

No. 25-7231

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Albert Glass

V

Office of Chief Medical Examiner

On a petition to rehear the Writ of Certiorari

Albert Glass

1135 Homestead Street

Baltimore, Maryland 21218

(410)-371-7339

No. 25-1747

IN THE
SUPREME COURT OF THE UNITED STATES

Albert Clay — PETITIONER
(Your Name)

VS.

Office of Chief Medical Examiner — RESPONDENT(S)

MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS*

The petitioner asks leave to file the attached petition for a writ of certiorari without prepayment of costs and to proceed *in forma pauperis*.

Please check the appropriate boxes:

☒ Petitioner has previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in the following court(s):

U.S. District Court for District of Maryland
U.S. Circuit Court for the Fourth Circuit

☐ Petitioner has **not** previously been granted leave to proceed *in forma pauperis* in any other court.

☐ Petitioner's affidavit or declaration in support of this motion is attached hereto.

☐ Petitioner's affidavit or declaration is **not** attached because the court below appointed counsel in the current proceeding, and:

☐ The appointment was made under the following provision of law: _____
_____, or

☐ a copy of the order of appointment is appended.

Albert Clay
(Signature)

**AFFIDAVIT OR DECLARATION
IN SUPPORT OF MOTION FOR LEAVE TO PROCEED *IN FORMA PAUPERIS***

I, A/boat C/n, am the petitioner in the above-entitled case. In support of my motion to proceed *in forma pauperis*, I state that because of my poverty I am unable to pay the costs of this case or to give security therefor; and I believe I am entitled to redress.

1. For both you and your spouse estimate the average amount of money received from each of the following sources during the past 12 months. Adjust any amount that was received weekly, biweekly, quarterly, semiannually, or annually to show the monthly rate. Use gross amounts, that is, amounts before any deductions for taxes or otherwise.

Income source	Average monthly amount during the past 12 months		Amount expected next month	
	You	Spouse	You	Spouse
Employment	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Self-employment	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Income from real property (such as rental income)	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Interest and dividends	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Gifts	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Alimony	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Child Support	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Retirement (such as social security, pensions, annuities, insurance)	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Disability (such as social security, insurance payments)	\$ <u>10/19</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>10/19</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Unemployment payments	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Public-assistance (such as welfare)	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Other (specify): _____	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>
Total monthly income:	\$ <u>10/19</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>	\$ <u>10/19</u>	\$ <u>N/A</u>

2. List your employment history for the past two years, most recent first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
N/A			\$ 0.00
			\$
			\$

3. List your spouse's employment history for the past two years, most recent employer first. (Gross monthly pay is before taxes or other deductions.)

Employer	Address	Dates of Employment	Gross monthly pay
N/A			\$ 0.00
			\$
			\$

4. How much cash do you and your spouse have? \$
Below, state any money you or your spouse have in bank accounts or in any other financial institution.

Type of account (e.g., checking or savings)	Amount you have	Amount your spouse has
Checking	\$ 5.00	\$ N/A
Checking	\$ 5.00	\$ N/A
	\$	\$

5. List the assets, and their values, which you own or your spouse owns. Do not list clothing and ordinary household furnishings.

☐ Home
Value N/A

☐ Other real estate
Value N/A

☐ Motor Vehicle #1
Year, make & model N/A
Value N/A

☐ Motor Vehicle #2
Year, make & model
Value N/A

☐ Other assets
Description N/A
Value N/A

	You	Your spouse
Transportation (not including motor vehicle payments)	\$ 100.	\$ N/A
Recreation, entertainment, newspapers, magazines, etc.	\$ 150.00	\$ N/A
Insurance (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
Homeowner's or renter's	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Life	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Health	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Motor Vehicle	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Other: _____	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Taxes (not deducted from wages or included in mortgage payments)		
(specify): _____	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Installment payments		
Motor Vehicle	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Credit card(s)	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Department store(s)	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Other: _____	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Alimony, maintenance, and support paid to others	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Regular expenses for operation of business, profession, or farm (attach detailed statement)	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Other (specify): <u>Travel</u>	\$ 295.00	\$ N/A
Total monthly expenses:	\$ 995.00	\$ N/A

6. State every person, business, or organization owing you or your spouse money, and the amount owed.

Person owing you or your spouse money	Amount owed to you	Amount owed to your spouse
N/A	\$ 0.00	\$
	\$	\$
	\$	\$

7. State the persons who rely on you or your spouse for support. For minor children, list initials instead of names (e.g. "J.S." instead of "John Smith").

