

**DEOMI**  
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**STUDENT GUIDE**  
**EOA COURSE**  
January, 2015

**EOA 3150**  
**EXTREMISM**



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## STUDENT STUDY GUIDE

*The references cited in this lesson are used for training purposes only and support the training objective. Referenced material from non-Federal Government sources may not be used for any purpose other than training.*

*Unless specifically identified as a Department of Defense or other U.S. Government source, DEOMI does not endorse the content of any specific reference material, or the organization that is the source of the material.*

*Reference materials from non-Federal sources are included in this material solely to expose students to varying points of view and to generate discussion.*

*This lesson will provide the education needed to develop the occupational knowledge required to perform the duties of an Equal Opportunity Advisor (EOA). The content of this lesson is designed to increase student knowledge while generating academic discussions and debate. The content of this lesson should not be taken out of context.*

### Lesson Overview

As an EOA, it is important to understand and recognize extremism. While extremist groups might seek to join the military and recruit military members to their causes, military members must reject participation in organizations that promote supremacist causes. Knowing about extremist groups will help you combat extremism in the military. Upon completion of this lesson, the student will have a better understanding of extremist groups and organizations. This will enhance student knowledge, thus preparing them as an equal opportunity advisor in dealing with extremist identification and issues.

This lesson will focus on awareness and current issues requiring the attention of future Equal Opportunity Advisors. It will also provide information that describes sources of extremism information, definitions, and recruitment of DoD personnel, common themes in extremist ideologies, common characteristics of extremist organizations, DoD policies, and command functions regarding extremist activities.

### Recommended Reading

1. Seven Stage Hate Model, FBI Law Enforcement Bulletin March 2003 (in Library or online)
2. DoDI 1325.06, Handling Dissident and Protest Activities Among Members of the Armed Forces

**References**

1. American Heritage. (2006). *The American heritage dictionary of the English language, fourth edition*. Boston: Houghton Mifflin Company.
2. Anti-Defamation League. (n.d.) *Hate on display: A visual database of extremist symbols, logos, and tattoos*. Retrieved March 10, 2009 from [http://www.adl.org/hate\\_symbols/default.asp](http://www.adl.org/hate_symbols/default.asp)
3. Atkins, S. E. (2002). *Encyclopedia of modern American extremists and extremist groups*. Westport, CT: Greenwood Press.
4. Department of Defense Instruction. (2009). *Handling dissident and protest activities among members of the armed forces* (DoDI 1325.06). Washington, D. C. (*Incorporating Change 1, February 22, 2012*)
5. Extremism. Allusions--Cultural, Literary, Biblical, and Historical: A Thematic Dictionary. 1986. Retrieved August 29, 2013 from Encyclopedia.com: <http://www.encyclopedia.com/doc/1G2-2505500248.html>
6. Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) Hate Crimes: <http://www.fbi.gov/>
7. George, J. & Wilcox, L. (1992). *Nazis, communists, klansmen, and others on the fringe: Political extremism in America*. Buffalo, NY: Prometheus Books.
8. Halle, L.J. (1972). *The ideological imagination*. Chicago: Quadrangle Books.
9. Mulloy, D. J. (2004). *American extremism: History, politics and the militia movement*. New York: Routledge.
10. Schafer, J.R. and Navarro, M.A., (2003). The law enforcement bulletin: The seven-stage hate model. [http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/2003-pdfs/mar03leb.pdf/at\\_download/file](http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/2003-pdfs/mar03leb.pdf/at_download/file)

**Additional Service Specific sources:**

1. Department of the Army Pamphlet. (2000). Extremist activities (DA PAM 600-15).
2. Department of the Navy Instruction. (2007). Navy equal opportunity (EO) policy (OPNAVINST 5354.1F).
3. Department of the Navy, Marine Corps Order. (1997).
4. Guidelines for handling dissident and protest activities (MCO 5370.4B).
5. The Secretary of the Army's Task Force on Extremist Activities. (1996).
6. U.S. Air Force Instruction 51-903. (1998). Dissident and protest activities (AFI).
7. U.S. Coast Guard. (2007). Personnel manual (COMDTINST M1000.6A).

The following references provide additional sources of information on extremism.

