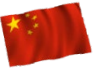


****For more background on some of these requests, see the *Biographies for ChinaAid Prayer Requests Guide* following this guide.**



***ChinaAid (www.ChinaAid.org) is an international non-profit Christian human rights organization committed to promoting religious freedom and rule of law in China.**



- ☐ **1. ChinaAid** - ChinaAid is an international non-profit Christian human rights organization committed to promoting religious freedom and the rule of law in China. ChinaAid believes that religious freedom is the first freedom, which lays the foundation for all other basic human rights. Pray for power through the Holy Spirit for ChinaAid to continue to:
 - Expose** the systematic persecution, harassment, torture, and imprisonment of Chinese Christians and human rights lawyers in China.
 - Encourage** the Abused: ChinaAid financially supports Chinese Christians and their families who have experienced persecution by the Chinese government.
 - Equip** the Leaders: ChinaAid provides leadership and rule of law training for Christian and church leaders in China to defend their rights under both Chinese constitutional law and international law.
- ☐ **2. Chinese Persecuted** - Pray for those who are being persecuted, imprisoned, or kept in "enforced disappearance" for their faith in Jesus Christ. Ask God to encourage and strengthen their faith. Ask God to use them (even in prison) to draw more people to himself.
- ☐ **3. Xinyicun Church** – Pray for Xinyicun Church in Panji District, Huainan City, Anhui Province, which has recently suffered severe persecution, and continues to face pressure. Following the criminal detention of Pastor Zhao Hongliang and three other Christians, five other Christians being released on bail pending trial, and the church being vandalized and forcibly taken over by local community management authorities and the religious affairs bureau. Police are still continuously summoning other church members.
- ☐ **4. Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin** - **Pray for the Diocese of Wenzhou's Sanjia Catholic Church which was fined by Chinese Communist authorities after Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin presided over a Mass attended by 200 worshippers and 22 priests.** This faithful underground bishop has been arrested multiple times over the past few years. He has occasionally been "forcibly disappeared" for months, often just before holding solemn ceremonies, to prevent believers from attending services he presides over.
- ☐ **5. Gao Zhisheng and "the disappeared"** – Pray for the safety of Gao Zhisheng if he is still alive. Gao defended house church Christians, Falun Gong practitioners, and other minorities from the clutches of the Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Unfortunately, his activism put a target on his back. No one has seen or heard from him in six years. Pray for the truth to be revealed. Pray for comfort and encouragement for his family. Pray for the many, many others throughout China that have "disappeared."
- ☐ **6. Pastor Shen Shaochun** – Pray for Pastor Shen Shaochun of "Living Water Fellowship" in Huaiyuan County, Bengbu City, Anhui Province. He went to Wa State, Myanmar to teach and founded the "Living Water Elementary School." He was charged with "organizing illegal border crossing" in 2018 and eventually sentenced to seven years in prison. His health has significantly declined in prison. He now needs blood pressure medication and dental treatment for painful teeth. He has gone blind in one eye and due to engaging in work in prison that is particularly taxing on the eyes, Pastor Shen's right-eye vision has also significantly declined. April 2024 was the first time the outside world has learned an update about him in the five and a half years since Pastor Shen Shaochun was imprisoned.
- ☐ **7. Liang Qin** - Pray for Sister Liang Qin who was sentenced to 13 years in prison in 2017 under the false charges of "cult activity." ChinaAid tracked down her prison address in January 2021 after a long search. Pray for her safety and encouragement while in prison.
- ☐ **8. Pastor Li Juncai** - Pray for Yuanyang County Central House Church Pastor Li Juncai. He was sentenced to 5.5 years in prison in January 2021 for objecting to the CCP's forced cross removal from his church. He also refused to change a church proclamation of "Love God and people" to "Love the country." Ask God to encourage and use him.
- ☐ **9. Pastor Zhang Shaojie** - Pastor Zhang Shaojie of Nanle County Christian Church in Henan province, is currently serving a 12-year prison term for "gathering a crowd to disrupt the public order" and a fabricated fraud charge. Pray that he would be fruitful as he preaches to fellow prisoners and that the prisoners caring for him in his cell would come to know Christ. Pray for spiritual encouragement and improved physical and mental health (he has suffered much.) Also pray for encouragement and endurance of his daughter Esther Zhang, who fled to the US with her husband and daughter.
- ☐ **10. Ju Dianhong** - Pray for our Christian sister Ju Dianhong who was sentenced to 13 years in prison in 2017 under false charges of "cult activity." ChinaAid tracked down her prison address in January 2021 after a long search. Pray for her strength, increased faith, and that God would encourage her.
- ☐ **11. Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui** - Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui suffer from deteriorating health conditions in prison. Their son, Mr. Chang

Shengyi, issued a prayer request letter, revealing the bullying his parents have faced by prison bullies and their worrying health conditions. He requested Christians to pray for his parents and also for his three younger siblings. Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui established the Guangyi Aisheng Printing Company LLC in 2015. They took risks to print theological books related to Christianity, meeting the needs of many churches. On August 19, 2021, the Gaoling District Court sentenced Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui to seven years in prison for “illegal business operations” and imposed fines of ¥250,000 yuan (~\$34,800 U.S dollars) each. Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui immediately appealed to the Xi'an Intermediate People's Court through their lawyers.

- ☐ **12. Communist Party Ideology Required in Religious Institutions** – Pray for leaders of religious institutions to have wisdom regarding the imposition of Communist ideology into their courses. The Chinese government is currently imposing public courses aligned with Communist Party ideology on religious institutions, including Christian seminaries and Catholic monasteries.
- ☐ **13. Golden Lampstand Church and Pastor Wang Xiaoguang, Pastor Yang Rongli, and 10 others** – Pray for the leaders and congregants of the demolished Golden Lampstand Church in Lifan, Shanxi Province. The church has been the target of many investigations and many of their leaders have been charged with “fraud.” As a large-scale house church with 50,000 attendants, it alarmed authorities and in 2018 the church was demolished by authorities. In a major crackdown by the government in 2021, 12 leaders of Golden Lampstand Church were detained on a so-called “fraud” charge. Pray for their release and the continued faith of the congregants. After being held for 3 years a trial is supposed to take place in October.
- ☐ **14. Pastor Ru Zongren** – Pray that Pastor Ru Zongren of Chengxi Christian Church can remain healthy amid persecution that included detainment while in need of and during kidney dialysis. In 2015, Zongren's church was demolished by the local government and Ru was strangled by the self-proclaimed urban management officers. He went into shock and the beating resulted in acute kidney failure and now needs dialysis to sustain his life. Pray that the harassment by the government will end.
- ☐ **15. Pastor Wang Yi** - Pastor Wang Yi and his wife Jiang Rong were arrested along with 160 members of their church (Early Rain Covenant Church) in December 2018. In June 2019, Wang's wife was released on bail and kept under surveillance without visitors. Pastor Wang Yi was sentenced to nine years in prison on December 30th, 2019, days after a sudden and secret trial on December 26th. Pastor Wang was found guilty of “inciting subversion of state power” and “illegal business operations.” He says of those holding him, “...May the Lord use me, and give me patience and wisdom, that I may bring the Gospel to them.” Ask God to protect, encourage, and strengthen Pastor Wang's faith and to broaden his ministry (even in prison).
- ☐ **16. Bob Fu** - Bob Fu, president of ChinaAid, was imprisoned in China in the 1990s for “illegal evangelism”. After his release, he and his wife escaped to the U.S. as religious refugees where he founded ChinaAid. Pray for wisdom for Bob as he works with various governmental leaders and organizations and various persecution cases. Ask God for protection—he has had bomb threats, personal death warnings, been lied about in publications, and for a time was exiled from his home in the U.S. under FBI protection. Ask God to give him wisdom, strength and encouragement as he advocates for the persecuted in China.
- ☐ **17. Zhang Chunlei and Ren'ai Reformed Church**- Pray for Zhang Chunlei, the imprisoned elder of Ren'ai Reformed Church, who has health issues. Pray for this elder who has been charged with “inciting subversion of state power” and “fraud.” He claimed he was not guilty due to his Christian belief and those fabricated charges were persecution against religious freedom. He sent greetings to churches and fellow Christians. His wife, Yang Aiqing asks fellow Christians to continue to pray for her husband. She cited several Bible verses in her prayer request letter: “I will witness how the evil people abuse their power and fabricate lies against Elder Zhang.
- ☐ **18. Chen Yueli** - Pray for Chen Yueli, who, according to information obtained from the lawyer's inquiry with the investigating agency, was arrested on the charge of “illegal business operations” for his involvement in printing children's Sunday school materials in Hubei. Initially, he was detained in the Jiayu County Detention Center in Chibi City. However, in early January 2024, during a meeting with his lawyer, Chen Yueli was suddenly taken away by public security and transferred to the Chibi Detention Center. The Chibi City Public Security Bureau has consistently obstructed normal lawyer visits, citing the involvement of “national security agents” as the reason for the denial of visitation requests. As a result, Chen Yueli has been out of contact with the outside world. It has been confirmed that he has been formally arrested. Ask God to release Chen and to protect him in prison. Pray for his 2 young children who were accompanying him during the arrest and were left alone at customs.
- ☐ **19. Xie Qida** – Pray for Christian lawyer Xie Qida who posted a Christian hymn using his Tik Tok account under the name “Lawyer Xie Qida” and was issued a notice by the Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau of Xishui District, Kunming City to stop (correct) illegal behavior. It required him to delete all videos of singing Christian hymns posted on social media. Pray for his safety and freedom. Although technically China offers freedom of religious belief to its citizens in its constitution, the Chinese government continues to issue administrative orders and regulations that violate the Constitution and cause the religious environment in mainland China to deteriorate.
- ☐ **20. Pastor Li Jie** – Pray for Pastor Li Jie and his wife Li Shanshan of Linfen Covenant House Church. Li Jie was charged with “fraud” in early 2023 after his August 19th, 2022 arrest due to his Christian faith. Police raided a church family outdoor event. Police summoned Li Shanshan and threatened her for two consecutive days to “admit guilt” for the so-called accusation of fraud. Authorities ended up releasing her on bail but promised to continue their harassment. Reports are unclear whether Wu Tingting, another Linfen Covenant House Church woman, is also being threatened. The church has sent out urgent prayer requests. They asked fellow Christians to pray for Li Jie, Han Xiaodong, Wang Qiang, Wu Tingting, and Li Shanshan: “Pray for God to strengthen them. Currently, [they] are imprisoned in the detention center. They don't have any information about the outside world or their family. Pray for God to strengthen them and not to admit guilt or accept punishment.” The prayer request letter mentioned that national security agents threatened Li Shanshan that they would summon her every day if she does not “confess.” Reportedly, Wu Tingting's mother cried until she lost consciousness at the police station.
- ☐ **21. Preacher Chang Hao** - Pray for favor for Preacher Chang Hao in his appeal of the first verdict rendered in May 2024. He sentenced to 1

year and 1 month and was released on time served. However, Chang Hao, a rural preacher in Zhenxiong, Yunnan, was dissatisfied with the first-instance judgment of the Zhenxiong Court on the “provocations and causing trouble” case. The court rejected Preacher Chang Hao’s lawyer’s request to duplicate case materials.

