

CHINAaid

Annual Report of Persecution by the Government on Christian House Churches within Mainland China

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ChinaAid Association Inc.
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Explaining the Methods and Source of this Report

This report is entirely based upon the investigations conducted by ChinaAid Association. Through charts & diagrams of data and analysis, the report seeks to provide a general overview of the situation with respect to government persecution of Christians in Mainland China in 2009, with a particular focus on the House Church Movement. It sheds light on the degree of persecution, its characteristics, as well as its causes, in comparison with the year 2008.

This report is divided into seven sections. **Foreword:** Let My People Go; **Part One:** An Introduction to the International and Chinese Contexts in 2009; **Part Two:** A Review and Summary of Persecution in 2009--Power Encounter between Caesar and Church; **Part Three:** A List of Persecution Cases in Charts; **Part Four:** Diagrams Illustrating the Level of Persecution; **Part Five:** Epilogue: Let us not give up meeting together—a social science approach. **Appendix:** A number of Illustrations of the 2009 Persecution Cases. In parts two, three and four, some minor ramifications are outlined.

The foreword quotes a Biblical verse from Exodus 8:1 to reflect the main theme of persecution in 2009, with a photo of Beijing Shouwang Church, one of the most prominent churches of the year, meeting in a snow storm outside in a park because their church meeting place had been shut down by the government.

Part One introduces a brief background of the international community and China in 2009, focusing on particular aspects of the politics, economics and international order, for readers to have a better understanding of the report.

Part Two provides an overview of the persecution of the House Church Movement, some of which also targeted the Three-Self Church. It briefly compares the level of persecution in 2009 with that of 2008, 2007 and 2006.

Part Three explains in detail the time, location, situational context, number of persecution cases, number of persecuted, arrested and sentenced individuals, in contrast to the previous year. Moreover, it digs into the number of abuse cases as well as that of abused individuals (each case can be consulted at greater length on China Aid's website). This part is presented in a list divided into seven administrative regions and three

municipalities directly under the Central Government. The reason for such a categorization lies in the fact that different administrative regions have their unique regional regulations and cultural, economic and ethnic characteristics. This categorization may allow readers to understand regional patterns of persecution.

Part Four reflects the overall situation of persecution and its characteristics through diagrams. It includes a diagram showing the persecution situation in the regions, provinces and municipalities directly under the Central Government.

Part Five as epilogue is devoted to analyzing the church as a new social force and community in China playing a crucial role in the process of molding a society based on citizenship. It also defends Church and individual Christian's religious rights as a part of the citizen community. Finally, it explores prospects in terms of levels of persecution for the coming year with a call for more information and news provided to the ChinaAid Association.

The Appendix posts some pictures of certain cases of persecution in 2009.

This report is entirely based upon the reports and investigations from within China. To be more accurate and objective this report uses a conservative method of data-gathering for we slightly reduced the critical data and the severity of the incidents. If you find any errors or major inaccuracy please contact ChinaAid immediately. Thank you.

Definitions of terms as used in this report

Abuse: includes but is not limited to physical torture, beatings, sexual harassment, and situations when children experience offensive threats and insults by policemen or government officials.

Arrest: detention and criminal arrest. Note: detainment for interrogation alone is not considered an arrest for statistics of this report.

Persecution: includes but is not limited to threats, inordinate fines, property confiscation, interrogation, arrest, and other abuses.

Threaten: harassment by words, insinuations, and gestures indicating unlawful consequences to certain actions.

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Foreword: Let my people go!

...This is what the LORD says: Let my people go, so that they may worship me.

Exodus 8:1b (NIV)

וַיֹּאמֶר יְהוָה אֱלֹהֵי מִצְרָיִם אֲמַר רַע, לֵאמֹר לֵךְ נָא, הֲאֵתִידְבָּר בְּמִטְרָב עֲלֶיךָ וְנִקְרָאתָ
עֲלֵיךָ יְאֹרִים וְעֲלֵיךָ אֲגַמִּים וְהָעֵל אֶת־הַצְּפָרְדַּעִים עֲלֶיךָ כַּךְ מֵצָרִים:

שמות 8:1 (in Hebrew Text)



Photo 1: November 1st of 2009, an outdoor meeting of Beijing Shouwang Church in a snowstorm in Haidian Park, as a result of Beijing Municipal Government persecution

Part One: An Introduction to the International and Chinese Contexts in 2009

The Chinese government and the whole world watched events in China unfold throughout the year 2009 with anxiety. For 2009 was the year of the People's Republic of China's 60th anniversary, and an opportunity to show the world her national influence and military power, as seen in the celebration on Tian'anmen Square. The event divided the Chinese into two psychological camps: those who are nationalists and celebrated with pride and excitement, and those longing for democracy with much disappointment. The year 2009 has given no sign from the government of human rights improvement and society continues to be pervaded by corruption.

The bloody Turkic Muslim riots and ethnic atrocities in Urumqi of Xinjiang in July, and the following Han Chinese counter demonstrations on the streets showed the government was incapable of maintaining peace without army troops. This was a shock to the whole nation and to the confidence of the Chinese Central government. The central government was also embarrassed to admit that it was unaware of the local government's challenges.

For the international community changes in economics and politics within China and the larger world remained a main concern in 2009. The economic crisis swept the whole world. For some to think that China has not been hit by the economic tide was a misunderstanding. The economic data issued by the Chinese government has yet to be properly assessed and confirmed.

The first black American president, President Obama, has already brought a significant influence to world politics. Not only does he represent a western culture stream, but he also reflects a different culture element from the nonwhite social community. His personality has also influenced American foreign policy.

Finally, the international order was under challenges in 2009. After an eight year long war on terror, terrorism has not decreased to the level people expected but continues to represent a threat to a large number of societies. Somali piracy, a Taliban resurgence, the shooting at Fort Hood, and the Christmas-day bombing attempt on board flight, have brought anxiety to the world. People may need to rethink if we really know terrorism well

enough from the current approach. An approach using religious study and sociology, rather than exclusively based on political and military factors, may help us better understand terrorism.

Many people had been optimistic about US-Sino relations last year but there were a series of open confrontations between the two nations after President Obama visited China last November as happened at the United Nations Climate Change Conference in Copenhagen, and over the continuing Google Internet privacy issues.

Part Two: Review and Summary of Persecution in 2009—Power Encounters between Caesar and Church

In 2009, and especially in urban areas, the church has pursued its expansion as a social power actively. Though the Chinese government always carries on its policy of suppressing the church, especially the House Church Movement, a new feature in 2009 was the power encounter game between Caesar and the Church.

On the one hand the Church in China not only continues its evangelical mission and church planting it also practices Christian ethics and lives out its values in society as salt and light according to the teachings of Jesus Christ. For example, when the world and China almost forgot the Sichuan earthquake, Christian volunteers continued work among the victims provided help ranging from physical needs to psychological consultations. Some Christian individuals helped hide and transfer North Korean refugees and Christian organizations helped transfer Uyghurs to asylum abroad. Many Christians also help orphans, the sick, disadvantaged groups, the oppressed, etc. Finally, Christian attorneys defend human rights and stand for justice according to God's principles and the written principles of the government, often paying a high price to do so. Among them is the prominent Gao Zhisheng, who disappeared after the government arrested him.

On the other hand the Chinese government continued the persecution of Christians in the House Church Movement. Compared to the serious instances of persecution in 2008, the year of the Beijing Olympics, cases of persecution in 2009 have increased. Despite its maintained commitment to persecuting church leaders and urban churches, the

government adjusted its strategy to one of disrupting church worship meetings, punishing church leaders harshly, and tightening its control of the Three-Self Church.

The year 2009 was certainly characterized by positive developments. For example, in provinces that are famous for harsh persecution such as Henan province, cases of repression decreased. Additionally, Xinjiang government released House Church leader Mr. Lou Yuanqi without sentencing him. The government also stopped using violent means to persecute the President of the China House Church Alliance, Rev. Zhang Mingxuan (also known as Pastor Bike).

