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“A'rif 'Aduka”:[[1]](#footnote-1) The story of Palestinian Hamas’s Intelligence and Counterintelligence Warfare in its Struggle against Israel

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# Book Description

Throughout history, intelligence has been a crucial and fascinating component of conflicts, in which the contending parties battle with their wits, using secrets and stratagems. Intelligence is an important aspect of any organization that uses military force to meet its needs and is part of the essential infrastructure for the success of its operations.

*“A'rif 'Aduka”: The Intelligence and Counterintelligence Warfare of Palestinian Hamas in its Struggle against Israel* tells the story of the intelligence dimension of Hamas’s struggle against Israel since its inception to the present. Since it was founded in 1987, Hamas has been in conflict with Israel and has needed information on its adversary to conduct successful operations and to manage its activity wisely. As Hamas developed and its institutions became more established, this activity gradually became more organized and sophisticated.

The main aim of this book is to describe and analyse the evolution of Hamas’s intelligence warfare against Israel. This includes how Hamas gathered information using a variety of methods, the way it used this information for operational needs and strategic analysis, and Hamas’s counterintelligence activity against the Israeli intelligence apparatus. The framework of the manuscript will be historical, addressing the different types of intelligence in turn. It will discuss how intelligence and counterintelligence warfare is an integral element of Hamas’s development since its inception, covering the entire scope of the struggle between Hamas and Israel.

As the book reveals, intelligence pertained to the entire range of Hamas’s activity: decision-making, perceptions, and assessment of the conflict, military operations, organizational structure, technological development, and more. For this reason, analysing the history of the conflict from the intelligence perspective reveals new and fascinating insights. I will address the entire scope of intelligence activity, from low-tech observation outposts to gathering information from the Israeli media, to sophisticated cyberwarfare and double agents. This yields a unique point of view of Hamas’s advancement over the years.

The book is based on my research using Arabic, Hebrew, and English sources. These include many primary sources from within Hamas that have never before been published, as well as primary sources from the Israeli side, including official documents and evidence and first-hand confessions from legal proceedings conducted in Israel, which contain important information about intelligence activity. This wide range of sources allows me to paint a broad and original portrait of the intelligence and counterintelligence activities of Hamas.

The conflict between Hamas and Israel has never been studied from this perspective, and this research is pioneering in the fields of Middle Eastern studies, intelligence studies, and the study of political violence. The study of the intelligence efforts of non-state actors is a significant lacuna in these areas of academic discourse. Most political and historical research tends to focus on intelligence operations by states rather than by non-state actors. .

While some short articles on the intelligence of non-state actors have been published in the last decade, to the best of my knowledge, only one of these articles deals with Hamas, and that only partially. The only book that is at all related to the proposed book’s topic is Blake W. Mobley’s *Terrorism and Counterintelligence: How Terrorist Groups Elude Detection* (New York: Colombia University Press, 2012), which tries to create a theoretical framework for the counterintelligence methods being used by terrorist groups. This book doesn’t deal with Hamas at all. The proposed book will be the first full-length monograph that addresses the intelligence and counterintelligence of a non-state actor and thus will contribute not only to historical research but also to the developing of a theoretical framework for this important topic.

# Intended Readership

This book will be written in clear language with a minimum of jargon and will be suitable for a wide range of readers, both academic experts, and educated laypersons who are interested in the Arab-Israeli conflict, intelligence, and international relations.

# Detailed Content

# Introduction

The introduction surveys the historical background of Hamas and its struggle against Israel. This includes the milestones in the evolution of the organization, as it gradually became better organized, militarily more advanced, and responsible for the government of Gaza. In addition, I will offer here the conceptual framework for non-state organizations conducting intelligence warfare against states. I will also set out the goals of this research and its importance as the first full-length monograph on this topic while describing the sources from which my research is drawn and in this way establishing the reliability of the study.

