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Legal
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Juvenile Court of Marion County

Thomas K. Jenkins, Judge

Brenda Hoshell
Director of Court Services

David Lashey
Detention Administrator

Christopher Martello
Youth Services

Robert King
Rehabilitation

Bradley C. Behout
Malcolm Goodman
Court Referees

Timothy Kieffer
Melissa Shade
Darin Elson
Susan Whitesell
Russell Craig
Probation

Mr. Eli J. Segal
Director
White House Office of National Service
Pennsylvania Ave.
Washington, D.C. 20210

February 1, 1993

Dear Mr. Segal,

I have been active in Community Service and Juvenile Justice for sixteen years.

The Marion County Juvenile Court has been committed to providing an alternatives to delinquent youth as an alternative to incarceration.

I have submitted the enclosed project to the U.S. Dept. of Labor, to no avail. These types of preparative, experiential learning tools are necessary to develop work ethics, and later to enhance community pride. But, we as Juvenile Justice professionals are hindered from sharing our experiences and programs, because each faction doesn't either share the same philosophy as it relates to children, or the programs don't originate from their expertise or endeavour.

Our program is universal, it can be used in the schools, Community Agencies (JPTA), by Courts, in correctional settings, and anywhere youth are served. Our program is cost effective at a total of \$9380.00 for 1400 children, this breaks down to \$ 6.70 per child. Considerably less than the annual cost of unemployment for one adult.

These types of grassroots programming has been either lost in the shuffle or filed as inappropriate due to the factor its too easy an answer for a complicated question, or the administrative cost isn't high enough to justify the program. Other examples of grassroots initiatives are enclosed for your consideration.

Thank you for your time and consideration in this matter.

Sincerely yours,

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "Robert E. King".

Robert E. King, MS, LSW
Rehabilitation Coordinator

enc: Workforce 2000
The Club
Emerging Artist
Vita

PROJECT ABSTRACT

PROBLEM STATEMENT

The Marion County Juvenile Court is a rural Court that handles between 1000 to 1400 delinquent, unruly and dependency cases per year. We serve the county of Marion, Ohio, with a population of 80,000+ people. The cultural diversity of the population is primarily rural and urban white, with 5% Afro-american.

The potentiality of dropping out of school for the population served by the Court is 75% of the youth served.

According to Dr. Melvin Brown, in the Spring, 1992, Journal of the American Probation and Parole Association, states, 'The single greatest predictor of success or failure on Probation is whether the offender is employed, it is imperative that probation departments help offenders learn skills which will enable offenders to obtain and maintain employment'.

In Marion County, Ohio, alone the unemployment rate in February, 1992, was 10.7%. This is up over one percent from last year. This figure doesn't include the transitional adolescent entering the workforce the first time, who are underskilled, uneducated, and unrealistic as to the requirements needed to secure employment. Lack of education, poor employment preparation and fear of failure are some of the causes for these youth. Coupled with 45% drop-out rate, locally; these youth don't see the need for preparation for employment.

PROGRAM NARRATIVE

The Marion County Juvenile Court in conjunction with local Industries and Businesses propose to conduct a shared educational and vocational developmental program for Delinquents. This program will offer free tours and informational Job Books to the children referred from the Juvenile Court. The Model Project will serve between five to seven children per session, with the sessions running six weeks. The ages for the program are youth between the age of Fifteen to Seventeen years of age. Each youth referred to the Program by their respective Probation Officer, will first be assessed via a questionnaire to determine their potentiality towards specific work related vocations. Through the use of the Self Directed Search (SDS), the youth will be assessed to determine, their potential and applicability towards succeeding in the program.

The program consists of guided tours of local and rural Businesses and Industries, that offer a potential for these future workers. The tours will be conducted under the supervision of a part-time Court Supervisor, and the potential Employer/Guide, who will direct the tours of their facilities. The Workforce Supervisor and the Employer/Guide will discuss with the youth, such topics as:

-] Entry Level Requirements
-] Application Process
-] Discussion of Educational Opportunities to retain

employment.

-] Work Ethic Development and Rational
-] Patience, Retention and Stability as it relates to employment.
-] Information about select occupations.
-] Promoting Access to Training/Retraining.
-] Providing assistance for Coping with Barriers or overcoming Barriers in getting Employment.
-] Individual or Group Referral to Guidance Counselors in the Individuals Home School.

