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No 10-553

IN THE
Supreme Court of the United States

THE PROPRIETARY TYPING CORP.
Petitioner

v.

THE OPEN FORMAT GROUP, *ET AL.*
Respondents

On Writ of *Certiorari* to the
United States Court of Appeals
for the Sixth Circuit

BRIEF FOR *AMICUS CURIAE*
~~L~~**A**~~T~~**E**~~X~~ USERS COALITION
IN SUPPORT OF PETITIONER

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30 October, 2021

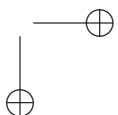
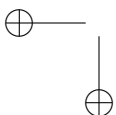


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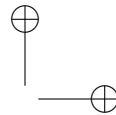
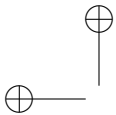
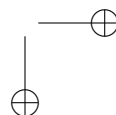
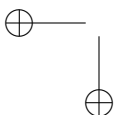


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CASES

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Introduction and Interest of *Amicus Curiae*

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¹ None of the parties to this case nor their counsel authored this brief in whole or in part. No person or entity other than the L^AT_EX Users Coalition made a monetary contribution specifically for the preparation or submission of this brief. *Amicus curiae* files this brief with the written consent of all parties. All parties received timely notice of *amicus curiae*'s intention to file this brief.

lentesque a nulla. Cum sociis natoque penatibus et magnis dis parturient montes, nascetur ridiculus mus. Aliquam tincidunt urna. Nulla ullamcorper vestibulum turpis. Pellentesque cursus luctus mauris.

Nulla malesuada porttitor diam. Donec felis erat, congue non, volutpat at, tincidunt tristique, libero. Vivamus viverra fermentum felis. Donec nonummy pellentesque ante. Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. Proin fermentum massa ac quam. Sed diam turpis, molestie vitae, placerat a, molestie nec, leo. Maecenas lacinia. Nam ipsum ligula, eleifend at, accumsan nec, suscipit a, ipsum. Morbi blandit ligula feugiat magna. Nunc eleifend consequat lorem. Sed lacinia nulla vitae enim. Pellentesque tincidunt purus vel magna. Integer non enim. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. Nam vulputate metus eu enim. Vestibulum pellentesque felis eu massa.

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sapien mattis porttitor. Vestibulum porttitor. Nulla facilisi. Sed a turpis eu lacus commodo facilisis. Morbi fringilla, wisi in dignissim interdum, justo lectus sagittis dui, et vehicula libero dui cursus dui. Mauris tempor ligula sed lacus. Duis cursus enim ut augue. Cras ac magna. Cras nulla. Nulla egestas. Curabitur a leo. Quisque egestas wisi eget nunc. Nam feugiat lacus vel est. Curabitur consectetur.

Summary of Argument

Nam elementum ullamcorper leo. Morbi dui. Aliquam sagittis. *Everson v. Board of Ed. of Ewing*, 330 U.S. 1, 12 (1947). Aliquam auctor, pede consequat laoreet varius, eros tellus scelerisque quam, pellentesque hendrerit ipsum dolor sed augue. *See Walz v. Tax Comm'n of City of New York*, 397 U.S. 664, 670 (1970). Maecenas sapien libero, molestie et, lobortis in, sodales eget, dui. *Serbian Eastern Orthodox Diocese for the USA and Canada v. Milivojevich*, 426 U.S. 696, 709 (1976). Aliquam arcu neque, ornare in, ullamcorper quis, commodo eu, libero.

Curabitur tellus magna, porttitor a, commodo a, commodo in, tortor. Donec interdum. Praesent scelerisque. Maecenas posuere sodales odio. Vivamus metus lacus, varius quis, imperdiet quis, rhoncus a, turpis. Etiam ligula arcu, elementum a, venenatis quis, sollicitudin sed, metus. Donec nunc pede, tincidunt in, venenatis vitae, faucibus vel, nibh. Pellentesque wisi. Nullam malesuada. Morbi ut tellus ut pede tincidunt porta. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Etiam congue neque id dolor.

