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1. Petitioner Mohammed Omar, who is in the custody of the United States, seeks the Great Writ. He acts on his own behalf and through his Next Friend, Mohammed Murad. Mr. Mohammed Omar is a citizen of Afghanistan. Though he has committed no wrong, he is being held unlawfully and virtually *incommunicado* by the Respondents.
2. Petitioner Haji Wazir, who is in the custody of the United States, seeks the Great Writ. He acts on his own behalf and through his Next Friend, Mohammed Sharif. Mr. Haji Wazir is a citizen of Afghanistan. Though he has committed no wrong, he is being held unlawfully and virtually *incommunicado* by the Respondents.
3. Petitioner Haji Naqib, who is in the custody of the United States, seeks the Great Writ. He acts on his own behalf and through his Next Friend, Baz Mohammad. Mr. Haji Naqib is a citizen of Afghanistan. Though he has committed no wrong, he is being held unlawfully and virtually *incommunicado* by the Respondents.
4. Petitioner Gul Mohammad, who is in the custody of the United States, seeks the Great Writ. He acts on his own behalf and through his Next Friend, Abdul Hadi. Mr. Gul Mohammad is a citizen of Afghanistan. Though he has committed no wrong, he is being held unlawfully and virtually *incommunicado* by the Respondents.

**I.
JURISDICTION**

5. Petitioner Haji Wazir is an Afghani citizen presently incarcerated and held in Respondents' unlawful custody at the United States Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.
6. Petitioner Mohammad Sharif is Haji Wazir's cousin. Because his cousin cannot secure access either to legal counsel or the courts of the United States, Mohammad Sharif acts as his Next Friend, to bring this action under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 and 2242, and invoke this Court's jurisdiction under 28 U.S.C. § 1331, as well as the Fifth and Eighth Amendments to the United States Constitution.
7. This Court is empowered under 28 U.S.C. § 2241 to grant the Writ of Habeas Corpus, and to entertain the Petitions filed by Mohammad Murad, Abdul Hadi, Mohammad Sharif, and Baz Mohammad as Next Friends under 28 U.S.C. § 2242. This Court is further empowered to declare the rights and other legal relations of the parties herein by 28 U.S.C. § 2201, and to effectuate and enforce declaratory relief by all necessary and proper means by 28 U.S.C. § 2202, as this case involves an actual controversy within the Court's jurisdiction, and to issue such ancillary orders as may be appropriate under the circumstances, pursuant to 28 U.S.C. § 1651.

**II.
VENUE**

8. Venue is proper in the United States District Court for the District of Columbia, since the Respondent Rumsfeld resides in the district, a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claim occurred in the district, and Respondent Rumsfeld is an officer or employee of the United States or any agency thereof acting in his official capacity. 28 U.S.C. §§ 1391(b); 1391(e).

**III.
PARTIES**

9. Petitioner Mohammed Omar is an Afghani citizen presently incarcerated and held in Respondents' unlawful custody at the United States Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.
10. Petitioner Mohammed Murad is Mohammed Omar's cousin. Because his cousin cannot secure access either to legal counsel or the courts of the United States, Mohammed Murad acts as his Next Friend.
11. Petitioner Gul Mohammad is an Afghani citizen presently incarcerated and held in Respondents' unlawful custody at the United States Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.
12. Petitioner Abdul Hadi is Gul Mohammad's uncle. Because his nephew cannot secure access either to legal counsel or the courts of the United States, Abdul Hadi acts as his Next Friend.
13. Petitioner Haji Wazir is an Afghani citizen presently incarcerated and held in Respondents' unlawful custody at the United States Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.
14. Petitioner Mohammad Sharif is Haji Wazir's cousin. Because his cousin cannot secure access either to legal counsel or the courts of the United States, Mohammad Sharif acts as his Next Friend.
15. Petitioner Haji Naqib is an Afghani citizen presently incarcerated and held in Respondents' unlawful custody at the United States Bagram Air Base in Afghanistan.
16. Petitioner Baz Mohammad is Haji Naqib's cousin. Because his son-in-law cannot secure access either to legal counsel or the courts of the United States, Baz Mohammad acts as his Next Friend.
17. Respondent Rumsfeld is the Secretary of the United States Department of Defense. He has been charged with maintaining the custody and control of the detained petitioner, and is therefore the detained petitioner's ultimate custodian. Respondent Rumsfeld is sued in his official capacity.

