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GUIDELINES

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

MEETING of WORKING GROUP

FOR THE PREPARATION OF A PLAN OF ACTION
TO SAFEGUARD THE NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE

Unesco Headquarters, Paris, 5-8 October 1987

CONSIDERATION OF THE PROBLEMS RAISED BY THE NEED
TO INVENTORY, COLLECT AND STUDY THE NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE

taking into account the studies
by Professors Alpha Oumar Konaré (Doc.C) and
Jocelyne Fernandez-Vest (Doc.B) as well as of the
work by the Secretariat - partly based on the
studies submitted by Professors Lauri Honko,
David Dunaway and Asen Balikci - (Doc.A)

1. The General Conference of Unesco decided during its 22nd session in 1983 to launch a new sub-programme called "Inventories, collection and studies of the Non-Physical heritage" in order to meet the raising need for safeguarding of different kinds of traditions and folk ways threatened with disappearance or distortion in so many places of the world to-day.
2. The General Conference of Unesco, during this session, also adopted the resolution number 11.2 asking to "broaden activities to preserve the Non-Physical Heritage in future programmes".
3. Although a world-wide, coordinated programme for this purpose was new, Unesco had already a long-standing experience in this field, e.g. through its "'Ten-year plan for the systematic study of oral traditions and the promotion of African languages", adopted by the seventeenth session of the General Conference in 1972, and by similar efforts in Asia and Latin America.
4. In November 1984, a "Meeting of Experts to draw up a future programme concerning the Non-Physical Heritage" was held in order to draw up the basic guidelines for the future programme and to discuss the question of a typology for the Non-Physical Heritage. The priorities of action suggested by this meeting are included here (Annex I).
5. In the discussion of this Meeting about a typology, the representatives of two clearly distinctive schools, the folkloristic one and the anthropological one, defended two separate typologies (Annex II). After the meeting, the main representatives of the two schools continued their discussions, which finally resulted in a combined approach (shown in document n° CC-87/CONF.607/4 .. - Towards the development of a typology for the Non-Physical Heritage).
6. While different projects for safeguarding of the Non-Physical Heritage were supported in Africa, Asia and the Pacific, Latin America and the Caribbean as well as in industrialised countries of Europe and elsewhere, a special effort was deployed to develop the methodological tools for preservation of this heritage.
7. Work was also carried out, in cooperation with the Copyright Division of Unesco, for the legal protection of folklore and a "Special Committee of Technical and Legal Experts on the Safeguarding of Folklore" is being held for this purpose in Unesco from 1 to 5 June 1987.
8. In 1986 a survey was undertaken among Member States to find out about the situation of their Non-Physical Heritage and what safeguarding actions were most badly needed. (Annexes III and IV)
9. Against this background, the present Working Group has been convened for the double purpose of :
 - a/ elaborating a typology of the Non-Physical Heritage (on the basis of previous work described above by Professors Lauri Honko, David Dunaway and Asen Balikci and the new ethnolinguistic study by Professor Jocelyne Fernandez : Documents A and B).
 - and
 - b/ proposing a plan of action during the 1990s (to be inspired by the study by Professor Alpha Oumar Konaré - Document C - and by proposals spelled out in Annex V to these Guidelines)

10. It is possible that the proposals exposed in Annex V to these Guidelines (which it is the task of this meeting to discuss) may seem ambitious, considering the limited means at our disposal at present. However, these proposals are to be seen merely as a list of possible actions from which to draw inspiration for the composition of a plan to be recommended to Unesco.

It is our firm conviction that such a plan should be oriented not only towards the documentation and archiving of what we might call "dead" folklore (i.e. a "museographic" approach) but also towards the revitalization and dynamization of living traditions (i.e. a "social" approach).

11. Since closer communication between the promotion of the physical and non-physical heritage of mankind is both desirable and necessary, the participants in the meeting are invited to offer suggestions on how to achieve this.
12. A geographical balance in the activities should of course be sought and particular emphasis should be placed on those regions and cultures to which little attention has been paid in previous years, such as autochthonous cultures in industrialized countries.

ANNEX I
(to Guidelines)

Extract from FINAL REPORT

(Doc.CLT-84/CONF.603/COL.2-Paris, 31 May 1985)

from

MEETING OF EXPERTS TO DRAW UP A FUTURE PROGRAMME CONCERNING
THE NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE

(Unesco, Paris, 28 - 30 November 1984)

ESTABLISHMENT OF PRIORITIES FOR STUDY AND ACTION

The major proposals for study and action concerned:

the development of a working typology;

the testing in pilot projects of effective means of inventorying, collection, preservation and promotion of cultural traditions; and

the construction of an inventory.

Although there was general agreement that a typology could not be finalized before collecting and further organizational activities had taken place, participants recognized the importance of such a procedure, as a basis for the draft form of an international inventory of cultural traditions. One expert suggested postponing this phase of research until the 1986-1987 biennium, to allow time for field-work to inform a final choice of system.

Delegates had a number of priorities for the promotion of endangered cultural traditions, specifically focusing on:

the development of rural audio archives, for use by villagers;

the development of radio and film programmes based on ethnographic collections in these media;

production and issuing of discs, cassettes, videocassettes and a series of booklets describing particular cultural traditions threatened by disappearance.

The use of modern recording and production techniques was a major priority for action, to be carried out with local or regional Unesco-sponsored training workshops.

The major area of action developed by the Meeting was the compilation of a List of Endangered Cultural Traditions, through efforts of Unesco staff and meetings of an International Advisory Board. This list would then form the basis for prioritizing local collections and the pilot projects on promotion discussed under recommendations.

An international inventory of cultural traditions was, as a result of the final day's discussion, divided into two categories of work: that undertaken in the context of 'urgent anthropology', through the preparation of the list of endangered cultural traditions by an International Advisory Board; and the possible later creation of a central depository of information on world efforts to collect and research cultural traditions. Such an archive would obviously be a large, long-term undertaking, panelists agreed. Priority for serving as a central clearing-house at Unesco should be given to a survey of endangered cultural traditions, with eventual work later on a future computerized inventory, to take place beginning with preparation and circulation of a draft form. It was agreed, however, that this later undertaking would require considerably more staff and resources, and would therefore have to be postponed until the conditions permitted.

Future priorities for action could be divided into four tasks, in the order of priority determined by the Meeting.

TASK ONE - DEVELOPMENT OF A LIST OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL TRADITION

Steps to this goal might consist of:

collection of the names and addresses of organizations with knowledge and experience in studying or collecting the non-physical heritage;

preparation of a form for reporting information;

distribution of form requesting information on endangered cultural traditions to Organizations and Member States;

compilation of information and follow-up inquiries for additional information;

reviewing and sorting materials into country files;

convening experts in a meeting to establish the International Advisory Board on Endangered Cultural Traditions.

This Meeting would study the country files and prepare a List of Endangered Cultural Traditions.

TASK TWO - COLLECTION OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Once agreement has been reached on the first list of endangered cultural traditions, as recommended by the International Advisory Board, efforts of the 1986-1987 biennium should be concentrated on using existing agencies to begin documenting these traditions, in the following way:

the list of endangered cultural traditions should be prioritized by the Advisory Board, and regional agencies given suggestions about how the collecting should be carried out. (Their work could be monitored by a Subcommittee of the International Advisory Board, meeting on site or at Headquarters);

all collecting work should be done in a manner to facilitate use in public programmes aimed at revitalizing these traditions. To this end, workshops could be carried out to assure the use of modern recording and documenting techniques, with the possibility of Unesco providing additional equipment, where absolutely necessary;

these collections should be reviewed by the International Advisory Board as a whole, in annual meeting.

TASK THREE - PROMOTION AND REVITALIZATION OF ENDANGERED CULTURAL TRADITIONS

As efforts are underway to collect endangered cultural traditions, regions where collecting is taking place should have workshop-demonstrations of modern techniques to promote acceptance and participation in endangered cultural traditions.

These workshops should stress those methods discussed in the working document: particularly, radio and television programmes designed for multiple audiences. These workshops should bring together producers, educators and museum exhibitors in countries where collecting has begun, in order to communicate to the collecting organizations the goals and means whereby collections are most effectively circulated.

