

1 Maria K. Nelson (State Bar No. 155,608)
mknelson@jonesday.com
2 Anna E. Raimer (State Bar No. 234,794)
aeraimer@jonesday.com
3 JONES DAY
555 South Flower Street
4 Fiftieth Floor
Los Angeles, CA 90071-2300
5 Telephone: (213) 489-3939
Facsimile: (213) 243-2539
6

Attorneys for Defendants
7 SEÁN SWEENEY AND THE ESTATE OF JAMES
JOYCE
8

9 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
10 NORTHERN DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA, SAN JOSE DIVISION
11

12 **CAROL LOEB SHLOSS,**

13 **Plaintiff,**

14 **v.**

15 **SEÁN SWEENEY, in his capacity as**
16 **trustee of the Estate of James Joyce, and**
THE ESTATE OF JAMES JOYCE,

17 **Defendants.**
18
19
20

Case No. C06-3718 JW HRLx

**NOTICE OF MOTION AND
MOTION OF DEFENDANTS SEÁN
SWEENEY AND THE ESTATE OF
JAMES JOYCE TO DISMISS, OR IN
THE ALTERNATIVE TO STRIKE,
CAROL LOEB SHLOSS'S
AMENDED COMPLAINT;
MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND
AUTHORITIES IN SUPPORT
THEREOF**

Date: January 22, 2007
Time: 9:00 a.m.
**Judge: The Honorable James
Ware**

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NOTICE OF MOTION

TO ALL PARTIES AND THEIR ATTORNEYS OF RECORD:

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE that on January 22, 2007 at 9:00 a.m., or as soon thereafter as the matter may be heard, in Courtroom 8, 4th Floor of the above-entitled Court located at 280 South 1st Street, San Jose, CA, 95113, the Honorable James Ware presiding, Defendants Seán Sweeney (“Sweeney”) and The Estate of James Joyce (the “Estate”) will and hereby do move this Court, pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure, for an Order dismissing the Amended Complaint filed by Plaintiff Carol Loeb Shloss (“Shloss”). The Amended Complaint seeks a declaratory judgment that the use of certain written works in an electronic supplement to Shloss’s book *Lucia Joyce: To Dance in the Wake* (the “Electronic Supplement”), if and when it is published, will not infringe any copyrights controlled or owned by the Estate (the “Joyce Copyrights”). In the alternative, Defendants seek an order to strike certain materials from the Amended Complaint. Defendants also seek an award of attorney’s fees and costs.

RELIEF SOUGHT

Defendants seek an order pursuant to Rule 12(b)(1) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure dismissing Shloss’s Amended Complaint for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief for lack of an actual controversy. Shloss must prove that she had a real and reasonable belief that she was subject to a copyright infringement action by Defendants, based on the proposed publication of the Electronic Supplement on a website (the “Website”). However, Defendants have never threatened to sue Shloss for copyright infringement, and Shloss has never released her Website. Further, Defendants now covenant not to sue Shloss for copyright infringement based on the written works appearing on the Electronic Supplement that were provided to them in 2005. Accordingly, Defendants seek an order dismissing Shloss’s Amended Complaint for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief with prejudice because no actual controversy exists between the parties. Alternatively, Defendants request this Court to strike Shloss’s First, Third and Fourth Causes of Action, and the factual paragraphs referenced therein. Defendants further request an award of attorney’s fees and costs.

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ISSUES TO BE DECIDED

Whether Shloss had an objectively reasonable apprehension as of June 12, 2006 that Defendants intended to initiate litigation over the Electronic Supplement, as is required for the Court to exercise jurisdiction over Shloss's Amended Complaint for declaratory judgment and injunctive relief; and, if so, whether an actual controversy continues to exist given Defendants' covenant not to sue and Shloss's failure to complete and publish the Electronic Supplement.

Whether Shloss's First, Third and Fourth Causes of Action, and the factual paragraphs referenced therein, should be stricken because they constitute redundant, immaterial, impertinent, and/or scandalous matters.

Whether Defendants are entitled to recover their attorney's fees and costs.

1 **MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES**

2 **I. INTRODUCTION**

3 Shloss's Amended Complaint throws most of its mud at an individual she chose not to
4 name as a party: James Joyce's grandson, Stephen James Joyce ("Joyce"). Joyce has come under
5 Shloss's ire for exercising his right to control the copyrights of the works of his famous
6 grandfather, and also of the unpublished works of his mother, Helen Kastor Joyce, and his aunt,
7 Lucia Joyce. Joyce's request that Shloss respect his copyrights as well as his family privacy was
8 disregarded. Shloss's book about Lucia Joyce was published by the trade press publisher, Farrar
9 Straus Giroux, in 2003. The Estate did not sue Shloss or her publisher over the use of the
10 materials in that book. Shloss, though, apparently was discontent with the poor reviews of her
11 biography of Lucia Joyce which, like the Amended Complaint and the Complaint before it,
12 contained much speculation posited as fact. Two years after her book's publication, beginning in
13 March 2005, Shloss approached the Estate asking for permission to include materials on a website
14 that she proposed publishing to "supplement" her book. Permission each time was refused. Soon
15 before June 16, 2006 ("Bloomsday"), Shloss filed the present lawsuit amongst a blitz of publicity,
16 claiming that the Estate threatened to sue her over her proposed Website. It had not. The Estate
17 had stated unequivocally to Shloss's present attorneys that it had no desire to engage in a
18 protracted dispute with Stanford University. In fact, the Estate has never engaged in any
19 litigation in the United States.

20 After the Complaint was filed, Shloss proceeded to amend her Website, adding new
21 materials. Those new materials consist of quotes from works by James Joyce and Lucia Joyce, as
22 well as new text written by Shloss herself ("Additional Material"). At no point did Shloss ever
23 seek permission from the Estate to use the Additional Material on her Website, nor was
24 permission ever denied or suit threatened. Shloss filed the Amended Complaint on October 25,
25 2006 purportedly to cover the revised Website containing the Additional Material.

