An Exhibition

by Dr. Annabelle Springer and Walter Bruno Brix

A Soul in Everything

Encounters with Ainu from the North of Japan

> 5. Nov 2021 – 20. Feb 2022 Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum Cultures of the World Cologne, Germany

Eine Seele

Eine Seele in Allem

Begegnungen mit Ainu aus dem Norden Japans

5 Nov 2021 20 Feb 2022 RAUTENSTRAUCH-JOEST-MUSEUM KULTUREN DER WELT

COLUMN TO AND ADDRESS

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Key visual

"A Soul in Everything. Encounters with Ainu from the North of Japan"

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Exhibition

A life in harmony with nature and the spirituality associated with it have always been of elementary importance to Ainu groups in northern Japan and are still a central element of their cultural identity today. For them, there is a living soul (*kamuy*) in almost everything that communicates with people. Ainu groups are considered the indigenous inhabitants of northern Japan.

Politischer Widerstand

"Ebenso eigenthümlich geht man mit der Civilisirung der Ainos vor, die seit Jahrhunderten von den Japanem misshandelt und unterdrückt worden sind."

Witheim Jornt, Jacker die Ann od Yesse" in Jackestreft für Eitnesinger 1882, 5: 186

> Originally, they lived as hunter-gatherer communities mainly on the islands of Hokkaido and Sakhalin and traded with Russia and Japan. From the mid-19th century, their territories were colonized by Japan and many Ainu were resettled. They had to abandon their traditions, were no longer allowed to speak their language and were often obliged to do forced labor. Extensive assimilation of these groups

Lange Uling

was the result. In the late 1960s, a revitalization movement developed that led to recognition as an indigenous community in 2008 and to its legal implementation by the Japanese government in 2019. According to statistics, there are around 25,000 Ainu, but the number is probably much higher as many people with Ainu roots do not identify themselves for fear of discrimination and want to remain unidentified.

Stereoty

AINU NENO AN AN

Der Druck auf die Ainu nahm bereits im 12. Jahrhundert zu, als durch die Einwanderung japanischer Fischer ihre Fischgründe einschränkt wurden. Als Japan im 17. Jahrhundert begann den Fischreichtum stärker auszubeuten, wurden die Ainu zu Arbeitskräften und viele verbrachten ihr Leben in extremer Armut. Unter dem doppelten Druck ihrer schlechten Situation und den Verboten von japanischer Seite, insbesondere mit dem Gesetz von 1899, zwang man die Ainu-Gruppen zur Assimilation und ihre Kulturen gingen fastverloren - eine Situation, die unverändert durch die erste Hälfte des 20. Jahrhundert anhielt. In den 1930er und 1940er Jahren wuchs das Bedürfnis unter den Ainu-Gruppen, sich auszutauschen und ihre gemeinsamen Interessen auf offizieller Ebene zu vertreten. Die Ainu Kyokai wurde vorerst als Anhängsel der Regierung von Hokkaido gegründet, 1946 als halbregierungsamtliche Institution erneut eingerichtet und der Präfekturverwaltung unterstellt. Mit ihr wurden jedoch insbesondere die bessergestellten Ainu, deren Interessen mit der japanischen Regierung konform gingen, vertreten. 1960 wurde die Ainu Kyokai in Hokkaido Utari Kyokoi umbenannt.

1818

1872

A STORES

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lange Weg zur Anerkennung

Der

Revitalisierungsbewegungen ² pet to zus hardet, de de lans and braten journese formet and per nd politische Aktivierung under ander an FSL in den 1960er Jahren legens – war vor soldade op einen Jahren ere deutich nahmehnber Rick. Novia erdent om edner opder pestinung all de Ana-Kultures, an 12 Octor on Boron e firm Von staatlicher Seite wurden Re. Anweitrug is Septon und Australie. konstruktionsversuche unterstützt. Lich de ahm pill in like 15 socie jedoch vor allem aus dem Motiviteraus, falle, bei denen ach fille au beisgen den erstankenden Tourismus zu förden. Im De Anu disanderbe schante en In Hokkaido bidetan die fast urberührte 🛛 In Gewätzen wir in factness wirk Natur sowie die Kulturen der Anu die pild. I gesiek, das is so tei die Tanimer ten touristischer Attraktionen. Sie wurden in racikule Suders'inter tuncista, de intr Dörfern präsenbiert, in denen sie in hrem Altration aus einen Buch über die Theore tag, aber auch bei Festlichkeiten, besbachtet Anu-Resolution prehipithation diese fülle führten dats, dass siele Wenachen werden konnten. Im Zuge des Erwachers ei-

1964 gründete sich die "Junge-Utari-Verei- Jundiderte 1917 bishe Kurtush en-

nigung" (Peure Utori Kol der Anu, die Ihre Anu bei der landessetun Baller for

eigene Identität sichtbarmachenwoltenund "Unterhaus. Obesti er de fir de Rasi

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für ein besseres Verständnis zwischen Anu anchende Anzahl verSommenschen

nes neven ethischen Bewusstseins etabler-

ten Ainu vermehrt eigene Kulturinstitute.

und Wigie (Japanen)

kämpiten. Eine wei-

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Das neue Jahrtausend

Die politische Aktivierung nahm weiter zu und Demonstrationen wurden immer präsenter mit Erfolg: 2008 wurde eine Resolution bestätigt, die den Ainu den Status einerkulturel eigenständigen indigenen Gruppe, verbunden mit umfassenderen Rechten zuerkennt, beispielsweise in der Forderung um Entschädigung für das durch Enteignung verlorene Land. Im April 2019 kam es zur Verabschiedung des "Neuen Ainu-Gesetzes". Erstmalig wurden Ainu-Gruppen als "indigene Volksgruppe" bezeichnet.

We want "the Indigenous Rights"

「国連先住民族権利宣言」を尊重し、

有識者懇談会設置とアイヌ民族施策を!

