



Diversity and Inclusion Commission Agenda

Monday, August 8, 2022 5:30 PM

City Hall Board Room

The Diversity & Inclusion Commission will meet in person as well as via telephone or video conference. Members of the public interested in this meeting are encouraged to join the meeting via the following link -

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81121299227?pwd=NTJjK1RsdkU2UEJxVitoWGFLek9aQT09> or call (312) 626-6799 , Webinar ID: 811 2129 9227, Passcode: 799964 - rather than appear at City Hall (note: occupancy will be limited).

- 1. Call to Order**
- 2. Action Items**
 - A. Approve minutes of the July 11, 2022 regular meeting
- 3. Non-Action Items**
 - A. Discussion of Parkville history and historical signage
- 4. Other Business**
 - A. Next Meeting - Monday, September 12, 2022 @ 5:30 PM
 1. [Springfield Inclusiveness Survey](#)
- 5. Adjourn**



Diversity and Inclusion Commission Agenda

Monday, July 11, 2022 5:30 PM

City Hall Board Room

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Minutes

1. Call to Order & Pledge of Allegiance

The meeting was called to order at 05:32 PM on July 11, 2022.

Roll was called by Jeffery Rhodes, Asst. to the City Administrator.

Members present were:

Dr. Vince Carlisle

Rondale Dunn

Amy Barr

Mahnaz Shabbir

Absent with prior notice were:

Rhonda Weimer

Brian Whitley (Liaison)

A quorum of the Commission was present.

Alexa Barton, City Administrator; Jeffrey Rhodes, Assistant to the City Administrator were present on behalf of the City.

2. Action Items

A. Approve the minutes of the May 9, 2022 regular meeting

ACTION: Amy Barr moved to . Dr. Vince Carlisle seconded.

RESULT: Motion Passed: 4-0.

3. Non-Action Items

A. Establish Goals & Priorities for Diversity & Inclusion Committee

Chair Dunn reviewed the progress made on this topic to date. The Commission has been in place for 7 months.

Started the discussion with high level goals and priorities documents - 4 key pillars

Community Partnership Opportunities - Riverside DIC - Rondale reached out
Parkville Living Center

Reactions/Questions -

- Whitley - Schools and Universities - Park Hill is moving forward with a lot of stuff there. Can we be an adjunct to what they are already doing?
 - School district is spending a lot of money, using professionals
 - Dunn - not reinventing the wheel, bringing forward - creating sub-committees to start working toward our focus areas and address our charter
 - Carlisle - what role will we play?
 - Add potential issues that we may address to the note
 - Policies and procedures of the City - what roles and rules we can recommend for the City to connect these dots
 - Also include the Chamber, MSPA, POTMCID, Library, EDC (business partnerships)
 - What actions can the City lead to learn from these groups and help these groups learn to address potential issues/questions
 - Share bios of the DIC with our partners - someone they can talk to about diversity and inclusion issues
 - Mahnaz - great ideas, concur we should work toward this
- Let's make some decisions and take action today - what recommendation do we put forward
 - Who wants to volunteer for these areas/sub-committees?
- Community Partnerships - Rondale, Mahnaz (welcome KC)
- City Policies & Procedures - Dr. Carlisle, Mahnaz (community awareness)
- Business & Gov't Partnerships - Dr. Carlisle
- Special Events -
- Amy Barr - needs more time to review
- We will follow up with Rhonda after the meeting

Any other ideas/steps?

- Whitley - measured steps to tackle things we can handle. This is less tangible and we need to be aware of partnerships and networking to build these connections and connecting resources. If we can connect folks and resources, that's a great spot for us to be
 - For internal policies, we can serve the City well if we can provide guidance. We need to be able to respond and react.
- Carlisle - program of action and milestones (PAM?)
 - How do you build toward this and build it out in an effective way? We need to have trusting relationships first
- Dunn - how do we find our place as a proactive group or a response body to the community?

