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IN THE US DISTRICT COURT
WESTERN DISTRICT OF SOUTH CAROLINA

John Chellis

Cheryl Graham Case # 2024-CP-00534

Victor Hamilton

South Carolina Bar Association

Scott and Corley P.A

County of DORCHESTER

DORCHESTER COUNTY SHERIFF DEPARTMENT

Plaintiff's]

Vs.]

Catina N Simmons

Defendant

**DEMAND TO STRIKE MAGISTRATE JUDGE CHELLIS ORDER TO SHOW CAUSE
FROM THE COURT RECORD- JUDGE CHELLIS IS NOT REGISTERED AS A
FOREIGN AGENT IN VIOLATION OF FEDERAL LAW. JUDGE ALSO VIOLATED 28**

U.S.C. § 636

["Cujusque Rei Potissima Pars"] [The Principle Part Of Everything Is In The Beginning

I am before this court by special appearance, without waving any rights, defenses, statutory or procedural, and states in Howlett v. Rose, 496 U. f. S. 356 (1990) Federal Law and Supreme

Court Cases apply to State Court Cases. Catina N Simmons, demands the court strike the Magistrate judge's order from the record and grant the damages. The judge violated the Foreign Agent Registration Act of 1938, a federal law; therefore, all the judge's decisions should be under judicial review. The judge also violated 28 U.S.C. § 636, the statute to protect the defendant's due process. The Magistrate judge failed to issue a "conclusion of law" and a "fact of findings," which clearly shows Judge John Chellis is assisting fellow B. A. R. members of South Carolina. The judge's egregious order is to get the plaintiff's case over to the administrative side of the federal court, where the plaintiff will have no constitutional rights or due process because the court will be operating from the local rules the Supreme Court structured.

The administrative side of the federal court operates from the local rules, as shown in the statute's notification that the fairness of the magistrate judge's consent is in the local rules, which are not aligned with the Constitution or the FRCP. Master of Equity Judge John Chellis took jurisdiction without the signed consent form, violating the statute and the plaintiff's right to due process by assisting fellow B. A. R. members of South Carolina.

Master of Equity Judge John Chellis violated the plaintiff when she failed to follow the law.

A lesser judge must obtain consent from all parties before getting involved in the plaintiff's case.

The "local rules" or the "rules of the court" are non-constitutional corporate policies that violate the plaintiff's right to due process.

28 U.S.C. § 636 - U.S. Code:

28 U.S.C. § 636 - U.S. Code - Unannotated Title 28. Judiciary and Judicial Procedure § 636. Jurisdiction, powers, and temporary assignment clearly state the following:

(2) If a magistrate judge is designated to exercise civil jurisdiction under paragraph (1) of this subsection, the court clerk shall notify the parties of a magistrate judge's availability to exercise such jurisdiction when the action is filed. The decision of the parties shall be communicated to the clerk of court. Thereafter, either the district court judge or the magistrate judge may again advise the parties of the magistrate judge's availability, but in so doing, shall also advise the parties that they are free to withhold consent without adverse substantive consequences. **Rules of court for the reference of civil matters to magistrate judges shall include procedures to protect the voluntariness of the parties' consent.**

Codes And Local Rules Are Not Valid Laws:

In 1933 the federal government convinced congress to switch from the "Statutes at Large" (these laws were woven out of the constitution) to the Statutes and revised codes (these are corporate

rules, called “public policy). Codes and local rules are not real laws. To be a real law there must be an:

1. “Enacting clause” which tells everyone from which authority the law came from, and who is subject to following it.
2. There must be a “Title”
3. There must be a “body”

The State constitution states that all laws will be enacted. However, Title 18 has no enacting clause and no title. In case of a conflict between the text of the Statutes at Large and the text of a provision of the United States Code that has not been enacted as positive law, the text of the Statutes at Large takes precedence.

Statutes Are Void:

In the matter of *Edgar vs. MITE Corp.*, 457 U.S. 624 (1982), the Supreme Court ruled: "A [STATE] statute is void to the extent that it conflicts with a valid Federal statute". In effect, this means that a state law will be found to violate the Supremacy Clause when either of the following two conditions (or both) exists:

- a. Compliance with both the Federal and State laws is impossible and/or;
- b). State law stands as an obstacle to the accomplishment and execution of the full purposes and objectives of Congress and the United States Supreme Court.