More attention was gained by Chinese scholars about Chinese religious issues, especially about the House Church Movement. In his interview with China Daily on December 3rd of 2009, a Chinese expert on religions, Mr. Liu Peng, said the country is at a favorable time to develop an institutional guarantee for the legality and equality of all religions so that they, as President Hu Jintao recently expected, can make a greater contribution to the general social harmony. Mr. Liu Peng called for a "system [to] be developed in such a way as to let more religious affairs be governed by law, instead of through administrative means." All religious groups should be provided with equal and standard access for legal registration, he said. (http://www.chinadaily.com.cn/opinion/2009-12/03/content_9105328.htm)

By the grace of God, ChinaAid, under the leadership of Mr. Bob Fu, worked very hard, to not only closely watch and accurately disclose cases of persecution of Christians by the Chinese government in 2009, but also to actively appeal internationally for a response, and to rescue and help persecuted Christians and other human rights activists. In the meantime, through honest and open diplomatic activities, accurate persecution reports, and timely legal training and aid, ChinaAid has also worked to expand religious freedom in China.

1. A Brief Introduction to the Overall Situation of Persecution

Compared with 2008, the overall intensity of persecution rose by about 19% in 2009. It is important to note that the information received by ChinaAid is only a small portion of the total number of cases of persecution taking place across the country. However, this information covers a majority of provinces and municipalities in China and

involves many types of persecution. Hence, it nonetheless provides a representative account of the overall situation and the degree to which house churches are persecuted annually.

Without exception, the persecution of Christians and churches in 2009 was mostly against the House Church Movement, as in past years. The known cases of persecution of the House Church Movement cover 14 provinces and 3 municipalities directly under the Central Government. Among them, Shanxi, Henan and Beijing had the most serious persecution cases according to patterns of persecution and the number of people sentenced, though there were also serious persecution cases in Xinjiang, Shanghai and Shandong. In Henan and Zhejiang, persecution decreased significantly compared to 2008 (please refer to Part Four 5 and 6 for a comprehensive evaluation and judgment). China Aid also brings to attention two of the most serious cases in September and November of 2009 in Shanxi province, where churches in Linfen and Shuozhou, both of which are composed of large numbers of members, were raided by four to five hundred paramilitary police using violence.

ChinaAid collected 77 cases of persecution, namely more than the year 2008 by 4.1%. The total number of individuals persecuted was of 2,935, an increase by 44.8% from that of 2008. The total number of people arrested was of 389, down by 49% from that of the previous year, and 23 people were sentenced to imprisonment, a decrease of 34.3%. There were also nine cases of abuse (beating, torture and psychological abuse), which represent a decrease by 52.6%, and the number of abused individuals was of 114, namely a 90% increase compared to 2008.

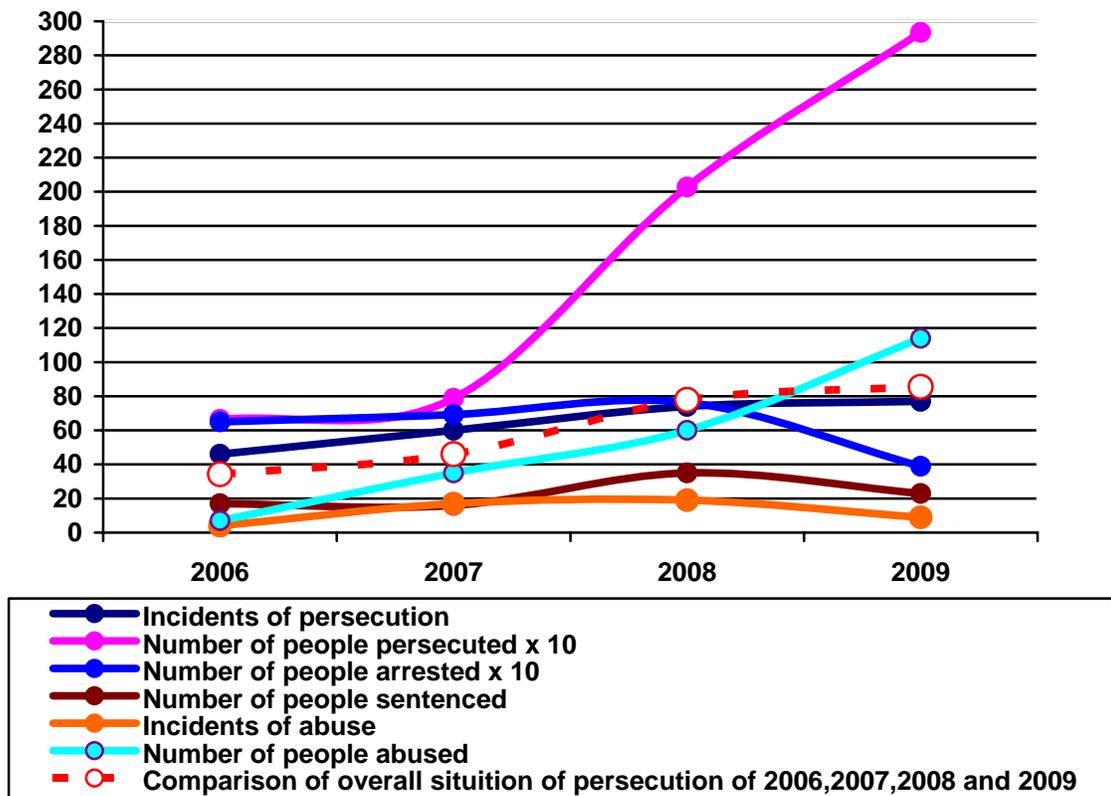
Based on the above six indexes of the, 1) total number of persecution cases, 2) the total number of people who suffered persecution, 3) the number of people arrested, 4) the number of people sentenced, 5) the number of abuse cases, and 6) the number of people abused, the comprehensive calculation of these figures shows that compared with the year 2008, the overall intensity of persecution in 2009 rose by about 19%. With the year 2007 the figures rose by approximately 120%, and with 2006 by 155%. Please refer to following diagrams.

2. Comparison of Persecution Cases in the Mainland in 2006—2007—2008—2009

(1) Table of Comparison

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Rate of Increase or Decrease
Incidents of persecution	46	60	74	77	Up by 4.1%
Total number of people persecuted	665	788	2027	2935	Up by 44.8%
Number of people arrested	650	693	764	389	Down by 49%
Number of people sentenced	17	16	35	23	Down by 34.3%
Abuse cases	4	17	19	9	Down by 52.6%
Number of people abused	7	35	60	114	Up by 90%
Overall level of increase of persecution	According to the diagram below, the reference data is more significant by about 19% compared with 2008, 120% for 2007, and 155% for 2006.				

(2) Comparison of Diagrammatic Sketches



3. Five Patterns of Persecution in 2009

(1) Against house church leaders (refer to Part Three of the report): A total number of 273 leaders were persecuted in 2009, which accounts for 9.3% of all 2935 individuals persecuted, and represents a decrease in persecution cases by 6% from those in 2008 (319 leaders, 15.7%). Moreover, 211 church leaders were arrested, accounting for 54.2% of all 389 arrested individuals. The latter numbers have increased in 2009 by 15%, compared to 2008 (298 leaders, 39%). In 2009, 160 leaders were arrested prior to or during a leadership meeting or religious training events, accounting for 75.8% of all 211 arrested leaders. The above numbers suggest that government persecution often specifically targets church leadership. Similar persecution patterns were also notable in 2006, 2007 and 2008 persecution.

(2) Against House Church Movement in urban areas (Ibid): This was also a characteristic in 2007 and 2008, but not so much in 2006. The persecution in 2009 increased from last year especially among large cities and mega churches. Among the 77 cases of persecution in whole country, 56 of them occurred in urban areas (excluding county towns and towns), and 72.7% of cases of persecution increased by 6% from those in 2008. Among the urban cases, 36 of them took place in municipalities and province capitals, accounting for 46.8% of the 77 cases of persecution. The latter numbers increased by 16% compared to 2008. 2,100 individuals were persecuted in urban areas which accounts for 71.6% of the total number of persecuted Christians in 2009, an increase by 15% compared to 2008 (1436 / 2007, 70.8%; 2007: 76%). A total of 1,830 people were persecuted in municipalities and province capitals, accounting for 62.4% of the total number of persecuted Christians in 2009.

It is possible that the above data be biased to the extent that the information that China Aid accesses in China predominantly originates from urban areas. Urban Christians may indeed be more inclined to share the news about cases of persecution with the international community or human right NGOs. The above data may not fully represent the frequency of persecution in urban areas. For instance, Shanghai's Wanbang Church, which has a large number of members, was persecuted several times in 2009, though for purposes of measurement, China Aid considered it as a single case.

Nonetheless, persecution seems to remain much more serious in urban areas than in rural ones. That change occurred in 2006-2007 according to our investigation and research. It may well reflect a policy of the central government according to which maintaining stability in urban areas is key to the whole country's stability.