Posted Date & Time: Friday, July 8, 2022 @ 12:00 PM

By: Jeffery Rhodes

- Carlisle - we don't yet know our needs. We need to listen and respond. We need to be ready to listen and build relationships. What is the initial message?
- Let's get a .gov email so we can address these issues between the meetings
- We're going to bring in City Attorney, Rich Wood, to discuss the ins and outs of the Sunshine Laws related to this commission meeting and taking action

Dunn - Let's talk more about sharing our bios with the community, to share as a way to inform the community of this resource available.

Carlisle - we can represent ourselves as members of the DIC when speaking on relevant topics

What are we doing to take action between now and the August meeting?

- Whitley - lets establish volunteers and encourage them to take action and present at the next meeting. Stay grounded and true to our goals
- 6 pillars of the charter - great job, helps us focus - stay within the guardrails

NEXT STEPS -

- Let's put together a form to track our work and use it as a check-in tool **(STAFF TO PUT TOGETHER)**
- Carlisle - Park Univ. has reported students being accosted in town/on campus based on their race
 - Does the City have an ordinance/law about using racial slurs?
 - DE&I Ombudsman - to receive and address issues that come to the City. How would this work? Who could do this? **(WHAT'S THE NEXT STEP HERE)** - This connects to the welcoming City idea.
 - Dunn - How is the City set up to do things like this? Call and file the complaint? This could create a 'double-whammy' where the issue happened and then provide no resolution
 - Carlisle - our goal is to record these issues, make sure the city and community is aware of what's going on - trying to establish a baseline
 - Mahnaz - OPKS has an online process for the community to report these types of issues. Internal review, first. Then brought to the board for review. File and receive, checks and balances to make sure the complaints are legitimate and addresses
 - **DOES PD HAVE A PROCESS LIKE THIS? (TALK TO CHIEF CHRISMAN)**
 - PLC is a contact for the PD to refer folks who are experiencing homelessness. Could we set up something like that for diversity/defamation issues?
 - Barton - may be State or Federal laws that exist that we can follow (Carlisle - hate speech - ill-defined, unenforceable?)

- Carlisle - does this exist online as well? Are their specific words that are addressed - the ones we know are used against folks? - Speak to Chief Chrisman about how State laws correlate to local laws
- Whitley - what are other cities doing? What can we model?
- Carlisle will look into this issue via academic research and through state channels

4. Unfinished Business (postponed from prior meetings)

A. Develop Recommendations for Monuments & Signage in Parkville

Categories missing - memorials - signs that speak to past events that are present and permanent

New category - any new memorial sign (clearly define that)

Policy - board recommendations, specific codes and clarity

Send it to DIC for further review

Barr -content should be reviewed

Barton - Lachky come to the next meeting to discuss the sign ordinance and how to change it and reform to meet our needs.

B. Identify Committee Lead for Various Projects/Initiatives

Connected to previous topic - focus points, goals and priorities

1. Implicit Bias Categories (Carlisle) - DIC Training Component

2. Potential Survey Questions

Carlisle - example questions addressed to the community - value to do this ourselves and save some time and money.

How do we send these out? How do we get this in front of our community?

Lickert scale - questions on diversity and inclusion - some challenges to using this scale because of the relativity of how people interpret the different options

Narrative questions help add richness to the data - challenges as well but necessary to complete the data set, make it more robust

What is the cost? Notice of anonymity

Make it durational - 2 months?

Add this to our survey suite for all sorts of topics - social media, communication,

Who would handle this on staff?

NEXT STEPS

- Put together some questions
- Open it up for comment period for revisions and improvements
- What was the Lees Summit survey? currently not on the website

- BARTON - bring some additional information to see what we can handle
 - ETC institute - do survey data. See what they offer and add those types of questions to our broader community survey
 - Specifics and customer service of City Services (recycling, response time)
 - Provide methodology - Carlisle is interested in reviewing
 - 25-30 questions, a few specific to DEI
 - Mahnaz - keen to keep it in the city, what we can control, what we want to know for ourselves - stay in our lane

5. Other Business

A. Update from Meeting with Marcus Flores - Parkville Living Center

Whitley attended, Rondale was unable to attend.