**The Department of Defense does not officially endorse these sources.**

**Student Instructional Material**

DEOMI EOA Study Guide

**Audiovisual Aids and Equipment**

PowerPoint® slide presentation, computer, Screen, and Audio Speakers

**Terminal Learning Objective**

Given examples, non-examples, and a study guide, know how power and privilege impact the military with no less than 70% accuracy on a criterion referenced test.

**Enabling Learning Objectives**

<b>Enabling Learning Objectives (ELO)</b>	<b>Level of Learning</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>
A. Define key terms associated with extremism.	K	CRT
B. Identify prohibited activities.	K	CRT
C. Identify the seven stages of hate.	K	CRT
D. Recognize extremist ideologies.	K	CRT
E. Recognize the traits and symbols associated with extremism and hate groups.	K	CRT
F. State extremist organizations' recruiting motives toward DoD personnel.	K	CRT
G. Identify strategies to combat extremism in the military.	K	CRT
K = Knowledge C = Comprehension A = Application CRT = Criterion Referenced Test W = Written Assignment SGE = Small Group Experience PE = Presentation Evaluation		

<b>Activity</b>	<b>Purpose</b>	<b>Performance Measure</b>
Star Power	Recognize effects of power among individuals	ISDE

## EXTREMISM

### A. Key Terms Associated with Extremism

1. Ideology: A set of beliefs about the nature of people and society; an organized collection of ideas about the best and most appropriate way to live.
2. Extremism: A tendency or disposition to go to extremes or an instance of going to extremes, especially in political matters. For example, the extremism of the Nazis.
  - a. “Any political theory favoring immoderate uncompromising policies.”  
(dictionary.com)
  - b. Can also be a term used to describe the actions or ideologies of individuals or groups who take a political idea to its limits, regardless of unfortunate repercussions, and show intolerance toward all views other than their own.
3. Extremist: A person who favors or resorts to immoderate, uncompromising, or fanatical methods or behavior. Extremists can be politically radical or advocate supremacist causes based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or national origin. (FBI, 2011)
  - a. Relative to the negative impact on military readiness, an “extremist” is a person who advocates the use of force or violence; advocates supremacist causes based on race, ethnicity, religion, gender, or national origin; or otherwise engages to illegally deprive individuals or groups of their civil rights.
4. Supremacism: The belief that a particular race, religion, gender, species, belief system, or culture is superior to others. For example, "white supremacism" (George and Wilcox, 1992).

Supremacists believe they are entitled to dominate, control, or rule those who do not fall into their race, religion, gender, species, belief system, or culture.

### B. Prohibited Activities

The First Amendment to the Constitution of the United States provides that, *“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for a redress of grievances.”*

As military members, you retain these rights as citizens of the United States. There are, however, prohibitions to military personnel regarding the exercise of these rights per DoDI 1325.06.

Individuals who hold extremist views are in conflict with the standards expected of all military members and participation in extremism is inconsistent with the duties of military service.

1. Prohibited Activities. According to DoD Instruction 1325.06, military members are prohibited from participating in any of the following activities:
  - a. Military personnel must not actively advocate supremacist, extremist, or criminal gang doctrine, ideology, or causes
  - b. This includes any organization that advances, encourages, or advocates illegal discrimination based on race, creed, color, sex, religion, ethnicity or national origin.
  - c. Or those who advance, encourage, or advocate the use of force, violence, or criminal activity or otherwise advance efforts to deprive individuals of their civil rights.
  - d. Military personnel must reject active participation in criminal gangs and other organizations that advocate supremacist, extremist, or criminal gang doctrine, ideology, or causes. Active participation includes, but is not limited to:
    - 1) Fundraising
    - 2) Demonstrating or rallying
    - 3) Recruiting, training, organizing, or leading members
    - 4) Distributing material (including online)
    - 5) Knowingly wearing gang colors or clothing
    - 6) Or otherwise engaging in activities in furtherance of the objective of such gangs or organizations that are detrimental to good order discipline or mission accomplishment or are incompatible with military service.
2. Federal employees  
If an extremist organization advocates or attempts to bring about political, religious, economic, or social change through the use of force, violence, or ideologically motivated criminal activity, then the Federal Government precludes federal employees from actively participating in any of the activities listed above.
3. Furthering the objectives of extremist organizations is viewed as detrimental to the good order, discipline, or mission accomplishment of the unit and are, therefore, subject to appropriate disciplinary action.