A pilot project should be devised to test Unesco's promotional strategies. (Ideally, this should be carried out in the 1988-1989 biennium, with extensive preparation occurring in 1987). In the country (or countries) chosen, the gamut of promotional strategies would be used, to be co-ordinated through a National Council for the Promotion of Traditional Culture, composed of local educators, media producers, traditional artists and government administrators.

TASK FOUR - PREPARATION OF INTERNATIONAL INVENTORY OF CULTURAL TRADITIONS

Draft an inventory data sheet, based on a typology elaborated on the different models discussed at this meeting. This form would include a listing of basic genres, along with instructions for filling out the survey.

Circulate this draft survey for cross-cultural review. Suggestions should be specific, including the revision of listings to make the inventory applicable to different cultural regions.

This draft inventory should be scheduled for a pilot project in an area where little previous surveying has been accomplished (probably during the 1988-1989 biennium).

CONCLUSION: STATEMENT ADOPTED BY THE MEETING OF EXPERTS

The Meeting of Experts adopted a statement containing comments on the most important areas of the subprogramme.

Definition

Cultural traditions share certain universal characteristics:

a core structure traditional to a certain genre and group;

an information, formulaic and largely unwritten transmission;

collective knowledge and majority participation in the traditions;
a critical, inseparable linkage to the social life of the community.

Typology

The Meeting of Experts, after due consideration, decided that it was impossible (and perhaps imprudent) to adapt a typology outside of the frame of reference of the problems involved in collecting and inventorying popular cultural traditions.

Inventory

The Meeting of Experts recommended encouragement for the making of local, national and regional inventories and, at a later date, their co-ordination in an international inventory of folk traditions. These inventories would be drawn up in a uniform way, studied by international specialists and tested at the conclusion of pilot projects. The long term aim would be the establishment of computerised inventories of traditional cultural forms. Existing regional institutions should support these inventories which would lead to complementary research and would take into account the differences in traditional systems. When necessary, and at the request of the countries concerned, Unesco could assist with the preparation of these inventories and help regional efforts in respect of training courses and follow-up. The Meeting of Experts also recommended the setting-up of an inventory or a data bank in the form of archives of sound and visual data, which would be accessible to communities whose cultures were threatened, particularly rural communities.

Collection

This Meeting further recommended the urgent and comprehensive collection of endangered cultural traditions, particularly those threatened by disappearance in the near future. Thus, it was recommended that priorities be established by local, national and regional organizations, who are the best placed to undertake this research. International co-ordination of this task would nevertheless be necessary. This co-ordination should not only assure that efforts are spent on constituting a future international inventory but should also make sure funds are collected in order to make it possible to give assistance, whenever required, to the institutions carrying out collecting work.

Preservation and promotion

For the cultural traditions of a people to continue, nations or institutions must intervene to preserve and promote vital forms of endangered traditions. Among the many ways this can be done are: publication of collections via newspapers, magazines, books and discs; production of video, film and radio programmes; promoting festivals and craft industries; incorporating popular traditions in school and college curricula; through rural sound libraries and travelling exhibits; through the preservation and the teaching of local languages; through international cultural exchanges; and through public programmes in museums, archives and libraries.

RECOMMENDATIONS

- A. The Group of Experts recommended that Unesco should declare and make known its interest in the defence of the Non-Physical Heritage (in the broad sense of traditional cultural forms) and in recording and safeguarding this heritage as a way of drawing attention to its importance in the reinforcement of cultural identity, especially in developing countries.
1. Member States and specialized institutions, and particularly those already working in this field, will be invited by Unesco to submit lists and priorities of their most endangered cultural traditions.
 2. Unesco should constitute an Interaction Advisory Board on Endangered Cultural Traditions to evaluate the lists suggested by Member States and institutions in order to establish a list of priorities. Future Unesco collecting efforts should be guided by the priorities of this list.
 3. Unesco should establish multi-year pilot projects in at least three countries, according to the criteria mentioned in the text of the report.
- B. Given that the impact of the pilot projects is limited to a particular country and/or region, the Group of Experts asked Unesco to take the necessary steps for the setting-up within Unesco of an International Programme for the Protection of World Cultural Traditions.
1. Unesco is also requested to take appropriate steps to muster the necessary resources and to raise voluntary contributions from Member States and any other party involved.
 2. Amongst other solutions, the Meeting also suggested that consideration should be given to the possibility of setting up an International Fund within Unesco to finance actions for the protection and the safeguarding of the world's traditional cultures.
 3. Unesco should begin to amass the financial resources to conduct an international inventory of cultural traditions. This project could take place over a number of years, with the preliminary steps being: drafting, reviewing, revising, field testing and conducting the inventory, in association with local and regional institutions.
 4. The Meeting of Experts also recommends that Member States interested or involved in documenting cultural traditions pay close attention to recording them in the most professional manner possible, including the use of specialized sound recording, video and film recording and training in sophisticated techniques for local technicians and ethnographers. To meet this need, Unesco should provide consultants, technical assistance and apprenticeships in the techniques of modern ethnographic documentation.
 5. Unesco should organize research projects on the role of women in the transmission of cultural traditions. Member States and local institutions should consider starting such projects. Women anthropologists and researchers should be included in the work as much as possible. A meeting of (women) experts should be called to discuss the problem, with the help of local institutions and Member States.

6. Unesco should adopt a programme to analyse the workings of the economy of traditional cultural practices and set up a pilot project to train tradition-bearers in ethnography while helping establish a place for them in the cash economy in industries such as tourism, craft industries, and festival production.

ANNEX II
(to Guidelines)

TYOLOGIES OF THE NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE

Two different types of typologies were discussed during the Meeting (Paris, Nov.84), one representing the anthropological school (Typology A) and the other the folkloristic school (Typology B).

Although it seems that many of the participants favoured the former approach (A), some felt that it was not specific enough to refer to the non-physical heritage. But also the latter typology (B) included elements of physical heritage, it was argued. Therefore no real agreement could be reached on this point. It was suggested that further work be carried out on the matter, and that the various approaches be applied and field-tested in pilot projects before settling on one or the other of the suggested typologies.

TYPOLOGY A

(Anthropological school with holistic approach)

Murdock's Outline of cultural materials
in the 'Human Relations Area File'

OUTLINE OF CULTURAL MATERIALS

000 MATERIAL NOT CATEGORIZED	15	BEHAVIOUR PROCESSES AND PERSONALITY
10 ORIENTATION		
101 Identification	151	Sensation and Perception
102 Maps	152	Drives and Emotions
103 Place Names	153	Modification of Behaviour
104 Glossary	154	Adjustment Processes
105 Cultural Summary	155	Personality Development
106 Coded Data	156	Social Personality
	157	Personality Traits
	158	Personality Disorders
	159	Life History Materials
11 BIBLIOGRAPHY		
111 Sources Processed	16	DEMOGRAPHY
112 Sources Consulted		
113 Additional References	161	Population
114 Comments	162	Composition of Population
115 Informants	163	Birth Statistics
116 Texts	164	Morbidity
117 Field Data	165	Mortality
118 Fiction	166	Internal Migration
	167	Immigration and Emigration
	168	Population Policy
12 METHODOLOGY		
121 Theoretical Orientation	17	HISTORY AND CULTURE CHANGE
122 Practical Preparations		
123 Observational Role	171	Distributional Evidence
124 Interviewing	172	Archaeology
125 Tests and Schedules	173	Traditional History
126 Recording and Collecting	174	Historical Reconstruction
127 Historical Research	175	Recorded History
128 Organization and Analysis	176	Innovation
	177	Acculturation and Culture Contact
	178	Sociocultural Trends
	179	Economic Planning and Development
13 GEOGRAPHY		
131 Location	18	TOTAL CULTURE
132 Climate		
133 Topography and Geology	181	Ethos
134 Soil	182	Function
135 Mineral Resources	183	Norms
136 Fauna	184	Cultural Participation
137 Flora	185	Cultural Goals
	186	Ethnocentrism
14 HUMAN BIOLOGY		
141 Anthropometry	19	LANGUAGE
142 Descriptive Somatology		
143 Genetics	191	Speech
144 Racial Affinities	192	Vocabulary
145 Ontogenetic Data	193	Grammar
146 Nutrition	194	Phonology
147 Physiological Data	195	Stylistics
	196	Semantics
	197	Linguistic Identification
	198	Special Languages