PD referring certain situations to PLC - 3 families have been referred to them in recent months

PLC put those families in hotels at a substantial cost. What programs are available through the City or other sources to help folks?

BOA discussed this - grant funding, other funding sources. What can the City access?

Census blocks determine this and we may not be eligible. Federal or State funds - how can the City participate and help - we need to explore. What can we apply for? What can we share with PLC and others to help

Get more information from PD about the situation.

Future meeting PLC - Tuesday, August 16 - Town Hall Forum - Michael Rose Emerson - Delta Lam? Parkville Presbyterian Church.

Hyper local issues. DIC will be represented there - Whitley & Dunn

Rondale will be doing a 3-5 minute intro for the event.

B. [Parkville Becoming a "Certified Welcoming City"](#)

Submitted by Mahnaz - big packet, lots of information. Lots to digest

Do we want to be a part of this?

It must be initiated by the City

Bring someone from the KCMO Chamber to discuss the program and process - Greg Beladio (sp?)

This is a big learning opportunity for the City.

What is the cost associated with this? There are different levels of involvement.

It is an immigrant and refugee focused certification process -

Greater KC plan – linked above - video presentation as well

MAHNAZ will coordinate for presentation in September

Community for all ages - we are a bronze level community (handled through planning and zoning) - working toward the silver level

C. [Lees Summit Diversity & Inclusion Commission Begins Community Assessment](#)

Community for all ages presented at the next meeting.

RHODES - provided an update about our fall semester intern - Loc Cole.

6. Adjourn

Chair Dunn adjourned the meeting at 07:21 PM.

Submitted by:

Jeffery Rhodes
Asst. to the City Admin.

Approval Date

The Committee to Assess the State of Inclusiveness and Equality in Parkville Missouri

Report on the Issue of History

Our goal is to determine how to accurately and sensitively display our past in a manner that moves us toward a community that is welcoming and one that fosters an environment of inclusiveness and equality for *all* our citizens.

The issue of our history and the decisions as to which participants or events in our history are honored with a memorial, such as a historical marker or sculptural display, is very much in the news nationwide. Numerous historical markers across the country were placed by organizations that often had a singular view of history, such as the United Daughters of the Confederacy. The following is an excerpt from an article written by Karen L. Cox, in an issue of Perspectives on History, the magazine of the American Historical Association:

“Founded in 1894, the UDC, also known as the Daughters, quickly became the most popular of all southern white women’s organizations with a membership—drawn mainly from the middle and upper classes—that peaked at 100,000 at the beginning of World War I. The UDC’s members rapidly became leaders of the “Lost Cause” interpretation of the Civil War—which recalled Confederate defeat as a “just cause” while also dismissing slavery as a central issue of the Civil War. Perhaps even more important, the UDC committed itself to vindicating the Confederate generation, both the men who fought and the women who supported the cause, through a broad-ranging agenda that included education, preserving pro-Confederate histories, various forms of public commemoration, and lobbying for Confederate homes for soldiers, widows, and their descendants. In sum, UDC members made their presence known throughout the region, particularly in their local communities, through a mix of political and symbolic actions.

The UDC committed itself to vindicating the Confederate generation.

Throughout most of the 20th century, the Daughters regularly appeared in newspapers and were praised by white southerners for their efforts to preserve Confederate culture—from their work with southern white children to their fundraising appeals to erect monuments to regional and local Confederate heroes. This was especially true of the UDC’s work in the years immediately prior to World War I, when these women built the vast majority of monuments that are currently at issue. They continued to hold sway in southern communities at least through the mid-20th century, before the organization experienced a steep decline in membership, likely in response to racial changes following the passage of the Civil Rights Act of 1964 and Voting Rights Act of 1965. Since the 1960s, the UDC has functioned mostly as a social group that continues to commemorate Confederate Memorial Day and support current members of the military whose ancestors are Confederate veterans. It’s rarely been involved in political battles over Confederate symbols, flags, or monuments.”