Name	Relationship	Age
N/A	N/A	N/A

8. Estimate the average monthly expenses of you and your family. Show separately the amounts paid by your spouse. Adjust any payments that are made weekly, biweekly, quarterly, or annually to show the monthly rate.

	You	Your spouse
Rent or home-mortgage payment (include lot rented for mobile home) Are real estate taxes included? ☒ Yes ☐ No Is property insurance included? ☒ Yes ☐ No	\$ 400.00	\$ N/A
Utilities (electricity, heating fuel, water, sewer, and telephone)	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Home maintenance (repairs and upkeep)	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Food	\$ 100.00	\$ N/A
Clothing	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Laundry and dry-cleaning	\$ N/A	\$ N/A
Medical and dental expenses	\$ N/A	\$ N/A

9. Do you expect any major changes to your monthly income or expenses or in your assets or liabilities during the next 12 months?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, describe on an attached sheet.

10. Have you paid – or will you be paying – an attorney any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form? ☐ Yes ☒ No

If yes, how much? _____

If yes, state the attorney's name, address, and telephone number:

11. Have you paid—or will you be paying—anyone other than an attorney (such as a paralegal or a typist) any money for services in connection with this case, including the completion of this form?

☐ Yes

☒ No

If yes, how much? _____

If yes, state the person's name, address, and telephone number:

12. Provide any other information that will help explain why you cannot pay the costs of this case.

I declare under penalty of perjury that the foregoing is true and correct.

Executed on: July 4, 2026



(Signature)

The States of Alabama and Maryland have both enacted new laws related to the handling of the remains of deceased individuals after this case was filed. The two new laws are in reaction too two new cases that have; either; been decided by the courts, or are still in the courts since this case was filed.

Alabama recently passed a new law making it a class C felony to retain organs without the consent of the next of kin. The law addresses a number of incidents that have occurred in Alabama that are similar to this case. The state took possession of organs after a forced autopsy. The state then gave the organs for research without the next of kin being notified. The law is Code of Alabama §22-19-85. The law is set to go into effect on October 9, 2026.

Maryland recently passed HB564 the Maryland pet Cremation and Burial Service Consumer Protection Act. The law makes it unfair and deceptive trade practices to give fake pet cremains to a customer who ordered their pet cremated. Violation of this law has a penalty of a %5000 fine or up to one year incarceration for the first offense. HB564 is set to go into effect on October 1, 2026. This law is in regards to pet remains, but if pets are protected by law from such abuses should humans not be protected from the same abuse.

Also, the state of Alabama has allowed the case of Singleton v. Ham and its companion cases to move forward. The case is currently In the Alabama Supreme Court. The case number is 03-CV-2024-9000549.00. Unfortunately, I was unable to find the papers fort the proceedings in this case.

HB564 was passed in response to the case State of Maryland v. Rodney Orlando Ward. The case number is C-03-CR-25-003138. In this case Baltimore County Circuit judge Keith R. Truffer sentenced Ward to twenty years incarceration for keeping the dead bodies of pets and giving pet owners dbris. Ward will still not say where the pet's bodies are located. This case is currently on appeal. The appeal case number is ACM-ALA-0524-2026. Wards wife Yalanda was prosecuted in a companion case. The case of State of Maryland v. Yalanda McMullen Ward. The case number is C-03-CR-25-003140. In this case judge Andrew Batts sentenced Ward to a five-year suspended sentence. In both case deception was used. It is due to this deception that I want to ensure that all of my mother's body parts are in her grave, and not being used are cremated.