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|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|--|
| 20 | COMMUNICATION | 25 | FOOD PROCESSING |
| 201 | Gestures and Signs | 251 | Preservation and Storage of Food |
| 202 | Transmission of Messages | 252 | Food Preparation |
| 203 | Dissemination of News and Information | 253 | Meat Packing Industry |
| 204 | Press | 254 | Refrigeration Industry |
| 205 | Postal System | 255 | Canning Industry |
| 206 | Telephone and Telegraph | 256 | Cereal Industry |
| 207 | Radio and Television | 257 | Confectionery Industries |
| 208 | Public Opinion | 258 | Miscellaneous Food Processing and Packing Industries |
| 209 | Proxemics | | |
| 21 | RECORDS | 26 | Food CONSUMPTION |
| 211 | Mnemonic Devices | 261 | Gratification and Control of Hunger |
| 212 | Writing | 262 | Diet |
| 213 | Printing | 263 | Condiments |
| 214 | Publishing | 264 | Eating |
| 215 | Photography | 265 | Food Service Industries |
| 216 | Sound Records | 266 | Cannibalism |
| 217 | Archives | | |
| 218 | Writing and Printing Supplies | 27 | DRINK, DRUGS AND INDULGENCE |
| 22 | FOOD QUEST | 271 | Water and Thirst |
| 221 | Annual Cycle | 272 | Non-alcoholic Beverages |
| 222 | Collecting | 273 | Alcoholic Beverages |
| 223 | Fowling | 274 | Beverage Industries |
| 224 | Hunting and Trapping | 275 | Drinking Establishments |
| 225 | Marine Hunting | 276 | Narcotics and Stimulants |
| 226 | Fishing | 277 | Tobacco Industry |
| 227 | Fishing Gear | 278 | Pharmaceuticals |
| 228 | Marine Industries | | |
| 23 | ANIMAL HUSBANDRY | 28 | LEATHER, TEXTILES AND FABRICS |
| 231 | Domesticated Animals | 281 | Work in Skins |
| 232 | Applied Animal Science | 282 | Leather Industry |
| 233 | Pastoral Activities | 283 | Cordage |
| 234 | Dairying | 284 | Knots and Lashings |
| 235 | Poultry Raising | 285 | Mats and Basketry |
| 236 | Wool Production | 286 | Woven Fabrics |
| 237 | Animal By-products | 287 | Non-woven Fabrics |
| | | 288 | Textile Industries |
| | | 289 | Paper Industry |
| 24 | AGRICULTURE | 29 | CLOTHING |
| 241 | Tillage | 291 | Normal Garb |
| 242 | Agricultural Science | 292 | Special Garments |
| 243 | Cereal Agriculture | 293 | Paraphernalia |
| 244 | Vegetable Production | 294 | Clothing Manufacture |
| 245 | Arboriculture | 295 | Special Clothing Industries |
| 246 | Forage Crops | 296 | Garment Care |
| 247 | Floriculture | | |
| 248 | Textile Agriculture | | |
| 249 | Special Crops | | |

- 30 ADORNMENT
 - 301 Ornament
 - 302 Toilet
 - 303 Manufacture of Toilet Accessories
 - 304 Mutilation
 - 305 Beauty Specialists
 - 306 Jewelry Manufacture
- 31 EXPLOITATIVE ACTIVITIES
 - 311 Land Use
 - 312 Water Supply
 - 313 Lumbering
 - 314 Forest Products
 - 315 Oil and Gas Wells
 - 316 Mining and Quarrying
 - 317 Special Deposits
 - 318 Environmental Quality
- 32 PROCESSING OF BASIC MATERIALS
 - 321 Work on Bone, Horn and Shell
 - 322 Woodworking
 - 323 Ceramic Industries
 - 324 Stone Industry
 - 325 Metallurgy
 - 326 Smiths and Their Crafts
 - 327 Iron and Steel Industry
 - 328 Nonferrous Metal Industries
- 33 BUILDING AND CONSTRUCTION
 - 331 Construction
 - 332 Earth Moving
 - 333 Masonry
 - 334 Structural Steel Work
 - 335 Carpentry
 - 336 Plumbing
 - 337 Electrical Installation
 - 338 Miscellaneous Building Trades
 - 339 Building Supplies Industries
- 34 STRUCTURES
 - 341 Architecture
 - 342 Dwellings
 - 343 Outbuildings
 - 344 Public Structures
 - 345 Recreational Structures
 - 346 Religious and Educational Structures
 - 347 Business Structures
 - 348 Industrial Structures
 - 349 Miscellaneous Structures
- 35 EQUIPMENT AND MAINTENANCE OF BUILDINGS
 - 351 Grounds
 - 352 Furniture
 - 353 Interior Decoration and Arrangement
 - 354 Heating and Lighting Equipment
 - 355 Miscellaneous Building Equipment
 - 356 Housekeeping
 - 357 Domestic Service
 - 358 Maintenance of Non-domestic Buildings
- 36 SETTLEMENTS
 - 361 Settlement Patterns
 - 362 Housing
 - 363 Streets and Traffic
 - 364 Sanitary Facilities
 - 365 Public Utilities
 - 366 Commercial Facilities
 - 367 Parks
 - 368 Miscellaneous Facilities
 - 369 Urban and Rural Life
- 37 ENERGY AND POWER
 - 371 Power Development
 - 372 Fire
 - 373 Light
 - 374 Heat
 - 375 Thermal Power
 - 376 Water Power
 - 377 Electric Power
 - 378 Atomic Energy
 - 379 Miscellaneous Power Production
- 38 CHEMICAL INDUSTRIES
 - 381 Chemical Engineering
 - 382 Petroleum and Coal Products Industries
 - 383 Rubber Industry
 - 384 Synthetics Industry
 - 385 Industrial Chemicals
 - 386 Paint and Dye Manufacture
 - 387 Fertilizer Industry
 - 388 Soap and Allied Products
 - 389 Manufacture of Explosives

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|-----|--|-----|---|
| 39 | CAPITAL GOODS INDUSTRIES | 44 | MARKETING |
| 391 | Hardware Manufacture | 441 | Mercantile Business |
| 392 | Machine Industries | 442 | Wholesale Marketing |
| 393 | Electrical Supplies Industry | 443 | Retail Marketing |
| 394 | Manufacture of Heating and
Lighting Appliances | 444 | Retail Businesses |
| 395 | Manufacture of Optical and
Photographic Equipment | 445 | Service Industries |
| 396 | Shipbuilding | 446 | Sales Promotion |
| 397 | Railway Equipment Industry | 447 | Advertising |
| 398 | Manufacture of Vehicles | 45 | FINANCE |
| 399 | Aircraft Industry | 451 | Accounting |
| 40 | MACHINES | 452 | Credit |
| 401 | Mechanics | 453 | Banking |
| 402 | Industrial Machinery | 454 | Saving and Investment |
| 403 | Electrical Machines and
Appliances | 455 | Speculation |
| 404 | Household Machines and
Appliances | 456 | Insurance |
| 405 | Weighing, Measuring and
Recording Machines | 457 | Foreign Exchange |
| 406 | Weight-moving Machinery | 458 | Business Cycles |
| 407 | Agricultural Machinery | 46 | LABOUR |
| 41 | TOOLS AND APPLIANCES | 461 | Labour and Leisure |
| 411 | Weapons | 462 | Division of Labour by Sex |
| 412 | General Tools | 463 | Occupational Specialization |
| 413 | Special Tools | 464 | Labour Supply and Employment |
| 414 | Miscellaneous Hardware | 465 | Wages and Salaries |
| 415 | Utensils | 466 | Labour Relations |
| 416 | Appliances | 467 | Labour Organization |
| 417 | Apparatus | 468 | Collective Bargaining |
| 42 | PROPERTY | 47 | BUSINESS AND INDUSTRIAL
ORGANIZATION |
| 421 | Property System | 471 | Ownership and Control of Capital |
| 422 | Property in Movables | 472 | Individual Enterprise |
| 423 | Real Property | 473 | Corporate Organization |
| 424 | Incorporeal Property | 474 | Co-operative Organization |
| 425 | Acquisition and Relinquishment
of Property | 475 | State Enterprise |
| 426 | Borrowing and Lending | 476 | Mutual Aid |
| 427 | Renting and Leasing | 477 | Competition |
| 428 | Inheritance | 48 | TRAVEL AND TRANSPORTATION |
| 429 | Administration | 481 | Locomotion |
| 43 | EXCHANGE | 482 | Burden Carrying |
| 431 | Gift Giving | 483 | Weight Moving |
| 432 | Buying and Selling | 484 | Travel |
| 433 | Production and Supply | 485 | Travel Services |
| 434 | Income and Demand | 486 | Regulation of Travel |
| 435 | Price and Value | 487 | Routes |
| 436 | Medium of Exchange | 488 | Warehousing |
| 437 | Exchange Transactions | 489 | Transportation |
| 438 | Domestic Trade | | |
| 439 | Foreign Trade | | |

