



In Eight different State Constitutions a Social Compact is mentioned and the State of Maryland says that it is required in order to form a State. If you have not signed a Social Compact, you are without obligations and therefore are without any rights. No matter how many guru documents you sign, nothing will change and no claim will be honored without a Social Compact first.

State of Florida: <https://fall.fsulawrc.com/crc/conhist/1838con.html>

Section 1. That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal; and have certain inherent and indefeasible rights, among which are those of enjoying and defending life and liberty; of acquiring, possessing, and protecting property and reputation; and of pursuing their own happiness.

State of Oregon: <https://sos.oregon.gov/blue-book/Documents/oregon-constitution.pdf>

Section 1. Natural rights inherent in people. We declare that all men, when they form a social compact are equal in right: that all power is inherent in the people, and all free governments are founded on their authority, and instituted for their peace, safety, and happiness; and they have at all times a right to alter, reform, or abolish the government in such manner as they may think proper. —

Oregon Constitution

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State of Mississippi: https://felonvoting.procon.org/sourcefiles/1817_MS_Constitution.pdf

Section 1. That all freemen, when they form a social compact, are equal in rights, and that no man or set of men, are entitled to exclusive, separate, public emoluments or privileges, from the community, but in consideration of public services.

State of Texas: <https://statutes.capitol.texas.gov/Docs/CN/htm/CN.1.htm>

Sec. 3. EQUAL RIGHTS. All free men, when they form a social compact, have equal rights, and no man, or set of men, is entitled to exclusive separate public emoluments, or privileges, but in consideration of public services.

State of Kentucky: https://ballotpedia.org/Bill_of_Rights,_Kentucky_Constitution

Section 3

Text of Section 3:

All men, when they form a social compact, are equal; and no grant of exclusive, separate public emoluments or privileges shall be made to any man or set of men, except in consideration of public services; but no property shall be exempt from taxation except as provided in this Constitution, and every grant of a franchise, privilege or exemption, shall remain subject to revocation, alteration or amendment.^[1]

State of **Connecticut**: https://ballotpedia.org/Article_I,_Connecticut_Constitution

Section 1

Text of Section 1:

All men when they form a social compact, are equal in rights; and no man or set of men are entitled to exclusive public emoluments or privileges from the community.^[1]

State of Maryland: https://ballotpedia.org/Declaration_of_Rights,_Maryland_Constitution

Article 1

Text of Article 1:

That all Government of right originates from the People, is founded in compact only, and instituted solely for the good of the whole; and they have, at all times, the inalienable right to alter, reform or abolish their Form of Government in such manner as they may deem expedient.^[1]

State of Virginia: https://ballotpedia.org/Article_I,_Virginia_Constitution

Section 1

Text of Section 1: Equality and Rights of Men

That all men are by nature equally free and independent and have certain inherent rights, of which, when they enter into a state of society, they cannot, by any compact, deprive or divest their posterity; namely, the enjoyment of life and liberty, with the means of acquiring and possessing property, and pursuing and obtaining happiness and safety.^[1]

Most if not all of the States have the same wording, they just did not place the words Social Compact in the writing or took it out:

Inalienable Rights of Man

All men are by nature free and equal, and have certain inalienable rights, among which are enjoying and defending life and liberty; acquiring, possessing and protecting property; pursuing happiness and securing safety

Even though the specific wording was removed, it does not mean it is not required in order to accept an obligation which gives a right.

If you do not form a social compact, you have no society to form a State and then a Government for that State. No social compact means statelessness.

“In that **1798** opinion, Justice Chase wrote:

The purposes for which men enter into society will determine the nature and terms of the social compact; and as they are

the foundation of legislative power, they will decide what are the proper objects of it: The nature, and ends of legislative power will limit the exercise of it...An act of the legislature (for I cannot call it a law) contrary to the great first principles of the social compact, cannot be considered a rightful exercise of legislative authority. 42

Justice Chase's position seems clear: the social compact or contract empowers the legislature to enact certain varieties of legislation; legislation outside the power granted under the contract is without authority. 43”

“Justice Miller, writing for the Court, stated:

It must be conceded that there are ... rights in every free government beyond the control of the State.... There are limitations on [government] power which grow out of the essential nature of all free governments. Implied reservations of individual rights, without which the social compact could not exist, and which are respected by all governments entitled to the name 8”

Two years later, in *Munn v. Illinois*,⁵⁰ Justice Waite, in his majority opinion wrote:

"A body politic ... is a social compact by which the whole people covenants with each citizen, and each citizen with the whole people, that all shall be governed by certain laws for the common good." This does not confer power upon the whole people to control rights which are purely and exclusively private 51

“While the Constitution may contain aspects of the social contract, if the social contract is to be entirely contained in a constitution, it will be only in what has been referred to as the "unwritten constitution." 89

“55. The United States Constitution might be viewed as the embodiment of the social contract (*but see infra* notes **87-88** and accompanying text), but it is not a contract between each individual and the sovereign or among all individuals. See *infra* notes **262-73** and accompanying text. The Mayflower Compact might also seem **to** be a social contract in that it bound at least the heads of families **to** each other, but the Mayflower Compact was only an agreement to be bound together **to** regulate local affairs, while acknowledging the continued supremacy of the British Crown as sovereign. *But see* M. **LESSNOFF, SOCIAL CONTRACT 42 (1986)** (stating that the Mayflower Compact is a social contract).”

“While the Framers of the Constitution may have been affected **by** social contract theory, 59 the Constitution is not itself the social contract. The social contract is not a contract among the branches of the sovereign government or between sovereigns - the states and the federal government.^{6°} The social contract is among the people or between the people and the sovereign. 61”

Notes:

No social compact means no authority and consent of the governed cannot be given and therefore all that is left is Slavery perpetrated against those that become subjects of an unauthorized legislature. A social compact is the speech of the people, if the speech of the people is absent; there is no Society formed, no State can exist, no government and no country.

If the people are not willing to stand up and limit the runaway State legislatures with a present time Social Compact, then there is nothing more to say. Your guns will be gone, the Socialists will run your businesses, your life and own your property, private property rights will not exist. As always, the choice is yours.

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