- ☐ **22. Early Rain Church** – In September 2024, worship was disrupted, and leaders were arrested as the congregation continued to sing and worship. Ever since the infamous “129 Crackdown” in 2018, Early Rain has been mercilessly targeted by the authorities. Church leadership is monitored for long periods. Officers beat them, and plainclothes police regularly raid their gatherings. However, they remain steadfast in their faith. Pray for the safety of leaders and members. Police cancel rental leases of congregants, conduct raids on the church, etc. Pray for faith to increase and the even police will come to Christ. A couple from the church was prevented from leaving the country to go to Laos on vacation with their children, even though they had appropriate passports and visas. They were interrogated and followed.
- ☐ **23. Ma Yan** - Fewer than 10 Christians, including Ma Yan, were gathering in a hotel in Jinfeng District, Yinchuan City, when they were raided by police officers from Jinfeng District Public Security Bureau. The decision issued by the Yinchuan City Public Security Bureau Jinfeng District Branch stated: “... They were conducting illegal Christian gatherings in the name of religion in a non-religious venue, disrupting normal social order, which was determined to be an illegal religious activity by the Jinfeng District Religious Affairs Bureau.” On August 20, 2024, when the administrative detention period ended, Ma Yan received a notice of release from administrative detention from Jinfeng Public Security Bureau. However, on the same day, Ma Yan also received a “criminal detention notice” issued by Jinfeng Public Security Bureau, charging him with “suspicion of organizing illegal gatherings.” As a result, Ma Yan was immediately detained at Yinchuan Detention Center right after being released from the prior detention period. On August 24, 2024, Ma Yan’s family issued a prayer request letter disclosing the news of Ma Yan and others being detained. The prayer request stated that the Constitution stipulates that citizens have freedom of religious belief, and Christian gatherings are not illegal gatherings, let alone disturbing social order. They asked fellow Christians to pray urgently for the church and for the imprisoned Ma Yan.
- ☐ **24. "John" Cao** – Praise God that Pastor John Cao was released from prison after completing his 7-year sentence on the charge of "organizing illegal border crossings." Before his arrest in 2017, Pastor John Cao built bible schools for minority children and worked to fight poverty in Myanmar. The Chinese government became aware of not only his activity but allowed him to continue for three years. Even though he used legitimate visas and passports, and they had never had trouble before, authorities intercepted him crossing back into China and arrested him for “organizing illegal border crossings.” Cao currently serves a harsh seven-year sentence. Later, they changed Cao’s charge to “organizing illegal border crossings.” In September 2019, the U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concluded that Pastor Cao was being arbitrarily detained and called for the Chinese government to immediately release him. John Cao never wavered in his faith during his time in Kunming. Since 2021, he began writing poetry regularly. He reflected on his imprisonment, his previous mission of building schools, his family, and, of course, his faith. ChinaAid was able to publish the writings in *Living Lyrics: Poems from Prison*. His wife and 2 sons are U.S. Citizens, and he is a legal resident of North Carolina. When faced with the option of obtaining American citizenship, he chose not to so as to better be able to serve the persecuted Chinese church. Praise God that he was able to stand strong in his faith.
- ☐ **25. Believers Who Use Social Media in China** - Pray for Christians in China who have faced increasing persecution for social media. Christian content is prohibited online (evangelism posting...counseling or educational materials...referencing the Bible). Under the new measures, only registered churches, religious schools, or groups can apply for the license. Police arrested one Christian who posted online a call for seven days of prayer early in the pandemic. The new rules, first announced in December 2021, ban groups and individuals from sharing religious content without a license. That means unregistered house churches are now legally barred from having any online presence. But having a license doesn’t mean churches can speak freely. Approved organizations cannot post anything that undermines the country’s communist system or encourages minors to believe in religion. They also can’t broadcast religious ceremonies, including worship services or baptisms. Pray for safety of Christians using social media. Pray for creative measures for Christians to communicate.
- ☐ **26. China’s President Xi and Those in the Chinese Government** - Please pray President Xi would come to know Christ and God would soften his heart. Pray that he would listen to the wisdom of the Lord and not the lies of the enemy. Pray that those in the Chinese national and local governments would come to know Christ and that God would soften their hearts. Pray that they would seek truth. Pray for God to move them to make decisions that allow Christians “to live peaceful and quiet lives in all godliness and holiness.” (2 Timothy 2:2)
- ☐ **27. China’s Secret Police and Police Officers** - Please pray they will have encounters with Christ via people, dreams, or scripture.
- ☐ **28. Writing Campaign** - Pray that people would write letters to prisoners of conscience to provide encouragement and send a signal to prison officials that there are people all over the world who are invested in the safety and well-being of these unjustly imprisoned Chinese citizens. (In some cases, these letters have improved the treatment of these prisoners—go to <http://www.chinaaid.org/p/write-letters.html> to get full biographies, addresses, and suggestions to write prisoners.)
- ☐ **29. ChinaAid Board and Staff** - Pray for physical protection, unity, and growth in the Lord for the individual members of ChinaAid’s board and staff. Pray for wisdom for each of their board members as they lead and advise the organization.
- ☐ **30. ChinaAid Partner Organizations** - Please pray for peace, protection, and power for each of ChinaAid’s partner organizations as they work together to further the cause of Christ. Pray for current and future brothers and sisters in the faith of Jesus Christ as well as for prayer partners and supporters of ChinaAid.

****This biographical supplement accompanies the preceding *ChinaAid* Prayer Requests for the Persecuted Guide*.**



***ChinaAid is an international non-profit Christian human rights organization committed to promoting religious freedom and the rule of law in China.**

For more biographies or to write to some of these persecuted Christians go to <http://www.chinaaid.org>

1. **ChinaAid** was founded in 2002 on the announcement of death sentences for five Chinese house church leaders. In response, a mission was conceived to Expose-Encourage-Equip, and ChinaAid issued its first press release after meeting with Members of Congress and their staff, revealed details of these cases with then-Chinese president Jiang Zemin, launched its first letter-writing campaign, and sent its first team of trained human rights lawyers to defend those being persecuted. In the end, the five death sentences were overturned. Over the past 15 years, ChinaAid's mission has evolved to one of exposing human rights abuses and promoting truth, justice and freedom by advocating for religious freedom and the rule of law in China. ChinaAid continues to endeavor for the immediate release of prisoners of conscience, equip human rights defenders and religious and community leaders with religious freedom and rule of law training, rescue and resettle persecuted leaders and their families, encourage families of prisoners of conscience by providing financial assistance and exposing abuse by featuring unique stories of persecution and injustice on ChinaAid's website and through social media.
2. **Chinese Persecuted** are in need of prayers from the rest of the world. According to ChinaAid president, Bob Fu, "President Xi, essentially, launched a war against the cross of Jesus," He detailed how Chinese Communist Party (CCP) officials have demolished and burned thousands of crosses over the past several years, and how the government requires state-sanctioned churches to sing CCP anthems before worship. Authorities also prohibit bookstores from selling the Bible and children from attending church. Fu cites many instances of persecution against church leaders. ChinaAid.org describes a new system in Shandong province to assign individual social credit scores to religious personnel. However, Fu asserted the hope of the persecuted: "How can anyone, any political party, any institution, any government defeat the church of the living God?" He summarized the story of Cheng Wensheng, a former mafia boss who fell in love with the Gospel. Cheng Wensheng brought a banner with John 3:16 to a marketplace on New Year's Day. Authorities arrested and detained him for a week, but he used that opportunity to share Jesus with his cellmates. "The persecuted church is not a self-pitying church," Fu said. "They are a joyful church. They are a defined church. They are a fighting church." Fu concluded with a quote from Pastor Wang Yi: *Separate me from my wife and children, ruin my reputation, destroy my life and my family—the authorities are capable of doing all of these things. However, no one in this world can force me to renounce my faith; no one can make me change my life; and no one can raise me from the dead.*
3. **Xinyicun Church** – Pray – Pray for Xinyicun Church in Panji District, Huainan City, Anhui Province, which has recently suffered severe persecution, continues to face pressure. Following the criminal detention of Pastor Zhao Hongliang and three other Christians, five other Christians being released on bail pending trial, and the church being vandalized and forcibly taken over by local community management authorities and religious affairs bureau, police are still continuously summoning other church members. According to reports, on the morning of March 7, 2025, church member Xu Enhui was taken away by local police, and multiple other believers were summoned or threatened. Xu Enhui was released and returned home on March 8. During her interrogation at the police station, she was placed in shackles and handcuffs. After returning home, she was still required to go to the police station next Monday to provide the names of church group leaders, reportedly because provincial officials would be coming to handle the case. According to sources, Xinyicun Church was originally registered within the Three-Self Patriotic Movement system, but the church refused many requirements that did not conform to biblical truth, thus leading to suppression. Since February 2025, nine Christians, including the pastor, have been arrested, with four being criminally detained and five released on bail pending trial. On February 26, 2025, the Panji district religious affairs bureau and Tanji community management office jointly issued an announcement reporting the case of Zhao Hongliang and four other Christians being arrested. The announcement also stated that the Panji district religious affairs bureau, Tanji community management office, and the district's Committee of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement of the Protestant Churches (TSPM) and Christian Council (CCC) had appointed dedicated personnel to form a joint working group that would enter the church to carry out work. It also warned all Christians in Xinji district to abide by regulations that violate the constitution and infringe on freedom of belief, or face severe punishment. Xu Enhui from the church in Panji district has now returned home. During her interrogation, she was placed in shackles and handcuffs, and after her release, she was still required to go in next Monday to provide the names of church group leaders, as provincial officials would reportedly be coming to handle the matter. In recent years, Anhui Province has experienced multiple church cases and is a severely affected area of persecution. This announcement from Huainan City government is just the tip of the iceberg regarding local governments' strict control over Christian house churches and religious persecution of Chinese citizens across China. Arrests of house church preachers and believers have never stopped throughout the country.
4. **Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin - Pray for the Diocese of Wenzhou's Sanjia Catholic Church which was fined by Chinese Communist authorities after Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin presided over a Mass attended by 200 worshippers and 22 priests.** This faithful underground bishop has been arrested multiple times over the past few years. He has occasionally been forcibly disappeared for months, often just before holding solemn ceremonies, to prevent believers from attending services he presides over. Authorities in Wenzhou, located in southeastern Zhejiang Province, imposed a fine of 200,000 yuan (approximately USD 27,500) on

a Catholic church as a penalty for Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin of Wenzhou openly presiding over a Mass attended by 200 worshippers, thereby imposing further restrictions on his religious activities. According to *AsiaNews*, Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin of the Diocese of Wenzhou wrote a letter to the faithful of the Diocese last Christmas, inviting them to celebrate the Jubilee Year (2025) and be in communion with the Universal Church in the new year. On December 27, 2024, the bishop presided over a Mass at Sanjia Catholic Church in Longwan, with 22 priests and around 200 faithful in attendance. According to documents provided by local sources to *AsiaNews*, the Longwan District authorities in Wenzhou investigated the church and imposed strict administrative restrictions based on photos taken during the Mass. A Comprehensive Administrative Enforcement Bureau in Longwan, Wenzhou, claimed that the Mass led by Bishop Shao was unlawful because it had not been registered with official religious authorities for approval. Therefore, it violated Article 71 of the Regulations on Religious Affairs, which is a serious offense warranting a fine of 200,000 yuan. The department also issued a second order to Sanjia Catholic Church, where the Mass was held, requiring the church to attend a hearing on February 10. This appears to be the result of the church's appeal against the administrative penalty. The catechumens of Sanjia Church in the Yongqiang Parish receiving baptism. Currently, the church is accused of providing the "condition" of a venue for illegal religious activities. Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin refuses to join China's official Catholic association and has not received recognition from the Chinese authorities. He also declines to report to government religious departments. His steadfast loyalty to the Catholic faith has earned him the respect of local Catholics. Public records indicate that the 61-year-old bishop was appointed by the Pope in 2011 as an auxiliary bishop. He succeeded Bishop Vincent Zhu Weifang, who passed away in September 2016, to lead the diocese. The official name of the Diocese of Wenzhou is the Diocese of Yongjia (Diocesis Iomchiavensis in Latin), which has an estimated 150,000 Catholics. This faithful underground bishop has been arrested multiple times over the past few years. He has occasionally been forcibly disappeared for months, often just before holding solemn ceremonies, to prevent believers from attending services he presides over. Authorities have promoted priest Ma Xianshi of the Chinese Catholic Patriotic Association as the leader of the local Catholic community, attempting to undermine Bishop Shao's pastoral authority in the diocese and create obstacles to his leadership. The Zhejiang provincial authorities are now resorting to administrative measures to target Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin. China Aid Association strongly condemns the Chinese Communist authorities for using various administrative penalties to suppress the religious freedom of the Wenzhou Catholic Church. We call on the global Church of Jesus Christ to stand in solidarity with Bishop Peter Shao Zhumin, who has been persistently persecuted for upholding a pure and independent Christian faith.