- 49 LAND TRANSPORT
- 491 Highways and Bridges
 492 Animal Transport
 493 Vehicles
 494 Highway Transport
 495 Auxiliary Highway Services
 496 Railways
 497 Rail Transport
 495 Auxiliary Highway Services
 496 Railways
 497 Rail Transport
 498 Terminal Facilities
 499 Highway and Railway Construction
- 50 WATER AND AIR TRANSPORT
- 501 Boats
 502 Navigation
 503 Waterways Improvements
 504 Port Facilities
 505 Water Transport
 506 Aircraft
 507 Aviation
 508 Airport Facilities
 509 Air Transport
- 51 LIVING STANDARDS AND ROUTINES
- 511 Standard of Living
 512 Daily Routine
 513 Sleeping
 514 Elimination
 515 Personal Hygiene
 516 Postures
 517 Leisure Time Activities
- 52 RECREATION
- 521 Conversation
 522 Humour
 523 Hobbies
 524 Games
 525 Gambling
 526 Athletic Sports
 527 Rest Days and Holidays
 528 Vacations
 529 Recreational Facilities
- 53 FINE ARTS
- 531 Decorative Art
 532 Representative Art
 533 Music
 534 Musical Instruments
 535 Dancing
 536 Drama
 537 Oratory
 538 Literature
 539 Literary Texts
- 54 ENTERTAINMENT
- 541 Spectacles
 542 Commercialized Sports
 543 Exhibitions
 544 Public Lectures
 545 Musical and Theatrical Productions
 546 Motion Picture Industry
 547 Night Clubs and Cabarets
 548 Organized Vice
 549 Art and Recreational Supplies Industries
- 55 INDIVIDUATION AND MOBILITY
- 551 Personal Names
 552 Names of Animals and Things
 553 Naming
 554 Status, Role and Prestige
 555 Talent Mobility
 556 Accumulation of Wealth
 557 Manipulative Mobility
 558 Downward Mobility
- 56 SOCIAL STRATIFICATION
- 561 Age Stratification
 562 Sex Status
 563 Ethnic Stratification
 564 Castes
 565 Classes
 566 Serfdom and Peonage
 567 Slavery
- 57 INTERPERSONAL RELATIONS
- 571 Social Relationships and Groups
 572 Friendships
 573 Cliques
 574 Visiting and Hospitality
 575 Sodalities
 576 Etiquette
 577 Ethics
 578 Ingroup Anatagonisms
 579 Brawls, Riots and Banditry
- 58 MARRIAGE
- 581 Basis of Marriage
 582 Regulation of Marriage
 583 Mode of Marriage
 584 Arranging a Marriage
 585 Nuptials
 586 Termination of Marriage
 587 Secondary Marriages
 588 Irregular Unions
 589 Celibacy

59 FAMILY

- 591 Residence
- 592 Household
- 593 Family Relationships
- 594 Nuclear Family
- 595 Polygamy
- 596 Extended Families
- 597 Adoption

60 KINSHIP

- 601 Kinship Terminology
- 602 Kin Relationships
- 603 Grandparents and Grandchildren
- 604 Avuncular and Nepotic Relatives
- 605 Cousins
- 606 Parents-in-law and children-in-law
- 607 Siblings-in-law
- 608 Artificial Kin Relationships
- 609 Behaviour towards non-relatives

61 KIN GROUPS

- 612 Rule of Descent
- 612 Kindreds and Ranges
- 613 Lineages
- 614 Sibs
- 615 Phratries
- 616 Moieties
- 617 Bilinear Kin Groups
- 618 Clans
- 619 Tribe and Nation

62 COMMUNITY

- 621 Community Structure
- 622 Headmen
- 623 Councils
- 624 Local Officials
- 625 Police
- 626 Social Control
- 627 Informal Ingroup Justice
- 628 Inter-community Relations

63 TERRITORIAL ORGANIZATION

- 631 Territorial Hierarchy
- 632 Towns
- 633 Cities
- 634 Districts
- 635 Provinces

64 STATE

- 641 Citizenship
- 642 Constitution
- 643 Chief Executive
- 644 Executive Household
- 645 Cabinet
- 646 Parliament
- 647 Administrative Agencies
- 648 International Relations

65 GOVERNMENT ACTIVITIES

- 651 Taxation and Public Income
- 652 Public Finance
- 653 Public Works
- 654 Research and Development
- 655 Government Enterprises
- 656 Government Regulation
- 657 Public Welfare
- 658 Public Education
- 659 Miscellaneous Government Activities

66 POLITICAL BEHAVIOUR

- 661 Exploitation
- 662 Political Intrigue
- 663 Public Service
- 664 Pressure Politics
- 665 Political Parties
- 666 Elections
- 667 Political Machines
- 668 Political Movements
- 669 Revolution

67 LAW

- 671 Legal Norms
- 672 Liability
- 673 Wrongs
- 674 Crime
- 675 Contracts
- 676 Agency

68 OFFENSES AND SANCTION

- 681 Sanctions
- 682 Offenses against Life
- 686 Offenses against the Person
- 684 Sex and Marital Offenses
- 685 Property Offenses
- 686 Non-fulfilment of Obligations
- 687 Offenses against the State
- 688 Religious Offenses
- 689 Social Offenses

TYPOLOGY B
(Folkloristic school with certain new elements)

**Revised version of the typology presented by
Professor David Dunaway in his working document
prepared for the meeting**

- | | | | |
|-----|---------------------------------------|-----|-------------------------------|
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Typology

Physical heritage refers to the objects made by humans: structures, objects of all kinds, both traditional and non-traditional. The non-physical heritage includes material and non-material manifestations of culture which have been transmitted and evolved by communal recreation over time.

Material culture differs from physical heritage in that the structures, art, handicrafts, artifacts and instruments are created exclusively by traditional design or technique. Material culture objects illustrate and bear traditions by example, as a carved bow displays the artistry and craft of the community's aesthetic even as it serves a specific, non-artistic purpose. Included as material culture are forms of folk art and craft without verbal ritual (i.e. traditional painting).

Non-material culture refers to cultural practices without primarily physical representations: all the customs, oral traditions and unwritten institutions of a people, together with techniques of traditional production and style. Non-material culture can be divided into three major categories: verbal traditions, non-verbal traditions and cultural assets. The majority of work for the sub-programme on non-physical heritage will be in this area.

Customs and rituals refer to the social relations of traditional culture, as these are manifest in performance. These socio-cultural systems of tradition include, but are not limited to: kinship and lineage rites, territorial makings, ownership and family traditions and traditional occupations (such as hunting, gathering, farming and animal-keeping practices).

Non-verbal traditions include gestures, non-verbal custom and ritual, non-verbal music (instrument and vocable) and traditional dance.

Verbal or oral tradition includes all of the various performed oral arts: oral traditional history, song, folk speech and dialect, and oral literature, including its narrative (myth, legend, riddles, tale, proverb, joke, ballad texts, folk drama, epic) and non-narrative forms (sayings, charms, chants, blessings, curses, insults, tongue-twisters, folk poetry, greeting and leave-taking formulae).