Die Revival-Bewegung war und ist keine einheitliche, sondern eine vielstimmige Bewegung auf unterschiedlichen Ebenen: Es gibt Vertreter*innen und Aktivist*innen, die sich mit leisen oder lauten Stimmen Gehör verschaffen wollen und in ihren Positionierungen von verhalten bis radikal vanierungen von vernanen eis roumarve rieren. So stellt die regierungskritische Ainu-Organisation Ainu Seisoku Kento Amu-urganisaturi Amu Schare for the Shimin Kolgi (Citizens' Alliance for the Snimin Roger Curizens Annance very within Examination of Ainu Policy) ein within ges Gegengewicht zur Hokkaido Aiau ges Gegengewicht zur managen bereits Nyoko/dar. Die Gruppe legte bereits Nyokar aar, ure uruppe resue vereru im April 2018 einen wichtigen zwi-

"Wir Ainu müssen viel tanzen, um wahrgenommen zu werden!" Amo-Aktivistin Pyrsko Tehara atlert nach Unit Makina-Manis Satuki 2018

TERM





In the Cologne exhibition, the

beauty of things is made visible. It gives an insight into the history and resistance movement of Ainu groups and at the same time an impression of the beauty of their material and immaterial culture, complemented by contemporary artistic positions.



The cooperation with the National Ainu Museum, Hokkaido, Japan and the

scientists affiliated there enabled deeper insights into Ainu cultures. In close exchange with representatives of Ainu groups, aspects of handling the things were discussed from a curatorial, restorative, and conservation-ethical perspective. Contemporary artistic positions were intensively integrated into the processual creation of the exhibition and elaborated for the exhibition.

Contemporary Artists

These include video works by artist and Ainu activist Mayunkiki, in which she reflects on what it means to be "Ainu" and thus being part of a social minority in Japan; poignant portraits of both old and young generations of Ainu by Italian documentary photographer and director Laura Liverani, who thus sets a counterpoint to the historical portraits of Ainu in the RJM's photographic collection; video projections by French artist Boris Labbé that intertwine duplication, reflections, and interweaving of the patterns of Ainu textiles and onomatopoeia of Ainu chants; and the dance works of Norway-based Ainu activist and artist Dr. Kanako Uzawa, who not only stimulates a sensitisation in the perception of minorities, but also responds to Ainu traditions in her artistic works.

Ainu activist and artist Mayunkiki (Mai Hachiya) is intensely concerned with her own identity and the tradition of female tattooing in Ainu cultures. She is also a member of the vocal trio "Marewrew", which interprets traditional songs. In two video sequences, she interviews her own parents on sensitive topics such as identity and traditional tattooing.

Mayunkiki

Mayunkiki ^{uele Projekte} SINUYE

"Did you know that you were Ainu from

when you were a child? I knew. Both of my

parents are Ainu. Even before I could remem-

ber, my father always told me, "You are Ainu.

And that is nothing to be ashamed about."

Vice Japan Interview with Hirohisa Asahara, translated by notautmnperson 23.2.2017

w lagelf einer beleft sich auf die Tatasierungen, die Kino-Frauen um den Mund und an den Hinden sawich infolgen Regimen auch zwischen den Regenbrauen Lagen. In Ruddause, wich aufgenachsen bie, werden die auch parey genaret.

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And the second sectors and the second sectors



SINRIT

Sinrit kann sich in der Ainu-Sprache sowohl auf die Vorfahren als auch auf die Wurzeln einer Pflanze beziehen, ähnlich wie das Wort *root* im Englischen.

h wunde als Ains geboren. Als ich dies erkaante, wurde mit auch klar, dass es eine kompliciterte Situanit, Aine zu seil. Im site 2020, mit der Eröffnung es Uppoge A Symbolic Spare for Ethack Hommony", es zum Toil von National Alau Museum getragen ind, wurde den Alsu mehr Aufmerksamkeit zureital zuvor. Ich war mit seitt berwast, wie sehr verallete strenthyten und begrenzte Interaktionen mit den zenorthyten und begrenzte Interaktionen mit den



van mit seht bewusst, wie sehr varaltete und begrenzte Interaktionen mit den na im heutgen Leben die aligemeinen sichen Vorstellungen über uns geprägt ben. Dies schaftt eine Situation, die weit nich der viefähligen, integrativen Welt sückblebbt, in der wir angebäch leben.

Für dieses visuelle Projekt über Sinit habe ich meine Familie und Freutide adragt, um meine eigenes Erbe zu erforschen und tes Umfeld und die Familie vorzustellen, in der ich m mödernen Japan aufgewachsen bin. In dieser Mastellung in Deutschland möchte ich interviews mit meinem Water und meiner Autter verstellen.



"Which way should I go? Singing in the white snow asking who I am."

Beyond Ainu Studies, 2014, 86

Dr.Kanako Uzawa

The Ainu scholar and activist focuses on the issues of identity and social change. She lives with her family in Norway and is currently a research associate at the Research Faculty of Media and Communication at Hokkaido University. She contributes to collaborative research and Ainu performing arts on the multiple articulations of indigenous knowledge. She is also a research collaborator on ArCSII (Arctic Challenge for Sustainability). She is a member of the editorial board of AlterNative: An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples in New Zealand, Aotearoa.

"Singen heißt Leben"

Lieder sind bei Zeremonien ein wichtiges Met Kontakt mit der spirituellen Welt auf e und -Ausdrücke wurden häufig durch japa den ganze inhalte verändert. e aus einem "Lied für eine gute mlied", was die zwanghafte Wandschaft zu sesshaft gelt. Nachdem viele Lieder en gegangen waren, sind derzeit die Bemüngen groß, anhand von Erinner gen der Älteren, ngen und dem Austausch innerhalb der lle Lieder zu rekonst n. Bereits seit den 1990er Jahren ver en wie Oki Kano oder die Ainu Re mationalen Auftritten, 4 för die Kulturen der Alnu zu schaffen, indem sie tradimelle Elemente in ihre Stücke einfließen lassen.

"Utar hopunpa rewa" "Brüder und Schwestern, lasst uns tanzen"



"The posed portrait as a mode of representation highlights both personal and social identities of each individual. In a collaboration between photographer and sitter, each person portrayed has some degree of control in how they appear in the images. Whether at home, at the workplace, at school, or elsewhere, the everyday environment is transformed into a temporary set where to perform [an] identity."

