

In this Chapter, Rynkiewich focuses on the issue of movements- migration, diaspora, and transnationalism. Migration is the internal and external movements of people from one geographic location to another. Though both diaspora and transnationalism refer to cross-border migration, diaspora is used to denote the population of a specific religion or nationality living in another country. Transnationalism refers to migrants residing in another country but still having relations to the home country.

On page 201, Rynkiewich talked about the nature of the migration process and the different types of model. “One-way street” model is people moving to the city and staying there until death. They gain family, keep their low-paying job, and cannot get away. There is now evidence that migration is a process that works itself out in individual lives in response to the community and the times. “Two-way street” model is people moving to a new city but with plans and desires. This desire may be returning to their own country or a desire to keep moving. The missiological implication is that Christian community must be ready for constant change. There will be short-timers. People may move back and forth. This reminded me of the constant struggle of college ministry, where they must create leaders who are equipped to go out into the world after 4 years of being part of a strong community.

Rynkiewich says “identification with a community, as well as incorporation within a community, is a constantly constructed and contested process.... People want to present a local identity, but others will contest that identity.” (211) As believers, how can we highlight and emphasize on our real identity in Christ?