

 <p>Indiana Supreme Court</p>		 <p>Andrew U. D. Straw</p>
COMPETENCE		COMPETENCE
POOR		HIGH
SEXUAL HARASSMENT		SEXUAL HARASSMENT
<p>Subversively interfered to support a false malpractice case in a sexual harassment in the workplace matter.</p>	<p><i>Sconiars v. Straw</i> (settled after evidence of Indiana Supreme Court interference surfaced in the court record.). In this case, the plaintiff stated facts under oath showing there were no damages, with her still working there and her attacker leaving due to Straw's work, uncompensated.</p>	<p>Fought against sexual harassment at the South Bend Housing Authority, resulting in the resignation of the executive director and Mayor Buttigieg removing the entire Board of Commissioners.</p> <p>ABC57 coverage.</p>
<p>Indiana Attorney General Curtis Hill sexually harassed and groped 4 women in March 2018. I reported this as well as a separate complaint on 9/30/2019 about his abuse of alcohol.</p> <p><i>In Re. Curtis Theophilus Hill</i>, 19S-DI-00156 (Ind.)</p>	<p>Curtis Hill defended Straw's ADA lawsuits against Indiana and found ways to avoid justice, especially with the collusion of federal judges who would not apply the ADA to the Indiana Supreme Court or its employees and officers.</p>	<p>Straw has been consistent in his fight for civil rights both for himself and other people with disabilities and women and men who were sexually attacked at work. Straw invented the Indiana Supreme Court protective order database in a White House contest.</p>

DISABILITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS		DISABILITY AND CIVIL RIGHTS
POOR AND EXTREMELY HOSTILE		POSITIVE AND UNIQUE
<p>Indiana Supreme Court retaliated against Straw's 2014 ADA complaint using its ADA coordinator, which attacked Straw's ADA cases, his mental disability, and his competence.</p> <p>The Indiana Attorney Disciplinary Commission refused to agree that Straw is a disability rights leader and lawyer.</p> <p>The strategy of the Indiana Supreme Court was to bootstrap the total lack of discipline in 4 ADA cases and turn that into indefinite suspension but calling it 180 days.</p> <p>Currently: 983 days of suspension.</p> <p>The Virginia State Bar 100% rejected Indiana's disciplinary process in 2016 and then rejected the discipline that came out of it again in 2017. VSB: "all the grace and charm of a drive-by shooting."</p> <p>Refused 8th Amendment. <i>Timbs v. Indiana</i>, 586 U.S. ____ (2019)</p>		<p>Straw was recognized as a disabled lawyer who is an asset to the profession of law by the ABA.</p> <p>The Illinois Court of Appeals called Straw a "public figure who works on disability rights issues."</p> <p>Straw founded a political party called Disability Party and this party now has thousands of followers in the USA and abroad.</p> <p>Straw served as corporate counsel to a billionaire and then as statistical analyst for the Indiana Supreme Court before working as a dean at the IU-Maurer School of Law. Straw worked for the 1976 president of the Virginia State Bar and the president of the Association of American Law Schools. He was a National Merit Scholar.</p> <p>Straw is highly competent but constantly struggles against resistance and discrimination based on his disabilities from public service.</p>

FEDERAL COURTS AND HONESTY ISSUES		FEDERAL COURTS AND HONESTY ISSUES
URGENT FAILURE		COURTS ABUSED STRAW
<p>When Straw sought the protection of federal courts against the Indiana Supreme Court, his former employer, it was obvious that there was collusion, with judges promising service and then failing to do it and dismissing for lack of service. Also, perjury was allowed by the office of the Indiana Attorney General.</p> <p>The Court's discipline failed to mention Straw being a former employee and the fact that he was disabled while driving to the Court to work. This was dishonest. Attacking 4 ADA cases after being accused of ADA violations over a decade in length was also dishonest.</p> <p>Every fact surrounding the discipline showed the discrimination and retaliation of the Indiana Supreme Court. Nothing whatsoever demonstrated that Straw was incompetent and this libelous claim was merely a <i>pretext</i> for causing Straw damage when in fact that entire matter was to protect the Court</p>		<p>Every one of Straw's cases was justified by fact, law, and national policy. If Straw had won his 4 cases Indiana attacked, there would be protection for disability health privacy invasion against the extortionate threats and demands of a newspaper and its lawyer. Medicare agreed and Illinois Department of Insurance said it was a HIPAA matter, not frivolous at all.</p> <p>Disabled parents would have federal protection, just as the National Council on Disability said in a White House report in 2012.</p> <p>Straw demanded that the ABA start collecting statistics on disability the same as they do for gender and race. He was denied on ridiculous standing grounds.</p> <p>Straw also wanted to establish that no ADA coordinator can retaliation like the one for the Indiana Supreme Court.</p>

