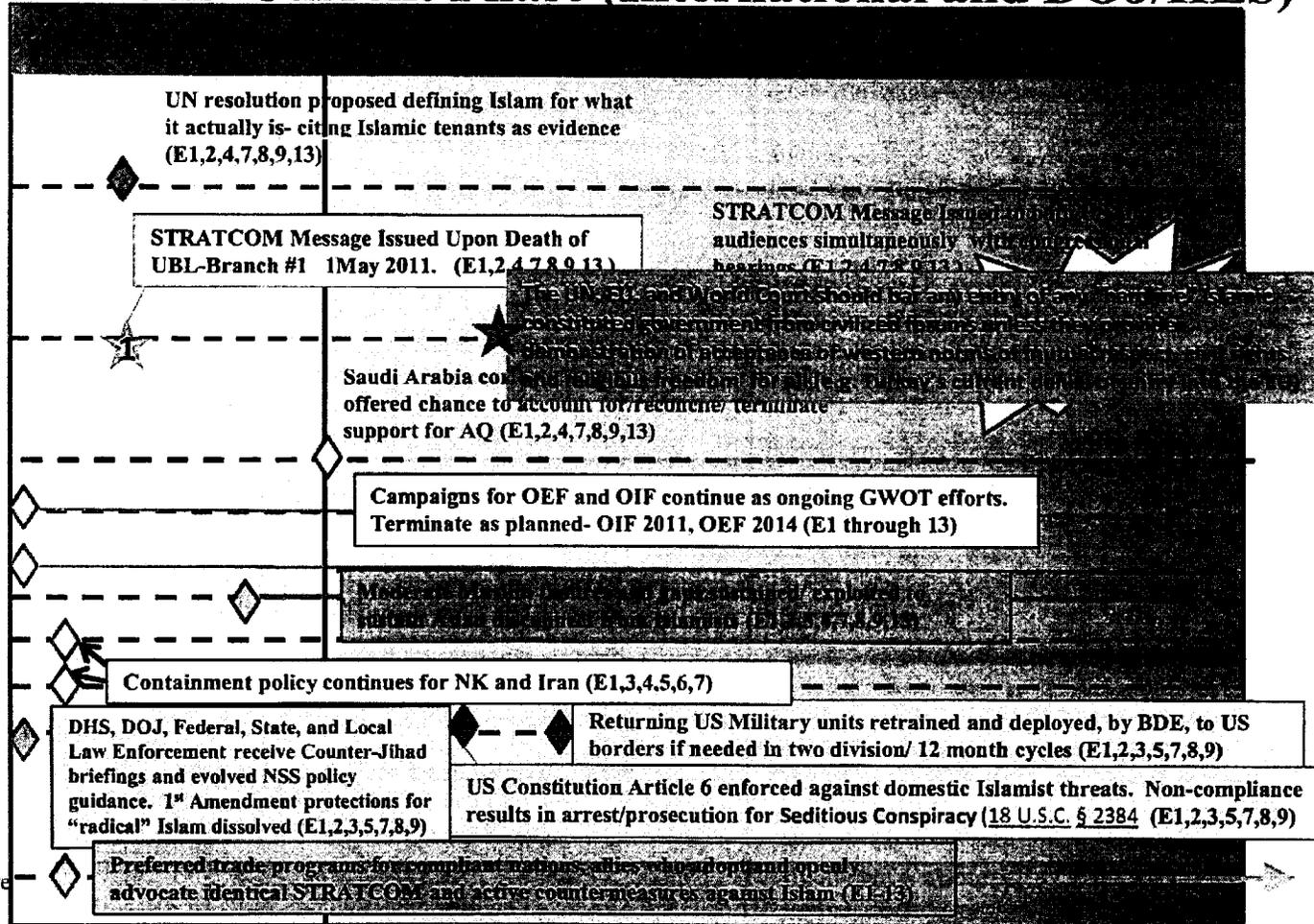
US free from viable radical Islamic Organizations

Europe free from viable radical Islamic Organizations

Phases II- Current Phase (International and DOJ/HLS)

Lines of Operation

- Diplomatic**
Political Actions, Treaties, International Efforts
- Information**
- Int'l Strat Comm**
- Military**
Saudi Arabia
Afghanistan
Iraq
Indonesia, Pakistan, India
Iran
North Korea
- Homeland Security/ Law Enforcement**
- Economic**
Sustain Economic Growth/Preserve Western Capitalism models



