

# QINZHOU 钦州

The 1990 census listed a population of 1,005,999 people in Qinzhou City, located in the extreme south of the Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region in southern China. Qinzhou is not far from the Vietnam border, and is located on the Beibu Gulf, which connects to the South China Sea. Qinzhou is the third largest natural deepwater port in China. An expressway is being constructed between Qinzhou and Nanning, the provincial capital 104 km (64 miles) to the north. Qinzhou is also well connected by train to other parts of southern China.

**Population:**  
1,005,999 (1990)  
1,351,900 (2000)  
1,816,800 (2010)

**Province:**  
Guangxi

## Major Ethnic Groups:

**Han** 72.9%  
**Zhuang** 26.7%  
**Yao** 0.2%  
**Jing** 0.1%

**Christians:**  
5,000 (0.4%)

The two dominant ethnic groups in Qinzhou are the Han Chinese and the Zhuang, who number more than 270,000 in the city. The Zhuang in Qinzhou are speakers of Southern Zhuang varieties, quite distinct from the Zhuang in Guilin, Guigang and Liuzhou, who are all Northern Zhuang speakers. In fact, large numbers of Southern Zhuang spill across the border into northern Vietnam, where they are known by different ethnic names including Tho, Nung, Gay and Cao Lan. Whereas these tribal affiliations are all recognized as separate minority groups by the Vietnamese government, in China they have all been lumped together under the generic Zhuang 'nationality'. Qinzhou is also home to several hundred members of the Jing minority. Most of the 24,000 Jing live on three islands off the coast of Guangxi. They are Vietnamese

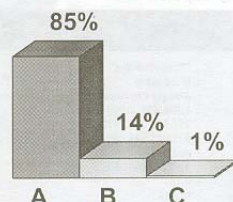
people who migrated into China in the 1500's, and are now granted status as an official minority group by the Chinese authorities.

Qinzhou is primarily an agriculture-based city. An overwhelming number of people in the city (more-than 85%) were employed in agricultural jobs in 1990. Qinzhou contains a very high proportion of children, with over 35% of the population aged under 15. Many cities in other parts of China have less than 20% of their population under 15.

Protestant missionary E. G. Horder, an Anglican, first worked in southern Guangxi in 1886. He established the Pu Ren Hospital at Beihai, and reached out in love to the previously untouchable lepers. Missionaries in Guangxi were hindered by the extreme poverty of the people, numerous bandits and robbers who roamed the province, and anti-foreign sentiment. As a result, Guangxi remains one of the most Christless provinces in China, with only about 0.4% of the entire population professing Christianity of any form. W. H. Oldfield wrote in 1922: "From Liuzhou one may travel for twelve days either northward or westward without seeing a Gospel chapel or entering a district in which a witness is being given to the Gospel. In this great neglected territory there are still numerous walled cities and large market towns that as yet have no established work whatever. For the large part the language of these



## Status of Evangelization (Awareness of Christ and the Gospel)



A = have never heard the Gospel or the name of Christ  
B = were evangelized but have not yet become Christians  
C = adherents to any form of Christianity

Pingxiang. The Hakka were officially counted as part of the Han Chinese nationality.

Jiangxi Province, especially the western part where Pingxiang is located, did not fully come under the control of the Chinese empire until the Three Kingdoms Period (220-264 AD). The Gan River Valley was captured and the minority peoples who largely inhabited it were conquered. From the third to the sixth centuries, thousands of Han families migrated into the newly subjugated lands, fleeing the barbarian invasions along China's northern borders.



Each home in Pingxiang City contains an average of 4.6 people, showing that many people here pay little attention to China's 'one-child' policy.

Jiangxi Province is famous for its abundance of silver. Extensive mining in the past gave rise to a wealthy ruling class. These days Pingxiang is known as an industrial city with an emphasis on factories that produce textiles, iron and paper. Traditionally, Jiangxi is famous in China for producing porcelain, ramie cloth, fruit, tea, tobacco and forest products.

Although Protestant missionary work in Jiangxi commenced in 1869, it was primarily focused on Nanchang and the eastern part of the province. Few workers ever made it as far as Pingxiang. Christianity in Jiangxi has therefore spread unevenly. Whereas it is especially strong around Poyang Lake in the north, cities like Pingxiang have received little Gospel witness.

The Little Flock, a denomination started by Watchman Nee, established a church in Pingxiang before 1949. The believers were severely persecuted during the 1950's and '60's. Today there are still a few churches remaining open in Pingxiang, but most are filled with elderly women. The faith does not appear to be transferring to the younger generation.

Pingxiang contains more than 300,000 needy households, teeming with souls for whom Christ died that they may know Him.

## Pray for Pingxiang

- 1 Pingxiang City and surrounding areas are filled with countless lost souls. Pray Christians would take up the challenge to take the Gospel to every part of Pingxiang.
- 2 Pray the Name of Jesus would be deeply honored and respected among the people of Pingxiang. Pray thousands would soon call upon His Name and be saved.
- 3 Pray Jesus Christ would be lifted up above Pingxiang, that all people would be drawn to Him.

## Overview of Pingxiang

Pronunciation : "Ping-shee-ung"  
Old Spelling : P'ing-siang  
Location : Jiangxi Province, southeast China  
Population : 1,388,427 (1990 census)  
Males : 715,382 (51.52%)  
Females : 673,045 (48.48%)  
Households : 302,539  
Average household : 4.59 people  
Divorced people : 4,101  
% of population : 0.29%  
Centurions (1990) : 3 people aged 100 or more  
Immigrants to City : 3,035 per year  
From same province : 1,714 (56.5%)  
From other provinces : 1,319 (43.5%)

Employed people : 718,209 (51.7% of total population)  
Main Industries : Agriculture 65.9%; Industrial 21.2%; Professional 5.7%  
Educational : University: 0.2%  
Attainment : High School: 40.3%  
(highest level) Primary School: 49.8%  
attended) Never attended any level of school: 9.7%  
Population under 15 : 31.6%  
Adult Literacy : 90% (men 94%; women 86%)  
Major Nationalities : Han 1,387,942  
Yao 117  
Hui 84  
Manchu 82  
Zhuang 42  
Others (17 groups): 160  
Christians : 5,000 (0.4%)