(3) Forcing churches to quit worship meetings (Ibid): This is a new characteristic that appeared in 2009. The basic means carried by the government for that includes forcing a landlord to terminate leases with churches, blocking and sealing meeting places through administrative means, and destroying church buildings. In the case of Shouwang Church, the local government forced the landlord to terminate the lease with the unregistered community. The authorities also blocked and closed Shanghai Wanbang Church, tore down Shanxi province Linfen Fushan church buildings, and forced Guangzhou (Canton) Liangren Church to change meeting place frequently by pressuring the landlord. In Jinghai in Tianjin city, municipal authorities attempted to tear down Immanuel Church, as well as canceled and sealed a registered church in Rizhao city of Shandong province, etc. Such means of persecution restrain the growth of churches, yet encourage churches to stay underground.

(4) Severe punishment through long term imprisonment and heavy fines on church leaders and believers: This is also a distinctive feature of the 2009 cases of persecution. On June 12th, Beijing sentenced Mr. Shi Weihang, a Christian publisher and church leader, to three years imprisonment with a fine of 150,000 renminbi (RMB) together with six colleagues who were all sentenced and fined. On August 6th, the Xinjiang Kashgar government secretly sentenced Uyghur Christian church leader Mr. Alimujiang Yimiti to 15 years imprisonment (in a process of appeal now). On August 17th, the Inner Mongolia Erlianhaote city sentenced Christian Ms. Li Ming-shun from Heilongjiang province and Christian Mr. Zhang Yong-hu from Shan-dong province to ten years imprisonment with a fine of 30 thousand RMB and seven years imprisonment with a fine of 20 thousand RMB respectively. November 25th, the Shanxi province Linfen city Fushan county church was destroyed by the government and five church leaders were sentenced for imprisonment from seven to three years with fines from 50 thousand to ten thousand, and on the 30th the other five leaders were sentenced to two years labor camp.

(5) Tighter control of Three-Self Church: This is a significant new feature in 2009. On February 15th, the Religious Bureau of Henan's capital city Zhengzhou, as well as "two councils", raided a Three-Self Church called Zhutun Church. On April 18th, one of the church leaders Ms. Zhang Xiu-zhi was arrested and sentenced to a year labor camp on the 30th, Reasons for her sentence are related to her revealing that the city's "two councils" diverted donations for Sichuan earthquake relief from the church. One of her co-workers was also expelled from the church committee as a result of this incident. In June, the government of Shandong's capital Jinan raided a Three-Self Church, Changchunli Church. The authorities interrupted the church meeting, took over the church building, and expelled the leadership of the church. On August 25th, the Shandong province Rizhao city Religious Bureau and police raided a registered church training meeting in Shijiu Haibing No. 2 Road, and closed the church down. Finally, on October 23rd, the Hubei province capital Wuhan city Religious Bureau broke the door of a Three-Self Church, Enguang Church, and forced the pastor Mr. Wu Qi-xi to retire.

Because Three-Self Churches in most cases choose not to disclose information about persecution, there are likely to be many more cases of repression of official churches than actually revealed in this report. Nonetheless, from the above 5 cases, the Chinese government also seems to be watching carefully and in some cases repressing harshly those leaderships who insist on being faithful Christians as well as faithful citizens in the Three-Self Churches.

The following section is dedicated to a detailed account of the intense and more severe persecution in 2009 presented with the help of accurate facts and data, website links, and diagrams.

Part Three: List of Known Cases of Persecution of Christian House Churches by the Government in Mainland China, in 2009

	2009	2008
Incidents of Persecution	77	74
Total number of people persecuted	2935 (264 church leaders)	2027 (319 church leaders)
Total number of people arrested	389 (211 church leaders)	764 (298 church leaders)
Number of people sentenced	23	35
Abuse cases	9	19
Number of people abused	114	60

(Some of the following news story links will direct you the news in Chinese because we do not have the corresponding stories published in English)

1. Municipalities Directly Under the Jurisdiction of the Central Government:

Beijing-Shanghai-Tianjin (Total incidents of persecution:19, last year 15; Total number of people persecuted: >1244, last year > 539; Number of people arrested: 23, last year 117; Number of people sentenced: 7 (including one overdue detained) , last year 2)

Date	Incidents (19)	Penalty	Abuse (2cases; 2 person)	Number of people
Beijing				
04/12	Zhongyuan church in Xiaojiahe was raided			3
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1191& nc=7e80c43630ccc2538dab0368b831c0b6				
06/06	Rev. Hua Huiqi was arrested			1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1210& nc=77748a46f344d8f272b9776e46ff444a				
06/12	Christian publisher Shi Weihan sentenced after overdue detention	3 years imprisonment with a fine of 150 thousand RMB		1

06/12	Another six coworkers of Shi were sentenced	1-3 years imprisonment with fines of 60-150 thousand RMB		6
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1212& nc=9860a56092706ff460615ea8b9a80a1e				
08/25	Two house churches were harassed	Interfering with meeting place leasing and baptism		>5
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1280& nc=c769f0f03c9e40de6740459fbd487e76				
09/13	Hua Huiqi'e meeting place was raided	Interfering with meeting place leasing		>1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1287& nc=c769f0f03c9e40de6740459fbd487e76				
09/17	National Security Police attempted to arrest Hua Huqi			>1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1289& nc=09486b1f210d2f7b257027ae8f1f6760				
11/01	Beijing Shou-wang Church met outdoor because of the government persecution			>200
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1317& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac				
11/02	Christian law expert Fan Yafen was laid off			1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1319& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac				
11/08	Pastor Jin Tian-ming of Shou-wang Church was arrested	Tried to dismiss the church meeting		1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1328& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1320& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac				

11/18	Christian attorney Jiang Tianyong's family persecuted	Jiang was arrested	Wife beaten, child harassed	3		
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1335& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac						
Incidents of persecution	Number of people arrested	Abuse case	Number of people sentenced	Overdue Detention	Total number of people persecuted	>223
11	14	1	7	1		
Shanghai						
02/10	The fourth urban church leadership meeting held by Shanghai Wan-bang Church was raided by police					>5
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1139& nc=098f5ce017606e3451db5df112c7f2a4						
06/22	Christian attorney Zheng Enchong was arrested			Slapping face, taking off clothes		1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1229& nc=8c5533107a117a53519b40ab5a02be61						
08/13	Two church leaders of Cong-ming were arrested					2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1275& nc=09486b1f210d2f7b257027ae8f1f6760						
11/10	Rev. Zhang Mingxuan and his wife Xie Guilan were arrested in Shanghai visit					2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1328& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac						
11/01-15	Shanghai Wanbang Church forced meeting outdoor					>1000
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1139& nc=098f5ce017606e3451db5df112c7f2a4 http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1341& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac						
11/21-22	4 of church leaders and coworkers of Wan-bang Church were interrogated					6

For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1341& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac						
Incidents of persecution	Number of people arrested	Abuse case	Number of people sentenced	Overdue Detention	Total number of people persecuted	>1016
6	9	1	0	0		
Tianjin						
March	Jinghai County persecuted Immanuel Church, expelled So. Korean Christians			Expulsion		1
05/16-06/27	Jinghai County harassed Immanuel Church, following the Pastor, attempted to tear down meeting building			Abolished the church		>4
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1266& nc=f260346965b12b713abba3d5864f1bd7						
Incidents of persecution: 2	Number of people arrested: 0	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced: 0	Total number of people persecuted	>5	

2. Northeast China • Heilongjiang (Total incidents of persecution: 1; last year: 4; Total number of people persecuted: 3, last year>24; Number of people arrested >0, last year 14; Number of people sentenced: 0, last year: 0)

Date	Incidents (4)	Penalty	Abuse (1 case, 3 people)	Number of people	
Heilongjiang					
2006-2009	Mulin city Fulu Christian Chang Fengying's family became homeless	Confiscated the house property	Abused the handicapped	3	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1144& nc=eb57c2577266eed5ce99920cfbb63f76					
Incidents of persecution: 1	Number of people arrested: 0	Abuse case: 1	Number of people sentenced: 0	Number of people persecuted	3

3. Northern China • Inner Mongolia-Hebei (Total incidents of persecution: 8, last year: 6; Total number of people persecuted: > 656, last year > 66; Number of people arrested: 25, last year: 65; Number of people sentenced: 12, last year: 0)