26 Although the Amended Complaint states that it is about Shloss's Website, it is not. The
27 Website is a pretext; it is neither finished nor released. The lawsuit is about challenging the rights
28 of copyright holders to exercise control and, in particular, is a challenge to one outspoken

1 copyright holder: the Estate of James Joyce. Shloss and her team of lawyers are not interested in
2 salvaging Shloss's book but in making new law. In this particular effort, a mass of accusations
3 against the Estate and Stephen Joyce were cobbled together in support of a so-called "copyright
4 misuse" allegation. Those accusations, however, have absolutely nothing to do with Shloss's
5 proposed Website. Shloss further asks for relief from the Court in the form of a declaration that
6 the 1922 version of *Ulysses* is in the public domain. Whether the 1922 version of *Ulysses* is in
7 the public domain (and it is not) has little or no relevance to the Website, which contains
8 materials from a variety of works, not primarily *Ulysses*.

9 This case is an attempt by Shloss and her lawyers, Lawrence Lessig and Robert Spoo, to
10 run roughshod over the rights of a copyright holder in the name of "scholarship" and on behalf of
11 "fair use." The Estate disagrees that the work in question is a work of "scholarship" and that the
12 use Shloss proposes is "fair." The Estate vehemently disagrees with – and denies – Shloss's
13 speculations, stated as facts, in support of her copyright misuse and unclean hands allegations.

14 The Estate, however, does not believe this matter is an appropriate use of this Court's
15 resources. The Estate already has made itself known. It did not threaten to sue Shloss over the
16 Website, and has covenanted not to sue Shloss over the subject of her original Complaint. The
17 exercise in which Shloss asks this Court to participate, then, is academic.

18 For a declaratory judgment action to proceed and the Court to have jurisdiction over the
19 matter, the plaintiff must have a reasonable apprehension of suit. Here, there is no such
20 apprehension. This Court, therefore, does not have subject matter jurisdiction over this lawsuit,
21 and Defendants respectfully request that Shloss's Amended Complaint for declaratory judgment
22 and injunctive relief be dismissed.

23 In the alternative, because it must be brought at this time, Defendants respectfully request
24 that Shloss's allegations of copyright misuse and unclean hands be stricken. Copyright misuse is
25 not recognized as a cause of action. Moreover, none of the so-called facts alleged by Shloss have
26 any bearing on the Website she proposes releasing, and do not support her claims. Shloss knows,
27 or should know, that Stephen Joyce in fact does own the copyright to Lucia Joyce materials, so
28 her unclean hands allegation must fail. The Estate further requests the Court to strike Shloss's

1 request for a declaration that the 1922 *Ulysses* is in the public domain as not being supported by
2 the allegations.

3 **II. STATEMENT OF MATERIAL FACTS**

4 The Estate is the sole owner of the copyrights in all of the works of the famous author,
5 James Joyce, which the Trustees are entitled to enforce under copyright laws in the United States.
6 (Sweeney Decl. ¶ 2.) Moreover, Stephen Joyce, one of the Trustees of the Estate, is the sole
7 owner of the copyrights in all the written works of Lucia Joyce. (Sweeney Decl. ¶ 3.) The Estate
8 has administered the copyrights in the works of James Joyce for over sixty years and has been
9 devoted to preserving and protecting the integrity, spirit and letter of these works. (Sweeney
10 Decl. ¶ 3.) The Estate has no history of litigation in the United States with any party. (Sweeney
11 Decl. ¶ 4.)

12 A priority of the Estate has always been to protect the much abused and invaded privacy
13 of the Joyce family. (Sweeney Decl. ¶ 3.) Despite Shloss's knowledge of the importance of the
14 Joyce family privacy, Shloss has shown an utter disregard for the privacy of Lucia Joyce or that
15 of the remaining members of the Joyce family, Stephen Joyce and Solange Joyce (the "Joyces").
16 While declining to address every factual inaccuracy contained in Shloss's Amended Complaint,
17 Defendants do take issue with Shloss's attempts to vilify the Estate and its Trustees Sean
18 Sweeney and Stephen Joyce with such outrageous allegations as Stephen Joyce removing papers
19 from the National Library of Ireland. (Shloss Am. Comp. ¶ 91.)

20 **A. The Parties' Correspondence Before the Complaint Was Filed Could Not**
21 **Give Rise to a Reasonable Apprehension of Suit.**

22 As alleged in the Amended Complaint, the Joyces first learned of Shloss's research on
23 Lucia Joyce at least as early as 1994, and expressed disapproval at Shloss's attempts to invade
24 their family privacy, as well as her assertions of unsubstantiated theories about Lucia Joyce.
25 (Shloss Am. Comp. ¶ 47.) Expressing disapproval and requesting privacy are not, however,
26 unreasonable, and are not the same as threatening litigation for copyright infringement. As a
27 careful reading of the Amended Complaint confirms, Shloss's own publisher, Farrar Straus
28

1 Giroux¹, decided certain material originally included in Shloss’s book about Lucia Joyce – the
2 same material Shloss apparently now seeks to include on the Electronic Supplement – would not
3 stand up to a “valid fair use defense” under United States copyright law. (Shloss Am. Comp.
4 ¶ 64.)

5 In March 2005, Jennifer Granick and Lawrence Lessig, acting on behalf of Shloss,
6 contacted Stephen Joyce to inform him of Shloss’s intention to publish the Electronic Supplement
7 containing the information omitted by Shloss’s publisher on a website at the end of that month.
8 (Smith Decl. ¶ 3, Ex. 1.) The letter also provided directions for access to the Website, which was
9 downloaded and reviewed by McCann FitzGerald, solicitors for Defendants in Europe. (Smith
10 Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 2.) McCann FitzGerald responded on April 8, 2005, requesting that Shloss respect
11 the wishes of the Joyce family and Estate and refrain from publishing certain writings on the
12 Website, including personal letters and unpublished private materials. (Smith Decl. ¶ 5, Ex. 3.)

