

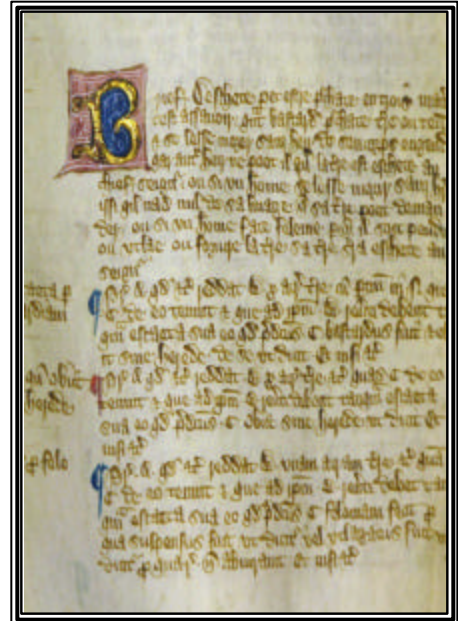
Every person has the right to ask a court to determine if their imprisonment is legal or not.

Until now.

For nearly 800 years, habeas corpus has given ordinary people the right to challenge their detention by the government. The right was established by the Magna Carta in 1215 to prevent kings from falsely imprisoning people.

The Military Commissions Act, passed by the U.S. Congress in September 2006, abolishes the right of habeas corpus for every person who is not a citizen of the United States.

Six weeks later, President Bush announced that any non-citizen arrested in the United States may be held indefinitely on suspicion of terrorism, and is barred from court challenge to his imprisonment.



Under the Military Commissions Act:

- Waterboarding, stress positions, inducing hypothermia, and stripping prisoners naked are no longer illegal.
- U.S. employees who committed acts of torture are immune from prosecution.
- The President can name anyone – even a U.S. citizen – as an “unlawful enemy combatant.”
- A citizen named “unlawful enemy combatant” can challenge his detention in court, but that challenge may take years.
- A non-citizen named “unlawful enemy combatant” cannot challenge his detention in court, and will be detained indefinitely.
- If you’ve been tortured by the U.S. government, you can’t file a claim in U.S. court.
- The U.S. government can charge an “unlawful enemy combatant” with “conspiracy” and sentence him to death. “Conspiracy” has never before been considered a war crime.

Contact your Congressional representatives, and demand they work to repeal the Military Commissions Act.

Operators will take your call 24 hours a day:
1-202-224-3121.

For more information: <http://bordc.org/threats/mca.php>