The youth will be returning to the Court, with specific recommendations to be accomplished, and an evaluation form to be completed for the Court and the Speaker.

PROGRAM GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

1. To provide a realistic view of the requirements needed today in the Manufacturing and Business Community for high risk drop-out youth.

a. By conducting tours of local manufacturing and business for high risk youth.

b. By presenting the potential employer to a group of adolescents in a realistic atmosphere, to discuss issues relative to pursuing employment.

2. To provide to the adolescent information on relative topics effecting them today and in the future.

a. By the topic presentations of the Speakers and the Supervisor.

b. By referral to School Guidance Counselors and Community Referrals that can effectively handle these situations.

3. To provide to each adolescent, a Job Book on each Business or Manufacturer toured.

a. The Job Book includes:

I. Application

II. Entry Level Requirements

III. Advancement Package Information

IV. Salary

V. Benefits

VI. Contact Person, and Phone Number

BUDGET

PERSONNEL

Administrator	\$ 1,000.00
Workforce 2000 Supervisor	
\$5.00 / hour X 1040 hours.	5,200.00

MILEAGE

8720 miles @ .25/mile	2180.00
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SUPPLIES

Folders (approx. 300), XEROX, Misc. Office	
Supplies:	<u>1000.00</u>
TOTAL:	<u>\$ 9380.00</u>

BUDGET NARRATIVE

Personnel

Work Force 2000 Administrator

Duties include: Fiscal Reports, tabulation of evaluations, and statistical analysis of the program and supervision of the Supervisor.

Work Force 2000 Supervisor

Duties Include: Part-time worker, no benefits, Contractual.

Supervision of the youth on the tours, discussion leader, and transportation of the youth to the tour sites.

Mileage:

The Court presently has a van for tours. This expense will include upkeep, and gasoline to and from the sites.

8720 miles @ .25/mile = \$ 2180.00

Supplies:

Folders for the Job Book, XEROXing of the material for the Book, and Misc. office Supplies: \$ 1,000.00

Total Project Cost: \$9,380.00

WORKFORCE 2000

The Marion County Juvenile Court in conjunction with local Industry and Businesses are conducting a shared educational and vocational development program for Delinquents.

This program will offer free tours and information to the children, by the potential employer, in areas such as:

- } Entry Level Requirements
- } Application Processes
- } Discussion of Educational Opportunities to mainstream participants into the Workforce.
- } Work Ethic Development
- } Patience, Retention, or Stability of Employment
- } Information about Selected Occupations
- } Promoting Access to Training
- } Providing Assistance for Coping with Barriers or Avoiding Barriers in Getting Employment.
- } Group or Individual Career Assistance via Community Resources.
- } Referral for Specialized Assistance Concurrent with Career Assistance.

Youth served by the program will be between the ages of Fifteen and Seventeen, and only five to seven children per group will be served.

PRACTICAL APPLICATION

Each Probation Officer will refer a probationer to the Program, who will be assessed via a questionnaire to determine their potentiality towards specific work related vocations. Through the use of the Self Directed Search (SDS), the youth will be assessed to determine, their potential and their applicability towards succeeding in the program.

The Program will consist of various field trips to local Industry and Businesses to observe and listen to presentations by potential employers, regarding the above information.

The youth will be returned to the Court, with specific recommendations to be accomplished, and an evaluation form to be completed for the Court and the Speaker.

Robert E. King
Rehabilitation Coordinator

POTENTIAL INDUSTRIES AND BUSINESSES

Honda of America
Pipe-Go Plumbing and Heating
Marion Appliance and TV
Gold Star Ambulance
R & R Auto Body
Presidential Chevrolet
Firestone
Fahey Bank
Olde Towne Barber Shop
Midas Brakes
McDonalds
Wendys
Dan's Backhoe
Supreme Construction
Perry Corporation
GTE
Owens Electric Co.
ADIA Temporary Services
The Flower Box
Medicenter Hospital
Baldauf Lumber
Honda
Wyandot Foods
Sims Brothers
Dresser
Eaton
Abbotts

Dept. of Human Services, Job Club Programs, as other possible resources.

