FOR INSCRIPTION ON
Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity
IN 2012, UNESCO

FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT TO THE NOMINATION

TRANSCRIPTION OF THE VISUAL STATEMENTS FROM
REPRESENTATIVE TRADITIONAL BEARERS AND PRACTITIONERS
(transcribed from Nuosu and Luoluo dialects of the Yi)

Name of nominated element: The Torch Festival of the Yi people
Submitting State(s) Party(ies): People's Republic of China

March 2011
BIBBU, Nyohxi

As a representative of the Yi communities, he is a Ddeggu (arbitrator) from the fifth village of Jjijjy Township, Imo District, Bute County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, CHINA.

My name is Nyohxi Bibbu. I'm 75 years old now. I'm from the fifth production team of Jjijjy Township. To the north of my hometown is Luojjylievo; to the south is Ngujjoyydda. As the lion and tiger defend their territory so people defend their conventions. The wild goose has its own route of migration, and the lion and tiger have their own borders of territory. It is very necessary that people have their conventions. In this world, we Yi people have our own conventions; we have our own conventions for mediating social affairs, we have our own conventions both for celebrating the New Year and the Torch Festival. As the lion and tiger have their own borders of territory, as the wild goose has its own route of migration, we Yi people have had our own conventions for celebrating the Torch Festival for centuries. We shouldn't give up the Torch Festival. We shouldn't lose the festivities of the traditional holiday.

Long long ago, the Sysses (gods and spirits) lived in heaven, while the Lusses (sons of Lu, a mythological animal) live on the earth. One day, a Sysse of heaven decided to wrestle with a Lusse. After landing on the earth, the Sysse issued his challenge to the Lusse who had to go out for an emergency and left his mother alone at home. The guest asked the old lady: "Where has your son been?" The lady answered: "My son is not home." "What does your son eat?" The guest asked again. With saying "my son eats iron cake", the old lady treated the guest with four pieces of iron cake. The god dented three cakes but he didn't dare to eat them. When the Lusse got back home and found the dents on his iron cakes. He asked his mother "Mother, what happened to my food?" His mother answered: "Today, a man came to wrestle with you [for she didn't know the man was a god from Heaven], and when I told him these were your food, he tried a little bit and left." Hearing this, the angry son ran after the challenger and asked to have a wrestling match. The result was that the Sysse, a god from Heaven, was defeated and died at a place called Ngejjiejjielie, which was close to the house of Mgeshy Ayo. Consequently, the King of the Heaven got furious, and assumed that the god was murdered by Mgeshy Ayo, so he dispatched numerous insects and
As the old saying goes, "There is always one thing to overcome another." The Yis sing the Momo song during the Yi New Year, and perform Duluohxo song-dance during the Torch Festival. Everyone loves to "show up" in Duluohxo singing, bull fighting, ram fighting and so forth... In our eyes, the young men show bravery in sports, the old show intelligence in wisdom competition, and the young women show virtue and grace in beauty contests...

Nowadays, the governments at all levels value our ethnic minorities' folk custom. The Prefectural government recommended the Torch Festival to the Province, the Provincial government reported it to the national authorities, and the Central government is going to submit it to UNESCO. Everyone wants to be honored by reputation in the world; every ethnic minority group wants the outside world to know more about its traditions too. In old times, the lords slaughter oxen, the rich slaughtered sheep, the poor slaughtered piglets, the paupers roasted chickens, the single boiled eggs... to celebrate the Torch Festival. At present, with the support of the People's Government, the Torch Festival becomes more varied and more interesting... The young women wear more gorgeous ornaments and colorful clothing... We Yi people in Liangshan and Chuxiong all totally agree with the submission, and we will be greatly honored if the Yi Torch Festival could be inscribed on the "Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity" in 2012 by UNESCO.

Note: the present transcribed concurrence should go with the "TFOYP-video-clips-DVD_Clip-01" attached to the nomination files.

