

is that the Shinlung, who number about 1.5 million, appear to be only the tip of the Indian-Israeli iceberg.

Even as the first Shinlung were arriving in Israel, Israel's ambassador to India had cabled the Foreign Ministry, informing officials that he was receiving letters and phone calls from members of another Indian tribe, the Dalit, who also say they are long-lost Jews interested in emigrating to Israel.

Also known as Harijans or untouchables, they are at the bottom of India's caste system and were once subject to discrimination and social restrictions.

Indeed, people claiming to belong to the "lost tribes of Israel" are appearing everywhere. There is a

petition now before the Israeli High Court from Chima Onyeulo, a member of the Ibo tribe of Nigeria, demanding that he be granted citizenship under the Law of Return. Onyeulo insists that Ibo is simply a corruption of the word "Hebrew" and that the Ibo, most of whom are Christian, are members of one of the lost tribes of Israel. There are several million Ibo.

But Tsaban is not amused by the efforts of Rabbi Eliyahu Avichail, founder of the Amishav (My People Return) organization, who is dedicated to scouring the earth for the lost tribes. It is Avichail who "found" the Shinlung and is now active in bringing them to Israel. ■

Migration problems are apparently found in every corner of the globe. This report on the South Africa-Mozambique border is reprinted with permission from The Christian Science Monitor, September 21, 1994.

Illegal Immigration in South Africa

Christian Science Monitor

Last year 96,000 illegal immigrants — 81,000 from Mozambique — were expelled from South Africa compared with 44,225 in 1988.

With half of South Africans without formal employment, the issue of illegal immigrants from neighboring states had become one of the most sensitive political issues. Illegal Mozambicans alone are said to number between 500,000 and 1 million.

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Trade unionists and small businessmen have joined the tide of angry black South Africans who condemn the stream of migrants pouring in, taking low-wage jobs, undercutting prices, and sending crime and unemployment levels soaring.

The electric fence that once helped to slow the

flow of Mozambican migrants is now a thing of the past. But military experts and politicians argue about the most humane way of policing the long borders with Mozambique and Zimbabwe.

Jakkie Cilliers, director of the Institute for Defense Politics, insists that the new South African National Defense Force must tackle the task of policing the country's borders more efficiently.

Others believe that the only way to resolve the problem is to concentrate on developing the neighboring states so that the flow of migrants will subside.

But herein lies the problem. The legacy of apartheid has left South Africa with such an internal imbalance in socioeconomic development that the government is finding it difficult to raise the resources to finance its own Reconstruction and Development Program.

"It is just not possible to develop the neighboring states to anything like the South African levels in even 10, 20 or 30 years," Mr. Cilliers says. "I wish South Africa even had the capacity to develop itself in that time." ■

Georgie Anne Geyer is a nationally syndicated columnist and the author of several books on international affairs. Soon to be published is her newest book, *Americans No More: The Death of Citizenship in America*. This column appeared in the *Washington Times* on September 4, 1994 and is reprinted by permission of the Universal Press Syndicate.

Europe's Islamic Encounter

By Georgie Anne Geyer

One of the leading Dutch editors was surveying the mood of Europe this summer, when his attention focused on three compelling key words — refugees, Islam and commitment.

"After World War II, we young people were opposed to the old way of thinking," said Hans Moll, a top editor at the big newspaper *NRC Handelsblad*. "Then in the 1960s, there was a strong cultural relativist undertow in intellectual thinking. The idea was that all cultures were the same. Then came the new immigrants with different ways of thinking.

"When I was growing up, we made a laughingstock of the Roman Catholic Church — but when the Islamicists began to come, we stopped making those religious jokes. Nobody said anything against Islam. We were all cowards."

Today, Mr. Moll, a charming and thoughtful man who still dresses in the style of '60s (although he is balding now), thinks differently. Today, he and his friends see the ethos of this changing Europe predominantly reflected in three new factors: (1) resentment against aliens in general, (2) strong feelings they were "taken" by Islam, and (3) a conviction that it is high time European countries demand far more commitment from refugees than has hitherto been the case.

Indeed, everywhere one looked on the Continent this summer, one could see the dramatic degree to which Islam has lost that early panache for young Europeans, for whom it served as a vehicle for handy, if shallow, expression of resentments against their fathers' generation. At the same time, it is becoming ever clearer that the radical fundamental strains of Islam entering Europe are posing a real threat to European societies. That threat is marked not only by numbers of people but by new and lethal forms of both political and cultural immigration that were quite deliberately designed to infiltrate and change European societies.

- In Paris, French police this August staged a massive crackdown on Islamic activists who had been tunneling in among the 3 million Muslims in France, following the brutal killings of five French officials August 3 in Algeria. The police staged 13,000 spot ID checks, and the extremist Algerian "Islamic Salvation Front" actually issued a "declaration of war" against France. (It should be noted that most of Muslim immigrants are law-abiding workers, and many actually come to Europe to escape from the violence and intolerance of the fundamentalists.)

- In France, too, officials laid out the new immigration and asylum laws recently passed. Birthright citizenship, by which any child of anyone born in France is automatically a citizen, has been changed — now those children between the ages of 16 and 22 must actively seek French citizenship. As well, on other levels, there has been a tightening of immigration laws, as well as a number of court cases dealing with Muslim immigrants who have insisted they have the "right" to practice their barbaric female circumcision (removal of the clitoris at age 9) in contradiction of French laws and cultural and moral norms.

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- In England for the last few years, as reported in London papers, the British state has been actively and dangerously challenged by extremist Muslim groups, 155 of whose members from 47 separate organizations actually met two years ago to form a "Muslim parliament" in England as an announced