5. **Gao Zhisheng and "the disappeared"** are among those whose whereabouts are unknown. Renowned human rights lawyer Gao Zhisheng forcibly disappeared in August 2017. His last whereabouts were in Jia County, Shaanxi province, where authorities held him under home confinement. Nobody has heard any reports about his well-being since then. Gao's relatives in China, as well as fellow rights lawyers and activists, who previously remained in contact with him, have not heard from him since August 13, 2017. Ever since then, Chinese authorities have, implausibly, claimed that Gao is not under any "criminal coercive measures." Gao Zhisheng handled a number of high-profile cases, including a dispute over government-seized oil fields in Shaanxi. He also represented Christians in the far west region of Xinjiang, and he fiercely advocated for Falun Gong practitioners. Lawyer Gao gained so much recognition that he was nominated twice for the Nobel Peace Prize. In 2005, Gao became more vocal about the nature of the CCP. The Beijing Judicial Bureau shut down his law office. He was sentenced in December of 2006 to three years for "inciting subversion of state power." The Chinese government gave him five years of probation and deprived his political rights for one year. For reasons unknown, they released Gao soon after. On September 21, 2007, Gao was taken into official custody again. After he was released 50 days later, he wrote "Dark Night, Dark Hood and Kidnapping by Dark Mafia." In his essay, he recounted how the Chinese Communist Party (CCP) tortured him, including inserting toothpicks into his penis. Gao's wife, daughter, and son fled from Beijing to the United States in 2009. Authorities took Gao less than a month later. He suddenly re-appeared on March 27th, 2010, under the surveillance of Domestic Security Protection agents. He disappeared again on April 20th. In 2011, Gao told an AP reporter about how police stripped him naked and beat him with handguns. During a second three-year sentence, guards beat him with electric batons. Geng He, Gao Zhisheng's wife, testified before US Congress about this imprisonment: "From that day on, Gao Zhisheng was never free again until August 2017, when he was illegally kidnapped by the Chinese Communist Party." Authorities took Gao less than a month later. He suddenly re-appeared on March 27th, 2010, under the surveillance of Domestic Security Protection agents. He disappeared again on April 20th. Due to his international prominence, Gao Zhisheng has been relentlessly targeted by the CCP. The authorities used "forced disappearance" to limit information. Instead of reporting his detention to his family, officials would detain Gao secretly. They effectively kidnapped and tortured him. Over the past six years, Gao has effectively remained in a state of enforced disappearance. Gao Zhisheng's wife, Geng He, although living in the United States, has continued to advocate for him, pleading with the Chinese government to allow the world to "see him if he's alive, or see his corpse if he's dead" (活要见人 · 死要见尸). Most recently, she has demanded that he be put on trial if he is guilty, and at the very least, that his lawyers should be allowed to meet with him and family members should have video conferences. However, the Chinese government has not provided Geng He with even this minimum amount of information. On several occasions, United Nations bodies and human rights experts have sought information about Gao Zhisheng's status, but the Chinese government has refused to clarify his situation. Most recently, in 2020, the Chinese government responded to a letter from six UN Special Rapporteurs by claiming that, "In August 2014 Mr. Gao was released, having served his sentence. Since his release, the public security authorities have not taken any coercive measures against him." Gao Zhisheng's case has been treated under the humanitarian mandate of the UN Working Group on Enforced or Involuntary Disappearances (case no. 10002630). The UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention had also previously issued an opinion in 2010 stating that Gao's detention was arbitrary under international law and calling for his immediate release, but Gao has remained under the control of the authorities ever since. Any have "disappeared" for various reasons all over China including other **human rights defenders, Uyghurs and Tibetans, disappearances as a form of governance** (even powerful and famous people in China are not immune to becoming victims of disappearances).
6. **Pastor Shen Shaochun** of the "Living Water Fellowship" in Huaiyuan County, Bengbu City, Anhui Province, who went to Wa State, Myanmar to teach and founded the "Living Water Elementary School", was charged with "organizing illegal border crossing" in 2018 and eventually sentenced to seven years in prison. Before his imprisonment, Pastor Shen was in good health. After more than five years in prison, his health has significantly declined. He has been diagnosed with high blood pressure and needs to take blood pressure medication every day. His teeth also often ache. Before his imprisonment, Pastor Shen had an eye disease in his left eye. Due to his busy service, he delayed treatment, and later his left eye became completely blind, and he could only use his right eye. After being imprisoned, due to

engaging in work that is particularly taxing on the eyes in prison, Pastor Shen's right eye vision has also significantly declined. **This is the first time the outside world has learned an update about him in the five and a half years since Pastor Shen Shaochun was imprisoned.** Pastor Shen Shaochun was born in Huaiyuan County in 1966. Both of his parents are preachers. He began receiving training in seminary in the early 1990s. After graduation, he worked part-time farming and part-time serving in the local seminary. He was invited by seminaries in various places to teach, mainly teaching "Biblical Hermeneutics". In 2006, he was called to serve full-time. Starting in 2016, like Pastor John Cao, Pastor Shen Shaochun went to Wa State, Myanmar to teach and founded the "Living Water Elementary School" there. In 2018, four theology students who were attending the "Living Water Elementary School" were arrested by the Myanmar police and handed over to the Chinese police. The police traced the case back to Pastor Shen. Pastor Shen was arrested on September 30, 2018, and later brought to court for trial. In court, Pastor Shen rejected the lawyer's suggestion and was unwilling to identify anyone. He only hoped that the police would release the four theology students. He fully admitted guilt and accepted punishment. He was eventually sentenced to seven years in prison for "organizing others to illegally cross the border". His sentence will last until September 2025. Pastor Shen and his wife Pu Chunmei have a 36-year-old son who is married. Their son and daughter-in-law are both Christians, and they also have a 6-year-old son. Pu Chunmei has also received theological training and has been involved in church service. She currently lives in Nanjing with her son and daughter-in-law. Pu Chunmei helps take care of her grandson and manages household affairs. Pastor Shen Shaochun is the only son in his family. His parents are both house church preachers who went from Bengbu City, Anhui province to evangelize and establish churches in Nanjing, Jiangsu province more than 20 years ago. They established and shepherded four churches successively. In July of last year, Pastor Shen's 83-year-old father passed away. The old man's regret was that he could not wait for his son to be released from prison. Pastor Shen's mother is 79 years old this year. Pastor Shen has four younger sisters, all of whom are Christians. One of his sisters' daughter and son-in-law serve in the church established by Pastor Shen's parents. Under normal circumstances, Pu Chunmei can have one phone call opportunity with Pastor Shen every month. There is very little correspondence between them. Pu Chunmei visits Pastor Shen in Xishuangbanna Prison every few months. On November 21, 2021, after the Sunday worship service ended, Preacher An Yankui and co-worker Zhang Chenghao were criminally detained by the Fenyang City Public Security Bureau of Shanxi Province on suspicion of "illegally crossing the border". They were detained in the Fangshan County Detention Center and Xiaoyi Detention Center respectively. On December 28 of the same year, they were arrested by the Fenyang City Public Security Bureau. On the morning of August 5, 2022, the Fenyang Court heard the case of An Yankui and Zhang Chenghao suspected of "illegally crossing the border". It was not until November 7, 2022 that An Yankui's wife Yao Congya and Zhang Chenghao's wife Guo Juan learned of their husbands' criminal sentencing results: An Yankui was sentenced to one year in prison for "illegally crossing the border" and fined ¥5,000 yuan; Zhang Chenghao was sentenced to one year in prison for the same crime and fined ¥4,000 yuan. In recent years, the crime of "illegally crossing the border" has become a charge that has been used repeatedly by the Chinese government to persecute Christianity. In 2018, Pastor John Cao was sentenced by the Chinese government for entering the poverty-stricken areas on the China-Myanmar border to evangelize, provide charitable relief, and see children there, benefiting more than 2,000 local students. In March 2017, he returned to Yunnan, China from Myanmar. For the convenience of travel, he used the waterways commonly used by local border residents. On the way, he was intercepted by border armed police. A year later, the Yunnan local court sentenced him to seven years in prison for "organizing others to illegally cross the border". This charge usually involves human trafficking. Pastor John Cao was released from prison in March of this year. On July 28, 2021, five co-workers of the Taiyuan Xuncheng Reformed Church, Zhang Ligong, Wang Runyun, Wang Shiqiang, Zhang Yaowen, and Song Shoushan, were criminally detained by the local public security bureau under the charge of "illegally crossing the border". The reason was that in early 2020, they had gone to Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia to attend the "2020 Gospel and Culture Conference". At that time, these five co-workers were all legally entering and exiting customs with passports issued by the Ministry of Public Security of the People's Republic of China. A year and a half later, they were inexplicably labeled with the crime of "illegally crossing the border". These five co-workers were subsequently arrested and sentenced respectively. On January 7, 2022, Zhang Ligong, Wang Runyun, Wang Shiqiang, Zhang Yaowen, and Song Shoushan were sentenced to 6 months, 7 months (two people), and 8 months (two people) in prison respectively by the Fenyang City People's Court of Shanxi Province for "illegally crossing the border". Preacher An Yankui and co-worker Zhang Chenghao, who went to Malaysia with them to attend the Gospel Conference, were criminally detained by the Fenyang City Public Security Bureau of Shanxi Province on suspicion of "illegally crossing the border" after the Sunday worship service ended on November 21, 2021. On August 5, 2022, the Fenyang Court heard the case of An Yankui and Zhang Chenghao suspected of "illegally crossing the border". The sentencing result was: An Yankui was sentenced to one year in prison for "illegally crossing the border" and fined ¥5,000 yuan; Zhang Chenghao was sentenced to one year in prison for the same crime and fined ¥4,000 yuan. These several cases of "illegally crossing the border" show that the Chinese government is willing to make the judicial system appear brutal, unreasonable, and absurd at all costs in order to persecute Christianity.

7. **Liang Qin** was sentenced to 10 years in prison on fabricated charges of "cult activity" in 2017 by Chinese Communist Party (CCP). Officials accused Liang Qin of being linked to the Three Grades of Servants (TGOS), an organization Chinese officials view as a dangerous cult. During a 2016 government crackdown on the TGOS in Yunnan Province, police raided and arrested approximately 200 Christians, including Ju Dianhong, Zhang Hongyan, Zi Huimei, Yang Shunxiang, and Zhang Shaocai, all of whom denied ever being a part of the sect. Despite this, the judge sentenced them to serve between 4- and 13-years imprisonment. CCP authorities accused Liang of assisting Ju Dianhong in recruiting members and doing missionary work on behalf of TGOS. The court also said that they found the members in possession of Christian books, such as *Pilgrims Progress* and *Streams in the Desert*, which they labeled "evil cult materials." Liang Qin denied knowing or participating in any activities involving TGOS. Her lawyer said that Sister Liang "had not violated any laws or regulations or undermined the law in any way. Her preaching was nothing more than normal Christian activity, wholly unaffiliated with the Three Grades of Servants." He added that "the books which the prosecution used as evidence of her cult involvement may be brought in many bookstores and are published by authorized presses."
8. **Pastor Li Juncai** led the Yuanyang Church away from Chinese Communist Party (CCP) regulations and restrictions, and his church became one of the largest churches in the area, owning several buildings. Yuanyang County Central House Church separated itself from the government-sanctioned Three-Self Church and merged with local house churches in 2013. Li posted a slogan for the church that said "Love God and people," but officials asked him to change it to "Love the country and religion." The CCP also asked him to remove the cross on his church. After refusing both of their requests, they arrested him in February of 2019. Yuanyang County Court sentenced Pastor Li Juncai to five and a half years in December of 2020. After Pastor Li was detained, his church was caught in a land dispute with the CCP. Yuanyang

Church building was considered illegal by the Chinese government, but congregants from the church reported that they filed all the necessary paperwork for the building with government officials. Even so, the CCP forcibly demolished the building and flew China's national flag in the cross' place. The latest update for the former Three-Self minister was in 2021 when a CCP Court denied his appeal.

