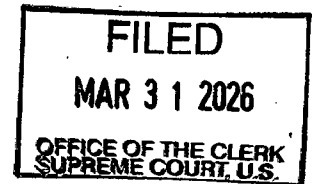


No. 25-7650

ORIGINAL

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES



William Peterman, Jr.

Petitioner, pro se

vs.

The Maple Press Company

Respondent

ON PETITION FOR A WRIT OF CERTIORARI TO
the Superior Court of Pennsylvania

PETITION FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI

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QUESTIONS PRESENTED

- Whether the authority of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 serves the unknown class; enforceable by demonstration of no difference to protected class

Does the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protect specified class of individual and not-unequivalent individuals?

Per lower court dispositions:

- Whether reason and interpretation err

Does an Appeal Brief suffice formatting when it is perfectly comprehended?

Does an employment-discrimination agency justify to contingency where it has no service potential?

Per initial claim:

- Whether a discrimination is determinable by
process of elimination

Did the Defendant commit a discrimination?

PARTIES

All parties appear in the caption of the case on the
cover page.

William Peterman, Jr.

The Maple Press Company

PROCEEDINGS

Court of Common Pleas of York County Pennsylvania

No. 2024-SU-002044, *Peterman v. Maple Press*,

25 October 2024

Superior Court of Pennsylvania, No. 1696 MDA 2024,

Peterman v. Maple Press, 30 May 2025

Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, No. 436 MAL 2025

Peterman v. Maple Press, 19 February 2026

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OPINIONS BELOW

The Order of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania is unreported, and reprinted in the Appendix at App. 1a.

Peterman v. Maple Press, No. 436 MAL 2025;

19 February 2026

The opinion of the Superior Court of Pennsylvania is unreported, and reprinted in the Appendix at App. 3a.

Peterman v. Maple Press, No. 1696 MDA 2024;

30 May 2025

The opinion of the Court of Common Pleas of York County Pennsylvania is reprinted in the Appendix at App. 10a.

Peterman v. Maple Press, No. 2024-SU-002044;

25 October 2024

No opinion nor decision has been issued by
the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission;
its letter of notice per the right to bring action to the
Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas is reprinted
in the Appendix at App. 20a.

(William Peterman Jr vs. The Maple Press Company,
PHRC Case No. 202401478; 17 November 2025)

JURISDICTION

The judgment of Pennsylvania's Supreme Court was entered on the 19th day of February, 2026.

It is a final judgment.

The jurisdiction of this Court is invoked under 28 U.S.C. §.1257(a) and Supreme Court Rule 10.

This case involves a substantial federal question and a challenge to a state statute, commencing at the Court of Common Pleas of York County Pennsylvania, who entered judgment on the 25th day of October 2024.

Appeal filed by the Plaintiff to Pennsylvania Superior Court, who entered judgment of dismissal on May 30, 2025.

Petition followed to Pennsylvania Supreme Court, denied the 19th of February 2026.

Complaint also filed to the Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission on 9 November 2024, a First Amended Complaint filed 12 February 2025; and right to bring action in the Pennsylvania Court of Common Pleas unreserved no later than November 17, 2025.

CONSTITUTIONAL / STATUTORY PROVISIONS

U.S. Declaration of Independence, ¶ 2:

We hold these truths to be self-evident, that all men are created equal, that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable Rights, that among these are Life, Liberty, and the pursuit of Happiness.

U.S. Constitution, Amendment 14, § 1:

All persons born or naturalized in the United States, and subject to the jurisdiction thereof, are citizens of the United States and of the State wherein they reside. No state shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States; nor shall any State deprive any person of life, liberty, or property, without due process of law; nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws.

42 U.S.C. § 2000e-2 (a)(1):

It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer--

(1) to fail or refuse to hire or to discharge any individual, or otherwise to discriminate against any individual with respect to his compensation, terms, conditions, privileges or employment, because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin

43 P.S. § 956 (a):

There shall be, and there is hereby established in the Governor's Office a non-partisan, departmental administrative commission for the administration of this act, which shall be known as the "Pennsylvania Human Relations Commission," and which is hereinafter referred to as the "Commission."

43 P.S. § 953:

Right to freedom from discrimination in employment, housing and public accommodation

The opportunity for an individual to obtain employment for which he is qualified, and to obtain all the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any public accommodation and of any housing accommodation and commercial property without discrimination because of race, color, familial status, religious creed, ancestry, handicap or disability, age, sex, national origin, the use of a guide or support animal because of the blindness, deafness or physical handicap of the user or because the user is a handler or trainer of support or guide animals is hereby recognized as and declared to be a civil right which shall be enforceable as set forth in this act.