Citation Japan Foundation Sydney, 9.5.2019

AINU NENO AN AINU

Laura Liverani

Laura Liverani is an Italian documentary photographer and university lecturer. She lives in Japan and Italy. Her film and photography project Ainu Neno an Ainu is a journey of identity exploration and reflection on what it means to be Ainu today, in the practices of daily life. It shows how Ainu are engaged in preserving their own culture and re-developing themselves in a globalised modernity. "Ainu Neno an Ainu" means "human like a human" in the Ainu language. *"My work relies on repetitive images, repetitive movements and time loops."* Work Portrait "MONADE", 2020

RUUNPE und KAPARAMIP

Boris Labbé

The work of French video artist Boris Labbé draws heavily on his drawing practice and thrives on merging images and sounds in a rhythm. Labbé usually works with reflectionsand repetition. In his works of the series "SIRKI", it is traditional textile patterns of the Ainu cultures and chants in which these structures are found again. The vocals to the videos are by Marewrew, a trio that includes Mayunkiki, who collaborated with Boris Labbé during his stay as artist in residence at Tenjinyama Art Studio in Sapporo in Hokkaido in July 2018.



anaur e Sammelleidenschaft:

Mühende Geschä

Die"Edlen W

The museum's collections include 203 items that can be attributed to Ainu groups, as well as 80 historical photographs by Polish photographer Bronisław Piłsudski, who traveled to Ainu areas in the late 19th century. At that time, Western interest in Ainu cultures was high. They were idealized as good-natured and noble, in line with a romantic version of Rousseau's notion of the "noble savage." In Germany, moreover, the thesis of Ainu as a "missing link" between "Asian" and "European" people was intensively pursued.

Europäische Sammelleidenschaft: Die "Edlen Wilden" Asiens Die Edlen Wilden In den Sammlungen des Museums befinden sich 203 Objekte, die Gruppen der Alnu zugeordnet werden können sowie 80 histerische Fotografien des polni-schen Fotografen Bronistaw PHzudisi, der im späten 19. Jahrhundert Alnu-Gebiete bereiste. Zu dieser Zeit war das wettliche Interesse an den Kulturen der Alnu groß. Sie wurden als gutwichtig um dede Idealisiert, externechend einer romantischen Version der von Reussauz geprägten Vorstellung vom "Edlen Wilden", in Deutschland verfolgte man darüber hinaus intensiv die These von Alnu als em Missing Link zwischen den withein loss? Auf der Suche nach den "Edlen Wilden" advo2 mb lui die These von Ainu als ein Missing Link zwischen den "aslatischen" und "europäischen" Menschen. Dies hatte zur Folge, dass das Interesse an Ihrer Kultur hatte zur Feige, dass das Interesse an Ihrer Kultur steig zunahm, So auch bei Wilhelm Joest, der 1801 nach Höksikö eriste und aus dessen Sammlung dem Museum 18 Objekte erhalten gebileben sind. Zur glei-chen Zeit wiltartan Antiguitäten- und Ethnographika-Händer wie die Firma Johann Friedrich Umlauff Chancen für Inkrative Geschärte. 1906 und 1907 wurden Über 700 Objekte aus Hokkaldo und Sachalin von der Firma Umlauff zuläfererst dem Rautanstrauch-Joest-Museum angeboten. Die Stiftung zur Förderung des Museums erwarb 220 Nummern für die Sammlung. Im weiteren Verlauf des 20. Jahrhunderts versöbte das Interesse an den Kulturen der Alno, woron die geringe Anzahl 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-Verlauf des 20. Jahrnunderts vereubte uns interación an den Kulturen der Alna, wovon die geringe Anzahl von nur drei Zugängen aus Privatsammlungen innerhalb der nachfolgenden 306 Jahre zeugt. "Der wilde, beinahe erschreckende Eindnuck, den Alnas anfangs machen. Wind rasch gemäldert durch ihr höfe ches, bescheidenes Wesen, ihre leise Stimme und den sanften Ausenzie ihrer dunkebraunen Augen* Withelm Jurist Well Fahrlin Band II, Barlin 1995, 5.8

The Collection



valdo, 19. Jahrhunder

ten mit Medaillon-Anhängern wurden von Frauen bei zerem Festen getragen. Frühe Medaillons n in China und Russland hergespäter brachten auch japa er weiche nach Hokkaido. Auf dem Medaillon ist mittig das Wappen (mitsudomoemon) der Familie ae abgebildet, die Hokkaido 1599 als Lehen von der japanischen Zentralregierung, dem Shogunat, zugesprochen bekommen hatte. Die Verwendung japanischer Familienwappen war für die Ainu mit hohem Prestige verbunden.

As a result, interest in their culture grew steadily. This was also the case with Wilhelm Joest, who traveled to Hokkaido in 1881 and from whose collection 18 items have been preserved by the museum. At the same time, antique and ethnographic dealers such as the Johann Friedrich Umlauff company sensed opportunities for lucrative business. In 1906 and 1907, more than 700 things from Hokkaido and Sakhalin were first offered to the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum by the Hamburg company Umlauff. The Foundation for the Promotion of the Museum acquired 220 numbers for the collection. In the further course of the 20th century, interest in the cultures of Ainu ebbed away, as evidenced by the small number of only three additions from private collections within the following 106 years.



The Cologne collection includes ethnographic things such as tools, knives and other weapons for hunting, as well as arrows and bows, lances and fishing accessories. Also plates, bowls, spoons and mashers for preparing and serving food. Ceremonial items include libation spatulas (*ikupasuy*), prayer sticks (*inao*), and amulets. An important inventory is the numerous textiles that were elaborately handcrafted by Ainu women. These include bags made of elm bast, carrying straps, robes, belts, headdresses, gloves and footwear, a small but important selection of which is presented in the exhibition.



Libation spatula *(ikupasuy)* 19th c.

© Rheinisches Bildarchiv RBA, photographer: Anja Wegner, rba d055076



Upper garment *(attush)* from elm bast, 19th c. (back side)

® Rheinisches Bildarchiv RBA, photographer: Anja Wegner, rba d055073_02

Patterns of Protection – Elm bast and embroidered

Silk In the case of Ainu textiles, two main sources come together: on the one hand, Ainu women made garments from a variety of materials. These included fish skins, bird skins, and furs from hunted animals, but fabrics were also made from the bast fibers of trees such as linden and elm and from the fibers of nettle, and mats were woven from rushes. In contrast, textiles imported from Japan, China and Russia were made of cotton, wool or silk. In most cases, these were so precious that they were only used to decorate the homemade materials.

