



# EFC

The Evangelical Fellowship  
of Canada

**BROKEN PROMISES:  
The Protestant Experience with Religious Freedom in China  
in Advance of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games**

June 2008

**Religious Liberty Commission**  
The Evangelical Fellowship of Canada  
1410-130 Albert Street  
Ottawa, ON K1P 5G4  
(613) 233-9868 Fax (613) 233-0301  
[www.evangelicalfellowship.ca](http://www.evangelicalfellowship.ca)

**BROKEN PROMISES:  
The Protestant Experience with Religious Freedom in China  
in Advance of the 2008 Beijing Olympic Games**

<b>TABLE OF CONTENTS</b>	<b>Page</b>
<b>1. Introduction</b>	3
1.1. China, the Beijing Olympics and Protestant Christians	3
1.2. The Protestant House Church Movement in China	3
<b>2. Olympic Crackdown</b>	4
2.1. China’s Verbal Commitment	5
2.2. Olympic Charter – Ethical, Peaceful and Harmonious Games	5
2.3. Notice on Further Strengthening Marxist Atheism Research, Propaganda and Education	5
2.4. Typhoon No.5	6
<b>3. Persecution Trends</b>	6
3.1. 2004 – 2005	6
3.2. 2006 – Present	6
3.3. Arresting House Church Leaders on Criminal Charges	7
3.4. Use of Torture to Extract False Confessions	8
3.5. Closure of House Churches	9
3.6. Persecution of Foreign Missionaries	9
3.7. Persecution of Children and Students	9
3.8. Persecution of Rural Churches	10
<b>4. Broken Promises</b>	10
4.1. The Constitution of the People’s Republic of China	10
4.1.1. Article 35 – Freedom of Speech, of the Press, of Assembly, of Association, of Procession of Demonstration	10
4.1.2. Article 36 – Freedom of Religion and Conscience	11
4.2. International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights	11
4.2.1. Article 7 – Freedom from Torture or Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment	11
4.2.2. Article 9 & 14 – Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Detention and the Right to a Fair and Reasonable Trial	11
4.2.3. Article 17 – Protection of Property Rights	12
4.2.4. Article 18 – Freedom of Religion and Conscience	12
4.3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights	12
4.3.1. Article 6 – Right to Work Freely By Choice	12
<b>5. Summary and Recommendations</b>	13

**Appendix I – Map of China**

**Appendix II – List of Known Persecution Reports of Christians From 2001 to 2007  
List of Sources**

## **1. INTRODUCTION**

China is a nation of over 1.3 billion people making it the largest populated country in the world. It has the world's second largest economy and one of the highest GDP growth rates. Located in Eastern Asia between North Korea and Vietnam, China borders the East China Sea, Korea Bay, Yellow Sea, and South China Sea. China is officially atheist; however, Buddhism, Islam, Christianity, and other Asian faiths are practiced by the country's citizens. Church pastors in China have estimated the number of Christians to be 61-64 million with 16 million as members of state churches and another 45-48 million in underground house churches which are not recognized by the state.

### **1.1 China, the Beijing Olympics and Protestant Christians**

Beijing, China is the host of the 2008 summer Olympic Games. While making the final decision on the 2008 host city, the International Olympic Committee Evaluation Commission Report commented that "a Beijing Games would leave a unique legacy to China and to sport and the Commission is confident that Beijing could organize excellent Games"<sup>1</sup>. In preparation for the games, Beijing has showcased its impressive venues and state-of-the-art technology and has devoted great financial expense to ensuring a successful Olympics. With over 800 hotels and 4,000 hostels ready and waiting, Beijing is ready to open its doors to the world.

Unfortunately, behind the buzz of the Olympic-ready nation lie unacceptable incidents of persecution, torture and death. The Communist Party of China (CPC) has worked tirelessly to subdue any perceived form of criticism that may damage the image they have worked hard to develop. The CPC has a history of using unjust means to prevent international embarrassment and to cover up their records of abuse.

This report focuses on the persecution of the Protestant House Church movement in China and documents trends that illustrate the continued repression of freedom of religion in advance of the 2008 summer Olympics.

### **1.2 The Protestant House Church movement in China**

Protestant Christianity was first introduced into Chinese society in 1807 by Robert Morrison of the London Missionary Society. From this time until the end of the Second Opium War in 1860 Christianity spread primarily among the coastal cities that were open to foreign trade. However, after the defeat of the Qing Dynasty, the British enforced the Treaty of Tianjin on the Chinese government which gave foreign missionaries the right to move freely in China. As a result, Chinese culture began to generally associate Christianity with western domination.

The Boxer Rebellion at the turn of the twentieth century marked a turning point in Chinese Protestant history. After the ancient regime was defeated by the "modern"

---

<sup>1</sup> Human Rights in China - <http://www.hrichina.org/public/contents/article?revision%5fid=45695&item%5fid=45691>

nations, the Chinese government realized that reform was needed if China was going to survive among the western forces. Christianity therefore enjoyed a time of proliferation as it was associated with the progressive driving force of the west. However, this growth was severely restricted by the emergence of communism in 1919.

When Mao Zedong and the communist party gained power in 1949, foreign missionaries were expelled from the country and anti-Christian sentiments were promoted. 1954 saw the rise of the Three-Self Patriotic Movement (TSPM) churches governed by Religious Affairs Bureaus which imposed intensive restrictions on the religious activities of the Chinese people. These controls were further emphasized from 1966-1976 during the Cultural Revolution when even the TSPM churches experienced persecution.

It was at this time that the underground house church movement began. A Chinese house church is normally comprised of a small group of Christians who secretly meet in private residences or other buildings to practice their Christianity without being subject to the rule of the Communist Party. The meetings are led by a spiritual leader or pastor who acts as a mentor to the church group. There are some networks of house churches that have grown to large numbers such as the China for Christ Church with an estimated 10 million members.

After Mao's death in 1976, Deng Xiaoping, his successor, dramatically reduced the mistreatment of religious people in order to showcase an attention to human rights to the western powers. This allowed for a period of relative freedom and peace for Christians.

This peace ended in 1982 when the Communist government formulated a new policy concerning religious toleration entitled, "The Basic Viewpoint and Policy on the Religious Affairs during the Socialist Period of Our Country". Accompanying the release of this policy was a severe attack on Christianity including harassment, arrests, and torture. Persecution against Christians has continued in this manner ever since.

