

"The Massacre at Fort Hood"



Report #24 in the "Target: America" Series
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Overview

- At approximately 1:30 pm CT on November 5, 2009, Major Nidal Malik Hasan, an Army psychiatrist, opened fire on the Soldiers Readiness Processing Center at Fort Hood, Texas. The Center is where soldiers are processed for deployment overseas.
- Hasan, who was dressed in uniform, shouted "Allahu Akbar" ("God is Great") and proceeded to shoot for a 10 minute-period killing 12 soldiers, one civilian, and injuring more than 30 others.
- Hasan was confronted by two civilian police sergeants. Sergeants Mark Todd and Kimberly Munley both responded to the scene in separate cars. Sgt. Munley was wounded in an exchange of fire with Hasan. Witness reports confirm that Sgt. Todd shot and disabled Hasan, ending the rampage.
- Hasan remains paralyzed from the waist down.



Sgt. Kimberly Munley



Sgt. Mark Todd [Source: New York Times]



Major Nidal Malik Hasan



Victim being carried to ambulance

Overview

- The attack took place four months after Hasan's arrival at Fort Hood.
- He faces 13 counts of premeditated murder and
 32 counts of attempted premeditated murder.
- Hasan was scheduled to be deployed to Afghanistan on November 28, 2009. He had not been previously deployed.
- After regaining consciousness in the hospital,
 Hasan refused to speak to investigators. However,
 he quickly requested a lawyer, who told reporters
 that his client would not be speaking with
 authorities about the incident.
- Hasan will be represented by civilian attorney John Galligan, who retired from the Army as a Colonel in 2001.





The site of the shooting: Soldiers Readiness Processing Center







FN-Herstal pistol

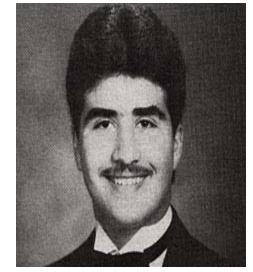
Gun shop in Killeen, Texas, where Hasan purchased a FN-Herstal pistol.

[Source: New York Times]

- Hasan bought a FN Herstal tactical pistol from Guns Galore in August 2009.
- A standard background check was conducted at the time of the purchase.



- Nidal Malik Hasan was born in Arlington, Virginia and had a professional and personal life peppered with difficulties and failures.
- His parents were Jordanians of Palestinian descent. They moved from Arlington to Roanoke, VA in 1985, where they were restaurateurs.
- Skipped from school to school, spending only one year at William Fleming High School, from which he graduated in 1988.
- Never participated in any school clubs or sports.
- First attended Barstow Community College in California, then attended Virginia Western Community College from 1990 – 1992, graduating with an associate's degree.
- Graduated from Virginia Tech with a BS in biochemistry in 1997. Was a member of ROTC. Reportedly received good grades.
- Obtained a concealed weapon permit in 1996.
- His father passed away in 1998 and his mother passed away in 2001. Has one brother.



William Fleming High School photo of Nidal Hasan



- Hasan was admitted to Uniformed Services University of Health Services in Bethesda,
 Maryland in 2001.
- Students receive the full salary and benefits of a uniformed officer in exchange for a sevenyear commitment to military service after graduation.
- According to the admissions requirements described on the School web site, students must physically qualify for the military services upon entering, and they must undergo a security investigation.
- Hasan did his residency at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center.
- Hasan experienced difficulty during his residency in psychiatry, with superiors often noting
 his absenteeism and his poor rapport with patients. One instructor noted that Hasan might
 be at risk for developing a psychosis.
- In 2007, Hasan's military superior cited him for unprofessional behavior, including inappropriate discussion of religion; underperforming in his residency; and being overweight.
- According to his family, Hasan tried to get out of the Army, consulting a lawyer and offering to repay the cost of his education.
- In 2007, Hasan delivered a lecture to fellow mental health staff members titled *The Koranic World View as it Relates to Muslims in the U.S. Military*. Hasan said that Muslims should not serve in any capacity that exposes them to the possibility of hurting other believers.



Fatwa: Muslims in U.S. military Fatwa: Religious rulings/legal opinions from a Islamic leaders/scholars No single authority- conflicting Fatwa's Fatwa my U.S. Muslim clerics are vague and ambiguous- under duress? Non U.S. Scholars issued Fatwa clearly stating no "It's getting harder and harder for Muslims in the service to morally justify being in a military that seems constantly engaged against fellow Muslims."