The textile highlight in the ex-

hibition is a complete nineteenth century garment made of elm bast *(attush amip),* decorated with appliquéd patterns. The plain weave fabric was woven on a simple loom in which the weaver controls the tension of the warp threads by means of her body posture. Fine stripes of dark blue cotton threads are woven in at irregular intervals between the warp threads of bast fibers. Two of the

fabric strips in a width of about 40 cm were laid over the shoulder and sewn together to form the body, while two other shorter ones were ingeniously folded in a triangular shape and attached as sleeves. Along the hems and the collar, wide ribbons run around the robe. A complex symmetrical pattern is appliquéd on the back and in the lower part. This consists of wide stripes of indigo dyed cotton fabric from Japan and narrow curved interwoven lines above. These are also made of imported tabby weave cotton fabrics. The bands around the openings and the applied patterns are meant apotropaically, that is, to protect the person wearing the robe. The Ainu expression for this is sermaka omare. Characteristic of Ainu patterns are spiral or bracket-like shapes (kiraw) and thorns (ayus) attached to the corners.



Amulet (hoxchiri), End of 19th /

beg. of 20th c.

Another treasure of the collection is a small

triangular amulet (Inv. No. 253071) made of threaded glass beads and lined with a small piece of Japanese fabric. This amulet was woven into the forehead hair of a boys to protect him of evil forces and bad influences. After his first successful hunt his forehead hair was shaved and the amulet fell away. The high importance of the amulet becomes clear in the exchange with today's Ainu cultures, as only very few of them have survived worldwide.

Beris Labbé

Historische Fotografie– Festgehalten für die Ewigkeit

Andrah seine langunanduk 30. Jahrkensleier fäcts das Andrahmung Ans Melden ein für Hörgersfein states dar Zeithamung Ans Melden ein für Hörgersfein states dar Zeithamung and pandastrates Hörgersfein states of Häder, mit Ansver dar där angenessensen Verstellungen dar Verstellungen der Ansteinen states in der Ansteinen Kanssense andrägen Zeithamung and andre einbestellt ein der Ansteinung der Angenessensen Ansteinung andrägen der Angenessensen der Ansteinung ander angenessensen auf ander anders Weiter Ansteinung ander angenessensen auf angenessen ander Versteilungen der Anlangen allen ander anders Ansteinung ander angenessensen auf angenessen ander Ansteinung Ansteinung ersteilten ander Ansteinung Ansteinung ersteilten Gestrefischeren gelanger, und die metalen Umprote-Gestrefischeren gelangerten der Anlangen Ansteinungsfehren genäufen, und die metalelten Kansteinung Anter Beiteren Gestrefischer Melden Gestrefischungerten genäufen, und dies metales Beiter Ansteinungsfehren genäufen, und dies metalesten Ansteinungsfehren genäufen, und dies metalesten Ansteinungsfehren genäufen, und dies metalesten Ansteinungsfehren Beiteren und dem gestehetung Anteringenessen Anter Ansteinung ander Werkennung und Schnähle Ansteinungen der Anlangen der Ansteinung und Anlangen Ansteinungsfehren Richternen und dem gestehetung Ansteinungen Anter Ansteinung and Ansteinung Ansteinungen Anter Ansteinung and Anterpressen Anteringen Anter Ansteinung and Hänter um Anterpressen Anteringen Anter Anter

Vom Strafgefangenen zum Forscher





Gruppe **Martherren** Podicer Obj Traditorwile Anne Musik (Ukoud

A New Way of Dealing with Things

Things were reclassified not only from a curatorial perspective but also from a restoration and conservation perspective. The visit of a Japanese delegation in 2019 to study Ainu-related collections in European museums allowed things be reclassified.

A New way of Dealing with Things







Most of the things in the collection are made of perishable natural materials such as wood, bark, and fibers and undergo a process of change over time: they age, become brittle, or change in colors and textures. Slowing down these processes and thus documenting and preserving the things and all the information they contain for the future is the task of conservators. In the exhibition "A Soul in Everything" Petra Czerwinske, Kristina Hopp and Stephanie Lüerßen were responsible for this. They were also in close contact with colleagues from the National Ainu Museum and representa-

tives of Ainu from the very beginning. In addition to material-technological aspects, they discussed the handling of the things from a restorative and conservation-ethical perspective. In addition, in cooperation with the Institute for Restoration and Conservation Sciences at the Technical University in Cologne, three textile items from the collection were examined and their materials and manufacturing techniques determined. In this way, valuable findings were obtained, which are presented in the exhibition.





The exhibition "A Soul in Everything – Encounters with Ainu from the North of Japan" opens a space for contemporary Ainu voices from artists and activists, while likewise pointing out the beauty of the material culture that goes far back in time. Moreover, the exhibition gives awareness to the complex and thorny path of Ainu cultures to recognition, which is still ongoing.

The exhibition is a creation of a multitude of actors – artists, activists, scientists. Already in the development process, the focus was on a sensitive handling of things from a curatorial as well as a conservation perspective, which is also applied in the presentation of historical photography, the design, the use of indigenous patterns and the colour scheme.

CURATORIAL TEAM

Annabelle Springer, Walter Bruno Brix PARTICIPATING ARTISTS, ACTIVISTS AND SCIENTISTS Caroline Bräuer, Petra Czerwinske, Carl Deußen, Asami Hosokawa, Yukiko Kaizawa, Boris Labbé, Stephanie Lüerßen, Mayunkiki (Mai Hachiya), Sonja Mohr, Ikuko Okada, Hans-Dieter Ölschleger, Maya Sekine, Birgit Scholz, Kanako Uzawa, Ryo Yonezawa

NATIONAL AINU MUSEUM

Director Shiro Sasaki and Team: Yoshiki Oe, Yu'ichi Uchida, Mio Yachita, Takeshi Yabunaka

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Annabelle Springer EXHIBITION DESIGN AND GRAPHICS Büro für Gestaltung, Marie-Helen Scheid CONSERVATION SUPPORT Petra Czerwinske, Birgit Depenbrock, Kristina Hopp, Stephanie Lüerßen INSTALLATION Christian Andert, Steffen Beyer, Manfred Littfin, Ralf Eidneier TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE FOR RESTORATION AND CONSERVA-TION SCIENCES

Laura Peters, Nicole Reifarth, Anne Sicken, Viola Michaela Costanza, Tjarda Rauh, Anastazia Zitzer MEDIA Süleyman Atalayin FILM EDITING Annette Motz, Paul Schmidl LIGHTING Martin Leetz PROOFREADING Nadja Breger TRANSLATION Paul Harris INTERNS Marie Born, Miriam Laage, Verena Koll, Anne Schübel, Leo Weiß ADMINISTRATION Nicole Golombek, Heike Hermann, Gaby Sawer LIBRARY Martin Malewski SECRETARIAT Ulrike Akin PUBLIC RELATIONS Judith Glaser SUPPORTING PROGRAM Agostina Andreoletti, Iris Kaebelmann, Heike Hermann EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM Peter Mesenhöller (Museumsdienst) JAPAN FOUNDATION, COLOGNE

Director Keiichi Aizawa, Angela Ziegenbein MUSEUM SHOP AND SOCIETY Katharina Krebs, Ursula Metz

An exhibition in cooperation with the National Ainu Museum, Hokkaido, the Japan Foundation Cologne and the Institute for Restoration and Conservation Sciences at the Technical University in Cologne. Supported financially by the Kölner Kulturstiftung der Kreissparkasse Köln, the Museum Society of the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum and from Dr. Alfred and Doris Jung.