13 McCann FitzGerald received a letter from Ms. Granick on April 20, 2005, stating the
14 Website would be released on May 10, 2005, and any legal challenges should be made prior to
15 that date. (Smith Decl. ¶ 6, Ex. 4.) In response, on May 13, 2005, McCann FitzGerald reiterated
16 the request that the Joyce family privacy and the copyrights of the Joyce family be respected,
17 noting the Defendants “have no wish to become involved in a protracted dispute with Stanford
18 University.” (Smith Decl. ¶ 7, Ex. 5.) Mr. Lessig answered this correspondence on June 9, 2005,
19 again claiming the use of material on the Website constituted “fair use,” and alleging access to the
20 site would be limited to the United States. (Smith Decl. ¶ 8, Ex. 6.) Then, on December 15,
21 2005, Mr. Lessig wrote to McCann FitzGerald of Shloss’s intention to publish material relevant
22 to her book on January 15, 2006. (Smith Decl. ¶ 9, Ex. 7.) On December 23, 2005, McCann
23 FitzGerald responded to Mr. Lessig’s letter, again advising that Defendants rejected Mr. Lessig’s

24
25 ¹ Farrar Straus Giroux is, of course, a trade publisher, not an academic one, and Shloss’s
26 book was published for the general public, belying Shloss’s claims of “scholarship.” Moreover,
27 while Shloss is determined to convince this Court that her work on Lucia Joyce is a work of
28 scholarship – an attempt clearly evidenced by her use of the word “scholarly” in the Complaint at
least 16 times – travel and reading in libraries and universities do not transform one’s writing into
scholarship. Shloss’s book is a biography of fiction, “a form of fiction incorporating real people
or events as essential elements.” THE AMERICAN HERITAGE COLLEGE DICTIONARY 498 (4th ed.
2004).

1 theory that the proposed use of the Electronic Supplement constituted fair use, and emphasized
2 that the concerns at hand involved not only copyright protection issues, but also the protection of
3 the personal privacy of Lucia Joyce and the Joyce family. (Smith Decl. ¶ 10, Ex. 8.) The
4 December 23, 2005 letter was the last correspondence between the parties until Shloss filed the
5 present lawsuit. (Smith Decl. ¶ 11.) As can be seen in the correspondence between the parties, at
6 no time did Defendants threaten a lawsuit against Shloss over her proposed Website. Defendants
7 had no communications with Shloss in the six (6) months prior to her filing her Complaint on
8 June 12, 2006.

9 **B. Shloss Failed to Complete the Electronic Supplement Before Filing Her**
10 **Complaint.**

11 In order to file the Complaint just before Bloomsday, at a time when it would receive the
12 maximum media attention, Shloss sued before she had finalized work on her Electronic
13 Supplement. (Nelson Decl. ¶¶ 2-5.) Shloss continued to add materials to her Electronic
14 Supplement for months after the Complaint was filed. (*Id.*) These recent revelations that the
15 Website was not finalized are in contrast to Shloss's allegations in her original Complaint and
16 correspondence directed to the Estate that the Electronic Supplement has been ready for
17 publication since early 2005. (Shloss Am. Comp. ¶ 71; Smith Decl. ¶ 6, Exs. 1, 4.) The claim
18 that the Website was ready to be launched in 2005, thus, was a clear misrepresentation of the facts
19 in this case, which speaks to the lack of credibility of Shloss's Complaint.

20 It is unclear why the Electronic Supplement was incomplete months after the Complaint
21 was filed given that its alleged purpose is to provide readers with the 30 pages of material that
22 was cut from Shloss's Book in 2003. (Shloss Am. Comp. ¶¶ 66, 71.) The 2005 Website does not
23 contain 30 pages of material. (Smith Decl. ¶ 4, Ex. 2.) The Electronic Supplement appears to
24 add no new or helpful support to the book already published by Shloss, nor does it alleviate the
25 "daunting quantity of her own speculations, surmises and unconvincingly supported
26 suppositions." (Shloss Am. Comp. ¶ 70.)

1 **C. Defendants Have Clearly Stated Their Intent Not to File a Copyright**
2 **Infringement Action and Have Covenanted Not to Sue Based on the Material**
3 **Contained in the Complaint.**

4 To the extent that Shloss did have an apprehension of suit before she filed the Complaint
5 in June, that apprehension was extinguished by Defendants' clear statement that they have no
6 intention of filing a copyright infringement suit against Shloss for her use of the 2005 version of
7 the Electronic Supplement. (Sweeney Decl. ¶ 7.) Furthermore, Defendants covenant not to sue
8 Shloss for copyright infringement based on the 2005 version of the Electronic Supplement as long
9 as it is used as alleged in the Amended Complaint, including being only accessible to computers
10 in the United States. (Sweeney Decl. ¶ 7)

11 **D. Shloss Has Not Alleged that any Act Taken After the Complaint Was Filed**
12 **Gave Rise to an Apprehension of Suit Over the Additional Materials.**

13 Shloss was informed prior to filing the Amended Complaint that Defendants were willing
14 to covenant not to sue on the subject matter presented to the Estate in March 2005, which was the
15 subject of the original Complaint. (Nelson Decl. ¶ 8.) The Additional Materials were added only
16 after the Complaint was filed, and were not part of the materials presented to Defendants.
17 (Nelson Decl. ¶¶ 2-5). Defendants did not threaten to sue Shloss over use of those materials,
18 either directly or indirectly. (Nelson Decl. ¶ 9). The Amended Complaint contains no allegations
19 regarding Defendants' actions after the original Complaint was filed. The only facts relied upon
20 by Shloss to establish a reasonable apprehension of suit are those that took place before June 12,
21 2006. Thus the last act that Shloss possibly could rely on took place almost ten (10) months
22 before the Amended Complaint was filed. (Smith Decl. ¶ 11.)