### **C. The Seven Stages of Hate**

Extremist groups are closely related to Hate Groups.

Understanding the stages of how hate groups develop can help you, as an EOA, watch for the behaviors that may indicate a hate or extremist group within the military

#### Stages of Hate

Schafer and Navarro (of the FBI) have identified seven stages that hate groups go through. If unimpeded, haters will pass through these seven successive stages without skipping a stage.

In the first four stages, haters vocalize their beliefs. In the last three stages, haters act on their beliefs. As an EOA, being able to assess the stage of hate a person expresses can help you determine the best intervention strategy required to deter the development from continuing. ([http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/2003-pdfs/mar03leb.pdf/at\\_download/file](http://www.fbi.gov/stats-services/publications/law-enforcement-bulletin/2003-pdfs/mar03leb.pdf/at_download/file))

#### Stage 1: Grouping

Irrational haters seldom hate alone. They feel compelled, almost driven, to entreat others to hate as they do. Peer validation bolsters a sense of self-worth and, at the same time, prevents introspection, which reveals personal insecurities. Further, individuals otherwise ineffective become empowered when they join groups, which also provide anonymity and diminished accountability.

#### Stage 2: Defining

Hate groups form identities through symbols, rituals, and mythologies, which enhance the members' status and, at the same time, degrade the object of their hate. For example, skinhead groups might adopt the swastika, the iron cross, and the Confederate flag. Group-specific symbols or clothing often differentiate hate groups. Group rituals, such as hand signals and secret greetings, further fortify members. Hate groups, especially skinhead groups, usually incorporate some form of self-sacrifice, which allows haters to willingly jeopardize their well-being for the greater good of the cause. Giving one's life to a cause provides the ultimate sense of value and worth to life. Skinheads often see themselves as soldiers in a race war.

#### Stage 3: Disparaging

Hate is the glue that binds haters to one another and to a common cause. By verbally debasing the object of their hate, haters enhance their self-image, as well as their group status. In skinhead groups, racist song lyrics and hate literature provide an environment wherein hate flourishes. In fact, researchers have found that the lifespan of aggressive impulses increases with ideation. In other words, the more often a person thinks about aggression, the greater the chance for aggressive behavior to occur. Thus, after constant verbal denigration, haters progress to the next more openly hostile and bitter stage.

#### Stage 4: Taunting

Hate, by its nature, changes incrementally. Time cools the fire of hate, thus forcing the hater to look inward. To avoid introspection, haters use ever-increasing degrees of rhetoric and violence to maintain high levels of agitation. Taunts and offensive gestures serve this purpose. In this stage, skinheads typically shout racial slurs from moving cars

or from afar. Nazi salutes and other hand signals often accompany racial epithets. Racist graffiti also begins to appear in areas where skinheads loiter. Most skinhead groups claim turf proximate to the neighborhoods in which they live. One study indicated that a majority of hate crimes occur when the hate target migrates through the hate group's turf.

#### Stage 5: Attacking without weapons

This stage is critical because it differentiates vocally-abusive haters from physically-abusive ones. In this stage, hate groups become more aggressive, prowling their turf seeking vulnerable targets. Violence coalesces hate groups and further isolates them from mainstream society. Skinheads, almost without exception, attack in groups and target single victims. In addition to physical violence, the element of thrill seeking is introduced in Stage 5. The adrenaline "high" intoxicates the attackers. The initial adrenaline surge lasts for several minutes; however, the effects of adrenaline keep the body in a state of heightened alert for up to several days. Each successive anger-provoking thought or action builds on residual adrenaline and triggers a more violent response than the one that originally initiated the sequence. Anger builds on anger. The adrenaline high combined with hate becomes a deadly combination. Hard-core skinheads keep themselves at a level where the slightest provocation triggers aggression.

