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Institution:	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
File Number(s):	Case No. 1841
Session:	Thirty-Fifth Session (20 - 30 May 1975)
Title/Style of Cause:	María Mascellani v. Brazil
Doc. Type:	Report
Decided by:	President: Dr. Andrés Aguilar (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:	20 - 30 May 1975
Citation:	Mascellani v. Braz., Case 1841, Inter-Am. C.H.R., OEA/Ser.L/V/II.37, doc. 20, corr. 1 (1975)
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[1] 1841, of June 6, 1974, denounces the arbitrary arrest of Mrs. María Mascellani, a professor of vocational education in Sao Paulo, on February 18, 1974.

[2] The Commission, in a note dated June 24, 1974, requested the Government of Brazil to provide the appropriate information, in accordance with its regulations. On June 25, 1974, a copy of that note was transmitted to the Brazilian Mission to the OAS. The Secretariat informed the claimant of the measures taken in connection with the denunciation.

[3] At the thirty-fourth session (October 1974), since that the period of time provided for under Article 51 of the regulation for Brazil to provide the information requested had not yet elapsed, it decided to repeat its request for the corresponding information. This decision was carried out on December 17, 1974.

[4] In a note dated February 6, 1975 (No. 28), from the Brazilian Mission to the OAS, the Government of Brazil requested an extension on that period of time for transmittal of the information requested. That request was granted and the Government of Brazil, in a note of April 30, 1975 (No. 81), from the Brazilian Mission to the OAS, reported to the CIDH that Professor Mascellani had been removed from her post as Coordinator of the Vocational Education School in Sao Paulo and arrested for having been accused under the police investigation being conducted by the social and political police. Later, on March 26, 1975, she was released by the office of the Second Military Judge Advocate.

[5] The Commission examined this case during its thirty-fifth session (May 1975) together with information provided by the Government of Brazil, and decided to file the communication without further processing.

[6] This decision was reported to the claimant through a note of August 1975.