18. The Respondents designated as John Does are fictitiously-named subordinate officers of the United States who have immediate physical custody of petitioner.

**IV.
STATEMENT OF FACTS**

19. Petitioners are not properly subject to the detention Order issued by President Bush described in Paragraph 21 below.
20. On information and belief, the detained petitioners promptly identified themselves by correct name and nationality to the United States. They each requested that the United States provide them with access to his family and to legal counsel.
21. On November 13, 2001, President Bush issued a Military Order authorizing indefinite detention without due process of law. The Order authorizes Respondent Rumsfeld to detain anyone President Bush has "reason to believe":

- i. is or was a member of the organization known as al Qaida;
- ii. has engaged in, aided or abetted, or conspired to commit, acts of international terrorism, or acts in preparation therefor, that have caused, threaten to cause, or have as their aim to cause, injury to or adverse effects on the United States, its citizens, national security, foreign policy, or economy; or
- iii. has knowingly harbored one or more individuals described in subparagraphs (i) and (ii)

President Bush must make this determination in writing. The Order was neither authorized nor directed by Congress, and is beyond the scope of the Joint Resolution authorizing the use of military force passed by Congress September 14, 2001.

22. The Military Order vests the President with complete discretion to identify the individuals that fall within its scope. It establishes no standards governing the use of his discretion. Once a person has been detained, the Order contains no provision for him to be notified of the charges he may face. On the contrary, the Order authorizes detainees to be held without charges. It contains no provision for detainees to be notified of their rights under domestic and international law, and provides neither the right to counsel, nor the right to consular access. It provides no right to appear before a neutral tribunal to review the legality of a detainee's

continued detention and no provision for appeal to an Article III court. In fact, the Order expressly bars review by any court. For those detainees who will not be tried before a tribunal, the Order authorizes indefinite and unreviewable detention, based on nothing more than the President's written determination that an individual is subject to its terms.

23. On information and belief, President Bush has never certified or determined in any manner, in writing or otherwise, that the detained petitioners are subject to this detention order.
24. The detained petitioners are not properly subject to this detention order.
25. Since gaining control of the detained petitioners, the United States military has held him virtually *incommunicado* and without legal process. He has been or will be interrogated repeatedly by agents of the United States Departments of Defense and Justice, though he has not been charged with an offense, nor has he been notified of any pending or contemplated charges. He has made no appearance before either a military or a civilian tribunal of any sort, nor has he been provided counsel or the means to contact counsel. He has not been informed of his rights under the United States Constitution, the regulations of the United States Military, the Geneva Convention, the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man, or Customary International Law. Indeed, Respondent has taken the position that he should not be told of these rights. As a result, the detained petitioners are completely unable either to protect, or to vindicate their rights under domestic and international law.
26. Bagram Air Base, where the detained petitioners are incarcerated, are subject to the complete jurisdiction and control of the United States military. The detained petitioners are in the physical and legal custody of the United States, at a U.S. military facility that is subject to U.S. constitutional and statutory law, and answerable to the federal judiciary. *See Rasul v. Bush*, 124 S.Ct. 2686 (2004).

**V.
CAUSES OF ACTION**

**FIRST CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(HABEAS STATUTE – COMMON LAW HABEAS)**

27. Petitioners incorporate paragraphs 1-26 by reference.
28. By the actions described above, Respondents acting under color of law, has deprived the detained petitioners of their rights under 28 U.S.C. §§ 2241 (c)(1) and (c)(3), in that Respondents have incarcerated the detained petitioners without lawful process, and with no means to test the legal and factual basis for their continued incarceration.

