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PSN Family Resource Center NEWSLETTER

A Juneteenth Celebration

On June 19, people across the United States celebrate Juneteenth. The holiday commemorates the ending of slavery in the U.S., in 1865.

Juneteenth is short for "June 19th." It was on that day, in June 1865, that 250,000 people in Galveston, Texas, found out they had been freed from slavery.

A Look at History

In 1860 and 1861, several Southern states declared their independence from the United States. This started the Civil War. The Southern Confederacy wanted to maintain slavery, while the Northern Union wanted to stop slavery from spreading to new territories.

On January 1, 1863, President Abraham Lincoln issued the Emancipation Proclamation. It declared freedom for enslaved people in the Confederacy. White slave owners kept the news a secret. Many enslaved people would not find out they had been freed until more than two years later.

In April 1865, the Confederacy surrendered to the Union. The war was over. On June 19, Union soldiers arrived in Galveston, Texas, to enforce the president's order. When they told the crowds that the state's 250,000 enslaved people were free, celebrations broke out.

Making a Holiday

Over the years, Black people from Galveston moved to different cities, and the celebration spread. It is also called Emancipation Day, or Freedom Day.

In the 1960s, the civil rights movement brought a wider awareness of Juneteenth. On June 19, 1968, two months after the assassination of Martin Luther King Jr., a Solidarity Day rally was held on June 19 in Washington, D.C. The event drew 50,000 people.

Texas made Juneteenth a state holiday in 1980. Following international protests sparked by the May 2020 killing of George Floyd, in Minneapolis, Minnesota, Juneteenth has gained even wider recognition. Juneteenth celebrations include religious services, cookouts, parades, and festivals featuring music and dancing. Now, 48 out of 50 states, plus Washington, D.C., recognize Juneteenth as a state holiday.

What's Inside:

Diaper Distribution

Triple P Seminar

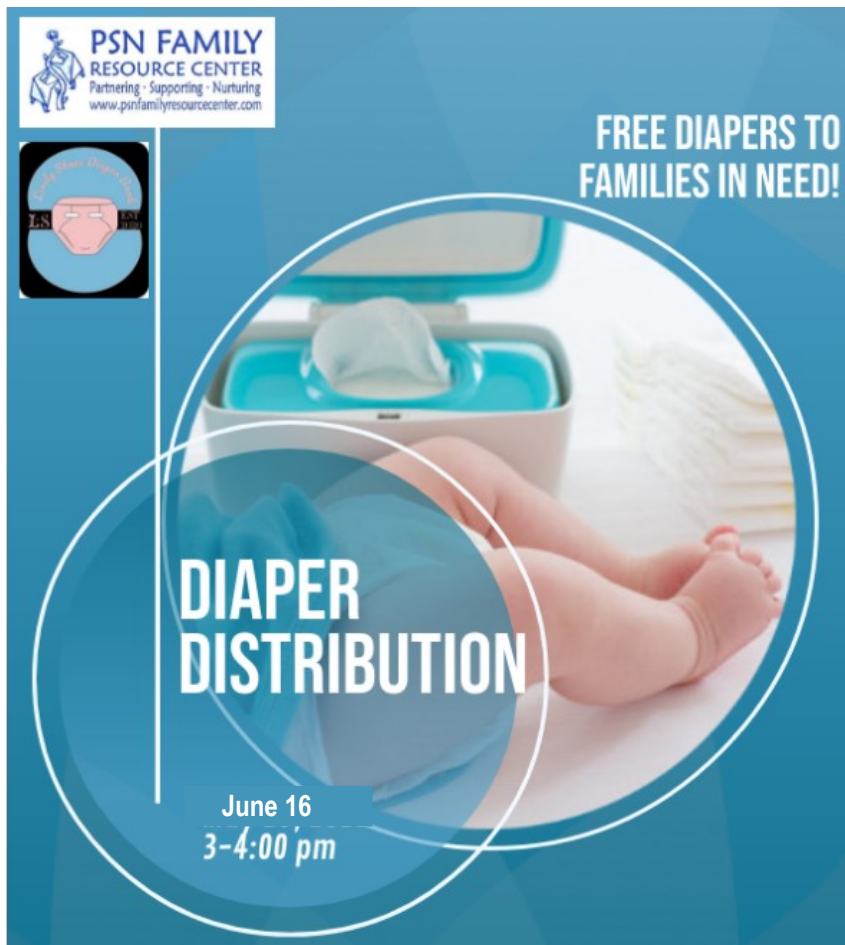
**Ages and Stages of
Racial Understanding**

Coming Together



8600 Sheridan Road
Entrance B
Kenosha, WI 53143
262-697-4651

<https://www.timeforkids.com/g56/a-juneteenth-celebration/>



FREE diaper distribution!