STATEMENT OF CASE

Defendant committed discrimination violating the Civil Rights Act of 1964, by rescinding employment and denying subsequent applications to available work when applicant was and is without disqualifying difference to the protections of the Act.

- › Defendant provided to Plaintiff a letter of hire.
- › Defendant then rescinded the employment.
- › Defendant made notice of the reason for rescission via telephone conversation.
- › That reason was a “market fluctuation It’s the book industry”.
- › That ‘market fluctuation’ was gone in 6 months.
- › Plaintiff applied again to open and available position.
- › Defendant did not respond, denying employment.
- › Open and available positions remained unfilled.

This case has no adverse character distinction to prompt the Plaintiff not to be hired; the Plaintiff was and is without difference to a class protected.

However, the case has priority of the premise of Defendant's given reason.

The given reason eliminates the potential of an alternate reason. By the Defendant's representation to the Plaintiff, there is no fault of character of the Plaintiff, nor distinction of person, to result the rescission of employment. By such representation, the Plaintiff was equivalent to protected class, by no difference of any class.

Having been hired, and rescinded hire on reason of market fluctuation, the Plaintiff should have been re-hired when return-fluctuation, for the Plaintiff's

qualifications to initiate hire, and for the Plaintiff's first availability. The cost otherwise to find an alternate applicant only could have increased to the Defendant, and the cost can't justify on premise of initial hire. To solicit new work means not to have found an alternate and qualified applicant.

The Defendant has no premise available to justify, than having discriminated, confirming at Plaintiff's subsequent application, what has to be through no outward fault of the Plaintiff, eliminating to protected class(es) of unknown specification. Sufficiency rests on equivalence to protected class, demonstrating of the conflict upon no difference, while differentiation of, and otherwise abidance to, the Civil Rights Act.

The Defendant couldnot **not** have discriminated.

The wrong is a fault of distinction, which is discrimination.

The Defendant committed discrimination in violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, through no other potential of cause and the Act's inherent equivalence of protection.

The United States Declaration of Independence asserts "that all men are created equal".

The 14th Amendment to the United States Constitution affirms that "No State shall make or enforce any law which shall abridge the privileges or immunities of citizens of the United States [...] nor deny to any person within its jurisdiction the equal protection of the laws".

The Civil Rights Act of 1964 bans employment discrimination on the basis of protected class.

“It shall be an unlawful employment practice for an employer-- (1) to fail or refuse to hire [...] any individual [...] because of such individual's race, color, religion, sex, or national origin”.

Through the assertion of the Declaration of Independence, the context and prerogative of the 14th Amendment to the Constitution, and the scope of the Civil Rights Act of 1964, a basis provides against discrimination toward individual without difference to protected class distinction.

The Declaration of Independence asserts natural equality. The Constitution precludes the State law which shortens the federal privilege or denies equal

protection. The federal privilege is natural equality. The Constitution supports the Declaration as inherently enforceable; otherwise the Declaration frames the direction of the laws.

Law supplemental to the Constitution is the Civil Rights Act of 1964, setting apart distinctions of person, and violation pertaining. The Pennsylvania Human Relations Act of 1955 compares and sets apart further distinctions of person. Neither these Acts distinctly identifies discrimination on the unknown basis.

According to the Civil Rights Act, a federal provision, the protected class is not to be discriminated.

Any equivalence to those protected classes can't qualify to a differentiation.

A discrimination occurs, incumbent on the Act, when a differentiation is committed against a person of no difference to a protected class.

The issue can't be divided. To protect the specified classes of person is to protect all people equivalent. A person without difference can't be unequivalent. Therefore, a person without difference to a protected class can suffer discrimination accountable to the law without a known and specified class violation. Such a case can meet burden of proof through demonstrations of equivalence and harm.

The discrimination occurs by continuing to serve (or employ) consistent to the Civil Rights Act of 1964 but to selectively disserve (or unemploy) a person equivalent. Abidance to the law, general or specific,

already carries as a natural and default presumption, that no demonstration can require per a specific abidance in contrast to violation, but simply a selective disservice and class equivalence.

A circumstance without fault necessarily means an individual equal, as upon creation. No difference maintains an innate equality, pertaining then rights and privileges.

As the Constitution sets, no State law may override federal establishment; nor then any State interpretation can accommodate. The interpretation to a judgment is equal to a legislation of the same outcome. The legislation is precluded by the 14th Amendment, that such interpretation also has to preclude.