9. **Pastor Zhang Shaojie**, of Nanle County Christian Church in China's central Henan, is currently serving a 12-year prison term for "gathering a crowd to disrupt the public order" and a fabricated fraud charge. He was initially detained on November 16, 2013, when authorities asked to meet with him at his church. Instead, authorities bound Zhang, who served as the local head of the China Christian Council and Three-Self Patriotic Movement and took him into custody. Authorities detained more than 20 church members, spanning from the day before Zhang's detention to several days after his detention. The cause of the persecution is said to be a land dispute between the Nanle County government and the church, about which the church sent several groups to Beijing to petition higher authorities there after being unsatisfied with the outcome at the local level. Heavy persecution of the church continued well into the summer of 2014. On July 4, 2014, Zhang was sentenced to 12 years in prison for his charges despite his lawyers' arguments, which included the fact that police had essentially kidnapped the alleged victim of Zhang's fraud case. On August 21, the Puyang Intermediate People's Court rejected Zhang's final appeal, leaving him with almost no chance of justice. His lawyers had repeatedly asked for a different court to hear the appeal due to the clear corruption of the Puyang Intermediate People's Court to no avail. Zhang was 49 years old at the time of his detention. Pastor Zhang Shaojie was transferred to Xinmi City Prison in Henan Province in January 2021. After hearing nothing for several months, Zhang Shaojie's family received a letter from him.
10. **Ju Dianhong** was harshly sentenced to 13 years in prison by a Lincang court in southern Yunnan Province. The CCP falsely accused her of leading a cult as part of a province-wide crackdown. She was tried and convicted at the same time as Liang Qin, who was sentenced to 10 years for "cult activity. Ju emphasized that she had never heard of the "Three Grades of Servants," the religious sect CCP authorities accused her of leading. She was accused of recruiting members, doing missionary work, and spreading news of the apocalypse. Ms. Ju was unfamiliar with cults until she was accused of leading one. She pleaded with the court repeatedly that she only participated in Christian activities. In the court's final verdict, authorities labeled Christian books like *Pilgrim's Progress* and *Streams in the Desert* as "evil cult" materials. In her defense, Ms. Ju said: "I only believed in and preached about Jesus, never harming anyone or acting contrary to biblical principles." Ju continues to deny any cult involvement and has appealed her case along with Liang Qin. The court upheld its original sentencing. CCP authorities have not revealed where they imprisoned them. There has been no update on Ju Dianhong's condition since February 2021.
11. **Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui** - Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui suffer from deteriorating health conditions in prison. Their son, Mr. Chang Shengyi, issued a prayer request letter, revealing the bullying his parents have faced by prison bullies and their worrying health conditions. He requested Christians to pray for his parents and also for his three younger siblings. Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui were baptized many years ago. They established the Guangyi Aisheng Printing Company LLC in 2015. Chang Yuchun serves as the legal representative, while Li Chenhui serves as the company supervisor. Since its establishment, the company has been printing and selling a large number of Christian books, supplying them to households in mainland China for purchase and use. These Christian books are published and sold in other countries without any problem but are prohibited from publication and sale in China. The printing company established by Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui took risks to print theological books related to Christianity, meeting the needs of many churches. The printing company attracted the attention of the law enforcement department in cultural markets and the national security agency of Xi'an city. On July 21, 2020, the law enforcement department in cultural markets of Xi'an city, in conjunction with the national security agency, sealed and inspected the Guangyi Aisheng Printing Company, confiscating more than 210,000 copies of various Christian books on-site. Among them, 24 books, including "The Reformed Faith," were deemed illegal publications. On July 22, 2020, Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui were placed under "Residential surveillance at a designated location" by Gaoling District police, on suspicion of "subversion of state power." On October 12 of the same year, they were criminally detained on suspicion of "illegal business operations." On October 22, Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui were arrested by Gaoling District People's Procuratorate, on the same charge. On October 23, they were formally arrested, with Chang Yuchun detained at the Gaoling District Detention Center, and Li Chenhui detained at the Weyang District Detention Center. On August 19, 2021, the Gaoling District Court sentenced Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui to seven years in prison for "illegal business operations" and imposed fines of ¥250,000 yuan (~\$34,800 U.S dollars) each. Chang Yuchun and Li Chenhui immediately appealed to the Xi'an Intermediate People's Court through their lawyers. On November 15, 2021, the Xi'an Intermediate People's Court ruled in the second instance: rejecting the appeal, upholding the original verdict, with the sentence lasts until September 1, 2027.
12. **Communist Party Ideology Required in Religious Institution** - The Chinese government is currently imposing public courses aligned with Communist Party ideology on religious institutions, including Christian seminaries and Catholic monasteries. According to the official website of the Jiangsu Provincial Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee (August 8), Jiangsu Province is carrying out the review and approval of teaching syllabi for some public courses in religious institutions. The report states that experts from institutions such as the Jiangsu Provincial Party School, Soochow University, and Jiangnan University, who are responsible for drafting the syllabi, provided detailed interpretations of six public course syllabi: "Outline of Chinese History," "College Level Chinese," "Introduction to Chinese Culture," "Introduction to Religious Studies," "General History of Religion in China," and "Introduction to the Community of the Chinese nation." These interpretations covered the background of the textbooks compilation, innovative features, practical significance, and implementation requirements. The report states that relevant leaders overseeing religious schools from the provincial "Two organizations of Christianity/Lianghui," deans of various religious institutions, personnel from the Provincial Religious School Service Center, and members of the Provincial Buddhist Association were all participants. They engaged in in-depth discussions and exchanges with experts and scholars on the syllabi's design, including class hours, teaching objectives, teaching methods, teaching content, key difficulties, and assessment methods, focusing on aspects such as ideological orientation, standardization, and completeness. The Jiangsu Provincial Ethnic and Religious Affairs Committee also stated that the province has completed the drafting of all public course syllabi for religious institutions, saying, "This effort is an important measure to implement the Central United Front Work Department's 'Curriculum Framework for Public Courses in Religious Institutions.'" The syllabi are described as having made "a

new contribution to enhancing the role of religious institutions in fostering talents who are proficient in both religious and secular knowledge.” Jiangsu officials stated that the editing and review efforts for religious courses aim to cultivate a large number of qualified religious talents who are “politically reliable, knowledgeable in religion, morally exemplary, and helpful in crucial times.” These efforts are part of the broader context of aligning with the “Measures for the Administration of Religious Institutions” issued by the State Administration for Religious Affairs of China, which came into effect on September 1, 2021. The *Measures* cover requirements for education and teaching in religious institutions, including curriculum development. The real purpose is to safeguard the interests of the Communist Party rather than those of the religious groups. In conjunction with this, promoting the core socialist values into religious institutions, churches, and into the hearts and minds of individuals is also one of the main tasks for the year of 2024 outlined in the government’s official “Outline of a Five-Year Work Plan To Further Advance the Sinicization of Christianity (2023-2027).” These official claims are presented as efforts to rationalize, legalize, and standardize management. However, various regulations and measures are seen as corrosive to religious freedom and as invasive alterations to religious groups, including Christianity.

13. **Golden Lampstand Church and Pastor Wang Xiaoguang, Pastor Yang Rongli and 10 others** - In a major crackdown by the government in 2021, 12 leaders of Golden Lampstand Church were detained on a so-called “fraud” charge. Several of them are still in custody at the detention center awaiting trial. The government falsely accused Pastor Wang Xiaoguang, Pastor Yang Rongli, and 10 other Christians of fraud. The leaders from Golden Lampstand (Jindengtai) Church in Linfen, Shanxi province, have been detained for nearly two years. Six of the 12 were released on bail pending trial. Golden Lampstand Church reported that investigators coerced 10 of the detained Christians into dismissing their defense lawyers. At the same time, police forced the 10 to cut off contact with Yang Rongli and Wang Xiaoguang. In exchange, these Christians would have an opportunity to be released on bail. Some firmly refused, some initially agreed but later refused. A few others, however, chose to cooperate with the police due to various pressures. Those released on bail have accepted the condition of being represented by lawyers appointed by the government. The church posted a bulletin stating that the case will be heard on August 21, 2023, at the Yaodu District People’s Court in Linfen, Shanxi. The background and history of this church is extensive. In July 2021, the Linfen city government conducted a large-scale investigation into its community. They identified the backbone of the “Wang Yang Church” (Wang Xiaoguang and Yang Rongli) intending to target their church Golden Lampstand. Local government agencies joined forces to crack down. They deployed officers in advance for planned arrests. Preachers associated with this church from other areas were also brought in for investigation and questioning. In August 2021, the public security bureau held 12 Christians in administrative detention for 15 days. The authorities turned the detention into criminal detention on suspicion of “fraud.” This charge has become a common tactic used by the Chinese government in recent years to suppress church leaders. In attempts to refute criticisms of religious persecution towards the government by external actors, prosecutors use legal charges to suppress Christians. In return, the reputation of pastors and house churches is tarnished. Those who have common knowledge of Christianity know that giving to the church is part of worshiping God. But the Chinese government chooses to see church offerings as a way to concoct charges of fraud. On July 12th, Golden Lampstand reported that the husband-and-wife Wang Xiaoguang and Yang Rongli miss each other greatly. They are older and relatively weak in physical health, but the couple still have a very loving relationship, praying for each other in prison. Originally public officials at Shanxi Normal University, Wang and Yang left their jobs in 1998 to serve the church full-time. Yang Rongli is a fifth-generation believer who came to faith in Christ at an early age. The couple founded Golden Lampstand Church together in 1998 and, along with several church coworkers, grew it from a few dozens of members to a congregation of 50,000 people, which alarmed the local authorities. Due to the church’s adherence to biblical teachings and its refusal to join the state-sanctioned church system and get registered with the government’s ethnic and religious affairs department, it has suffered ongoing government suppression and crackdowns. Since 2004, the church underwent frequent water and electricity shutoffs. The church has refused to join the government-controlled Three-Self Patriotic Movement (TSPM). Initially, the CCP said they would give Christians a choice as to whether they would join the TSPM. However, the Chinese government employed tactics of intimidation and deception, successfully persuading many churches to join the organization. The TSPM evolved into a criterion by which the government measures the legality of churches. Every church that joins becomes completely controlled by the CCP. House churches that refuse to join are targets. The degree and intensity of the suppression depend on the will of government leaders and their attitude toward Christianity. There was an “Infamous 2029 Crackdown.” Golden Lampstand Church faced overwhelming oppression from the local government. On September 13, 2009, at around 3 AM, more than 400 officers raided the place of worship and the church’s Gospel Shoe Factory. They physically assaulted the believers sleeping in the dormitory, resulting in over a hundred injuries. Some of the injured lost consciousness and were rushed to the hospital for emergency treatment. The county authorities deployed bulldozers and excavators to demolish dozens of buildings. They looted and destroyed church properties, including televisions, refrigerators, vehicles, and kitchen utensils. On September 23, 2009, armed police surrounded Golden Lampstand again. Police abducted Yang Rongli and six other co-workers petitioned in Taiyuan, the capital of Shanxi province. Relevant departments offered Yang Rongli 10 million yuan to purchase Golden Lampstand, but she refused. On October 8, police raided Wang Xiaoguang and Yang Rongli’s residence. Three days later, nine church workers, including Wang Xiaoguang and Yang Rongli, were criminally detained. On November 25, 2009, the Yaodu District People’s Court of Linfen City sentenced Pastor Wang Xiaoguang to three years and his wife Yang Rongli to seven years. Others received their sentences as well: Yang Xuan to three and a half years, Cui Jiaxing to five and a half years, and Zhang Huamei to four years. Everyone from Golden Lampstand was charged with “illegal occupation of agricultural land” and “assembling a crowd to disturb traffic order.” Five days after the trial, five other church leaders in Linfen city were sentenced to two years of reeducation through labor. Subsequently, police sealed over thirty worship venues. Pastor Wang was released in 2012, and Yang was released in 2016. The authorities’ crackdown did not end there. On January 9, 2018, the church building of the Golden Lampstand Church was forcefully demolished by the local government using heavy machinery and dynamite. Three years later, the authorities arrested another 12 individuals.
14. **Pastor Ru Zongren** is a native of Lixin County, Anhui province. He came to Christ at a young age, and his parents are both faithful Christians. The Lord called him to faith in 2001, Ru Zongren went to study theology in 2004. He graduated from Anhui Theological Seminary in China in 2007. After graduating, he resolutely returned to Anhui to serve in his hometown church. “Although it is remote and there’s poverty here, there are many lovely families here who need pastoring,” he said. In the same year, he married the daughter of the pastor of his church and had two sons. Ru Zongren is fervently devoted to God. Since he started serving in ministry, he has not had a fixed salary for six consecutive years. Instead, he relies on offerings from his parents and fellow church members to live a faith-based

life. It wasn't until 2013 did the church begin to provide some assistance, and in 2015, they started giving him a monthly allowance of 500 yuan for living expenses. Despite the challenging circumstances, his zeal for spreading the Gospel remains unwavering. During those times Ru Zongren served in the ministry of Chengxi Christian Church the church grew to have four hundred believers. On May 19, 2015, Ru Zongren's church was forcibly demolished by the local Chinese government. Li Fei led more than a hundred so-called urban management officers and members of the community to destroy the church in broad daylight. Ru Zongren called the police, but the local government refused to help. In order to protect the church's private property, Ru stepped in, but he was strangled by the self-proclaimed urban management officers. The pastor went into shock and suffered several injuries. In addition, the beating resulted in acute kidney failure. Ru Zongren can only rely on kidney dialysis to sustain his life. Local authorities have not provided compensation for Ru's medical expenses. According to the law of China, compensation should include child-rearing allowances and medical expenses. The government later only compensated him with 300,000 RMB (~\$41,000) to treat his kidney failure. The doctor suggested dialysis or a kidney transplant, which will incur costs far beyond the compensation amount. Local authorities handcuffed and shackled Pastor Ru Zongren during a critical medical treatment. On July 30, 2023, Ru Zongren, pastor of Chengxi Christian Church, was arbitrarily controlled by the local Chinese government. He was in need of kidney dialysis, and police cuffed him to a hospital bed during his treatment. They inhumanely detained him for five hours during his dialysis. According to ChinaAid sources, local authorities were afraid Pastor Ru would petition during the 20th National Congress last year. Police took Ru Zongren, who was suffering from uremia, and detained him until he was physically incapacitated before releasing him. Recently, due to a visit of the Central Leading Group for Inspection Work to Anhui, the local government once again arbitrarily detained Ru Zongren. What's particularly horrifying is that when Ru Zongren needed hemodialysis, local government officials took him to the hospital for treatment. However, they made him undergo the procedure while still wearing handcuffs and shackles and bound him to the hospital bed for nearly five hours. Ru's family pleaded with tears for authorities to remove his handcuffs, but they were ignored. Ru Zongren has been forced to defend his rights for nearly a decade, and the government often retaliates against this behavior. During the times that the government considers sensitive periods, the local government department will conduct special surveillance on Ru Zongren.