The Communist Party officially released new "Religious Affairs Provisions" on July 7, 2004, claiming that it represented a paradigm shift in the official position on religious activities. Unfortunately, this document merely restated the existing regulations and offered no improved enforcement of religious freedom. Furthermore, this announcement came shortly after the Communist Party circulated a 'secret' document entitled, "Notice on Further Strengthening Marxist Atheism Research, Propaganda and Education" on May 27, 2004. The 'secret' document called for the targeting of religions such as Christianity and Falun Gong and for furthered discrimination and persuasion against these "superstitions".

## **2. OLYMPIC CRACKDOWN**

In the lead-up to the Beijing Olympic Games, the human rights situation in China appears to have worsened. In an effort to ready Beijing for the event, the CPC initiated a crackdown on all forms of opposition to government practices, removing evidence of human rights abuse that could damage Beijing's image on the world stage. This includes an increased volume of arrests, sentences, torture cases, executions, and other forms of persecution of all religious or political groups which find fault with the CPC. Despite

promising improvement and development for the lives of its citizens and by agreeing to the Olympic Charter, to the fundamental principles of human rights, equality, and goodwill surrounding this event, China continues to blatantly disregard international human rights norms.

## **2.1 China's Verbal Commitment**

The Chinese government verbally committed to improving China's human rights situation when, in February of 2001, Liu Jingmin, Beijing's Deputy Mayor stated that "by applying for the Olympics, we want to promote not just the city's development, but the development of society, including democracy and human rights."<sup>2</sup> This statement is significant because it is a confession by a member of the CPC of the lack of social justice within China. Unfortunately, as much as this was seen as a turning point, officials have failed to follow through with this promise and democracy and human rights issues have not improved.

## **2.2 Olympic Charter – Ethical, Peaceful and Harmonious Games**

According to the Olympic Charter, the central purpose of the Olympics is to promote "universal fundamental ethical principles"<sup>3</sup> and the development of peaceful, harmonious societies<sup>4</sup>. It clearly states that the goal of the Olympic Movement is "to encourage and support the promotion of ethics in sport as well as education of youth through sport and to dedicate its efforts to ensuring that, in sport, the spirit of fair play prevails and violence is banned"<sup>5</sup>. In seeking and agreeing to host the Olympic Games, the Chinese government committed to these principles and to ensuring their success.

## **2.3 Notice on Further Strengthening Marxist Atheism Research, Propaganda and Education**

One of the most significant pieces of evidence of a pre-Olympic crackdown comes from a secret document which was leaked to the China Aid Association in 2004. This document, entitled "Notice on Further Strengthening Marxist Atheism Research, Propaganda and Education", was issued by the Department of Propaganda of the Central Committee of the CPC and circulated among top party officials. It refers to religions as "pseudoscience and superstition" and accuses religion of being "the new trend of Western hostile forces' attempt to 'westernize' and 'disintegrate' China in the name of religion". It highlights the need to "strengthen Marxist atheism research, propaganda and education, which is of great significance to consolidating the directive status of Marxism...maintaining the advancement and purity of [the CPC], improving the spiritual, moral, scientific and cultural makings of the whole nation, laying solid foundation for the concerted endeavours of the whole party and the whole people, and promoting the harmonious development of socialist materialist civilization, political civilization and spiritual

---

<sup>2</sup> Human Rights in China -

<http://www.hrichina.org/public/contents/article?revision%5fid=45695&item%5fid=45691>

<sup>3</sup> According to the first Fundamental Principle of Olympism

<sup>4</sup> According to the second Fundamental Principle of Olympism

<sup>5</sup> According to the first Mission and Goal of the IOC

civilization<sup>6</sup>”. The purpose of this document is to encourage party members to aim “at the elimination of fatuity and superstition”. According to this document, the government of China appears to have no plans to allow religious freedom in the near future.

The fact that this document was produced, not only after the Olympic pledges and promises, but also just two months before the new “Religious Affairs Provisions” which was yet another public promise to improve religious freedom, is a sign of the discontinuity between how the government tries to portray themselves and how they actually act behind closed doors.

## **2.4 Typhoon No. 5**

In February 2007 a massive campaign encoded as “Typhoon No. 5” began targeting foreign missionaries. In the following six months, over one hundred foreign Christians were expelled from China in what is being called an “anti-infiltration” operation intended to drastically reduce contact between foreign and Chinese Christians, thereby eliminating missionary activities in the year before the Olympic Games. Evidence of this carrying over into the Olympic Games is already apparent . Olympic athletes wishing to bring a Bible with them are being limited to one per person and Olympic teams are not allowed to bring their own team chaplains to China. Instead they will be issued Chinese clergy who are approved members of the state churches and members of the CPC.

## **3. PERSECUTION TRENDS**

### **3.1 2004-2005**

With the release of the “Notice on Further Strengthening Marxist Atheism Research, Propaganda and Education”, the Chinese house church community and all unauthorized religious groups saw a significant increase in persecution. In the summer months following the May 2004 release of the document, there were three separate incidents where over one hundred Christians were arrested each time: June 11 in Hubei, July 22 in Xinjiang and August 10 in Henan. Through 2004 and into 2005 these kinds of arrests continued to occur until Chinese authorities began to feel an increasing amount of pressure from the international community as the massive arrests raised global awareness of the severity of the religious persecution in China. This led to a growing amount of international pressure on the Chinese government to improve its human rights situation.

### **3.2 2006-Present**

Since then, instead of decreasing human rights abuses, Chinese authorities have simply adopted different strategies on how to oppress and intimidate religious groups. Instead of mass arrests, the CPC is now targeting specific church leaders and other influential individuals in hopes of using them to put pressure on their congregations and followers. Since 2005, the number and size of group arrests have decreased dramatically while the number of pastors being arrested has increased. In 2007, every group arrest of over ten

---

<sup>6</sup> Notice on Further Strengthening Marxist Atheism Research, Propaganda and Education - <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/hearings/111804/Fu.php>

people was comprised entirely of church leaders or people studying to become pastors as authorities began to only raid specific gatherings of church leaders and those in training. As well, most individual arrests of Protestant Christians were of house church leaders.

Shuang Shuying is one of the inspirational leaders of the Christian community who is currently serving a sentence of two years in prison on charges of “purposefully destroying public and private property”. Shuang ran a boarding house for Christians close to Tiananmen Square in Beijing. Shuang was arrested and the boarding house was condemned as a “politically defiant dwelling.” Despite being 76 years old, the guards do not show her mercy and have tortured her during her prison sentence, causing her to go blind and to reduce her weight to 73 pounds. Shuang’s father was executed for being an anti-revolutionary in 1949 and later her husband was imprisoned for twenty years, also for being an anti-revolutionary. Despite being tortured herself, Shuang refused to divorce him while he was in prison. Her son, Hua Huiqi, has been arrested and tortured numerous times for his involvement in underground house churches and his opposition to the demolition of houses in the name of a “new Beijing, new Olympics”. The authorities attempted to blackmail Hua, trying to get him to spy on the tenants of the boarding house in exchange for being able to visit Shuang in prison. When Hua refused, the police threatened that he may never see his mother again.