Identifier: TFOYP-video-clips-DVD

(TRANSCRIPTION of the Clips-02)

MOSHOSSY, Ggobbuossyr

As a representative of the Yi communities, he is a Ddeggu (arbitrator) from the Shizui Village of Tejio Township, Tejio District, Bute County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, CHINA.
I'm from Tejjo Township, Bute County, from where the Torch Festival originated. My name is Moshossy Ggobbuossyr. We Yi people have celebrated the Torch Festival for generations, for thousands of years. Everyone amongst our communities celebrates the Torch Festival annually; women and children, everyone looks forward to taking part in Torch Festival every year and one year after another. I myself think that all of the Yis fully agree, and would be more than happy and be greatly honored if the Yi's Torch Festival could be included by UNESCO in 2012 on "The Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity."

Note: the present transcribed concurrence should go with the "TFOY-video-clips-DVD_Clips-02" attached to the nomination files.

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Identifier: TFOYP-video-clips-DVD

(TRANSCRIPTION of the Clips-03)

SHYNREMO, Shaggo

As a representative of the Yi communities, she is a Duluohxo singer and dancer from the Shizui Village of Tejjo Township, Tejjo District, Bute County, Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Sichuan Province, CHINA.

Young Yi women have been trained to sing Duluohxo for celebrating the Torch Festival yearly, and we have countless Duluohxo songs to sing. Our elders tell us that we must pass on this oral tradition to our descendants. We agree: we must pass on this tradition to our descendants too. The government attaches high importance to safeguard the Torch Festival, so that we will not lose this tradition. I think it is a very crucial element for us, for our young generations. I strongly support the ongoing to UNESCO to inscribe the Yi's Torch Festival on "The Representative List of Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity."

Note: the present transcribed concurrence should go with the "TFOYP-video-clips-DVD_Clips-03" attached to the nomination files.
LU, Chenglong

As a representative of the Yi communities, he is a Bimo (priest), 42 years old, comes from the Shuqie Village, Shuqie Township, Chuxiong City, Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Yunnan Province, CHINA.

We Yi People really worship the fire. It is said, a long, long time ago, Luoma Duoxi, one hero of our ancestors, who took the sacred flame from the Heaven Peak Mountains, brought light to our people, and expelled evil spirits from our life-world. From then on, the Yis became an ethnic group who claimed for belonging to the fire. Thus far, the fire has been an inseparable part from our everyday life: we Yi people were born and will die by the side of the fire hearth; we respect the fire as our god, our partner; we do think that the fire is the same important as the life of our own.

Each year, on the twenty fourth day of the sixth month of the lunar calendar, we Yis will have our time-honored festival. On this day, We Yi people are happily to prepare caw, goat and chicken as food, and the gathering is instructed and led by an old priest or “Bimo,” calling in the fire god, making sacrifice to the god, and distributing fire torches to the folk. Then we gather around a large fire set, playing the “three-string” instruments, singing folk songs, and performing the “left-foot dance…” The entertaining night will last till daybreak. I am the thirteenth generation of Bimo, and we keep the tradition for many generations so far. Now our Fire Torch Festival is highly regarded by our governments and officials, that’s really a good thing. Now it seems our festival can be inscribed on the Representative List of the Intangible Cultural Heritage of Humanity, wow! We are extremely happy.

The Fire Torch Festival is such a grand FESTIVE event, if we do nothing to safeguard it, we will lose it before long. If this time we succeed, we will gather all our clans, light up fire torch, keep dancing for three days and nights.

We are going to hand down this tradition from one generation to the next. If our festival can be successfully included in the representative list, our local area will have more chance to develop, and to have better days. We will be extremely excited.

Recorded on the 3rd of March, 2011

Note: the present transcribed concurrence should go with the “TFOY-video-clips-DVD_Clips-04” attached to the nomination files.
FOR INSCRIPTION ON

THE REPRESENTATIVE LIST OF
THE INTANGIBLE CULTURAL HERITAGE OF HUMANITY
IN 2012, UNESCO

FREE, PRIOR AND INFORMED CONSENT TO THE NOMINATION

JOINT DECLARATION

Name of nominated element: The Torch Festival of the Yi People

Submitting State(s) Party(ies): People’s Republic of China
“彝族火把节”
申请列入2012年联合国教科文组织
《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》