Date	Incidents (7)	Penalty	Abuse (2 Cases; >101)	Number of people
Inner Mongolia Autonomous Region				
08/17	Ms. Li Mingshun and Mr. Zhang Yonghu were sentenced for their rescue of North Korea Refugees	10 years imprisonment for Li with a fine of 30 thousand RMN, 7 years for Zhang 20 thousand RMN fine		2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1282& nc=58e2741e7b493b824feb438e1e1e7aff				
02/12	Chifeng city Ningcheng 40 Christians in meeting were raided	Confiscation of Bibles, etc books, offering box and a taxi		40
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7677				
Incidents of persecution: 2	Number of people arrested: 2	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced : 2	Total number of people persecuted : 42
Hebei				
01/28	An expert on Marriage topic Yuan Datong was arrested in Zhuozhou			1
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7454				
Shanxi				
09/13	400 police raided violently Lifan Fushan Church	Destroying the buildings, taking away properties	A few dozen believers injured	>100
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1288& nc=4c73de5be5fec860ea94e85762172b81				
09/14	Rev. Zhang Mingxuan and his wife were arrested in visiting Lifan church	2 days detention and expulsion		2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1310& nc=09486b1f210d2f7b257027ae8f1f6760				

09/18	Mr. Shan Yongchan was arrested because he used text message about Lifen persecution	Detention		1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1305& nc=09486b1f210d2f7b257027ae8f1f6760				
11/17	About 500 Christian meeting in Shanxi Shuozhou city Yangshupo Village were raided by about 400 paramilitary police and the meeting building was torn down	5 were detained and 4 arrested		>500
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1379&month=01&year=2010& nc=9cd3515fbde29204d0a4fa3abfbca1b6				
11/25	Linfen Fushan 10 church leaders were sentenced from 3-7 years imprisonment and 2 years labor camp, with fines of 10 to 50 thousand RMN	Impri sonm ent	Ms. Yang Caicheng had a tooth knocked out	10
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1348& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac				
Incidents of persecution: 4	Number of people arrested: 22	Abuse case: 2	Number of people sentenced: 10	Total number of people persecuted >613

4. Northwest China • Xinjiang-Shannxi (Total incidents of persecution: 10, last year: 11; Total number of people persecuted: >109, last year >112 ; Number of people arrested: 74, last year: 85; Overdue Detained people: 2, last year: 2; Number of people sentenced: 1; last year: 0)

Date	Incidents (10)	Penalty	Abuse (1 case; 3 people)	Number of people
Xinjiang Uyghur Autonomous Region				
01/02	A house church in Shayibake District of Urumqi was raided, 48 people were interogated and 3 coworkers were detained	Detention, fine		51
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1119& nc=ad1414eec19c4fe39b9d927d4a971c33				

Early February	A Christian lady was detained 10 days with 500 RMB fine for her attendance at a church meeting	Detention and fine		1	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8010					
Maybe in February	Kashgar Region Jiashi County persecuted Christians: one middle school teacher was forced to resign and leave the county, and the other teacher was interrogated			2	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7570					
03/19	A House Church leadership meeting in Kuntun city was raided by a dozen police and officials	A pastor detained with the others interrogated		29	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7761					
04/24	The pastor Lou Yuanqi was arrested and held	Bailed out		1	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1187& nc=98b6422153caec6e5326a04e0b8cd3d1					
05/37	Kurla city detained 12 Christians from a worship meeting	Detention		12	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8237					
07/03	Beitun church in Altai was raided by police in a worship meeting, 8 people were arrested	Detention		8	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8693					
08/06	Uyghur Church leader Alimujiang was sentence 15 years imprisonment in the name of leaking a national top secret	Over due detention and imprisonment		1	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1366& nc=9c598c93dad8947f0b873eea039305c2					
10/20	Chen Le, a minor in high school was expelled because of his Christian faith	expulsion		1	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1313& nc=9c598c93dad8947f0b873eea039305c2					
Incidents of persecution	Number of people arrested	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced	Overdue Detention: 2	Total number of people persecuted
9	70		1		>105

Shannxi				
06/05-19	Luo-nan county town a village church was aborted and 15 Christians were detained	5-10 days detention	3 Christians in hand cuff shown on local TV news	>4
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1233& nc=d95a7b9edfca7d083b9c6e2b34e62ec1 http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1268& nc=fd6c9e18116eefeb63adfc34e6741185				

5. Eastern China • Shandong-Anhui-Zhejiang-Jiangsu (Total incidents of persecution: 11, last year 13; Total number of people persecuted: >155, last year >584; Number of people arrested 53, last year >110; Number of people sentenced: 0, last year 26)

Date	Incidents (10)	Penalty	Abuse 2 cases; 3 people)	Number of people
Shandong				
02/18	Rev. Jin Yongqi and a few other church leaders in the inauguration of a church were arrested	5-15 days detention		>3
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7597				
03/19	More than 50 ministers in Qing-dao city Cheng-yang district were raided by more than 30 police, and 1 coworker and 1 pastor were detained	Interrogation, confiscation, detention		>50
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7760				
06/08	A Three-Self Church in Jinan city was persecuted by the government	Expulsion of church leaders		>2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1242& nc=d3db92f97b262198b32502f378db9197				
07/05	A house church in Dong-ying city was aborted	Forcing them to give up meetings		>40
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8693				
07/13-14	Tengzhou city Hubing town police raided a Christian summer camp, 28 youth and 5	5-15 days detention	Beat the youth; no food and	32

	leaders were arrested		drink for them			
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1248& nc=7b23f624c604a12160fe6fbd9b391575 http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1248& nc=7b23f624c604a12160fe6fbd9b391575						
08/25	Rizhao city government raided a registered church and abolished it afterward	Confiscation of church properties		>9		
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1295& nc=8b362d31559727d22d2bafa698b99aaf						
Incidents of persecution	Number of people arrested	Abuse case	Number of people sentenced	Number of people detained	Total number of people persecuted	>136
6	>37	1	0	>8		
Anhui						
03/18	A church in Bozhou was raided, coworkers were detained	Detention; confiscation				>2
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7760						
Incidents of persecution: 1	Number of people arrested: 2	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced: 0	Total number of people persecuted		>2
Zhejiang						
02/12	A college student Bible training meeting in Ningbo city was raided					>2
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7570						
March	Christian Huang Lemin in Wenzhou city was arrested	Criminal detention				1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1262& nc=6a176f9f7be30faa8774968ac620ed26						
August to November	2 shoe factory Christian owners, Shao Wangui and Shao Xinzong in Wenzhou Xianyan town were persecuted with 1 of them beaten and the others detained	Detention				2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1351& nc=8639c2ff08b9e42da6ca681ae96527ac http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1377&month=01&year=2010& nc=645a7693fbc4e44efb246f239bdeb40						

Incidents of persecution: 3	Number of people arrested: 2	Abuse case1	Number of people sentenced: 0	Total number of people persecuted	>5
Jiangsu					
07/16	Suqian City raided a Bible training class and arrested Rev. Shi Enhao and the 11 participants				12
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8807					
Incidents of persecution: 1	Number of people arrested: 12	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced:0	Total number of people persecuted	12

6. Southern China • Guangdong (Total incidents of persecution: 8, last year:1; Total number of people persecuted: >300, last year >60; Number of people arrested: 0, last year:0; Number of people sentenced: 0, last year: 0)

Date	Incidents (8)	Penalty	Abuse (0)	Number of people	
Guangdong					
February	Guangzhou city government expelled Liangren church by forcing the landlord to terminate the lease, raided the meetings, interrogated Pastor Wang-dao 3 times			> 50	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1290& nc=9860a56092706ff460615ea8b9a80a1e http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1096& nc=9860a56092706ff460615ea8b9a80a1e					
February to March / 7 Incidents	In Yuexiu district of Guangzhou city, a church over 200 members was expelled and moved to Tianhe district; another 3 churches were expelled, and 3 Christians schools were aborted			> 250	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7716					
Incidents of persecution: 8	Number of people arrested: 0	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced0	Total number of people persecuted	>300

**7. Central China • Henan—Hubei (Total incidents of persecution: 14, last year: 15;
Total number of people persecuted: >256, last year >533; Number of people arrested 181,
last year: 315; Number of people sentenced: 3, last year: 5)**