To consist federal law, the State has to abide the Constitution de jure and de facto. An interpretation of a qualified State law (de jure), resulting conflict to the establishment, is not de facto and does not consist to the Constitution.

An inconsistency with the Constitution, to permit, is a Constitution irrelevant. The relevance of the Constitution can't separate nor subordinate, that the necessary outcome of conflict is the State law and interpretation to subordinate.

The Pennsylvania Human Relations Act ("PHRA") fails at its establishment of a Commission ("PHRC"), which instates for the administration of the Act, to fulfill on the basis of the Act's terms and definitions.

The PHRA establishes basis of discrimination to farther degree than provided by the Civil Rights Act. However, the PHRA does not include term for the unknown class characteristic subject to discrimination.

Therefore, on the Act, the Commission is required to relinquish right to the Court of Common Pleas the case which cannot specify distinction of class violated.

This case is that potential, at its commencement, only to be served by the Court of Common Pleas, exclusive from the PHRC.

The PHRC can't be relevant to procedure at case; therefore, the PHRC can't be justified to condition.

Delay is substandard justice.

The grounds for dismissal by the Superior Court of Pennsylvania is irrelevant because the failure

which concerns the Supreme Court of the United States occurred at the Court of Common Pleas.

A disqualification of Appeal Brief to the Superior Court however, by formatting nonconformity, resulting dismissal, exceeds the practice of law and otherwise the responsibility.

The Appeal Brief proves perfectly comprehended through the opinion of the Superior Court, while the opinion is hypocritical to the standard uses of Latin—a foreign language, and similar incomprehensibilities, then contrary to an effort in good faith.

If the administration clarifies of Latin any doctrine in use, then an Appeal Brief in English and perfectly comprehended should be afforded at minimum to realize format.

The Superior Court failed to provide notice of formatting stipulation, on the Court's premise of two separate notices of distinct content and having provided only one. Though rules are available for search, the receipt of notice per formatting requisite reasonably prompts as the only and such, to pertain all requisites. The administration of the Superior Court faulted the Appellant's Brief.

To uphold formatting requisite strictly as the Appellant's liability is to confirm the imperative of Court not to notify or to notify completely, which the Superior Court administration already failed. It's not just to dismiss this case on the State's infractions leading to nonconformity, either way of interpretation.

The issues of discrimination, by its occurrence and by its theory, raised in the pleadings stage of the proceedings, by Plaintiff, at Complaint to the Court of Common Pleas of York County Pennsylvania.

The issue was not heard by the Court on Defendant's Preliminary Objections sustained by the Court.

The issue of error of interpretation and reason per the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act (the sufficiency of the Preliminary Objection) raised in the pre-trial stage of the proceedings, by Plaintiff, at Response to Defendant's Preliminary Objections. The Court of Common Pleas sustained the Objections and dismissed the Complaint.

The Court, in its Discussion at Opinion in support of its Order, states "It is argued by Peterman that a

claim for discrimination is permitted outside the scope of the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act", citing ¶ 15 of Plaintiff's Response, yet "The right to a remedy for discrimination that has occurred in employment, is established by the Pennsylvania Human Relations Act".

The failure of interpretation is that a limited scope is exhaustive, or presumed exhaustive.

A limited scope necessarily can't preclude in excess to its scope. The PHRA clearly defines scope.

The issue of error, per the same sufficiency of Preliminary Objection now Ordered, raised in the pre-trial stage of the proceedings, by Plaintiff, at Appeal Brief to the Superior Court of Pennsylvania. The Superior Court dismissed Plaintiff's Appeal

on the basis of a formatting noncompliance.

The Superior Court, in its memorandum in support of its Non-precedential Decision, summarizes, "Plaintiff's position was that the nature of Defendant's discrimination was unknown, yet not based upon Plaintiff's membership in a protected class. Thus, his claim fell outside the scope of the PHRA, which only prohibited discrimination against specified groups, and, consequently, he was not obligated to file his claim with PHRC before bringing the instant action". Yet the Superior Court attests, "Plaintiff's noncompliance has left us unable to conduct meaningful review".

The issues of a perfect comprehension, singularly of a written brief, rendering dismissal on the basis

of formatting noncompliance, and of the Court administration's contributing fault of notice, are raised in the pre-trial stage of the proceedings, by Plaintiff, at Response to Non-precedential Decision. The Superior Court replied by Order denying reargument.

