



MISSIONS FOCUS

From bulletin: May 21, 2023

Our Missionaries, their health and ministries affected by Covid-19

OMF – GCM May Newsletter

“The Spiritual Way Out for Chinese Young People,”

Psalm 143:8

From today's bulletin / Missions Report from Missions Team

Did you know that May 4 is "Young Adult Day" in China? Psalm 143:8 says, "Make me know the way I should go, for to you I lift up my soul." ESV. While Chinese young adults have been taught atheism since the 1950s, the exposure to Western classics, learning English and access to personal computers and smartphones have made many adults highly motivated to learn about world religions, different worldviews and seek Truth. In addition, it is very difficult to find employment while the national unemployment rate is 5.6% recently, for young adults (16-24) the rate is over 18%. An additional 11.58 million college graduates are expected to join the job market this year. They are anxious about their future.

One young man recalled that what changed his worldview was when he met a Christian teacher and discovered other Christian students. "Problems were not solved overnight, but in the process of finding solutions, I experienced the grace of God in the companionship for Christians."

Please take a few moments to read through and pray for a few of this month's daily requests and / or read the entire article in English or Simplified Chinese which begins on the next page.

Thank you for reading about and praying for our missionaries, countries and people locally and globally!

BACBC.ORG

1801 North Loop Road | Alameda, CA 94502 | info@bacbc.org



The Spiritual Way Out for Chinese Young People

Every year on May 4th it celebrates the young adults of China - May Fourth Young Adult Day. Unlike the Western practice of encouraging students to think independently, China has been singularly focusing on ideological education for the young and promoting atheism since the 1950s. One of the iconic measures is the establishment of the highly ideological "May 4th Young Adult Day". This situation did not lessen until the 1980s with the reform and opening up. Later, this ideology was preserved through various anti-spiritual pollution and political campaigns. However, due to the translation and publication of Western classics and the fervour for learning English in China, especially when college students had the opportunity to learn directly from foreign teachers, the young adults at that time began to learn about new concepts from other parts of the world. The call to be connected "with international standards" has gradually become popular in the society. After the 1990s, Liu Xiaofeng's *Salvation and Freedom* (1988), Yu Jie's *Ice and Fire* (1998), etc. were a sensation and became standard works of non-mainstream ideology that young adults rushed to read.

Since learning about the different worldviews from other regions of the world, young adults were highly motivated to learn about world religions and to see the Truth. According to the survey conducted by Sun Shangyang of Beijing University in 2012 on the religious interest of college students in Beijing: although believers of various religions accounted for less than 20% of the total sample of college students, only 21.9% of college students clearly stated that they were not interested in any religion. However, more than 78% of the students said they were interested in learning about world religions. Another finding is that although the secular society still pursued an elite culture, among college students in Beijing, mainstream ideology was losing its influence, there was a significant increase in the study of religion.

Since the beginning of the millennium, personal computers and smart phones have gradually entered people's daily lives, and they have become the necessities for the life and study of the younger generation (Gen Z), though their worldview and values also change as fast as the speed of the Internet. But in recent years, a distinctive new trend has emerged among Inland Chinese young adults:

First, due to the recent pandemic and the sluggish export industry, China's job market is currently very tight. According to the National Bureau of Statistics of China, the national unemployment rate was 5.6% in February this year, but the unemployment rate for young adults aged 16-24 was 18.1%. The key group is the 2022 fresh graduate numbered 10.76 million, who flooded into the job market. In 2023, 11.58 million more college graduates will squeeze into the already crowded job market. It was precisely because of the struggle for college graduates to get a job that a very novel Kong Yiji phenomenon has been born, which is dubbed "the long gown that cannot be taken off". Kong Yiji was a destitute and penniless scholar created by the writer Lu Xun in the early 20th century. He was poor, but he still wore a long gown that symbolized a scholar, giving people an arcane impression.

