

No.

In the
Supreme Court of the United States

In Re Andrew U. D. Straw,
Petitioner,

v.

Indiana Supreme Court,
Seventh Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals,
U.S. District Court for the Southern District of Indiana,
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Indiana,
U.S. District Court for the Northern District of Illinois,
U.S. District Court for the Western District of Wisconsin,
Respondents.

On Petition for Writs of Mandamus and Prohibition

PETITION



Andrew U. D. Straw
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T (802) 552-3030
Email: andrew@andrewstraw.com
Petitioner, Proceeding Pro Se

I, *petitioner* Andrew U. D. Straw, seek both mandamus and prohibition relief for the suspension of my **5 law licenses** without due process:

EXHIBITS

A – Virginia State Bar Dismissal ORDER rejecting Indiana suspension (5 pp.)

BACKGROUND

1. I have mental and physical disabilities from public service, including when a reckless driver broke both of my legs and my pelvis as I drove to the Indiana Supreme Court to work. <http://disability.andrewstraw.com> provides x-rays of the damage. I was poisoned *in utero* and as an infant by U.S. Marine Corps base Camp LeJeune in North Carolina, where I was born while my father trained for his Vietnam duty. *Straw v. Wilkie*, 18-7129 (U.S. CAVC); *Straw v. North Carolina*, 7:18-cv-74-D (E.D. N.C.); *Straw v. United States*, 16-17573-GG (11th Cir. 5/22/2019). I have been granted no benefits or relief.
2. I was admitted to practice in Virginia (1999) and Indiana (2002). I was admitted to the bar of the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals (1999). I have 4 other bar memberships at the U.S. District Courts in the caption.
3. From 2000-2002, I worked at the Indiana Supreme Court as the judicial branch's statistical analyst and I was hired at a staff attorney salary by the Chief Justice of Indiana. I claimed multiple instances of discrimination while I worked at the court in a petition for redress of grievances I filed with the Clerk of the Indiana Supreme Court in **August 2014**. This filing was refused 2x by the Clerk.

4. Instead of filing the document as the Clerk was required to do, he sent my petition to the ADA coordinator of the Indiana Supreme Court.
5. The ADA coordinator attacked me before ever addressing my petition. She drafted a disciplinary complaint in response to my ADA petition. She first attacked my mental disabilities, calling me incompetent. Then she attacked the contents of my petition, ridiculing it. Then she researched and found the 4 U.S. District Court cases I was pursuing, all for disability-related matters. She proceeded to ridicule these *pending* lawsuits, none of which were final. *Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court, et. al.*, 1:16-cv-3483-SEB (S.D. Ind. 2/16/2017) (Dkts. 1-11 & 1-13 – my petition and the disciplinary complaint)
6. Please note the citations on my webpage: <http://discipline.andrewstraw.com>
7. The only thing my former employer could find to attack me was 3 of the 4 federal judges using the word “frivolous” to describe a pleading. A verified complaint was filed by the Indiana Attorney Disciplinary Commission in January 2016.
8. I filed an answer, longer than the complaint, and a 35-page affidavit shortly after the verified complaint was filed. The hearing officer who the chief justice appointed also happened to be a candidate for a vacancy on the Indiana Supreme Court. He was conflicted from the moment he was chosen.
9. The hearing officer was determined that my written pleadings (answer & affidavit) would not decide the matter and so refused to allow me to make a motion to dismiss or any other motion in my defense using those documents. I

refused to participate in his **unfair and conflicted hearing**, which amount to more disability discrimination against me. He held an *in-absentia* hearing and filed his hearing officer report about 6 months after the deadline in the rules. His report barely mentioned my answer and affidavit and puffed up a total lack of any sanction in 4 U.S. District Court cases into a recommendation of suspension without automatic reinstatement.

10. I tried to stop this discipline twice in federal court but the federal judges were wholly uncooperative and seemed determined to make sure I could not oppose the discipline. The discipline, in violation of the ADA Titles II & V, was imposed with my federal lawsuit open to stop it. *In Re Straw*, 68 N.E.3d 1070 (Ind. 2/14/2017).