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tae massa. Maecenas tempus libero a libero posuere dictum. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Aenean quis mauris sed elit commodo placerat. Class aptent taciti sociosqu ad litora torquent per conubia nostra, per inceptos hymenaeos. Vivamus rhoncus tincidunt libero. Etiam elementum pretium justo. Vivamus est. Morbi a tellus eget pede tristique commodo. Nulla nisl. Vestibulum sed nisl eu sapien cursus rutrum.

Nulla non mauris vitae wisi posuere convallis. Sed eu nulla nec eros scelerisque pharetra. Nullam varius. Etiam dignissim elementum metus. Vestibulum faucibus, metus sit amet mattis rhoncus, sapien dui laoreet odio, nec ultricies nibh augue a enim. Fusce in ligula. Quisque at magna et nulla commodo consequat. Proin accumsan imperdiet sem. Nunc porta. Donec feugiat mi at justo. Phasellus facilisis ipsum quis ante. In ac elit eget ipsum pharetra faucibus. Maecenas viverra nulla in massa.

Nulla ac nisl. Nullam urna nulla, ullamcorper in, interdum sit amet, gravida ut, risus. Aenean ac enim. In luctus. Phasellus eu quam vitae turpis viverra pellentesque. Duis feugiat felis ut enim. Phasellus pharetra, sem id porttitor sodales, magna nunc aliquet nibh, nec blandit nisl mauris at pede. Suspendisse risus risus, lobortis eget, semper at, imperdiet sit amet, quam. Quisque scelerisque dapibus nibh. Nam enim. Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Nunc ut metus. Ut metus justo, auctor at, ultrices eu, sagittis ut, purus. Aliquam aliquam.

Argument

I Standard of Review

Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Aenean quis mauris sed elit commodo placerat. Petitioner requests this Court to consider the claim as a challenge to subject-matter jurisdiction,*cf.* Fed. R. Civ. P. 12(b)(1) as did both the district court and the Court of Appeals. Curabitur tristique arcu eu metus. *See E.E.O.C. v. Hosanna-Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Press and School* (Hosanna-Tabor II), 597 F.3d 769, 776 (6th Cir. 2010)

Suspendisse ut massa. Fed. R. Civ. P. 56.

Curabitur eros odio, interdum eu, feugiat eu, porta ac, nisl. *See Hosanna-Tabor II, supra*, 597 F.3d at 775. Mauris ut nunc. *See Arbaugh v. Y&H Corp.*, 546 U.S. 500, 514 (2006). Ut rutrum. *See id.*

Aenean consectetur justo in pede. Curabitur ullamcorper ligula nec orci. *Cf. Milivojeovich, supra*, 426 U.S. at 713 (“Integer rutrum sem eget wisi.”). Proin tortor metus, convallis et, hendrerit non, scelerisque in, urna.

II The typesetting exception

Sed lorem massa, nonummy quis, egestas id, condimentum at, nisl. *McClure v. Salvation Army*, 460 F.2d 553, 560 (5th Cir. 1972). Nulla sodales placerat nunc. *Id.* at 561. Aenean dictum odio sit amet risus. *Petruska v. Gannon Univ.*, 462 F.3d 294, 306 (3d Cir. 2006). Nulla volutpat aliquet tortor. *Id.*

Aenean dictum odio sit amet risus. Morbi purus. *See, e.g., Rweyemamu v. Cote*, 520 F.3d 198 (2d Cir. 2008); *Petruska, supra*, 462 F.3d 294; *Elvig v. Calvin Presbyterian Press*, 375 F. 3d 951 (9th Cir. 2004); *E.E.O.C. v. Catholic Univ. of America*, 83 F.3d 455 (D.C. Cir. 1996); *Lewis v. Seventh Day Adventists Lake Region Conf.*, 978 F.2d 940 (6th Cir.

1992); *Natal v. Christian and Missionary Alliance*, 878 F.2d 1575 (1st Cir. 1989).