Today, young Chinese intelligentsias took the opportunity to tease themselves as the contemporary Kong Yiji. They have an embarrassing appearance of having academic qualifications but no job. They believe that the academic qualifications have now become a burden/liability that they cannot break free, like a scholar's long gown that they cannot take off. Some are even more worried that due to the emergence of ChatGPT and its Chinese version of "Wen Xin Yi Yan", the employment prospects of this generation of educated young adults will be even more bleak, and the generation who loved and pursued technologies will fall into an inescapable vicious cycle. Someone wrote: "The development of the times sent away cheap migrant workers, but ushered in cheap college graduates; it is difficult to attract migrant workers with a monthly salary of 3,000 yuan, but it can attract a lot of college graduates; this is me, this is us, this is the life of today's university graduates - today's Kong Yiji. I have survived the hardest Chinese education in the world, where even foreigners felt 'crazy' when they saw how hard it was, but all I got in the end was being a "Kong Yiji, who couldn't take off his long gown."

Due to this mindset amongst many young adults, another surprising phenomenon is the popularity of visiting Buddhist temples in various cities. Even the state-run media mused: "Temples that were originally a favorite place for middle-aged and elderly people have indeed become popular among young adults. On social platforms, one can see notes left about major temples, as to 'whether or not they can grant one's wishes'. Young adults seemed to really fall in love with kowtowing in them." Currently, online ticketing data showed that since the beginning of the year, the number of ticket orders for temple-related scenic spots has increased by 310% year-on-year; since February, booking tickets among the post-90s and post-00s accounted for nearly 50%. Relevant data also showed that in 2019, 'temple' was still unknown on social platforms. Four years later, the search for it has increased 368 times."

A few years ago, scholar Li Xiangping, through the "Survey on Faiths and Religious Beliefs in the Yangtze River Delta Region" (2012), found that "when migrant workers enter the cities from the countryside, leaving the original rural social community that caused a break in relationships and of their original beliefs, they fell into trepidation and a value vacuum, which brought unavoidable anxiety. Therefore, this floating population of about 200 million, a huge group of people that seemed to be lacking in beliefs, became a country that had no beliefs but is constantly moving....The reason why these migrant workers enter Buddhist and Taoist temples, burned incense and worshiped gods, or enter into church services, of course, is to relieve mental stress and find comfort on the one hand, and on the other hand, to find friends and rebuild their social network because of their alienated life style."

Since the number of migrant workers in major cities have been greatly reduced, does the above phenomenon mean that the scene of migrant workers in temples a few years ago has been replaced by the throng of contemporary Kong Yiji? One thing is for sure, unlike the migrant workers who flocked to temples ten years ago not only to relieve their mental stress, but also to find friends and rebuild their social networks, educated young adults are seeking even more supernatural help because of their apprehensions about personal futures.

Young adults today are anxious about their future. This may not be a problem in China alone, but it is clear that due to years of materialistic education, Chinese young adults are paying much more effort in the process and searching for success in the world. A young man once recalled to the author that one of his most memorable campus experiences that changed his worldview, was when he met a Christian teacher and later discovered many other Christian students. He said: "When getting on with them, the biggest feeling was that he felt respected. No matter how naive his questions were, they listened carefully and sought answers together in an informal tone. More importantly, when confused about my future, they would accompany me and pray to God for my needs, asking the Lord to show the way He prepared for me." He continued, "Problems were not solved overnight, but in the process of finding solutions I experienced the grace of God in the companionship of Christians. These experiences prompted me to become a Christian and be zealous to declare the Good News, and to become a blessing to others as well."

The Bible says: "Let me hear in the morning of your steadfast love, for in you I trust. Make me know the way I should go, for to you I lift up my soul." (Ps 143:8) May many more Christians come forward in this time to bring blessing to countless young people.

Prayer Points

1 Today is Labor Day. China has had a long-standing policy of equal pay for men and women, and this has made childcare an ongoing issue. For this reason, the three-generation family is not only a cultural preference, but also necessary for practical reasons. Grandparents frequently have to look after their grandchildren, so please pray for them. May the Christians among them be enabled to train their grandchildren "in the way they should go".

2 In post-Covid China, economic recovery has been slow, and unemployment remains a serious problem. Pray for urban dwellers who need employment, especially young people who lack work experience.

3 The unstable job market has also affected middle-aged and middle class workers. Many have taken out loans to buy property, and are trying to pay off their mortgages as soon as possible. However, in order to maintain market stability, some banks refused early mortgage paydowns. Pray for those who are impacted due to economic instability.