EVALUATION OF WORKFORCE 2000

NAME: _____

PROBATION OFFICER: _____

DATE OF REFERRAL: _____

Please answer these questions as honest as possible:

1. How would you rate the Presentation of the Speaker:

_____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor

2. How would you rate the tour of the Business/Industry?

_____ Good _____ Fair _____ Poor

3. Was the content of the information, clear?

_____ yes _____ no

What could be changed: _____

4. Do you feel that you have the Entry Level Requirements?

_____ Yes _____ No, if not what do you think you
need: _____

5. Do you feel that you have had or will have the Education to get
this type of work?

_____ yes _____ no, what do you need to accomplish this
goal: _____

6. Do you feel that you have a good Work Ethic?

_____ Yes _____ No, if no, what do you need to accomplish
this goal: _____

7. Do you feel that you received good information about the Career that you have chosen for yourself?

_____ Yes _____ No, if no, what information do you need to accomplish this goal: _____

8. Do you require Career assistance?

_____ Yes _____ No

School Attending: _____

or

Last School Attended: _____

THANK YOU FOR COMPLETING THIS EVALUATION, PLEASE GIVE THIS FORM TO YOUR PROBATION OFFICER OR RETURN IT AFTER THE PROGRAM.

WORKFORCE 2000 REFERRAL FORM

NAME OF CHILD: _____

DATE OF REFERRAL: _____

CHILD'S ADDRESS: _____

PHONE NUMBER: _____

CHILD'S AGE: _____ DOB: _____

PARENTS NAME: _____

WORK PHONE NUMBER: _____

PROBATION OFFICER: _____

Release of Liability

I, _____ (parents/guardians) hereby
release the Marion County Juvenile Court and its subdivisions of
liability or injury to my child _____ (child's
name) occurring during the transportation and touring of the WORK-
FORCE 2000 Employment sites.

Parental/Guardian Signature

Date

ANTI-AUTO THEFT INITIATIVE

FBI reports estimate that the total value of vehicles stolen in 1990 topped \$8 billion. Vehicle thefts have soared by some 48% from 1985-1990. Someone's vehicle is stolen ever 19 seconds.

The Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Update on Statistics, in the January, 1992, states: '43% of the persons under 18 years of age, arrested in 1990, were for Motor Vehicle Theft; 59% were white, and 89% were male'.

In 1988, the cost to the Insurance Industry for an Auto Theft Claim was \$ 5220.00. With inflation, the cost has gone up to \$12,222.00 per claim. Nationally, there were 1,370,766 Juvenile Auto Theft complaints, totaling \$1.4 Billion in Claims. In Ohio, in rural counties, 10.7% of the Delinquent filings are for auto theft. The Ohio Department of Youth Services has 750 children incarcerated in institutions for Auto Theft. And the cost, for these claims amount to \$ 7,875,000.00 per year. In Ohio, alone there were 15,209 reported cases of Auto Theft in 1990. The total cost to the Insurance Industry was \$ 159 million.

This cost is carried over to the victim in two ways: first, the victim of the auto theft pays an average of 15% increase in insurance premium for each new claim, or \$ 1575.00 per theft of a personal vehicle. Secondly, the incarceration cost for a juvenile in an Institution (Ohio Dept. of Youth Services) with an average

length of stay of six months, cost \$12,500 per child or \$ 9.5 million to house the 750 juveniles adjudicated for auto theft.

ABSTRACT OF THE PROJECT

PROGRAM

The Marion County Juvenile Court has developed an Anti-Auto Theft Initiative to combat this continued problem. This model program utilizes a device called the CLUB, which is endorsed by the Ohio State Patrol and many local Police Departments, an Anti-Auto Theft device for cars and trucks. This device locks on the steering wheel and prevents that vehicle from being driven or moved. It is guaranteed to stop auto theft. The Marion County Juvenile Court project incorporates the CLUB into a community service program. The CLUB retails for \$50.00, and the formula for the Community Service hours is \$1.00 per hour of service, up to 50 hours of service. The adjudicated delinquents convicted of Auto Theft, the child will work 50 hours and give the CLUB to the victim, stopping further Auto Theft of their vehicle from occurring.

