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Institution:	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
File Number(s):	Case No. 1757
Session:	Thirty-First Session (15 - 25 October 1973)
Title/Style of Cause:	Female Prisoners v. Bolivia
Doc. Type:	Resolution
Decided by:	President: Dr. Justino Jimenez de Aréchaga (Uruguay) Vice-President: Dr. Carlos A. Dunshee de Abranches (Brazil) Members: Professor Manuel Bianchi (Chile); Dr. Gabino Fraga (Mexico); Dr. Robert Woodward (United States); Dr. Genaro R. Carrio (Argentina); Dr. Andrés Aguilar (Venezuela) For health reasons, Dr. Gabino Fraga was unable to attend the Thirty-First Session.
Dated:	22 October 1973
Citation:	Female Prisoners v. Bol., Case 1757, Inter-Am. C.H.R., OEA/Ser.L/V/II.32, doc. 3 rev. 2 (1973)
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[1] Case No. 1757, November 18, 1972, denouncing the following:

- i. Repression was being carried out in the Republic of Bolivia and had been extended to various sectors of the population, many women having been interned in concentration camps or jails where they had been subjected to torture.
- ii. A group of Bolivians approached the International Red Cross, which, according to reports obtained by the claimant, sent a committee to Bolivia to investigate the situation in Achocalla, where three women had denounced the torture to which they had been subjected.
- iii. As soon as the investigating committee left, the aforementioned women were removed from Achocalla and their whereabouts has since been unknown; it is feared that they were subject to torture elsewhere or had been murdered.
- iv. Twenty-seven persons were being held without trial. A list of the names of those arrested was attached.
- v. In a note dated January 2, 1973, and in accordance with articles 42 and 44 of its Regulations, the Commission requested the Government of Bolivia to provide the pertinent information.

[2] In a note dated January 15, 1973, the Delegation of Bolivia to the Permanent Council replied, informing the Commission that the competent Bolivian authorities would provide the information requested.

[3] Therefore, and in accordance with the recommendation of the Standing Subcommittee, the Commission decided at its Thirtieth Session (April 1973) to send the Government of Bolivia a note expressing the hope that it would receive the information that had been offered in time to consider it at the Thirty-first Session.

[4] Accordingly, the Commission addressed the Government of Bolivia in a note dated June 15, 1973.

[5] At its Thirty-first Session (October 1973), the Commission examined this case in light of the fact that the Government of Bolivia had not provided the information it had offered and that the period for supplying that information, as set forth in Article 51 of the Regulations, had expired. It appointed Dr. Carlos A. Dunshee de Abranches rapporteur, in order to prepare a draft resolution in application of the provisions of articles 51 and 52 of the Regulations.

The rapporteur submitted a draft on the basis of which the Commission, at that session, approved a resolution (OEA/Ser.L/V/II.31,doc.35 rev. 1, October 22, 1973) presuming the events denounced in this case to be confirmed and recommending that the Government of Bolivia adopt appropriate measures for ending the violations of the right to protection from arbitrary arrest and order an investigation to establish the whereabouts of some of the persons mentioned in the claim.

[6] This resolution was communicated to the Government of Bolivia in a note dated December 19, 1973.