4 May 4th is "Youth Day". Pray especially for new college graduates and young migrant workers who are still seeking employment. Pray for more Christians to share the gospel with them.

5 The number of primary school students has decreased steadily over the past decade. Nationally, 35% of schools have closed down, 79,500 schools in total. In the past 20 years, China tried hard to help rural students by building "Primary Schools of Hope". Many Christian teachers volunteered to work in these and they planted seeds of God's word in the students' hearts. Give thanks for these teachers and pray that these seeds will continue to grow as the students seek God's guidance in the days ahead.

6 In 2022, 17,013,000 new students applied for primary schools, compared with 17,146,000 in 2012 - a drop of 132,000 students. This shows that the "two-child" policy - in place since 2014 - has not prevented the birth rate from falling. Pray for young families who have financial troubles. Pray that they will be good parents.

7 Today is Sunday. In many parts of China, spring is here. Pray that many families will be

able to enjoy time together, especially Christian families. May they be able to both worship and play together.

8 In 2022, the percentage of urban dwellers in China was 65.22%. In the last decade, about 140,000,000 rural people moved to urban areas. Many of these have become "urban poor", in need of government subsidies. Praise the Lord that some urban Christians are extending help to these poor people and sharing the gospel with them. Please pray for them.

9 Most families have very few children. This means that, apart from very expensive kindergartens for elite families, many nurseries and kindergartens are negatively impacted. Private kindergartens run by Christians are facing difficulties. Please pray for Christians who are committed to Christian education even in the midst of severe hardship.

10 In the past several years, many rural primary schools have been closed down. Parents who are not able to find employment outside their villages need to take care of their children who have no schools to attend. Pray that Christian teachers from urban areas will be willing to go and teach children in rural areas.

11 Pray for all those who are committed to Christian education in spite of the current difficulties. May God guard their hearts, guide them in planning good curricula, and provide for their living expenses.

12 Currently, about 84,000,000 people, 20% of the workforce, are engaged in new forms of employment. These include take-out delivery drivers and online merchandise truck drivers. However, these workers are not included in social insurance and labor insurance systems. May God have mercy on them, and enable churches to demonstrate Christ's love to them.

13 One month from now, the time will come for college and high school entrance exams. Students often flock to temples before their exams - perhaps even today many will go to seek for blessings and success in exams. May God have mercy and help them come to know the true God. Pray that Christian students will have a good testimony.

14 Today is Sunday. May God's presence be real to Christians who are worshipping at home. May they enjoy good teaching and fellowship together.

15 Of the 402,000,000 laborers in China, 293,000,000 are migrant workers. That is about three quarters of the total labor force. This is one outcome of urbanization. But when the economy slows down, exports are impacted, and migrant workers are always badly affected. Pray for them and their families.

16 Because jobs are hard to find, some farmers are becoming self-employed - some have become delivery drivers, for which there is huge demand. But during the past 3 years Covid has adversely affected them. Pray they will be able to start a new life post-Covid, and that urban churches will extend timely help. May God help these churches build new urban Christian communities.

17 Pray for a Christian couple surnamed J, who have been serving cross-culturally in a Buddhist country. Due to the hostility of local political and religious organizations, they have decided to serve local Chinese communities, especially new arrivals from the mainland. May they experience God's presence and protection in this high-risk ministry.

18 Pray for brother M, who for the past ten years has experienced great difficulties in life and ministry. Give thanks that He is still trusting the Lord. Pray that he will experience spiritual renewal.

19 Brother L shared that, since his wife went to be with the Lord a couple years ago, he has been very sad, and has lost motivation to serve. May God comfort and strengthen him, so that he can persevere through this difficult time.

20 Pray for sister H, whose husband is working in a different town in order to support the family. She has responsibility for their 4-year-old child, works a part-time job, and serves in the church. She is often very tired - pray for this faithful sister.

21 Today is Sunday. Pray for preachers who serve in open churches. Pray that their messages would be relevant and biblical, free from political interpretations.

22 Give thanks to the Lord for new forms of campus ministry - they are operating in a

much changed environment. Pray for committed campus ministry workers and students. May they experience God's protection.