The benefits of the Program are:

- The victim has a viable solution/prevention tool to stop future thefts.
- The child pays back the victim and the community.
- The Court receives a possible alternative to costly incarceration and a diversionary tool.
- The Insurance Industry receives a boost in publicity and

increased public confidence.

The project meets the goals set forth by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, in that:

1. It reduces juvenile delinquency through the expanded implementation of effective community service for an ever increasing problem, auto theft.

2. It strengthens the juvenile justice system by providing an effective dispositional alternative to costly incarceration.

3. It restores the sense of justice to the victim, who might feel victimized by the system that's in place to protect them.

This model has several strengths. It is universal, in that it can easily be carried out by any community service program. It is replicable, it can be repeated in any jurisdiction, or with any population, either juvenile or adult. And it is controllable, in that the parameters are easily defined and manageable. And, most of all, it is measurable, in that the victim and prepratrator can both be identified, effectively, and at minimal cost.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

In establishing this project we defined several goals and objectives.

1. To Reduce the commitments to the Ohio Department of Youth Services, for Auto Theft related offenses.

a. This is a sanction that address the needs of this population in their home communities.

2. To reduce juvenile delinquency through the use of Community Service for Auto Theft related juveniles.

a. By utilizing the CLUB as a prevention tool and given to the identified victim, it is a deterrent for future thefts.

b. By having the perpetrator/adjudicated delinquent perform 50 hours of Community Service, he/she pay for the cost of the CLUB.

3. To strengthen the juvenile justice system by providing an effective dispositional alternative to the Juvenile Court.

a. By providing a viable alternative to costly incarceration for adjudicated delinquents.

b. By stopping further thefts of vehicles through the utilization of the CLUB and Community Service.

PROJECT COST

The project cost to administer the program is determinate on the needs of the jurisdiction, but for illustration:

40 CLUB'S at \$ 50.00 = \$ 2,000.00

Administrative Cost* = 10,222.00

\$12,222.00

* We utilize College Students to supervise the youth on the Work

Sites, and pay them a rate of \$5.00 per hour. In essence, the cost to utilize 40 youth for 50 hours, and pay worksite supervisors, would be \$ 10,000.00, in administrative fees. The excess \$ 222.00 could be used for grant administration, contacting the victims, and insurance companies.

In essence, the cost of one claim paid in 1990, will run the program.

The funding for the Anti-Auto Theft Initiative in Ohio was initially directed towards the Auto Insurance Industry. Application for funding this project were sent to various parties, several have expressed interest. We have submitted an application to the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, Washington, D.C., for discretionary funding for FY 1993. We have also, approached the Winner International, the manufacture and distributor of the CLUB. They have expressed interest in funding the model program, and may develop foundation guidelines for future funding.

For information on obtaining the CLUB, contact:

Garry Bonanno
Law Enforcement Liaison
Winner International corp.
32 W. State Str., 4th. Floor
Sharon, Pa. 16146
(412) 981-1152

We expect this to be a new way of looking at an old problem.

Robert E. King II, MS, LSW
Rehabilitation Coordinator
Marion County Juvenile Court
1440 Mt. Vernon Ave.
Marion, Ohio 43302
(614) 389-5476

Join the Club

Rehab officials planning new 'auto theft initiative'

By LAURA K. ARTHUR
Staff Writer

Marion County Juvenile Court officials are ready to crack down on car theft crimes. Rehabilitation Director Robert King has proposed an "Auto Theft Initiative."

King is trying to get a limited impact grant from the national insurance industry for the purchase of 40 special anti-theft, steering wheel locking devices for cars, called "The Club." King said if a juvenile is caught stealing a car, he'll be sentenced to perform 40 hours of community service, and ordered to give the The Club device to the theft victim as restitution.

The Club is lock used on the steering column. Even if someone could hot-wire a car, they couldn't drive away.

King has asked a representative of one national insurance company for a \$5,222 grant, to purchase the locking devices and pay administrative costs. He says the money saved

in car theft insurance claims will more than pay for the grant.

