

the first in the order of pleading, and that any plea which refers to the court any other question, is a tacit admission that the court has a right to judge in the cause, and is a waiver to all exceptions to the jurisdiction." Girty v. Logan, 6 Bush Ky.8

"Whenever it appears upon the record that the court has no jurisdiction, nothing which the parties may do or omit to do will give it; but where the want of jurisdiction may exist consistently with the record; a plea to the action is a waiver to any exception to the jurisdiction." Lawrence v. Bassett, 5 Allen 140

Subject Matter Jurisdiction

Subject matter jurisdiction is a different and more critical type of jurisdiction. It goes directly to the question of whether a given court has the authority to hear a matter. Unlike *in personam* jurisdiction, subject matter jurisdiction cannot be waived by any party involved in the matter. If a court lacks subject matter jurisdiction it has no authority to proceed with a case. Subject matter jurisdiction may be challenged at any time before, during, or after trial. It may be challenged even if the accused party has already pled guilty, been duly convicted and sentenced to jail, even if he is currently serving time on a conviction. A jurisdictional challenge of this type is never limited, since it goes to the foundation of whether the court had the authority to incarcerate or even try the individual in the first place.

Now I am going to reveal to you something truly amazing. The federal administrative court system lacks subject matter jurisdiction on all criminal charges used today! In other words, every man and woman Citizen incarcerated today has a legitimate challenge based upon lack of subject matter jurisdiction. If enough of them learn how to mount such a challenge, every "law" on the books can be and will be overturned! Of course, the basic common law crimes involving injury to another man or woman (i.e. murder, burglary, assault, rape; arson, etc.) would remain crimes, but the endless stream of regulatory "crimes" would disappear, as they should.

The Enacting Clause

Every state constitution (except Virginia, Pennsylvania, Georgia and Delaware, and the federal Constitution) mandates that an *enacting' clause* be part of each and every law properly enacted by the state Legislature. In the case of the four states and federal government, whose constitutions lack such a mandate, state and federal Supreme Courts have consistently ruled that an *enacting clause* is never the less a requirement of any properly enacted law. These and countless other Supreme Courts have further ruled that any law which lacks a required *enacting clause* is void on its face and need not be obeyed!