The mayor charged the committee with reviewing the appropriateness of two historic markers in Parkville. The first marker was installed to the east of the Spirit Fountain next to the Train

Depot. This particular marker was donated by the Sons of Confederate Veterans. This group is related to the UDC, described above. A description of the Sons of Confederate Veterans from their web site reads:

“The citizen-soldiers who fought for the Confederacy personified the best qualities of America. The preservation of liberty and freedom was the motivating factor in the South’s decision to fight the Second American Revolution. The tenacity with which Confederate soldiers fought underscored their belief in the rights guaranteed by the Constitution. These attributes are the underpinning of our democratic society and represent the foundation on which this nation was built.

Today, the Sons of Confederate Veterans (SCV) is preserving the history and legacy of these heroes so that future generations can understand the motives that animated the Southern Cause.

The SCV is the direct heir of the United Confederate Veterans, and the oldest hereditary organization for male descendants of Confederate soldiers. Organized at Richmond, Virginia in 1896, the SCV continues to serve as a historical, patriotic, and non-political organization dedicated to ensuring that a true history of the 1861-1865 period is preserved.

Membership in the Sons of Confederate Veterans is open to all male descendants of any veteran who served honorably in the Confederate armed forces.”

The first historical marker is pictured below. The first picture includes the entire marker. Three additional pictures follow that provide detail of each of the three sections of information presented on the marker.

Attack on the Paw Paw Fort

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Northwest Missouri Tangle

Conflict and uncertainty were widespread in northwest Missouri in the summer of 1864. Federal forces struggled in a heavy-handed manner to control areas much too large for their capabilities. Raiders from Kansas, including Red Legs (Union scouts with an earned infamous reputation) and jayhawkers (troopers notorious for marauding) continued to terrorize and pillage the local population. Confederate activity began



so significantly increase as large guerrilla bands and splinter units such as Lieutenant Colonel John C. Calhoun "Coss" Thornton aggressively raided the countryside reclaiming towns from Federal control and adding new recruits to their ranks. In part this increase in activity was a belated reaction to the brutal conduct of Federal forces and plunderers from Kansas who had infiltrated the area.

Northwest Missouri perceived the bloody guerrilla war that raged in the area since 1856. No quarter was given and no quarter was asked as the bands of Missouri guerrillas and Kansas jayhawkers fought for control. This already volatile situation escalated as word of General Sterling Price's invasion of Missouri filtered into the area. The stage was set for the Struggle for Platte County.



Captain Charles Fletcher Taylor



Learn more at www.mocivilwar.org

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Major General Sterling Price's raid into Missouri in 1864 was the Confederacy's last effort to liberate the state from the grip of Federal control. In preparation for Price's raid, officers were sent into numerous counties in the area known as "Little Dixie" to recruit men to swell the ranks of Price's army as he moved through the state. One such recruiter was Lieutenant Colonel John C. Calhoun "Coss" Thornton, who was originally from Clay County but was recruiting in Platte County.

In July 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Thornton began his recruiting and "hold the land" campaign in Platte County with Parkville as his first objective. The town was occupied by about 60 members of the 82d Enrolled Missouri Militia under the command of a regular Federal officer, Captain Thomas Wilson. Known as "Paw Paws", the militiamen were from Parkville and the surrounding area. They had been conscripted into Federal service for the purpose of protecting their local communities from any outside threat, whether it was from conventional Confederate units or guerrillas, marauding jayhawkers, or Red Legs from Kansas intent on preying on the unprotected civilians. The militiamen were referred to as Paw Paws due to their suspected sympathies for Confederate guerrillas who hid among the Paw Paw plants along the Missouri River bottoms. The headquarters for the militia unit was the Missouri Valley Hotel, a large building overlooking the Missouri River. The building, at 100 feet by 80 feet, was the largest in Parkville, with the lower two floors made of stone while the upper two floors were frame.

