

Notes on Migration:

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- I. Cities grow by four means:
 1. Decreased Mortality Rates that are greater than the Decreased Birth Rates
 - Birth Rates decrease generally in relationship to women's access to education
 - Life expectancy in the city moves up substantially
 - Net growth of natural born inhabitants
 2. Geographic Expansion as Cities extend their borders and swallow up neighboring communities
 3. International Migration---People moving into World Class cities from abroad
 4. Internal Migration---People moving into the cities from the hinterlands.
- II. Movement of Internal Migration
 1. To the shanty towns that rim the cities, the "suburbs"
 2. To public properties, "invasoes" (invasions), no legal titles, i.e. garbage dumps, River banks, vulnerable, contaminated places
 3. To the end of city services, bus routes, sanitation services, water availability
- III. Factors of Internal Migration
 1. "Push" factors
 - Violence and war in the hinterland
 - Drought and disease
 - Joblessness
 - Tribal issues causing dislocation
 - Others
 2. "Pull" factors
 - The promise of jobs
 - Security, Safe haven
 - The "glitz" of the City
 - The desire of anonymity and new starts
 - Educational opportunities

- The organs of communication and their PR about the City
- Monied economy rather than a bartered one
- Family networks
- Health services
- Marketing possibilities
- Mobility of the City, social, economic, etc.
- Others

III. Conditions for Migrants:

1. Start of bottom of socio-economic scale
2. New or contrived family arrangements, tenement or communal housing
3. Transient living
4. Family disruptions
5. Economy flowing back home to the countryside
6. Changed role of children, from assets to liabilities
7. Formation of new institutions
8. Import replacement (Jane Jacobs)
9. Black market economies
10. Gradual upward mobility, integration into the larger economy
11. Role of upstart political and religious movements as social glue, implications for the church, ferment and creativity
12. Inevitability of Migration, beyond laws, like high versus low pressure systems, almost movement towards to the most advantaged situation, thereby compromising it.

IV. Thinking Theologically about Migration

1. Life as “carousel, dream, labyrinth and pilgrimage”. Christian perception of life as Pilgrimage, always on a journey.
2. The drama of journey. All drama reverts to two basis stories: “Once we went on a Journey” or, “a Stranger came into our midst”. The OT as a sequence of journeys
3. The Story of Ruth as migrant.
4. Paul ministering to migrant Jews.

5. The role of hospitality, opening up of one's soul, and not just one's pocketbook or kitchen.
 6. Openness of migrants to the Gospel. The role of Pentecostalism.
 7. God, here and now, and as our exclusive advocate
- V. Ethnicity, Grouping peoples into biological and social groupings
1. Originally based on geographical and biological features
 2. Kinship systems and loyalties
 3. Determines "us" versus "them", friends and enemies
 4. Role of totems, taboos, passages, and incorporations
 5. Powers of tribal identities
 - Issue-based conflict
 - Identity-based conflict
- VI. Urbanization and Ethnicity
1. Diminished Role
 - Mixed marriages and multi-ethnic children
 - Urban values based on productivity rather than ethnicity
 - New allegiances, i.e. the Church, Volunteer associations, gangs, etc.
 2. Contrived or Simulated "Ethnicities"
 - Subcultures based on security, common interests, club loyalties, etc.
 - Anthropologist "lumpers" versus "splitters", a grand over-riding "urban" culture or spin-offs of new "ethnicities" based on different factors
 - Reactive ethnicities---fundamentalism, millenarian movements, cargo cults, etc.
- VII. The Gospel and Ethnicity
1. Ethnicity in the Bible:
 - The Tribal Old Testament
 - The National Peoples and Ethnic Groupings of Acts
 - The Apocalyptic Community in Rev 5:
 2. Groupings as penultimate source of identity
 3. "In Christ" ultimate source of identity

4. Ethnicity as pathology and as healthy identity

VIII. Reconciliation

1. Parable of the Two Sticks, Ez 37
2. The Image of Isaiah 65:25
3. The themes of Reconciliation in Paul
4. The tools of reconciliation
 - Naming the Evils (the Powers, Walter Wink)
 - Owning up to the Attitudes within Ourselves
 - Relocation, Redistribution, Reconciliation (John Perkins)
 - Martyrdom
5. Case Studies of Reconciliation
 - South Africa
 - Rwanda
 - Civil Rights Movement