Desired Effects

- 1** Coordinated coalition response D,I, M, E, Ed, Law
- 2** Deter Al-Qaeda from performing offensive ops D,I,M, E, Ed, Dom

| | | | |
|--|---|---|---|
| 3 Critical infrastructure protected & secured M, Law | 6 HA functions provided D,I, M,E, Ed, Law | 9 Islam restricted among Ummah to advocate demands for jihad D,I, E, Ed | 12 European Militaries/ security forces capabilities restored D,I, M, E, Ed, Law |
| 4 Options in place for Total War against non compliant state actors D,I, M,E, Ed, Law | 7 Improve US credibility as serious actor, enduring Superpower D,I,M,E | 10 Passed legislation of Security to int'l forces in Islamic crisis D,I, M, Ed | 13 International pop. does not support VEOs D,I,M, E, Ed, Law |
| 5 Preserve/restore int'l borders D,I,M | 8 ROI restored and enhanced globally D,I,M,E | 11 Essential goods and services capes restored in allied nations D,E, Law | |

Symbol Key: ★Decision Point/Branch Plan
 ◆Key Event Node

National Defense Strategy (2012)

1. Counter Terrorism and Irregular Warfare.

Acting in concert with other means of national power, U.S. military forces must continue to hold al-Qa'ida and its affiliates and adherents under constant pressure, wherever they may be.

2. Deter and Defeat Aggression.

U.S. forces will be capable of deterring and defeating aggression by any potential adversary.

3. Project Power Despite Anti-Access/Area Denial Challenges.

the United States must maintain its ability to project power in areas in which our access and freedom to operate are challenged.

4. Counter Weapons of Mass Destruction.

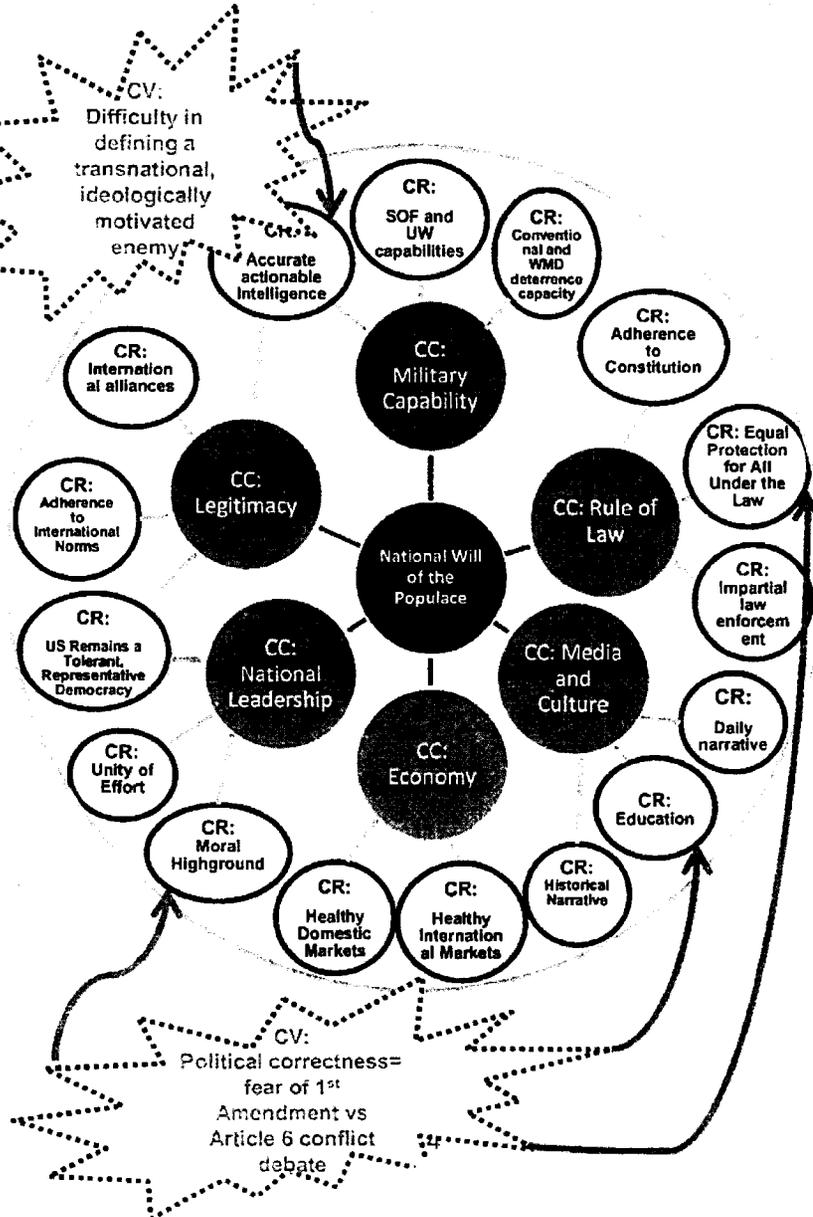
U.S. forces conduct a range of activities aimed at preventing the proliferation and use of nuclear, biological, and chemical weapons.