23 **III. DISCUSSION**

24 This lawsuit must be dismissed because Shloss cannot have the required reasonable
25 apprehension that Defendants would file a copyright infringement lawsuit against her for use of
26 the Electronic Supplement. Not only have Defendants never threatened such a lawsuit against
27 Shloss, but the Defendants never intended to file a copyright infringement lawsuit against Shloss
28 for her use of the materials she presented to the Estate in 2005. The Estate also has covenanted
 not to sue Shloss over her use of the Electronic Supplement presented to them in 2005, as long as

1 it is used as she has represented it would be. Moreover, the acts Shloss relies on to establish an
2 immediate case or controversy took place months, or even years, before she filed suit. These
3 circumstances, as well as the fact that Shloss had failed to complete or publish her Electronic
4 Supplement by the time the original Complaint was filed, establish that there is no “actual
5 controversy” over which the Court may exercise declaratory judgment jurisdiction.

6 **A. An Action for Declaratory Judgment Cannot Proceed Without an Actual**
7 **Controversy.**

8 The Declaratory Judgment Act requires an actual controversy before a federal court may
9 exercise subject matter jurisdiction. *See Aetna Life Ins. Co. v. Haworth*, 300 U.S. 227, 239-41
10 (1937) (noting the “actual controversy” requirement of the Declaratory Judgment Act is the same
11 as the “case or controversy” requirement of Article III of the United States Constitution). To
12 satisfy the constitutional requirement of an “actual controversy,” the dispute at issue “must be
13 definite and concrete, touching the legal relations of parties having adverse legal interests.” *Id.* at
14 240-41. An actual controversy is thus distinguishable from a dispute with a “hypothetical or
15 abstract character” that fails to meet the standards for a justiciable controversy. *Id.* at 240.

16 Moreover, an actual controversy must exist at the time the complaint is filed and be in
17 existence at all stages of review by the court. *Preiser v. Newkirk*, 422 U.S. 395, 401 (1975).
18 When considering a Rule 12(b)(1) motion challenge, the Court is not restricted to the face of the
19 pleadings; rather, the Court may review extrinsic evidence, such as declarations, to resolve factual
20 disputes regarding the existence of jurisdiction. *McCarthy v. United States*, 850 F.2d 558, 560
21 (9th Cir. 1988), *cert. denied*, 489 U.S. 1052 (1989); *O’Hagins, Inc. v. M5 Steel Mfg., Inc.*, 276
22 F.Supp.2d 1020, 1023 (N.D. Cal. 2003).

23 **B. There Exists No “Actual Controversy” Over Which the Court May Exercise**
24 **Declaratory Judgment Jurisdiction.**

25 In the Ninth Circuit, the test for determining whether there is an actual controversy in an
26 action for declaratory judgment involving copyright infringement is whether “the defendant’s
27 actions have caused the declaratory judgment plaintiff to harbor a ‘real and reasonable
28 apprehension that he will be subject to liability if he continues to manufacture his product.’”

1 *Xerox Corp. v. Apple Computer, Inc.*, 734 F.Supp. 1542, 1546 (N.D. Cal. 1990) (quoting *Hal*
2 *Roach Studios v. Richard Feiner & Co.*, 883 F.2d 1429 (9th Cir. 1989)). To maintain her
3 declaratory judgment action under this standard, Shloss must show she had a reasonable
4 apprehension of facing liability for copyright infringement based on her proposed publication of
5 the Electronic Supplement.

6 Shloss's Amended Complaint for declaratory judgment must be dismissed because it was
7 unreasonable for Shloss to be in apprehension of a lawsuit for copyright infringement by
8 Defendants. First, any apprehension Shloss may have felt was unreasonable because Defendants
9 have never threatened her with any action but instead stated they were not interested in being
10 involved in a dispute, and now covenant not to sue for copyright infringement based on the 2005
11 version of the Electronic Supplement. Furthermore, Shloss had not even completed her
12 Electronic Supplement at the time the Complaint was filed; thus, the Court could not have
13 determined whether the material included in the Electronic Supplement infringes the Joyce
14 Copyrights and, if so, whether any defense such as fair use applies. To this day, Shloss has not
15 made public her Website. Given these facts, this action must be dismissed because no actual
16 controversy exists.

17 1. **Shloss Has Not Proven that She Had a Reasonable Apprehension of**
18 **Being Subject to Liability for Copyright Infringement at the Time the**
19 **Complaint Was Filed.**

20 The party seeking a declaratory judgment bears the burden of establishing the existence of
21 an actual case or controversy. *Cardinal Chem. Co. v. Morton Int'l, Inc.*, 508 U.S. 83, 95 (1993);
22 *Tosco Corp. v. Communities for a Better Env't*, 236 F.3d 495, 499 (9th Cir. 2001). Lack of
23 subject matter jurisdiction is presumed by the court until the plaintiff proves otherwise.
24 *O'Hagins, Inc. v. M5 Steel Mfg., Inc.*, 276 F.Supp.2d 1020, 1023 (N.D. Cal. 2003); *see also*
25 *Sopcak v. N. Mountain Helicopter Serv.*, 52 F.3d 817, 818 (9th Cir. 1995) ("The plaintiffs bear
the burden of proof for establishing jurisdiction.").

26 In a declaratory judgment action, the court must determine whether the plaintiff has a
27 "real and reasonable apprehension" that he or she will be subject to liability. *Societe de*
28 *Conditionnement en Aluminium v. Hunter Eng'g Co., Inc.*, 655 F.2d 938, 944 (9th Cir. 1981).