On the morning of July 7, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Thornton, accompanied by Captain Charles Fletcher "Fletcher" Taylor and 60 of his partisan guerrillas, including Frank and Jesse James, entered Parkville to demand its surrender from Federal control. Captain Wilson immediately fled the town while his militia barricaded themselves in the "Paw Paw Fort". A shot was fired from the

hotel but hit no one. When the guerrillas immediately returned fire militia Lieutenant Martin C. Noland and a woman standing next to him were wounded.

Angered at being fired upon, Captain Taylor's men forced open the locked front door using a large log as a battering ram. They entered the fort and found that the militia had retreated to the second floor. When Taylor threatened to burn down the building the militia force surrendered. Forty-two of the militiamen immediately joined Lieutenant Colonel Thornton's force. This was not surprising as many of the militiamen actually belonged to Confederate secret societies such as the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty. They were simply waiting for the first opportunity to defect to the Southern side. With Southern uniforms already close at hand, the conversion from blue to gray went quickly.

Not all of the Paw Paws joined Thornton's force and they were paroled and released unharmed. Now numbering just over 100 men, the Confederates occupied Parkville for the next two days. On July 10th Lieutenant Colonel Thornton and his force departed Parkville and rode toward his next objective - Platte City. Parkville's Confederate occupation had ended.

John C. Calhoun Thornton, known as "Coss" to his troops, was born in Missouri in 1835. Prior to the Civil War he practiced law in Leavenworth, Kansas, and later St. Joseph, Missouri. He joined the Confederate army when the war broke out and was a battalion commander at the battle of Wilson's Creek in August 1861. As a result of his gallantry in that battle he was promoted to Lieutenant Colonel. He survived the war and moved his family to Buffalo, Missouri where he practiced law before going into the mining business. He died in 1897, leaving a wife and eight children.



You are standing on the site of the Missouri Valley Hotel (pictured above) that was used as the headquarters for the 82d Enrolled Missouri Militia on July 7, 1864. Colonel George S. Park, a veteran of the Texas War for Independence and the town's namesake, built it in 1851. From 1853 to 1855 it also served as the office for Colonel Park's newspaper, The Industrial Luminary. On April 14, 1855, a proslavery mob threw the printing press into the river because of Park's abolitionist editorials. With the outbreak of the War Between the States the building was confiscated for use as a headquarters by the Federal government for Union forces, both regular and militia, occupying Parkville. Thus it became known as the Paw Paw Fort.

Source: "Bleeding Reels" and Rebels Too Action at Camden Point, July 13, 1864" by Scott A. Peters, Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 100, No. 2, January 2007. "Tensate Excitement in Parkville, Mo. - The Luminary Press Throws into the River - The Editors Driven from the Press", The New York Times, April 26, 1855.

Photo and Image Credits: Paw Paw Fort, Fultonsmith Archives, Park University, Parkville, MO; Taylor, used with permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia; Thornton, Clay County Archives and Historical Library

Made possible by a grant from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

Northwest Missouri Tinderbox

Conflict and uncertainty were widespread in northwest Missouri in the summer of 1864. Federal forces struggled in a heavy-handed manner to control areas much too large for their capabilities. Raiders from Kansas, including Red Legs (Union scouts with an earned nefarious reputation) and jayhawkers (troopers notorious for marauding) continued to terrorize and pillage the local population. Confederate activity began



to significantly increase as large guerrilla bands and recruiters such as Lieutenant Colonel John C. Calhoun "Coon" Thornton aggressively roamed the countryside reclaiming towns from Federal control and adding new recruits to their ranks. In part this increase in activity was a belated reaction to the brutal conduct of Federal forces and plunderers from Kansas who had infiltrated the area.

