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**Attorney for Plaintiff** 

## SUPERIOR COURT FOR THE STATE OF CALIFORNIA COUNTY OF SAN DIEGO, CENTRAL DIVISION

J.R.R. Tolkien,

Plaintiff

v.

George R.R. Martin,

Defendant

Case Number: 37-2019-0000001

PLAINTIFF'S NOTICE OF MOTION AND MOTION FOR DECLARATORY RELIEF THAT EVERY ERUDITE LAWYER SHOULD RECOGNIZE TOLKIEN IS BETTER THAN MARTIN

PLEASE TAKE NOTICE THAT Plaintiff moves the Court for declaratory relief that every erudite lawyer should recognize Tolkien is better than Martin.

This Motion will be based upon this Notice, the Memorandum of Points and Authorities, and the sheer majesty of Tolkien's prose.

GOSH JAYAR

Evan W. Walker

#### MEMORANDUM OF POINTS AND AUTHORITIES

Plaintiff J.R.R. Tolkien submits this Memorandum of Points and Authorities in Support of his Motion For Declaratory Relief That Every Erudite Lawyer Should Recognize Tolkien Is Better Than Martin.

### I) BACKGROUND

Every erudite lawyer reads, and every erudite lawyer should have read Tolkien and Martin.

Tolkien has the world of Middle-earth and books like The Hobbit, The Lord of the Rings, The Silmarillion, Unfinished Tales of Númenor and Middle-earth, The Children of Húrin, Beren and Lúthien, and The Fall of Gondolin. Martin has the world of A Song of Ice and Fire and books like A Game of Thrones, A Clash of Kings, A Storm of Swords, A Feast for Crows, A Dance with Dragons, and The World of Fire and Ice.

After reading Tolkien and Martin, every erudite lawyer should recognize that Tolkien is better than Martin. "Better" should be understood in a superlative sense.

#### II) ARGUMENT

## A. Tolkien is archetypal; Martin is atypical.

Tolkien intentionally expressed myth in fantasy, whereas Martin disrupted fantasy with uncouth realism.

Tolkien admitted that his work was "concerned with Fall, Mortality, and the Machine." He believed "...that legends and myths are largely made of 'truth,' and indeed

 $<sup>^1</sup>$  Tolkien letter to Milton Waldman, 1951, *The Silmarillion*, Preface to the Second Edition, p. xiii 3

present aspects of it that can only be received in this mode; and long ago certain truths and modes of this kind were discovered and must always reappear."<sup>2</sup> Tolkien recognized and expressed mythical archetypes: the everlasting battle between good and evil, the mysterious but inescapable and real presence of evil (e.g. Sauron and Morgoth), ultimate triumph of good, and the redemptive nature of suffering. As Tolkien knew, these archetypes are the real "stories" which repeatedly appear in all tales. They are myths made of truth.

Martin's vision is less astute: "[m]y biggest dream was to ruin the lives of my readers and crush their souls." Martin does not express universal archetypes; he prefers relativism.<sup>4</sup> Readers must determine good from evil.<sup>5</sup> Martin lacks the redemptive arc found in Tolkien as expressed by mythic archetypes and lures readers into sophistry by portraying high fantasy as gritty realism.

## B. Tolkien is academic; Martin is philistine.

The seriousness of Tolkien's literary creation is shown by his work as a professional philologist who created his own languages for his characters to speak<sup>6</sup>. It is also shown by the fact that colleges offer classes on Tolkien.<sup>7</sup> Tolkien sought to create an English myth similar to the myths of the Greek and Celtic, and he largely succeeded.8

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>2</sup> Id. at xv

<sup>3</sup> https://www.popsugar.com/tech/Who-George-R-R-Martin-34970331

http://www.infinityplus.co.uk/nonfiction/intgrrm.htm

https://web.archive.org/web/20031008091617/http://www.gamepro.com/entertainment/books comics/books/features /30598.shtml

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>6</sup> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Languages constructed by J. R. R. Tolkien

<sup>7</sup> https://www.tolkien-studies.com/tolkien-classes/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>8</sup> The Silmarillion, Preface to the Second Edition, p. xi-xii.