23 Pray for sister M who is serving cross-culturally in a hard to access, remote place. May God watch over her and make her a blessing to the local people, especially the children.

24 Pray for sister H. She left the church a number of years ago and married an unbeliever. But her desire is still to bring her whole family back to the Lord and serve Him once again. May the Lord hear her prayers.

25 Pray for church worker W. In order to adapt to the changing environment, he tried some new ways of developing his church. However, due to the pandemic and other factors, things did not go as expected, and he feels guilty about this. May God strengthen him and grant him wisdom. May all church workers stand firm in their faith and be united in purpose.

26 Pray for Chinese young people who are serving on the gospel ship. It has been challenging during the pandemic. Some of them are now hoping to begin seminary training. Pray for them.

27 Pray for brother J. In order to continue his ministry, he feels in need of a spiritual mentor. He needs renewal in order to be better equipped.

28 Today is Sunday. Pray for pulpit ministry in remote village churches. May God empower preachers so that they can deliver powerful, biblical messages.

29 Pray for sister Y. She feels exhausted by the many internal and external challenges in the church recently. May God strengthen her, and equip her to continue leading the church.

30 Pray for preacher W who is also a hospital nursing aide. Pray that through this vocation he can share the gospel with those he cares for. Pray also that his work schedule will allow him to serve regularly at the church.

31 International Children's Day is coming soon. Families prepare gifts for primary age children, and sometimes compare and compete with other families concerning what gifts they give. Pray for Christian families to have a good testimony, and to recognize that God has already prepared the best gift for each and every child.

求你使我知道当行的路， 因我的心仰望你。

2023
年
5月



诗篇 143:8

中国青年的精神出路

每年的五月四日，是中国年轻人的节日——五四青年节。与西方鼓励学生独立思考的做法不同，自五零年代以来，中国一直致力于针对年轻人单一的意识形态教育并提倡无神论。其中一个标志性的举措就是设立高度意识形态化的“五四青年节”。这个局面要到一九八零年代，才随着改革开放有所松动。后来虽然通过反精神污染等政治运动，继续保持主流意识形态，但由于重新开始翻译和出版西方经典文学名著，以及全民学英语热，尤其是大学生有机会直接面对外国教师（外教）而得到现代启蒙，使得当时的年轻人开始从朦胧中知道了所谓普世价值、彼岸世界和人权等新式概念。社会上也逐渐流行起“与世界接轨”的呼声，一九九零年代以后，刘小枫的《拯救与逍遥》（1988年），余杰的《冰与火》（1998年）等，都曾轰动一时，成为年轻人争相阅读的非主流意识形态的思想作品。

既然思考普世价值、彼岸世界等就离不开要对宗教有所认识，而求知和求真更是年轻人学习新知识的主要动力。据北京大学孙尚扬在2012年北京大学生宗教兴趣取向的问卷调查中发现：尽管大学生中各种宗教的信徒占总数不到20%，但只有21.9%的大学生明确表示对任何宗教都不感兴趣。却有超过78%的学生表示他们对某种宗教怀有兴趣。另外一个发现就是，目前校园中流行的精英文化依然是非常世俗化的，但在大学生中，主流意识形态正在丧失话语权，而宗教则在经历引人注目的复苏。¹

自新千禧以来，个人电脑和智能手机逐步进入人们的日常生活，更是年轻一代生活和学习的必需品，而他们的世界观和价值观，也伴随着网速而快速地变化。但是最近几年，在当代中国年轻人中，出现了非常具有特色的新思潮：

首先是由于三年疫情和出口行业不振等因素，目前中国的就业市场十分紧张，据中国国家统计局的公告，今年2月份全国失业率为5.6%，但16-24岁的年轻人失业率却为18.1%，其中的重点人群是2022年的高校毕业生1076万涌入了就业市场。而紧接着2023年又将有1158万高校毕业生挤入到已经十分拥挤的就业市场中去。正是因为高校毕业生就业不易，催生了一个十分新颖的，被戏称为“脱不下的长衫”的孔乙己现象。²孔乙己是二十世纪早期，中国作家鲁迅文学创作中的一个落魄读书人，他穷困潦倒，却还始终穿着象征读书人的长衫，给人一种迂腐的印象。而如今，中国年轻知识分子却也藉此调侃自己就是当代的孔乙己，苦读得来的学历变成了生活的负担，过着有学历却没工作的尴尬模样。他们认为学历已经成为自己下不来的高台、也是脱不下的长衫。更有人担心，由于ChatGPT及其中国版“文心一言”的出现，自己和这一代受过教育年轻人的就业前景将更加黯淡，让最热爱和追捧新技术的年轻一代陷入无法摆脱的生活死漩。