# Chapter 1 - Geospatial and Imagery Intelligence (GEOINT)

This chapter describes how Hamas operatives set up tactical observation posts during the first Intifadha, the years after the Oslo Accord, and the second Intifadha. It explores how after Israel’s withdrawal from the Gaza Strip, this activity became well organized and systematic, eventually establishing the ‘Morabiton’, a border patrol force that mans observation posts and is the first responder to any Israeli incursion, as well as an observation section as part of ‘Izz Al-Din Al-Qassam Brigades, the Hamas Military Wing. The members of this section used more advanced equipment than before and documented their findings to enable in-depth analysis. This chapter also describes Hamas’s efforts to develop and operate Unmanned Aerial Vehicles (UAVs) for observation missions.

# Chapter 2 – Human Intelligence (HUMINT)

Hamas obviously makes use of the most traditional method of gathering intelligence – getting information from human sources. This chapter details how Hamas initially recruited mainly local sources for short periods and specific missions. Gradually, sources were recruited who could operate outside of Israel, and these were sent on more long-term and advanced missions. Hamas also used the internet, i.e. social media, and emails, to contact potential sources and even to manage them. This chapter will also describe how Hamas turned collaborators with Israel into double agents and ran operations with them.

# Chapter 3 – Open-Source Intelligence (OSINT)

Open-source intelligence is readily available and inexpensive. Hamas collected a lot of information from open sources, mainly the Israeli press. In this case, Hamas exploited the fact that Israel is a democratic state with a relitvely free press to get valuable information for its operations. This sort of collection activity became more organized after Hamas took control of the Gaza Strip and was Hamas’s main source for strategic analysis. This chapter describes the intelligence content Hamas gathered from open sources and that content’s contribution to its activities.

# Chapter 4 – Signal Intelligence (SIGINT) and Cyberwarfare

This chapter describes how in the first decade of the 2000’s, Hamas gained some signal intelligence capabilities. These made it possible for Hamas to intercept the camera broadcasts of Israel Defense Forces (IDF) UAVs as well as the IDF’s visible tactical communication traffic. In the 2010’s Hamas began investing in cyberwarfare. This chapter surveys how Hamas, using several hacking methods, successfully penetrated the smartphones of IDF soldiers and officers, both extracting information from them and installing spyware; this chapter includes the description of some actual cases for illustration.

# Chapter 5 – Counterintelligence and Information Security

After addressing Hamas’s intelligence collection in previous chapters, this chapter will focus on Hamas’s efforts to counter Israeli intelligence efforts against it. To overcome Israel’s attempts to infiltrate its ranks, Hamas went to great lengths to screen those wishing to join it, while diligently acting to detect collaborators with Israel, both within its ranks and in the broader society in which they operate, while applying internal compartmentalization to the organization. To counter Israel’s SIGINT activity, Hamas tried to avoid the use of wireless communications, and also made use of encryption, both in telephone communication and in correspondence; over time, Hamas developed an internal communication system that is separate from the public system.

To defeat Israel’s GEOINT efforts, Hamas tried to conceal its activities to the greatest extent possible. This included a range of strategies, including camouflage, the assimilation of military installations in civilian surroundings, and the use of subterranean spaces. Regarding open-source media publications, Hamas developed the awareness of the need to impose censorship to hide certain characteristic signs of their activity. This is evident from the comparison of foreign media coverage with Hamas’s own media releases.

# Chapter 6 – Operational Intelligence

This chapter will analyse how Hamas used intelligence to conduct successful operations against Israel. The combination of intelligence gathering and clandestine activities, as described in the previous chapters, led to several high-quality operations against Israel. For example, in an attack in 2006, Hamas successfully abducted IDF soldier Gilad Shalit and was able to keep him hidden for years, despite Israel’s efforts to find and rescue him in the tiny Gaza Strip. In addition, Hamas created a “bank” of targets through its intelligence-gathering efforts. This structured list of vulnerable quality targets was used to focus rocket attacks against Israel and find locations for suicide attacks.

# Chapter 7 – Studying Israel and the IDF

As part of its intelligence warfare, Hamas exerted efforts to increase its knowledge of its enemy. This chapter will describe how Hamas gathered information about Israeli weaponry, IDF units, Israeli battlefield tactics, operational training, etc. Special emphasis was placed on collecting information about the capabilities of Israeli armor in order to inform their use of antitank weaponry. The chapter will also illustrate how Hamas disseminated this knowledge in its ranks.