#### Stage 6: Attacking with weapons

Some attackers use firearms to commit hate crimes, but skinheads prefer weapons, such as broken bottles, baseball bats, blunt objects, screwdrivers, and belt buckles. These types of weapons require the attacker to be close to the victim, which further demonstrates the depth of personal anger. Attackers can discharge firearms at a distance, thus precluding personal contact. Close-in onslaughts require the assailants to see their victim eye to eye and to become bloodied during the assault. Hands-on violence allows skinheads to express their hate in a way a gun cannot. Personal contact empowers and fulfills a deep-seated need to have dominance over others.

#### Stage 7: Destroying

The ultimate goal of haters is to destroy the object of their hate. Mastery over life and death imbues the hater with godlike power and omnipotence, which, in turn, facilitate further acts of violence. With this power comes a great sense of self-worth and value, the very qualities haters' lack. However, in reality, hate physically and psychologically destroys both the hater and the hated.

### **D. Extremist Ideologies**

Extremist groups sometimes fall under certain ideologies. (Atkins, 2002)

1. Nationalism—Some extremist organizations will use "Nationalism" to perpetuate their agenda of hate, intolerance, and inequality.

Common to the nationalist's perspective is the policy of asserting that the interests of one's own nation are separate from the interests of other nations or the common interest of all nations.

2. Supremacy—the belief that your race or ethnicity is superior to all others and should dominate society. Supremacy, as with racial supremacies in general, has frequently resulted in anti-black and anti-semitic violence.
3. Separatism—setting oneself or others apart based on culture, ethnicity, race, or religion.
4. Anarchism—a political ideology that considers the state to be unnecessary, harmful, or undesirable. National anarchists appeal to these youths in part by avoiding the trappings of skinhead culture — flight jackets, shaved heads and combat boots — in favor of hooded sweatshirts and bandanas. They act the part of stereotypical anarchists, as envisioned by most Americans outside of far-left circles: black-clad protesters wreaking havoc at political conventions and anti-globalization rallies.
5. Religion— extremist ideology based on intolerance toward other religions. Anti-Semitism is a prime example of this ideology.
6. Eco-Terrorism—environmental activists who engages in illegal activities.

The FBI defines eco-terrorism as “the use or threatened use of violence of a criminal nature against innocent victims or property by an environmentally oriented, sub-national group for environmental-political reasons, or aimed at an audience beyond the target, often of a symbolic nature.”

### **E. Traits and Symbols Associated with Extremists and Hate Groups**

Becoming aware of “Hate Groups” is important to the EOA as he/she advises leadership on procedures for handling dissident activities and protest activities among members of the Armed Forces.

- DoDI 1325.06, *Handling Dissident and Protest Activities Among Members of the Armed Forces*

This policy assigns responsibilities, and provides procedures for handling dissident activities and protest activities among members of the Armed Forces.

It is important to note that DoD does not maintain an official list of Hate Groups.

While many extremist groups advocate violence, some extremists avoid violence at all costs. So, one cannot say that the terms extremist and hate group are synonymous.

The terms extremism or extremist are almost always applied by others to a group rather than a group labeling it.

*People within an extremist group will deny that they practice or advocate violence; instead they would more likely call themselves political radicals, who speak in terms of acts of resistance, militant action, or the use of force.*

According to George and Wilcox, there are a number of specific traits or behaviors that tend to represent the extremist style. As a caution, we are all fallible human beings and some of us may resort to these behaviors from time to time without bad intentions. With extremists, these lapses are not occasional; rather they are habitual and a strongly established part of an extremist's character.

1. Traits/Behaviors associated with extremists (George & Wilcox, 1992)
  - a. Character assassination—Extremists often attack the character of an opponent rather than deal with the facts or issues raised. They will question motives, qualifications, past associations, alleged values, personality, looks, and mental health as a diversion from the issues under consideration.
  - b. Name calling and labeling—Extremists are quick to resort to taunts (e.g., pervert, racist, and crackpot) to label and condemn opponents and to divert others from listening to their arguments.
  - c. Irresponsible sweeping generalizations—Extremists tend to make sweeping claims or judgments with little to no evidence, often confusing similarity with sameness. That is, they assume that because two or more things are alike in some respects that they are alike in all respects.
  - d. Inadequate proof for assertions—Extremists tend to be very fuzzy about what constitutes proof for their assertions and tend to get caught up in logical fallacies where they assume that a prior event explains a subsequent occurrence simply because of their before-and-after relationship. They tend to project wished for conclusions and to exaggerate the significance of information that confirms their prejudices and to derogate or ignore information that contradicts them.
  - e. Tendency to view opponents and critics as essentially evil— Extremists feel that their opponents hold differing views because they are bad, immoral, dishonest, hateful, cruel, prejudices, etc., and not merely because they simply disagree, see matters differently, or are mistaken.
  - f. Dualism worldview—Extremists tend to see the world in terms of absolute good and evil, for them or against them, with no middle ground or intermediate position. All issues are ultimately moral issues of right and wrong, good or bad, with the right and good positions coinciding with their interests. Their slogan is often, "Those who are not with me are against me."