The Foreign Agents Registration Act:

The Foreign Agents Registration Act is a United States law passed in 1938 requiring that agents representing the interests of foreign powers in a "political, or quasi-political capacity" disclose their relationship with the foreign government and information about related activities and finances. The 75th United States Congress enacted this Act. U.S.C. sections created: 22 U.S.C. Ch. 11, sub-Ch. II § 611 et seq The Foreign Agents Registration Act (“FARA”) imposes disclosure requirements and other legal obligations on any individual or entity that becomes an “agent of a foreign principal.”

Who is the “Foreign Principal”?

FARA defines “foreign principal” broadly to include:

- a. Any foreign government.
- b. Any foreign political party.
- c. Any association, corporation, organization, or “combination of persons” that either was established under a foreign country’s laws or maintains its principal place of business in a foreign country; and
- d. Any individual outside the United States (other than a U.S. citizen who is also domiciled in the U.S.). In other words, foreign government entities, political organizations, businesses, nonprofits, state-owned enterprises, and even individuals are all “foreign principals” under FARA.

The B.A.R. Association’s Rules and Policies Violate Due Process:

1. The American B.A.R. Association is a ‘Foreign Union.’ Its members all work in collusion with Israel, the British Empire, the Vatican, the Rothschild and Rockefeller banking empires, Congress, and the elite to undermine America.
2. All attorneys are ‘Agents of a Foreign Power’ who swear allegiance to that Foreign Power – The Queen of England.
3. Therefore, **all** lawyers must file a written ‘Notice of Appearance’ in every court case they represent.
4. By that Notice, the lawyer admits to the Court that he is a ‘Foreign Agent’ and requests permission to represent a party in that Corporate Court. The State Bar is an unconstitutional Monopoly. AN ILLEGAL Et CRIMINAL ENTERPRISE: Violates Article 2, Section 1, Separation of Powers clause of the Constitution. There is NO POWER OR AUTHORITY for joining Legislative, Judicial, or Executive within a state as the BAR is attempting.

License To Practice Law:

Judge John Chellis does not have a license to practice law. Judges and attorneys are NOT licensed to practice law the nature of lawyer-craft in America as per the United States Supreme Court; The practice of Law CAN NOT be licensed by any state/State. (Schware v. Board of Examiners, 353 U.S. 238, 239).

The "CERTIFICATE" from the State Supreme Court ONLY authorizes the practice of Law "IN COURTS" as a member of the STATE JUDICIAL BRANCH OF GOVERNMENT. Can ONLY

represent WARDS OF THE COURT, INFANTS, PERSONS OF UNSOUND MIND (SEE CORPUS JURIS SECUNDUM, VOLUME 7, SECTION 4.)

Conflict Of Interest:

6. The legislative branch of government does NOT have the Constitutional Power to issue Court Orders or any other kind of Orders to people, as a fiction court or a court/corporation for profit and gain cannot reach parity with a lawful man. Whenever a lawyer is involved in a case directly or indirectly, as a litigant or assisting in counsel, ALL LAWYER-JUDGES HAVE TO DISQUALIFY THEMSELVES, AS THERE CANNOT BE A CONSTITUTIONAL TRIAL. Also, there would be a violation of the conflict-of-interest laws, along with the violation of separation of powers and checks and balances, because "OFFICERS" OF THE COURT ARE ON BOTH SIDES OF THE BENCH.

Conclusion:

Judge John Chellis violates federal law, the local rules, and the plaintiff's right to due process. The magistrate judge's assisted fellow b. a. r. members gain the upper hand, placing the magistrate judge in a position of civil liability. Judge Chellis violated the "Tucker's Act," a federal law that strips court players of immunity when they violate state citizens' due process or the Fifth Amendment. The judge also violated the Foreign Agent Registration Act. Judge Christoff has no license to practice law. The plaintiff demands that the judge's order be stricken from the court record and that the parties be ordered to the conference settlement hearing by the end of the week.

8/4/2025

Catina N Simmons

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I now certify that on the ____4th day of _August____8/4/2025, the preceding document was filed in Court, and a copy was mailed out to Plaintiff's attorney on record.

____8/4/2025

Catina N Simmons

Without Prejudice UCC 1-308

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