

Approximately 200,000 Tu people live in north-west China, especially in the Huzhu Tu Autonomous County in Qinghai Province. Others are scattered throughout other parts of Qinghai, as well as in neighbouring areas of Gansu Province.¹

The Tu—who are one of China’s 55 official minorities—believe they are descended from white feathers that were left behind by a flock of cranes.² The Tibetans consider the Tu to be a part of the Tibetan nationality and accuse the Chinese of trying to weaken

the unity of the Tibetan world by granting the Tu a separate identity. There is no doubt, however, that the Tu are distinct from the Tibetans historically, culturally and linguistically. There are two different languages spoken among the Tu: Huzhu, which is profiled here, and



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Mongour, which is covered separately in a profile under that name.

The existence of the Tu was first recorded in 1227, when a Mongol garrison was dispatched to control the area that the Tu still inhabit today. The troops remained there and later married women from local tribes. A bronze statue of the first Mongol general still stands in the Younging Monastery. A historian says, ‘Their ancestors are believed to be the Tuguhuns who moved in the third and fourth centuries to Gansu and Qinghai provinces and mingled with local people of different nationalities. Places where the Tu people live in compact communities are still called Tuhun in the Tu language.’³

Even after 800 years of isolation, 60 per cent of Tu vocabulary is still Mongolian in nature. In 1979, a Tu script based on

the Roman alphabet was created. It soon became popular among the Tu. The script is taught in local Tu schools today. A massive 70,000-entry Tu-Chinese dictionary was published in 1988. There are 11 different dialects within the Tu language. The Tu living in Datong County can now only speak Chinese. In addition, more than 4,000 ethnic Tu people speak Bonan as their mother tongue.⁴

Until recently, Tu girls were expected to be married by the age of 15. After that age, the girl was considered ‘married to heaven’. Even today, if a Tu woman is still single by the time she reaches her mid-20s, she is allowed to sleep around, thus saving herself from disgrace in the eyes of the community. The entire Tu village raises any resulting children. Unmarried Tu women wear a single ponytail to advertise their status to prospective partners.

The Tu are ardent followers of Tibetan Buddhism. Their main religious centre is the Younging Monastery, founded in 1604. Shamans and mediums are also active among the Tu. The annual *Nadun* festival focuses around the *fala*, a Tu medium who ‘impales himself with as many as 12 iron nails and is possessed by the spirit of the Erlang god’.⁵

Prior to the forced deportation of missionaries from China in the early 1950s, a handful of Tu Christians attended Han Chinese churches in the area.⁶ Although there are just a few known Christians among the Tu today, there are about 400 Han Chinese believers living in the mountains 25 kilometres from Huzhu. They interact with the Tu and even speak the Tu language.



Population:
199,800 (2000)
250,200 (2010)
308,200 (2020)
Countries: China
Buddhism: Tibetan
Christians: 10

Overview of the Tu

Other Names: Huzhu, White Mongols

Population Sources: 191,624 in China (1990 census)⁷

Language: Altaic, Mongolian, Eastern Mongolian, Mongour

Dialects: 11 (Aragwa, Fulannara, Khalchiguor, Linxia, Mingho, Naringuor, Sanchuan, Datong, Tienyu, Wuyangpu, Yongjing)

Professing Buddhists: 98%

Practising Buddhists: 80%

Christians: 0.1%

Scripture: none

Jesus film: none

Gospel Recordings: none

Christian Broadcasting: none

ROPAL code: MJG

Status of Evangelization