Date	Incidents (14)	Penalty	Abuse (1 case; 2 people)	Number of people
Henan				
02/11	60 house church leaders including 2 South Korean pastors in a training meeting in Nanyang city were detained	Detention		>60
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1141& nc=452544f0989cffa4db8427e7eab605c				
03/01	In Nanyang city Pushan town and Zhao Village a church Sunday worship meeting was raided, 10 Christian were detained with 2 leaders detained for 15 days	Detention		18
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=7681				
04/05	Xinyang city police broke in home of Christian Ren and detained the two sisters	Confiscation		2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1192& nc=6419c746ddce7926e77b6b55526d10a6				
04/30	Xinye county Shui-tai-zi village 18 church leaders were detained in a Communion service meeting	Detention		18
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1193& nc=268abb4d823cfcb3e9ffe11cebf6722e http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1193& nc=268abb4d823cfcb3e9ffe11cebf6722e				
05/26	Shanqiu village government attempted a land eviction of a church building			> 10
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1207& nc=87a8833e763ba9acb9f913dcf5d07f1c				
06/14	Zhengzhou city Pan-shi church was raided and 6 coworkers detained	15 days detention with fines		6
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1226& nc=4481517a30f4aed6c2f184d91b3c8f06 http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1221& nc=88f7972f00634476e35ccef1c02b00a3 http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblet_uid=1221& nc=88f7972f00634476e35ccef1c02b00a3				

06/25	The pastor of Zhengzhou Panshi church Dou shaowen and his wife Feng lu were sentenced to 1 year labor camp	Labor camp		2	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1235& nc=91701005ee83951ad584019ca9f8f9d0					
07/04	The fourth annual meeting of CHCA in Nanyang city was raided and Rev. Zhang (Bike) Mingxuan and the other 50 participants were detained	Detention in a hotel		> 50	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1238& nc=9860a56092706ff460615ea8b9a80a1e					
02/15-04/30	Zhengzhou city Zhutun Three-Self church was raided and one of the church leader Ms. Zhang Xiuzhi was arrested and sentenced to 1 year in labor camp	Labor camp service, expulsion		2	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8909					
06/27	Xiayi county aborted Sanggu village church in name of illegal meeting place	Termination		> 3	
For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8974					
07/23	Nanyang city Li village a summer camp was raided, and 20 students and 2 teachers were detained			> 22	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1256& nc=78cf1a569aecc2ec324d6d8334c0bf2c					
08/13-14	A church meeting in Xiayi Sanggu was raided and 2 were detained with fines			>12	
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1275& nc=09486b1f210d2f7b257027ae8f1f6760 http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1276& nc=b084ba2e54a9a1b392f3ff925ba6ed5d					
Incidents of persecution: 12	Number of people arrested: 181	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced: 3	Total number of people persecuted	>205
Hubei					
05/07	Wuhan city Shuguang church was raided and some members were beaten		Beating		>50

For details: http://chinaaid.org/chinese_site/press_release_detail.php?id=8043					
10/23	A Three-Self church in Wuhan city, Enguang church, was raided, and the pastor was forced to retire				1
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105&function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1325&nc=626b3dbdcc837ab41ce0b14d9172c82b					
Incidents of persecution: 2	Number of people arrested: 0	Abuse case: 1	Number of people sentenced: 0	Total number of people persecuted	>51

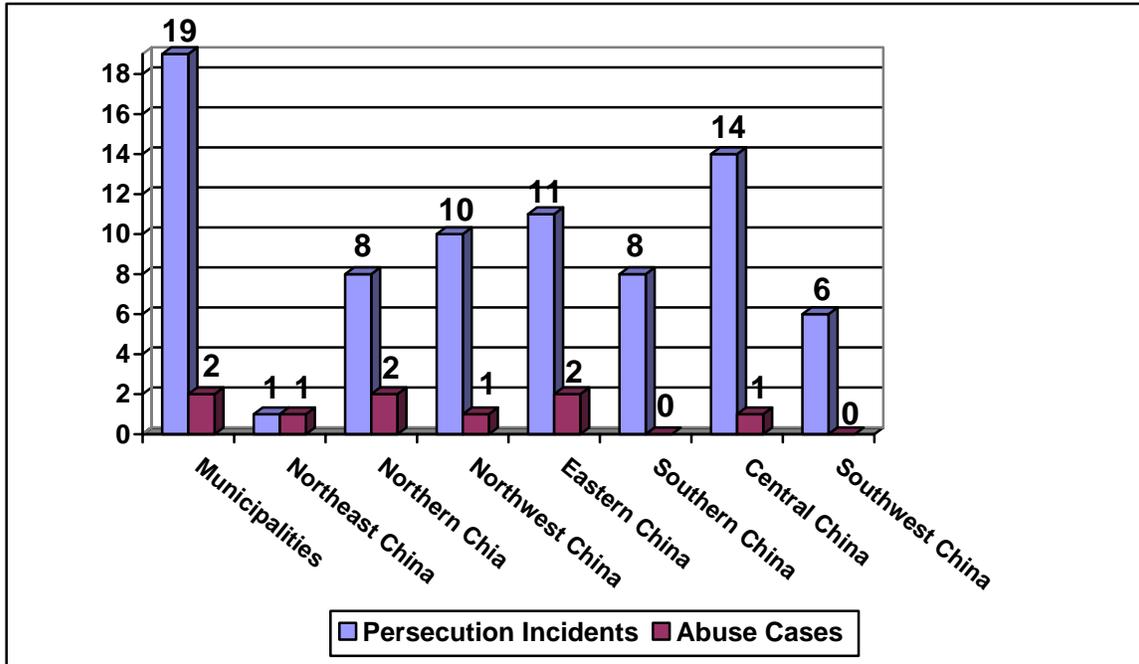
8. Southwest China • Sichuan (Total incidents of persecution: 6, last year: 9; Total number of people persecuted: >212, last year >109; Number of people arrested: 33, last year: 59; Number of people sentenced: 0, last year: 2)

Date	Incidents (6)	Penalty	Abuse: 0	Number of people
Sichuan				
March	Nanbu County falsely charged against and expelled some Christian volunteers in earthquake areas			>2
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105&function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1283&nc=9860a56092706ff460615ea8b9a80a1e				
06/09	Langzhong city 30 church coworkers in a meeting were detained, 13 were detained for 15 days and 5 were in criminal detention	Detention and criminal detention		>30
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105&function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1214&nc=6f71c32598795ee27d7c2672ac34a881				
06/21	Chengdu city raided Qiu-yu-zhi-fu church	Cancellation of the church		>100
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105&function=detail&sbtblct_uid=978&nc=82d9f17c973c91655b0d4ce33676b953				
March to June / 2 Incidents	Nanbu county police detained 3 Christians from Huatai meeting place, blocked a church building constructed after the earthquake	5-15 days detention		> 10
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105&function=detail&sbtblct_uid=1260&nc=48c4aed27136ab62cb406e3c787172f7				

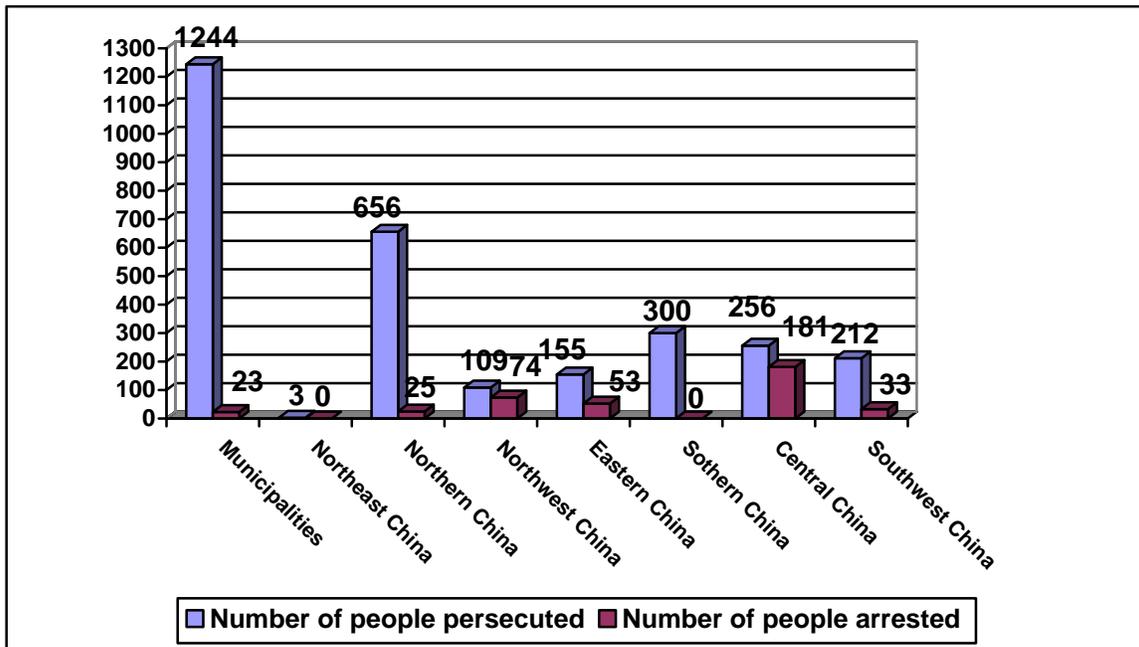
07/12	Chengdu city Qiu-yu-zhi-fu church meeting out doors for the fifth time because of the government persecution				> 70
For details: http://www.chinaaid.org/qrv/page.taf?id=105& function=detail&sbtblct_uid1=1253& nc=6723519cfeae2a22714371e8cbb2fb8f					
Incidents of persecution: 6	Number of people arrested: 33	Abuse case: 0	Number of people sentenced: 0	Total number of people persecuted	>212

