

## ANDREW U. D. STRAW: CRIME VICTIM

I am known as a [public figure who works on disability issues](#) (at \*2) [recognized by the ABA](#), but in fact **all of my disabilities were the result of crime**. I advocate for thousands of [other crime victims](#) poisoned by Camp LeJeune, North Carolina. I advocated for [political parties](#) to become handicap accessible and was found qualified to be the general counsel of the [U.S. Access Board](#) in 2014. I was also found qualified and referred to be attorney advisor of the [U.S. Army Medical Command](#) and the [U.S. Marine Corps HQ at Quantico](#). My brother, Captain Jason Lee Straw (ret.), served as a U.S. Air Force critical care trauma nurse ([CCATT](#)) in Afghanistan (2x), with his small team saving over 600 blown-up veterans. <http://disability.andrewstraw.com> Before I worked for the Indiana Supreme Court, I worked as corporate counsel for [Alan M. Voorhees](#), a U.S. Navy UDT-11 frogman veteran of WWII. Sadly, no prosecutions happened for the crimes I endured as the result of prosecutorial discretion over a long period of time (see below). Now I am being [punished severely and without due process](#) for my disabilities and ADA work in [Indiana](#) over the objections of the [Virginia State Bar](#) and this discrimination is an additional crime done by my former employer,

the Indiana Supreme Court, and federal courts.

[IC 35-46-2-1](#) Violation of civil rights.

I. **Camp LeJeune poisoning causing neurobehavioral effects.**

Poisoning me *in utero* was a crime under the Uniform Code of Military Justice. [Article 119a](#) To **maim** a civilian child of a U.S. Marine is a crime that normally would include restitution.

[Article 124](#). <http://camplejeune.andrewstraw.com>

II. **Camp LeJeune poisoning causing death.** My mother was killed

by Camp LeJeune poisons that led directly to her [breast cancer](#).

38 C.F.R. § 17.400(b)(iii). Without specifically intending to kill her, the crime was manslaughter. [Article 119](#). Normally

**manslaughter** would include restitution. [18 U.S.C. § 3663A](#). I was severely emotionally affected by her death my final year of law school and this resulted in my first experience of **bipolar mania**. 38 C.F.R. § 17.400(b)(xiv).

III. **A reckless driver** caused both my legs and pelvis to be crushed

and other injuries on the way to the Indiana Supreme Court to work. ([POLICE REPORT, 2/22/2001](#) obtained 3/12/2020) The reckless driver, Kristin D. Jones, attempted to pass 4 vehicles

around a curve, speeding up to ~55 mph in a 45 mph zone, hitting me head-on. She should have had a reckless driving conviction, but no prosecution happened. I should have had restitution as a crime victim. Jones' reckless driving was a **class A misdemeanor** because my passenger and I were both severely injured. [IC § 9-21-8-52](#).

**OFFICER NARRATIVE:** Driver witnesses #3, 4, 5, & 6 all stated they were in single file going south on N. Walnut at approximately 40 mph in a 45 mph zone due to snow covered roads and hazardous road conditions. After they went through the intersection of Old State Rd 37, they were passed by vehicle #1 on the left and left of the double yellow line. **Drivers 3, 4, 5, 6 said that vehicle #1 was going too fast for the conditions.** Driver #3 stated that when vehicle #1 got by her, vehicle #1 attempted to get back in the southbound lane and in doing so lost control of the vehicle, slid in the northbound lane and **hit vehicle #2 head on.** Drivers state due to the hazardous conditions, they were unable to avoid the accident. (p. 5) \* \* \* Driver of vehicle #1 stated she was going approximately **45 to 55 mph.** (p. 7)