5. Operate Effectively in Cyberspace and Space. Future war?

6. Maintain a Safe, Secure, and Effective Nuclear Deterrent.

Field nuclear forces that can under any circumstances confront an adversary with the prospect of unacceptable damage, both to deter potential adversaries and to assure U.S. allies and other security partners that they can count on America's security commitment

Friendly "Western" Center-of-Gravity Analysis



7. Defend the Homeland and Provide Support to Civil Authorities. U.S. forces will continue to defend U.S. territory from direct attack by state and non-state actors.

8. Provide a Stabilizing Presence.

U.S. forces will conduct a sustainable pace of presence operations abroad, including rotational deployments and bilateral and multilateral training exercises. These activities reinforce deterrence, help to build the capacity and competence of U.S., allied, and partner forces for internal and external defense, strengthen alliance cohesion, and increase U.S. influence.

9. Conduct Stability and Counterinsurgency Operations.

The United States will emphasize non-military means and military-to-military cooperation to address instability and reduce the demand for significant U.S. force commitments to stability operations.

10. Conduct Humanitarian, Disaster Relief, and Other Operations.

COG Concept Source: LTC Matt Dooley, JFSC Instructor

Source Document for Strategy: Department of Defense "Defense Strategic Guidance" January 2012

Important Perspectives to Consider When Viewing this Model:

- Some actions offered for consideration here will be seen as not “politically correct” in the eyes of many, both inside and outside the United States. *They are in place to push the reader to consider cost/consequence of certain strategies.*
- This model presumes Geneva Convention IV 1949 standards of armed conflict and the pursuant UN endorsements of it are now, due to the current common practices of Islamic terrorists, may be forced into political irrelevancy by another “capital” 9/11 style attack . This consequently could open the door to the option once again of taking war to a civilian population wherever necessary. The catastrophic consequences of taking such action must be reviewed and acknowledged.
- This model presumes we have already failed at *Phase I- “Deterrence”* therefore Phase I is not shown as a part of this OP Design framework.
- This model restates previous internationally accepted Geneva Conventions for protections afforded to combatants captured in uniform and *reiterates* removal of protections for those who are caught fighting/operating **out** of uniform (spys, pirates, *terrorists*, criminals).
- **Against “non-state actors” do the Geneva conventions of 1949 now need redefinition / clarification?**

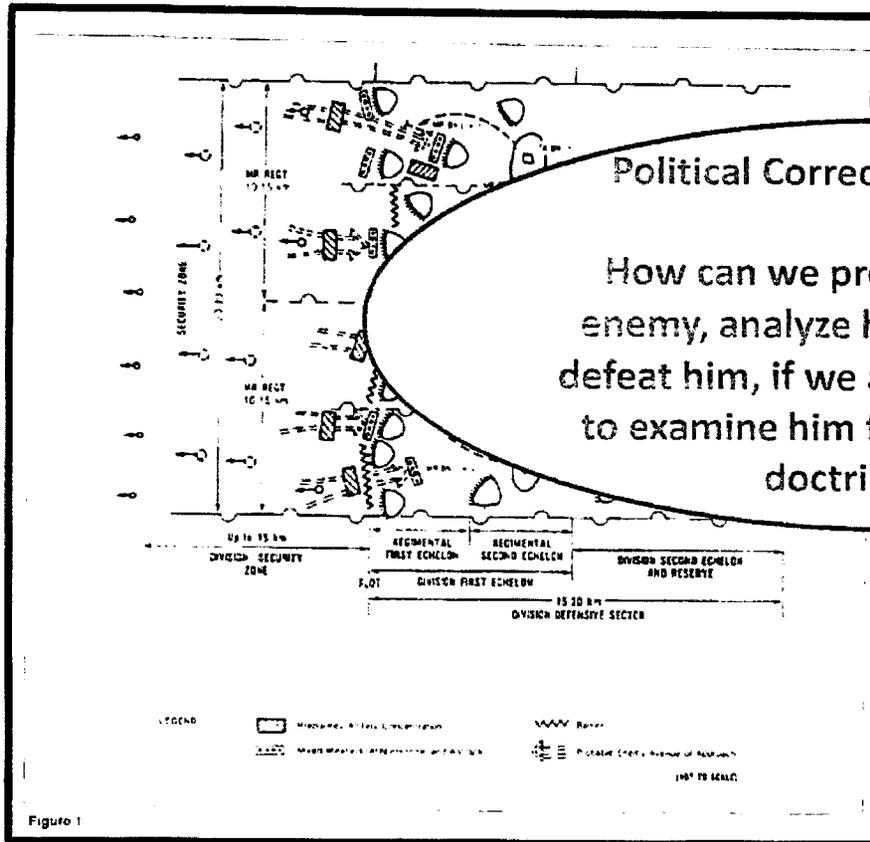
Elective Course Title:
Perspectives on Islam and Islamic Radicalism

