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Institution:	Inter-American Commission on Human Rights
File Number(s):	Communication No. 1883
Session:	Thirty-Sixth Session (6 - 24 October 1975)
Title/Style of Cause:	Julio A. Ricaldoni v. Uruguay
Doc. Type:	Decision
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:	Ricaldoni v. Uru., Comm. 1883, Inter-Am. C.H.R., OEA/Ser.L/V/II.37, doc. 20, corr. 1 (1975)
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[1] Communication 1883, presented through a communication dated October 10, 1974, denounces the arbitrary arrest of Professor Julio A. Ricaldoni.

[2] The Commission considered this case at its thirty-fourth session (October 1974) and in view of the humanitarian nature of the request it was decided to address the Government of Uruguay to request that it adopt such measures as it deems appropriate to release Professor Ricaldoni. Pursuant to that decision, a note was sent to that Government on December 17, 1974.

[3] The Government of Uruguay, in a note of May 23, 1975, requested a 90-day extension for transmittal of the information corresponding to the case.

[4] The Commission took cognizance of that request during its thirty-sixth session (May 1975) and decided to grant that 90-day extension to the Government, thereby postponing its examination of the matter. This decision was brought to the attention of the Government of Uruguay in a note dated June 12, 1975.

[5] In a note of September 10, 1975 (No. 317/75), the Government of Uruguay provided the following information within the required period of time:

"1. Professor Julio A. Ricaldoni Morelli was tried by the competent judicial authorities for the crime of 'Membership in a subversive organization' and has been held since June 17, 1974, in the Central Police Jail, in a private cell with central heating, complete bathroom, a window to the outside and a large open patio.

"2. He receives special medical attention in view of his medical history prior to his arrest ; his neurological and cardiovascular condition is checked each week.

"His high blood pressure, which is also checked weekly, is considered to be within the normal limits.

"He rests well at night and his pulse is also normal.

"In summary, he has neurological and cardiovascular problems which are at present controlled and checked by a physician on a regular basis.

"3. He receives visits from members of his family on a frequent basis and works and studies to an appropriate extent.

"4. The request referred to in the note I am answering as well as the suggestion made by that Commission that in view of Professor Ricaldoni's relatively precarious state of health consideration be given to releasing him has been transmitted to the corresponding judicial authority."

[6] The Secretariat acknowledged receipt to the Government of Uruguay on September 16, 1975, and through a letter of September 7, the pertinent parts of that information were transmitted to the claimant.

[7] During its thirty-sixth session (October 1975) the Commission considered this communication together with the information provided by the Government of Uruguay, and it decided the following:

a) to address a note to the Government thanking it for the following information it provided, making reference to point 4 of that note to the effect that it is hoped that the request that Professor Julio Ricardoni be released because of his precarious state of health--a request that has been transmitted to the corresponding judicial authority-- has had positive results; and

b) to acknowledge the note sent by the claimants on October 2, 1975, stating to them that the Commission hopes that the overtures it has made to the Government of Uruguay have yielded a favorable solution.

[8] Pursuant to that decision, the Commission addressed the Government of Uruguay through a note of October 24, 1975. A copy of that note was transmitted to the Uruguayan Mission to the OAS on October 28, 1975.

[9] A note was sent to the claimants on November 24, 1975.