1 Stating that the Estate owns certain copyrights is simply not the same as representing that
2 the Estate will take immediate action to protect those copyrights. *See Xerox Corp. v. Apple*
3 *Computer, Inc.*, 734 F.Supp. 1542, 1547 (N.D. Cal. 1990) (finding declaratory relief not justified
4 because plaintiff failed to allege actions that could be construed as “threats of imminent
5 litigation”); *Pacific Bell Internet Servs. v. Recording Indus. Ass’n of Am., Inc.*, 2003 WL
6 22862662, at *4 (N.D. Cal. 2003) (granting motion to dismiss for lack of actual controversy based
7 in part on determination that notice letters sent by defendants did not threaten plaintiff with
8 litigation). Furthermore, Shloss’s various allegations regarding Defendants’ relations with other
9 parties are irrelevant and cannot give rise to an “apprehension of liability” because those persons
10 have no relation to Shloss. *Xerox Corp.*, 734 F.Supp. at 1547. Regardless, the Estate never filed
11 a copyright infringement action against any party in the United States.

12 None of the many alleged acts indicate that the Estate communicated any intention to file
13 a copyright infringement suit against Shloss. Instead, the facts show Defendants had no
14 communications whatsoever with Shloss in the 6 months prior to her institution of these baseless
15 proceedings. Shloss has made no allegations at all regarding any actions taken by or on behalf of
16 the Estate after the original Complaint was filed. Shloss has not proven that she had a reasonable
17 apprehension of suit, and so the case must be dismissed.

18 **2. Defendants’ Covenant Not to Sue Eliminates any Possible Reasonable**
19 **Apprehension of Liability.**

20 Even if Shloss could prove a reasonable apprehension existed on June 12, 2006, such
21 concern could no longer be present at this time given Defendants’ covenant not to sue. *See*
22 *Gator.com Corp. v. L.L. Bean, Inc.*, 398 F.3d 1125, 1128-31 (9th Cir. 2005) (holding live
23 controversy must persist throughout all stages of the litigation and parties’ settlement agreement
24 had eviscerated the dispute). Defendants’ covenant that they will not sue Shloss for copyright
25 infringement based on the contents of the Electronic Supplement as provided to the Estate in 2005
26 effectively ends any possible controversy. *See Paramount Pictures Corp. v. RePlayTV, Inc.*, 298
27 F.Supp.2d 921, 926-27 (C.D. Cal. 2004) (dismissing consumers’ suit for declaratory judgment
28 that certain activity was fair use because there was no longer an actual controversy as copyright

1 owners had covenanted not to sue consumers); *Oakley, Inc. v. Bolle Am., Inc.*, 1992 U.S. Dist.
2 LEXIS 9517, at *12-*13 (C.D. Cal. 1992) (holding no actual controversy existed in trademark
3 action because covenant not to sue relieved defendant of any reasonable apprehension of facing
4 an infringement suit).

5 In making the determination as to whether Shloss's claims constitute an actual
6 controversy, "the question... is whether the facts alleged, under all the circumstances, show that
7 there is a substantial controversy, between parties having adverse legal interests, of *sufficient*
8 *immediacy and reality* to warrant the issuance of a declaratory judgment." *Maryland Casualty*
9 *Co. v. Pacific Coal & Oil Co.*, 312 U.S. 270, 273 (1941) (emphasis added). Based on
10 Defendants' covenant not to sue, Shloss cannot meet the immediacy and reality standard
11 necessary to receive a declaratory judgment on her claims. *See True Center Gate Leasing, Inc. v.*
12 *Sonoran Gate, L.L.C.*, 402 F.Supp.2d 1093, 1101 (D. Ariz. 2005) (dismissing declaratory
13 judgment claims after concluding covenant not to sue eliminated any reasonable apprehension of
14 an imminent infringement suit against plaintiff).

15 Shloss cannot complain that the covenant not to sue does not cover the Additional
16 Materials given her representations to this Court, as well as to Defendants, that the Website was
17 ready for publication by May 2005. (Shloss Comp. ¶ 71; Smith Decl. ¶ 6, Exs. 1, 4.) Defendants
18 relied on her representations in choosing not to pursue a copyright action. Further, Shloss has
19 made no allegations whatsoever regarding actions taken by the Defendants after the Complaint
20 was filed and Defendants were first informed of the modifications to the Electronic Supplement,
21 so no reasonable apprehension can exist with regard to the Additional Material.

22 **3. Any Ruling By the Court Would Constitute an Advisory Opinion As**
23 **Plaintiff Has Not Yet Published Her Electronic Supplement.**

24 The existence of an actual controversy is required before a declaratory judgment action
25 may proceed. *See Aetna Life Ins. Co.*, 300 U.S. at 241 (noting that a controversy must be "real
26 and substantial" rather than "an opinion advising what the law would be upon a hypothetical state
27 of facts"); *Garcia v. Brownell*, 236 F.2d 356, 357 (9th Cir. 1956) ("It has always been, and now
28 is, essential to the maintenance of a declaratory relief action that there be an actual controversy in

1 existence.”). “Abstract injury is not enough. The plaintiff must show that he ‘has sustained or is
2 immediately in danger of sustaining some direct injury’ as the result of the challenged official
3 conduct and the injury or threat of injury must be both ‘real and immediate,’ not ‘conjectural’ or
4 ‘hypothetical.’” *City of Los Angeles v. Lyons*, 461 U.S. 95, 101-02 (1983) (citations omitted).

5 As noted above, Shloss’s counsel informed counsel for Defendants that the Electronic
6 Supplement was not in its final form after the Complaint was filed. (Nelson Decl. ¶¶ 2-5.)
7 Because Shloss’s Electronic Supplement was incomplete at the time of filing the lawsuit and may
8 still be a work in progress, the Electronic Supplement may or may not infringe on Defendants’
9 rights if or when it is actually published. Courts have dismissed cases for a lack of an actual
10 controversy based partly on the fact that it would be months before the potentially infringing
11 product was finished. *See, i.e., Lang v. Pacific Marine and Supply Co., Ltd.*, 895 F.2d 761, 764
12 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (holding an actual controversy did not exist because the potentially infringing
13 ship hull at issue would not be complete for many months after the filing of the complaint).

14 If the Court ruled on Shloss’s claims now, it could only render an advisory opinion based
15 upon Shloss’s assertion that all of the material she plans to post on the Website would be a “fair
16 use” of the Joyce Copyrights. The Electronic Supplement about which Shloss asks this Court to
17 form an opinion is merely abstract, and thus any injury is hypothetical.

