



19世紀前半における日本列島の言語・文化集団(概念図)

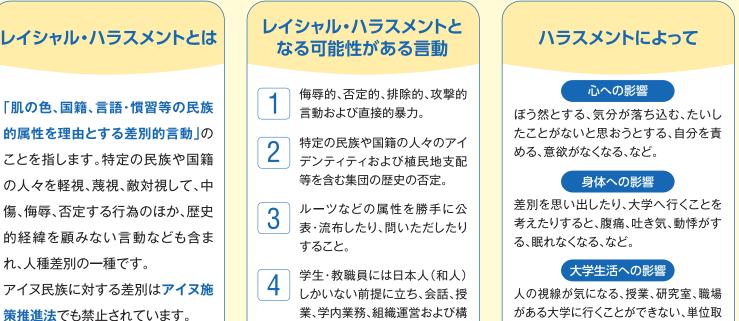
# 日本列島の[民族]について

#### 先住民族とは?

先住民族はIndigenous Peoplesの 訳語として用いられる言葉です。①あ る土地が近代国家の領土とされるより も前にその土地に住み、②近代国家を 作った民族とはアイデンティティが異 なり、③同意を経ずに居住地を近代国 家の領土とされ国民に統合されたため に、不利な立場に追い込まれている 人々を指します。アイヌ民族への見下 しや排除は今もなお根強くあります。

## 先住民族としての アイヌ民族

アイヌ施策推進法(2019年施行)で は、アイヌ民族を「日本列島北部周辺、 とりわけ北海道の先住民族」と定めて います。これは、日本列島の長い歴史の 中で、本州や南西諸島などと同様に、ア イヌ民族が独自の言語・文化を育んで きた経緯を尊重しているからです。北 海道の地にある教育研究機関として本 学は、アイヌ民族の誇りが尊重される 環境の実現に取り組んでいます。



# 〈模擬ケース〉あなたは一読して、どう感じましたか?

#### 「この場にはアイヌがいないと 思うから言うが…」

アイヌの実態を知らずに、その場にい ないと決めつけることで、民族のアイ デンティティや存在を否定している。

#### [アイヌは差別されていない] 「学問の自由として許される|

人権の尊重、倫理の遵守は学問が成立 する前提であり、これらより学問を優先 させる態度は認められない。

私は、アイヌにルーツを持つ学部1年生です。私の名前は一般的な 「和人」の名前で、外見もアイヌにルーツを持つかどうかは分かりに くいかもしれません。先日の授業で、教員が「この場にはアイヌがい ないと思うから言うが…」などと言って、「北海道の歴史は開拓に よって始まった|という講義を行いました。報道などでアイヌへの差 別が話題になることがありますが、同級生の一部が、「アイヌは差別 <mark>されていない」</mark>等と話をすることがあります。そして、これを咎められ ても、「学問の自由として許される」などと言い張るのです。そんな 時、私は自分自身を否定されたような思いになり、本当につらくなり ます。私がアイヌにルーツがあると知った、あまり親しくない同級生 から、「アイヌなんだってね。アイヌ語を喋ってみて」と言われるよう なこともあります。

#### 「アイヌなんだってね。アイヌ 語を喋ってみて

日本社会においてアイヌ語やアイヌの 生活文化が長く否定的に取り扱われ、 その結果、多くが失われた。興味本位 で「何か見せろ」と求めることは、相手 に屈辱を感じさせることがある。学問 的関心からの質問も、歴史的経緯を知 り、相手との関係を作ってから行うよう にする。

# 【レイシャル・ハラスメントに遭遇・目撃したら】

### 被害を受けたときの対応

- 1. 被害を記録する ・ハラスメントだと感じたことが起こった日時と場所 ・どのようなことを言われた/されたのか ・誰に言われた/されたのか ・ハラスメントの現場に誰がいた/みていたか
- 2. 悩みを相談する 右記の「相談窓口」を参照してください。

#### 被害を目撃したときの対応

- 1. 注意をそらす …… 別な話題などでハラスメント行為を中断させる。
- 助けを求める……近くにいる人や担当者の介入を求める。
- 3. 証拠を残す……写真・録音等で状況を記録。取り扱いには注意する。
- 4.後で対応する…・被害後の声かけなどのフォローやサポート。
- 5. 介入する………「ハラスメントでは?」「まずいかも」と注意する。
- 6.「被害を受けたときの対応」を支援する