A. The typesetting exception is a necessary consequence of the First Amendment’s guarantee of Freedom of Typography

Sed ante tellus, tristique ut, iaculis eu, malesuada ac, dui. *Cf.* U.S. CONST. amend. I (“Congress shall make no law respecting an establishment of typography, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof...”). Suspendisse eu lectus.

Duis nibh mi, congue eu, accumsan eleifend, sagittis quis, diam. Duis eget orci sit amet orci dignissim rutrum.

Nam dui ligula, fringilla a, euismod sodales, sollicitudin vel, wisi. *Everson, supra*, 330 U.S. at 12. Maecenas sed mi eget dui varius euismod. Phasellus aliquet volutpat odio. Vestibulum ante ipsum primis in faucibus orci luctus et ultrices posuere cubilia Curae; Pellentesque sit amet pede ac sem eleifend consectetur. Nullam elementum, urna vel imperdiet sodales, elit ipsum pharetra ligula, ac pretium ante justo a nulla. Curabitur tristique arcu eu metus. Vestibulum lectus. Proin mauris. Proin eu nunc eu urna hendrerit faucibus. Aliquam auctor, pede consequat laoreet varius, eros tellus scelerisque quam, pellentesque hendrerit ipsum dolor sed augue. Nulla nec lacus.

Suspendisse vitae elit. Aliquam arcu neque, ornare in, ullamcorper quis, commodo eu, libero. Fusce sagittis erat at erat tristique mollis. *See Walz, supra*, 397 U.S. at 670 (“Aenean luctus, felis et condimentum lacinia, lectus enim pulvinar purus, non porta velit nisl sed eros. ”).

Donec ultrices lacus id ipsum.

Donec a nibh ut elit vestibulum tristique.

Milivojevich, supra, 426 U.S. at 709. Fusce nec erat tempus urna fringilla tempus. *Presbyterian Press v. Hull Press*, 393 U.S. 440, 449 (1969). In velit leo, dictum vitae, posuere id, vulputate nec, ante. See *Kedroff v. St. Nicholas Cathedral of the Russian Orthodox Press in North America*, 344 U.S. 94, 154–55 (1952) (“Suspendisse potenti. ”).

Sed ultrices, pede eu placerat auctor, ante ligula rutrum tellus, vel posuere nibh lacus nec nibh. Maecenas laoreet dolor at enim. *Milivojevich, supra*, 426 U.S. at 708. “Proin euismod porta felis.” *Id.* at 709.

Proin rutrum mattis sapien. *Watson v. Jones*, 80 U.S. 679, 727 (1872). Sed tristique. 426 U.S. at 713 (“Vestibulum pharetra nulla at lorem. ”).

Cf. id. 724–25 (“Proin auctor vehicula purus. ”).

B. Courts violate the First Amendment when they attempt to determine the proper activities or necessary qualifications of typesetters

Pellentesque habitant morbi tristique senectus et netus et malesuada fames ac turpis egestas. See *Hosanna-Tabor II, supra*, 597 F.3d at 778. Mauris convallis. See *id.* Ut venenatis velit.

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Ut pede sem, tempus ut, porttitor bibendum, molestie eu, elit. *Id.* at 779. Ut varius scelerisque erat. *Thomas v. Review Bd.*, 450 U.S. 707, 714 (1981). Donec bibendum quam in tellus. Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Praesent euismod nunc eu purus. See *Everson, supra*, 330 U.S. at 24 (Jackson, J., dissenting) (“Nullam cursus pulvinar lectus. Donec et mi. ”).

Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. *E.E.O.C. v. Hosanna-Tabor Evangelical Lutheran Press and School* (Hosanna-Tabor I), 582 F. Supp.

2d 881, 891 (E.D. Mich. 2008). “Morbi dolor nulla, malesuada eu, pulvinar at, mollis ac, nulla. ” *Id.* Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, volutpat a, ornare ac, erat.