Northwest Missouri personified the bloody guerrilla war that raged in the area since 1856. No quarter was given and no quarter was asked as the bands of Missouri guerrillas and Kansas jayhawkers fought for control. This already volatile situation escalated as word of General Sterling Price's invasion of Missouri filtered into the area. The stage was set for the Struggle for Platte County.



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for platte county™

Learn more at
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Attack on the Paw Paw Fort

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

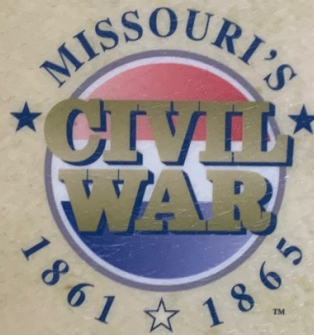
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Angered at being fired upon, Captain Taylor's men forced open the locked front door using a large log as a battering ram. They entered the fort and found that the militia had retreated to the second floor. When Taylor threatened to burn down the building the militia force surrendered. Forty-two of the militiamen immediately joined Lieutenant Colonel Thornton's force. This was not surprising as many of the militiamen actually belonged to Confederate secret societies such as the Knights of the Golden Circle and the Sons of Liberty. They were simply waiting for the first opportunity to defect to the Southern side. With Southern uniforms already close at hand, the conversion from blue to gray went quickly.

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You are standing on the site of the Missouri Valley Hotel (pictured above) that was used as the headquarters for the 82d Enrolled Missouri Militia on July 7, 1864. Colonel George S. Park, a veteran of the Texas War For Independence and the town's namesake, built it in 1851. From 1853 to 1855 it also served as the office for Colonel Park's newspaper, The Industrial Luminary. On April 14, 1855, a proslavery mob threw the printing press into the river because of Park's abolitionist editorials. With the outbreak of the War Between the States the building was confiscated for use as a headquarters by the Federal government for Union forces, both regular and militia, occupying Parkville. Thus it became known as the Paw Paw Fort.

Sources: "Bashi-Bazouks' and Rebels Too: Action at Camden Point, July 13, 1864" by Scott A. Porter, Missouri Historical Review, Vol. 101, No. 2, January 2007; "Intense Excitement in Parkville, Mo - The Luminary Press Thrown into the River - The Editors Driven from the town", The New York Times, April 26, 1855.

Photo and Image Credits: Paw Paw Fort: Fishburn Archives, Park University, Parkville, MO; Taylor: used with permission, State Historical Society of Missouri, Columbia; Thornton: Clay County Archives and Historical Library

Made possible by a grant from the Sons of Confederate Veterans.

It is the opinion of the Committee that this particular marker should be permanently removed and returned to the Sons of the Confederacy, Missouri chapter. The reason for the recommendation is the that Committee believes this is a continued glorification of the “Lost Cause” of the Confederacy and it has no place in a society that is attempting to correct the policies and public displays that promote the continuation of systemic racism in our society.

The second marker is the Parkville marker that was removed from the traffic triangle at 1st Street and Hwy 9.

Although it is a factual marker and no one had any problem with the contents, the issue is more that it is poorly executed. It is difficult due to its poorly written and strangely punctuated format. The Committee does not advise its placement in the traffic island because few, if any, will gain any information from it in the brief few seconds of interaction as you drive by. We suggest that it be returned to the original donor, the Platte County Historical Society. The Committee believes that the history documented in that marker should be contained in a much more effective and comprehensive historical display.