**IV. Discrimination.** The reckless driver hit me on my way to the Indiana Supreme Court to work. That Court discriminated against me repeatedly and used its ADA coordinator against me, attacking the disabilities I have from Camp LeJeune poisoning and thus **attacking me as a crime victim.** *Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court, et. al.*, 1:16-cv-3483-SEB (S.D. Ind. 2/16/2017) (Dkts. 1-11 & 1-13); *Straw v. Indiana*, 1:19-cv-03034-SAG (D.MD) (Indiana bans all disabled people from being lawyers). The Court also attacked me for how I went about using the ADA and attacked my complaints about the Court's discrimination. I refuted the Disciplinary Commission's [Verified Complaint](#) with my [Answers](#) and a [35-page Affidavit](#) dated 2/17/2016. These acts of discrimination are crimes under 18 U.S.C. §§ [241](#), [242](#), and [245](#) (due to the unlawful removal of my 4 U.S. District Court licenses). The actions of the Indiana Supreme Court and other federal courts who assisted in the crimes may also be hate crimes to the extent they caused mental harm that increased the pain associated with so many broken bones. [18 U.S.C. § 249](#)

In Indiana, violating civil rights is a crime. [IC 35-46-2-1](#)

*Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court*, 17-1338 (7<sup>th</sup> Cir. 7/6/2017) (7<sup>th</sup> Circuit hires my *appellee* the Indiana hearing officer, makes him a judge, and defends the removal of 5 law licenses with no *bona fide* hearing, which was an ADA and 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment violation each time); *Straw v. U.S. District Court, et. al.*, 1:18-cv-278-CMH (E.D. Va.) (Dkt. 7 & 20). 2/10/2020: **1,092 days of suspension** on a **180-day Indiana Supreme Court suspension** commencing 2/14/2017. This caused 4 reciprocal federal law license suspensions for the same period of time. **5,460 law license suspension days** so far.

V. **NO RESTITUTION, NO HEALTH CARE.** As of February 10, 2020, I have not received any Camp LeJeune Family Member Program health coverage specifically to recover from the above criminal violence to my body and mind. *Straw v. Wilkie*, [18-7129](#) (U.S. CAVC). As of February 10, 2020, I have not been compensated fully for the damage from the car wreck and have received NO compensation from the federal government for my own criminal poisoning or the criminal death of my mother. *Straw v. United States*, 16-17573-GG (11<sup>th</sup> Cir. 5/22/2019); *Straw*

*v. North Carolina*, 7:18-cv-74-D (E.D. N.C.). I receive a **small SSDI check** in the amount of **\$1,188 per month**, plus Medicare, but these benefits are based on my own brief work record up to when the Indiana Supreme Court started discriminating against me in earnest in 2001 and a short time after, up to June 2003.

**VI. USE OF COURTS.** Some courts criticize my attempts to get justice, but in the total absence of justice, I am going to keep asking in any way available to me. *Straw v. Illinois State Board of Elections*, 1-19-1783 (Ill. Ct. App. Dist. 1)

- to protect disabled candidates for Congress  
*Straw v. Indiana*, 1:19-cv-03034-SAG (D.MD);

- to end the Indiana Supreme Court ban on disabled lawyers  
*Straw v. Vermont*, 2:19-cv-00221-CR (D.VT);

- to ensure no part of the country is totally lawless  
*Straw v. United States*, 3:19-cv-02531 (D.S.C.);

- to ensure the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment petitioning right is enforced  
*Straw v. U.S. Department of State*, 1:19-cv-02294 (D.MD);

- to remove discrimination from State Department Programs  
*Andrew U. D. Straw v. State of Indiana, by Gov. Eric Holcomb*,  
49D10-1907-PL-030392 (Marion County Superior Court #10);
  - to address Indiana Supreme Court discrimination  
*Straw v. Marion County Surveyor*, 49D11-1908-PL-035608  
(Marion County Superior Court #11)
  - to ensure the 1<sup>st</sup> Amendment petitioning right is enforced  
*Straw v. U.S. District Court, et. al.*, 1:18-cv-278-CMH (E.D. Va.)
  - to ensure U.S. courts obey law and the Constitution  
*Straw v. North Carolina*, 7:18-cv-74-M (E.D. N.C.)
  - Supremacy Clause challenge to N.C. statute of repose  
*Erica Bryant v. United States*, 19-982 ([petition for writ of certiorari](#), which I have moved to join, U.S. Supreme Court)
  - justice for Camp LeJeune, N.C., poisoning victims
- Use of the courts is a First Amendment right under U.S. Supreme Court precedents that the 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit and lower federal courts have deprived from me in violation of due process under the 5<sup>th</sup> Amendment. *California Motor Transp. Co. v. Trucking Unlimited*, [404 U.S. 508, 510](#) (1972):