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PHOTOGRAPHY

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by Dr. Annabelle Springer and Walter Bruno Brix

A Soul in Everything

Encounters with Ainu from the North of Japan

> 5. Nov 2021 – 20. Feb 2022 Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum Cultures of the World Cologne, Germany

Eine Seele

Eine Seele in Allem

Begegnungen mit Ainu aus dem Norden Japans

5 Nov 2021 20 Feb 2022 RAUTENSTRAUCH-JOEST-MUSEUM KULTUREN DER WELT

COLUMN TO AND ADDRESS

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Key visual

"A Soul in Everything. Encounters with Ainu from the North of Japan"

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Exhibition

A life in harmony with nature and the spirituality associated with it have always been of elementary importance to Ainu groups in northern Japan and are still a central element of their cultural identity today. For them, there is a living soul *(kamuy)* in almost everything that communicates with people. Ainu groups are considered the indigenous inhabitants of northern Japan.

Politischer Widerstand

"Ebenso eigenthümlich geht man mit der Civilisirung der Ainos vor, die seit Jahrhunderten von den Japanem misshandelt und unterdrückt worden sind."

Witheim Jornt, Jacker die Ann od Yesse" in Jackestreft für Eitnesinger 1882, 5: 186 AINU NENO AN AN

Originally, they lived as hunter-gatherer communities mainly on the islands of Hokkaido and Sakhalin and traded with Russia and Japan. From the mid-19th century, their territories were colonized by Japan and many Ainu were resettled. They had to abandon their traditions, were no longer allowed to speak their language and were often obliged to do forced labor. Extensive assimilation of these groups was the result. In the late 1960s, a revitalization movement developed that led to recognition as an indigenous community in 2008 and to its legal implementation by the Japanese government in 2019. According to statistics, there are around 25,000 Ainu, but the number is probably much higher as many people with Ainu roots do not identify themselves for fear of discrimination and want to remain unidentified.

Der Druck auf die Ainu nahm bereits im 12. Jahrhundert zu, als durch die Einwanderung japanischer Fischer ihre Fischgründe einschränkt wurden. Als Japan im 17. Jahrhundert begann den Fischreichtum stärker auszubeuten, wurden die Ainu zu Arbeitskräften und viele verbrachten ihr Leben in extremer Armut. Unter dem doppelten Druck ihrer schlechten Situation und den Verboten von japanischer Seite, insbesondere mit dem Gesetz von 1899, zwang man die Ainu-Gruppen zur Assimilation und ihre Kulturen gingen fastverloren - eine Situation, die unverändert durch die erste Hälfte des 20. Jahrhundert anhielt. In den 1930er und 1940er Jahren wuchs das Bedürfnis unter den Ainu-Gruppen, sich auszutauschen und ihre gemeinsamen Interessen auf offizieller Ebene zu vertreten. Die Ainu Kyokai wurde vorerst als Anhängsel der Regierung von Hokkaido gegründet, 1946 als halbregierungsamtliche Institution erneut eingerichtet und der Präfekturverwaltung unterstellt. Mit ihr wurden jedoch insbesondere die bessergestellten Ainu, deren Interessen mit der japanischen Regierung konform gingen, vertreten. 1960 wurde die Ainu Kyokai in Hokkaido Utari Kyokoi umbenannt.

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1872

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lange Weg zur Anerkennung

Der

Revitalisierungsbewegungen ² pet to zus hardet, de de lans and braten journese formet and per nd politische Aktivierung under ander an FSL in den 1960er Jahren legens – war vor soldade op einen Jahren ere deutich nahmehnber Rick. Novia erdent om edner opder pestinung all de Ana-Kultures, an 12 Octor on Boron e firm Von staatlicher Seite wurden Re. Anweitrug is Septon und Australie. konstruktionsversuche unterstützt. Lich de ahm pill in like 15 socie jedoch vor allem aus dem Motiviteraus, falle, bei denen ach fille au beisgen den erstankenden Tourismus zu förden. Im De Anu disanderbe schante en In Hokkaido bidetan die fast urberührte 🛛 In Gewätzen wir in factness wirk Natur sonie die Kulturen der Anu die grid. I gesiek, das is sol tei die Tanimen ten touristischer Attraktionen. Sie wurden in racikule Suders'inter tuncista, de intr Dörfern präsenbiert, in denen sie in hrem Altration aus einen Buch über die Theore

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und Wigie (Japanen)

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~28999

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Das neue Jahrtausend

Die politische Aktivierung nahm weiter zu und Demonstrationen wurden immer präsenter mit Erfolg: 2008 wurde eine Resolution bestätigt, die den Ainu den Status einerkulturel eigenständigen indigenen Gruppe, verbunden mit umfassenderen Rechten zuerkennt, beispielsweise in der Forderung um Entschädigung für das durch Enteignung verlorene Land. Im April 2019 kam es zur Verabschiedung des "Neuen Ainu-Gesetzes". Erstmalig wurden Ainu-Gruppen als "indigene Volksgruppe" bezeichnet.

We want "the Indigenous Rights"

「国連先住民族権利宣言」を尊重し、

有識者懇談会設置とアイヌ民族施策を!