- g. Tendency to argue by intimidation—Extremists tend to frame their arguments in such a way as to intimidate others into accepting their premises and conclusions. To disagree with them is to ally oneself with the devil or to give aid and comfort to the enemy. They tend to be very judgmental and moralizing, allowing them to define the parameters of the debate by keeping their opponents on the defensive.
- h. Use of slogans, buzzwords, and thought-stopping clichés—For many extremists, shortcuts in thinking and in reasoning matters out seem necessary to avoid troublesome facts and compelling counter-arguments. Simple slogans substitute for more complex abstractions.
- i. Assumption of moral superiority over others—The most obvious assumptions are claims of racial or ethnic superiority—a master race. Less obvious are claims of ennoblement because of alleged victimhood, a special relationship with God, or membership in a special or elite class, and a kind of aloof, high-minded snobbishness that accrues because of the weightiness of their preoccupations, their altruism, and their willingness to sacrifice themselves (and others) to their cause.
- j. Doomsday thinking—Extremists often predict dire or catastrophic consequences from a situation or from a failure to follow a specific course, and they tend to exhibit a kind of crisis-mindedness. It can be a Communist takeover, a Nazi revival, nuclear war, earthquakes, floods, or the wrath of God. Whatever it is, it is just around the corner unless we follow their program and listen to their special insight and wisdom, to which only the truly enlightened have access. For extremists, any setback or defeat is the beginning of the end.
- k. Belief that it's OK to do bad things in the service of a "good" cause—Extremists may deliberately lie, distort, misquote, slander, defame, or libel their opponents and/or critics, engage in censorship or repression, or undertake violence in special cases. This is done with little or no remorse as long as it is in the service of defeating the Communists, Fascists or whomever. Defeating an enemy becomes an all-encompassing goal to which other values are subordinate. With extremists, the end justifies the means.
- l. Tendency to personalize hostility—Extremists often wish for the personal bad fortune of their enemies, and celebrate when it occurs. When a critic or an adversary dies or has a serious illness, a bad accident, or personal legal problems, extremists often rejoice and chortle about how he or she deserved it. For example, right-wing extremists celebrated the assassination of Martin Luther King, Jr. and leftists agonized because George Wallace survived an assassination attempt. In each instance their hatred was not only directed against ideas, but also against individual human beings.
- m. Emphasis on emotional responses and less emphasis on reasoning and logical analysis—Extremists have an unspoken reverence for propaganda, which they might call education or consciousness-raising. Symbolism plays an exaggerated role in their thinking, and they tend to think imprecisely and metaphorically. Effective extremists tend to be

effective propagandists. Propaganda differs from education in that the former teaches one what to think, and the latter teaches one how to think clearly.

- n. **Hypersensitivity and vigilance**—Extremists perceive hostile innuendo in even casual and innocuous comments, imagine rejection and antagonism concealed in honest disagreement and dissent, and see latent subversion, anti-Semitism, perversion, racism, disloyalty, and so on in innocent gestures and ambiguous behaviors. Although few extremists are actually clinically paranoid, many of them adopt a paranoid style with its attendant projective mechanisms, hostility and distrust.
- o. **Use of supernatural rationales for beliefs and actions**—Some extremists, particularly those involved in cults and religious movements, claim some kind of supernatural rationale for their beliefs and actions; their movement or cause, they believe, is ordained or looked upon favorably by God.
- p. **Advocacy of double standards**—Extremists generally tend to judge themselves or their interest group in terms of their intentions, which they tend to view generously, and their critics and opponents by their acts, which they tend to view very critically. They would like you to accept their assertions on faith, but they demand proof for yours.

