UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT WESTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

AT TACOMA

THE HONORABLE FRANKLIN D. BURGESS

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9 CYNTHIA CORRIE AND CRAIG CORRIE,

ON THEIR OWN BEHALF AND AS PERSONAL REPRESENTATIVES OF THE ESTATE OF

RACHEL CORRIE AND HER NEXT OF KIN,

12 INCLUDING HER SIBLINGS; MAHMOUD OMAR AL SHO'BI, ON HIS OWN BEHALF, ON BEHALF

OF HIS SURVIVING SIBLINGS MUHAMMAD

AL SHO'BI AND SAMIRA AL SHO'BI, AND ON BEHALF OF HIS DECEASED FAMILY MEMBERS.

UMAR AL SHO'BI, FATIMA AL SHO'BI, ABIR AL

SHO'BI, SAMIR AL SHO'BI, ANAS AL SHO'BI,

AZZAM AL SHO'BI AND ABDALLAH AL SHO'BI; FATHIYA MUHAMMAD

17 SULAYMAN FAYED, ON HER OWN BEHALF

AND ON BEHALF OF HER DECEASED SON,

JAMAL FAYED AND HIS NEXT OF KIN;

FAYEZ ALI MOHAMMED ABU HUSSEIN ON

HIS OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF HIS SONS, BAHJAT FAYEZ ABU HUSSEIN,

AHMED FAYEZ ABU HUSSEIN, NOUR FAYEZ

ABU HUSSEIN AND SABAH FAYEZ

ABU HUSSEIN; MAJEDA RADWAN

22 ABU HUSSEIN ON HER OWN

BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF HER

DAUGHTERS, HANAN FAYEZ ABU HUSSEIN,

24 MANAL FAYEZ ABU HUSSEIN, INSHERAH

FAYEZ ABU HUSSEIN, AND FADWA FAYEZ

25 ABU HUSSEIN; EIDA IBRAHIM SULEIMAN

KHALAFALLAH ON HER OWN BEHALF AND ON BEHALF OF HER DECEASED

PLAINTIFFS' SURREPLY (CV-05192-FDB) –

PAGE 1 OF 4

Civil Action No. CV-05192-FDB

PLAINTIFFS' SURREPLY

ORAL ARGUMENT REQUESTED

SEATTLE UNIVERSITY
RONALD A. PETERSON LAW CLINIC
1112 E. Columbia

Seattle, Washington 98122-4340 TELEPHONE: (206) 398-4130 FACSIMILE: (206) 398-4136 HUSBAND, IBRAHIM MAHMOUD MOHAMMED) KHALAFALLAH AND NEXT OF KIN, Plaintiffs, V. CATERPILLAR, INC., a Foreign Corporation, Defendant.

COME NOW Plaintiffs with this Surreply asking the Court to strike the following sections contained in Defendant's Reply. This request is made because these sections include new arguments not raised in the original Motion to Dismiss to which Plaintiffs did not have the opportunity to respond or brief the court.

Section II A 3 on pages 8-9, "The International Norms Allegedly Applicable to the Israeli Governments Practices are Too Vague and Subjective to Support A Claim Under Sosa," as it relates to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment. As Plaintiffs point out in their Brief In Opposition to the Motion to Dismiss (Opposition, p. 10), Defendant did not raise the argument in its Motion to Dismiss that Cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment was too vague of a claim to be actionable under Sosa. In fact, Defendant first indicates in its Reply that the question is not whether cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment as a claim would meet Sosa's requirements. Reply, p. 1, Il. 10-12; p. 6, Il. 6-9 (the question is not whether appropriately pled allegations of cruel, inhuman, or degrading treatment in general might violate some well-recognized norms...). After acknowledging this, Defendant then on pages 8 and 9, states the opposite, making the argument that the *claim* itself of CIDT itself cannot survive *Sosa*. As Plaintiff did not have a chance to respond to this argument, this portion of the Reply should be struck.

In the alternative, Plaintiffs seek leave to respond to this argument.

PLAINTIFFS' SURREPLY (CV-05192-FDB) -

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- Section II A 1, pages 2 6, "Sosa Requires That The Federal Courts Apply a Restrictive Standard In Analyzing The Facts Of A Plaintiffs' Claims." In this section, Defendant raises new arguments that Sosa called for "fact-based" approach to deciding whether Plaintiffs claims should proceed. In its Motion to Dismiss, Defendant argued that under Sosa, Plaintiffs were asking the Court to recognize a new federal claim, and that such a claim could not withstand Sosa. MTD, p. 11; Il. 2-8; p. 12, Il. 7-8. Clearly recognizing the difficulty of making such an argument, Defendant now argues for a new standard - a "fact-based approach" - to be used, both with regard to the underlying claims as well as for aiding and abetting. This argument should be stricken, as Plaintiffs did not have a chance to respond to this argument, which advocates for an entirely new standard. In the alternative, Plaintiff seeks leave to respond to this argument. In addition, if the Court chooses to review it, Plaintiff attaches as supplemental authority an Amicus Brief filed by the nations top scholars in the In Re Apartheid case (filed after Plaintiffs' Opposition was Due) which sets forth the standard courts should use post-Sosa to determine whether and when claims for aiding and abetting should survive Sosa.
- 3. Page 30, Il. 18-25, relating to notice and causation. In Defendant's Motion to Dismiss, Defendant did not raise the issue of a casual link between the injuries, particular bulldozers, and notice.¹ Thus, this is a new argument to which Plaintiffs to which Plaintiffs have not had an opportunity to respond, and it should be stricken. In the alternative, Plaintiffs should be allowed leave to respond to this argument.

¹ Defendant does discuss the fact that because other bulldozers could have been used for the demolitions, proximate cause is at issue, but that is a completely different argument. See MTD, p. 34.

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Page 28, II. 44, through page 29, II. 4. Plaintiffs ask this be stricken, as Defendant for the first time raised Federal Rule 44.1 and take *Heath v. American Sail Training Ass'n*, 644 F. Supp. 1459 (D.R.I. 1986) completely out of context, misconstruing its holding. Plaintiffs have not had the chance to respond to Defendant's interpretation of this Rule or this case. Moreover, *Defendant* is the one who first suggested that foreign law - Israeli law - should apply without providing any prior notice. Moreover, Plaintiffs, on page 20 of the First Amended Complaint, give notice that any other applicable laws, domestic, foreign, or international, could apply. Because the burden is on Defendant to show why claims should be dismissed, it is its burden to show which law should apply. Thus, this portion should be stricken. In the alternative, Plaintiffs seek leave to respond to this argument.

Respectfully submitted,

DATED this 29th day of September, 2005.

SEATTLE UNIVERSITY RONALD A. PETERSON LAW CLINIC

/S GWYNNE L. SKINNER

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PLAINTIFFS' SURREPLY (CV-05192-FDB) – PAGE 4 OF 4

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