15. **Pastor Wang Yi** was the Early Rain Church Convent leader from 2005 until his arrest in 2018 for "inciting subversion of state power" and "illegal business operations." Before leading his house church network, he was an independent intellectual who believed in Chinese collectivism. However, he abandoned his old life to become a pastor and found a community with other believers. He regularly called for Xi Jinping and the Chinese Communist Party to repent in his sermons. At the height of Xi's Sinicization of Christianity, Wang Yi released "A Declaration for the Sake of the Christian Faith," which over 400 Chinese house church pastors and leaders signed with their real names. Since police arrested Pastor Wang Yi on December 9, 2018, officers blocked information about him, the outside world knows little about his situation in prison. Two years and eight months have passed, but only one photo, three poems, and words he shared on January 9, 2020, have been released. Pastor Wang's words: "If someone attacks me, I will be meek as a lamb. But if someone attacks the Church, I will be brave as a lion. I remain silent if something happens out of God's will. I have criticized the authorities before. It was not out of hatred, but out of love. When I make comments on authorities, nobody believes there is no hatred. But when I was arrested, I submitted myself to the authorities. That's when people knew it was true, that I criticized the authorities out of love." According to ChinaAid sources, authorities have held him in a cell by himself. He cannot meet nor talk to any other prisoners, except two heavily sentenced criminals. Prison guards have given him 10-year-old moldy rice to eat. The hospital inside the prison uses expired medicines to treat prisoners. Medical staff, and other prisoners, do not have any medical certification. The information raises major concerns regarding his health. As of July 2023, there has been no update concerning Wang Yi except for a visit from his wife Jiang Rong in October 2021. That was their first meeting in over three years. At the time, Pastor Wang Yi was healthy and guards allowed him to read in his room.
16. **Bob Fu**, president of ChinaAid, was imprisoned in China in the 1990s for "illegal evangelism". After his release, he and his wife escaped to the U.S. as religious refugees where he founded ChinaAid. Pray for wisdom for Bob as he works with various governmental leaders and organizations and various persecution cases. He has had bomb threats, personal death warnings, been lied about in publications, and for a time was exiled from his home in the U.S. under FBI protection. Bob (Xiqiu) Fu is one of the leading voices in the world for persecuted faith communities in China. Fu was born and raised in mainland China and was a student leader during the Tiananmen Square demonstrations for freedom and democracy in 1989. Fu graduated from the School of International Relations at the People's (Renmin) University in Beijing and taught English to Communist Party officials at the Beijing Administrative College and Beijing Party School of the Chinese Communist Party from 1993-1996. Fu was also a house church leader in Beijing until he and his wife, Heidi, were imprisoned for two months for "illegal evangelism" in 1996. Bob and Heidi fled to the United States as religious refugees in 1997 and subsequently founded ChinaAid in 2002 to bring international attention to China's gross human rights violations and to promote religious freedom and rule of law in China. As president of ChinaAid, Fu has testified before the Congressional Tom Lantos Human Rights Commission, the House Foreign Affairs Committee, the U.S. Commission on International Religious Freedom (USCIRF), the Congressional-Executive Commission on China, the United Nations Commission on Human Rights (USCHR), the Foreign Press Association, the European Commission and European Union Parliament. Fu regularly briefs the State Department and Members of Congress, including Members of the International Religious Freedom Caucus, on the status of religious freedom and the rule of law in China. In 2008, Fu was invited to the White House to brief President George W. Bush on religious freedom and human rights in China, and in 2011, the Nobel Prize Committee recognized Fu's efforts with an invitation to attend the award ceremony for Nobel Laureate Chinese dissident Liu Xiaobo. Fu graduated with a Ph.D. from St. John's College at the University of Durham in the U.K. in the field of religious freedom and from Westminster Theological Seminary in Philadelphia. He has also been awarded an honorary doctorate degree on Global Christian Leadership from Midwest University, where he served as a distinguished professor on religion and public policy. A member of the Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), Fu currently serves as the Family Research Council's Senior Fellow for International Religious Freedom in addition to responsibilities as President of ChinaAid. He is the winner of the 2020 Wilberforce Award from the Colson Center and the Editor-In-Chief of the Chinese Law and Religion Monitor. Fu's autobiography *God's Double Agent* details his conversion to Christianity, his arrest and imprisonment for starting an illegal house church, his harrowing escape, and his subsequent rise to prominence in the United States as an advocate for his oppressed brethren. His second book, *The Politics of Inclusive Pluralism*, outlines his proposed foundation for religious freedom in a post-Communist democratic China.

17. **Zhang Chunlei and Ren'ai Reformed Church harassed.** - The case against Elder Zhang Chunlei of Guiyang Ren'ai Reformed Church, charged with "inciting subversion of state power and fraud," was scheduled for sentencing on July 24, 2024, at 10:00 AM at the Guiyang Intermediate People's Court. The trial against Elder Zhang Chunlei on suspicion of "incitement to subvert state power" and "fraud," took place in closed session at the Guiyang Intermediate People's Court on January 27, 2022, and November 29, 2022. After one year and eight months since the trial, a verdict is finally to be announced. On Sunday, May 12, 2019, the Guiyang Ren'ai Reformed Church led by Elder Zhang Chunlei was banned by the local government. On March 16, 2021, Ren'ai Reformed Church was raided, with multiple Christians arrested and their homes searched. That evening, Elder Zhang Chunlei went to the police station to inquire about the situation and was immediately detained, followed by administrative detention and criminal detention. After his criminal detention period ended, he was formally arrested on suspicion of "fraud." On January 27, 2022, Elder Zhang Chunlei was indicted on two charges: "suspected incitement to subvert state power" and "suspected fraud." On November 29, 2022, the case was tried in a closed session at the Guiyang Intermediate People's Court. It was reported that on the day of the trial, no "witnesses" or "victims" were given the opportunity to appear in court. At the end of 2023, Elder Zhang Chunlei was diagnosed with liver cirrhosis. At that time, he had been hospitalized for over a month due to cholecystitis and other illnesses, receiving intravenous treatment for more than 20 days. Liver cirrhosis was detected then, but neither his lawyer nor his family were informed. In early May of this year, the defense lawyer visited Elder Zhang Chunlei at the Guiyang Detention Center. At that time, Elder Zhang Chunlei appeared slightly thinner, with completely white hair. However, the lawyer was still unaware that Elder Zhang Chunlei had been diagnosed with liver cirrhosis much earlier. It is known that liver cirrhosis is a disease that can easily lead to complications and even threaten life expectancy. Yang Aiqing, Elder Zhang Chunlei's wife, stated that before his imprisonment, Elder Zhang had no history of liver diseases. Recently, Elder Zhang Chunlei's defense lawyer, at the request of his family, applied for his release on bail, which was rejected by the Guiyang Intermediate People's Court. The detention center has also not arranged for a medical examination for Elder Zhang Chunlei recently. His family is extremely worried about this situation. Elder Zhang Chunlei has been detained for over three years and four months on charges of inciting subversion of state. In the detention center, Elder Zhang Chunlei often meditates on God's words and has written numerous poems and pastoral letters expressing his firm faith. He stated that he has different opinions on some religious policies, especially regarding the banning of churches and arrests, but absolutely no intention of inciting subversion of state power. Regarding the fraud charge, none of the so-called "victims" in this case has filed a police report or appeared in court, nor has anyone approached the church or Elder Zhang to request a refund of donations, which sufficiently demonstrates that this charge is artificially imposed. Concerning the church, law enforcement officers publicly announced its ban to the congregation, and Elder Zhang has never thought of or could possibly conceal this. Some investigating police officers have also said that this should not constitute fraud.
18. **Chen Yueli** - Hong Kong Christian Chen Yueli, whose English name is Stephen, who was involved in the printing of children's Sunday school materials, was taken away by the police on December 19, 2023, when he entered China through the Shenzhen West Kowloon Customs. At least 8 other Christians were arrested with him. Currently, Chen Yueli has been formally arrested and is charged with "illegal business operations." He is being held in the Chibi Detention Center in Chibi City, Hubei Province. Despite multiple attempts to visit him, his lawyer has been unable to meet with him. His family is very worried about his condition and health. Chen Yueli has been residing in mainland China for more than twenty years, shuttling between Hong Kong and the mainland to serve Christian organizations on the mainland. On December 19, 2023, Chen Yueli, accompanied by his two children, traveled from Hong Kong to Yunnan to visit his wife, who had fallen victim to telecommunications fraud. When he passed through the Shenzhen West Kowloon Customs, he was taken away by the local public security bureau. The two underage children were left alone at the scene, but were later picked up by his wife, who lives in Kunming. According to information obtained from the lawyer's inquiry with the investigating agency, Chen Yueli was arrested on the charge of "illegal business operations" for his involvement in printing children's Sunday school materials in Hubei. Initially, he was detained in the Jiayu County Detention Center in Chibi City. However, in early January 2024, during a meeting with his lawyer, Chen Yueli was suddenly taken away by the public security and transferred to the Chibi Detention Center. The Chibi City Public Security Bureau has consistently obstructed normal lawyer visits, citing the involvement of "national security agents" as the reason for the denial of visitation requests. As a result, Chen Yueli has been out of contact with the outside world. It has been confirmed that he has been formally arrested. There is no further information available about other Christians who were arrested along with him, and the impact on the local church in Xianning, where Chen Yueli has been serving long-term, remains unknown.
19. **Xie Qida** - On August 2, 2024, Christian lawyer Xie Qida posted a Christian hymn using his Tik Tok account under the name "Lawyer Xie Qida", and was issued a notice by the Ethnic and Religious Affairs Bureau of Xishan District, Kunming City to stop (correct) illegal behavior, requiring him to delete all videos of singing Christian hymns posted on social media. The content of the rectification notice is as follows: *Xie Qida: You are suspected of singing a large number of Christian hymns in the short videos of the Tik Tok account "Lawyer Xie Qida" (Tik Tok account xqd18314312315). This behavior has violated Article 17 of the "Internet Religious Information Service Management Measures", stipulating that "except for the circumstances stipulated in Articles 15 and 16 of these Measures, no organization or individual may preach on the Internet, conduct religious education and training, publish sermons or forward or link related content, organize religious activities on the Internet, and broadcast or record religious ceremonies such as worshipping Buddha, burning incense, receiving precepts, chanting scriptures, worshipping, mass, baptism, etc. in text, pictures, audio and video." Now, in accordance with Article 29 of the "Internet Religious Information Service Management Measures", you are hereby ordered to: Immediately stop illegal activities and complete the rectification before 12:00 on August 5, 2024. The specific rectification content and requirements are as follows: Delete videos of singing Christian hymns on all online media.* In mainland China, although freedom of religious belief is a citizen's right and is protected by the Constitution and laws. Article 5 of the *Common Program* adopted by the first plenary session of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference on September 29, 1949 stipulates that the people of the People's Republic of China have the freedom of religious belief. Article 36 of the *Constitution of the People's Republic of China* promulgated in 1954 stipulates: "Citizens of the People's Republic of China have the freedom of religious belief. No state organ, social group or individual may force citizens to believe in religion or not believe in religion, nor discriminate against citizens who believe in religion and citizens who do not believe in religion. The state protects normal religious activities. "However, the Chinese government departments continue to issue various administrative orders and industry regulations that violate the *Constitution*, causing the religious environment in mainland China to deteriorate.

