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Institution:	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
File Number(s):	Communication No. 1930
Session:	Thirty-Sixth Session (6 - 24 October 1975)
Title/Style of Cause:	Julio Prado Vallejo v. Ecuador
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:	6 - 24 October 1975
Citation:	Prado Vallejo v. Ecuador, Comm. 1930, Inter-Am. C.H.R., OEA/Ser.L/V/II.37, doc. 20, corr. 1 (1975)
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[1] 1930, of April 20, 1975, denounces persecution and violations against Dr. Julio Prado Vallejo, an Ecuadorean journalist and political leader, such as the search of the offices of the newspaper "El Tiempo", in Quito, being barred from giving his classes at the Universidad Central del Ecuador, and the order of imprisonment and subsequent house arrest.

[2] In a note dated May 8, 1975, the Commission acknowledged receipt to the claimant. In a note of May 13, it request the Government of Ecuador to provide the appropriate information in accordance with Articles 41 and 44 of the Regulations. A copy of that note was transmitted to the Ecuadorian Mission to the AS on that same day.

[3] In a letter of May 14, 1975, the claimant was informed of the measures taken in connection with the case.

[4] The Commission considered this case at its thirty-sixth session (May 1975) , and since the period of time provided for under Article 51 of its Regulations for transmittal of that information had still not elapsed, it decided to postpone examination of the matter until next session.

[5] In a cable dated July 25, 1975, received on that same day, the Government of Ecuador replied to the request of the Commission by stating, in summary, the following: that the Government of Ecuador, on July 18, 1975, had repealed the order for arrest issued by the competent authority against Dr. Prado Vallejo; with regard to the section of the denunciation referring to the search of the newspaper "El Tiempo", of Quito, "the national press has enjoyed and continues to enjoy unrestricted freedom," so that the case denounced did not in any involve a violation of human rights.

[6] The Commission acknowledged receipt to the Government of Ecuador through a letter dated July 28, 1975.

[7] In a letter dated August 27, 1975, the claimant was informed of the pertinent part of the reply received from the Government of Ecuador.

[8] The Commission examined the case in question during the course of its thirty-six session (October 1975), together with information provided by the Government of Ecuador. It decided to file this case, without prejudice to such information or observations as the claimant may file.