## Hate Symbols

As an EOA, it is important that you are knowledgeable of and alert to the **symbols**, **logos**, and **tattoos** that extremist groups use to identify themselves and their group affiliation. Being aware of these symbols and what they mean can assist you in combating extremism in the military.

While some people may use or display extremist symbols in ignorance, extremists use these symbols to display a sense of power and belonging. Symbols are also a quick way of identifying others who share their beliefs.

Additional information about hate groups and extremist symbols can be found in your student guide and on the Intranet. The Anti Defamation League (ADL) maintains a database of hate group symbols. As an EOA, you should familiarize yourself with the symbols of hate, learn to recognize the symbols and what they mean so you are better prepared to support the military standards of conduct and eliminate extremism in the military.

## F. Extremist Organizations Recruiting Motives

### Recruiting Motives

Military personnel, public officials, and law enforcement officers are actively sought by extremist groups. Extremist leaders seek to recruit members with military experience to exploit their:

- Discipline

- Knowledge of firearms and explosives
- Tactical skills
- Access to weapons and intelligence  
(DA PAM 600-15, 2000)

In addition, members of extremists groups are joining the military, not to serve their country but to receive training, specifically with regards to discipline and tactical skills, and to learn how to better defend themselves and their ideals.

1. Young extremists are encouraged by leaders to enlist in the military to gain access to weapons, training, and other military personnel. Some extremist groups even provide advice to their members in how to respond to questions from military recruiters.
2. Military members are trained to be proficient with weapons, combat tactics, and explosives, to train others in their use, and to operate in a highly disciplined culture that is focused on the organized violence of war. This is why military extremists present an elevated threat to public safety.

Even the non-violent activities of military personnel with extremist tendencies (e.g., possessing literature, researching information via computer) can have detrimental consequences for the good order, discipline, readiness, and cohesion of military units.

## **G. Strategies to Combat Extremism**

It is the responsibility of every military member to help combat extremism in the military.

- Just the presence of a member with extremist views can have an adverse impact on the performance of a unit.
  - Other members who oppose or disagree with the extremist views may say or do nothing because they fear damaging the unit's cohesiveness.
1. Awareness of extremism and extremist groups is the first step in combating extremism.  
(DA PAM 600-15, 2000)
    - a. Examine personal viewpoints in light of military values and loyalty.
    - b. Reject affiliation with any extremist organizations.
    - c. Decline the distribution or circulation of extremist literature.
    - d. Encourage others to avoid extremist affiliations and views.
    - e. Report indicators of extremism to the appropriate command.
  2. Extremism is prohibited in the military in accordance with DODI 1325.06.

Increasing employee awareness about extremist ideologies and discriminatory behavior or acts will broaden your effectiveness as an Equal Opportunity Advisor to the command. Combating extremism in the military begins with the individual.

3. Increase “Cultural Competency” and Teamwork (esprit-de-corps)

Extremists’ views divide the unit into opposing factions and the team concept required for mission accomplishment is lost.

4. As an EOA, you should be vigilant to the signs of extremism by paying attention to: (DA PAM 600-15, 2000)

- a. Surreptitious meetings
- b. Off-duty clothing (e.g., skinhead dress, extremist tattoos)
- c. Music selections and reading materials

Extremist graffiti or symbols in personal and common areas.

5. In addition, EOAs should assist the unit command to:

- a. Educate and counsel unit members on the incompatibility of military service with extremist views .
- b. Be aware of unit members' extremist beliefs.
- c. Be alert for indicators of extremist ties, views, or behaviors .
- d. Include questions on extremism in climate assessments.
- e. Enforce policy on participation in extremist group activities.
- f. Advise unit members of the consequences for participation in extremist activities.
- g. Monitor information available on extremists groups, activities, and philosophies.

## SUMMARY

The following topics were presented in this lesson:

- A. Define key terms associated with extremism.
- B. Identify prohibited activities.
- C. Identify the seven stages of hate.
- D. Recognize extremist ideologies.

- E. Recognize the traits and symbols associated with extremism and hate groups.
- F. State extremist organizations' recruiting motives towards DoD personnel.
- G. Identify strategies to combat extremism in the military.

**END OF LESSON**