- ❑ Current media images (often filtered)
- ❑ Individual experiences/perspectives
- ❑ Dr. Fatua's history Lessons
- ❑ Video perspectives on the history of Islam and the "struggle within" (modernity vs "fundamentalism")
 - Islam: Empire of Faith (PBS)
 - The Battle for Islam (BBC)

- ❑ Doctrinal threat analysis and legal perspectives (US and International Law)- (e.g. **Stephen Coughlin**)
- ❑ A Muslim's personal perspective from the inside out (e.g. **Dr Shireen Burki**)
- ❑ Global jihad and law enforcement threat perspectives- (e.g. **John Guandolo-**)
- ❑ Other Guest Speakers- Liebl, Jasser, et al.

❑ **Faculty- Counter-Jihad Op Approach Discussion**

In war, “intelligence” must first begin with an assessment of the enemy’s doctrinal template- not what we say they are, but what THEY say they are:



**Soviet Division Level Defense DOCTEMP
(the basis of how *they* said they would fight)**

Political Correctness is Killing Us:

How can we properly identify the enemy, analyze his weaknesses, and defeat him, if we are NEVER permitted to examine him from the most basic doctrinal level?



**Islamic DOCTEMP sources
(the basis how *they* say they will fight)**

Why Discuss this Now?

- “Cordoba Project” in NYC should cause us to seek exposure of the financing, leadership track record, and long term intentions of all those involved:
 - Why the name Cordoba?
 - Why was the opening timed to the 10yr Anniversary of 9/11?
 - Is this argument really about the 1st Amendment , or rather is it an Article 6 Issue?
- Organizations like the Muslim Brotherhood, CAIR, American Muslim Council are often caught in between incidents of speaking one message to Muslims and quite another to “non-believers” (Khafagi in Egypt and Nihad Awaad re: different words in different venues). CAIR remains an unindicted co-conspirator in a Hamas funding case involving the Holy Land Foundation . CAIR and ISNA are STILL pending trial and have been recently **unsuccessful** in attempting to get themselves removed from the list, for well documented evidentiary reasons cited by the latest appeals judge)
- Article 6 of the Constitution is at Stake: Sha’ria Law has already begun to appear in American State Courts.** A study released in **May 2011**, by the Center for Security Policy, cited 50 appellate court cases from 23 states that involved conflicts between Sha’ria Law and American State Law. This conflicts directly with the U.S. Constitution and state public policy. In these cases, 22 decisions refused to apply Sha’ria, 12 recognized Sha’ria , 8 were indeterminate, and 7 were not seen as applicable at the appellate level, but *were applied* at the trial court level. Most recent high-profile case was three months ago, when a Judge in Pennsylvania dismissed a case against a Muslim who assaulted an atheist for “insulting Islam”.

<http://www.opposingviews.com/i/society/crime/muslim-admits-attacking-atheist-muslim-judge-dismisses-case>

Other Alternative Views

1. **Debating Moderate Islam: The Geopolitics of Islam and the West.** By: M A Muqtedar Khan

Subject Matter: Brings together prominent Muslim voices to debate the nature of moderate, as opposed to fundamentalist, Islam and what moderation means in both a theological and a geopolitical sense. Includes John Espisito perspectives (anti-Coughlin).

2. **The Illusion of an Islamic State: How an Alliance of Moderates Launched a Successful Jihad Against Radicalization and Terrorism in the World's Largest Muslim-Majority Country.**

By: Syafii Maarif, Mustofa Bisri, Hodri Arief and Ratno Lukito

Subject Matter: How Indonesia turned the tide against the Muslim Brotherhood. This book compliments the video used during Lesson Two of this course re: the struggle between radicals and modern Muslims throughout Asia.

3. **The Trouble with Islam: A Muslim's Call for Reform in Her Faith.** By: Irshad Manji

Subject Matter: Offers a practical vision of how the United States and its allies can help Muslims undertake a reformation that empowers women, promotes respect for religious minorities, and fosters a competition of ideas. Provides an overview of Islam's "lost tradition" of independent thinking

Our Core Purpose in This Elective:

THINK



"One of my favorite Einstein quotes is, "If I had an hour to solve a problem I'd spend 55 minutes thinking about the problem and 5 minutes thinking about solutions." It's a great reminder that we must develop leaders who can take facts and apply context when faced with problems. I think this is extraordinarily important."

-GEN Martin E. Dempsey
CJCS