20. **Pastor Li Jie and his wife Li Shanshan, of Lifan Covenant House Church** are amongst those who are being persecuted from Lifan Covenant House Church. Li Jie was charged with “fraud” in early 2023 after his arrest on August 19th, 2022 due to his Christian faith after police raided a church family outdoor event. Police summoned Li Shanshan, the wife of imprisoned Lifan Covenant House Church preacher Li Jie, to the police station. They threatened her for two consecutive days to “admit guilt” for the so-called accusation of fraud. Authorities ended up releasing her on bail but promised to continue their harassment. Reports are unclear whether Wu Tingting, another Lifan Covenant House Church woman, is also being threatened. The church sent out an urgent prayer request letter in the early morning of February 8: “We admit to God we are all sinners, but we will never admit guilt for such a ridiculous ‘fraud’ charge.” Preacher Li Jie, Preacher Han Xiaodong, and Wang Qiang were charged on suspicion of “fraud” and their cases have been returned by the Procuratorate, who recently resumed their investigation. On February 4, their cases were returned to the public security bureau by the Yaodu district Procuratorate requesting further investigation. ChinaAid sources speculate that Lifan Covenant House Church members will face a new round of persecution. Lifan Covenant House Church is a house church. The government persecuted them because they refused to join China’s Three-Self Patriotic Movement, the state-sanctioned protestant church. More than 100 police officers interrupted a family church event on August 19. Church congregants and children were rounded up and sent to the police station. Afterward, police issued notices for “residential surveillance at a designated location” (RSDL) to Li Shanshan and Chen Ying, the wife of Han Xiaodong. They were eventually released on bail, but authorities sent their husbands to the Yaodu Detention Center for “fraud.” Like Li Shanshan, many Christians of the church have been summoned to the local police station. Officials used many means to force them to provide false testimony and evidence against the preachers charged with fraud. These Christians faced pressure from their families, communities, employers, and police. Along with false confession, authorities forced Christians to sign an affidavit, agreeing that they would never again attend Lifan Covenant House Church. In the February 8 prayer request letter, Lifan Covenant House Church asked fellow Christians to pray for Li Jie, Han Xiaodong, Wang Qiang, Wu Tingting, and Li Shanshan: “Pray for God to strengthen them. Currently, [they] are imprisoned in the detention center. They don’t have any information about the outside world or their family. Pray for God to strengthen them and not to admit guilt or accept punishment.” The prayer request letter mentioned that national security agents threatened Li Shanshan that they would summon her every day if she does not “confess.” Reportedly, Wu Tingting’s mother cried until she lost consciousness at the police station.
21. **Preacher Chang Hao** – Pray for favor for Preacher Chang Hao in his appeal of the first verdict rendered in May 2024. He was sentenced to 1 year and 1 month and was released on time served. However, Chang Hao, a rural preacher in Zhenxiong, Yunnan, was dissatisfied with the first-instance judgment of the Zhenxiong Court on the “provocations and causing trouble” case. He believed that the judgment was unclear in facts, insufficient in evidence, wrong in the application of law, and with serious procedural violations. On May 20, 2024, he appealed to the Intermediate People’s Court of Zhaotong City, Yunnan Province, requesting the second-instance court to make a fair judgment. According to reports, the case of house church preacher Chang Hao, who was on suspicion of “picking quarrels and provoking trouble”, has been filed in court on November 7, 2023. But his defense lawyer Yuan Mao has not been able to duplicate the case materials so far. The direct reason is that the judge and the defense lawyer have different understandings of item one, article 53 of the “Interpretation by the Supreme People’s Court Regarding the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China”. According to lawyer Yuan Mao, he submitted the documentation of procedures for retention and applied to duplicate the case materials at the Zhenxiong County People’s Court on November 16, 2023. Although the judge warmly received him, he only delivered the “indictment” to him. Citing an urgent matter requiring him to leave, the judge asked the lawyer to come back for document review another time. The judge assured the lawyer that they would uphold the lawyer’s right to practice law in accordance with the law. Trusting the judge, Lawyer Yuan agreed. In the following period, Lawyer Yuan was busy with court proceedings for other cases. On January 18, 2024, he went to Zhenxiong County People’s Court again for document review. Around 11 AM, while approaching the court, Lawyer Yuan called the judge in advance, informing them of the request for document review. However, the judge said they needed to report to his supervisor first and asked him to come in the afternoon. Perplexed, Lawyer Yuan wondered why reporting to supervisor was necessary for a lawyer’s routine document review. Despite his confusion, and out of understanding for the judge’s work, Lawyer Yuan agreed once again. In the afternoon, Lawyer Yuan arrived at the court, and the judge greeted him with a warm attitude. After discussing the details of the case, Lawyer Yuan shifted the conversation to the main purpose of his visit – duplicating the case materials. The judge first expressed the intention to uphold the lawyer’s right to practice law in accordance with the law, but then suggested delaying duplicating case materials. This was because the investigative authorities believed that lawyers should not be allowed to duplicate materials related to this case. The judge stated that whether to allow the lawyer to duplicate case materials or not, there should be legal grounds, but at the moment, he was uncertain about the legal basis regarding this. The judge pointed out that while article 53 of the “Interpretation by the Supreme People’s Court Regarding the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China” stipulates that “defense lawyers may consult, extract, and duplicate case materials,” it also specifies that “records of discussion by the collegial panel and the judicial committee and other materials that cannot be made public in accordance with the law may not be consulted, extracted or duplicated.” The ambiguity lies in whether “other materials that cannot be made public in accordance with the law” include case materials. This is the aspect the judge is uncertain about. Therefore, he mentioned the need to complete internal procedures before making a decision. If “other materials that cannot be made public” include case materials, then the materials for Chang Hao’s case may not be allowed to be duplicated by the defense lawyer. Lawyer Yuan engaged in a discussion with the judge on this issue. Lawyer Yuan’s viewpoint is that in article 53, the terms “case materials” and “records of discussion by the collegial panel and the judicial committee and other materials that cannot be made public in accordance with the law” are not in a relationship of inclusion but rather a relationship of parallel listing. He argues that the provision “records of discussion by the collegial panel and the judicial committee and other materials that cannot be made public in accordance with the law may not be consulted, extracted or duplicated” should not restrict lawyers from duplicating case materials. Otherwise, there would be a contradiction between the preceding and following parts of this provision. Reviewing and duplicating case materials are lawyer’s legal rights. According to article 40 of the “Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China,” a defense lawyer may, from the day when the People’s Procuratorate examines a case for prosecution, consult, extract, and duplicate case materials. Article 53 of the “Interpretation by the Supreme People’s Court Regarding the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China” provides more detailed regulations

on the rights of lawyers to review case materials: “defense lawyers may consult, extract and duplicate case materials.” It further states, “When defense lawyers consult, extract or duplicate case materials, People’s Courts shall provide convenience and guarantee necessary time.” Additionally, “manners of photocopying, photographing, scanning, electronic data, etc. may be adopted in duplicating case materials.” Furthermore, according to article 14 of the “Provisions on Ensuring the Practice Rights of Lawyers in Accordance with Law”, “when a defense lawyer has put forward a request for access to files, the People’s Procuratorate and the People’s Court shall arrange for the defense lawyer to access the files on the spot, where it is not possible to arrange access on the spot, they shall provide an explanation to the defense lawyer and shall arrange that he or she shall be able to access the file within 3 working days. They must not limit the duration or number of times that the defense lawyer can access the files.” “Defense lawyers may copy case materials by methods such as photocopying, photographing, scanning or copying electronic data etc.” As the case of Chang Hao has entered the trial stage, defense lawyer unquestionably has the right to review, extract, and duplicate the case materials. In reality, law enforcement agencies often restrict lawyers from duplicating case materials due to considerations of confidentiality. However, even in cases involving confidential information, this cannot be a reason to limit lawyers’ access to case files. According to Article 55 of the “Interpretation by the Supreme People’s Court Regarding the Application of the Criminal Procedure Law of the People’s Republic of China,” “When case file materials are consulted, excerpted, or copied, any state secret, trade secret, or personal privacy, if involved, shall be kept confidential; and the information and materials related to a case tried in camera, or the important information or evidentiary materials related to a case known in the process of handling the case, shall neither be divulged or disclosed in violation of provisions nor be used for purposes other than case handling. The people’s court may require any relevant person to issue a written undertaking.” This means that even in cases involving state secrets, trade secrets, or personal privacy, lawyers are allowed to duplicate case materials, with a strong emphasis on maintaining confidentiality. Safeguarding work secrets is a fundamental professional quality and a practice requirement for lawyers, and this should be adhered to even without explicit emphasis. The judge did not completely deny Lawyer Yuan’s viewpoint and reiterated the commitment to upholding lawyers’ right to practice law in accordance with the law. However, before completing the internal process within the court, the judge decided not to allow the lawyer to duplicate the case materials. While Lawyer Yuan acknowledged the judge’s open communication, he still disagreed with the judge’s viewpoint. He questioned, “Did the judge’s actions truly safeguard the lawyer’s right to practice law?” Here are the concerns Preacher Chang listed in his appeal: On May 14, 2024, the Zhenxiong County People’s Court made a first-instance criminal judgment on the case of Chang Hao being accused of “provocations and causing trouble”. Chang Hao received the judgment notice on the same day. The Zhenxiong Court sentenced Chang Hao to one year and one month in prison. Chang Hao was arrested on April 14, 2023, and it was exactly one year and one month on that day. Therefore, after the verdict was announced, Chang Hao immediately walked out of the court with his family and church brothers and sisters, and then filed an appeal through his attorney. The appeal request is to revoke the criminal judgment of (2023) Yun 0627 Xin Chu No.1151 (Criminal First Instance No. 1151) made by the Zhenxiong County People’s Court on May 14, 2024, and to change the appellant’s judgement to not guilty in accordance with the law.

- 22. Early Rain Church** continues to be harassed by authorities. On Sunday, September 1, 2024, the Chengdu Early Rain Covenant Church’s in-person Sunday worship, held in a rented conference room, was disrupted by police. Elder Li Yingqiang, Elder Yan Hong, Pastor Wu Wuqing, and Deacon Zeng Qingtao were taken to the Hongpailou Police Station in Wuhou District on suspicion of “illegal activities in the name of a social organization” for investigation. Before 9:00 A.M., a large number of police officers appeared at the venue. Just before the worship started at 9:00 A.M., Elder Li Yingqiang and Pastor Wu Wuqing were taken away by police. About fifty believers were present at the time. The police immediately cordoned off the area, preventing believers from going upstairs. Dozens of believers downstairs continued to sing hymns and worship together. Elder Yan Hong then continued to lead the worship but was interrupted by police and taken away around 10:00 A.M. Deacon Zeng Qingtao then came to lead the worship and was promptly taken away as well. Subsequently, the power to the venue was cut off, and the believers were driven away by the police on site, but everyone continued to sing hymns calmly and worship the Lord attentively. Online co-workers also took over to lead the service, jointly completing the Sunday worship. This Sunday was Communion Sunday. Because the elders and pastors qualified to lead the communion bread-breaking were all taken away by the police, the Christians attending the Sunday gathering were unable to receive communion. The manager of the rented venue had long since cut off power to the venue under pressure from the police and loudly played Chinese patriotic songs and the Chinese cartoon “Pleasant Goat and Big Big Wolf”, but the believers were not affected and continued to worship until the entire process was completed. The remaining congregation gathered in the lobby outside the venue, where Deacon Xiao Luobiao led everyone in singing hymns and reading scriptures. They took turns reading the sermon message. Today’s sermon was a message on Ephesians by Pastor Wang Yi from years ago, titled “The Gospel for Outsiders.” As soon as they started, the police wanted to take Deacon Xiao Luobiao away. Some female believers negotiated with the police, who then said they wouldn’t take anyone away if they dispersed. After everyone dispersed, they gathered in small groups to continue meeting elsewhere. Elder Li Yingqiang, Elder Yan Hong, Pastor Wu Wuqing, and Deacon Zeng Qingtao may be administratively detained after investigation. Prior to this incident, Early Rain Church and its leaders have been subject to arrest and harassment.