Yet another case, that is similar to this case. The case is McFall v. Shimp 10 Pa. D. & C 3d 90 (July 26, 1978). This case said that it is illegal to force a person to donate organs even if not doing so would result in the death of another person. If bodily autonomy covers not forcing a person to donate organs to save a persons life, then it should cover a person not wanting to have their organs used for research.

I would also like to add evidence in the case. The evidence is the admission by the CVPath Institute that they have "over 7000 hearts contributors by the Office of Chief Medical Examiner and other contributors". This shows that the CVPath Institute has been retaining organs for a long time.

Finally, I am requesting a rehearing of the court, because the United States District Court for the District of Maryland did allow me to have my case heard in

front of a jury and this deprived me of my sixth amendment right. Court cases that upheld the right to a trial by jury in civil matters are Beacon Hill Theaters Inc. v. Westover 359 U.S. 500, 79 S.Ct. 948 (1959); Dairy Queen, Inc. V. Wood 369 U.S. 469, S. Ct. 894 (1962); and Ross V. Bernhard 396 U. S 331, 99 S. Ct. 738.

In closing I am asking the court to please hear my case and grant me a writ of Certiorari. I have presented here six new cases; as well as, two new laws. I have also presented evidence that the Office of Chief Medical Examiner has been giving hearts to a research laboratory for a long time. I thank the court for reviewing this request for rehearing of my case for a writ of Certiorari.

Word count

This document is in accord with rule 33 in regards to the word count of less than three thousand words.

Affidavit

I Albert Glass have sent a copy to all other parties involved in this proceeding.



Albert Glass

Date July 8, 2021

Certificate of limited and intervening grounds

I Albert Glass certify that the contents of this petition for rehearing have not been presented in this case before this petition was written. I further certify that this petition is limited to laws and cases that were either; were decided after the original petition was made, or are still being heard by lower courts. One of the laws mentioned in this petition has not been enacted at the time this petition is written. I also, certify that the two laws and four court cases mentioned in this petition are substantial to this case. The case of McFall v. Shrimp is old, but still has bearing on this case. It is federal case law that I did not know about when I first petitioned the court. Also, the evidence of the CVPath Institute admitting to keeping hearts was not presented in the first petition. I am presenting this petition due too new and ongoing laws and court cases; as well as, a court case and evidence that I had not previously presented. I feel that all of the facts presented in this request for rehearing are substantial and controlling grounds not previously presented.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Albert Glass".

Albert Glass

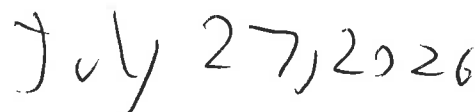
July 27, 2026
Date

Certificate that petition is presented in good faith and not for delay

I Albert Glass certify that this petition for rehearing is written in good faith, not for delay. I also, certify that all of the information presented in this petition has not been presented in the original petition. The information presented in this petition for rehearing either; did not exist at the time of the filing of the original petition, or I was not aware of them at the time the original petition was filed.

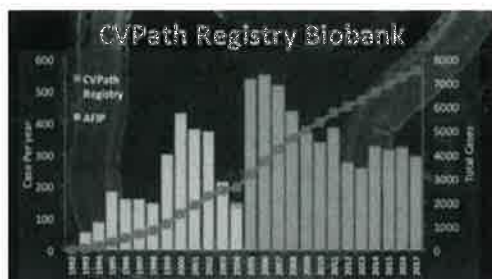
A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Albert Glass".

Albert Glass

A handwritten date in cursive script that reads "July 27, 2026".

