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Institution:	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
File Number(s):	Case No. 1834
Session:	Thirty-Fourth Session (15 – 25 October 1974)
Title/Style of Cause:	Political Prisoners v. Cuba
Doc. Type:	Decision
Decided by:	President: Dr. Andrés Aguilar, President (Venezuela) Vice-President: Dr. Carlos A. Dunshee de Abranches (Brazil) Members: Professor Manuel Bianchi (Chile); Dr. Gabino Fraga (Mexico); Dr. Justino Jimenez de Aréchaga (Uruguay); Mr. Robert F. Woodward (United States); Dr. Genaro R. Carrio (Argentina)
Dated:	15 – 25 October 1974
Citation:	Political Prisoners v. Cuba, Case 1834, Inter-Am. C.H.R., OEA/Ser.L/V/II.34, doc. 31 rev. 1 (1974)

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[1] Case 1834. April 16, 1974, relating to the general status of human rights in Cuba and, in particular, concerning political prisoners. This report was supplemented by extensive documentation and a list of political prisoners including their place of detention, length of sentence, and health conditions.

[2] The Commission decided, at its thirty-second session (April 1974), to transmit to the Government of Cuba the pertinent parts of the denunciation in accordance with Articles 42 and 44 of the Rules of Procedure.

[3] In accordance with this decision, the Commission sent a note to the Government of Cuba on June 3, 1974. In a communication dated May 2, 1974, it informed the complainants of the decision adopted in this case.

[4] At its thirty-fourth session (October 1974), the Commission continued its examination of this case, although the Government of Cuba had not provided the information requested. In that examination, the CIDH took into account the additional information supplied by the complainant, who appeared before it on October 24, 1974, to supplement his denunciation.

[5] As a result of this examination, the CIDH decided to repeat to the Government of Cuba the request that it send the pertinent information and also sent with it the pertinent parts of the additional information provided by the complainant at the hearing held on October 24. It also decided to inform the Government of Cuba of the expiry date of the period stipulated in Article 51 of the Rules of Procedure (180 days) and of the rule of presumption of the truth contained in that Article, which was applicable if the above-mentioned Government did not supply the pertinent information.

[6] In that regard, it sent a letter to the Government of Cuba on December 17, 1974. In a letter dated November 25, 1974, it also informed the complainant of this decision.