有关自愿和事先知情的认可

联合声明书

中国文化部非物质文化遗产司

并转

联合国教科文组织相关部门：

作为凉山彝族自治州的专业学术团体，四川省凉山彝族自治州彝学学会、四川省凉山彝族自治州民间文艺家协会、四川省凉山彝族自治州民族研究所、四川省螺髻山火文化研究会在此共同表示：我们支持凉山州非物质文化遗产保护中心和楚雄州非物质文化遗产保护中心作为申报主体将“彝族火把节”正式提名为候选项目，申请列入2012年联合国教科文组织《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。

在该项遗产的申报过程中，我们通过向我州各级政府部门和凉山州非物质文化遗产保护专家委员会积极建言，为“申报工作组”提供相关的学术资料和智力支持，组织专家学者进行田野实地调查，并配合音、影、图、文等资料的搜集和筛选等方式，积极参与了申报材料的准备和编制等工作；与此同时，我们通过专题讲座、发表文章、出版专著及召开学术会议等途径，向社区、民众和国内外学界宣传或推广火把节列入《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》的重要意义。此外，

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各自机构或组织的专家学者，回到家乡，深入民间，最大范围地宣传《保护非物质文化遗产公约》的宗旨和目标，动员基层社区、群体和个人参与和配合“彝族火把节”申报工作的各个环节，并号召当地民众自觉参与所在社区的非物质文化遗产保护工作。

我们事先知情，自愿加入了相关的申报工作，并愿意通过各自机构或组织的人力资源、专业经验和学术力量继续参与该项遗产的传承、研究和保护，并为凉山地区各民族的非物质文化遗产保护工作做出我们应有的贡献。

特此，郑重做出共同声明。

联合声明单位(盖章)：

凉山彝学学会
2011年3月2日

凉山彝族自治州民族研究所
2011年3月6日

凉山州民间文艺家协会
2011年3月5日

四川省彝族火文化研究会
2011年3月8日
“生片”

2012年

30片

① 无色试剂

② 试剂名称：

生片

③ 试剂主要成分：

生片中含有以下成分：

④ 使用方法：

生片用于……

（具体使用方法）

⑤ 注意事项：

在使用生片时，请注意以下事项：

⑥ 存储条件：

生片应存放在……

（具体存储条件）
“彝族火把节”
申请列入 2012 年联合国教科文组织
《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》

有关自愿和事先知情的认可
声明书

中国文化部非物质文化遗产司
并转
联合国教科文组织相关部门：

作为楚雄彝族自治州的专业学术团体，云南省楚雄市彝族习俗传
统此处表示：我们支持楚雄州非物质文化遗产保护中心作为申报主
体将“彝族火把节”正式命名为候选项目，申请列入 2012 年联合国教
科文组织《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。

在该项遗产的申报过程中，我们通过向我州各级政府部门和楚雄
州非物质文化遗产保护专家委员会积极建言，为“申报工作组”提供
相关的学术资料和智力支持，组织专家学者进行田野实地调查，并配
合音、影、图、文等资料的搜集和筛选等方式，积极参与了申报材料
的准备和编制等工作；与此同时，我们通过专题讲座、发表文章、出
版专著及召开学术会议等途径，向社区、民众和国内外学界宣传或推
广火把节列入《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》的重要意义。此外，
各自机构或组织的专家学者，回到家乡，深入民间，最大范围地宣传
《保护非物质文化遗产公约》的宗旨和目标，动员基层社区、群体和
个人参与和配合“彝族火把节”申报工作的各个环节，并号召当地民众自觉参与所在社区的非物质文化遗产保护工作。

我们事先知情，自愿加入了相关的申报工作，并愿意通过各自机构或组织的人员资源、专业经验和学术力量继续参与该项遗产的传承、研究和保护，并为楚雄地区各民族的非物质文化遗产保护工作做出我们应有的贡献。

特此，郑重做出声明。

声明单位(盖章):

云南省楚雄市彝族风俗传袭所
2011年3月4日
“彝族火把节”

“彝族火把节”

