



大会

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人权理事会  
第四届会议  
议程项目 2

大会 2006 年 3 月 15 日题为“人权理事会”的  
第 60/251 号决议的执行情况

2007 年 3 月 26 日古巴常驻联合国日内瓦办事处

代表团致人权理事会主席的信<sup>\*</sup>

我谨此转交 Gerardo Hernández 夫人 Adriana Pérez 和 René González 夫人 Olga Salanueva 的一封信。Gerardo Hernández 和 René González 是被关在美利坚合众国的五位古巴政治犯中的两位。

对你将考虑美国政府继续侵犯 Gerardo Hernández、René González、Antonio Guerrero、Fernando González 和 Ramón Labañino 等人及其家属的人权一事，谨在此事先向你表示感谢。请你将此信及其附件作为人权理事会第四届会议正式文件分发。

常驻代表

大 使

Juan Antonio FERNÁNDEZ PALACIOS (签 名)

<sup>\*</sup> 附件不译， 仅有西班牙文和英文本。

## Annex

Havana, 17 March 2007

Sir,

I have the honour to inform you that the United States authorities have continued systematically to inflict cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment on René González, Gerardo Hernández, Ramón Labañino, Fernando González and Antonio Guerrero, who are serving lengthy and unjust sentences in that country amounting in total to four life sentences plus 77 years' imprisonment.

As the Secretary-General of the United Nations was informed in letters dated 4 June 2002 (A/56/969), 30 August 2002 (A/56/1031), 29 October 2002 (A/57/594), 16 January 2004 (A/58/685) and 15 March 2005 (A/59/738), neither the process of appealing these sentences nor the difficulties faced by the family members of these prisoners seeking to visit them have been resolved.

Following the letter of 15 March 2005, the United States Government again denied entry visas to the United States to Olga Salanueva, wife of René González, and Adriana Pérez, wife of Gerardo Hernández. Just as in the past, the denial was based on unfounded arguments, signalling that the decision was still being made arbitrarily.

In October 2005, the United States Government denied an entry visa to Adriana Pérez, invoking on that occasion section 214 (b) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. The United States authorities alleged that Ms. Adriana Pérez might try to become an immigrant.

In October 2006, for the seventh time in the past six years, the United States Government refused Adriana Pérez permission to enter its territory, by virtue of section 212 (f) of the Immigration and Nationality Act. On that occasion, the consideration that Adriana Pérez might become an illegal immigrant was not mentioned; instead the United States authorities invoked the clause that they use to deny entry visas to officials of the Government of Cuba, namely, that their visits might be "detrimental to the interests of the United States".

In November 2005, the United States Government denied an entry visa to Olga Salanueva, invoking section 212 (a) (9) (A) (ii) relating to persons who have been deported. On that occasion the authorities at the American Interests Section in Cuba told Ms. Salanueva that she should not request a visa again since it would not be granted.

It is revealing that in its six previous negative responses to Olga Salanueva the United States Government did not invoke this clause relating to deportees, doing so just at the time when five years since her deportation were about to elapse (November 2000), which is precisely the period of time that United States law stipulates must elapse before a deportee may once again request an entry visa to that country.

In our letter of March 2005 (A/59/738) we referred to the previous visa denials in April, July and September 2002, April and October 2003, April 2004, and January and February 2005, to which should be added those of October 2005 and October 2006 that are described in this letter. For each of these denials the Government of the United States of America cited a different reason. Olga Salanueva and Adriana Pérez have been characterized as terrorists or potential immigrants or intelligence agents, saboteurs, or persons who might seek to overthrow the United States Government by force, violence or other unlawful means, as can be inferred from the wording of the sections of the Immigration and Nationality Act invoked to justify the rejection of their visa applications.

As we noted in our previous letter, Ms. Salanueva resided legally in the United States for two years and two months following the arrest of René González, which had taken place in her home and in her presence. During that time, there was no indication that she was linked with the charges subsequently

brought against her husband, and she was not accused of or charged with any federal offence. Had it been thought necessary, two years and two months would have been sufficient time for the United States Government to bring charges against her.

Refusing to grant her a visa on the grounds of presumed intelligence activity is an absurd argument, especially since René González was not accused of espionage or of any of the other grounds mentioned in section 212.

In the case of Adriana Pérez, if it had any solid evidence, the United States Government could have taken action against her in July 2002 when officials arbitrarily held her for 11 hours at the airport in Houston, Texas. On that occasion they revoked her visa and prevented her entry into the United States, which was for the sole purpose of visiting her husband in prison.

The United States Government does not have, nor could it have, any evidence or information to support the assumption that the presence of Ms. Pérez within the United States could be detrimental to that country's interests. Her name does not appear on the indictments brought against her husband, Gerardo Hernández, or any of his four comrades.

There is no conceivable justification for denying visas to Olga Salanueva and Adriana Pérez when there are many rules and principles of international law, and of United States law as well, that require the United States Government to facilitate their visits to their husbands held in United States prisons.

The continued denial of visas, in addition to being a violation of their human rights - the rights of the women and the rights of their husbands and family members - is tantamount to continued disregard for the many instruments of international law that set forth clearly the rights of prisoners to receive visits from family members and the obligation of Governments to facilitate such visits.

As for other family members, the United States Government has also continued to delay unnecessarily the granting of entry permits, with the result that the majority of relatives have been able to visit, on average, only once a year, even though the rules of the various prisons would have allowed more frequent visits, had it not been for the difficulty in obtaining a visa.

Given the humanitarian nature of these visits and the United States Government's moral and legal obligation to facilitate them, compounded by the amount of time that has passed since the arrest of these prisoners in September 1998, the United States Government should grant the visas, which it has thus far repeatedly denied, to Olga Salanueva and Adriana Pérez and provide for the issuance of entry permits to the remaining family members within the established minimum time limits.

It should also be noted that the Working Group on Arbitrary Detention, in its opinion No. 19/2005 issued on 27 May 2005, concluded that the deprivation of liberty of Antonio Guerrero Rodríguez, Fernando González Llort, Gerardo Hernández Nordelo, Ramón Labañino Salazar and René González Sehwerert is arbitrary, being in contravention of article 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights.

The United Nations should not stand idly by while flagrant human rights violations are being committed against these Cuban families by the Government of the United States of America.

Adriana Pérez

Olga Salanueva

Representing the family members of:

René González Sehwerert

Gerardo Hernández Nordelo

Ramón Labañino Salazar

Fernando González Llort

Antonio Guerrero Rodríguez

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