11. **Exhibit A** is the Virginia State Bar ORDER dismissing the Indiana discipline after a *bona fide* hearing (the only *bona fide* hearing in this matter) mentioning my 1500 pages of evidence, plus the fact that the Indiana discipline was initiated by the ADA coordinator. VSB stated that this factual situation, “had all the grace and charm of a “drive-by shooting.” VSB said I met the **clear and convincing standard** and proved I did not deserve discipline in Virginia.

12. Four federal courts reciprocally suspended me based on the Indiana suspension but ignoring the VSB dismissal. The highest court where I am admitted, the Fourth Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals, did not reciprocally suspend me or hold any hearing. Virginia is in the Fourth Circuit. Indiana is in the Seventh Circuit.

13. **None** of the 4 U.S. District Courts that suspended me gave me **any hearing** whatsoever before suspending me as Indiana requested them to do. These four courts are in the caption. The 7th Circuit has been absolutely hostile and disagreeable, claiming that I was not entitled to an actual hearing, but only the “opportunity” for a hearing before in fact **losing 5 law licenses** to a **1,054-day suspension**. *Straw v. U.S. District Court*, 17-2523 (7th Cir. 2017). **Three years of suspension as of 2/14/2020**. However, when the 7th Circuit said this, it had **already hired that hearing officer to be a federal judge while he was my appellee** in my lawsuit to stop the discipline. *Straw v. U.S. District Court, et. al.*, 1:18-cv-278-CMH (E.D. Va.) (**Dkts. 7 & 20**); *Straw v. Indiana Supreme Court, et. al.*, 17-1338 (7th Cir. 7/6/2017).

14. Once the 180 days of Indiana suspension expired, I began making pleadings to lift that suspension. None of my 2 dozen pleadings resulted in any relief or indeed any ORDER from August 2017 to January 2020.

15. My 5 law licenses (IND, WIWD, ILND, INND, and INSD) have been suspended without any *bona fide* hearing supporting that discipline for **3 years** next month. VSB’s ORDER has been equally *ignored* by these Midwest courts.

LACK OF ACCESS TO THE COURTS

16. I made similar motions and pleadings to the Southern District of Indiana to remove the discipline and simply because I asked relief after the 180 days was expired, I was banned from making any filing in that case forever afterwards.

This made my non-discipline suspension into a **disbarment** based only on the puffing up a discipline out of thin air by the Indiana Supreme Court.

17. I opposed Indiana several more times but was denied. Indiana by counsel stated falsehoods to the federal court in the Southern District of Indiana and obtained more time by stating **29 days after service** is still timely for an answer, causing me to lose. This false claim of timeliness was perjury. I reported it to the Court under 18 U.S.C. § 4 and asked relief but was denied. This was the same judge who banned me from my own discipline case: Hon. William T. Lawrence. He committed crimes in the form of **aiding and abetting the perjury** and acting as **an accessory after the fact**. When I appealed to the 7th Circuit, the same attitude and behavior appeared. *Straw v. Indiana*, 18-2878 (7th Cir. 2018); *Straw v. Indiana*, 1:17-cv-4158-WTL (S.D. Ind. 2018). The 7th Circuit panel included the chief judge, who had threatened me before, and an order was issued banning me from using all of the federal courts in the 7th Circuit for any civil lawsuit purpose for 2 years without automatic reinstatement.

18. In other words, I do not have the ability to force Indiana to do anything because it just ignores my pleadings FOR YEARS.

19. I do not have the ability to ask the federal courts in the 7th Circuit to dismiss the reciprocal disciplines because the 7th Circuit has shut the courts to me. This violates the First Amendment as explained in *McDonald v. Smith*, 472 U.S. 479, 486 (1985). See also, *California Motor Transport Co. v. Trucking Unlimited*, 404 U.S. 508, 510, 92 S.Ct. 609, 611, 30 L.Ed.2d 642 (1972). In

these cases, the petitioning right is considered among the most precious rights in the Bill of Rights and the right to use federal courts is one of those First Amendment petitioning rights. My right to use the courts was banned. And when I tried as an ADA Title II tester to force local governments to remove snow from their sidewalks, the 7th Circuit denied me and threatened me because the 7th Circuit implied there is a limit to the number of appeals one can take. *Straw v. Streamwood, et. al.*, 17-1867 (7th Cir. 2018). The 7th Circuit appears to have penchant for violating the First Amendment and restricting use of the ADA even to keep the sidewalks clear for disabled people.