Date

Tissue Biobank



CVPPath Institute has one of the largest tissue biobanks of its kind, a large repository of heart biospecimens collected from human autopsies of patients who died of sudden death since the 1990s. Our organization has collected over 7,000 autopsy hearts from the Office of the Chief Medical Examiner of the State of Maryland and other contributors. For every case, hearts have been systematically evaluated with detailed histopathological analysis at CVPPath Institute. This includes obtaining a minimum of 5 sections of myocardium per heart, including the anterior, lateral, posterior, septum, and right ventricle, together with complete coronary artery beds. In a number of cases, this also includes detailed studies including the conduction system examination. We have also stored frozen blood, serum, kidney and liver samples in our freezers. We then collect the diagnosis rendered by the medical examiner, including drug toxicology studies that are routinely conducted for individuals 18 to 50 years of age. We have genotyped over 2,000 samples and have performed next-gen sequencing on 600-samples using cardiovascular gene panels.

The samples in this biobank and the data derived from the specimens are routinely used by our researchers and collaborators and have been a valuable resource in many studies.

10 Pa. D. & C.3d 90
Court of Common Pleas of
Pennsylvania, Allegheny County.

McFall

v.

Shimp

No. GD78-17711.

|

July 26, 1978

Attorneys and Law Firms

John W. Murtaugh, Jr., for plaintiff.

John Michael Studeny, for defendant.

Opinion

FLAHERTY, J.

****1** Plaintiff, Robert McFall, suffers from a rare bone marrow disease and the prognosis for his survival is very dim, unless he receives a bone marrow transplant from a compatible donor. Finding a compatible donor is a very difficult task and limited to a selection among close relatives. After a search and certain tests, it has been determined that only defendant is suitable as a donor. Defendant refuses to submit to the necessary transplant, and before the court is a request for a preliminary injunction which seeks to compel defendant to submit to further tests, and, eventually, the bone marrow transplant.

Although a diligent search has produced no authority, plaintiff cites the ancient statute of King Edward I, 81 Westminster 2, 13 Ed. I, c. 24, pointing out, as is the case, that this court is a successor to the English courts of Chancery and derives power from this statute, almost 700 years old. The question posed by plaintiff is that, in order to save the life of one of its members by the only means available, ***91** may society infringe upon ones absolute right to his "bodily security"?

The common law has consistently held to a rule which provides that one human being is under no legal compulsion to give aid or to take action to save another human being or to rescue. A great deal has been written regarding this rule which, on the surface, appears to be revolting in a moral sense. Introspection, however, will demonstrate that the rule

is founded upon the very essence of our free society. It is noteworthy that counsel for plaintiff has cited authority which has developed in other societies in support of plaintiff's request in this instance. Our society, contrary to many others, has as its first principle, the respect for the individual, and that society and government exist to protect the individual from being invaded and hurt by another. Many societies adopt a contrary view which has the individual existing to serve the society as a whole. In preserving such a society as we have, it is bound to happen that great moral conflicts will arise and will appear harsh in a given instance. In this case, the chancellor is being asked to force one member of society to undergo a medical procedure which would provide that part of that individual's body would be removed from him and given to another so that the other could live. Morally, this decision rests with defendant, and, in the view of the court, the refusal of defendant is morally indefensible. For our law to *compel* defendant to submit to an intrusion of his body would change every concept and principle upon which our society is founded. To do so would defeat the sanctity of the individual, and would impose a rule which would know no limits, and one could not imagine where the line would be drawn.

****2 *92** This request is not to be compared with an action at law for damages, but rather is an action in equity before a chancellor, which, in the ultimate, if granted, would require the forceable submission to the medical procedure. For a society which respects the rights of *one* individual, to sink its teeth into the jugular vein or neck of one of its members and suck from it sustenance for *another* member, is revolting to our hard-wrought concepts of jurisprudence. Forceable extraction of living body tissue causes revulsion to the judicial mind. Such would raise the spectre of the swastika and the Inquisition, reminiscent of the horrors this portends.

This court makes no comment on the law regarding plaintiff's rights in an action at law for damages, but has no alternative but to deny the requested equitable relief. An order will be entered denying the request for a preliminary injunction.

ORDER

And now, July 26, 1978, upon consideration of the request for a preliminary injunction, hearing thereon, arguments and briefs submitted, it is ordered, adjudged, and decreed that the request for a preliminary injunction is herewith denied.