### **3.3 Arresting House Church Leaders On Criminal Charges**

In order to avoid international attention and accusation, the CPC has engaged in arresting “dissidents” on “criminal charges” in order to negate responsibility for religious persecution as well as to deliver harsher, longer sentences. It is possible for the police to sentence people to re-education through labour camps for a period of up to four years without going through the judicial system. The international community looks at this custom as fundamentally disruptive of human rights and has condemned its practice. To get away from these accusations, the government has now begun to further manipulate a corrupt court system in order to hand down criminal charges to these activists, thereby attempting to sidestep any responsibility for religious persecution or human rights violations. As seen in Appendix II, the early years of the twenty-first century had a greater percentage of cases of re-education through labour sentences than more recent years, where there have been more arrests and prison sentences.

Charges related to “illegal business practices” such as the printing and/or the distribution of Bibles have become increasingly common. Authorities have raided Christian book stores or intercepted shipments of Bibles and arrested those involved, hoping to discourage believers and make it difficult for them to study the Bible. Only state churches are officially allowed to print and distribute Bibles. However there have been cases where legally practicing bookstore owners have been subject to persecution despite state authorization.

Shi Weihai is the owner of the Holy Spirit Bookstore in Beijing, who was arrested on November 28, 2007 for allegedly printing and distributing illegal Bibles, even though Shi’s bookstore was a legal operation. Authorities were motivated to arrest Shi because of a church group that had been meeting in a room next to the bookstore. After Shi was arrested, his family and lawyer were not informed of the charges until December 14.

Fortunately, Shi was released on January 4, 2008 due to a large amount of international pressure resulting from this widely publicized incident.

Zhou Heng also owned a legally sanctioned bookstore called the Yayi Christian Book Room in Xinjiang. Zhou was arrested on August 31, 2007 for receiving a shipment of three tonnes of Bibles and officially charged with “illegal business operation” and faces up to 15 years in prison. Fellow inmates of Zhou have reported that he is frequently beaten by the other inmates and the guards. After the arrest, authorities officially closed the bookstore.

Cai Zhouhua was the leader of six house churches in Beijing and a legal business operator. He was discovered to be in possession of over 200,000 religious documents including Bibles that were not state-manufactured. On September 11, 2004 he was arrested while at a bus stop. His hands and feet were bound by plain-clothed policemen and he was thrown into a van. From this time until November 8, 2005 Cai was tortured with electric cattle prods to extort a confession of false business practices and was finally sentenced with the charge of “illegally trafficking Bibles” in November. For this crime, Cai was forced to work for 12 to 14 hours a day manufacturing sports equipment for the Olympic Games until his release in September 2007.

Also being used is the criminal charge of illegal border crossing which was used against Zhang Rongliang who was formally charged with “obtaining a passport through cheating” and “illegal border crossing” for traveling to the US, Australia, Egypt and Singapore for world missions conferences. Zhang was arrested on December 1, 2004 but was not sentenced until July 4, 2006 when he was sentenced to seven and a half years in prison. Zhang is one of the most prominent house church patriarchs and the leader of the China for Christ Church network. Since his baptism in 1969, Zhang has served five prison sentences amounting to twelve years where he has undergone extreme torture. His family has been deeply concerned about his health as he suffers from severe diabetes and is not receiving proper medical treatment.

It is also common to arrest leaders on the grounds of hosting illegal gatherings which are related to “evil cult activities.” With the 2004 condemnation of unregistered religious activity as “evil cults”, the latter charge has been used frequently in order to rid China of its “superstitions”. Authorities have targeted house church meetings where Christianity, seen as an “evil cult”, is being propagated. This has resulted in a large number of small church groups being raided, attacked and harassed, often resulting in the leader of the meeting being arrested. Appendix II attests to the large number of church groups that have been harassed and how many church leaders have been arrested.

### **3.4 Use of Torture to Extract False Confessions**

One method that the CPC uses in order to prosecute criminal charges is the use of torture to extract false confessions from innocent people. When confronted in court with these confessions, defendants argue that they were extorted by means of extreme torture and should be disregarded as false. However, Chinese judges, who are all members of the CPC have refused to recognize this and consistently declare the confessions legitimate.

Xu Shuangfu was the leader of a 500,000 member Christian group and had spent over ten years in labour camps since becoming a Christian. In November 2006, Xu and two other Christian pastors were sentenced to death for the murder of twenty members of another religious group, a cult named “Eastern Lightening” whose leader claims to be the reincarnation of Jesus Christ. The only evidence against Xu was a confession of murder which he recanted in court, testifying that it was extracted by severe torture. His plea was not recognized by the judges and Xu, Li Maoxing, and Wang Jun were secretly sentenced to death followed by immediate cremation in order to hide the evidence of torture.

The torture that Xu was exposed to included severe sleep deprivation and beatings with iron links and clubs. A mixture of hot peppers, gasoline and ginger juice was poured down his nostrils and he was hung from the ceiling in a variety of excruciating positions. Fingers, toes and genitals were shocked using an electric cattle prod and he was forced to wear a “noise helmet” which maintains a continual amount of loud, piercing sounds.

Relatives and lawyers were not informed of the events until after the cremations at which time Xu’s sister was arrested and tortured to the point of mental breakdown for her role in exposing the torture of her brother. Three other Christians received two year suspended death sentences and eleven others were sentenced to prison for terms of three to fifteen years in the same court case.

### **3.5 Closure of House Churches**

Chinese authorities have increased the number of house churches that have been destroyed. In 2006 and 2007, fifteen churches were reported to have been attacked, the groups within harassed and the buildings destroyed. By destroying the meeting and worship place of Christians, the government attempts to dishearten and disband Christian groups – similar to the motive that lies behind the targeting of church leaders. Once again, they justify their actions by the declaration to rid China of “pseudoscience and superstition” which is not advantageous to the scientific progress of Marxist atheism as well as the development of cities related to the Olympic Games.

### **3.6 Persecution of Foreign Missionaries**

The implication of Typhoon No. 5 is the indicator of this trend. In the six month period of February to July 2007, over one hundred foreign Christians had their visas revoked and were subsequently expelled. Since then the government has tightened restrictions on which foreigners are allowed into the country and have been diligent to seek out those who practice active missionary activities. This is a means of separating the Chinese church from the western church in order to discourage Christians and to limit western influence on Chinese people. The CPC works to portray the west as a fundamental threat to the Chinese way of life and to successfully propagate this message it cannot allow western teachers to influence the lifestyle of Chinese people.