The issues of discrimination, of occurrence and of theory; the issue of same errant exercise of Pennsylvania's Human Relations Act; and the issues of contributed neglect to a nonconforming format superseding perfect comprehension were raised in the pre-trial stage of the proceedings, by Plaintiff / Petitioner, at Petition to the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania. The Pennsylvania Supreme Court denied Petition by Order; no opinion issued.

Regarding questions presented

Does the Civil Rights Act of 1964 protect specified class of individual and not-unequivalent individuals?

Yes.

A hypocrisy occurs otherwise. There can't justify to protect the specified class and to unprotect the equivalent individual, because such a selection violates the substantive premise of the Act.

Discrimination can determine by process of elimination, of a nature equivalent to violation of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 as under its presiding interpretations.

Does an Appeal suffice formatting when it is perfectly comprehended?

Yes.

There can't be a higher standard achieved.

Does an employment-discrimination agency justify
to contingency where it has no service potential?

No.

Because it has no service potential, it can't induce
as a necessary and conditioned procedure.

An absent potential to litigation is irrelevant.

Prerequisite per the PHRC is irrelevant to case.

Did the Defendant commit a discrimination?

Yes.

Defendant hired Plaintiff, then rescinded,
then rejected subsequent application to available
work, while continued to hire in accordance with the
Civil Rights Act of 1964; Plaintiff was and is without
difference to class-members protected by the Act.

REASONS FOR GRANTING WRIT

- Not to fault yourself; legal and judicial actions have incontrovertible effect.
- Not to fault your future, by constriction of error.
- Not to fault the greater good of public service, than alternatives.

Often misperceived, the individual is significant more than speculations of macro-effectiveness.

- Service of a Decision is not exclusive to Plaintiff, by a setting precedent, rather is widely inclusive and consequential, pertaining all applicants for employment.
- Impact is real and ground-level, of such precedent.

The people never will be directed if the individual is not established right. A group

can't establish as right without an individual to establish as right; therefore, the individual has to be established. The Supreme Court of the United States is the United States' last control.

- One person otherwise would be incapable to trust the presumed beacon of conduct, and any such person is the scope of vision unfulfilled.
- The case is implicitly valid of the written law, which observedly necessitates clarity.
- A malfunction is primary concern to a disfunction; a gap in the system of law requires attention and precedes the question of crime.

A car with malfunction is first to fix than a bad passenger, because that car is made to address the bad passengers. (To address a wrong

is secondary, though integral, to a service of public utility.) Without full function of manufacture, neither justice can serve.

Without the rules appropriate, the rules can't serve and the wrongs can't account.

- Plaintiff pays federal income tax.

The effect is a case qualified to the serviceable jurisdiction of the U.S. Supreme Court, with relevance to its federal interest, and, a case matter pertinent directly to the aims of the federal government, namely economy but including consumer confidence and public trust.

The case and case matter inform the cause of federal responsibility, which implicates necessarily the judicial branch.

The issue of fair employment practice is primary to a healthy economy and a healthy nation, but also elevates competition to greater economy and health. Without fair employment in practice, well-being is not simply neutral but negative and uncompetitive, a destined failure. This case and petition does not engender the lack of consequence.

- The going purpose of the organized United States can't prioritize to neglect the case matter.

As a pronouncement ever will adopt, the first applicable incident should render; otherwise is a greater failure. Clearly to infer: You should do this one, because the same justice will eventually.

The detriment of discrimination is farthest-reaching: in addition to the compound effect of valid opportunity

there is a general loss of life-changing truth or economy or innovation. Plainly, the loss is that a people does not even know the loss.

Example is unnecessary argumentatively, but to surest potential of receipt, my case is quintessential.

I am a writer, and prospective publisher, who can't print because he is rescinded employment at the printing press and otherwise denied similar opportunity. There is no school for printing press, nor feasible education exceptional to practice.

The U.S. Supreme Court serves the individual. There is no people that can be served by the U.S. Supreme Court, but rather person. Because a people naturally fails a homogeny of purpose, the person, only, can carry potential significance.

All, of America's laws, protect the individual.

Not all protect the people. As such, America's laws unavoidably favor the individual, per which, favor inherently must be primary.

A group doesn't function first, but each individual.

The individual is the subject of service judicially in the construction of american legality. It is the individual, most of service and to protection, not to be neglected. The people, the public, the commonwealth, the majority, and the government are irrelevant of the product of justice, because none can be served without first the individual justified.

Failure is at your doorstep and has always been.

Complete justice to supersede you never could concede.

This case can't be lucrative to deny.