Certainly **the right to petition** extends to **all departments** of the Government. The **right of access to the courts is indeed but one aspect of the right of petition**. See *Johnson v. Avery*, 393 U. S. 483, 393 U. S. 485; *Ex parte Hull*, 312 U. S. 546, 312 U. S. 549.

*McDonald v. Smith*, 472 U.S. 479 (1985), has even stronger language in support of the right to petition government:

McDonald correctly notes that the **right to petition the Government requires stringent protection**. "The very idea of a government, republican in form, implies a right on the part of its citizens to meet peaceably for consultation in respect to public affairs and to petition for a redress of grievances." *United States v. Cruikshank*, 92 U.S. 542, 552 (1876). The **right to petition** is "among the **most precious of the liberties guaranteed by the Bill of Rights**," *Mine Workers v. Illinois Bar Assn.*, 389 U.S. 217, 222 (1967), and except in the most extreme circumstances **citizens cannot be punished for exercising this right** "without violating those fundamental principles of liberty and justice which lie at the base of all civil and political institutions," *De Jonge v. Oregon*, 299 U.S. 353, 364 (1937). As with the freedoms of speech and press, exercise of the right to petition "may well include vehement, caustic, and sometimes unpleasantly sharp attacks on government and public officials," and the occasionally "erroneous statement is inevitable." *New York Times Co. v. Sullivan*, supra, at 270-271. The First Amendment requires that we extend substantial "breathing space" to such expression, because a rule imposing liability whenever a statement was accidentally or negligently incorrect would [472 U.S. 479, 487] intolerably chill "would-be critics of official conduct . . . from voicing their criticism." 376 U.S., at 272 , 279.

\* \* \*



The Court previously has emphasized the essential unity of the First Amendment's guarantees:

"It was not by accident or coincidence that the rights to freedom in speech and press were coupled in a single [472 U.S. 479, 490] guaranty with the rights of the people peaceably to assemble and **to petition for redress of grievances**. All these, though not identical, are **inseparable**. They are cognate rights, . . . and therefore are united in the First Article's assurance." *Thomas v. Collins*, 323 U.S. 516, 530 (1945).

<https://caselaw.findlaw.com/us-supreme-court/472/479.html>

VII. ASYLUM & COURT DISCRIMINATION. I am an asylum seeker in the Philippines and officially a "person of concern" (POC) of the Philippines Department of Justice as of October 2, 2019, due to my claims that my human rights as a disabled person were pervasively and severely injured in the USA, *especially by courts*.

A **crime victim** from the deliberate and unrepentant actions of state and federal officers and courts should be **assisted** in getting relief, not opposed by any lawyer. No lawyer has any business opposing the justice I demand and no court has any business granting relief, *petit* ou *grand*, to someone who violated me. No court has any business causing *more damage* by comparing me

to an insane person or a criminal, as the 7<sup>th</sup> Circuit has unlawfully and untruthfully done comparing me to at least 2 odious cases: *Lee v. Clinton*, [209 F.3d 1025](#) (2000); *In Re Wick*, [628 F.3d 379](#) (2010).

U.S. Marshal officers (2!) came to my public housing home in Elgin, Illinois, to speak with me about how I was irritating judges by sending emails to them. I explained that I meant them no harm and the deputies told me it would be best not to write them directly anymore. This clearly violated the First Amendment right to petition government, which is not arguable. The U.S. Supreme Court said in the Sullivan case that judges must have thick skins and these Midwest judges shoot from the hip *to injure anyone who questions them*.

## OTHER REFERENCES

<http://discipline.andrewstraw.com>

<http://dueprocess.andrewstraw.com>

<http://www.andrewstraw.com>

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