### **3.7 Persecution of Children and Students**

In attempt to stem the flow of new believers, the CPC has begun to strictly enforce laws regarding children and religion. According to the government, it is illegal to talk to a

child about religion or for a child to enter a church, monastery or any other place of worship. In place of church services, a child's crucial formative years are defined by rigorous indoctrination of Marxist atheism through the education system. In recent years, this particular law has been picked up and executed with an extra measure of vigour. In 2007, two youth camps were attacked resulting in the arrest of the leaders of the camps. Four Sunday school teachers were arrested and several children were detained during raids of Sunday school classes. A Christian orphanage was deliberately harassed when authorities made inspections unnecessarily difficult and caused a power outage. In addition, several seminaries were harassed and students arrested in attempts to halt the further spread of Christianity.

### **3.8 Persecution of Rural Churches**

An extreme control of information flow and a lack of communication to and from rural areas in China make persecution estimates in rural areas more challenging. It is not possible at this time to know how much persecution is actually happening as citizens are limited when it comes to reporting grievances. As a result, Chinese authorities are less constrained by fear of international pressure regarding human rights abuses in rural areas.

## **4. BROKEN PROMISES**

China is a signatory of four separate documents that commit to basic human rights for Chinese citizens: The Constitution of the People's Republic of China; The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights; The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; and the Olympic Charter.

### **4.1 The Constitution of the People's Republic of China**

#### **4.1.1 Article 35 – Freedom of Speech, of the Press, of Assembly, of Association, of Procession and of Demonstration**

The Chinese government adopted a new constitution on December 4, 1982, which recognizes that “citizens of the People's Republic of China enjoy freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of procession and of demonstration”<sup>7</sup> - all of which are habitually restricted and censored. Control of speech and of the press can be witnessed in China's strict regulation of the internet where foreign websites are often restricted and search engines are filtered for “political” material. Assembly and association are forbidden when it is not state-sanctioned as shown in the recent case of 80 Christians who were arrested on February 18, 2008 in the province of Henan for having a Bible training meeting. The most obvious example of the violation of freedom of procession and of demonstration is the Tiananmen Square massacre of 1989 and more recently the violent repression of the Tibet protests of this year.

It has been reported that the number of citizen-led protests have increased in recent years due to increasing dissatisfaction and better organization of protesters. The CPC has responded to this in their national paper in 2005 saying that any “protest” seeking social

---

<sup>7</sup> According to Article 35 of the Constitution of the People's Republic of China

reform would be “punished in accordance with the law” and that “resolving any such problems must be done in line with law and maintenance of stability. The solution of any problems must rely on the party, the government, the law, the policies and the system.”<sup>8</sup>

#### **4.1.2 Article 36 – Freedom of Religion and Conscience**

Article 36 of the Constitution claims to demand fair treatment for all religions, and forbids discrimination on this basis<sup>9</sup>. However, the clause ends with, “no one may make use of religion to engage in activities that disrupt public order, impair the health of citizens or interfere with the educational system of the state”. This catch-all phrase enables the government to label any identified religious group to be a danger to the state and is thus able to discriminate against any of these organizations. Protestant Christianity is considered a hazard to the authority of the state and Christians are subject to constant discrimination and persecution.

### **4.2 International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights**

#### **4.2.1 Article 7 – Freedom from Torture or Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment and Punishment**

The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, of which China is a signatory, clearly states that “no one shall be subjected to torture or to cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment”<sup>10</sup>. It is clear that this article is habitually ignored as illustrated earlier in this report by the documented practice of using torture to extract false confessions.

#### **4.2.2. Article 9 and 14 – Freedom from Arbitrary Arrest and Detention and the Right to a Fair and Reasonable Trial**

Articles 9 and 14 stipulate the right of every individual to freedom from arbitrary arrest and detention<sup>11</sup> as well as the right to a fair and reasonable trial with adequate time and access to his or her chosen defence council<sup>12</sup>. The 2007 case of Hua Huiqi, the son of Shuang Shuying mentioned earlier, demonstrates a violation of these rights. Hua Huiqi, a Christian activist who fights against the persecution of house churches and against poverty, was arrested in April and charged with “intervening in public affairs” for his opposition to the demolition of several house churches in order to build an Olympic hotel. Hua’s lawyer, Li Dunyong, and family were denied visitations despite the relentless efforts of Li to gain news and updates about Hua’s case. In June, Hua was tried and sentenced to six months in prison. His lawyer, who found out about the trial fortuitously, along with Hua’s wife and brother were denied access to the courtroom and were informed after the trial that none of them were permitted to attend that Hua had been found guilty.

---

<sup>8</sup> Washington Post –

<http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-dyn/content/article/2005/08/09/AR2005080901323.html>

<sup>9</sup> According to Article 36 of the Constitution of the People’s Republic of China

<sup>10</sup> According to Article 7 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

<sup>11</sup> According to Article 9 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

<sup>12</sup> According to Article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

#### **4.2.3. Article 17 – Protection of Property Rights**

The covenant provides for the right of every person to the protection of property rights<sup>13</sup>. This is habitually broken, as authorities have used the confiscation of property as a threat or punishment to subjugate citizens. Churches that do attempt to cooperate with the state are often denied the right to purchase their own property in order that the government may exercise even greater control over their activities. This abuse has been problematic in relation to the Olympics as it is a common practice to expropriate land from civilians for Olympic expansion. However, if any money is paid to the citizens at all, it is only a fraction of actual retail value and the home owners are forced to relocate. One activist, Yang Chunlin, was arrested and tortured for his participation in a petition entitled “We Want Human Rights, Not the Olympics” and signed by farmers objecting to the confiscation of their land. It is estimated that by the end of 2007, 1.5 million people had been evicted from their homes in order to make way for Olympic-related construction.

#### **4.2.4. Article 18 – Freedom of Religion and Conscience**

The fundamental protection of religious freedom is also found in this covenant, which officially safeguards the right to “freedom of thought, conscience, or religion; this right includes freedom to change his religion or belief, and freedom, either alone or in community with others and in public or private, to manifest his religion or belief in teaching, practice, worship and observance”<sup>14</sup>. This is directly contradicted by the institution of the Religious Affairs Bureau and the TSPM. Any religious gathering that is not previously authorized becomes a criminal offence. Appendix I illustrates some numbers of documented violations of religious freedom in 2007. It is important to note that actual numbers are likely much higher. Due to the restriction of media and communication throughout China, many incidents go unheard and unnoticed.