Adverse Events

- Hasan Akbar: 101st Airborne Division's 326th Engineer Battalion- Through grenades killing/wounding many.
- Army Capt. James Yee- charged with espionage; later acquitted
- Marine Cpl. Waseef Ali Hassoun; deserted in Iraq; Cited dissaproval of war as a Muslim.
- Army Sergeant Abdullah William Webster; refused to deploy to Iraq based on religious beliefs



Conclusions

- God expects full loyalty. Promises heaven and threatens with Hell.
- Muslims may be seen as moderate (compromising) but God is not.
- "I love the Koran and being a Muslim, but I don't want to live under Islamic rule".
- Fighting to establish an Islamic State to please God, even by force, is condoned by the Islam.
- Muslims Soldiers should not serve in any capacity that renders them at risk to hurting/killing believers unjustly →will vary!



Recommendation Department of Defense should allow Muslims Soldiers the option of being released as "Conscientious objectors" to increase troop morale and decrease adverse events.



- Despite poor performance reviews and reports of unsettling behavior, Hasan continued to be promoted through the military ranks. He was promoted to the rank of captain in 2003 and to major in 2009.
- He attended the Muslim Community Center (MCC) in Silver Spring, Maryland.
- MCC serves a large community and offers health services, Arabic lessons, and youth programs. It also offers a Sunday lecture series. On January 24, 2010, a representative from "Muslims for a Safe America" spoke. The organization, located in Chicago, seeks to "educate American Muslims about national security issues, so that American Muslims can resolve the tensions they feel because their country is at war with some of their fellow Muslims around the world." Their program includes a handout titled *Should American Muslims Be Loyal to America?* which provides six arguments articulating why Muslims should be loyal and six arguments why Muslims should not be loyal to the United States.
- Hasan is a devout Muslim who had been looking for a wife who was equally devout; however he was not successful and remained single. He signed up for a matrimonial service through his Maryland mosque. He wrote that he was born in Arlington, Virginia, but said that his nationality was Palestinian.



- Hasan also attended the Dar-al Hijrah mosque in Falls Church, Virginia at the same time Anwar al-Awlaki was an imam there.
- Al-Awlaki is a U.S. citizen, who served as an imam in Colorado, California, and Falls Church, VA, and worked as a Muslim Chaplain at George Washington University. He was the "spiritual advisor" to 9/11 hijackers Nawaf al-Hazmi and Khalid al-Midhar.
- Awlaki is associated with Al-Qaida in the Arabian Pennisula (AQAP) and has also been linked to Umar Abdulmutallab, the Nigerian who attempted to blow up Detroit-bound Northwest Airlines Flight 253 on Christmas Day, 2009.
- Hasan exchanged approximately 20 emails with al-Awlaki.
- According to an interview with al-Awlaki on al-Jazeera, the two met in person at the Dar-al Hijrah mosque.
- Also, according to al-Awlaki, Hasan initiated email communication on December 17, 2008.
- Al-Awlaki stated that Hasan "asked whether killing American soldiers and officers is lawful or not..." Further, according to al-Awlaki, "Nidal explained his point of view about killing Israeli civilians... and through these letters he mentioned Sharia-based and realistic excuses for targeting the Jews with rockets."
- After the attack, Awlaki posted a statement calling Hasan "a hero," and stating "the only way a Muslim could Islamically justify serving as a soldier in the US Army is if his intention is to follow the footsteps of men like Nidal."



- While in Texas, he worshipped at the Islamic Community of Greater Killeen.
- The imam at the mosque told reporters that Hasan was "nearly incoherent" in the second of two conversations the two had the summer prior to the attack.
- Hasan took 18-year old Muslim convert Duane Reasoner under his wing, taking him to dinner several times. Reasoner also attended the Islamic center in Killeen.
- Reasoner condoned Hasan's attack to reporters, saying that the soldiers were on their way to Afghanistan and Iraq to kill fellow Muslims.
- Reasoner has several social network pages under the user name "Ooklepookle". Several of those pages feature jihadi imagery.
- By most accounts, Hasan was not seen socializing.
 His friendship with Reasoner would be one of very few he had while living in Texas.