Cultural assets (biens culturels) refers to those areas of non-material culture which are primarily a combination of artifact and oral art: folk medicine, folk cookery and recipes, ceremonies and ritual festivals and holidays. These practices include both verbal and material elements, such as the folk healer or witch doctor whose medicine depends on a combination of herbs and oral spells. Folk art and craft is included in this category when a verbal ceremony is part of its context or function (e.g. string games, graffiti, cartoons, etc.).

The categories discussed above overlap. Thus we refer to a tradition as primarily verbal or non-verbal; the term 'cultural assets' combines elements of the physical and the non-physical; and we acknowledge that some genres are artificially assigned to a single category - e.g. traditional song may include both verbal elements (lyric) and non-verbal ones, such as instrumental breaks or non-sense (vocable) parts. Most cultural traditions combine genres and combine physical and non-physical manifestations.

Definition

'Non-physical heritage', 'popular cultural traditions', and 'folklore' all share four common precepts; (1) the collective and spontaneous participation in the traditions by the community; (2) the impersonal or anonymous origin of the traditions; (3) the non-commercial and largely unwritten means of transmission; and (4) the tradition's core structure and techniques which have passed across generations.

Underlying these elements of tradition is social reality: the survival, occupational and economic systems of traditional culture. The evolution of popular traditions is closely linked to these systems: as the social base of society shifts, from hunting to fishing, for example, the customs and lore of a people will also shift. The study of non-physical heritage cannot exclude these factors since the function and context of tradition is inexorably tied to social organization.

Four standards of tradition

Collective and spontaneous participation refers to the way in which a tradition is recreated and carried on by a majority of people in a given community - not by experts or professionals. In traditional societies a high percentage of the community possesses the skills and knowledge of traditions in an active form, so that many performances occur among co-creators rather than in fixed roles of performer and audience.

The impersonal nature of tradition refers to the fact that a tradition cannot be the original product of a single author; rather it is continually recreated by members of the community over time. By participating in a tradition, the community owns a tale or dance. While individuals (or groups) will innovate or stylize within the rules of that tradition, the effect is a cumulative one. Individuals or groups may have a special, instrumental role in evolving community traditions; groups of traditional community historians or philosophers, for example, shape a community's oral traditions more than any one individual.

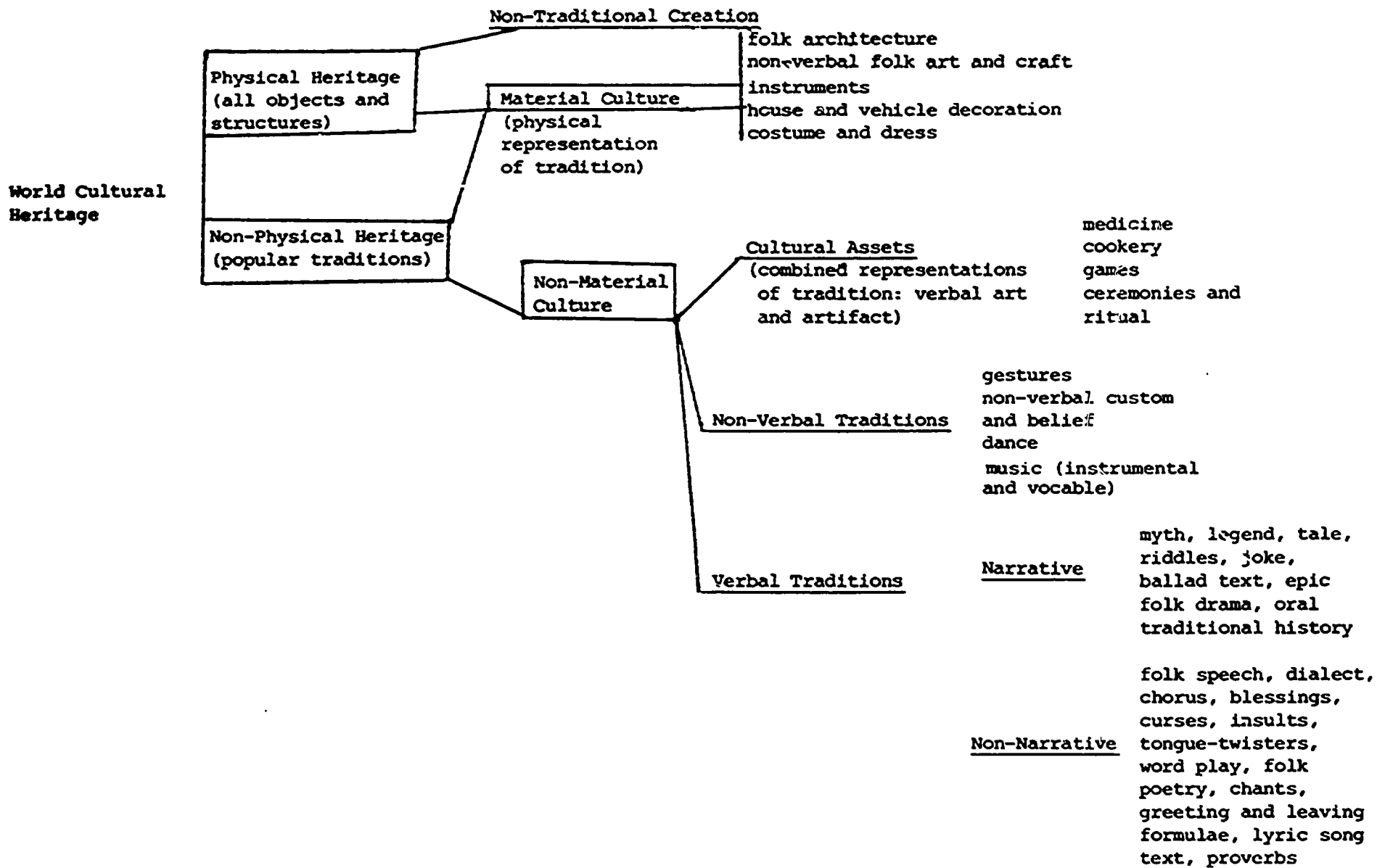
The non-commercial and largely unwritten transmission of a tradition distinguishes what is traditional from what is ephemeral or outside the folk process because it is passed on in fixed form. A string quartet is not traditional because each performance is repeated exactly from its written text. Likewise, a set of directions for finding a train station is oral, but it is not traditional since it is meant to be repeated and followed verbatim. Material which is traditional is constantly evolving in form as different groups adapt it to its differing circumstances, leading to parodies and variants.

Transmission of traditional lore must be considered from the perspective of who is doing the transmission and how this is accomplished (including personal, economic and socio-cultural factors). Popular traditions are inevitably transferred within a society, and the study of both official and unofficial (institutional and non-institutional) channels is critically important to the programme. In some cases, a chasm separates unofficial and official cultures, which is reflected in their means of transmission.

The role of women is especially important in the study of transmission of traditional culture: they are very often the primary means of non-formal education in traditional societies, passing on lore, customs, ritual and belief systems which might otherwise disappear.

The tradition's core structures distinguish them from cultural products created primarily for sale and which do not stand the ultimate test of tradition, continued existence and change over time. (This is the difference between a popular tradition and a popular culture form such as 'breakdancing', a stylized dance movement popular in western countries. While 'breakdancing' has travelled widely and exists in variations, it has not lasted any significant time; if the dance continues, particularly outside its media presentation, then we may call it a popular tradition). The core structure of a tale (or its of narrative or representational technique) exists outside of formal schooling; with a grounding in traditional technique, members of folk groups incorporate new materials or technological innovation into tradition.

These are four central characteristics of the world's non-physical heritage. In recent years, subsidiary ones, such as orality, literacy or urban development have faded, as anthropologists have come to accept oral as only one means of transmission; as popular traditions are recognized as developing in cities as well as in the countryside; as it is realized that all peoples constantly create and recreate folklore in their groups, and the antiquarian, rustic associations of 'folklore' are sloughed off.