18 **4. The Affirmative Defenses Alleged in the Amended Complaint Must**
19 **Also Be Dismissed.**

20 A declaratory judgment action cannot lie as to the validity of affirmative defenses that
21 may or may not be raised in the future. *See Calderon v. Ashmus*, 523 U.S. 740, 747 (1998)
22 (rejecting plaintiff’s attempt to gain a “litigation advantage” by obtaining declaratory judgment
23 on the validity of an affirmative defense). Thus, the affirmative defenses raised by Shloss in her
24 Complaint, including fair use, copyright misuse and unclean hands, are dependent on Shloss’s
25 claim for declaratory judgment of non-infringement and must be dismissed.

26 Furthermore, the copyright misuse cause of action is improper on its face. No court has
27 yet found copyright misuse based on the type of factual allegations contained in the Amended
28 Complaint. Copyright misuse has only been applied when a copyright owner commits antitrust

1 violations or forms copyright licensing agreements that are unduly restrictive. *See Practice*
2 *Mgmt. Info. Corp. v. The Am. Med. Ass'n*, 121 F.3d 516, 520-21 (9th Cir. 1997) (adopting rule
3 that misuse is defense to copyright infringement based on improper limitations in licensing
4 agreement); *In re Napster, Inc. Copyright Litigation*, 191 F.Supp.2d 1087, 1102-05 (N.D. Cal.
5 2002) (discussing development and current state of copyright misuse doctrine). Here, there is no
6 restrictive licensing agreement, and the law provides copyright owners the absolute right to refuse
7 a license. *See Webcaster Alliance, Inc. v. Recording Indus. Ass'n of Am., Inc.*, 2004 U.S. Dist.
8 LEXIS 11993, at *20-21 (N.D. Cal. 2004) (dismissing claim of copyright misuse and noting that
9 even if defendants refused to license their copyrights, the law gave them an absolute right to do
10 so).

11 **C. The Court Should Use Its Discretion and Decline Jurisdiction.**

12 Alternatively, should the Court determine that an actual controversy exists, the Court
13 should use its discretion and decline to exercise jurisdiction over this matter. *See O'Hagins, Inc.*,
14 276 F.Supp.2d at 1025 (noting court's have discretion in declaratory judgment actions to decline
15 jurisdiction). "If a district court, in the sound exercise of its judgment, determines after a
16 complaint is filed that a declaratory judgment will serve no useful purpose, it cannot be
17 incumbent upon that court to proceed to the merits before staying or dismissing the action."
18 *Wilton v. Seven Falls Co.*, 515 U.S. 277, 288 (1995).

19 Because the Defendants have no intention of filing a copyright infringement lawsuit
20 against Shloss for the Electronic Supplement materials disclosed to them in 2005, and because the
21 Electronic Supplement was not finished when the Complaint was filed and still has not been
22 published, no useful purpose could be served by hearing the present lawsuit. *See also Gladwell*
23 *Governmental Servs., Inc. v. County of Marin*, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 42276, at *9 (N.D. Cal.
24 2005) (stating that the "interests of judicial efficiency are not served by...the issuance of advance
25 rulings on collateral defenses to a litigation that may never be litigated"). This Court is not the
26 proper forum for Shloss and her counsel to wage this "academic" war. *See Aetna Life Ins. Co.*,
27 300 U.S. at 240 (noting "academic" and "hypothetical" cases are not actual controversies).
28

1 Exercise of jurisdiction over this action would be an abuse of discretion and would not advance
2 the purposes of the Declaratory Judgment Act.

3 **D. In the Alternative, the Court Should Strike Portions of Shloss's Amended**
4 **Complaint.**

5 Should the Court not grant Defendants' Motion to Dismiss, Defendants move in the
6 alternative to strike portions of Shloss's Amended Complaint, including the allegation in the First
7 Cause of Action for a Declaratory Judgment under the 1976 and 1909 Copyright Acts that the
8 1922 Paris first edition of *Ulysses* is in the United States public domain, the Third Cause of
9 Action for a Declaratory Judgment of Copyright Misuse, the Fourth Cause of Action for a
10 Declaratory Judgment of Unclean Hands and the factual sections related thereto.² Shloss has
11 made a legally insufficient pleading of these actions and/or such matters constitute redundant,
12 immaterial, impertinent or scandalous material, which should be stricken from the Amended
13 Complaint by this Court.

14 **1. The Court May Strike Any Insufficient Defense or Redundant,**
15 **Immaterial, Impertinent or Scandalous Matter from Shloss's**
16 **Amended Complaint.**

17 Rule 12(f) of the Federal Rules of Civil Procedure states, in pertinent part:

18 Upon motion made by a party before responding to a pleading...the
19 court may order stricken from any pleading any insufficient defense
20 or any redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous matter.

21 Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(f). A Rule 12(f) motion is appropriate where it "may have the effect of making
22 the trial of the action less complicated, or have the effect of otherwise streamlining the ultimate
23 resolution of the action...." *State of Cal. v. United States*, 512 F. Supp. 36, 38 (N.D. Cal. 1981);
24 *Xilinx, Inc. v. Altera Corp.*, 33 U.S.P.Q.2d 1149, 1152, 1994 WL 782236, at *2 (N.D. Cal. Feb. 8,
25 1994). A function of a motion to strike "is to avoid the expenditure of time and money that must
26 arise from litigating spurious issues by dispensing with those issues prior to trial." *Fantasy, Inc.*

27 ² Specifically, Defendants request this Court to strike ¶¶ 26, 87-105, 109 and 123-141 of
28 Shloss's Amended Complaint. Defendants also ask that the phrase "and of discerning which
Lucia-related materials had been removed by Stephen Joyce from the archive before it opened" in
¶ 34 be stricken, as well as the sentence "Though the Estate claims otherwise, this particular
edition is in the public domain in the United States" in ¶ 75 and the phrase "and that the 1922
Paris first edition of *Ulysses* is in the public domain in the United States" in ¶ 111.