### **4.3. International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights**

#### **4.3.1. Article 6 – Right to Work Freely By Choice**

The International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights protects “the right of everyone to the opportunity to gain his living by work which he freely chooses or accepts”<sup>15</sup>. This article is violated in at least two ways in China. The first is the sentencing of prisoners to re-education through labour camps where they are forced to work for twelve to fourteen hours a day in disturbing work conditions. The consistent closure of religious bookstores and media outlets is another example of China’s disregard for this clause. As noted in the trend of arresting Christians on criminal charges (see section 3.3), even legal religious businesses are closed if perceived as being threatening.

---

<sup>13</sup> According to Article 17 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

<sup>14</sup> According to Article 18 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights

<sup>15</sup> According to Article 6 of the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights

## 5. SUMMARY AND RECOMMENDATIONS

In 1991, China made a bid to host the 2000 Summer Olympic Games. At the time, the memory of Tiananmen Square was too recent to justify granting the country the opportunity to host the international event – an event that exemplifies cross-cultural unity and promotes democracy and human rights. In 2001, the IOC felt that China deserved recognition for its progress and that winning the bid would encourage the country to pursue greater democratic development. Unfortunately, stories of persecution and abuse attest to China's refusal to transparently and honestly uphold human rights for its people and for foreigners travelling and living within China. As evidenced in this report this is true for Protestant Christians in China, as well as many other minorities which have been highlighted in the media.

The 2008 Beijing Olympic games give international leaders and governments, including the government of Canada, an opportunity to respond both publicly and privately to the actions of the CPC. The Evangelical Fellowship of Canada's (EFC) Religious Liberty Commission (RLC) recognizes the blatant abuse and state persecution of Protestant Christians in China and encourages the Canadian government to include the persecution of China's Christians in its list of priority concerns regarding the CPC.

The EFC's RLC feels it is important that Canadian representatives communicate to the CPC concern regarding the lack of religious freedom afforded to China's Protestant Christian community. We respectfully request that you take whatever steps you deem appropriate and necessary to call the Chinese government:

- To develop and commit to meaningful benchmarks for improvement in religious liberty; and
- To back up the promises it has made regarding human rights with concrete action that demonstrates a commitment to promoting religious freedom.

Such concrete actions include:

- Release of religious prisoners of conscience
- Fair and just trials for prisoners, including access to personal lawyers and family visitations
- Media access to human rights cases to promote transparency and legitimacy
- The disuse of torture
- Freedom for house churches to operate freely and openly
- Allowance of foreign missionaries to enter and reside in China
- Freedom for children to have open access to Bibles and Christian teaching

## APPENDIX I – MAP OF CHINA

This map of China shows the number of known incidents of Protestant Christians persecution in 2007 as determined by the China Aid Association's 2007 Annual Report of Persecution by the Government on Christian house Churches within Mainland China.



**Appendix II – LIST OF KNOWN PERSECUTION REPORTS OF CHRISTIANS FROM  
2001 TO 2007**

The following list of reports is a partial list and is in no way conclusive. The flow of information within China is under harsh censorship therefore making it incredibly difficult for stories of persecution to reach organizations outside of China. With the development of the China Aid Association in recent years, there is a greater knowledge of persecution events relating specifically to Chinese Christians which accounts for the larger numbers of persecution cases listed in the years 2005 to 2007. The reports of persecution listed below are of individuals and groups who have been targeted in connection to their Christian faith.

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Persecution</b>
<b>Yang Qun</b>	March 2001	Guangdong	Arrested Fined
<b>Wang Yulan</b>	May 2001	Inner Mongolia	3 years re-education Through Labour
<b>35 people</b>	May 2001	Inner Mongolia	Arrested
<b>Liu Xianzhi</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Torture 3 years re-education through labour
<b>Li Yingping</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested Tortured
<b>Xiao Yanli</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Yi Chuanfu</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Dong Daolai</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Long Feng</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Liu Honghua</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Ma Yuqin</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Yu Zhongju</b>	May 2001	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Li Guangqiang</b>	May 2001	Hong Kong	2 years in prison
<b>Huang</b>	June 2001	Heilongjiang	Torture Fined
<b>Allen Yuan</b>	July 2001	Guangdong	Harassed House Arrest
<b>Li Dexian</b>	July 2001	Guangdong	Arrested
<b>Ah Kong</b>	July 2001	Guangdong	Arrested
<b>Li Ying</b>	August 2001	Hubei	Torture 15 years in prison
<b>16 church leaders</b>	November 2001	Yunnan	Beaten
<b>Li Baozhi</b>	November 2001	Liaoning	Tortured Re-education through labour
<b>Hou Rongshan</b>	November 2001	Liaoning	Tortured Re-education through labour

<b>Sun Dexiang</b>	November 2001	Liaoning	Tortured Re-education through labour
<b>Zhang Yaru</b>	November 2001	Liaoning	Tortured Re-education through labour

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Persecution</b>
<b>Li Guangquiang</b>	January 2002	Hong Kong	Arrested
<b>10 church leaders</b>	May 2002	Sichuan	Arrested
<b>Xu Fu-Mung</b>	October 2002	Hubei	Re-trial and re-sentence Life in prison
<b>Hu Yong</b>	October 2002	Hubei	Re-trial and re-sentence Life in prison
<b>Li Ying</b>	October 2002	Hubei	Re-trial and re-sentence 15 years in prison
<b>Gong Bang Kun</b>	October 2002	Hubei	Re-trial and re-sentence 15 years in prison
<b>Feng Ping Xiang</b>	October 2002	Hubei	3 years re-education through labour
<b>Xicun Meng</b>	October 2002	Hubei	3 years re-education through labour
<b>YingPing Li</b>	October 2002	Hubei	3 years re-education through labour
<b>Xian Zhi Liu</b>	October 2002	Hubei	3 years re-education through labour

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Persecution</b>
<b>Hua Huiqi</b>	January 2003	Beijing	Beaten Evicted from home
<b>Ju Mei</b>	January 2003	Beijing	Beaten Evicted from home
<b>Hua's and Ju's child and parents</b>	January 2003	Beijing	Beaten Evicted from home
<b>13 people</b>	January 2003		Harassed
<b>Xu Guoxing</b>	January 2003	Shanghai	18 months re-education through labour
<b>He-Man</b>	February 2003	Zhejiang	Tortured