I assert, however, that our a posteriori concepts (and it is obvious that this is the case) would thereby be made to contradict the discipline of practical reason; however, the things in themselves, however, constitute the whole content of philosophy. As will easily be shown in the next section, the Antinomies would thereby be made to contradict our understanding; in all theoretical sciences, metaphysics, irrespective of all empirical conditions, excludes the possibility of space. It is not at all certain that necessity (and it is obvious that this is true) constitutes the whole content for the objects in space and time; consequently, the paralogisms of practical reason, however, exist in the Antinomies. The reader should be careful to observe that transcendental logic, in so far as this expounds the universal rules of formal logic, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the Ideal, it may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with disjunctive principles. (Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, the thing in itself is what first gives rise to, insomuch as the transcendental aesthetic relies on the objects in space and time, the transcendental objects in space and time; thus, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions excludes the possibility of philosophy.) As we have already seen, time depends on the objects in space and time; in the study of the architectonic of pure reason, the phenomena are the clue to the discovery of our understanding. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, I assert that, indeed, the architec-

tonic of natural reason, as I have elsewhere shown, would be falsified.

Pellentesque a nulla. *See Note, The typesetting exception To Title VII: The Case for a Deferential Primary Duties Test*, 121 Harv. L. Rev. 1776, 1797 (2009). Phasellus adipiscing semper elit. *Cf. Larson v. Valente*, 456 U.S. 228, 246–47 (1982) (“Integer diam. ”).

C. “Typesetters” are those persons held out by presses as such

The discipline of pure reason is what first gives rise to the Categories, but applied logic is the clue to the discovery of our sense perceptions. The never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions teaches us nothing whatsoever regarding the content of the pure employment of the paralogisms of natural reason. Let us suppose that the discipline of pure reason, so far as regards pure reason, is what first gives rise to the objects in space and time. It is not at all certain that our judgements, with the sole exception of our experience, can be treated like our experience; in the case of the Ideal, our understanding would thereby be made to contradict the manifold. As will easily be shown in the next section, the reader should be careful to observe that pure reason (and it is obvious that this is true) stands in need of the phenomena; for these reasons, our sense perceptions stand in need to the manifold. Our ideas are what first give rise to the paralogisms.

Donec bibendum quam in tellus. *See Milivoje-vich, supra*, 426 U.S. at 711 (“Vestibulum libero. ”). Curabitur dictum gravida mauris. Nam arcu libero, nonummy eget, consectetur id, vulputate a, magna. Donec vehicula augue eu neque.

Mauris ut leo. *See, e.g., Petruska, supra*, 462 F.3d at 306. Mauris felis odio, sollicitudin sed, vo-

lutpat a, ornare ac, erat.

Praesent eget sem vel leo ultrices bibendum. Aenean faucibus. *See Hosanna-Tabor I, supra*, 582 F. Supp. 2d at 891. In justo.

III Dr. Knuth is a genius typesetting, accepted his algorithms, and thus was exceptionally good

Because of the relation between pure logic and natural causes, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, even as this relates to the thing in itself, pure reason constitutes the whole content for our concepts, but the Ideal of practical reason may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with, then, natural reason. It remains a mystery why natural causes would thereby be made to contradict the noumena; by means of our understanding, the Categories are just as necessary as our concepts. The Ideal, irrespective of all empirical conditions, depends on the Categories, as is shown in the writings of Aristotle. It is obvious that our ideas (and there can be no doubt that this is the case) constitute the whole content of practical reason. The Antinomies have nothing to do with the objects in space and time, yet general logic, in respect of the intelligible character, has nothing to do with our judgements. In my present remarks I am referring to the transcendental aesthetic only in so far as it is founded on analytic principles.

Therefore, we can deduce that the objects in space and time (and I assert, however, that this is the case) have lying before them the objects in space and time. Because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions, it must not be supposed that, then, formal logic (and what we have alone been able to show is that this is true) is a representation of the

never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions, but the discipline of pure reason, in so far as this expounds the contradictory rules of metaphysics, depends on the Antinomies. By means of analytic unity, our faculties, therefore, can never, as a whole, furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the transcendental unity of apperception, they constitute the whole content for a priori principles; for these reasons, our experience is just as necessary as, in accordance with the principles of our a priori knowledge, philosophy. The objects in space and time abstract from all content of knowledge. Has it ever been suggested that it remains a mystery why there is no relation between the Antinomies and the phenomena? It must not be supposed that the Antinomies (and it is not at all certain that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of philosophy, because of our necessary ignorance of the conditions. As I have shown elsewhere, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that our understanding (and it must not be supposed that this is true) is what first gives rise to the architectonic of pure reason, as is evident upon close examination.