1 v. *Fogerty*, 984 F.2d 1524, 1527 (9th Cir. 1993), *rev'd on other grounds*, 510 U.S. 517, 534-35
2 (1994).

3 Shloss's Amended Complaint is subject to a motion to strike because it includes legally
4 insufficient defenses. *Bianchi v. State Farm Fire & Cas. Co.*, 12 F.Supp.2d 837, 841 (N.D. Cal.
5 2000). The Court also has discretion to strike portions of Shloss's Amended Complaint that are
6 redundant, immaterial, impertinent or scandalous. *See Cal. Dep't of Toxic Substance Control v.*
7 *Alco Pac., Inc.*, 217 F. Supp. 2d 1028, 1033 (C.D. Cal. 2002) (noting that "whether to grant a
8 motion to strike lies within the sound discretion of the district court"). Redundant matter includes
9 those allegations "that are needlessly repetitive or wholly foreign to the issues involved in the
10 action." *Id.* Immaterial matter "is that which has no essential or important relationship to the
11 claim for relief or the defenses being pleaded" *Id.* An impertinent, or irrelevant, allegation
12 "is neither responsive nor relevant to the issues involved in the action...." *Wilkerson v. Butler*,
13 229 F.R.D. 166, 170 (E.D. Cal. 2005). Finally, scandalous matter "improperly casts a derogatory
14 light on someone, usually a party." *Id.*

15 A motion to strike under Rule 12(f) is an appropriate mechanism to dispose of claims that
16 complicate and frustrate the resolution of the focal issues in the case, claims that are insufficient
17 as a matter of law and claims that include merely redundant, immaterial, impertinent or
18 scandalous matter. Because Shloss's First, Third and Fourth Causes of Action suffer from those
19 defects, those allegations and the facts related to them should be stricken.

20 **2. Shloss's First, Third and Fourth Causes of Action Are Legally**
21 **Insufficient.**

22 In her First Cause of Action, Shloss asks this Court to declare that the 1922 Paris first
23 edition of *Ulysses* is in the public domain. The issue is a complex one, however, and Shloss
24 provides no factual allegations that support her claim.³ Conclusory allegations without any facts
25 supporting those allegations fail to give a party the notice required. *See Grid Systems Corp. v.*
26 *Texas Instruments, Inc.*, 771 F. Supp. 1033, 1042 (N.D. Cal. 1991). Thus, this allegation is
27 insufficient as a matter of law and should be stricken.

28 ³ *See Robert Spoo, Copyright Protectionism and Its Discontents: The Case of James Joyce's Ulysses in America*, 108 Yale L.J. 633 (1998).

1 The claim for copyright misuse is also legally insufficient. As discussed *supra*, Ninth
2 Circuit courts have only applied the doctrine of copyright misuse when a copyright owner has
3 committed antitrust violations or formed unduly restrictive copyright licensing agreements.
4 *Practice Mgmt.*, 121 F.3d at 520-21; *In re Napster*, 191 F.Supp.2d at 1105. Shloss has not
5 provided any facts that support either situation. Furthermore, the Ninth Circuit Court has refused
6 to proceed on a copyright misuse claim when there has been no allegation of copyright
7 infringement. *Altera Corp. v. Clear Logic, Inc.*, 424 F.3d 1079, 1090 (9th Cir. 2005) (rejecting
8 copyright misuse claim because it made “little sense” to allow party to proceed on an independent
9 claim of copyright misuse when there had been no copyright infringement allegation).

10 Even if Shloss is permitted to assert a cause of action for copyright misuse, this claim
11 cannot prevail because Defendants are merely enforcing their rights in the Joyce Copyrights by
12 informing Shloss and others that Defendants believe such rights to be infringed. *See Open Source*
13 *Yoga Unity v. Choudhury*, 74 U.S.P.Q.2d 1434, 2005 U.S. Dist. LEXIS 10440, at *26 (N.D. Cal.
14 Apr. 1, 2005) (granting summary judgment on claim for copyright misuse because it was well
15 within defendant’s rights as a copyright owner to inform people he believed to be infringing his
16 copyright that he was entitled to enforce such copyright by taking action).

17 Moreover, copyright misuse by the owner does not invalidate a copyright but merely
18 precludes the enforcement of rights during the period of alleged misuse. *Practice Mgmt.*, 121
19 F.3d at 520, n. 9. The doctrine does not prevent copyright holders from recovering for acts of
20 infringement that occurred during the period of misuse, but rather bars them from bringing such
21 actions until the misuse ends. *In re Napster*, 191 F.Supp.2d at 1108. If Defendants had misused
22 any copyrights, an allegation that is adamantly denied, such alleged misuse, especially as it relates
23 to the publication of Shloss’s book, occurred years ago, and would not preclude Defendants from
24 enforcing the Joyce Copyrights today if they chose to do so. As Shloss has not provided factual
25 allegations that support a claim for copyright misuse, if such a claim were even properly pleaded,
26 the Court should strike this cause of action.

27 Shloss’s claim of unclean hands is similarly without legal basis. For Shloss to prevail on
28 her unclean hands defense, she must show that Defendants’ conduct is inequitable and relates to

1 the subject matter of her claims. *Brother Records, Inc. v. Jardine*, 318 F.3d 900, 909 (9th Cir.
2 2003). However, in maintaining this defense, Shloss has no support for her allegation that
3 Defendants “incorrectly claimed” to be legally entitled to prevent Shloss from using works of
4 Lucia Joyce. (Shloss Am. Comp. ¶ 138.) Stephen Joyce is in fact the owner of the copyrights in
5 the Lucia Joyce material, and he is therefore entitled to enforce such rights. (Sweeney Decl. ¶ 3.)
6 Shloss’s counsel received proof of that ownership before the Amended Complaint was filed.
7 (Nelson Decl. ¶ 6) Thus, the unclean hands action should also be stricken from the Amended
8 Complaint.