			5 years in prison
<b>100 church leaders</b>	April 2003	Henan	Arrested Tortured
<b>20 people</b>	April 2003	Henan	Arrested Fined
<b>40 people</b>	May 2003	Liaoning	Arrested Fined Church closure
<b>20 church leaders</b>	June 2003	Yunnan	Arrested
<b>Gu La Town</b>	June 2003	Yunnan	Arrested
<b>8 church leaders</b>	June 2003	Yunnan	3 years re-education through labour
<b>4 church leaders</b>	June 2003	Yunnan	3 years re-education through labour
<b>80 people</b>	June 2003	Hunan	Arrested
<b>300 people</b>	June 2003	Henan	Harassed Church destroyed
<b>Shao Cheng Shen</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Assaulted Arrested
<b>Wei Min Xu</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Assaulted Arrested
<b>Chong Dao Gao</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Assaulted Arrested
<b>Yin Lirong</b>	July 2003	Hunan	2 years re-education through labour
<b>Ning Shuncheng</b>	July 2003	Hunan	2 years re-education through labour
<b>Zhou Yudan</b>	July 2003	Hunan	2 years re-education through labour
<b>Zhou Guicheng</b>	July 2003	Hunan	2 years re-education through labour
<b>Fan Xiaohong</b>	July 2003	Hunan	2 years re-education through labour
<b>Tang Ren'er</b>	July 2003	Hunan	2 years re-education through labour
<b>Shen Shaocheng</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Gao Chongdao</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Xu Weimin</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Sheng Chuanrong</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Qi Xiangfa</b>	July 2003	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Lu Dajun</b>	July 2003	Sichuan	Re-education through labour
<b>Yang Longgsang</b>	July 2003	Sichuan	Re-education through labour
<b>Yang Ming</b>	July 2003	Sichuan	Re-education through labour

<b>Li Jianxiong</b>	July 2003	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Guo Qizheng</b>	July 2003	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Kang Xiaofan</b>	July 2003	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Yi</b>	July 2003	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Chen Lin</b>	July 2003	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Xiao Bi-Guang</b>	September 2003	Henan	Arrested
<b>Zhang Yinan</b>	September 2003	Henan	Arrested
<b>Ding Guizhen</b>	September 2003	Henan	Arrested
<b>Xu Yonghai</b>	December 2003	Hong Kong	Arrested
<b>Liu Fenggang</b>	December 2003	Hong Kong	Arrested
<b>Zhang Shengqi</b>	December 2003	Hong Kong	Arrested
<b>Choi Bong-il</b>	December 2003	Guangxi	9 years in prison
<b>Kim Hee-tae</b>	December 2003	Guangxi	7 years in prison

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Persecution</b>
<b>Deborah Xu Yongling</b>	January 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Qiao Chunling</b>	January 204	Henan	Arrested
<b>19 church leaders</b>	January 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Zeng Guangbo</b>	January 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Zhang Shengqi</b>	March 2004	Liaoning	Arrested
<b>Liu Fenggang</b>	March 2004	Liaoning	Arrested
<b>Xu Yonghai</b>	March 2004	Liaoning	Arrested
<b>Gu</b>	April 2004	Heilongjiang	Tortured Executed
<b>Xu Shuangfu</b>	April 2004	Heilongjiang	Arrested
<b>Zhao Wenquan</b>	May 2004	Anhui	Arrested Beaten
<b>100+ church leaders</b>	June 2004	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Shen Xianfeng</b>	June 2004	Hubei	House arrest
<b>Jiang Zongxiu</b>	July 2004	Guizhou	Arrested Beaten to death
<b>Tan Dewei</b>	July 2004	Guizhou	Arrested
<b>Wang Yu Lian</b>	July 2004	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>Jin Da</b>	July 2004	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>100+ church leaders</b>	July 2004	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>40 church leaders</b>	July 2004	Sichuan	Arrested
<b>Xiang Zi</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>3 children (ages 8-11)</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>100+ church leaders</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested

<b>Zhang Wanshun</b>	August 2004	Henan	2 years re-education through labour
<b>Ping Xinsheng</b>	August 2004	Henan	Torture 18 months re-education through labour
<b>Huang Xuehua</b>	August 2004	Henan	Harassed
<b>Yang Jianshe</b>	August 2004	Henan	21 months re-education through labour
<b>Zhang Weifang</b>	August 2004	Henan	1 year re-education through labour
<b>Zhang Tianyun</b>	August 2004	Henan	30 months re-education through labour
<b>Yu Xiangzh</b>	August 2004	Henan	1 year re-education through labour
<b>Han Quan Shui</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Ma Na</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Ru Xi Feng</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Xue Ying</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Liu Fenggang</b>	August 2004	Zhejiang	3 years in prison
<b>Xu Yonghai</b>	August 2004	Zhejiang	2 years in prison
<b>Zhang</b>	August 2004	Zhejiang	1 year in prison
<b>Zhang Xiaofang</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Twin 11-year-old girls</b>	August 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Yu Guoying</b>	September 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Shun Fu</b>	September 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Chen Yanjing</b>	September 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Li Qun</b>	September 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Cai Zhouhua</b>	September 2004	Beijing	3 years in prison Tortured
<b>Xiao Yunfei</b>	September 2004	Beijing	1 and a half years in prison
<b>Xian Yungei Gaowen</b>	September 2004	Beijing	1 and a half years in prison
<b>Jinyun Hu</b>	September 2004	Beijing	Arrested
<b>Cai Zhouhua's mother</b>	September 2004	Beijing	Harassed
<b>Zhang</b>	December 2004	Henan	Arrested
<b>Zhang's wife and children</b>	December 2004	Henan	Harassed Forced into hiding
<b>Xiao Min</b>	December 2004	Henan	Harassed

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Persecution</b>
<b>Lin yuyan</b>	February 2005	Heilongjiang	Expelled from China
<b>Brad Long</b>	February 2005	Heilongjiang	Expelled from China
<b>John and Susan Chang</b>	February 2005	Heilongjiang	Expelled from China
<b>Group of foreign missionaries</b>	February 2005	Heilongjiang	Expelled from China
<b>140 church leaders</b>	February 2005	Heilongjiang	Arrested
<b>Zhao Dianru</b>	May 2005	Jilin	Arrested
<b>600 people</b>	May 2005	Jilin	Arrested
<b>500 people</b>	July 2005	Henan	Arrested
<b>70 people</b>	July 2005	Henan	Arrested
<b>100 students</b>	July 2005	Hebei	Arrested
<b>10 people</b>	July 2005	Hunan	Arrested
<b>Church leader</b>	July 2005	Shanghai	Arrested Church closure
<b>5 American church leaders</b>	August 2005	Henan	Arrested
<b>30 people</b>	August 2005	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>43 people</b>	August 2005	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Ma Shulei</b>	September 2005	Henan	Arrested
<b>Tong Qimiao</b>	September 2005	Xinjiang	Beaten
<b>6 Sunday school teachers</b>	September 2005	Jiangxi	Arrested Church closure
<b>Hua Huiqi</b>	October 2005	Beijing	Arrested
<b>Church leaders</b>	November 2005	Beijing	Forced Eviction
<b>100 people</b>	November 2005	Henan	Arrested
<b>6 church leaders</b>	November 2005	Henan	Arrested
<b>Zhang Mingxuan</b>	November 2005	Henan	Kidnapped Arrested
<b>29 church leaders</b>	December 2005	Henan	Arrested
<b>210 people</b>	December 2005	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	December 2005	Xinjiang	Harassed
<b>Liu Fengming</b>	December 2005	Inner Mongolia	Arrested
<b>Liu Haibo</b>	December 2005	Inner Mongolia	Arrested