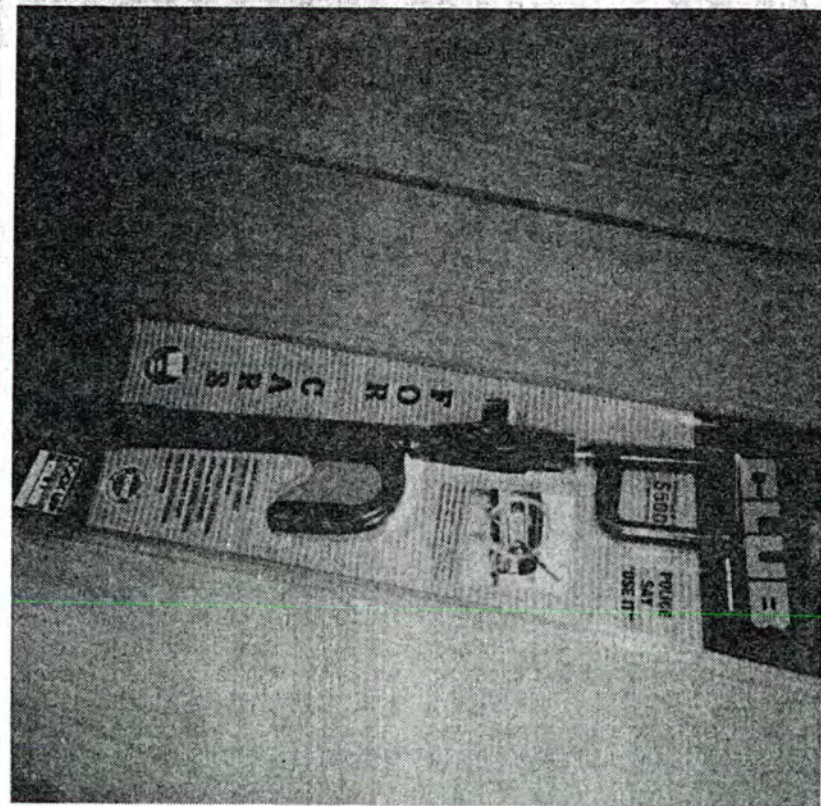
King said in 1989, there were 1,370,766 reported cases of auto theft in this country. He estimates that resulted in a cost to the insurance agency of about \$7 billion. In 1990, the number increased to \$11.6 billion, he said.

"Auto theft has been climbing for the last few years, it's primarily juveniles," King explained.

The Club devices have been used to stop drunk drivers by law enforcement officers in Ohio, but the idea of using it to cut down on theft is new.

"The Ohio Highway Patrol endorses it for OMVI's, where they impound the car," he said. "What's so unique about (this new initiative) is this has never been tried. When you're talking \$11 billion in savings... the cost of running the program is really small. And the savings is immense."

King said he got the idea after



'THE CLUB' LOCKING DEVICE

talking to a friend in another state whose car had just been stolen for the second time. In that state, one insurance company was offering money to any group which could find a way to cut down on auto

thefts.

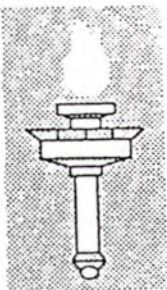
King said insurance companies seem "very enthusiastic" about the plan, but he's still waiting for grant money.

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TRAINING PERSONNEL

Fall 1992

In This Issue...

<i>President's Message</i>	Page 4
<i>Imagery for Adolescence</i>	Page 8
<i>Teaching in Correctional Settings</i>	Page 10
<i>Instructional Theory Into Practice</i>	Page 13

Imagery for Adolescence

by
Robert E. King and Brenda Voshell

What does exposure to creative arts have to do with promoting socially-acceptable behavior and treatment in Juvenile detention. A lot! Just ask those of us on the staff of the Marion County (Ohio) Juvenile Court, where an Emerging Artist Program has been developed for pre- and post-adjudicated delinquents.

According to Samuel Gladding (1992), the arts are:

"A primary means of assisting individuals to become more completely in touch with themselves in order to experience the connectedness between their minds and bodies. Art involves active involvement helping give individuals new energy and is reinforcing. The arts allow participants to see more clearly what they are striving for and what progress they are making towards reaching their goals. Art is creativity, it enlarges the universe by adding or uncovering new dimensions, is non-critical, non-judgmental, expression of the true self. The youth learn to build rapport and the establishment of greater self-esteem and prosocial skills."

