

Vancouver, November 17, 2018

In view of the events that took place in Chile on November 14, 2018, in the Lof Temucuicui, Ercilla Municipality, the region of La Araucanía, where the Mapuche comunero Camilo Catrillanca was murdered, the researchers who are part of the Chile-Canada Research Network (Redicec), through its commission on Indigenous themes and research ethics, declare the following:

1. We strongly reject the institutional violence exercised against the Mapuche Nation, which this time resulted in the death of Camilo Catrillanca, a young Mapuche man, defender of his land and the rights of his people. In addition to this death, there was an illegal detention and torture of a minor, both in situ, and in the police precincts, as well as detention with disproportionate use of force against protesters in both Santiago and Temuco cities in the following days. This is not an isolated case and it responds to a systematic process of harassment against the Mapuche communities, which already consists of more than 10 dead leaders,¹ and 20 Mapuche² political prisoners (many of them imprisoned without a fair trial). With regard to this last point, in its ruling issued on May 29, 2014 on the case "Norín Catrimán et al. v. Chile" the Inter-American Court on Human Rights, demanded the dismissal of the condemned.³

2. Chile has ratified both the Convention 169 of the International Labor Organization (2008) and the United Nations Declaration on the Rights of Indigenous Peoples - UNDRIP (2007). Therefore, we urge the current Government of the State of Chile to make its implementation effective, fulfilling the commitments acquired these official acts, especially, as stipulated in articles 3 and 4 of Convention 169⁴, and articles 7, 8 and 30 of the Declaration⁵, as well as in its annex⁶, and, proceed to the immediate dismantling of the Tactical Response Group of Chile's Carabineros, the called Jungla Commando⁷, along with it the withdrawal of militarized anti-terrorist police from all the Wallmapu (Traditional, ancestral and unceded Mapuche territory). We also insist that the resources invested in this type of strategies have to be destined

¹ The list updated to June 2017 can be accessed at this link:

<https://radiokurruf.wordpress.com/2017/06/15/pumapuiche-asesinados-en-democracia-por-el-estadode-chile/>

² The list updated to October 2018 can be seen in this link: <http://meli.mapuches.org/spip.php?article3427>

³ See the judgment of the Court here: http://www.corteidh.or.cr/docs/casos/articulos/resumen_279_esp.pdf

⁴ https://www.ilo.org/dyn/normlex/en/f?p=NORMLEXPUB:12100:0::NO::P12100_ILO_CODE:C169

⁵ https://www.un.org/esa/socdev/unpfii/documents/DRIPS_es.pdf

⁶ Text of the annex "Highlighting the contribution of the demilitarization of the lands and territories of indigenous peoples to peace, the progress and the economic and social development, the understanding and friendly relations among the nations and peoples of the world"

⁷ Images and armament of the Jungle Commando:

<https://www.24horas.cl/nacional/comando-jungla-elequipo-antiterrorista-del-gobierno-en-el-sur-2752904>

to priority areas for Mapuche communities in the different Lof of Wallmapu (Articles 6 and 7 of Convention 169).

3. In relation to the previous point, we urge the Government to repeal Law 18,314, widely known as the "Antiterrorist Law", the main reason for the large number of Mapuche political prisoners, and the promotion, in the imaginary of Chilean society, of the "Mapuche terrorist" stereotype (Article 10 of the Convention and Article 8 of the Declaration).

4. The State of Chile has a duty to curb the historical damage it has inflicted on Indigenous peoples, and to develop dialogue strategies that must respect Convention 169 (Articles 6 and 7) and UNDRIP (Articles 3 and 4), for the purpose of a reparation logic, that decriminalizes the conflict and that acknowledges its political nature. From the same perspective, the Chilean State should be open to recognize itself as plurinational State that adheres in letter and spirit to the international instruments of indigenous rights to which it has endorsed.

Sincerely,

Commission on Indigenous themes and Research Ethics, Redicec

Claudia Díaz, Doctoral Candidate, University of British Columbia, Canada

Ximena Cuadra Montoya, Doctoral Candidate, University of Quebec in Montreal.

Canada

Fernanda Rojas Marchini, Doctoral Candidate, University of British Columbia, Canada

Sonia Medel, Doctoral Candidate, University of British Columbia, Canada

Dr. Gonzalo Bustamante, Profesor, Universidad de la Frontera, Chile

Magdalena Ugarte, Profesor, Ryerson University, Canada

José Arias Bustamante (Coordinator), Doctoral Candidate, University of British Columbia,
Canada