¹孙尚扬、李丁：《国学热、意义的匮乏与大学生对宗教的兴趣取向：一项基于北京市的调查与分析》，首次发表于2011年10月赫尔辛基大学“第一届国学与西学北欧论坛”（The First Nordic Forum of Sino-Western Studies）。

有人这样写道：“时代的发展送走了廉价的农民工，却迎来了廉价的大学生；三千元每月的工资很难招来农民工，却可以招来一大把的大学生；这是我、这是我们、这是当代大学毕业生，当代孔乙己最真实的写照。我熬过了全世界最辛苦的中式教育，连外国人看了都觉得‘crazy’，而最终换来的却是被冠以“脱不下长衫的孔乙己”的名号。”³

正因为有这种想法的年轻人并不在少数，因而催生出了另外一个多少使人意外的新现象，那就是各城市主要寺庙都人满为患了。连国营媒体也惊叹：“原本是中老年人偏好场所的寺庙，如今确实在年轻人中也火了起来。在社交平台上，随处可见各大寺庙的种草笔记，以及关于‘灵不灵’‘准不准’之类的测评，年轻人似乎真的爱上了上香了。”因此出现“在线票务平台数据显示，今年以来，寺庙相关景区门票订单量同比增长310%；2月以来预订门票的人群中，90后、00后占比接近50%。相关监测数据也显示，2019年，‘寺庙’在社交平台上还处于籍籍无名的状态，4年时间过去，而今的搜索量增长了368倍。”⁴

好几年前，学者李向平通过“长三角地区信仰与宗教信仰的问卷调查”（2012），已经发现“当农民工们从乡村进入城镇之后，地缘关系与固有人际关系的改变，特别是他们脱离了原有的乡村社会共同体，便会使他们原来信仰的依附性关系呈现一种断裂，进而使他们在进入了城镇之后，不得不陷入了精神焦虑与价值空白，带来了无法避免的精神失落。因此，两亿左右的流动人口，似乎就是一个信仰缺失的巨大人群，一个没有信仰却在无尽流动的国家。……这些农民工弟兄之所以进入寺庙道观烧香拜神，或者是进入教会参加礼拜，一方面当然是为了缓解精神压力、寻找安慰，另一方面也是

因为人生地疏、寻找朋友，重新建构他们的社会交往关系。”⁵

由于目前各大城市的农民工已大为减少，那么上述现象是否意味着，几年前各地寺庙充斥众多民工的景象，如今已经被当代孔乙己们取代了？有一点可以肯定，与十年前农民工们既为了缓解精神压力，也为了在人生地疏、寻找朋友，重新建构他们的社会交往关系而涌进寺庙等不同，现代知识分子则更多的是因为对个人前途的焦虑而寻求超然能力的帮助。

年轻人在为自己的前途焦虑，这未必只是中国一地的问题，但很显然，因长年的唯物主义教育，中国青年在寻求彼岸世界的过程中要付出更多摸索的代价。一个年轻人曾向笔者回忆一段让他最难忘，并改变了他世界观的校园经历，就是当他遇到了基督徒老师，后来又发现了许多其他基督徒学生。他说：与他们相处，最大的感受是自己的生命得到了尊重，不论自己的问题多么地幼稚，他们都会认真地听完，并用讨论的口吻一起寻求答案。更重要的是，在我对自己的前途感到迷惘时，他们会一直陪伴着我，一起为我的需要向上帝祷告，求主显明祂为我预备的道路。

他又说：虽然问题并不是在一夜之间就得到解决，但在解决问题的过程中，因着有基督徒们的陪伴，自己经历了上帝莫大的恩典。这也促使我成为基督徒和热心传福音的人，同样也成为了他人的祝福。

