

Migrasi Yahudi Ethiopia ke Israel, studi: operation Moses, Operation Joshua, dan Operation Solomon = Ethiopian Jews migration to Israel: Operation Moses, Operation Joshua, and operation Solomon / Moh. Najmuddin

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Abstrak

ABSTRAK

Penelitian ini mengkaji tentang proses migrasi Yahudi Ethiopia ke Israel yang dilakukan melalui tiga operasi inteljen Israel berupa Operation Moses (1984), Operation Joshua (1985), dan Operation Solomon (1991). Komunitas Yahudi Ethiopia adalah kelompok Yahudi kuno yang telah mendiami Ethiopia selama ribuan tahun. Mereka disebut juga dengan kelompok Beita Israel (Rumah Israel) atau Falasha (orang asing). Perang sipil, kekeringan dan diskriminasi yang dialami oleh kaum Yahudi Ethiopia pada tahun 1980-an dan awal tahun 1990-an telah memaksa sebagian dari mereka untuk mengungsi dan mencari cara agar sampai ke Israel. Penelitian ini berfokus untuk menjawab pertanyaan tentang Mengapa pemerintah Israel mau menerima keberadaan kaum Yahudi Ethiopia dan bagaimana cara Israel melakukan operasi inteljennya di tengah lingkungan yang tidak bersahabat dari negara-negara Afrika Timur. Penelitian ini menggunakan metode sejarah yang berfokus pada analisa sumber primer dan sumber sekunder melalui empat tahapan yaitu Heuristik, Verifikasi, Interpretasi dan Historiografi. Israel bersedia menerima para imigran Yahudi dari Ethiopia karena memiliki kesamaan identitas sebagai orang Yahudi. Israel melakukan operasi intelejennya dengan bantuan Amerika Serikat melalui negosiasi rahasia dengan pemerintah Ethiopia dan Sudan sebagai negara penampung pengungsi Yahudi Ethiopia. Bantuan ekonomi dan militer diberikan Israel kepada negara-negara tersebut agar bersedia untuk mengizinkan Israel membawa Yahudi Ethiopia dari negara mereka. Proses evakuasi dijalankan secara rahasia melalui jalur udara.

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the migration process of Ethiopian Jews to Israel which was carried out by three Israeli intelligence operations in the form of Operation Moses (1984), Operation Joshua (1985), and Operation Solomon (1991). The Ethiopian Jewish community is an ancient Jewish group that had inhabited Ethiopia for thousands of years. They are also called *Beita Israel* (House of Israel) or *Falasha* (foreigners). The civil war, drought and discrimination experienced by Ethiopian Jews in 1980s and early 1990s forced some of them to flee and find ways to get to Israel. This research focuses on answering questions about why Israeli government was willing to save the Ethiopian Jews and how Israel carried out its intelligence operations in a hostile environment of East African countries. This research also uses a historical method that focuses on the analysis of both primary and secondary sources through four stages, namely Heuristics, Verification, Interpretation and Historiography. Israel was willing to accept Jewish immigrants from Ethiopia because of the identity they have in common. Israel carried out its intelligence operations with the help of the United States through secret negotiations with the government of Ethiopia and Sudan which acted as the host

countries for Ethiopian Jewish refugees. Israel's economic and military assistance was given to these countries so they would be willing to allow the Israeli government to bring Ethiopian Jews from their country. The evacuation process was carried out in secret airlifts.