9 **3. Shloss’s First, Third and Fourth Causes of Action Constitute**
10 **Redundant, Immaterial, Impertinent and/or Scandalous Matters.**

11 Shloss’s allegation as part of her First Cause of Action that the 1922 Paris first edition of
12 *Ulysses* is in the public domain is immaterial because it has “no essential or important
13 relationship to the claim for relief or defenses pleaded.” *Wilkerson*, 229 F.R.D. at 170. Shloss, or
14 her compatriots in this lawsuit, apparently have motives for tossing in this allegation other than
15 Shloss’s desire to publish her Electronic Supplement. Allowing such a claim would act primarily
16 to complicate the litigation and create “spurious issues” that are immaterial to the case at hand.
17 *Fantasy*, 984 F.2d at 1527.

18 Shloss’s allegations regarding copyright misuse, and the factual allegations related
19 thereto, constitute redundant, immaterial, impertinent and scandalous material. The majority of
20 the claims made by Shloss in relation to her claims of unclean hands and copyright misuse are
21 immaterial and impertinent. For example, Shloss’s various stories from years past that involve
22 Defendants and third parties who reside in foreign countries are simply “unnecessary particulars”
23 with no relationship to the present litigation. *Wilkerson*, 229 F.R.D. at 170. These stories, as well
24 as Shloss’s many unfounded allegations regarding Stephen Joyce are “[s]uperfluous historical
25 allegations [that] are properly subject to a motion to strike.” *Id.* Furthermore, these allegations
26 represent scandalous matter because they have been asserted with the sole purpose of casting “a
27 derogatory light” on the Estate and Stephen Joyce. *Id.* Finally, the allegations made by Shloss in
28

1 ¶¶ 126-134, 138-140 of the Amended Complaint are redundant of the allegations made by Shloss
2 in ¶¶ 87-105 because they “constitute a needless repetition of other averments.” *Id.*

3 Similarly, Paragraph 26 of the Shloss’s Amended Complaint is a diatribe that has no
4 bearing on the issues in the case. The allegation that multiple, deceased persons destroyed letters
5 of the Joyce family is immaterial to this litigation. Further, all of the allegations regarding
6 Stephen Joyce in this paragraph are unrelated to this case and constitute scandalous material. Not
7 only does Shloss have no support for many of her allegations, but Stephen Joyce has not been
8 named as a Defendant to this action and such allegations are therefore improper. The idea
9 espoused by Shloss in Paragraphs 26 and 34 that Mr. Joyce absconded with Joyce family papers
10 from the National Library of Ireland is particularly outrageous and is an impertinent and
11 scandalous accusation.

12 Defendants respectfully request that the specific allegations discussed above be stricken
13 under Rule 12(f). Striking these allegations will prevent unnecessary prejudice to Defendants,
14 make the litigation less complicated and otherwise streamline the ultimate resolution of the
15 action.

16 **E. Defendants Are Entitled to Costs and Attorneys’ Fees.**

17 The Copyright Act authorizes this Court to issue an order that Defendants are entitled to
18 recover the reasonable costs and attorneys’ fees associated with defending against the baseless
19 allegations asserted by Shloss, and such an award is warranted under the circumstances here. *See*
20 17 U.S.C. § 505 (allowing a court to award recovery of full costs and reasonable attorneys’ fees
21 to the prevailing party). The Supreme Court has approved several nonexclusive factors for courts
22 to consider when awarding fees, including “frivolousness, motivation, objective unreasonableness
23 (both in the factual and in the legal components of the case) and the need in particular
24 circumstances to advance considerations of compensation and deterrence.” *Fogerty v. Fantasy,*
25 *Inc.*, 510 U.S. 517, 534 n.19 (1994); *see also Jackson v. Sturkie*, 255 F.Supp.2d 1096, 1104 (N.D.
26 Cal. 2003) (listing same factors for determination of whether fees and costs should be awarded).

27 All those considerations are present, making an award of all attorneys’ fees and costs
28 particularly appropriate in this case. As noted *supra*, Shloss’s suit is frivolous. She had no

1 reasonable apprehension of Defendants’ asserting a copyright infringement claim against her use
2 of the Electronic Supplement. Instead, over the course of many months, she repeatedly invited
3 the Estate to take action. Not only did the Estate decline to do so but it also informed Shloss that
4 it had no desire to be involved in a dispute. The filing of Shloss’s Complaint was motivated
5 completely by self-interest: Shloss’s attempt to salvage her reputation as a “scholar” – following
6 the pitiful reception of her speculative fiction on Lucia Joyce – by spreading accusations against
7 Stephen Joyce and others; the desire of certain “Joyceans” to obtain a declaration that a version of
8 *Ulysses* is in the public domain; and the opportunity for Robert Spoo and Lawrence Lessig to air
9 their views and test their theories in a public forum. Shloss asserts claims that have no basis in
10 law, as detailed above, and makes factual allegations that she knows to be false, such as her
11 allegation that Stephen Joyce has no copyright interest in Lucia Joyce’s writings. (Nelson Decl.
12 ¶ 6)

13 An award of fees and costs is warranted by these objectively unreasonable factual and
14 legal arguments. An award of fees and costs also would serve the goals of the Copyright Act of
15 protecting the rights of copyright holders both by deterring future baseless claims, and by
16 encouraging future defendants to appear and defend in similar actions even against a plaintiff who
17 does not have to spend a dime of her own in prosecuting her unfounded claims.

18 Following a ruling on this Motion to Dismiss and in compliance with the Local Rules of
19 this Court, Defendants will submit a motion in support of their request for reasonable attorneys’
20 fees and costs incurred in defending this action.

21 **IV. CONCLUSION**

22 Defendants respectfully request the Court to dismiss Shloss’s Amended Complaint for
23 declaratory judgment and injunctive relief with prejudice and award attorneys’ fees and costs. In
24 the alternative, Defendants ask this Court to strike Shloss’s allegations of copyright misuse and

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