なお、これらの行為には危険が伴う場合もあるので、 自分自身の安全の確保も確認してください。

# [相談窓口]





# [学外]みんなの人権110番 ◆0570-003-110 (最寄りの法務局につながります)

心のケアに関して相談したい場合 学生相談総合センター https://www.sacc.hokudai.ac.jp/



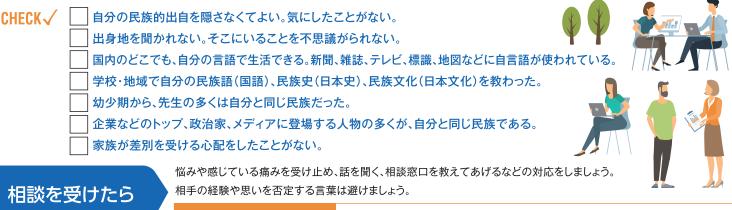
医療に関して相談したい場合 保健センター

https://www.hokudai.ac.jp/ hoken/about/facility\_about.html



# [マジョリティ]とは

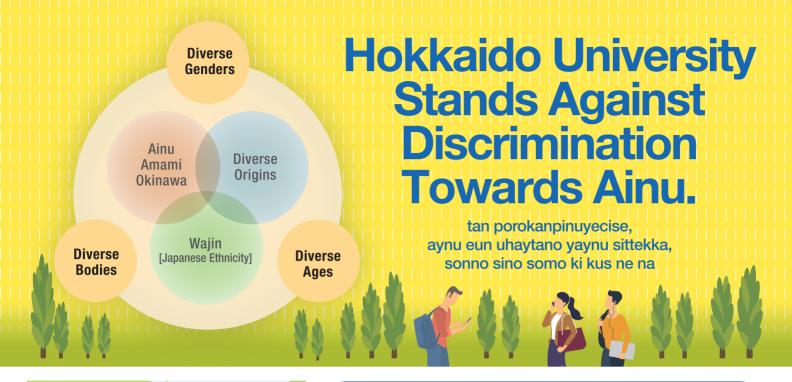
しばしば多数派の意味で使われますが、社会において強い力を持つ人々をも指します。マジョリティにはうまれながら有利な面 が多くあり、そのことを知っていると、不利な立場に置かれた人(マイノリティ)の気持ちに配慮できることがあります。次の例 は、日本のマジョリティが持つ優位さ(特権)の一部です。自分に当てはまる項目が多いほど、マジョリティ性が高いと言えます。



こういう言葉は使わないで!! 「気のせいでは?」「考え過ぎじゃない?」「アイヌも直すところがあるよね?」

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Conceptual Map of Linguistic and Cultural Groups in the Japanese Archipelago in the Early 19th Century

# Ethnic Groups in the Japanese Archipelago

# What does Indigenous Peoples Mean?

The term 先住民族 (senjū minzoku) is used as a translation for Indigenous Peoples. It refers to people : ① who lived in a particular land before it became part of a modern nation-state, ② whose identity differs from the ethnic group that established the modern nation-state, and ③ who were forcibly integrated into the nation-state without their consent, resulting in systemic disadvantage. This historical process continues to shape the present, as discrimination and exclusion of the Ainu people remain deeply ingrained in Japanese Society today.

## The Ainu People as Indigenous People

The Act on Promoting Measures to Achieve a Society in which the Pride of Ainu People is Respected (Ainu Policy Promotion Law, enacted in 2019) recognizes Ainu as "an Indigenous People of northern Japan, particularly Hokkaido." This recognition reflects respect for the unique history of Ainu, like the peoples of Honshu and the Nansei Islands, have cultivated their own distinct language and culture over the long history of the Japanese archipelago. As an education and research institution situated in Hokkaido, our university is committed to fostering an environment that genuinely respects and uplifts the pride and identity of Ainu people.

# What is Racial Harassment?

Racial harassment refers to "discriminatory speech or behavior that targets racial/ethnic attributes, including skin color, nationality, language, and customs." It is a form of racial discrimination that includes belittling, disdain, hostility, slander, insults, and denigration of people from a particular ethnic group or nationality. It also encompasses any speech or behavior that disregards historical context or background. Discrimination against the Ainu people is also prohibited under Article 4: Prohibition of Discrimination against the Ainu People of the Ainu Policy

Promotion Law.

## Speech and Behavior that may Constitute Racial Harassment

- Insulting, negative, exclusionary, or offensive speech and actions.
- 2



4

Publicizing, disseminating, or inquiring about someone's ethnic or national attributes without their explicit consent.

Denying the identity and history of people

of a particular ethnicity or nationality.

including periods of colonial rule.

Operating under the assumption that only Japanese citizens with Japanese ethnicity (Wajin) are students and faculty, in conversations, lectures, university operations, and environmental arrangements on campus.

# Effects of Harassment

#### **Emotional Impact**

Feeling stunned, depressed, dismissing the incident as insignificant, blaming oneself, losing motivation, and more.

#### **Physical Impact**

Experiencing stomachaches, nausea, heart palpitations, or insomnia when recalling the discrimination or thinking about going to university.