**SECOND CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DUE PROCESS – FIFTH AMENDMENT
TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION)**

29. Petitioners incorporate paragraphs 1-28 by reference.
30. By the actions described above, Respondents, acting under color of law, have violated and continue to violate the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution by incarcerating the detained petitioners without Due Process of Law.

**THIRD CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DUE PROCESS – FIFTH AMENDMENT
TO THE UNITED STATES CONSTITUTION)**

31. Petitioners incorporate paragraphs 1-30 by reference.
32. By the actions described above, Respondents, acting under color of law, have violated and continue to violate the right of the detained petitioners to be free from arbitrary, prolonged, and indefinite detention, in violation of the Due Process Clause of the Fifth Amendment to the United States Constitution.

**FOURTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DUE PROCESS – INTERNATIONAL LAW)**

33. Petitioners incorporate paragraphs 1-32 by reference.

34. By the actions described above, Respondents, acting under color of law, have violated and continue to violate Customary International Law, Arts. 9 & 14 of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights, and Arts. 18, 25, & 26 of the American Declaration on the Rights and Duties of Man by depriving the detained petitioners of their right to be free from arbitrary, prolonged, and indefinite detention.

FIFTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(DUE PROCESS – FAILURE TO COMPLY
WITH U.S. MILITARY REGULATIONS AND
INTERNATIONAL HUMANITARIAN LAW)

35. Petitioners incorporate paragraphs 1-34 by reference.
36. By the actions described above, Respondents, acting under color of law, have violated and continue to violate the rights accorded to persons seized by the United States Military in times of armed conflict, as established by, *inter alia*, the regulations of the United States Military, including regulation 190-8, Articles 4 and 5 of Geneva Convention III, Geneva Convention IV, and Customary International Law.

SIXTH CLAIM FOR RELIEF
(SUSPENSION OF THE WRIT)

37. Petitioners incorporate paragraphs 1-27 by reference.
38. To the extent the Respondents maintain the detained petitioners may not challenge the legality of their detention by way of habeas corpus, Respondents' actions constitute an unlawful Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus, in violation of Article I of the United States Constitution.

VI.
PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, petitioners pray for relief as follows:

1. Grant Petitioners Mohammed Murad, Abdul Hadi, Mohammad Sharif, and Baz Mohammad Next Friend status;

2. Order the detained petitioners released from Respondents' unlawful custody;
3. Order Respondents to allow counsel to meet and confer with the detained petitioners, in private and unmonitored attorney-client conversations;
4. Order Respondents to make a prompt return to the writ in accordance with 28 U.S.C. § 2243 and to the extent Respondents contest any material factual allegations in this Petition, schedule an evidentiary hearing, at which petitioners may adduce proof in support of their allegations;
5. Such other relief as the Court may deem necessary and appropriate to protect petitioners' rights under the United States Constitution, the Habeas Statute, and International Law.

Respectfully submitted,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Tina M. Foster", is written over a horizontal line.

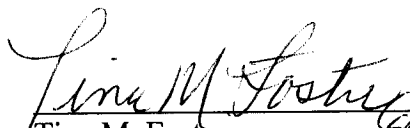
Tina M. Foster, Esq.
PO Box 610119
Bayside, NY 11361-0119
Tel. 917.442.9580

Dated: September 29, 2006

VERIFICATION

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct to the best of my knowledge, information, and belief.

Executed on this 29th day of September, 2006.


Tina M. Foster

CERTIFICATION OF REPRESENTATION WITHOUT COMPENSATION

Pursuant to L. Civ. R. 83.2(g), I certify that I am representing Petitioners without compensation.

Dated: September 29, 2006



Tina M. Foster

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NANCY MAYER WHITTINGTON, CLERK
U.S. DISTRICT COURT