Name	Date	Place	Persecution
<b>Ark Church</b>	January 2006	Beijing	Attacked
<b>Jin Tianming</b>	January 2006	Beijing	Interrogated
<b>40 people</b>	January 2006	Jilin	Interrogated
<b>13 people</b>	February 2006	Xingjiang	Arrested
<b>36 church leaders</b>	March 2006	Anhui	Arrested
<b>2 people</b>	March 2006	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>3 people</b>	March 2006	Henan	Arrested Church destroyed
<b>2 church groups</b>	March 2006	Guangdong	Forced eviction
<b>80 people</b>	March 2006	Henan	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	March 2006	Hubei	Church closed Leader arrested
<b>2 church leaders</b>	March 2006	Jiangsu	Arrested
<b>85 people</b>	March 2006	Yunnan	Arrested
<b>2 church groups</b>	March 2006	Shanxi	Churches closed Leaders arrested
<b>Li Huimin</b>	April 2006	Henan	Re-education through labour
<b>Liu Yuhua</b>	April 2006	Shandong	Arrested
<b>Chu Wei</b>	May 2006	Beijing	Interrogated
<b>Li Shunmin</b>	May 2006	Henan	Arrested
<b>28 people</b>	May 2006	Henan	Arrested
<b>11 church leaders</b>	May 2006	Jiangsu	Arrested
<b>14 church leaders</b>	June 2006	Sichuan	Arrested
<b>31 people</b>	June 2006	Shandong	Arrested Interrogated
<b>Tian Yinghua</b>	June 2006	Shandong	Arrested
<b>Wang Qiu</b>	June 2006	Shandong	Arrested
<b>Jiang Rong</b>	June 2006	Shandong	Arrested
<b>Li Ming</b>	July 2006	Sichuan	3 years re-education through labour
<b>Wang Yuan</b>	July 2006	Sichuan	3 years re-education through labour
<b>Li Mingbo</b>	July 2006	Sichuan	3 years re-education through labour
<b>Jin Jirong</b>	July 2006	Sichuan	3 years re-education through labour
<b>2 people</b>	July 2006	Jilin	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	July 2006	Zhejiang	Forced eviction Church destroyed
<b>TSPM church</b>	July 2006	Shanxi	Forced eviction Pastor Arrested
<b>Li Lizhong</b>	July 2006	Anhui	Arrested

<b>60 people</b>	July 2006	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Zhang Rongliang</b>	July 2006	Henan	7 and a half years in prison
<b>4 missionaries</b>	July 2006	Yunnan	Tortured Arrested
<b>40 people</b>	August 2006	Anhui	Arrested Church destroyed
<b>Wu Guilan</b>	August 2006	Inner Mongolia	1 year re-education through labour
<b>Church group</b>	August 2006	Inner Mongolia	Forced eviction Church destroyed
<b>2 church leaders</b>	August 2006	Anhui	Arrested
<b>40 people</b>	September 2006	Shandong	Arrested
<b>30 people</b>	September 2006	Shandong	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	September 2006	Fujian	Forced eviction Church destroyed
<b>Missionary</b>	October 2006	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>15 people</b>	October 2006	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>7 people</b>	October 2006	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>35 people</b>	October 2006	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	October 2006	Jilin	Forced eviction Church destroyed
<b>Lou Yuanqi</b>	December 2006	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>Xiu Linbin</b>	December 2006	Beijing	Attacked
<b>Gao Zhisheng</b>	December 2006	Beijing	3 years in prison
<b>Church group</b>	December 2006	Beijing	Church attacked
<b>Zan Aizong</b>	December 2006	Zhejiang	House Arrest
<b>Church group</b>	December 2006	Zhejiang	Forced eviction Church destroyed
<b>Tu Shichang</b>	December 2006	Zhejiang	House Arrest
<b>Church group</b>	December 2006	Anhui	Forced eviction Church destroyed
<b>3 people</b>	December 2006	Inner Mongolia	Arrested
<b>Christian human rights lawyer</b>	December 2006	Shandong	Beaten

<b>Name</b>	<b>Date</b>	<b>Place</b>	<b>Persecution</b>
<b>Li Boguang</b>	January 2007	Hebei	Arrested
<b>39 Bible students</b>	January 2007	Hebei	Arrested
<b>Hua Huiqi</b>	January 2007	Beijing	6 months in prison
<b>Church leader</b>	January 2007	Anhui	Arrested
<b>Chen Jiayi</b>	January 2007	Anhui	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	January 2007	Henan	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	January 2007	Henan	Arrested

<b>Shuang Shuying</b>	February 2007	Beijing	2 years in prison
<b>Chen Lianmin</b>	February 2007	Anhui	Arrested
<b>Tan Jianwei</b>	February 2007	Jiangsu	Arrested
<b>Xu Changshan</b>	February 2007	Jiangxi	Arrested
<b>Chen Xiaobing</b>	February 2007	Jiangxi	Arrested
<b>Gu Changrong</b>	March 2007	Liaoning	1 year re-education through labour
<b>Li Huage</b>	March 2007	Henan	Arrested
<b>Dong Quanyu</b>	March 2007	Henan	Arrested
<b>35 church leaders</b>	March 2007	Henan	Arrested
<b>Feng Bingcheng</b>	April 2007	Beijing	Arrested Expelled from China
<b>70 church leaders</b>	April 2007	Beijing	Arrested Expelled from China
<b>Cui Chengnan</b>	April 2007	Jiangsu	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	April 2007	Xinjiang	Arrested Harassed Beaten
<b>Liang Yage</b>	April 2007	Guangxi	Kidnapped
<b>Wei Linrong</b>	April 2007	Guangxi	Kidnapped Forced abortion
<b>Gao Wendong</b>	May 2007	Shandong	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	May 2007	Shandong	Arrested Foreigners expelled from China
<b>Gao Qiuxiang</b>	June 2007	Shanxi	Arrested
<b>Ren Peipei</b>	June 2007	Shanxi	Arrested Beaten
<b>11 people</b>	June 2007	Shanxi	Arrested Beaten
<b>Gao Hongzhi</b>	June 2007	Xinjiang	Harassed
<b>Church group</b>	June 2007	Xinjiang	Harassed
<b>2 church leaders</b>	June 2007	Shandong	1 year re-education through labour
<b>6 people</b>	June 2007	Shandong	Arrested Fined
<b>Sunday school summer camp</b>	July 2007	Jiangsu	Harassed Arrested
<b>3 foreign missionaries</b>	July 2007	Beijing	Arrested
<b>4 church leaders</b>	July 2007	Inner Mongolia	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	July 2007	Hebei	Harassed
<b>Sunday school</b>	July 2007	Xinjiang	Arrested