#### Impact on University Life

Heightened sensitivity of others' gazes, feeling unable to access spaces like classrooms, research labs, or workplaces at the university due to a hostile or unwelcoming environment, and facing barriers to completing essential tasks for academic credits, professional responsibilities, and more.

#### Understanding Discrimination on Campus: A Scenario based on Lived Experience

#### "I don't think there are any Ainu here, so I'll say ..."

By making assumptions about the absence of Ainu people without understanding their reality, one effectively denies their identity and existence as an ethnic group.

#### "Ainu are not discriminated against."/ "Such discussions fall within the realm of academic freedom"

Respect for human rights and adherence to ethical standards are fundamental to academic inquiry. Prioritizing academic freedom above these core principles is unacceptable since it undermines both the integrity and social responsibility of scholarship.

I am a first-year university student with Ainu heritage. My name is a typical Wajin name, and my appearance might not visibly reflect my Ainu roots. In a recent class, a professor made the assumption, "I don't think there are any Ainu here, so I'll say..." and proceeded to lecture that "The history of Hokkaido began with its Kaitaku (development/colonization)." While discussions about discrimination against Ainu occasionally appear in the media, some classmates make comments like, "Ainu are not discriminated against." Even when challenged, they justify their position by asserting "Such statements are permissible within the realm of academic freedom at the university." These moments are deeply painful for me, as they make me feel as though my identity and existence are being denied. There are also occasions where classmates with whom I am not particularly close, after learning about my Ainu roots, have said things like, "Oh, so you're Ainu? Say something in Ainu for me."

#### "So you're Ainu. Speak some Ainu for us."

In Japanese society, Ainu language and way of life have long been systematically marginalized and devalued, leading to their significant erosion of their cultural heritage. Requests to "show something" driven by mere curiosity can be deeply humiliating for Ainu people. Even academically motivated inquiries must be approached with an understanding of the historical context and the cultivation of a respectful relationship with the individual

# **How to Respond to Racial Harassment**

## If You Are a Victim

#### 1. Record the harassment

- Date, time, and place where you felt harassed. • What was said / done to you.
- Who said it / did it to you.
- about your concerns the right for assistance.
- Who was there or who witnessed the harassment. 2. Consult the following Refer to the "Consultation Desk" listed on

# When You Witness Harassment

1. Divert attention Start a conversation on a different topic,
Disrupt the harasser's behavior.
2. Seek help from others. Ask for intervention from those nearby.
3. Preserve evidence Take photos to record the situation.
Note: Handle such evidence with care.
4. Respond laterOffer follow-up support to the victim after the incident.
5. Intervene directly Say "That is harassment" and caution directly.
6. Support people with If You Are a Victim
It's important to note that these actions may carry risks.

so prioritizing your safety is crucial.

#### **Consultation Desk**

#### [On-campus] Harassment Consultation Room https://www.hokudai.ac.jp/jimuk/soumubu/jinjika/ sekuhara/harassmentcard.pdf



[Off-campus] Everyone's Human Rights 110 C0570-003-110 Emergency telephone number (connects to the nearest Legal Affairs Bureau)

#### **Consulting about Mental Care** Student Counseling Center

https://www.sacc.hokudai.ac.jp/en/

#### **Consulting about Medical Issues Health Care Center**



https://www.global.hokudai.ac.jp/university-life/ health-and-wellness/health-care/health-care-center/

# What Is the Majority?

The term "majority" is often used to refer to the larger group, but it also describes people who hold significant power in society. Individuals in the majority often benefit from inherent advantages due to their status, Awareness of these privileges is crucial for fostering empathy and understanding toward those in disadvantaged positions (minorities). Below are examples of privileges associated with being in the majority in Japan. The more items that apply to you, the more you are aligned with majority privilege:

How to be a			Acknowledge their pain they are feeling, listen to their concerns, and guide them to appropriate counseling or support services. Avoid using language that dismisses or invalidates their experiences and feelings.	<u>II</u>	
			n businesses, politics and media share your ethnic background. r worried about your family facing discrimination.		
	Ц	-	age, most of your teachers shared the same ethnicity as you.		N/Y
		At school or in history (Japan	your community, you were taught your ethnic language (national language), ese history), and culture (Japanese culture).	Ţ	
		You can live ar in newspapers	nywhere in the country using your own language. Your language is the default s, magazines, television, signs, maps, and other media.		[7]
CHECK√			I to hide your ethnic background and have never felt the need to think about it. sk about your place of origin or question why you are there.		

"The Ainu also have things they need to change, don't they?"



email: urespa-ukopirikare@general.hokudai.ac.jp https://www.global.hokudai.ac.jp/about/oari/ 2025.3