Martin has written a meandering tale with unnecessary characters, pointless descriptions, and peripheral storylines more reminiscent of the ABC show *Lost* then classic high fantasy. His prose is unexceptional and his wording is repetitive. As he blandly writes in *A Game of Thrones*:

The straw on the floor stank of urine. There was no window, no bed, not even a slop bucket. He remembered walls of pale red stone festooned with patches of nitre, a grey door of splintered wood, four inches thick and studded with iron. He had seen them, briefly, a quick glimpse as they shoved him inside. Once the door had slammed shut, he had seen no more. The dark was absolute. He had as well been blind.<sup>9</sup>

Compare Tolkien in *The Lord of the Rings*:

Here was one with an air of high nobility such as Aragorn at times revealed, less high perhaps, yet also less incalculable and remote: one of the Kings of Men born into a later time, but touched with the wisdom and sadness of the Elder Race. He knew now why Beregond spoke his name with love. He was a captain that men would follow, that he would follow, even under the shadow of black wings.<sup>10</sup>

Here is Martin again in A Dance with Dragons:

He remembered none of it. Only the sound the crossbow made, and the stink of his father's bowels opening. *Even in his dying, he found a way to shit on me.*<sup>11</sup>

Read Tolkien in *The Lord of the Rings*:

A cold voice answered: 'Come not between the Nazgûl and his prey! Or he will not slay thee in thy turn. He will bear thee away to the houses of lamentation, beyond all darkness, where thy flesh shall be devoured, and thy shriveled mind be left naked to the Lidless Eye.<sup>12</sup>

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>9</sup> A Game of Thrones, Eddard, p. 605 of 802 of Kindle App edition.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>10</sup> The Return of the King, Ch. 4

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>11</sup> A Dance with Dragons, Tyrion, p. 17 of 1017 of Kindle App edition. Emphasis in original.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>12</sup> The Return of the King, Ch. 6

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Martin mindlessly uses severe profanity for no purposes and endlessly, even gleefully, describes nipples and penises. <sup>13</sup> His repertoire includes murder, rape, and incest, the latter receiving a marked emphasis. Martin's response to the disturbing amount of sexual violence found in his writing is that he writes about "medieval" sex, whatever that means. <sup>14</sup> The sex and violence are simply gratuitous. Tolkien did not need to cheapen his story with wanton sexual violence; it remaining compelling without it.

Tolkien also infused his prose with poetry, and it sings:

All that is gold does not glitter, Not all those who wander are lost; The old that is strong does not wither; Deep roots are not reached by the frost.

From the ashes a fire shall be woken, A light from the shadow shall spring; Renewed shall be blade that was broken, The crownless again shall be king.<sup>15</sup>

Martin's poetry is puerile:

A bear there was, a bear, a bear!
All black and brown, and covered with hair!
The bear! The bear!
Oh, come, they said, oh come to the fair!
The fair? Said he but I'm a bear!
All black and brown, and covered with hair!

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 $<sup>^{13}\,\</sup>underline{http://www.dorkly.com/post/52417/7-things-from-the-game-of-thrones-books-even-more-haunting-than-the-red-wedding}$ 

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>14</sup> https://www.theatlantic.com/entertainment/archive/2011/07/george-rr-martin-on-sex-fantasy-and-a-dance-with-dragons/241738/

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>15</sup> The Lord of the Rings

<sup>16</sup> A Clash of Kings

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## C. Tolkien is legendary; Martin is transient.

Tolkien has stood the test of time, and will continue to do so. Martin is a cultural fetish popularized only by cable television. His transitory nature will become more apparent over time, given the extremely likelihood he cannot finish the Game of Thrones series.17

Tolkien's influence is unmatched—he is the "father" of high fantasy, 18 the muse for Led Zeppelin<sup>19</sup>, and inspiration for academic journals.<sup>20</sup>

Martin has angry fans<sup>21</sup>, LARPing in Ohio<sup>22</sup>, and an official cookbook.<sup>23</sup>

#### III) **CONCLUSION**

Tolkien's greatness is illustrated by his infusion of myth into fantasy, his elegiac language, and powerful legacy. Martin has tangential storylines, flat prose, and titillation.



Evan W. Walker

<sup>17</sup> https://www.forbes.com/sites/erikkain/2018/02/20/its-time-to-accept-the-fact-that-george-r-r-martin-may-notfinish-game-of-thrones/#7a588f8b59db

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Works inspired by J.

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>19</sup> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Works inspired by J. R. R. Tolkien#Rock music

<sup>20</sup> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Elvish Linguistic Fellowship

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>21</sup> https://www.bleedingcool.com/2017/06/12/fanboy-rampage-game-thrones-creator-george-r-r-martin-vs-livejournal-

<sup>22</sup> https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/A Song of Ice and Fire fandom#GRRuMblers

<sup>23</sup> https://www.amazon.ca/Feast-Ice-Fire-Official-Companion/dp/0345534492