Part Four: Diagrams Illustrating the Level of Persecution of Christian House Churches by the Government in 2009

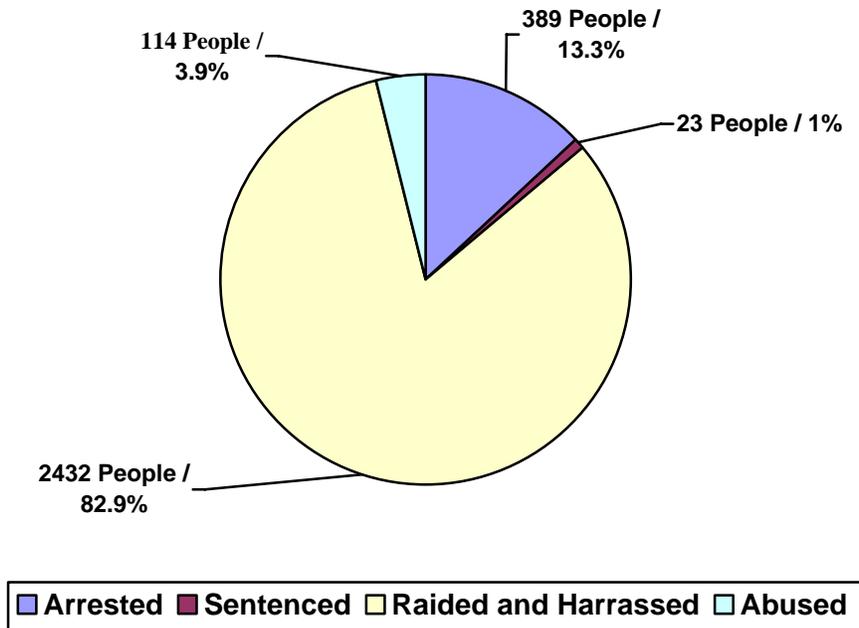
1. Persecution Incidents and Abuse Cases in Administrative Regions



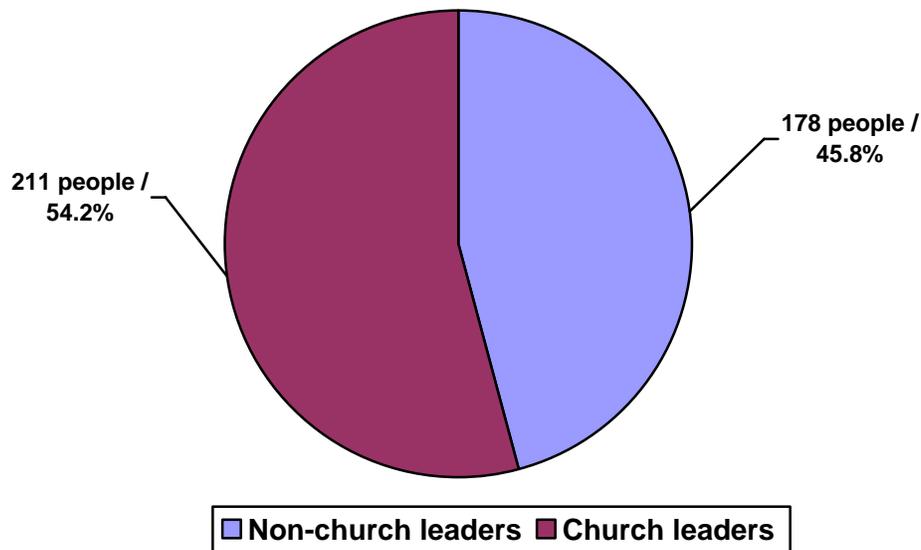
2. Number of People Persecuted and Arrested in Administrative Regions



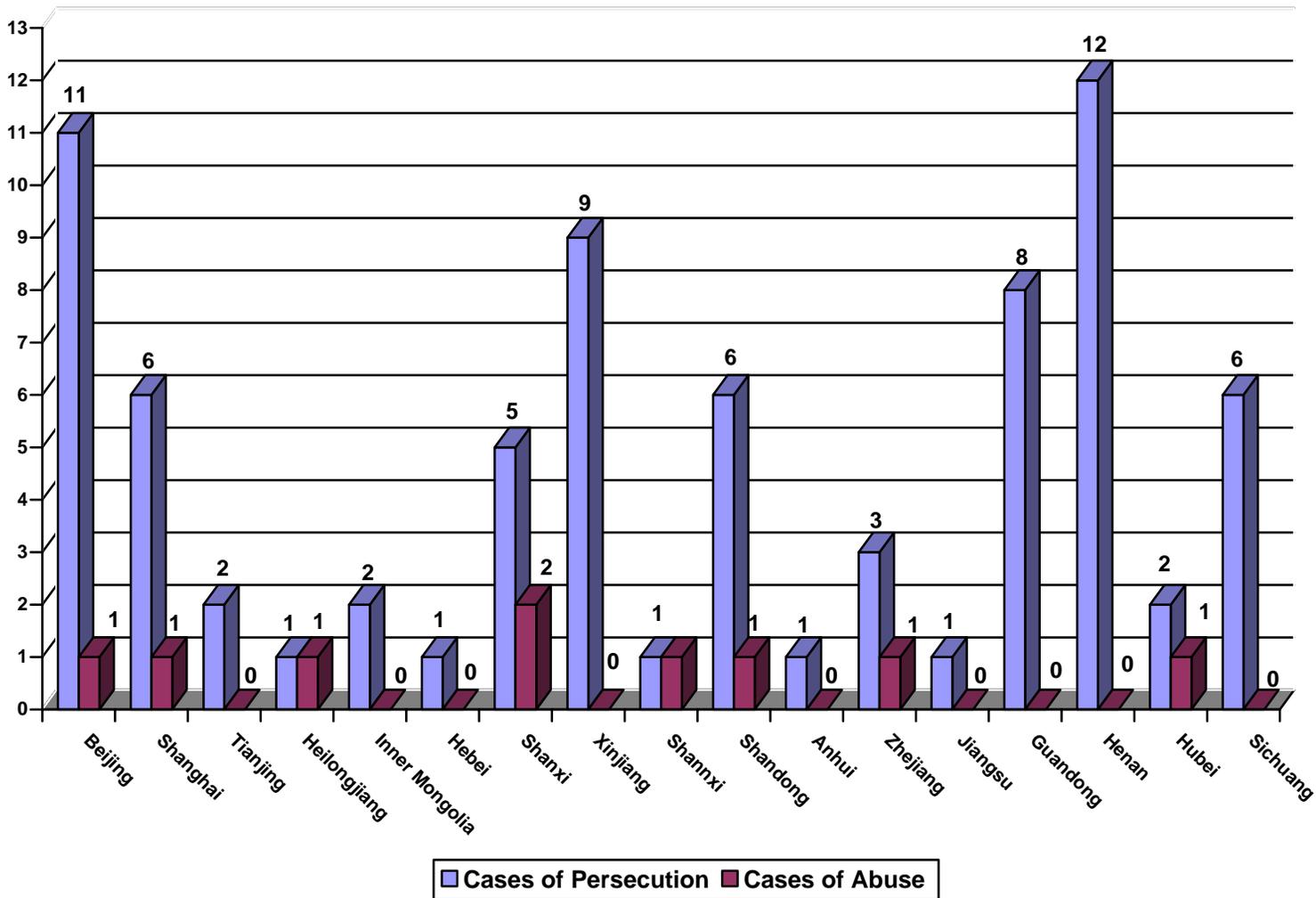
3. Ratio of Types of Persecution Across the Nation (Note: Number of each type compared to total number of persecuted: 2,935)