20. What happened here is that I made a petition against over a decade of discrimination in 2014 and the Indiana Supreme Court *retaliated*. I sought federal court assistance against the Indiana process by petitioning for relief and the federal courts *retaliated*. Now, I cannot use the courts in the 7th Circuit because I defended myself and my disability work and for no other reason.

21. And so, I sit in poverty **on SSDI at \$1,188 per month** after my public service sacrifices to 400 Indiana Courts and the United States Marine Corps and these judges violate me. So, I ask for the following relief from this Court.

WRIT OF MANDAMUS REQUESTED

22. The Indiana Supreme Court should be mandated to remove all discipline from my law license, making it **never disciplined as a matter of law**.

23. The following 4 U.S. District Courts must be mandated to remove all discipline from my licenses and restore them to a **pristine and active in good standing**

state, **never disciplined as a matter of law**: Western District of Wisconsin; Northern District of Illinois; Northern District of Indiana; and the Southern District of Indiana.

WRIT OF PROHIBITION REQUESTED

24. Due to the absolutely hostile attitude of federal courts in the 7th Circuit in resisting disability rights and the pervasive abuse of the word “frivolous” solely to cause disciplinary trouble to a national disability rights leader, the following should be prohibited with respect to me.
25. First, no judge in the United States may use the word frivolous or criticize my ADA or constitutional law cases. If I am wrong, they can dismiss my lawsuit, but the word frivolous has been used so freely and so abusively, it must no longer be used against me either at the 7th Circuit, any of the above U.S. District Courts, by the Indiana Supreme Court, anywhere else in the USA.
26. Next, no judge or court in the 7th Circuit or the Indiana Supreme Court or any Indiana court or elsewhere may discipline the law licenses of Andrew U. D. Straw without the express prior permission and approval of the U.S. Supreme Court. All bans and restrictions on his use of any state or federal courts must be prohibited. When Straw seeks a license elsewhere, it must be granted.
27. Any lawyer who attempts to impose any discipline on Straw, such as threatening FRCP Rule 11, must be ordered to show cause why contempt of the U.S. Supreme Court should not issue, including criminal contempt.

28. There shall be a presumption that Andrew Straw's disability arguments are plausible and may not be punished. This is justified by the extremely broad and expansive reach of the ADA and the Rehabilitation Act, as well as the abuses on Mr. Straw that were wholly inexcusable.

29. Indiana is implementing a policy of discriminating against lawyers with disabilities and I cannot fight it in a federal circuit that is equally hostile and unreasonable. This is why I filed a lawsuit against Indiana in Maryland. *Straw v. Indiana*, 1:19-cv-03034-SAG (D.MD). Indiana's attitude in banning all disabled people from being lawyers is diametrically opposed to the civil rights attitude of the U.S. Supreme Court. The Court has been encouraging deaf lawyers to join the Supreme Court bar and the Chief Justice of the United States even used American Sign Language at such a ceremony in 2019.

30. An injunction should issue achieving all of the above.

I, *petitioner* Andrew U. D. Straw, verify that the above facts and allegations are true and correct under penalty of perjury. This PETITION is made in good faith. Dated this **3rd Day of January, 2020**.

Respectfully,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Andrew U. D. Straw". The signature is written in a cursive style and is positioned above a horizontal line.

s/ Andrew U. D. Straw
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CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, petitioner Andrew U. D. Straw, hereby certify that I filed this **PETITION** and **ten copies** with the Clerk of the United States Supreme Court on the **3rd Day of January, 2020**, via U.S. Mail, postage prepaid, using Docsmit.com

The full 11 copies may arrive in multiple packages due to USPS limits.

Clerk, Supreme Court of the United States
1 First Street, NE
Washington, DC 20543
Telephone: 202-479-3000

I, Andrew U. D. Straw, hereby certify that on the **3rd Day of January, 2020**, I served **three** true and correct paper copies of this **PETITION**, U.S. Mail, First Class and postage prepaid via Docsmit.com

Indiana Supreme Court, *respondent*
7th Circuit U.S. Court of Appeals
U.S. District Courts for the Northern District of Indiana, Southern District of Indiana, Northern District of Illinois, and Western District of Wisconsin

Respectfully submitted,



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