According to the Chengdu Early Rain Covenant Church, Elder Li Yingqiang, preacher Wu Wuqing, preacher Yan Hong, and deputy deacon Zeng Qingtao were summoned by the police from the Hongpailou Police Station in Wuhou District, Chengdu during the Sunday gathering on September 1, 2024. As of noon the next day, the Hongpailou Police Station had notified their families by phone: They were all detained for 14 days by the Wuhou District Public Security Bureau for “illegally carrying out activities in the name of social groups”, from September 2 to September 16, 2024. The detention location is Chengdu Detention Center (No. 3 Zhengyi Road, Pidu District). Currently, none of the family members have received the administrative detention notice; yesterday, the family members went to the police station, and at their request, the police asked them to sign the summons to rectify their procedure. Elder Yan Hong’s name on the summons is Li Youhong; preacher Wu Wuqing’s wife is out of town, so she was not given a summons, but was informed by phone. Preacher Wu Wuqing’s home has been without water and electricity for more than a month, and he can finally use water and electricity freely in the detention center; Elder Yan Hong was hospitalized for cerebral infarction two or three years ago and needs to take medication every day to control it; Elder Li Yingqiang was diagnosed with high blood pressure when receiving a medical examination during administrative detention at the end of last year; Deputy deacon Zeng Qingtao needs to take diabetes medication every day. Last night, the police notified Elder Yan Hong and deputy deacon Zeng Qingtao’s wives to send them medicine. In an open prayer letter, the Early Rain Covenant Church thanked all churches and brothers and sisters for their prayers for their church; and prayed that God would continue to watch over the Early Rain Covenant Church and protect these four co-workers during their 14-day detention, so that their bodies and souls could rest and be filled with God’s grace.

On March 5, 2023, Early Rain Covenant Church’s in-person Sunday service was once again forcibly dispersed. Police pressured the owner of their venue to cancel the reservation. The owner claimed a water pipe burst, and the venue was therefore unavailable. The second venue, a farmhouse, hosted Early Rain’s service. Nonetheless, this gathering was still raided by the police during worship. Early Rain members dispersed peacefully after singing hymns and praying. Authorities took four Christians to the Yongquan Police Station. They were released a few hours later. Guards stood outside the homes of Elder Li Yingqiang and other long-term church leaders, keeping them from leaving their homes. Early Rain Covenant Church was not surprised by the persecution of the Sunday service, because the authorities closely watched many

church leaders the week prior. Several church members were summoned to the police station or were forced to move out of their homes. In other cases, police blocked their doors, cut off water and electricity, and punctured car tires. However, everyone still regarded worshipping God as the most important aspect of their lives. Since the massive crackdown on Early Rain Covenant Church in December 2018 by Chengdu police, the church has been banned and the houses it bought were confiscated by the government. Pastor Wang Yi was sentenced to nine years in prison, and Elder Qin Defu was sentenced to four years in prison. Other staff and members of the church have since been followed, driven out of Chengdu, threatened, beaten, or summoned. Early Rain could not meet in person for a long period after the crackdown. They divided into small groups, and members of each small group participate in online worship at members' homes. Even so, the church faced constant persecution. Persecution in the past 4 years since the December 2018 crackdown has been enormous. In the past four years, Early Rain insisted on public Sunday worship. At the beginning of this year, the church resumed full-scale, in-person worship. Church leaders worked together and rented large meeting rooms in various hotels. Every Sunday, nearly two hundred people gathered for public worship. All the services were held in a peaceful and orderly manner. But good times did not last long. On the eve of the Two Sessions of the Communist Party of China at the end of February, Early Rain Covenant Church once again was targeted and was subjected to "large-scale stability maintenance." Police contacted several church leaders, members, and catechumens of the church on the evening of February 24. Authorities verified each person's participation in the previous Sunday service. More than five members received calls from the police, asking them to go to the police station for questioning after work or on the next day. On Tuesday afternoon, the police also came to the residence of Elder Li Yingqiang in Chengdu to "register and confirm" his residence. Four to five members reported that community workers came to their doors and asked them to register "important information." In addition, starting from February 24, community personnel were posted in front of Pastor Wu Wuqing and Deacon Ge Yingfeng's homes. On February 25, some church staff and members received calls from the police or were visited by community personnel. Chinese police tried to persuade or threatened them to not attend a Sunday gathering. A couple from the church were summoned by the police. After being admonished and intimidated by the police, authorities asked the couple to promise not to attend the Early Rain gatherings. They could not make that promise, so police held them at the station until 1 AM.

On the afternoon of the 25th, **Elder Li Yingqiang** held a wedding ceremony for a couple in the Deyang location. Many believers from the church attended the wedding, and the event went smoothly. Afterward, Elder Li Yingqiang returned to his home to pack some clothes, but Deyang State Security immediately stopped Elder Li, saying he was not allowed to leave until the end of the Two Sessions on March 15. They allowed Li's wife and children to leave.

In addition, **Preacher Dai Zhichao** was once again house detained by the police and street community members. Shen Bing and his wife, team leaders of the Dayi small group, were also interviewed by the police and officials of the Political and Legal Committee. Police interviewed Deputy Deacon Zeng Qingtao on Monday. Deputy Deacon Chen Zhibin also received a call from the police, asking to talk to him at 9 AM on February 26. Deputy Deacon Jia Xuewei received a call from the United Front Work Department of Jinjiang District on his mobile phone two days ago, but he did not answer it. These events show that the police in Chengdu is very aware of the situation of the church and have focused on suppressing the church's Sunday gatherings.

Despite the absence of countless leaders, more than 100 members of Early Rain came and worshipped in person, and another 100 participated in the online live broadcast. Elder Li Yingqiang, detained in Deyang, preach his sermon unhindered. He preached his sermon from 2 Corinthians 2:12-17:

"When we are led to death, the life of the gospel will be manifested in many people. When we are driven by the world and considered weak, the power of the gospel will be manifested in our weakness."

As Elder Li preached, many policemen and unknown persons took his wife, Zhang Xinyue, and their two children from their rented home in Chengdu. They demanded that Elder Li's family leave Chengdu immediately. Police even threatened to take action to force them to leave. Community personnel came to send Zhang Xinyue, Elder Li's wife, and the children back to Deyang.

A national security officer of the Chengdu Public Security Bureau asked Zhang Xinyue, "Do you feel tired after dealing with us all these years?" Zhang Xinyue said she wasn't tired. The officer said, "Even in the United States, you can't do this. Don't you all take American beliefs as your orthodox beliefs?" She responded, "We have only one law, which is the law of heaven."

"Your church has been banned for 18 years," the officer continued, "but you have been active and breaking the law," Zhang told the authorities that if Early Rain broke the law, the officers are free to follow their laws. But members of Early Rain are willing to pay the price for their faith.

At the police station, the questions were mainly about the gathering on February 19. Zhang Xinyue refused to answer anything except her basic personal information (name, ID card, age, etc.) and whether she had religious beliefs. The authorities continued to harass her by saying that she claimed to be a Christian but did not tell the truth. Zhang Xinyue corrected them, refusing to answer was not giving false testimony.

After the interviews were completed, the police allowed Zhang and her children to return to Deyang. They asked Zhang and Elder Li Yingqiang to move out of their apartment and leave Chengdu. When she replied that they would not move, national security agents began to threaten her.

On the morning of February 26, Deacon Xiao Luobiao Fu's family was detained at home and not allowed to go out. He wrote an account of what transpired:

"When we were about to go out in the morning, around 6 people (a man and a woman, two official policemen, two auxiliary policemen, and community and property personnel) blocked us at the door and did not allow us to go out. The other party declared: the Early Rain Church Sunday meeting is an illegal meeting. You are not allowed to go! During this period, Chen Yan's [his wife's] mobile phone was snatched by the other party, causing her to lose control of her emotions. Later, I eased the atmosphere and asked the police to give me the mobile phone, and he gave it to me. The police threatened to summon me to the police station to investigate the situation of the last Sunday meeting. I said that last time all five of my family went together to the station for questioning. If I had to go today, the whole family would go too. Unexpectedly, the other party softened and said that they will summon me another time. Then I said I was going to buy breakfast, but I was not allowed. So the police arranged for people from the community to buy it for us. We chatted with them until about 9 o'clock, and we had no choice but to attend Sunday worship at home. At around noon, all the staff withdrew and left, leaving only a smell of cigarettes at the door."

On the afternoon of February 27th, Xiao Luobiao and his wife found that someone blocked the keyhole to their front door. The next day, Mrs. Xiao pulled out three nails from the tires of her electric car. She went with two Early Rain members to the property center and asked them to check the surveillance tapes. After a day of no progress with police or the property managers, the director of the local police station interrogated her on her religious beliefs and background. Director Shi of the Jiujiang Police Station hoped that they would move away; he threatened that they are trying to be "courteous" first but would resort to violence if necessary. Shu Qiong, one of the women who accompanied Mrs. Xiao, said that it is impossible for Early Rain to move. Regarding the punctured tires, Director Shi joked that it was a way of "dealing with hooligans with hooligans." In the evening of the same day, Xiao Luobiao called the lock company to open their front door. After going inside, he found that there was no electricity or water in the house. He started calling property management, the mayor's hotline, the police station, the power company, and the water plant. A technician arrived over, and he found out that one of the fuses in the meter box had been taken away. The water bill reading was also abnormal.

The property company of Languang Changdao International Community did not help to deal with it after learning about it. The authorities coerced the technician and company not to solve the issues. Xiao Luobiao posted a message in the tenant group but was immediately kicked out of the group by the group leader. So he continued to send messages in another tenant group chat managed by a fellow tenant. His messages were followed by a flood of profanity and abuse. Brothers and sisters in the church brought them water and food so that they could live normal lives.

Xiao Luobiao said, "Although the other party wants to take away our peace (blocking our door) and material comfort (water and electricity cutoff), the loving Lord encourages brothers and sisters who are members of the same body to come and love us so earnestly that we may want nothing."

On March 3, Dai Zhichao went out to drop off his children but was stopped by guards around his house. The guard did not listen to any reason and used brute force to enforce the law. He said that the government would not let Dai Zhichao go out. Dai Zhichao posted on social media:

"The word 'government' has been infinitely magnified as if anyone standing in front of us can represent the government and justice; as if we are street rats, and everyone can be punished. May the Lord have mercy on this country. May God also have mercy on me and my family and help us feel safe in the Lord because this is the world of the Father."

After discussion among church leaders, on March 5th, the Early Rain Covenant Church's Sunday service was scheduled to continue as usual. The church leaders who were not restricted in their freedom went to the second farmhouse early in the morning and immediately notified the brothers and sisters to go to the new location for worship. The Sunday gathering was held online and offline, and the worship time was postponed from the regular 9:00 to 9:50. More than 100 believers sang and prayed together on site, and more than 100 people online worship.

A dozen police officers and plainclothes and national security officers soon came to the scene to negotiate, hoping that the church would disperse immediately. But the church staff refused their orders and kept the order and safety of the entire meeting. Two plainclothes policemen said that they might take all of them away today. Everyone still listened to the sermon in silence.

The church held a complete Sunday service. Pastor Wang Yi's sermon "All Speak the Same Thing" twelve years ago seemed to be speaking to the current situation. The sermon mentioned the situation of Shouwang Church, of them worshipping outdoors. This is happening to Early Rain Church today. Preacher Ding Shuqi led the onsite, while Preacher Dai Zhichao preached online. Elder Li Yingqiang gave the blessing and benediction, and brothers and sisters prayed and sang praise persistently.

This scene caused all the plainclothes police officers who had been holding cellphones and law enforcement cameras to record the video in silence. The venue was a solemn and joyful atmosphere.

Due to pressure from the police, the farmhouse where the meeting was held could not receive their pre-booked meals. Early Rain dispersed safely after singing hymns and praying. Hao Guiru, Lan Kai, Zhang Haiyan, a new member Xu Jiachun and her three-year-old child were taken to the police station by the police. They were part of the welcoming staff. All of them were released around 2 PM.

Elder Li Yingqiang, Preacher Dai Zhichao, Preacher Wu Wuqing, Deputy Deacon Zeng Qingtao, Deputy Deacon Fan Hailing, Deputy Deacon Chen Zhibin, Shen Bing, Shen Xiaoqing, Pan Fei.

Among these, Preacher Dai Zhichao and Preacher Wu Wuqing were guarded 24/7 since the morning of March 3. Elder Li Yingqiang was restricted from going to Chengdu in Deyang, and the tires of his electric car were punctured.

MARCH 2023: In addition, to avoid being guarded, Deputy Deacon Xiao Luobiao left home early the night before and was able to attend Sunday worship. Recently, Deputy Deacon Xiao Luobiao's family was frequently cut off from electricity and water. Shu Qiong's two car tires were punctured. Deputy Deacon Jia Xuewei was called by the police in turn. Furthermore, probably due to pressures from the police, both landlords of blind Christian Ma Taibing and new churchgoer Liang Zhongyuan stated that they could no longer rent the house to them after the contract expire.