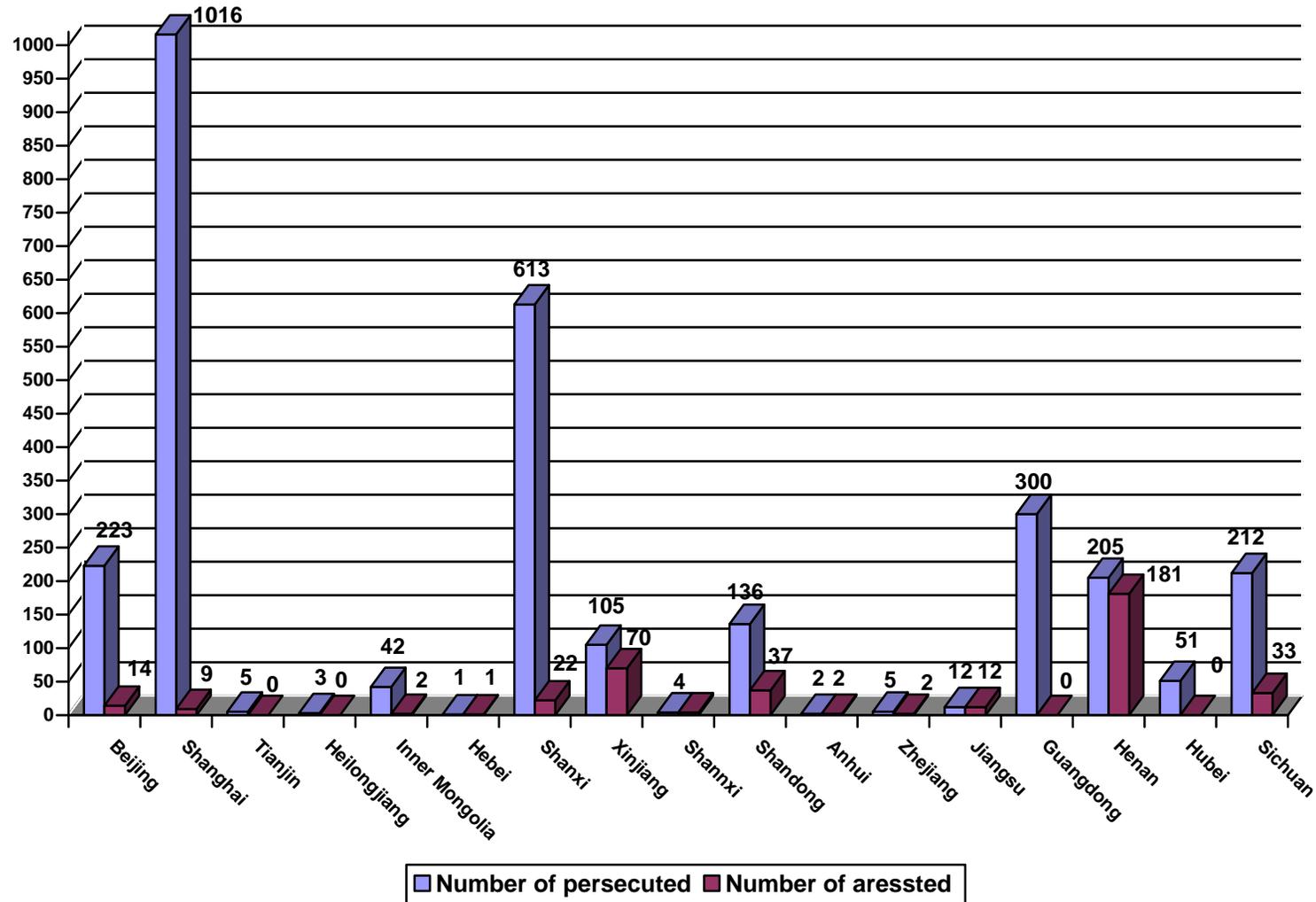
4. Percentage of Arrested Church Leaders and Non-church leaders (Note: Number of each type compare to total number of the arrested: 389)



5. Number of Persecution Cases in the Various Provinces and Municipalities



6. Number of Individuals Persecuted and Arrested in the Various Provinces and Municipalities

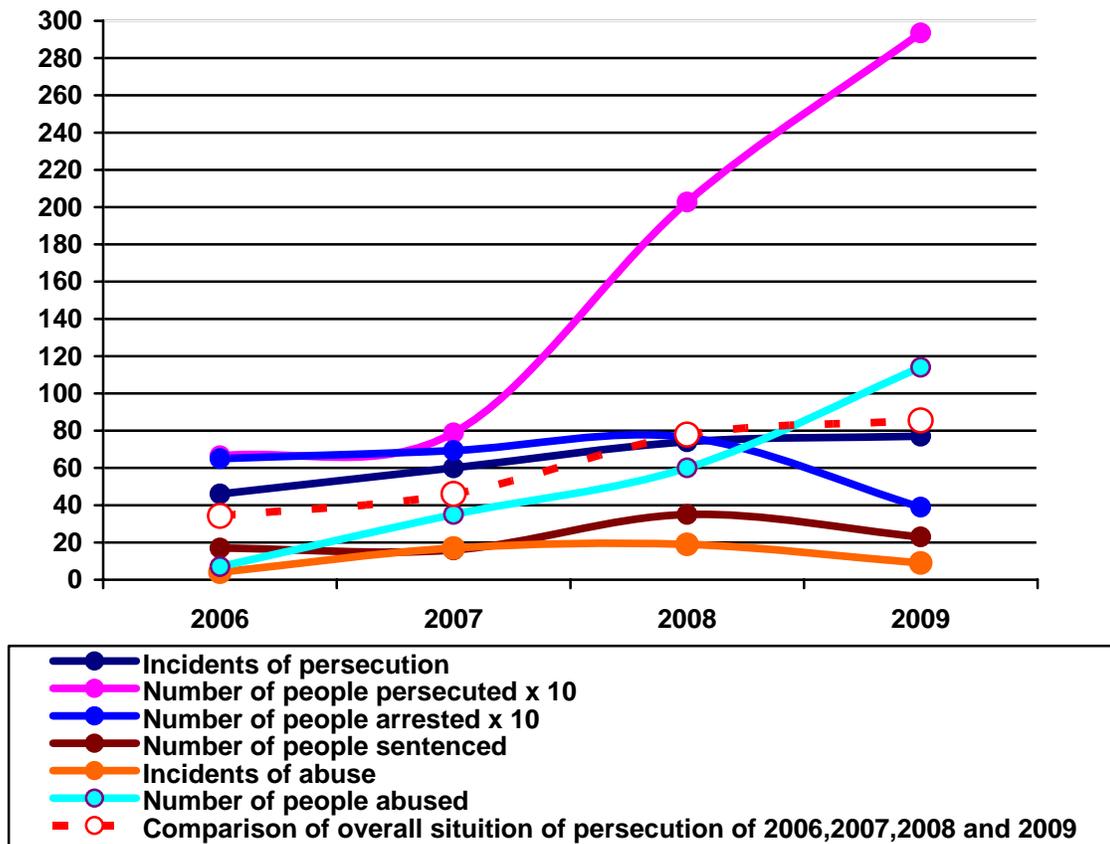


7. Comparing Levels of Persecution in the Mainland in 2006, 2007, 2008 and 2009

(1) Table of Comparison

	2006	2007	2008	2009	Rate of Increase or Decrease
Incident of persecution	46	60	74	77	Up by 4.1%
Total number of people persecuted	665	788	2027	2935	Up by 44.8%
Number of people arrested	650	693	764	389	Down by 49%
Number of people sentenced	17	16	35	23	Down by 34.3%
Abuse cases	4	17	19	9	Down by 52.6%
Number of people abused	7	35	60	114	Up by 90%
Overall level of increase of persecution	According to the diagram below, the significance of persecution increased by 19% from 2008, 120% from 2007, and 155% from 2006.				