圣经说：“求你使我清晨得听你慈爱之言，因我倚靠你；求你使我知道当行的路，因我的心仰望你。”（诗篇143：8）愿更多的基督徒可以在这个时代站出来，成为许许多多年轻人的祝福。

² <https://news.sina.com.cn/s/2023-03-16/doc-imykznfz7788561.shtml> (2023-4-5 存取)

³ <https://www.bilibili.com/read/cv22737755?from=search> (2023-4-5 存取)

⁴ <https://news.sina.com.cn/c/2023-03-21/doc-imymqrrf9954860.shtml> (2023-4-5 存取)

⁵ <https://www.jfdaily.com/wx/detail.do?id=35> (2023-4-5 存取)

代祷事项

1 今天是“五一国际劳动节”。中国多年以来实行男女同工同酬制度，使得照顾孩子一直是家庭面临的问题，也因此三代同堂不仅是文化现象，也因实际需要而得到强化。请为照顾孙儿女的老人祷告，愿上帝保守其中基督徒的身心，成为带领孙子们“走当走的路”的桥梁。

2 自疫情开放以来，经济复苏缓慢，失业问题依然严峻。请为急于寻找工作的城市居民，尤其是第一次进入就业市场的年轻人祷告。

3 就业市场不稳的情形已影响到中年和中产阶级，不少利用贷款购买房产的就业人士都在设法尽早还清房贷。而有些银行拒绝提前还贷的方式以维持市场稳定。请为受到经济波动而心有余悸的人们祷告。

4 今天是“五四青年节”，请特别为感到前途迷茫的毕业生和找不到工作的青年民工祷告，求主呼召更多的基督徒将福音传到他们饥渴的心灵之中。

5 据教育部统计资料显示，因为农村地区学生减少，撤点撤校，全国小学 10 年来减少 7.95 万间，减幅达 35%。其实过去二十多年，中国曾大力在偏远地区兴办“希望小学”，感恩有许多城市基督徒老师，一直以义工身份，在希望小学中无私奉献，相信他们已经播撒了美好的种子。我们也为那些已经听闻福音的孩子祷告，求主继续引导他们。

6 据报导，2022 年全国小学招生数 1701.39 万人，比较 2012 年的 1714.66 万人，减少了 13.27 万人；这显示自 2014 年以来实施的“二胎化”并没阻止出生率下跌。请为受经济困扰的年轻家庭祷告，也为年轻夫妇有正确的婚姻家庭观祷告。

7 今天是主日。中国大多数地区已经进入春暖花开的季节。祷告许多家庭能有美好的亲子活动时间，尤其是基督徒家庭，既能常常一同敬拜，也能经常一齐游乐。

8 据报导，2022 年中国常住人口城市化率达 65.22%。过去 10 年，有 1.4 亿农村人口在各地城镇落户，唯大多成为新的城市贫困人口，仅能依靠各种补贴政策生活。感谢主，有城市基督徒主动伸出援手，帮助这些城市新贫困户适应城市生活，并向他们传福音。请代祷。

9 最受中国社会少子化的冲击的是各地幼儿服务机构。目前，除了为社会精英家庭开设的超高价幼儿园，一般由基督徒私人开设的幼儿服务机构大多经营困难。请为在艰难中继续委身基督教教育的基督徒祷告。

10 有基督徒学者发现，虽然多年来农村公立小学大量关闭，但农村中依然有很多无法外出打工的人，他们的子女只能继续留在农村并成为失学儿童。盼望有城市基督徒志愿者能到农村开办小型但实用的基督教学校或班级。请代祷。

11 请为在困难情形下坚持基督教教育理念的各类学校师生祷告。求主保守他们的身心，并能够得到必须的教材和生活的供应。

12 根据中华总工会最新发布的数据显示，目前全国从事外卖、快递、网约和货车司机等“新就业形态”约有 8400 万人，占劳动人口 20%，但他们无法加入社保和劳保系统。求上帝怜悯，让教会晓得如何关怀这一群体的需要，让他们领受在基督里的爱。

