

LANGUAGE OF DISCRIMINATION
INDIANA SUPREME COURT

Indiana Admission and Discipline [Rule 23, Sections 2\(c\) & 3\(b\)](#)

prevent any disabled person from being a lawyer. Just read them:

Section 2. Grounds for Discipline or Suspension

(c) **Disability.** Any attorney who becomes disabled by reason of physical or mental illness or infirmity or because of the use of or addiction to intoxicants or drugs **shall be subject to suspension by reason of the disability.**

Section 3. Types of Discipline and Suspension; Notice of Orders and Opinions

(b) **Disability suspension.** Any attorney found disabled by reason of physical or mental illness or infirmity or by use of or addiction to any intoxicants **shall be suspended indefinitely** for the duration of the disability.

Always nice when your civil rights category is excluded from practicing law and lumped together with **alcoholism and drug addiction.**

Such a rule and its application to me is *official crime* in Indiana, the crime of civil rights violation. [IC 35-46-2-1](#)

SYSTEM-WIDE DISCRIMINATION

There is a tension in the legal profession between state supreme courts and disabled lawyers, the courts causing trouble to disabled lawyers, making them seem inferior or incapable of practicing law. Discrimination by courts often includes retaliation in the form of falsely labeling the disabled lawyer “**incompetent**” or “**criminal**” or their work “**frivolous.**”

Institutional discrimination and self-interest explain why so many courts restrict or ban disabled people from the practice of law and bar membership. These restrictions and bans are an attempt to reduce the universe of people who might have a genuine disability-related complaint that takes the sheen off the court.

This contrasts with the [ABA's recent video](#) encouraging employers to hire lawyers with disabilities.