

in connection with the rights to which they are entitled as persons whose place of residence has been “assigned”. Since the end of December, HaMoked has been trying to get the authorities to allow the families from the West Bank to visit their deported relatives in Gaza. Only two and half months after the deportation did the IDF allow the visit to go through. Countless coordination efforts by HaMoked during the week preceding the visit, between the IDF, the family and taxi drivers, helped the visit take place on December 16. On December 18 HaMoked registered a demand with the military legal advisor in charge of the West Bank to authorize and enable longer and more frequent visits in the immediate future.

Concurrently, HaMoked has been pushing to obligate the IDF to ensure the support of the deportees and their dependent family members.¹⁰ The dire economic situation in Gaza makes it impossible for the deportees to find jobs and support themselves. Until his arrest, Kifah Ajouri supported his wife, children and parents, who are now without any source of income. Ms. Ajouri was

tending to her infirm parents. All of the family’s property was destroyed when their home was demolished by the IDF, and the family was forced to rent an apartment. Since October, HaMoked has been trying to get the Israeli authorities to pay around NIS 5,000 a month to the deported brother and sister in Gaza and about NIS 8,800 to their families in the Askar Camp. To date, the authorities have not even responded to the demand. **(Case 17942)**

Immediately after the HCJ prohibited his deportation, the IDF prosecutor filed an indictment against Abed Alnasser Asida for the “assistance” he had lent to his brother. Before the HCJ ruling, there was no need even to present such an indictment. HaMoked has provided an attorney to represent Asida in his military trial. Despite the prosecution’s demand to hold Asida in custody until the trial is over and although this demand was received by the lower court, HaMoked’s appeal was granted and Asida was released on bail until a verdict is handed down. On October 8 he was reunited with his wife and children. **(Case 17920)**

Repatriation of Deportees

HaMoked has continued to handle applications of residents of the Territories who were deported in the past and now seek to be reunited with their families in the Territories. The matter of Palestinians

who were deported in the first decade of occupation without any deportation order and without being allowed to contest their deportation was covered in the previous activity report.¹¹



T.T., who was born and raised in Hebron, took part in the terror attack at Beit Hadassa in Hebron in 1980, and was sentenced by the military court to life imprisonment. In 1983 he was deported to Algeria in compliance with an agreement between Israel and the PLO, without T.T. consenting to this deportation. T.T. moved to Jordan, where he was joined by his wife and daughter, who are also residents of the Territories. His parents and six brothers stayed in Hebron. In the summer of 1997, when T.T. already had seven children, HaMoked asked the IDF commander in the West Bank to allow T.T. to return to his hometown. This request was denied without any explanation in February 1998. Following HaMoked's advice, T.T.'s wife submitted a request to the PA to be allowed to unite the family. In December that year T.T. was allowed back into the West Bank for three days, in order to enable him, as a member of the Palestinian National Council, to attend the Council meeting in which the deletion of those articles in the Palestinian Charter that call for the destruction of Israel was to be

discussed. T.T.'s wife and children came along. T.T. and his family stayed in Hebron, and HaMoked once again turned to the authorities with a request to reconsider his repatriation. About 10 months later, a response was given, instructing T.T. to leave the West Bank and resubmit his request.

On July 11, 2002, after Hebron was occupied by the IDF, T.T. was apprehended and an order for his deportation was issued. HaMoked appealed to the authorities to revoke the order. T.T. was held at Ofer Camp for three months before a reply was provided: the request to revoke the order, as well as that to allow the families to unite in Hebron, were denied, although this rejection contradicted the announcement that the IDF had previously made, according to which all requests to unite families were being put on hold. In the end of October HaMoked petitioned the HCJ to revoke the deportation order and approve the request to unite the family. The petition was denied, but T.T.'s deportation is being delayed, since Jordan has not yet agreed to let him in. **(Case 11404)**

Deportation of “Illegal Aliens”

HaMoked has also handled appeals for help by Palestinians who have no legal status in the Territories, and who were apprehended at random in the massive IDF arrests and against whom deportation orders have been issued. In some cases,

their illegal stay was the result of Israel's

¹⁰ This obligation emerges from articles 39 and 78 of The **Geneva Convention Relative to the Protection of Civilian Persons in Time of War** (1949), under which the brothers were deported.

¹¹ HaMoked, **Semi-Annual Report: January-June 2002**, p. 38.