

the cancellation of the authority to deport in Israeli law in 1979, including the negation of the authority to require that the deportee remain outside of Israel. (the cancellation is according to article 12 of the Law for Emergency Regulations (arrests), 1979).

Up until the signing of the Oslo agreement, HaMoked received numerous requests for assistance from "latecomers," those people who left for abroad on an "exit card" and did not return during the three year validity period of the card or whose families were not able to extend the validity of the card.

The Oslo agreement cut off the possibility to assist these persons by the criteria which had been valid until then as the subject was delayed to a future negotiation.

However, since the signing of the Oslo agreement, HaMoked has received 65 requests for assistance from deportees, the majority of whom were deported in the end of the 1960's or beginning of the 1970's. All of them testified that they did not receive any type of deportation order. The majority of them noted that they were deported as part of a group; generally they were taken from prison in the city of Beer Sheva and deported to Jordan via Wadi Araba. All of them testified that prior to their deportation, they were provided with one Jordanian dinar per person - the travel fare on the other side of the border. 39 of these persons were permitted to return, owing to the advocacy of HaMoked. Israel refused to allow eight of these persons to return, generally with the argument that they were not deported but lost their residency or were never residents prior to their deportation.

There are significant difficulties in obtaining the proof in the case of a refusal by Israel to treat a deportee as a deportee, as the deportee has no deportation order and occasionally possesses no other document which can document his residency and deportation. As for the Israeli authorities, many of the files of persons were burned over the years, or there is no appropriate documentation of the registration of the deportee in the census conducted in the territories after their occupation in 1967.

It must be noted that in 1996, HaMoked received 16 requests for assistance to return deportees. As of early April 1997, four of these requests have received positive responses.

According to the data of B'Tselem: The Israeli Information Center for Human Rights in the Occupied Territories ("The Deportation of Palestinians from the Territories, 1993), 785 orders for deportation were issued from 1970-1973. It is possible that from 1967-1970 there was at least the same number of deportees, but against whom no deportation orders were issued (this is implied in the book of Shlomo Gazit, sections of which were noted in the aforementioned B'Tselem report and treat deportation as a common occurrence in the first years of the occupation of the territories).

The following is the story of Geris Kuas:

Mr. Kuas, born in 1925 and a resident of Jafna in the Ramallah district, was arrested in the beginning of February 1973, jailed and on 10 February 1973 deported to Jordan, and no deportation order was given to him. At the time of the deportation he was married and the father of four.

During a period of time he lived in Jordan and afterwards moved to Beirut, and from there to Damascus. During all of his years abroad he was politically active within the framework of the Palestinian Communist Party. His son turned to HaMoked at the beginning of 1995 and requested assistance in returning his elderly father to his homeland. In September 1995, HaMoked received a letter from the legal advisor of the West Bank according to which the request to return the deportee was rejected.

In 1996, HaMoked advocated with the authorities an additional time in the matter of returning the deportee to his homeland. This time a positive response was received. The family members of Mr. Kuas published a letter of gratitude to HaMoked in the Palestinian newspaper "el-Quds."

4. Violence

In 1996, HaMoked received 4 complaints concerning deaths, 12 complaints in the matter of property damage and 35 complaints of violence (not including torture during interrogations).

The authorities involved in the complaints of violence are as follows:

IDF	14 complaints
Border Patrol Police	11 complaints
Police	4 complaints
General Security Service	1 complaint
Arab residents	1 complaint
Jewish residents	5 complaints
Other	2 complaints (Jerusalem city official and the guard at the Ministry of the Interior)

The authorities involved in the complaints of property damage are as follows:

IDF	6 complaints
Civil Administration	1 complaint
Jewish residents	4 complaints
General Security Service	2 complaints

Death

File number 10638

On 28 September 1996, the baby Muhamed Sarahin died in the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. Muhamed was 1.5 years old and from the Ola family of Hebron. The baby had leukemia and was treated in the Hadassah Hospital in Jerusalem. His mother was at his side in the hospital each time he was admitted. His father received permits to enter Jerusalem in order to see him.

On 26 September 1996, in the wake of the opening of the tunnel in the Old City of Jerusalem and the difficult events which resulted, a new closure was imposed on the West Bank. In the two days following the closure, the baby was admitted to the hospital and released. On 28 September, the baby's temperature rose and his worried parents began early in the morning to prepare to take him to the hospital in Jerusalem. They turned to the Aalia Hospital in Hebron in order to transport him in an ambulance. There was no available ambulance, as all of them were hurried to the checkpoints to treat the injured. The parents requested the assistance of an Israeli driver who had in his possession a car with Israeli license plates. They arrived at the checkpoint at 9:45 in the morning. At first the soldiers at the checkpoint