Die Revival-Bewegung war und ist keine einheitliche, sondern eine vielstimmige Bewegung auf unterschiedlichen Ebenen: Es gibt Vertreter*innen und Aktivist*innen, die sich mit leisen oder lauten Stimmen Gehör verschaffen wollen und in ihren Positionierungen von verhalten bis radikal vanierungen von vernanen eis roumarve rieren. So stellt die regierungskritische Ainu-Organisation Ainu Seisoku Kento Amu-urganisaturi Amu Schare for the Shimin Kolgi (Citizens' Alliance for the Shimin Roger Curizens Annance very within Examination of Ainu Policy) ein within ges Gegengewicht zur Hokkaido Aiau Bes Gegengewicht zur Horwand Aunu Nyokai dar. Die Gruppe leste bereits Myokai 2018 einen wichtigen zwi-

"Wir Ainu müssen viel tanzen, um wahrgenommen zu werden!" Amo-Aktivistin Pyrsko Tehara atlert nach Unit Makina-Manis Satuki 2018

TERM





In the Cologne exhibition, the

beauty of things is made visible. It gives an insight into the history and resistance movement of Ainu groups and at the same time an impression of the beauty of their material and immaterial culture, complemented by contemporary artistic positions.



The cooperation with the National Ainu Museum, Hokkaido, Japan and the

scientists affiliated there enabled deeper insights into Ainu cultures. In close exchange with representatives of Ainu groups, aspects of handling the things were discussed from a curatorial, restorative, and conservation-ethical perspective. Contemporary artistic positions were intensively integrated into the processual creation of the exhibition and elaborated for the exhibition.

Contemporary Artists

These include video works by artist and Ainu activist Mayunkiki, in which she reflects on what it means to be "Ainu" and thus being part of a social minority in Japan; poignant portraits of both old and young generations of Ainu by Italian documentary photographer and director Laura Liverani, who thus sets a counterpoint to the historical portraits of Ainu in the RJM's photographic collection; video projections by French artist Boris Labbé that intertwine duplication, reflections, and interweaving of the patterns of Ainu textiles and onomatopoeia of Ainu chants; and the dance works of Norway-based Ainu activist and artist Dr. Kanako Uzawa, who not only stimulates a sensitisation in the perception of minorities, but also responds to Ainu traditions in her artistic works.
Ainu activist and artist Mayunkiki (Mai Hachiya) is intensely concerned with her own identity and the tradition of female tattooing in Ainu cultures. She is also a member of the vocal trio "Marewrew", which interprets traditional songs. In two video sequences, she interviews her own parents on sensitive topics such as identity and traditional tattooing.

Mayunkiki

Mayunkiki _{uele Projekte} SINUYE

"Did you know that you were Ainu from

when you were a child? I knew. Both of my

parents are Ainu. Even before I could remem-

ber, my father always told me, "You are Ainu.

And that is nothing to be ashamed about."

Vice Japan Interview with Hirohisa Asahara, translated by notautmnperson 23.2.2017

ur lagell singe besieht sich auf der Tatasierungen, die Kinne Frauen um den Mand und an den Hinden samite is felgen Registern auch zwärchen den Augenbrauen Tegen. In Jahrlitens, wir ich aufgenachsen bie, werden die auch paner genaret.

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SINRIT

Sinrit kann sich in der Ainu-Sprache sowohl auf die Vorfahren als auch auf die Wurzeln einer Pflanze beziehen, ähnlich wie das Wort *root* im Englischen.

h wunde als Ains geboren. Als ich dies erkaante, wurde mit auch klar, dass es eine kompliciterte Situanit, Aine zu seil. Im site 2020, mit der Eröffnung es Uppoge A Symbolic Spare for Ethack Hommony", es zum Toil von National Alau Museum getragen ind, wurde den Alsu mehr Aufmerksamkeit zureital zuvor. Ich war mit seitt berwast, wie sehr verallete strenthyten und begrenzte Interaktionen mit den zenorthyten und begrenzte Interaktionen mit den



kisu mehr Aufrahristmensan, uosin varaitete hegrinzuksi, wie sehr varaitete begrinzute Interaktionen mit den a kurtigen Loben die aufgemeinen Norstellungen über uns geprägt Dies schaftt eine Situation, die weit der vielfäligen, integrativen Welt blebt, in der wir angeblich leben.

Für disess visuelle Projekt über Sindt habe ich meine Familie und Freunde befragt, um mein eigenes Erbe zu erforschen und das Umfeld und die Familie vorzustellen, in der ich im modernen Japan aufgewachsen bin. In dieser Ausstellung in Deutschland möche ich interviews mit meinem Vater und meiner Mutter verstellen.



"Which way should I go? Singing in the white snow asking who I am."

Beyond Ainu Studies, 2014, 86

Dr.Kanako Uzawa

The Ainu scholar and activist focuses on the issues of identity and social change. She lives with her family in Norway and is currently a research associate at the Research Faculty of Media and Communication at Hokkaido University. She contributes to collaborative research and Ainu performing arts on the multiple articulations of indigenous knowledge. She is also a research collaborator on ArCSII (Arctic Challenge for Sustainability). She is a member of the editorial board of AlterNative: An International Journal of Indigenous Peoples in New Zealand, Aotearoa.

"Singen heißt Leben"

Lieder sind bei Zeremonien ein wichtiges Me Kontakt mit der spirituellen Welt auf e und -Ausdrücke wurden häufig durch japa den ganze inhalte verändert e aus einem "Lied für eine gute mlied", was die zwanghafte Wandschaft zu sesshaft gelt. Nachdem viele Lieder en gegangen waren, sind derzeit die Bemüngen groß, anhand von Erinne ren der Älteren, gen und dem Austau n. Bereits seit den 1990er Jahren vers en wie Oki Kano oder die Alnu Re för die Kulturen der Alnu zu schaffen, indem sie tradimelle Elemente in ihre Stücke einfließen lassen

"Utar hopunpa rewa" "Brüder und Schwestern, lasst uns tanzen"

<complex-block>

"The posed portrait as a mode of representation highlights both personal and social identities of each individual. In a collaboration between photographer and sitter, each person portrayed has some degree of control in how they appear in the images. Whether at home, at the workplace, at school, or elsewhere, the everyday environment is transformed into a temporary set where to perform [an] identity."