申请列入 2012 年联合国教科文组织
《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》

有关自愿和事先知情的认可

声明书

中国文化部非物质文化遗产司

并转

联合国教科文组织相关部门:

作为楚雄彝族自治州的专业学术团体，云南省楚雄市彝族习俗传

表所在此表示：我们支持楚雄州非物质文化遗产保护中心作为申报主

体将“彝族火把节”正式提名为候选项目，申请列入 2012 年联合国教
科文组织《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》。

在该项遗产的申报过程中，我们通过向我州各级政府部门和楚雄州非物质文化遗产保护专家委员会积极建言，为“申报工作组”提供相关的学术资料和智力支持，组织专家学者进行田野实地调查，并配套的文字、图、文等资料的搜集和筛选等方式，积极参与了申报材料的准备和编审等工作；与此同时，我们通过专题讲座、发表文章、出版专著及召开学术会议等途径，向社区、民众和国内外学界宣传或推广《白族民间刺绣技艺》与《白族文化》。

广昌把节列入《人类非物质文化遗产代表作名录》的重要意义。此外，世遗组织则通过文字、图、文等资料的搜集和筛选，动员相关专家和各个机构或组织的专家学者，回到家乡，深入民间，最大范围地宣传《保护非物质文化遗产公约》的宗旨和目标，动员基层社区、群体和
众自觉参与所在社区的非物质文化遗产保护工作。

我们事先知情，自愿加入了相关的申报工作，并愿意通过各自机构或组织的人力资源、专业经验和学术力量继续参与该项遗产的传承、研究和保护，并为楚雄地区各民族的非物质文化遗产保护工作做出我们应有的贡献。

特此，郑重做出声明。

声明单位(盖章):

云南省楚雄市彝族习俗传袭所

2011年3月4日
To: Department of ICH, Ministry of Culture, P. R. China
cc.: The related Sectors of UNESCO

As local scholarly enterprises and professional bodies of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture and Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefecture, Liangshan Society of Yi Studies, Liangshan Folk Literature and Art Society, Liangshan Institute of Ethnology, Luojishan Association for Fire Culture Studies (Puge, Liangshan), as well as the Chuxiong Training Center for Transmitting the Yi’s Folklore and Customs:

We fully support the Center for Safeguarding ICH of Liangshan Yi Autonomous Prefecture and the Center for Safeguarding ICH of Chuxiong Autonomous Prefecture, as organizations responsible for submitting the Torch Festival of the Yi People to UNESCO for the inscription on the Representative List of ICH of Humanity in 2012.

During the submitting process, we made positive suggestions both to governmental organs at all levels and to the Expert Committee of Safeguarding ICH of Liangshan and Chuxiong Yi Autonomous Prefectures, and some members from different bodies participated in preparing the nomination files via providing both mental and material support, conducting fieldwork and ethnographic interviews, and offering audio, video, photograph, and textual documents.

We also tried our best in many ways to raise the communities’ awareness of the importance of the ongoing nomination by launching lectures and presentations, by publishing articles and press conference, and so on. We also encourage scholars and professionals affiliated with different bodies getting back to their own hometowns, to inform the local communities, groups, and individuals to learn and understand the principles and objectives of the 2003 Convention, and to involve in the nomination and its safeguarding project in one way or another.

We, were informed, voluntarily take part in the whole process of the nomination. We are willing to carry on the transmission and the safeguarding of the element, through our participation on our own initiatives, such as organizing human resources, devoting our expertise, and making the cooperation between different bodies. We would more than happy to make our own contributions to safeguarding the ICH of ethnic minority groups living in the native lands.

The present Joint Declaration is hereby sealed by the following organizations:
Liangshan Society for Yi Studies

Date: March 2, 2011

Liangshan Folk Literature and Art Society

Date: March 5, 2011

Liangshan Institute of Ethnology

Date: March 6, 2011

Luojishan Association for Fire Culture Studies (Puge, Liangshan)

Date: March 8, 2011

Chuxiong Training Center for Transmitting Yi Folklore and Customs

Date: March 4, 2011

*A joint statement in Nuosu Yi script and a statement in Luoluo Yi script are enclosed.