<p>from Straw's just and proper complaints, with the Court using retaliation as severe and unreasonable as possible as its weapon of choice, also abusing the word frivolous to achieve this goal.</p> <p>Hon. Richard Young stated in 2016 that the ADA coordinator's attack was not an ADA violation because it was about things too far in the past. However, if he actually read the disciplinary complaint, it attacked Straw's disability, his competence, his own petition for ADA relief in 2014, and 4 ADA cases that were not yet finished in 2014. Young's ORDER was false and deceptive, but Straw was unable to appeal for service reasons.</p> <p>Insurance companies refused to give Straw coverage in Virginia because of the discipline in Indiana. Virginia said Straw proved by clear and convincing evidence that no discipline should be applied.</p>		<p>Straw fought against the discipline in federal court, calling it ADA violations under Titles II & V.</p> <p>Instead of giving Straw the protection that he demanded, the federal trial judge dismissed 2 days AFTER the ADA-violating Indiana discipline was applied.</p> <p>The Indiana hearing officer was one of Straw's defendants and Hon. Ahler had applied to be a federal judge hired by the 7th Circuit with Straw's federal ADA lawsuit open. The trial judge was on the committee that was hiring the hearing officer to be a federal judge and so was in no ethical position to dismiss the case against that person.</p> <p>On appeal, the 7th Circuit hired the hearing officer and 3 weeks later, found the excuse of <i>res judicata</i> to protect him even though his actions had never been on trial by Straw before. <i>Res judicata</i> was unethically applied to defend the 7th Circuit's new judge. Straw never won at the 7th Circuit after it hired his Indiana hearing officer.</p>
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BAR ADMISSIONS RUINED	FIRST AMENDMENT	BAR ADMISSIONS REMAINING
<p>INDIANA Northern Dist. IL Western Dist. WI Northern Dist. IN Southern Dist. IN</p> <p>11th Circuit (Denied)</p> <p>After such extreme and frustrating impacts on Straw's career, Straw asked for rescission of the 4 U.S. District Court licenses. 2 judges granted this under the First Amendment, but the 7th Circuit called even the request frivolous and would not allow Straw the right to rescind the Indiana licenses.</p> <p>After this, the Southern District of Indiana (where the Indiana Supreme Court is located) banned Straw from making any filing regarding his law license, a de facto disbarment or permanent suspension. This after the entire matter was a bootstrapping of ZERO sanctions to indefinite sanctions. The courts that did not impose any sanction ended up imposing a reciprocal discipline from their court to Indiana and back that created discipline out of</p>	<p>When the 180 days of the suspension were up, Straw started making motions and other pleadings to reinstate his license, his honor, and his disability rights.</p> <p>After more than 2 years, no ORDER has issued in that disciplinary case, completely shutting Straw out of the ability to affect his own professional license and disability rights career.</p>	<p>Virginia – but unable to practice responsibly because Straw was denied insurance in Virginia due to the Indiana discipline.</p> <p>U.S. Court of Appeals for the Fourth Circuit Straw's highest bar admission was unaffected because Virginia did not sanction him one iota.</p> <p>Straw lives in poverty on an SSDI pension at \$1,170 per month as of November 2019. The Indiana Supreme Court has driven Straw into that poverty. Despite this, Straw supports 4 Filipino children, one with autism, three abandoned by their father, and one (an infant) whose father was murdered in front of his pregnant mother.</p>

<p>no discipline.</p> <p>The 7th Circuit refused to punish this even though invited for each license thus falsely damaged and suspended.</p>		
<p>ABA MEMBERSHIP: EXPELLED</p>		
<p>Avvo.com listed Indiana discipline and ignored requests to remove it, putting a warning about me and a 3.1/10 rating because of the Indiana attacks. Falsely listed that Straw had no active law license despite his VSB one remaining intact.</p>		

