

3. Court presumes living man as representation of a corporate fiction

The mischaracterization of a living man as “pro se” is constructive fraud and personage, whereby the court presumes representation of a corporate fiction. Under the Law of Nations, personage and subrogation are recognized as capital crimes, for they strip a man of his natural standing and reduce him to a commercial entity for profit.

o In *Pengallow v. Doane's Administrators*, 3 U.S. (3 Dall.) 54 (1795), the Supreme Court held that “the law of nations is a part of the law of the United States.” Thus, courts are bound to honor these principles.

Any such presumption is void. *Marbury v. Madison*, 5 U.S. 137 (1803), established: “a law repugnant to the Constitution is void.” Likewise, *Ex parte Siebold*, 100 U.S. 371, 376 (1879), affirmed: “An unconstitutional law is no law. An offense created by it is not a crime. A conviction under it is not merely erroneous, but is illegal and void, and cannot be a legal cause of imprisonment.”