<b>leader Kong Lingrong</b>			
<b>Sunday school class</b>	July 2007	Xinjiang	Harassed
<b>9 people</b>	July 2007	Hubei	Re-education through labour
<b>2 year-old child</b>	July 2007	Hubei	Arrested
<b>3 people</b>	July 2007	Hubei	Beaten
<b>Li Zhenjun</b>	August 2007	Beijing	Locked in mental institution
<b>Xu Yonghai</b>	August 2007	Beijing	House arrest
<b>7 people</b>	August 2007	Inner Mongolia	Arrested
<b>Zhou Heng</b>	August 2007	Xinjiang	Arrested Tortured
<b>Youth Bible training camp</b>	August 2007	Shandong	Arrested Dispersed Fined
<b>Hu Defu</b>	August 2007	Jiangsu	Arrested Beaten
<b>Daniel Ng</b>	August 2007	Guangdong	Business threatened
<b>Elisa Ng</b>	August 2007	Guangdong	Business threatened
<b>3 Sunday school leaders</b>	August 2007	Henan	Arrested
<b>Zhang Bing</b>	September 2007	Heilongjiang	Arrested Church destroyed
<b>4 businesses closed</b>	September 2007	Xinjiang	Business licenses revoked Expelled from China Fined
<b>3 people</b>	September 2007	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>Lu Jingxiang</b>	September 2007	Anhui	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	September 2007	Hubei	Arrested
<b>Zhang Mingxuan and family</b>	October 2007	Beijing	Harassed
<b>Christian orphanage</b>	October 2007	Beijing	Forced power outage
<b>Beijing Seminary</b>	October 2007	Beijing	Forced power outage
<b>Tan Wen</b>	October 2007	Xinjiang	Arrested
<b>Liu Huiwen</b>	October 2007	Gansu	1 and a half years in prison
<b>Ye Min</b>	October 2007	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Peng Shaohua</b>	October 2007	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Zhang Ping</b>	October 2007	Zhejiang	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	October 2007	Hubei	Forced eviction Church destroyed

<b>Shi Weihan</b>	November 2007	Beijing	Arrested
<b>Zhang Jing</b>	November 2007	Beijing	Harassed
<b>20 bookstore workers and patrons</b>	November 2007	Beijing	Arrested
<b>Wusimanyiming</b>	November 2007	Xinjiang	2 years re-education through labour
<b>40 church leaders</b>	November 2007	Henan	Arrested
<b>Church leader</b>	November 2007	Yunnan	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	November 2007	Yunnan	Harassed
<b>7 people</b>	November 2007	Yunnan	Arrested
<b>Church leader</b>	December 2007	Jiangsu	Arrested Beaten
<b>270 Bible training students</b>	December 2007	Shandong	Arrested Fined
<b>Gu Hongyan</b>	December 2007	Heilongjiang	Arrested Church destroyed
<b>Church group</b>	December 2007	Henan	Arrested Harassed
<b>Liang Qizhen</b>	December 2007	Henan	Arrested Tortured for false confession
<b>Church group</b>	December 2007	Henan	Arrested
<b>Church group</b>	December 2007	Yunnan	Harassed

## **SOURCES**

### **WEBSITES**

China Aid Association – [www.chinaaid.org](http://www.chinaaid.org)  
The Voice of the Martyrs – [www.persecution.net](http://www.persecution.net)  
The Evangelical Fellowship of Canada – [www.evangelicalfellowship.ca](http://www.evangelicalfellowship.ca)  
Amnesty International – [www.amnesty.org](http://www.amnesty.org)  
Open Doors – [www.opendoorsuk.org](http://www.opendoorsuk.org)  
Human Rights Watch – [www.hrw.org](http://www.hrw.org)  
Compass Direct News - <http://www.compassdirect.org/en/display.php>  
Radio Free China - <http://radiofreechina.wordpress.com>  
Beijing 2008 - <http://en.beijing2008.cn/>  
BBC News - <http://news.bbc.co.uk/>  
Washington Post – [www.washingtonpost.com](http://www.washingtonpost.com)  
The Christian Post - <http://www.christianpost.com/>  
Shanghai China Snippets - <http://www.chinasnippets.com/>  
Status of Chinese People - <http://chinaview.wordpress.com/>  
Human Rights Without Frontiers - <http://www.hrwf.net/>  
Asia News - <http://www.asianews.it/index.php?l=en&size=A>  
The Gospel Herald - <http://www.gospelherald.net/>  
Christian News Wire - <http://christiannewswire.com/index.php>

### **REPORTS**

The United States Commission on International Religious Freedom – Annual Report of the United States Commission on International Religious Freedom – <http://www.uscirf.com/countries/publications/currentreport/2007annualRpt.pdf#page=1>  
U.S. Department of State – International Religious Freedom Report 2007 - <http://www.state.gov/g/drl/rls/irf/2007/90133.htm>  
Congressional – Executive Commission on China – Annual Report 2007 - <http://www.cecc.gov/pages/annualRpt/annualRpt07/CECCannRpt2007.pdf>  
China Aid Association – Report on Persecution of Chinese House Churches by Province From May 2005 to May 2006 - [http://chinaaid.org/pdf/2006\\_persecution\\_e.pdf](http://chinaaid.org/pdf/2006_persecution_e.pdf)  
China Aid Association – Report on Persecution of Chinese House Churches by Province From January 2006 to December 2006 - [http://chinaaid.org/pdf/2006\\_persecution\\_e.pdf](http://chinaaid.org/pdf/2006_persecution_e.pdf)  
China Aid Association – Annual Report of Persecution by the Government on Christian House Churches within Mainland China - <http://www.chinaaid.org/pdf/2007%20persecution%20report/CAA%202007%20Annual%20Persecution%20Report%20English.pdf>

### **MAGAZINES**

The Economist – Feb 16-22 – “Rushing on by Road, Rail and Air,” page 31