Unfortunately for Early Rain Covenant Church, the persecution and raiding continued the next week on March 12, 2023. Read more about that service here. When the Sunday service started, police cut off the electricity of the hotel conference room the church rented. But the worship was not interrupted. Preacher Wu Wuqing continued to lead worship with members singing hymns together. At around 8:50 AM, Deacon Jia Xuewei was forcibly taken away by several plain-clothes police officers from the venue. They didn't show their identification. Then, authorities beat up brother Jia in the elevator. Several officials from the local religious affairs bureau raided the stage at around 10 AM. They turned off the computer used to live broadcast the service and tried to take away preacher Wu Wuqing's microphone. Meanwhile, many police officers gathered in the back and began to rob believers' cell phones to prevent them from taking pictures. Li Benli and Liu Xin were forced to the ground and beaten because they took pictures. During the abuse, the police broke Li Benli's glasses and injured his back. Meanwhile, the worship choir sang peacefully: "In the cross, in the cross, Be my glory ever." Worship choir continue to sign the hymn "Near the Cross" during police raid

Almost 100 believers were forcibly expelled by police. Others peacefully gathered downstairs and continued to worship. Police kept preacher Wu Wuqing, Hao Guiru, Li Benli, Liu Xin, Shu Qiong, and Jin Ying until the end of the Sunday Service and then took them to Tuqiao Police Station. Although the in-person Sunday service was raided, the online service continued. Confined in Deyang city, Elder Li Yingqiang preached online. His topic was "The Letter of Jesus". He shared that Christians of the Corinthian Church were like a letter Jesus wrote for people to examine the Christian belief. "Today, our church is like a letter. This letter is taken to many places to testify to the power of the Holy Spirit in changing people's hearts," Elder Li said. Preacher Dai Zhichao, another leader confined in his home, continued to lead the service after preacher Wu Wuqing. The Sunday service finished after worship, offering, prayer, blessing, and dispatching. Everyone prayed together for persecuted brothers and sisters in Christ. Many believers sang hymns in front of the police station. They prayed for arrested believers, sent them water and food, and waited for them to be released. Police, national security agents, and religious affairs officials arrested and interrogated seven believers. They were released after 5 PM. After Li Benli and Liu Xin were released, the landlord canceled their lease and urged them to move out immediately.

EARLY RAIN'S PRAYER RESPONSE: In response to the raid during the Sunday Service, Early Rain sent out a public prayer letter and thanked God for His protection. Although the church was attacked by the enemy many times, they were used more by God after each attack. The following was written in the prayer letter:

"The entire Chengdu police department knows there is a group of people to whom Sunday Service is very precious. They gather together to worship God because God is their king. They live on the earth, but they belong to the heavenly kingdom. They worship God joyfully and freely. They are drawn by God's love. Father, Pastor Wang Yi is imprisoned. Many co-workers are confined at home. Our church build was destroyed. Many believers' families are monitored. But through this, we got a deeper understanding of the preciousness of your salvation. Our worship comes from within because we are living stones. No one can destroy your temple and no one can stop your resurrection. Father, it was in vain for Roman soldiers to seal your tomb because you have resurrecte

d it. It is also in vain for the Chinese government to confine our brothers and sisters at home because we will also resurrect. May your glory reveal during our worship, because You are worthy to receive praise and glory!"

According to Chengdu Early Rain Covenant Church on the afternoon of December 10, 2023, Preacher Dai Zhichao has been criminally detained by Chengdu Public Security Bureau under the charge of "picking quarrels and provoking trouble". Currently, Dai Zhichao's wife, Lu Lingzhi, has not received the official notice from the Public Security Bureau, but she has received a phone call from Dai Zhichao, informing her that he will be transferred to Chengdu City Detention Center on the night of the December 10. Chengdu Early Rain Covenant Church has stated that they will assist Dai Zhichao's family in hiring a lawyer to defend him. This is another instance of a church member being criminally detained due to their faith and service, following the massive church crackdown in 2018.

23. **Ma Yan** - It was reported that several Christians in Jinfeng District, Yinchuan City, Ningxia were disrupted by local public security while gathering. Four Christians were charged with "disturbing social order," with two administratively detained for 7 days and the other two for 10 days. After his administrative detention expired, Ma Yan was again criminally detained by Jinfeng District Public Security Bureau on suspicion of organizing illegal gathering. On August 9, 2024, around 4 PM, less than 10 Christians, including Ma Yan, were gathering in a hotel in Jinfeng District, Yinchuan City, when they were raided by police officers from Jinfeng District Public Security Bureau. Two Christians were administratively detained for 7 days for disturbing social order, while Ma Yan and another man were administratively detained for 10 days for the same reason. The administrative penalty decision issued by Yinchuan City Public Security Bureau Jinfeng District Branch on August 10 stated: "It has been determined that on August 9, 2024, at around 3 PM, our bureau's police officers discovered that people were gathering in Room 1712 of Xinrui Hotel, Building C, Jinfeng Wanda Plaza, Zhengyuan Street, Jinfeng District, Yinchuan City. Our police officers went to the hotel and found Ma Yan. "They were conducting illegal Christian gatherings in the name of religion in a non-religious venue, disrupting normal social order, which was determined to be an illegal religious activity by the Jinfeng District Religious Affairs Bureau." The above facts are supported by evidence including statements and defenses from the offender Ma Yan, witness testimonies, inspection records, identification records, and extraction records. In conclusion, Ma Yan's illegal act of disturbing public order is established. According to Article 23, Paragraph 1, Item (2) of the Public Security Administration Punishment Law of the People's Republic of China, it is now decided to impose administrative detention of ten days on Ma Yan. The execution method and period are to be carried out at Yinchuan Detention Center, with the execution period from August 10, 2024, to August 20, 2024. On August 20, 2024, when the administrative detention period ended, Ma Yan received a notice of release from administrative detention from Jinfeng Public Security Bureau. However, on the same day, Ma Yan also received a "criminal detention notice" issued by Jinfeng Public Security Bureau, charging him with "suspicion of organizing illegal gatherings." As a result, Ma Yan was immediately detained at Yinchuan Detention Center right after being released from the prior detention period. This is the second case in recent years in Ningxia where Christians have been charged on suspicion of "organizing illegal gatherings." The other case occurred on December 5, 2021, at Panshi Church in Huinong District, Shizuishan, Ningxia. Panshi Church was raided by local national security, police station, and religious affairs bureau officials during Sunday worship in a remote bungalow at the water plant in Huinong District. The next day, the police imposed a 15-day administrative detention on Pastor Geng Zejun for "disturbing social order." Pastor Geng Zejun's wife Hao Ying and 5 other believers were administratively detained for 10 days and then released on bail pending trial. Two weeks after completing his administrative detention, Pastor Geng Zejun was summoned again on January 4, 2022, and criminally detained by the police on suspicion of "organizing and funding illegal gatherings." On January 25, 2022, Pastor Geng was formally arrested on suspicion of "organizing illegal gatherings." On July 13, 2022, the Huinong District People's Court conducted a video trial of Pastor Geng Zejun on suspicion of "organizing illegal gatherings," with Pastor Geng receiving the trial in the detention center. On August 11, 2022, the first-instance verdict was announced: Pastor Geng Zejun was sentenced to one year and three months in prison. On August 20, Pastor Geng filed an appeal, and on November 7, he received the verdict:

the appeal was rejected, and the original judgment was upheld. On August 24, 2024, Ma Yan's family issued a prayer request letter disclosing the news of Ma Yan and others being detained. The prayer request stated that the Constitution stipulates that citizens have freedom of religious belief, and Christian gatherings are not illegal gatherings, let alone disturbing social order. They asked fellow Christians to pray urgently for the church and for imprisoned Ma Yan.

24. **Pastor John Cao** - Praise God the Pastor John Cao was released from prison after completing his 7-year sentence on the charge of "organizing illegal border crossings." Pastor John Cao was released from prison in Kunming in Yunnan province on March 3rd after finishing his seven year sentence. Pastor John Cao is a permanent resident of North Carolina and married to an American citizen, Jamie Powell. When faced with the option of obtaining American citizenship, he chose not to so as to better be able to serve the persecuted Chinese church. He served as a missionary in Myanmar's Wa State, transforming the lives of more than 2,000 impoverished minority children by building 16 schools and working to fight poverty in the region. Chinese officials knew that he repeatedly crossed the border between China and Myanmar because of his work and allowed him to do so for three years. However, on March 5, 2017, authorities in China's Yunnan province intercepted Cao and his colleague, Jing Ruxia, and placed them in prison on illegal border crossing charges, even though they had never had trouble before. Later, they changed Cao's charge to "organizing illegal border crossings," and he was sentenced to seven years in prison in March 2018. In September 2019, the U.N. Working Group on Arbitrary Detention concluded that Pastor Cao was being arbitrarily detained and called for the Chinese government to immediately release him. John Cao never wavered in his faith during his time in Kunming. Since 2021, he began writing poetry regularly. He reflected on his imprisonment, his previous mission of building schools, his family, and, of course, his faith. ChinaAid was able to publish the writings in *Living Lyrics: Poems from Prison*.
25. **Believers Who Use Social Media in China** is severely curtailed. New measures came into effect on March 1, 2022 which restrict religious content online. The new rules ban groups and individuals from sharing religious content without a license. Bob Fu from ChinaAid says, "So that means basically the Christian online, from evangelism posting, you know, counseling or educational materials, as I say, involves the Bible, and, you know, so called, you know, evangelistic, is going to be totally banned. Under the new measures, only registered churches, religious schools, or groups can apply for the license. That means unregistered house churches are now legally barred from having any online presence. But having a license doesn't mean churches can speak freely. Approved organizations cannot post anything that undermines the country's communist system or encourages minors to believe in religion. They also can't broadcast religious ceremonies, including worship services or baptisms." David Curry, president of Open Doors, a persecution watchdog group says, "What happens over time, is that people won't be able to buy a Bible online, download, etc, from these sources, unless it's been edited, and approved by the Chinese Communist Party. The regulations also prohibit fundraising online and bar foreigners from sharing religious information online in China. But Curry says Open Doors remains committed to continue providing Bibles to Chinese Christians. Ahead of the regulations, Bob Fu said many Christians had already started to prepare. He says, "Some Christians already proposing or they're already kind of exercising their self-censorship almost like self-restraining, by like, not calling, might not posting the word God – Shangdi – but rather use SD or you know, something as a code, you know, JC as Jesus Christ, or Jesu. Others have taken a bolder approach. Other people like very bold evangelists, they just say, oh, you know, are you kidding me? This is part of the history of the persecuted church in China. And are we just expecting, I mean, anything better? And this is just a norm. So, let's not compromise. Communist officials say the measures are designed to protect the country's national security and social stability. But they come as pandemic restrictions have forced more Christians to depend on the internet to stay connected to each other and their churches. And those same restrictions have empowered the communist regime to further crack down." Bob Fu recalls how police arrested one Christian who posted a call for seven days of prayer early in the pandemic. Authorities have even restricted attendance at government-regulated churches and barred home worship in some areas. He says, "They used the pandemic as a pretext." David Curry says he believes the Chinese church will continue to thrive, in part because it has already strengthened its network of small groups. But he urged Christians around the world to pray for boldness and strength for Chinese believers and other persecuted minorities.
26. **China's President Xi and Those in Chinese Government** often evoke policies that are detrimental to Christians there. Pray that those in the Chinese national and local governments would come to know Christ and that God would soften their hearts. Pray that they would seek truth. Please pray President Xi would come to know Christ and God would soften his heart. Pray that he would listen to the wisdom of the Lord and not lies of the enemy. Pray for God to move them to make decisions that allow Christians "to live peaceful and quiet lives in all godliness and holiness." (2 Timothy 2:2)
27. **China's Secret Police and Police Officers** are involved in the arrests and "disappearance" of Christians. Please pray they will have encounters with Christ via people, dreams or scripture.
28. **Writing Campaigns** on behalf of Christians incarcerated in China can sometimes be helpful. People for the U.S. and other places in the world write letters to prisoners of conscience to provide encouragement and send a signal to prison officials that there are people all over the world who are invested in the safety and well-being of these unjustly imprisoned Chinese citizens. (In some cases, these letters have improved the treatment of these prisoners—go to <http://www.chinaaid.org/p/write-letters.html> to get full biographies, addresses and suggestions to write prisoners.)
29. **ChinaAid Board and Staff** work to further the mission of ChinaAid. Pray for physical protection, unity, and growth in the Lord for the individual members of ChinaAid's board and staff. Pray for wisdom for each of their board members as they lead and advise the organization.
30. **ChinaAid Partner Organizations** help in ChinaAid's mission. Please pray for peace, protection, and power for each of ChinaAid's partner organizations as they work together to further the cause of Christ. Pray for current and future brothers and sisters in the faith of Jesus Christ as well as for prayer partners and supporters of ChinaAid.

