

PETITION
To the Kanosh, Utah Town Council

We the undersigned, sovereign citizens of Kanosh, Utah, submit this petition to the Kanosh Town Council and claim this constitutional right as contained in the U.S. Bill of Rights Amendment I, and do hereby petition the Kanosh Town Council to receive, discuss and adopt the following grievances hindering our rights as citizens.

We respectfully remind the town council to recognize that the people are sovereign⁸ with recognized rights of, 1) freedom of speech,⁴ 2) freedom of the press,⁵ 3) freedom of petition,¹ 4) the right of an individual to own and control property and, 5) that the elected town government are the servants of the people.

We, therefore respectfully submit the following for acceptance and an affirmatory vote for the following:

1. Citizens Being Limited in Time Addressing the Kanosh Town Council

Whereas, the town council unfairly limits all citizens to a maximum of three minutes coming forward at public council meetings for the purpose of addressing the council and to express a grievance. We feel this is disrespectfully unfair to all citizens and therefore submit to abolish this practice. Furthermore, this deprives citizens of their full right of freedom of speech as guaranteed by our founding fathers as outlined in the Constitution of the United States.

Whereas, the Kanosh Town Council has heretofore seen fit to deprive lawful and legal citizens of their full right of freedom of speech in public meetings.

Therefore, we the undersigned petition the town government to restore freedom of speech to its full and intended purpose of keeping an eye upon their elected officials and furthermore, we demand our citizenship rights to voice our public opinions in council with our elected officials and move to abolish the aforementioned three minute rule.

2. Eliminate Business Licenses

Whereas, the Town of Kanosh unfairly imposes a mandatory compliance of all persons operating a lawful business within the town of Kanosh to register and be required to obtain a license to operate a business on their personal property.

Whereas, "We believe that no government can exist in peace, except such laws are framed and held inviolate as will secure to each individual the free exercise of conscience, the right and control of property, and the protection of life."²

Whereas, The Kanosh Town Plan requires that every business obtain a license to operate within the town. Therefore, we proclaim the right of freedom of the press is violated.

Furthermore, licensing laws take away the freedom of the people and make them unequal in their rights and privileges.

Whereas, "A free market philosophy recognizes property rights as sacred. Because the individual is entitled to ownership of goods and property he has earned, he is sovereign, so far as human law is concerned, over his own goods.... Charity, that greatest of Godly virtues, would never be possible without property rights, for one cannot give what one does not own."⁹

Therefore, we the citizens of the above referenced community boldly proclaim, "that freedom of the press shall not be restrained," and "that the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine the legislature, or any part of government."⁴

Because of this basic God-given right, we, as citizens, claim the right of investigation of our elected officials and to voice our grievances to those entrusted with the public business.

Additionally, we publicly object and forbid the attempt to restrain the freedom of the press through pretense of a public office that we, the citizens of Kanosh, have granted to the members of the council through electoral vote.

We respectfully submit our petition the Kanosh Town Council to rescind the land use ordinances that heretofore have transferred the right and control of property from the individual to the town council, and to eliminate and rescind the practice of business licensing.

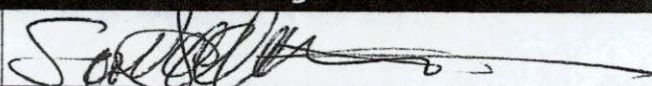
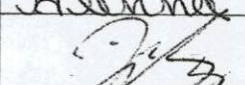
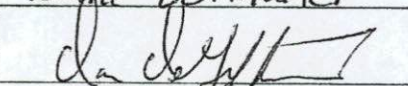
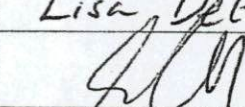
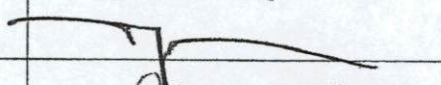
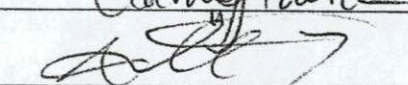
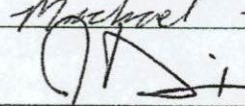
Therefore, we the undersigned citizens of Kanosh, Utah, with all respect submit the above petition and solemnly declare the continuous right of petition and the reciprocal duty of the town council to receive, discuss and vote upon, in open meeting, the principles stated here in.⁶

Signatories to this petition commence on page 3.

**Signatories to
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Printed Name	Signature
Dale K. Kelsch	Dale K. Kelsch
Boyd D. Jensen	Boyd D. Jensen
Carole Jensen	Carole Jensen
Kim Anderson	Kim H. Anderson
Jeremy Davis	Jeremy Davis
Chett H. Hesse	Chett Hesse
Ron Tibbitts	Ron Tibbitts
Kay Tibbitts	Kay Tibbitts
Michael Rogers	Michael Rogers
David Hatton	David Hatton
Ilene Hatton	Ilene Hatton
Jeff Tibbitts	Jeff Tibbitts
Arinda Tibbitts	Arinda Tibbitts
Scott Tibbitts	Scott Tibbitts
Ruth Tibbitts	Ruth Tibbitts
Bruce Brady	Bruce Brady
Janette Brady	Janette Brady
Terry Perkins	Terry Perkins
Elyan Perkins	Elyan Perkins