Citation Japan Foundation Sydney, 9.5.2019

AINU NENO AN AINU

Laura Liverani

Laura Liverani is an Italian documentary photographer and university lecturer. She lives in Japan and Italy. Her film and photography project Ainu Neno an Ainu is a journey of identity exploration and reflection on what it means to be Ainu today, in the practices of daily life. It shows how Ainu are engaged in preserving their own culture and re-developing themselves in a globalised modernity. "Ainu Neno an Ainu" means "human like a human" in the Ainu language. *"My work relies on repetitive images, repetitive movements and time loops."* Work Portrait "MONADE", 2020

RUUNPE und KAPARAMIP

Boris Labbé

The work of French video artist Boris Labbé draws heavily on his drawing practice and thrives on merging images and sounds in a rhythm. Labbé usually works with reflectionsand repetition. In his works of the series "SIRKI", it is traditional textile patterns of the Ainu cultures and chants in which these structures are found again. The vocals to the videos are by Marewrew, a trio that includes Mayunkiki, who collaborated with Boris Labbé during his stay as artist in residence at Tenjinyama Art Studio in Sapporo in Hokkaido in July 2018.



anaur e Sammelleidenschaft:

Mühende Geschä

Die"Edlen W

The museum's collections include 203 items that can be attributed to Ainu groups, as well as 80 historical photographs by Polish photographer Bronisław Piłsudski, who traveled to Ainu areas in the late 19th century. At that time, Western interest in Ainu cultures was high. They were idealized as good-natured and noble, in line with a romantic version of Rousseau's notion of the "noble savage." In Germany, moreover, the thesis of Ainu as a "missing link" between "Asian" and "European" people was intensively pursued.

Europäische Sammelleidenschaft: Die "Edlen Wilden" Asiens Die Edlen Wilden In den Sammlungen des Museums befinden sich 203 Objekte, die Gruppen der Alnu zugeordnet werden können sowie 80 histerische Fotografien des polni-schen Fotografen Bronistaw PHzudisi, der im späten 19. Jahrhundert Alnu-Gebiete bereiste. Zu dieser Zeit war das wettliche Interesse an den Kulturen der Alnu groß. Sie wurden als gutwichtig und del Idealisiert, externechend einer romantischen Version der von Reussauz geprägten Vorstellung vom "Edlen Wilden", in Deutschland verfolgte man darüber hinaus intensiv die These von Alnu als em Missing Link zwischen den withein loss? Auf der Suche nach den "Edlen Wilden" advo2 mb lui die These von Ainu als ein Missing Link zwischen den "aslatischen" und "europäischen" Menschen. Dies hatte zur Folge, dass das Interesse an Ihrer Kultur hatte zur Feige, dass das Interesse an Ihrer Kultur steig zunahm, So auch bei Wilhelm Joest, der 1801 nach Höksikö eriste und aus dessen Sammlung dem Museum 18 Objekte erhalten gebileben sind. Zur glei-chen Zeit wiltartan Antiguitäten- und Ethnographika-Händer wie die Firma Johann Friedrich Umlauff Chancen für Inkrative Geschärte. 1906 und 1907 wurden Über 700 Objekte aus Hokkaldo und Sachalin von der Firma Umlauff zuläfererst dem Rautanstrauch-Joest-Museum angeboten. Die Stiftung zur Förderung des Museums erwarb 220 Nummern für die Sammlung. Im weiteren Verlauf des 20. Jahrhunderts versöbte das Interesse an den Kulturen der Alno, woron die geringe Anzahl 0-0-0-0-0-0-0-Verlauf des 20. Jahrnunderts vereubte uns interación an den Kulturen der Alna, wovon die geringe Anzahl von nur drei Zugängen aus Privatsammlungen innerhalb der nachfolgenden 306 Jahre zeugt. "Der wilde, beinahe erschreckende Eindnuck, den Alnas anfangs machen. Wind rasch gemäldert durch ihr höfe ches, bescheidenes Wesen, ihre leise Stimme und den sanften Ausenzie ihrer dunkebraunen Augen* Withelm Joest Weik Fahren Band III, Barle 1995, 5.8

The Collection



Hokkaido, 19. Jahrhundert

Halsketten mit Medaillon-Anhängen wurden von Frauen bei zeremoniellen Festen getragen. Frühe Medaillons wurden in China und Russland hergesteilt, spilter brachten auch Japanische Händler welche nach Hokkaido. Auf dem Medaillon ist mittig das Wappen (mitsudemeemen) der Familie Matsumae abgebildet, die Hokkaido 1599 als Lehen von der japanischen Zentralregierung, dem Shogunat, zugesprochen bekommen hatte. Die Verwendung japanischer Familienwappen war für die Ainu mit hohem Prestige verbunden.

RJM 51 Schenkung Theodor von Rautenstrauch 1901, Sammlung Wilhelm Joest 1881 As a result, interest in their culture grew steadily. This was also the case with Wilhelm Joest, who traveled to Hokkaido in 1881 and from whose collection 18 items have been preserved by the museum. At the same time, antique and ethnographic dealers such as the Johann Friedrich Umlauff company sensed opportunities for lucrative business. In 1906 and 1907, more than 700 things from Hokkaido and Sakhalin were first offered to the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum by the Hamburg company Umlauff. The Foundation for the Promotion of the Museum acquired 220 numbers for the collection. In the further course of the 20th century, interest in the cultures of Ainu ebbed away, as evidenced by the small number of only three additions from private collections within the following 106 years.



The Cologne collection includes ethnographic things such as tools, knives and other weapons for hunting, as well as arrows and bows, lances and fishing accessories. Also plates, bowls, spoons and mashers for preparing and serving food. Ceremonial items include libation spatulas (*ikupa*suy), prayer sticks (inao), and amulets. An important inventory is the numerous textiles that were elaborately handcrafted by Ainu women. These include bags made of elm bast, carrying straps, robes, belts, headdresses, gloves and footwear, a small but important selection of which is presented in the exhibition.



Libation spatula (ikupasuy)

© Rheinisches Bildarchiv RBA, photographer: Anja Wegner,



Upper garment *(attush)* from elm bast, 19th c. (back side)

® Rheinisches Bildarchiv RBA, photographer: Anja Wegner, rba d055073_02

Patterns of Protection – Elm bast and embroidered

Silk In the case of Ainu textiles, two main sources come together: on the one hand, Ainu women made garments from a variety of materials. These included fish skins, bird skins, and furs from hunted animals, but fabrics were also made from the bast fibers of trees such as linden and elm and from the fibers of nettle, and mats were woven from rushes. In contrast, textiles imported from Japan, China and Russia were made of cotton, wool or silk. In most cases, these were so precious that they were only used to decorate the homemade materials.