(2) Comparison of Diagrammatic Sketches



Part Five

Epilogue: Let us not give up meeting together—a social science approach and a speculative analysis

According to the above report and comparisons with 2008 data, levels of persecution of the Christian House Church Movement by the government have remained significant in 2009 Mainland China. The latter indeed rose by approximately 19%, according to our statistics. Though the percentage is lower than the percentage of increase in persecution between 2008 and 2007, **it cannot be auspicious because the increase is based on last year's 69.2% in comparison of 2007, but not a decrease to the level of 2007 as people expected when Beijing Olympics ended.** Therefore, an increase by 19% from 2008 to 2009 means that persecution increased by 120% between 2009 and 2007, a significant leap in past two years indeed.

The following section is dedicated to understanding the implications of persecution for the House Church Movement in China, based on a sociological approach.

1. Church as a Corner Stone of Chinese Citizen Society

In his classical book *Citizenship and Social Class* (1964), T. H. Marshall defined modern citizenship as “*a personal status consisting of a body of universal rights, i.e. legal claims on the state, and the duties held equally by all legal members of a nation-state* (Marshall; Brubaker 1992).” He also defined three basic rights of modern citizenship: **civil rights, political rights and social rights.**

Many scholars agree that the legal requirements for an emergent capitalist society were chiefly responsible for the birth of modern citizenship rights and that “*the struggle to extend citizenship in the nineteenth and twentieth centuries was carried on primarily by English working class through such important democratic movements as Chartism, the Factory Movement, and trade unionism,*” yet Margaret R. Somers argues that the “*social and political movements of those tumultuous industrializing epochs were built primarily on the efforts, political identities, and social activities of rural industrial working peoples in the pastoral regions* (Somers 1993, Michigan University).” For Somers, “varying patterns of institutional relationships among **law, communities and political culture**

were central factors in shaping modern citizenship rights,” and she argues that citizenship as **an instituted process** rather than a status.”

To apply the above theories to China, we should admit that Chinese society is just starting to evolve into a citizenship society. Based on the 2009 report of persecution on House Church Movement in China, we also need to add religious rights, which were not such a concern for 19th and 20th century Christian Europe, to the three citizenship rights listed above. Then, to apply these four central rights theory we can see three major elements in the institutional process contributing to the construction of a Chinese citizenship society based on the emerging national capitalism since 1979. In the last 20 years these have been: the **Western Law infrastructure borrowed by China, a Church Movement Community**, as well as **traditional symbolic political culture originating in Communist ideology, Confucianism and other ideas**, which have stimulated needs for citizenship (Shan Chunahang, 2008, Boston University, with an acknowledgment to Dr. Nancy Ammerman). The community used to be in the three major elements formula was an intellectual one but it faded away from the instituted process after 1989’s brutal suppression and replaced by church movement community.

The Christian communities (mostly House Church Movement and Three-Self Church) in China grew fast in an invisible model because of persecution, yet it emerges as a new social and spiritual block in society, through **not giving up meeting together**. Beijing Shouwang, Shanghai Wanbang, Chengdu Qiuyu zhifu and Guangdong Liangren house churches were all typical examples in 2009 of churches that did not give up meeting together under severe pressure from the government. Christian communities, similarly to the pastoral regions of Europe in 19th and 20th centuries, can also shape powerfully a Chinese citizenship society with a possible future “plausibility structure” (Peter L. Berger, 1966, Boston University).

2. A Tendency for Churches Becoming Gray Market

Because of persecution, the Chinese Christians have to choose different ways for not giving up meeting together regularly.

Dr. Yang Fenggang proposes a Triple-color Market Model to analyze the religious situation in contemporary China: “**a red market** (*officially permitted religions*), **a black market** (*officially banned religions*), and **a gray market** (*religions with an ambiguous legal/illegal status*). The gray market concept accentuates non-institutionalized religiosity (2006, Purdue University).” His three propositions are: *to the extent that religious organizations are restricted in number and in operation, a black market will emerge in spite of high costs to individuals; to the extent that a red market is restricted and a black market is suppressed, a gray market will emerge; the more restrictive and suppressive the regulation, the larger the gray market.*”

According to this theoretical model, the Three-Self Church in China belongs to a red market, the House Church to a black market, and registered House Church to a gray market. It is also applicable to the various church leaders and members.

In 2009, under the persecution of the government, Beijing Shouwang, Shanghai Wanbang, Chengdu Qiuyuzhifu and Canton Liangren house churches in the process of maintaining their Christian faith by not giving up meeting together are finally being forced into gray markets. In Zhutun church in Zhengzhou city, Changchunli church in Jinan city, Enguang church in Wuhan city could leave the red market and integrate the gray market if the government cannot suppress them successfully, in light of instances of persecution in 2009. Inside House Churches and Three-Self Churches, this triple color market model exists as well as in the areas of Bible Training Schools, Church Leader and Disciple trainings, believers under 18 years old, seminaries, missions, ministries among ethnic groups, Christian websites, Christian materials publishing, etc.

However, the larger the gray market is, the more the government wants to press it down because that is a challenge to the authority of the Communist government. Thus it is a dilemma for gray market. For example, the serious persecution cases of Shanxi Linfen and Shuozhou churches in latter part of 2009 showed a resolution of the government to suppress large and influential churches in gray market. Beijing Shouwang, Shanghai Wanbang, Chengdu Qiuyuzhifu, Canton Liangren are all large and influential urban churches, and they had to step in the gray market because of the persecution, so possibly they will be the targets of much persecution this year, 2010.

In rural areas, the gray market is much larger than in urban areas mostly because of the poor operation of a red market. There are few church meeting places so there are not enough for many believers and great travel distances for those in remote areas. Besides, house churches are active at the grassroots level, more adjustable to rural cultures, and local churches and believers have won a good reputation even from local government through their practice of healthy spiritual and ethical life. On the other hand, the local government has to restrain and suppress a black market so more rural churches slide into a gray market which has advantages including flexibility and security. It is worthwhile to note that some Christian cults also gradually step into a gray market because of its advantages. An example of this is a violent cult called Eastern Lightening, a very harmful cult to Christian churches and society.

Finally, the triple-color market of Christianity in China serves well the crucial social community in the formula of law, community and political culture and gets larger rapidly. No other religions in China today can play such a role in the process of transforming the quasi-feudal Chinese society into a citizenship society. Rapid urbanization provides a similar context to the industrialization of Europe in both 19th and 20th centuries, yet the process of transformation in China will be much shortened.

3、 A Speculative Analysis on Persecution in 2010 with a Proposal

In Beijing, in the afternoon of January 5th, 2010, a journalist of Oriental Outlook had an interview with the head of the State Administration for Religious Affairs of the P.R.C., Mr. Wang Zuoan (he took the position last September, graduated from the Philosophy Department of Nanjing University). Mr. Wang said that the atheist Communist government's handling of religion indeed is a political knot. The Soviet Union and Eastern Europe Communist Camp failed in that respect, and the religion-state relation is the most important element as far as religion is concerned. He also commented that mutual respect and union in politics is the key to the relational harmony. Finally he said the problem of "reluctance, intimidation and inability" of the local government leaders in dealing with religions should be solved.

If what Wang's words represented is China's religious policy future direction in 2010, churches are likely to be the targets of greater persecution. The cases collected by ChinaAid in January indicate that is very possible. The tighter control on Internet in 2010 by the Chinese government may decrease the collection of information and news for ChinaAid. Persecution in 2010 may target more specifically large and/or influential churches in the gray market.

As in the past years, ChinaAid continues to believe that those who provide information about persecution enhance awareness and transparency in the news. While they should accurately and in a timely manner tell us the time, location, people involved, reason, process and follow-up events of a religious case, they should also include the name, position, gender and other accurate information of the persecutor, especially the abuser. We also strongly believe that the persecuted Three-Self Churches are courageous to expose case of persecution and should be more courageous.

Finally we call for your special attention and prayers on the following Christians: Uyghur Christian church leader Alimujiang Yimiti (Uyghur spelling: Alimjan Yimit), who was sentenced for 15 years imprisonment and is currently in appeal; those 10 leaders from Shanxi Linfen Fushan church who are serving their imprisonment sentence; and those 9 leaders arrested and detained in Shanxi Shuozhou awaiting trial.

May God bless China and all the people who are working with us toward a citizenship China and freedom of belief! Thank you.

Appendix: Illustrations of certain Persecution Cases of 2009



(Beijing Shouwang Church Meeting)



(Shanghai Wanbang Church Meeting)



(Sichuan Chengdu Qiuyu zhifu)



(Shanxi Linfen Fushan Church)



(Mr. Shi Weihai, Beijing, 3 years imprisonment)



(Mr. Alimujiang, Xinjiang Kashi, 15 years imprisonment)