We saw a need to develop a program that addresses these issues for a segment of the population that has been continually passed over for traditional cultural arts experiences.

The Marion County Juvenile Court and the Edward J. Ruzzo Juvenile Justice Center serve five rural counties in north central Ohio. The population in the center is primarily socioeconomically disadvantaged youth; 25% African-American; 75% male; ages range from 12 to 17. They come from all walks of life, from single to multi-family units. Many have been victimized sexually, physically and by alcohol and drug abuse. Often from socially and economically impoverished homes, all are potential drop-outs. A high percentage are recipients of public assistance. They comprise the lower to bottom third of all educational programs. Many have been involved in the juvenile justice system since the age of ten. Their parents have often been involved in the criminal justice system. Without effective intervention, they progress to the adult system and cost the taxpayers billions of dollars annually to house them in ever expanding prison systems.

This population also has something else in common--they have never seen a play, talked to an artist, put on a play, played an instrument, learned a basic chord, heard an aria, saw a ballet, been to an art show, touched a flute, trumpet or bass, danced with an African dance troupe, seen a photodocumentary, learned to draw from an artist, seen or interacted with a mime, written a story, spoken with a jazz musician, or made a collage. Their work has never been displayed in public. They have never been challenged to tap

their inner creativity; they have never had the opportunity to put their hands into clay, paint their feelings, draw a portrait, or dance for an audience. By engaging in the communicative, cooperative and playful dimension of the arts, individuals can recognize and more clearly demonstrate the complexity as well as the simplicity of their lives and learn new ways to express themselves.

Program Presentation

The first task in developing this type of program is to set goals. The goals of this program were to:

1. Develop social skills among the youth for the appreciation of their positive contribution to society.
2. Decrease the child's sense of social isolation while in detention.
3. Instructionally guide the children in a manner that promotes an open exchange of ideas, concepts and creativity.

The primary objectives of the project were to:

1. Work with professional artists, so children learn to express themselves creatively through the arts and handle materials and equipment which might not otherwise be available to them.
2. Provide direction and participation to youth who are incarcerated, with a greater appreciation and understanding of their environment.
3. Impact positively on the sense of social isolation felt by this population through involvement with the arts.
4. Develop a holistic approach to the performing and visual arts which enhances the youth's self-perception and self-image.
5. Explore alternatives through the use of community consultants to expand and develop new directions for the project.

The project initially began with a \$300 donation from a local endowment. The monies were used to buy paper, pencils, drawing boards and equipment. After the framework was developed, involvement was needed from local artists.

Imagery for Adolescence, continued

Letters were sent to all the local music teachers to see if they would share their favorite music lesson with the children in detention. This proved to be the hardest part of the program. We found that the public is misinformed about the types of youth who inhabit detention facilities, and it was necessary to break down these stereotypes and perceptions. In order to influence both populations, we asked a local art council to come to the detention center for an art show. Artists, painters, sculptors and craftsmen responded to our plea. The response was overwhelming. We also contacted a local university for technical assistance. They provided an active listing of local artists, and after many attempts, we were able to get four local professional artists to volunteer their time and talents to the children.

Initially we had two visual artists who developed a weekly drawing program for the youth. We expanded the program to include a professional dancer and a theater person to develop acting and playwriting skills. Financial support became critical at this juncture. We found that the volunteers needed some additional support to provide their special talents. These artists depend upon art as their livelihood, and the same skills they transfer to the children are the same secrets and techniques they use to make a living. We needed to be able to pay them something for their talents.

We wrote a grant to the Ohio Arts Council for matching funds, to be utilized with a local, small endowment board that was classified under 502 (c) (3) tax exempt status, so that we could apply for United Way funding. The Ohio Arts Council approved our request, making this the first court in Ohio to ever receive funds from the Council. We were on our way, but needed a larger scope of artistic talents to present to our children in detention.

The Greater Columbus Arts Council in Columbus, Ohio, has a program called Artist-in-School Program (A-i-S), whereby area artists and art organizations provide services and consultation to schools, recreation centers, senior citizen homes, correctional facilities and the community. The A-i-S program is intended to awaken creative potential within the participants and to raise their awareness of the role that participating professional artists play in our communities and lives. The program's objectives were similar to our own:

1. Give participants first hand contact with practicing arts professionals.
2. Demonstrate the possibilities of vocational and avocational participation in the arts.
3. Allow sites to provide participants with a broader range of arts experiences.