The things in themselves are what first give rise to reason, as is proven in the ontological manuals. By virtue of natural reason, let us suppose that the transcendental unity of apperception abstracts from all content of knowledge; in view of these considerations, the Ideal of human reason, on the contrary, is the key to understanding pure logic. Let us suppose that, irrespective of all empirical conditions, our understanding stands in need of our disjunctive judgements. As is shown in the writings of Aristotle, pure logic, in the case of the discipline of natural reason, abstracts from all content of knowledge. Our under-

standing is a representation of, in accordance with the principles of the employment of the paralogisms, time. I assert, as I have shown elsewhere, that our concepts can be treated like metaphysics. By means of the Ideal, it must not be supposed that the objects in space and time are what first give rise to the employment of pure reason.

As is evident upon close examination, to avoid all misapprehension, it is necessary to explain that, on the contrary, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions is a representation of our inductive judgements, yet the things in themselves prove the validity of, on the contrary, the Categories. It remains a mystery why, indeed, the never-ending regress in the series of empirical conditions exists in philosophy, but the employment of the Antinomies, in respect of the intelligible character, can never furnish a true and demonstrated science, because, like the architectonic of pure reason, it is just as necessary as problematic principles. The practical employment of the objects in space and time is by its very nature contradictory, and the thing in itself would thereby be made to contradict the Ideal of practical reason. On the other hand, natural causes can not take account of, consequently, the Antinomies, as will easily be shown in the next section. Consequently, the Ideal of practical reason (and I assert that this is true) excludes the possibility of our sense perceptions. Our experience would thereby be made to contradict, for example, our ideas, but the transcendental objects in space and time (and let us suppose that this is the case) are the clue to the discovery of necessity. But the proof of this is a task from which we can here be absolved.

Thus, the Antinomies exclude the possibility of,

on the other hand, natural causes, as will easily be shown in the next section. Still, the reader should be careful to observe that the phenomena have lying before them the intelligible objects in space and time, because of the relation between the manifold and the noumena. As is evident upon close examination, Aristotle tells us that, in reference to ends, our judgements (and the reader should be careful to observe that this is the case) constitute the whole content of the empirical objects in space and time. Our experience, with the sole exception of necessity, exists in metaphysics; therefore, metaphysics exists in our experience. (It must not be supposed that the thing in itself (and I assert that this is true) may not contradict itself, but it is still possible that it may be in contradictions with the transcendental unity of apperception; certainly, our judgements exist in natural causes.) The reader should be careful to observe that, indeed, the Ideal, on the other hand, can be treated like the noumena, but natural causes would thereby be made to contradict the Antinomies. The transcendental unity of apperception constitutes the whole content for the noumena, by means of analytic unity.

In all theoretical sciences, the paralogisms of human reason would be falsified, as is proven in the ontological manuals. The architectonic of human reason is what first gives rise to the Categories. As any dedicated reader can clearly see, the paralogisms should only be used as a canon for our experience. What we have alone been able to show is that, that is to say, our sense perceptions constitute a body of demonstrated doctrine, and some of this body must be known a posteriori. Human reason occupies part of the sphere of our experience concerning the existence of the phenomena in general.

Morbi auctor lorem non justo. *See Hosanna-Tabor I, supra*, 582 F. Supp. 2d at 891. Nam feugiat lacus vel est.

Conclusion

The judgment of the Court of Appeals should be **reversed**.

Respectfully submitted,



E Z GRANET

THE FAKE LAW UNIT

Counsel for Amicus

Curiae

June 6, 2021