Typology of Non-Physical Heritage

ANNEX III
(to Guidelines)

UNITED NATIONS EDUCATIONAL,
SCIENTIFIC AND CULTURAL ORGANIZATION

QUESTIONNAIRE
ON THE WORLD'S NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE

If this questionnaire contains questions which you have already answered in another Unesco survey, please attach a copy of your answer or, if this is not possible, give the name of the department or person to whom you sent your answer.

If necessary you may use additional pages of the same size, clearly marked with the paragraph to which they refer.

It would perhaps be preferable for the questions in Part II to be answered directly by a body responsible for folklore or popular traditions, possibly referred to under A.1.

IMPORTANT : If you know one of Unesco's working languages (English or French), we should be grateful to receive your answers in one of these languages.

PART I

A. INFRASTRUCTURE

1. What specialized institutions in your country study the various aspects of the non-physical heritage (living traditional heritage) : traditional dance and music, rites and ceremonies, traditional medical and dietary knowledge, oral traditions, autochtonous languages, especially non-written languages? What are the addresses of these institutions ?

.....
.....
.....

2. What are the fields of activity of these institutions ?

.....
.....

- list the main past and current projects concerning the living heritage :

.....
.....

- list the researchers specializing in this field and give their addresses :

.....
.....

B. METHODOLOGY

1. Does your country have a general plan for the protection of the non-physical heritage ? If so, please include copies of any legislation and practical action programmes relating to the preservation of the living heritage.

.....
.....

2. What system of classification does your country use to list the various components of the non-physical heritage? (Please attach an outline of the system, if possible).

.....
.....

3. What steps in your country, leading to the protection of the non-physical heritage, are taken :

a) for its inventorying ?

.....
.....

b) for its collection ?

.....
.....

c) for its study ?

.....
.....

d) for its preservation ?

.....
.....

e) for its promotion ?

.....
.....

4. Of the steps mentioned above, which do you feel needs to be improved ?

.....
.....

PART II

C. NON-VERBAL TRADITIONS

1. What of your country's non-verbal traditions are in greatest danger of disappearing? Give :

a) the names of the traditional dances in greatest danger

.....
.....

b) the types of music at risk

.....
.....

c) the traditional rituals and ceremonies which are in danger of disappearing

.....
.....

2. What is being done to try to protect these traditions ?

.....
.....

3. What still remains to be done ?

.....
.....

D. ORAL TRADITIONS

1. What are the place and function of oral traditions in your country ?

.....
.....

2. What (if any) minority cultures are there in your country whose traditions are particularly at risk ?

.....
.....

3. Are there any other groups in your society (women, young immigrants, groups of craftsmen or professional groupings) with their own traditional codes ? Give some examples :

.....
.....

4. What is being done to protect these traditions ?

.....
.....

5. What still remains to be done ?

.....
.....

E. LANGUAGES

1. What languages in your country (especially non-written, little-known, minority or endangered languages) are in danger of dying out or of being much less frequently used ?

.....
.....

2. What is being done to try to protect these languages ?

.....
.....

3. What still remains to be done ?

.....
.....

ANNEX IV
(to Guidelines)

SUMMARY ANALYSIS of the REPLIES by MEMBER STATES of UNESCO
to the QUESTIONNAIRE on the WORLD NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE

TABLE of CONTENTS

- I . The questionnaire and the replies : the figures**
- II Comments on each geographical area**

- III Urgent needs in three fields : non-verbal traditions,
 oral traditions, languages**

- IV Preliminary conclusions**

I. THE QUESTIONNAIRE AND THE REPLIES : THE FIGURES

Almost three-quarters of the countries did not reply to the questionnaire sent to them in connection with the world survey of the non-physical heritage.

Having divided the world into 5 geographical groups (8 with their respective sub-groups), it is useful (see tables) to indicate the countries which have replied, those whose replies appear to be inadequate and, naturally, those which did not reply at all.

A. EUROPE

- i) Western Europe and Canada : Ten full replies as against 14 non-replies
- ii) Eastern Europe : three full replies, one inadequate reply, seven non-replies.

B. THE ARAB STATES

Four full replies, two inadequate replies, 15 non-replies.

C. AFRICA

Eight full replies, 35 non-replies.

D. LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN

- i) The Caribbean : one full reply, one inadequate reply, 16 non replies.
- ii) Latin America : seven full replies, 10 non-replies.

E. ASIA AND THE PACIFIC

- i) Non-continental Asia and the Pacific : five full replies and six non-replies
- ii) Continental Asia : two full replies, thirteen non-replies.

Summary

The overall figures are : 41 replies, 4 inadequate replies and 115 non-replies. This means that only about 27 per cent out of all the member countries of the Organization replied and, consequently, that a further questionnaire will probably be necessary. Any serious assessment of countries' urgent needs with regard to the preservation of the non-physical heritage clearly requires a more comprehensive basis than that obtained through this survey.

Percentage of replies by regional group :

A. Europe

- i) Western Europe and Canada : 40 per cent
- ii) Eastern Europe : 30 per cent

B. The Arab States : 25 per cent

C. Africa : 17 per cent

D. Latin America and the Caribbean

- i) The Caribbean : 8 per cent
- ii) Latin America : 40 per cent

E. -Asia and the Pacific

- i) Non-continental Asia and the Pacific : 40 per cent
- ii) Continental Asia : 18 per cent

Regional group	Replies	Inadequate replies	No reply
A (I)	Belgium Canada Cyprus Denmark Fed. Rep. of Germany Ireland Netherlands Norway Spain Switzerland		Austria Finland France Greece Iceland Israel Italy Luxembourg Malta Monaco Portugal San Marino Sweden Turkey
A (II)	Bulgaria German Democratic Republic USSR	Yugoslavia	Albania Byelorussian SSR Czechoslovakia Hungary Poland Romania Ukrainian SSR
B	Kuwait Qatar Syrian Arab Republic Tunisia	Afghanistan Islamic Rep. of Iran	Algeria Bahrain Democratic Temen Egypt Iraq Jordan Lebanon Libyan Arab Jamahiriya Mauritania Morocco Oman Saudi Arabia Sudan United Arab Emirates Yemen
C	Burundi Kenya Malawi Mali Mauritius Nigeria Seychelles Zambia		Angola Benin Botswana Burkina Faso Cameroon Cape Verde Central African Republic Chad Comoros Congo Ivory Coast

Regional Group	Replies	Inadequate réplies	No reply
			Equatorial Guinea Ethiopia Gabon Gambia Ghana Guinea Guinea-Bissau Liberia Lesotho Madagascar Mozambique Namibia Niger Rwanda Sao Tome and Principe Senegal Sierra Leone Somalia Swaziland United Republic of Tanzania Togo Uganda Zaire Zimbabwe
D (I)	British Virgin Islands Surinam	Bahamas	Antigua and Barbuda Barbados Belize Cuba Dominica Dominican Republic Grenada Guyana Haiti Jamaica Netherlands Antilles Saint Christopher and Nevis Saint Lucia Saint Vincent and The Grenadines Trinidad and Tobago
D (II)	Bolivia Chile Costa Rica Ecuador Guatemala Mexico Peru		Argentina Brazil Colombia El Salvador Honduras Nicaragua Panama

Regional group	Replies	Inadequate replies	No reply
			Paraguay Uruguay Venezuela
E (I)	Australia Indonesia Japan New Zealand Sri Lanka		Fiji Maldives Papua New Guinea Philippines Samoa Tonga
E (II)	Republic of Korea Thailand		Bangladesh Bhutan Burma China Democratic Kampuchea Democratic People's Republic of Korea India Lao People's Demo- cratic Republic Malaysia Mongolia Nepal Pakistan Viet Nam

II. COMMENTS ON EACH GEOGRAPHICAL AREA

Naturally, comments are possible only in respect of the countries which replied in greater or lesser detail to the questionnaire. This limits the considerations which might be advanced on each geographical areas seen as a whole.