# Chapter 8 – Strategic and Operational Analysis

This chapter will describe how after Israel withdrew from the Gaza Strip, Hamas began to be operationally prepared gor a war and made an on-going assessment of the option of a large-scale Israeli attack and its charachteristics. This chapter will also focus on Hamas’s analysis of the Israeli political and social situation as a basis for assessing the possibility of Israel launching a large-scale military action in the Gaza Strip. It will also shed light on the organization’s weakness in obtaining inside information of Israeli decision-making processes. For this reason, the assessment of Israel’s future moves was mainly based on OSINT, the analysis of past cases, and situation assessments. This led to several blunders, such as the failure to anticipate that Israel would respond as forcefully as it did in Operation Cast Lead (December 2008-January 2009), or to foresee its decision to assassinate Ahmad al-Ja’abari at the beginning of Operation Pillar of Defense (November 2012).

# Conclusions

The conclusions section will sum up the contribution of Hamas’s intelligence to the organization’s activities associated with its struggle against Israel. It will detail the strengths and weaknesses of the organization’s efforts to gather intelligence on Israel, counter Israeli intelligence activity towards it, and assess Israel’s intentions and capabilities In this section, I will examine the question whether the study of the case of Hamas has lessons for us with regard to intelligence warfare by non-state actors in general. It is my belief that it does, and I describe here what I understand to be the the special characteristics of intelligence warfare conducted by non-state actors.

# Relationship of This Work to Other Publications on the Topic

The proposed book is a perfect fit for the Middle East Series of Cambridge University Press. In the past few years, several books dealing with resistance movements, insurgency, and *jihad* were published by the press, shedding new light on these topics from innovative perspectives; Books on similar topics that have been published as part of the Middle East Series include Bashir Saade’s *Hizbullah and the Politics of Remembrance* (2016), Anna Stenersen’s *Al-Qaida in Afghanistan* (2017), Erik Skare’s *A History of Palestinian Islamic Jihad* (2021), Raphaël Lefèvre’s *Jihad in the City* (2021), and Francis O’Connor’s *Understanding Insurgency* (2021).My book, which explores a fascinating dimension of Hamas, one of the most important non-state resistance movements in the Middle East, will well serve the aims of the series.

# Technical Details

The anticipated length of the manuscript is 200-220 pages.

# The Author

 Netanel Flamer was born in 1987, received his M.A. from Tel-Aviv University in 2016, and his Ph.D. from Bar-Ilan University in 2021. In 2020-2021, he was a pre-doctorate fellow at the Fletcher School, Tufts University. Since 2018, he is a lecturer in the Department of Middle East Studies of Bar-Ilan University. He specializes in the Arab-Israeli conflict, Middle Eastern non-state actors, and intelligence. He is the author of several articles that have been published in leading peer-reviewed academic journals.

**Hizballah and Hamas's uses of the Social Networks for Intelligence Activity - Abstract**

This presentation aims to explore Hizballah and Hamas’s use of social media for intelligence goals. Both organizations carried out false-identity attacks using a ramified network of fake members of social networks. In most cases, these were accounts purporting to belong to women who develop virtual relationships with Israeli men, causing them to download malware. Some of the organizations’ malware was homegrown, and the rest was purchased ready-made in the civilian market. Once installed, it established effective control over the attacked device, instructing it to carry out a range of operations. It also intercepted the users’ content, including contacts, correspondence, visits to websites, keystrokes, locations, etc. The organizations also used social media as a simple, inexpensive way of recruiting and handling human sources in Israel. Hizballah and Hamas’s use of social media can serve as a test case for the use of social media for intelligence by terrorist groups. Analysis of this case, based on many examples and illustrations, yields some important conclusions.

1. The phrase “a'rif 'aduka” is the Arabic transaltaion, used by Hamas, of the phrase "knowing your enemy". [↑](#footnote-ref-1)