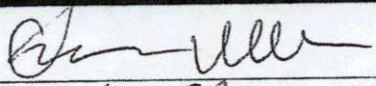
**Signatories to
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Printed Name	Signature
Scott D. Turner	
Freya Turner	Freya Turner
Leonard F Davis	Leon F Davis
Brittany Davis	Brittany Davis
Glenna Davis	Glenna Davis
Jonathan Barney	
Autumn Barney	Autumn Barney
Ray W. Whitaker	Ray W. Whitaker
Diane W. Whitaker	Diane Whitaker
Dan DeGraffenried	
Lisa DeGraffenried	Lisa DeGraffenried
Steve Crabb	
T. LOVATO	
Clancy Fowles	Clancy Fowles
Allen Fowles	
Alicia Wasiloff	Alicia Wasiloff
Michael Wasiloff	Michael Wasiloff
Jason Dixon	
Reene Dixon	Reene Dixon

**Signatories to
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Printed Name	Signature
Wesley Dixon	Wesley Dixon
GRACE Dixon	Grace Dixon
BRAYDEN Dixon	Brayden Dixon
JUNE Dixon	June Dixon
Amanda Leiolf	Amanda Li
Sapoti Leiolf	Sapoti
Raymon G. Prows	Raymon G. Prows
Barbara Burris	Barbara Burris
Trevor Davis	Trevor
Emmaline D Chevalier	Emmaline D Chevalier
CATRINA WALKER	Catrina Walker
Jaquie Anderson	Jaquie Anderson
Max Gravender	Max Gr
Donald Pouton	Donald Pouton
E. DIANE Pouton	E. Diane Pouton
Carol A Hardy	Carol A Hardy
Susie Kelsch	Susie Kelsch
Robert Walker	Robert
Tim White	Tim White

**Signatories to
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Printed Name	Signature
Savanna White	
Bob Chervaller	Bob Chervaller
Wendell W. Brown	Wendell W. Brown

Appendix

Sources Cited:

¹In the United states, the right to petition (or Freedom of Petition) is guaranteed by the First Amendment to the Constitution, and it specifically prohibits Congress from abridging "the right of the people... to petition the Government for redress of grievances."

²Doctrine & Covenants, Section 134:2, The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints.

³Whereas it is recognized that: "The proposition [the right of petition] is almost too plain for argument, that, if the people have a constitutional right to petition, a corresponding duty is imposed upon us to receive their petition. From the very nature of things, rights and duties are reciprocal. The human mind cannot conceive of the one without the other. They are relative terms. If people have a right to command, it is the duty of their servants to obey." (U.S. Senate, Reception of Abolition Petitions 1836)

⁴Whereas it is declared by James Madison the ways of petitioning in the Congressional debates on the bill of rights as "The right of freedom of speech is secured; the liberty of the press expressly declared beyond the reach of this government; the people may therefore publicly address their representatives, may privately advise them, or declare their sentiments by petition to the whole body; in all these ways they may communicate their will. If gentlemen mean to go further, and say that the people have the right to instruct their representatives in such a sense as that the delegates are obligated to conform to those instructions, the declaration is not true. Suppose they instruct a representative, by his vote, to violate the constitution; is he at liberty to obey such instructions? Suppose he refuses, will his vote be less valid, or the community be disengaged from that obedience which is due to the laws of the union? If his vote must inevitably have the same effect, what sort of right is this in the Constitution, to instruct a representative who has the right to disregard this order, if he pleases? In this sense it does not exist, in the other sense it does exist, and is provided for.

The honorable gentleman from Massachusetts asks if the sovereignty is not with the people at large. Does he infer that the people can, in detached bodies, contravene an act established by the whole people? My idea of the sovereignty of the people is, that the people can change the constitution if they please, but while the Constitution exists, they must conform themselves to its dictates." (Constitutional Debates, House of Representatives, Founders Constitution, pg. 203)

⁵And whereas declared above by the "Father of the Constitution" the freedom of Speech and the freedom of the press are secured we petition the Kanosh town government to recognize that "All history shews the necessity, in order to preservation of liberty, of every subject's having a watchful eye on the conduct of Kings, Ministers, and parliament, and every subject's being not only secured, but encouraging in alarming his fellow subjects on occasion of every attempt upon public liberty, and private, independent subjects are likely to give fair warning

of such attempts: their betters (as to rank and fortune) being more likely to conceal, than detect the abuses committed by those in power." (James Burgh, Political Disquisitions 3:246-52, 1775)

⁶And whereas the right to keep an eye on his government we must understand "What then is the meaning of the bill of rights, and the Constitution of Pennsylvania, when they declare, "That freedom of the press shall not be restrained," and "that the printing presses shall be free to every person who undertakes to examine of the legislature, or any part of government? However ingenuity may torture the expressions there can be little doubt of the sense of these sections; they give every citizen a right of investigating the conduct of those entrusted with the public business; and they effectively preclude the attempt to fetter the press by the institution of a licenser." (Chief Justice McKean, Republic v Oswald 1 Dall, 319 (Pa. 1788)

⁷And whereas "I also spoke at length for the repeal of the ordinance of the city licensing merchants, hawkers, taverns and ordinaries, desiring that this might be a free people, and equal in their rights and privileges, and the ordinances were repealed." (Joseph Smith, Vol 5 page 8)

⁸**Sovereign** will be interpreted to mean as follows: Supreme in power; possessing supreme dominion- supremely efficacious; superior to all others; predominant; possesses the highest authority without control...." (American Dictionary of the English Language, Noah Webster 1828)

⁹"A free market philosophy recognizes property rights as sacred. Because the individual is entitled to ownership of goods and property he has earned, he is sovereign, so far as human law is concerned, over his own goods.... Charity, that greatest of Godly virtues, would never be possible without property rights, for one cannot give what one does not own."(Ezra Taft Benson, The Teachings of, p. 608)