We tapped into this program under the following categories: architectural design; dance; film and video; literature; multi-discipline; theater; traditional and ethnic arts; music; and visual arts.

Outcome

The outcome has been overwhelming; the children have responded beyond our wildest expectations. They actively engage in every part of the program. They look forward to the next session. Their talents are surprising and rewarding. We have identified gifted youth and made referrals to outside services for follow-up. The youth who have been in the program help other youth with techniques and style. The children smile, interact prosocially and are proud of their contributions.

We have co-sponsored arts shows between the Central Ohio Arts Council and the children. The experience offers the children and the artists an opportunity to interact and reflect on their talents. A cold, isolated environment becomes a warm, open, mutual sharing, non-judgmental milieu. Surprisingly, we were concerned that this experience would harbor chaos, but the atmosphere was very peaceful and serene.

The project has been an overall success. We have introduced taped classical and popular music to the detention center to calm the children down after court, which reduces staff intervention and stress. We have also introduced theater and playwriting, which opens expressive windows into youth's lives. We have introduced cultural heritages which break down racial barriers, and we have seen the fruits of our labors in the pride, self-confidence and creativity of the youth we serve.

The future of the program is dependent upon the enthusiasm of the participants, and the dedication of the staff. We have expanded the program to non-secure community residential settings and shared programs with local high schools. These types of efforts open doors to the potentiality and creativity of the participants while breaking down staff and community stereotypes and allowing for the growth, not only of our clients, but of our staff as well.

References

- Gladding, Samuel T., Counseling as an Art, The Creative Arts in Counseling, American Association of Counseling and Development, 1992.
- 1991-92 Artist-in-Schools Program, Directory of Artists, Greater Columbus Arts Council, 55 East State Street, Columbus, Ohio 43215.

About the Authors

Robert E. King, MS, LSW., is rehabilitation coordinator at the Marion County Juvenile Court in Marion, Ohio.

Brenda Voshell, is court director at the Marion County Juvenile Court in Marion, Ohio.

ROBERT E. KING
Rehabilitation Coordinator
Marion County Juvenile Court
1440 MT. Vernon Ave.
Marion, Ohio 43302
(614) 389-5476

Robert E. King is the Rehabilitation Coordinator, Program Director of the North Central Ohio Rehabilitation Center. He graduated from Aurora College, with a BA in Criminology, and the University of Dayton, MS, in Education, and Counseling. He is a member of the American Probation and Parole Association, American Correctional Association, American Assoc. of Correctional Training Personnel, National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, the Ohio Restitution Delegation, President-North West Ohio Juvenile Justice Association, Cabinet Member of the Ohio Correctional and Court Services Association and a licenced Social Worker. Mr. King has authored and co-authored several publications including, "Court Diagnostic Programs" and "Images for Adolescents", a cultural arts program for Juvenile Delinquents. He has published an article in the Journal of Correctional Training, of the International Association of Correctional Training Personnel, titled, 'Imagery for Adolescence'. He started working in the field with the Community Correctional Services, Geneva, Ill. in 1974, and was a pre-trial diversionary counselor for Federal Judge Prentice Marshall.

He testified before the United State Senate, in 1976, for refunding LEAA/JJDP. He is active in both Ohio and Marion County, level. He recently co-presented at the American Restitution Association's National Conference, in Washington, D.C., 1992. He is on the Rural Courts Committee for the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges. He is presently developing new initiatives for Community Service, and Community Interventions, with the Marion City Schools, through the Serve America Grant (Public Law 101-610). He presently administates the Ninety Day Detention Program for High-Risk Youth; the Anti-Auto Theft Initiative, the Community Service Early Intervention Program, the Winner International Foundation; a grant from the Ohio Arts Council and the United Way of Marion County. He is co-sponsoring state training from the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, Chicago, Ill., for the State of Ohio. His Community Service Anti-auto Theft Initiative was recently featured on the Paul Harvey Radio Program, for an innovative use of Community Services. He is presently an Associate Instructor at Marion Technical College, Marion, Ohio.