No registration necessary.

Diapers are first come-first served
while supplies last.

Sizes newborn, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 & pull ups.

Kenosha County Job Center
8600 Sheridan Road
Drive up to Entrance B

Contact Alison at 262-605-6545 or
alison.haas@kenoshacounty.org for
more information.

TRIPLE P—POSITIVE PARENTING PROGRAM

Triple P – Positive Parenting Program knows all parents have different needs. That's why Triple P has many different ways to get your parenting help so you can choose what will best suit you and your family.

Triple P Seminar

The Triple P—Positive Parenting Program knows that all parents have different needs. Triple P has a variety of levels that can suit your family best.

Triple P can help you: encourage positive behavior, deal with problem behavior, become confident as a parent, learn parenting skills and taking care of yourself.

- June 23—The Power of Positive Parenting
- June 29—Raising Confident, Competent Children
- July 6—Raising Resilient Children

Session will run from **1:30—3:30**

Registration is required. Sign up here: - <https://tinyurl.com/mr3s3nyf>

Check out our facebook page for more information: facebook.com/preventionservicesnetwork/

Are you a parent or guardian looking for parenting classes or one-on-one parenting support? Triple P has a variety of levels to suit your family's needs. Contact Alison at 262-605-6545 or alison.haas@kenoshacounty.org to find out about upcoming sessions.



CHILD ABUSE & NEGLECT

Prevention Board



Never Too Young: Ages and Stages of Racial Understanding

Research shows that children form race-related ideas long before they're ready to talk about race and racism... awareness of race begins as early as infancy!¹ No matter their age, all children collect clues from their experiences to make sense of the world, so early, honest, and age-appropriate conversations really matter. Here's an age-by-age look at how children's understanding develops—and why it's never too early to address racism.

Infants show a preference for the faces of people from their own racial group as early as six months. Studies show that babies gaze longer and show happy expressions more frequently with people who look like them. Start early by introducing children to people who don't look like them, and let children see pictures of people with a variety of skin tones and facial features.

Toddlers use social cues such as body language and facial expressions to make sense of their world. They watch the way adults respond to differences in people, and mimic our attitudes and racial biases without us even realizing it. Research shows that as young as three,

toddlers associate some racial groups with negative traits, and they use these associations to develop their own understanding about the world around them. When your children are toddlers, you can be aware of your own biases and reactions to people whose skin color is different from yours, and continue to share books, videos, and music that highlight and celebrate differences.

Preschoolers are becoming even more observant of differences such as skin color and hair texture, and noticing more and more how other are the same and different from them. Not only do they compare and group people by race, but research shows some children also begin to show a “pro-White” bias—they may begin to include or exclude playmates on the basis of race. Even non-White children may associate White with wealth, power, or beauty. (When my children were this age, I'd make sure to say things like, “Isn't it amazing how we're all so different!”)

Kindergartners and first graders are beginning to notice that race is often a taboo topic. At this age, children may continue to include and exclude peers based on race. They are more aware of disturbing news, and they often ask questions about it, so it's a great opportunity to have meaningful conversations about race and racism. It's not uncommon for a child to say that someone who looks different from them looks “weird.” (Before getting into more conversation, you can ask questions like “What makes you say that?” or “Why do you think so?” so I better understand where these thoughts came from.)

As soon as children can ask questions, support their natural curiosity by answering them, even the most difficult ones (and it's okay to say you want to think about their question for a while). Let them know that it's okay to notice skin color and to talk about race. The idea is to make differences normal... and good!



PSN Family Resource Center

The mission of the PSN Family Resource Center is to provide programs and services that build on family strengths through prevention, education, support and networking in collaboration with other resources in the community.



Meet Our Staff

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Like us on Facebook or visit our website:
www.PSNFamilyResourceCenter.com



I Am Somebody

Cut apart these cards and keep them in an envelope. Children can pick one at random as a morning or bedtime ritual (or keep them in your bag or glove compartment to use anytime). Read the card aloud, ask your child to repeat it, say it together, and try chanting it or singing it, too! Write your own on the blank squares, and make as many more as you like. You can also leave them as notes for your child to find.



I am strong in my skin.

I am
_____,
and that's enough!

I am important.

I am always learning.

The little things I do
add up to a lot.

I am growing every
day in every way.

Lots of people love me.