The Committee suggests that a more thorough telling of our history be undertaken in a prominent location in the downtown area. One idea is to create a history park consisting of a series of displays/markers encircling the Spirit Fountain next to the Train Depot. This could include:

- History of the ancient indigenous people;
- Early settlements pushing westward;
- Signing of the Platte Purchase that removed the indigenous people from this land;
- The early settlement of English Landing; the river trading post that would become Parkville;
- The arrival of enslaved people in Parkville and Platte County;
- The story of George Park, Park College, and the Industrial Luminary;
- The tensions between the Confederate loyalists who wished to preserve Slavery in Missouri and those who had abolitionist leanings;
- Washington Chapel CME Church, Banneker School, and the Quindaro District; and
- The floods of 1951, 1993, etc.

The Committee believes that having a historic district could promote tourism and a place for school groups interested in studying the issue of indigenous peoples, early US settlements, the Civil War, the history of enslaved people, etc., to visit. More importantly, it is an inclusive history of those who inhabited the land over millennia, all of whom contributed to make Parkville what it is today.

Contributing Committee Members:

Andres Dominguez	Lucille Douglass	Rondale Dunn	Marcus Flores
Kevin Joseph	Alexandria O'Shea	Michael Pearl	Edina Robinson
Adrian Singletary	Anna Tuter	Philip Wassmer	Lisa Whittmeyer
Brian Whitley			

Amy Barr

Diversity and Inclusion Commission

August 8, 2022

What Can We Do About Hate Speech?

Hate speech is a continuing problem in our country. Our Parkville community is not immune from this issue. For this report, I was tasked with compiling information regarding hate speech and any repercussions or penalties levied against those individuals who continue to use it. It is important at this point to determine exactly what hate speech is and whether it meets the definition of a crime, specifically a hate crime.

There is no legal definition of hate speech. Hate speech is defined by the United Nations as “offensive discourse targeting a group or an individual based on inherent characteristics—such as race, religion or gender—and that may threaten social peace.” The United Nations Strategy and Plan of Action on Hate Speech defines it as “any kind of communication in speech, writing or behavior, that attacks or uses pejorative or discriminatory language with reference to a person or group on the basis of who they are, in other words, based on their religion, ethnicity, nationality, race, color, descent, gender or any other identity factor.” (“What is hate speech”)

A hate crime is defined by the FBI as a “criminal offense against a person or property motivated in whole or in part by an offender’s bias against a race, religion, disability, sexual orientation, ethnicity, gender or gender identity, including skin color or national origin”. Hate crimes are overt acts including violence against persons or property, violation of civil rights, acts of intimidation or conspiracy to commit these crimes. Importantly, a hate crime is more than offensive speech or conduct. A hate crime is specific criminal behavior. Victims of hate crimes

can include institutions, religious organizations and government entities, as well as individuals. (American Library Association)

Hate speech cannot be directly regulated by any government agency in the United States because of the fundamental right to free speech protected by the Constitution. The Supreme Court of the United States has repeatedly ruled that most of what would qualify as “hate speech” is legally protected free speech under the First Amendment. In Matal v. Tam (2017), the justices unanimously reaffirmed that there is effectively no “hate speech” exception to the free speech rights protected by the First Amendment and that the U.S. government may not discriminate against speech on the basis of the speaker’s viewpoint. (“Hate Speech”) In the decision on this case, Justice Samuel Alito wrote: “Speech that demeans on the basis of race, ethnicity gender, religion, age, disability or any other similar ground is hateful; but the proudest boast of our free speech jurisprudence is that we protect the freedom to express ‘the thought that we hate.’” (“Hate Speech”) Justice Anthony Kennedy also wrote: “A law that can be directed against speech found offensive to some portion of the public can be turned against the minority and dissenting views to the detriment of all. The First Amendment does not entrust that power to the government’s benevolence. Instead, our reliance must be on the substantial safeguards of free and open discussion in a democratic society.” (“Hate Speech”)

In conclusion, I believe that trying to regulate any individual’s speech, whether we agree with the content or not, is not only folly, but also illegal. While codes of conduct may be established for employees and volunteers of the City as an expectation and condition of employment, that is an entirely different scenario than attempting to regulate the speech of individuals during their daily lives. It is my opinion that we would see more favorable results by fostering a sense of commonality through repeated positive encounters among various members

of our community. I am concerned that any attempt to penalize individuals for their words will backfire magnificently. It is my opinion that we should strive to fill the void of the unknown through positive experiences and interactions where everyone wins.