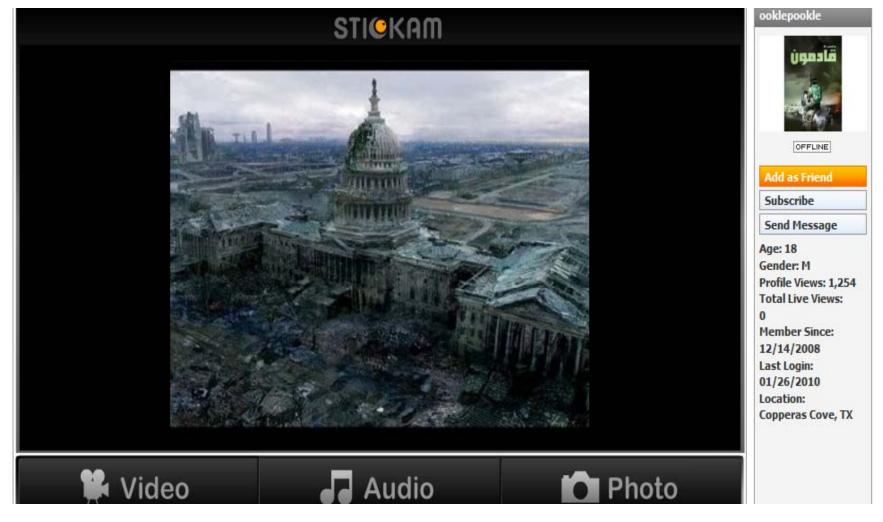
Duane Reasoner's MySpace page. He also uses the names "Duane Edward," and "Salah ad-Din."





Reasoner, Hasan's young convert friend, maintains a YouTube page that features Awlaki lectures.





Reasoner also maintains a page on Stickam, a live stream chat platform. His page features a slide presentation that includes an image titled *Future Washington* that depicts the Capitol Building in ruins.



Investigation

- The FBI's Washington field office received a file on Hasan from the San Diego FBI field office in February 2009. The file contained Hasan's personal records and only 2 of the approximately 20 emails Hasan sent to Awlaki.
- The Washington field office concluded that Hasan was working at the Walter Reed Army Medical Center at the time the emails were sent and the content appeared to be consistent with the research he was conducting. The San Diego field office did not forward additional information on Hasan they had picked up after sending the original file.
- FBI files are reported to have contained information that Hasan sought to prosecute some patients for "war crimes" he claimed they had confessed to during counseling after returning from Iraq and Afghanistan.
- It is uncertain, however, whether the FBI would have come to a different conclusion on Hasan had the two offices combined all the information they had.



Implications & Indicators

- Neighbors said that Hasan gave away possessions which included furniture, food, and clothing in the days leading up to the attack.
- Hasan lived a very simple and isolated existence.



Interior of Major Nidal Hasan's Killeen, Texas apartment [Source: Telegraph]



Hasan on 7-Eleven CCTV the day of the shootings





Exterior of Hasan's Killeen, Texas apartment complex [Source: Associated Press]



Interior of Hasan's apartment [Source: Associated Press]



Interior of Hasan's apartment [Source: ABC News]



Interior of Hasan's apartment [Source: Associated Press]



Various items, including a stamp and the book
"Dreams and Interpretations" by Allamah
Muhammad Bin Sireen lay on the table in the kitchen in
Hasan's apartment

[Source: Austin American-Statesman]



Indicators and Implications

- "It is clear that as a department, we have not done enough to adapt to the evolving domestic internal-security threat to American troops and military facilities that has emerged over the last decade." - Defense Secretary Robert Gates
- On March 23, 2003, Army Sgt. Hasan Akbar killed two fellow U.S. military officers with grenades and wounded 14 others at Camp Pennsylvania in Kuwait, located 25 miles from the Iraq border.
- Like Major Nidal Hasan, Akbar appears to have been motivated by extremist Islamist beliefs, anger, and opposition to U.S. military action in Muslim countries.



Sgt. Hasan K. Akbar



Major Nidal Malik Hasan



Indicators and Implications

- Al-Qaida instructs its members to infiltrate enemy armies, and to occupy other
 influential positions. However, the two military shooting incidents are not
 necessarily indicative of the presence of a fifth column. Hasan's communications
 with Anwar al-Awlaki likely indicate his sympathy for Al-Qaida; however, Akbar
 was more likely to have been influenced by the Nation of Islam's ideology than AlQaida's.
- It does not appear that Nidal Hasan was affiliated with any terrorist organization, but that he subscribed to Salafi-Jihadi ideology.
- There does not appear to be a clear moment or event in Hasan's life that indicates when he became radicalized. Rather, it appears that he may have been exposed to radical ideology consistently throughout his life, either passively at mosques, or actively online.
- Hasan did not seek to conceal his extremist views. He sought the company of others who shared his beliefs. However, there did not appear to be any clear indication of his desire to commit a violent act.









Decrow



Cahill



Hunt



Warman



Gagganey



Xiong









Nemelka



Krueger



Caraveo



Pearson

PFC Michael Pearson, 22, Bolingbrook, IL PFC Kham Xiong, 23, St. Paul, MN Pvt. Francheska Velez, 21, Chicago, IL Michael G. Cahill, 62, Cameron, TX [civilian]



Greene



Velez



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