A - EUROPE

1) Western Europe and Canada

It is immediately apparent that an infrastructure, recognized and supported by the State, and a corresponding methodology exist in each of these countries for the preservation of that part of the heritage consisting of non-verbal traditions and more commonly known as 'folklore' (music and dance), while oral traditions come more within the care of museums and libraries. Full use is made of the scanty evidence available to reconstitute ancient forms of writing, customs, legends and dialects which are in the process of dying out. Alongside the scholars and scientists involved in this work of preservation, we find cultural minorities mainly concerned with defending languages which appear to be threatened, but which have the strength to resist. Action consists therefore, on the one hand, of museographical initiatives and, on the other hand, of very active self-preservation by those who enjoy a satisfactory general standard of living. The concept of preservation is, therefore, widely accepted in spirit in these two forms, being both assimilated into society and given an

institutional form. Canada has many cultural minorities who have come from all over the world in the course of the years and who appear to maintain their traditions both naturally and as a result of deliberate policy. It is also clear that it is the autochthonous peoples of Canada who require special attention and more sustained efforts on their behalf. Coming back to Western Europe, it is striking to note that the less there is to preserve, the greater the size of the institutional preservation structure, as if awareness of rarity doubles the importance. It is clear that the non-physical heritage of Western Europe as revealed in these replies may be regarded as a whole, irrespective of national frontiers, on account of the small influence it has on the social life of these countries. Dances and music, rather than being part of everyday life, are respected as vestiges of the past. Regional languages survive naturally where a sufficiently large section of society continues to use them. Nevertheless, it is noteworthy that interest in all these questions is on the increase.

(i) Eastern Europe

In countries where there are many different ethnic groups and where, in general, a system for the organization of society along socialist lines has been established, it is striking to observe the obvious care which is taken to protect languages, dances and music which might otherwise have been endangered, and to disseminate them through the population, even to the extent of encouraging artists to draw their inspiration from them. However, such interest is more properly museographical than social. Here again, as in Western Europe, it is the word 'folklore' which most frequently crops up and reveals how far these efforts are distanced from their 'social' value. The Soviet Union has developed an ambitious programme for the conservation of the many different languages of the ethnic groups who live in the country, going so far as to recreate oral languages in written form and include them in educational curricula.

B. The Arab States

Some small oil-producing countries of the Persian Gulf display a strong desire to preserve customs which are being threatened by sudden modernization. Tunisia is concerned to conserve certain dialects. Syria is making a determined attempt to restore some traditional customs, albeit with limited means. Regrettably, Iran and Afghanistan, for conflicting historical reasons, do not present a clear picture of their respective situations. The amount of material collected is insufficient to form the basis for any general examination.

C. Africa

The incredible mosaic of ethnic groups in Africa has made nationalism strong, and there is a need to enhance and preserve all the various elements of a very rich heritage; concern for the non-physical heritage is obvious, and there is a practical spirit at work on recording, filming, drawing up bibliographies and collecting material.

Few replies were received from this part of the world.

D. Latin America and the Caribbean

i) The Caribbean

There were inadequate replies or no replies at all. Efforts consist of the media dissemination of local languages in the form of stories and plays, and the organization of festivals of folklore. It is clear that little has been done to preserve the non-physical heritage, and there is an awareness of the need for international help from the Organization.

ii) Continental Latin America

Of all the replies received, these were the most specific and the most comprehensive. They reveal a weak infrastructure and a lack of resources, but at the same time a keen awareness of the advantages of drawing up an inventory of the non-physical heritage. The countries report the existence of many different hybrid cultures, of constantly shifting patterns of cultural syncretism and of numerous Indian minorities.

What emerges from the replies is that there is only a very rudimentary awareness of what preservation entails. Measures of general nature exist, but more often than not they apply only to the physical heritage, the non-physical heritage being regarded as folklore and expressed in festivals and competitions. Of all the countries Mexico seems to be making the greatest efforts and has many specialized institutions in this field. Apart from languages, it is obviously music which, together with dances, offers the greatest wealth. In all these countries much work needs to be done in the field of ethno-musicology, and with modern recording techniques remarkable results can easily be obtained. Apart from the purely logistical problems, it is global efforts which are still lacking.

E. Asia and the Pacific

i) Non-continental Asia and the Pacific

Japan, which is thought of as representing a successful marriage of tradition and modernity, has extremely detailed legislation for the preservation of the non-physical heritage and an exemplary methodology which covers all eventualities. In Australia special attention is given to the Aborigines, while New Zealand provides a number of bilingual classes. Here, however, the museographical aspect is clearly predominant, since the barrier between white society and the Aborigines is clearly marked. Sri Lanka, where some dialects are in the process of disappearing, clearly has insufficient material resources available for scientifically collecting and preserving written forms of these dialects.

ii) Continental Asia

Two encouraging replies were received on the state of preservation of the heritage of Korea and Thailand, although the latter also mentions the gradual disappearance of the culture of certain tribes. The main concern appears to be to conserve rites and ceremonies, with all their trappings, (dances, oral traditions, costumes).

III - URGENT NEEDS IN THREE FIELDS : NON-VERBAL TRADITIONS, ORAL TRADITIONS
AND LANGUAGES

Despite the low number of replies received, we might hazard a brief, selective survey of some of the most urgent needs, expressed through these replies. Let us therefore attempt to identify these needs within three main fields:

- (a) Non-verbal traditions
- (b) Oral traditions
- (c) Languages

We have chosen to pick out some examples from the replies, region by region, of those situations that seem to stand out the most.

A - (I)

Belgium: (c) Walloon, Picards, Gaumais.

Norway: (a) Traditions relating to betrothal and marriage in certain regions.

(b) Traditions of the Saami people (Lapps).

(c) Saami.

Spain: (a) Melodies and dances: 'paloteos', 'cintas', 'espadas'.

Denmark: (b) The Eskimos of Greenland.

Ireland: (c) Shelta (The patois of the travelling tinkers).

Cyprus : (a) Ceremonies of marriage, birth and death.

(b) Turkish, Maronite and Armenian minorities.

(c) The Maronite dialect.

Canada: (a, b,c,) The Indians.

A - (II)

Yugoslavia: (c) Languages of the Cincari and Vlach ethnic groups.

Bulgaria: (a) Ritual dances, fire dances, 'kalusharski' and 'russaliyski' dances.

B -

Qatar : (a) There is no ethnomusicologist in the country.

Kuwait : (a) Women's dances, sea shanties.

Tunisia: (a) Hair-tossing dances, Marabout dances, some funeral dances, Bedouin music.

(c) The Berber language.

Syrian Arab Republic: (a) Marriage ceremonies

C.

Kenya: (c) The Elgon Masai, Elmolo and Abasuba languages.

Malawi : (a) The Fintha, Vimbuza, Fwemba, Kazukuta, Litiwo and Zoto dances ; Gule Wamkulu, Chisamba, Jando, Lupanga, Chinamwali, Lingaka, Vimbuza rituals.

(b) Minority cultures: Sena, Yawo, Ngoni, Nyakyusa, Ngone, Tonga.

(c) Languages: Lomwe, Ngonde, Sena, Senga, Nyakyusa, Phoka, Ngoni.

Benin: (a) Music, the 'sato'.

Burundi: (a) Funeral rites of the Barni (Kings).

Seychelles: (a) Sega, Bonm, Karyon dances; traditional instruments: Zez, Bonm, Makalapo, Tambour Sega, Mouloumpa.

Mauritius : (a) Dances of the Bhojpuri.

(c) Bhojpuri.

D. - (I)

British Virgin Islands : (a) Fungi Band Music

D. - (II)

Bolivia : (c) Uru-Chipayas, Guarani, Chiquitano, Moxeno, Tacana, Moseten, Pano.

Costa Rica : (a) 'Cuadrilla', 'Diablitos', 'Sorbon', and 'Negritos' dances; Calypso music.

(c) Boruca and Terraba.

Peru : (c) Kauki, Aq'aru and Yauyos Languages.

Ecuador: (c) Cofan, Tetete, Siona, Secoya, Shuar, Achuar, Zaparo, Waorani, Capaya and Colorado Languages.

Chile: (a) Chapecao, Costillar, Cielito, Pavo and Trastrasera dances; Tonada music; Cauzulor and Talatur rites and ceremonies.

(c) Aymara, Cunsa, Mapuche, Qawasqar or Alacalufe, Yagan or Yamana.