Citations

American Library Association. "Hate Speech and Hate Crime"

<https://www.ala.org/advocacy/intfreedom/hate>

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"Hate Speech in the United States." Wikipedia: The Free Encyclopedia. 16 June, 2022

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United Nations, "What is hate speech?"

<https://www.un.org/en/hate-speech/understanding-hate-speech/what-is-hate-speech>

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Other articles that may be of interest:

<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=565.090>

<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=557.035>

<https://revisor.mo.gov/main/OneSection.aspx?section=565.054>

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Shepard_and_James_Byrd_Jr._Hate_Crimes_Prevention_Act#:~:text=The%20Matthew%20Shepard%20and%20James,2647\).](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Matthew_Shepard_and_James_Byrd_Jr._Hate_Crimes_Prevention_Act#:~:text=The%20Matthew%20Shepard%20and%20James,2647).)

PLATTE
COUNTY
ERECTED
BY THE Historical
Society

PARKVILLE

Founded by George S. Park - 1838
First known as English Landing, river
port on frontier, steamboat landing;
slave, tobacco, and hemp market.

HOME OF PARK COLLEGE

Founded 1875
John A. McAfee and George S. Park
pioneered in new pattern
in education.
"Fides et Labor"

Attack on the Paw Paw Fort

Northwest Missouri Trenches

Confederate and Union troops were engaged in a series of battles in the northwest of Missouri. Federal forces sought to drive Confederate forces from the region, while Confederate forces sought to maintain their position in the region. The battle of the Clouds was a significant battle in the region, and the battle of the Clouds was a significant battle in the region.



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STRUGGLE

Learn more at www.missouri-civil-war.org

Missouri's CIVIL WAR

Major General Sterling Price and his Missouri Cavalry Division were ordered to move the state from the grip of Federal control. In preparation for Price's raid, officers were sent to various locations in the state known as "Yule Do!" to recruit men to join the ranks of Price's army as he moved through the state. One such recruit was Lieutenant Colonel John C. Callahan "Cork" Sherman, who was originally from Clay County but was serving in Pike County.

In July 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Sherman began his recruiting and "sold the land" campaign in Pike County with Priceville as his first objective. The town was occupied by about 100 members of the 1st Missouri Cavalry Division under the command of a regular Federal officer Captain Thomas Wilson. Known as "Paw Paw", the soldiers were from Priceville and the surrounding area. They had been recruited from Federal service for the purpose of protecting their legal possessions from any outside threat, which was a new form of Confederate war. Sherman's plan was to capture the town and use it as a base for his army. The soldiers were ordered to capture the town and use it as a base for his army. The soldiers were ordered to capture the town and use it as a base for his army.

On the morning of July 5, 1864, Lieutenant Colonel Sherman, accompanied by Captain Charles Pasche "Charlie" Taylor and 40 of his partisan guerrillas, including Frank and John Jones, entered Priceville as dawn broke. Sherman's plan was to capture the town and use it as a base for his army. The soldiers were ordered to capture the town and use it as a base for his army.

As dawn broke, Sherman's men found the town of Priceville in a state of confusion. They entered the town and found the soldiers in a state of confusion. They entered the town and found the soldiers in a state of confusion. They entered the town and found the soldiers in a state of confusion.

John C. Callahan "Cork" Sherman was born in 1825. He was a member of the 1st Missouri Cavalry Division. He was a member of the 1st Missouri Cavalry Division. He was a member of the 1st Missouri Cavalry Division.



The Paw Paw Fort was a large stone building with multiple windows and a central entrance. It was built by the Confederates and was used as a base for their army. The Paw Paw Fort was a large stone building with multiple windows and a central entrance.

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