<p style="text-align: center;">INDIANA SUPREME COURT BAN ON ALL LAWYERS WITH DISABILITIES</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">7TH CIRCUIT BAN</p>
<p>Indiana Admission and Discipline Rule 23, Sections 2(c) & 3(b) prevent any disabled person from being a lawyer.</p> <p>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.</p> <p>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.</p>		<p>When Straw objected to perjury, the 7th Circuit suborned and protected the perjury and banned Straw from making any filing or filing new case in the entire 7th Circuit area for 2 years. This was a First Amendment-violating closure of the courts, all of them, for all civil rights of a civil nature. It also violates the Due Process Clause.</p>

	CONCLUSION	
<p>The Indiana Supreme Court has engaged in a dishonest campaign to slime and libel Andrew Straw so they can impose false and misleading discipline that is bootstrapping of no discipline and magically inventing a need to discipline that is too convenient for the Court in its obvious attempts to protect itself from criticism by a former employee who simply wanted disability rights and justice.</p> <p>Straw has sacrificed his mobility and his mental health to the Court and the U.S. Marine Corps. It is time for these sacrifices to be respected instead of inflicted with nearly 2 decades of abuse by an entity that KNOWS BETTER.</p> <p>The Indiana Supreme Court must pay Straw, reinstate his license, actively ask the federal courts to reinstate those licenses, and apologize for the behavior of the justices and their abusive and recalcitrant staff, who were willing to act dishonestly for them.</p>	<p>Power corrupts and absolute power corrupts absolutely.</p> <p>When judges prove beyond any doubt that they cannot handle the power of judging without abusing it, they need to be put in their place by the People and the legislatures.</p> <p>Judges must be elected, both at the state and federal level. There need to be short terms like the 2 years for the U.S. House.</p> <p>Impeachment has had exactly zero impact and must be abandoned as a means to control the judiciary.</p> <p>No judge should be in control of other judges in the sense that they cover for each other like a criminal gang and deliberately and without consequence injure those who are a threat because they state the truth and expect justice.</p> <p>No court can hire any litigant before it and certainly shall not favor that side in the litigation.</p>	<p>Judges have accused Straw of criminal behavior by comparing him with criminals. They have libeled him with comparisons to mentally unwell litigants (obviously untreated) and caused him deliberate injury while employing dishonest means.</p> <p>The injuries have spread across the nation and only the Indiana Supreme Court can truly address the impacts by apologizing and paying and reinstating the license while taking affirmative steps to address the damage done.</p> <p>After causing 18 years of damage to Straw, the Indiana Supreme Court appears to have put Straw on a “Watch List” of the 5 most dangerous people at the Statehouse.</p> <p>Straw is injured and the Virginia State Bar called all of this a “drive-by shooting,” but somehow Straw becomes the one who is dangerous.</p> <p>The justices injure people and that makes <i>them</i> dangerous. QED.</p>

<p style="text-align: center;">EVIDENCE OF ANDREW STRAW'S INCOMPETENCE</p>		<p style="text-align: center;">TWELVE U.S. SUPREME COURT PETITIONS FOR WRIT OF CERTIORARI SHOWING THE COMPETENCE OF STRAW'S ARGUMENTS</p>
<p>None. The Indiana Supreme Court relied on unsupportable and arguable language of federal judges that did not impose any sanction, and in fact included one case where the judge did not even claim “frivolous” much less any sanction.</p>		<p><i>Straw v. John F. Kloecker, et. al.</i>, 14-702</p> <p><i>Straw v. Jane E. Magnus-Stinson</i>, 16-1306 (Docket only; SCOTUS did not have the online petition system in place until after this was filed)</p> <p><i>Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court</i>, 16-1346 (Docket only)</p> <p><i>Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court</i>, 17-6812 (Docket only)</p> <p><i>Straw v. U.S. District Court (S.D. Ind.)</i>, 17-7499</p> <p><i>Straw v. United States</i>, 17-7536</p> <p><i>Straw v. Straw v. U.S. District Court (W.D. Wis.)</i>, 17-8004</p>

		<p><i>Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court, 17-8005</i></p> <p><i>Straw v. Curtis Hill, Attorney General of Indiana, et. al., 17-8143</i></p> <p><i>Straw v. Executive Committee of the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, 17-8246</i></p> <p><i>Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court, 17-8426</i></p> <p><i>Straw v. U.S. District Court (N.D. Ind.), 17-8427</i></p>
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