

Location: A 1990 study listed 60,000 speakers of the Kawa language in China.¹ They live in remote villages high in the mountains of western Yunnan Province. Kawa communities are located in Ximeng and Menglian counties, in addition to a small number in neighboring Lancang County. Kawa villages are situated at least 1,500 meters (5,000 ft.) above sea level.

Identity: The Kawa, traditionally known as the *Wild Wa*, are one of three distinct language groups that were combined to form China's official Wa nationality. The Chinese divide the Wa into three sociolinguistic groups: the Kawa, or Wild Wa; the Lawa, or Tame Wa; and the Sinicized Wa.²

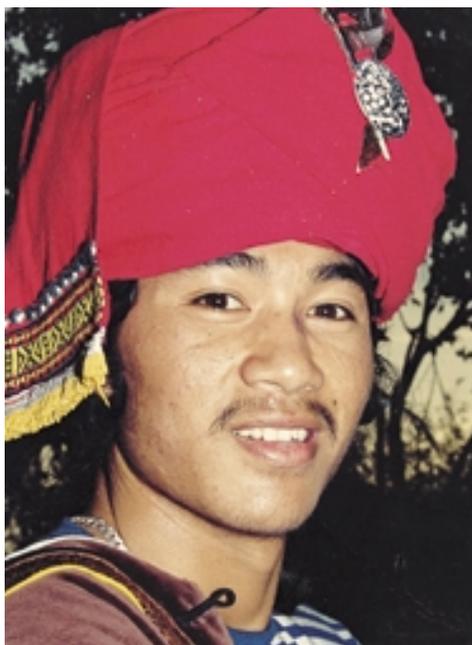
Language: The nontonal Kawa language, which is called *Vo* or *Awa*, is partially intelligible with Parauk Wa but very different from Lawa.

History: The Kawa are the most primitive and reclusive group of Wa in China. Because of their isolated settlements, they rarely come into contact with outsiders and have retained their customs and traditions more than the Lawa or Parauk Wa. Until the 1960s the Kawa practiced head-hunting. Members of other nationalities dared not venture into Kawa territory for fear of being decapitated. Between 1948 and 1950, a Kawa cut off five Han merchants' heads because of a business dispute. He then sold the heads for ¥300 for the beardless

ones and ¥2000 for those with a full beard.³ In 1946 the Kawa in Asai attacked the Wa in Gouhe, butchering 67 people and sparing only one life. "The booty of gory heads was carried back by eight cows."⁴ Villagers immediately took revenge for such attacks, causing a cycle of mutual killings that continued for years.

Customs: The Kawa do not generally like outsiders and prefer to be left alone. They grow a variety of crops, including rice, corn, and maize.

Religion: The cruelty of the Kawa is unquestionably without equal among all the peoples of China. "Their infamous head-hunting, intended to beg for a good harvest, displayed their inhuman cruelty, for example, by buying a child Wa slave girl at the age of ten to be customarily killed by the procedure of a slow death."⁵ One writer summarized the spiritual condition of groups like the Kawa: "The ignorant minorities existed in constant fear: fear of demons, fear of the government officials, fear of landlords, fear of hostile tribes, and even fear of their own evil souls. The ghastly and bloodcurdling practices they developed to assuage their fears only resulted in further exacerbating them."⁶



Paul Hattaway

Christianity: Although there are at least 75,000 Wa Christians in China,⁷ almost all of them are among the Parauk Wa and Lawa. Most Kawa stubbornly resist change and remain an unreached people group. Chinese historian T'ien Ju-K'ang explains, "Enthusiastic response for Christianity came only from the Tame Wa in Cangyuan district. In 1954, 78 churches, 73 local pastors, 108 Christian villages and 25,076 believers were reported.... In 1957, there were 97 villages in the Ximeng Mountains with 59,493 Kawa inhabitants, but no Christians were recorded."⁸



Population in China:
 60,000 (1990)
 73,300 (2000)
 89,700 (2010)
Location: Yunnan
Religion: Animism
Christians: 100

Overview of the Kawa

Countries: Myanmar, China

Pronunciation: "Kah-wa"

Other Names:
 Vo, Wa Pwi, Wakut, Wild Wa, Awa

Population Source:
 60,000 (1990 J.-O. Svantesson);
 Out of a total Wa population of
 351,974 (1990 census)

Location: *W Yunnan:* Ximeng, and Menglian counties, and parts of Lancang County

Status:
 Officially included under Wa

Language: Austro-Asiatic, Mon-Khmer, Northern Mon-Khmer, Palaungic, Western Palaungic, Waic, Wa

Dialects: 0

Religion: Animism, Polytheism, Shamanism, Christianity

Christians: 100

Scripture: None

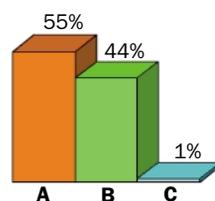
Jesus film: None

Gospel Recordings: None

Christian Broadcasting: None

ROPAL code: WBMOO

Status of Evangelization



A = Have never heard the gospel
B = Were evangelized but did not become Christians
C = Are adherents to any form of Christianity