13 还有一个月就高考、中考了，受社会风气影响，近年来学生考试前蜂拥进寺庙的现象极为普遍。今天是周末，正是许多学生进香祈福、谋求考试成功的日子。求神怜悯，让学生从小就有正确的神观，也让其中基督徒学生有美好的生命榜样。

14 今天是主日，求主与各地在家里崇拜的基督徒同在：经历神，领受祂话语的教导和享受美好的团契。

15 据了解，目前全国的职工约有 4.02 亿人，农民工占 2.93 亿，占全国职工人口近 3/4。这一方面显示出过去十多年城市化的成果，但也意味着当出口受阻、经济下行时，农民工总是最受影响。请特别为农民工及其家庭祷告。

16 由于就业不易，近几年来，农民转行从事城镇个体经济，以及加入外卖等“新就业形态”的比例持续升高。但过去三年，他们受到疫情的冲击、损失相当大。目前疫情防控已经过去，我们祷告，让因疫情而遭受打击的城镇农民工能尽快重启生活，也让城市教会能及时伸出援手，同建新城市基督徒共同体。

17 请为一 J 姓的基督徒夫妇祷告，他们已经在—佛教国家从事跨文化宣教多年。因受政治和当地宗教组织的影响，近年来他们将服事的重点转移到当地的华人群体，尤其是新近来到当地的大陆同胞。求主保守他们在这高风险中能随时经历主的同在和保守。

18 请为一位 M 姓的弟兄祷告，因服事和生活中诸多问题，过去十年是他人生中最为困难的十年。感谢神他依然保持信仰，但请为他能经历属灵上的复兴而祷告。

19 L 姓的弟兄表示，自从几年前爱妻回天家以后，自己一直沉浸在沮丧之中，也失去服事的动力。请大家为他能重新得到属天的力量面对生活和服事祷告。

20 请为一位 H 姓的姊妹祷告，因家庭生活所迫，弟兄在外地打工，自己独自带着 4 岁的孩子，还要兼职和在教会中服事，常感体力不支。请用祷告托住这位忠心的姊妹。

21、今天是主日，请为中国各地公开教堂中的讲台服事祷告，能不受意识形态的影响，多注重正确诠释圣经，对当代人提供最合宜的教导。

22 我们要感谢主，虽然环境已很不相同，但各地校园事工依然以新的形式继续推进。请为全心致力于校园事工的同工同学祷告，求神保守。

23 请为一长年在交通不方便地区从事跨文化事工的 M 姓单身姊妹祷告。求主看顾与保守，使她成为当地人民，尤其是孩子们的祝福。

24 请为一 H 姓姊妹祷告，多年前虽然因故不得不离开教会，并与一未信男子结婚，但心中依然有强烈愿望，要带领全家来到主前，并恢复事奉。求主垂听她的祷告。

25 请为一 W 姓的教会同工祷告。为了适应环境的变化，几年前带领所在教会尝试转型，但在疫情等诸多因素影响下，教会转型并未如愿发展，心中深感愧疚。求主加添这位传道人属天的智慧和力量，让教会同工都能为“所信的福音齐心努力”而一起寻求神。

26 请为目前依然在福音船上服事的中国年轻人祷告。疫情曾给他们带来巨大挑战，其中有些希望有机会接受神学装备，提升自己服事的能力。

27 请为一位 J 姓的弟兄祷告，多年的服事，让他累积了不少负面的情绪，需要有属灵长辈或老师的陪伴。虽没想过离开服事，但需要更新和成长。

28 今天是主日，请为偏远地区农村教会的讲坛服事祷告。求主使用，传讲有能力且合乎圣经教导的真道。

29 请为一 Y 姓姊妹祷告，这些年教会面临许多外来环境的和内在的挑战，令她感到身心疲惫不堪。求主加添力量，使她有能力继续带领教会面对各种挑战。

30 请为一位在医院做护工的 W 姓传道人祷告，能藉着工作将福音带给所照顾的人，同时每周都能有固定的时间在教会服事。

31 儿童节临近，许多家庭为小学阶段的孩子准备了礼物。据了解，不少家庭会因为学校中流行的六一节礼物的比拼而伤脑筋。请为基督徒家庭的孩子能有一个美好的见证而祷告，让同学知道上帝早就为每个孩子都预备了最好的礼物。