The textile highlight in the ex-

hibition is a complete nineteenth century garment made of elm bast *(attush amip)*, decorated with appliquéd patterns. The plain weave fabric was woven on a simple loom in which the weaver controls the tension of the warp threads by means of her body posture. Fine stripes of dark blue cotton threads are woven in at irregular intervals between the warp threads of bast fibers. Two of the

fabric strips in a width of about 40 cm were laid over the shoulder and sewn together to form the body, while two other shorter ones were ingeniously folded in a triangular shape and attached as sleeves. Along the hems and the collar, wide ribbons run around the robe. A complex symmetrical pattern is appliquéd on the back and in the lower part. This consists of wide stripes of indigo dyed cotton fabric from Japan and narrow curved interwoven lines above. These are also made of imported tabby weave cotton fabrics. The fact that these line patterns were not embroidered with threads, but rather appliquéd from narrow strips of fabric, indicates that this garment originated from an Ainu group from Sakhalin that no longer exists today and was forcibly resettled to Hokkaido in 1875.

The bands around the openings and the applied patterns are meant apotropaically, that is, to protect the person wearing the robe. The Ainu expression for this is *sermaka omare*. Characteristic of Ainu patterns are spiral or bracket-like shapes *(kiraw)* and thorns *(ayus)* attached to the corners.



Amulet *(hoxchiri)*, End of 19th / beg. of 20th c.

© Rheinisches Bildarchiv RBA, photographer: Anja Wegner, rba d055081

Another treasure of the collection is a small

triangular amulet (Inv. No. 253071) made of threaded glass beads and lined with a small piece of Japanese fabric. This amulet was woven into the forehead hair of a boys to protect him of evil forces and bad influences. After his first successful hunt his forehead hair was shaved and the amulet fell away. The high importance of the amulet becomes clear in the exchange with today's Ainu cultures, as only very few of them have survived worldwide.

Beris Labbé

Historische Fotografie– Festgehalten für die Ewigkeit

- Andre Seine S

Vom Strafgefangenen zum Forscher





Grippe Martewree Police Of Tactionels Ann Mich (Sana

A New Way of Dealing with Things

Things were reclassified not only from a curatorial perspective but also from a restoration and conservation perspective. The visit of a Japanese delegation in 2019 to study Ainu-related collections in European museums allowed things be reclassified.

A New way of Dealing with Things







Most of the things in the collection are made of perishable natural materials such as wood, bark, and fibers and undergo a process of change over time: they age, become brittle, or change in colors and textures. Slowing down these processes and thus documenting and preserving the things and all the information they contain for the future is the task of conservators. In the exhibition "A Soul in Everything" Petra Czerwinske, Kristina Hopp and Stephanie Lüerßen were responsible for this. They were also in close contact with colleagues from the National Ainu Museum and representa-

tives of Ainu from the very beginning. In addition to material-technological aspects, they discussed the handling of the things from a restorative and conservation-ethical perspective. In addition, in cooperation with the Institute for Restoration and Conservation Sciences at the Technical University in Cologne, three textile items from the collection were examined and their materials and manufacturing techniques determined. In this way, valuable findings were obtained, which are presented in the exhibition.





The exhibition "A Soul in Everything – Encounters with Ainu from the North of Japan" opens a space for contemporary Ainu voices from artists and activists, while likewise pointing out the beauty of the material culture that goes far back in time. Moreover, the exhibition gives awareness to the complex and thorny path of Ainu cultures to recognition, which is still ongoing.

The exhibition is a creation of a multitude of actors – artists, activists, scientists. Already in the development process, the focus was on a sensitive handling of things from a curatorial as well as a conservation perspective, which is also applied in the presentation of historical photography, the design, the use of indigenous patterns and the colour scheme.

CURATORIAL TEAM

Annabelle Springer, Walter Bruno Brix PARTICIPATING ARTISTS, ACTIVISTS AND SCIENTISTS Caroline Bräuer, Petra Czerwinske, Carl Deußen, Asami Hosokawa, Yukiko Kaizawa, Boris Labbé, Stephanie Lüerßen, Mayunkiki (Mai Hachiya), Sonja Mohr, Ikuko Okada, Hans-Dieter Ölschleger, Maya Sekine, Birgit Scholz, Kanako Uzawa, Ryo Yonezawa

NATIONAL AINU MUSEUM

Director Shiro Sasaki and Team: Yoshiki Oe, Yu'ichi Uchida, Mio Yachita, Takeshi Yabunaka

PROJECT MANAGEMENT

Annabelle Springer EXHIBITION DESIGN AND GRAPHICS Büro für Gestaltung, Marie-Helen Scheid CONSERVATION SUPPORT Petra Czerwinske, Birgit Depenbrock, Kristina Hopp, Stephanie Lüerßen INSTALLATION Christian Andert, Steffen Beyer, Manfred Littfin, Ralf Eidneier TECHNICAL UNIVERSITY, INSTITUTE FOR RESTORATION AND CONSERVA-TION SCIENCES

Laura Peters, Nicole Reifarth, Anne Sicken, Viola Michaela Costanza, Tjarda Rauh, Anastazia Zitzer MEDIA Süleyman Atalayin FILM EDITING Annette Motz, Paul Schmidl LIGHTING Martin Leetz PROOFREADING Nadja Breger TRANSLATION Paul Harris INTERNS Marie Born, Miriam Laage, Verena Koll, Anne Schübel, Leo Weiß ADMINISTRATION Nicole Golombek, Heike Hermann, Gaby Sawer LIBRARY Martin Malewski SECRETARIAT Ulrike Akin PUBLIC RELATIONS Judith GlaserSUPPORTING PROGRAMAgostina Andreoletti, Iris Kaebelmann,Heike HermannEDUCATIONAL PROGRAMPeter Mesenhöller (Museumsdienst)JAPAN FOUNDATION, COLOGNEDirector Keiichi Aizawa, Angela ZiegenbeinMUSEUM SHOP AND SOCIETYKatharina Krebs, Ursula Metz

An exhibition in cooperation with the National Ainu Museum, Hokkaido, the Japan Foundation Cologne and the Institute for Restoration and Conservation Sciences at the Technical University in Cologne. Supported financially by the Kölner Kulturstiftung der Kreissparkasse Köln, the Museum Society of the Rautenstrauch-Joest Museum and from Dr. Alfred and Doris Jung.

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