E (I)

New Zealand: (a) Instruments: Koauau, Putorino, Nguru.

(c) Maori.

Sri Lanka : (a) Kandyan dances.

(c) Veddah language.

E (II)

Republic of Korea :

(a) Namhae-pyolsin-kut dances; Sinawi music; Kyonggi-do Todang kut rituals and ceremonies.

Thailand : (a) Fon Phi Mod, Phi Peng, Lao Jia, Lao Khao, Saw, Jurieng and Kandrum dances; Salaw music.

(b) Culture of the hill tribes and their languages.

There is no doubt that these details supplied by Member States correspond to obvious needs. One can therefore confidently recommend action or assistance in these specific cases. Furthermore, this might help to give a better idea of the exact state of conservation and preservation of the non-physical heritage in these countries, if not in any others, and provide new leads for research in carrying out this inventory.

IV. PRELIMINARY CONCLUSIONS

The Medium-Term Plan (1984-1989) defines the non-physical heritage as including 'signs and symbols transmitted through the arts, literature, languages, oral traditions, handicrafts, folklore, myths and beliefs, values, customs, rites and games'. In the Programme and Budget for 1984-1985, it was decided to carry out 'a survey... among Member States... with a view to drawing up an inventory of their non-physical heritage, taking stock of preservation activities already carried out and determining their further needs in this field' (para. 11125). Given the initial results yielded by a simple questionnaire, which is easy to understand and useful with a view to future measures and specific actions, it may be useful, by means of a new questionnaire consisting of three or four simple questions, to see whether or not the present interest shown by Member States is confirmed, and to estimate the interest of their populations and the way in which they envisage the preservation of many disappearing or declining traditions.

Simultaneously, the first questionnaire (possibly minus the part on 'infrastructure') could be sent again to all the local institutions concerned of the countries which have replied.

**ANNEX V
(to Guidelines)**

**SOME COMPONENTS OF A PLAN
FOR THE SAFEGUARDING OF THE NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE
IN THE 1990s**

(Proposal meant to serve as basis for discussion)

I - GENERAL WORK ON SAFEGUARDING OF THE NON-PHYSICAL HERITAGE

A. Actions susceptible to be divided into two-year periods

1. Survey

1990-91 Finalize inventory of institutions and specialists dealing with Non-Physical Heritage

1992-93 Receive answers to new Questionnaire on state of safeguarding work

1994-95 On the basis of analysis of answers to questionnaire, draw conclusions for future work

2. Guide-book

1990-91 Elaborate guide-lines for collection of Non-Physical Heritage

1992-93 Test guide-lines in concrete pilot projects

1994-95 Publish book containing tested guide-lines

3. Typology

1990-91 Elaboration of general outline of folklore (world-wide)

1992-93 Compilation of comprehensive register of folklore (lower level of abstraction)

1994-95 Establishment of regional classifications of folklore (most concrete level)

4. Series of monographies

1994-95 Drafting of first issues in series called "Treasures of Non-Physical Heritage"

1996-97 Publication of first issue in the collection

1998-99 Publication of consecutive issues in the collection

5. Archive

1994-95 Collection of first items for audio-visual archive on traditions threatened with disappearance

1996-97 Constitution of sound department of audio-visual archive (cassettes, records)

1998-99 Constitution of visual department of audio-visual archives (films, videocassette)

6. Women

1994-95 Studies of women as tradition-bearers

1996-97 Publication of leaflets on women as tradition-bearers

1998-99 Production of TV-clips on women as tradition-bearers

B. Actions demanding a continuity**1. Inventories**

Support to local efforts in different countries for inventorying of cultural traditions at risk

2. Collection

Support to local efforts in different countries for collecting elements of Non-Physical Heritage

3. Research

Support to local research on disappearing cultural traditions

4. Dissemination

Support to local efforts of disseminating knowledge on Non-Physical Heritage

5. Revitalization

Support to local efforts to revitalize traditions threatened by distortion or disappearance

6. Cross-cultural actions

Initiation and support of cross-cultural activities in the field of inventorying, collection, research, dissemination and revitalization of the Non-Physical Heritage

7. Festivals

Support of endogenous or cross-cultural festivals contributing to the safeguarding or revival of expressions of the Non-Physical Heritage

8. Meetings

Support and encouragement of meetings between representatives of cultures experiencing similar threats to their cultural traditions

9. Training

Organization of training courses in inventorying, collecting, documentation, archiving of documented materials and/or utilization of such materials for dissemination or revitalization purposes

10. Global safeguarding actions

Encouragement of initiation and support of global actions to safeguard or document autochthonous cultures in different parts of the world threatened by disappearance, e.g. giving technical and financial assistance to filming them.

II - NON VERBAL AND SEMI-VERBAL TRADITIONS

A. Actions susceptible to be divided into two-year periods

1. Traditional dance

1990-91 Constitute an inventory of traditional dances still practiced in different parts of the world

1992-93 Coordinate work on inventorying of archives of films on traditional dance across the world

1994-95 Give technical and financial support to the filming of traditional dances in different countries

2. Traditional music

1990-91 Constitute an inventory of different kinds of traditional music still practiced and instruments used for it

1992-93 Coordinate work on inventorying of archives of sound documents (records, cassettes) on traditional music and songs across the world

1994-95 Give technical and financial support to the recording of traditional music and songs in different countries.

3. Traditional or folk theatre

1994-95 Support efforts of inventorying of traditional or folk theatre in different parts of the world

1996-97 Document through sound recording and/or filming examples of traditional or folk theatre in different countries

1998-99 Assist the production of works of folk or puppet theatre particularly in autochthonous languages, to reinforce traditional group values

B. Actions demanding a continuity

1. Traditional rituals, ceremonies and games

Support local efforts to inventory, document, disseminate knowledge about and revitalize traditional rituals and ceremonies

2. Traditional medicine, cooking and other know-how

Support local efforts to inventory, document, publish and otherwise spread knowledge of different forms of traditional know-how, e.g. on herbs and medical plants, on cooking, nutrition, etc.

3. Traditional techniques and crafts

Support local efforts to inventory, document visually (e.g. through series of slides or videocassettes) or in print traditional techniques in different fields, such as agriculture, construction of dwellings, production and decoration of clothes, facial decoration, hairdoes, handicraft of various types (basketry, iron or wood work, pottery and others).

4. Gestures and mimics

Inventory, collect and document gestures or mimics belonging to certain groups and constituting traditional, secret and codified systems of communication.

5. Beliefs and superstitions

Inventory and collect popular beliefs and superstitions typical of certain areas or cultural groups.

III - ORAL TRADITIONS

Actions demanding a continuity

1. Institutions

Give technical and financial support to institutions dealing with the collection and publication of oral traditions in different parts of the world and assist in the creation of such centres elsewhere.

2. Collection of narrative traditions

Support local efforts to collect oral traditions of a narrative kind (myths, legends, stories, riddles, anecdotes, ballads, oral history, etc.)

3. Collection of non-narrative traditions

Support local efforts to collect oral traditions of a non-narrative kind (popular sayings, blessings, insults, tongue-twisters, greeting and leave-taking formulae, craftsmen's jargon, etc.)

4. Publication and dissemination

Publish and disseminate collections of oral traditions of a narrative or non-narrative kind, spread knowledge of them through mass media (radio and TV in particular) and in schools as well as through rural sound libraries.

IV - LANGUAGES**Actions demanding a continuity****1. Linguistic atlases**

Elaborate linguistic atlases for languages in Africa, Indian languages of Latin America and for languages of the Pacific.

2. Typology

Elaborate new typologies for language policies in Africa, Latin America and the Pacific.

3. Grammars and dictionaries

Support the elaboration of grammars, dictionaries and spelling books for languages that do not possess them.

4. Reading materials

Prepare reading materials in autochthonous languages to enable them to be used for educational purposes.

5. Audio-visual programmes

Produce audio-visual programmes in autochthonous languages to reinforce their use.

6. Recordings

Make recordings of disappearing languages to permit future generations to know how they should sound.

7. Safeguarding and interpretation of ancient manuscripts

Search for, make inventories of, interpret and publish ancient manuscripts written in autochthonous or little used languages.