

Restorative Justice	Giving back to the Community	Victims Needs, Offenders Accountability
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2. APA Citation:

- Zehr, H. (2002). *The little book of restorative justice*. Intercourse, PA: Good Books.

3. Goal of the chapter or book

- This book proposes working principles and practices for making restorative justice practices possible.

4. Main ideas

- Criminal Justice has strengths, but victims, offenders, and community members often feel that justice does not adequately meet their needs
- Restorative justice is an attempt to address some of these needs and limitations
- Restorative justice is a sign of hope and direction for the future
- Circles/Groups is a form of participatory democracy that moves beyond simple majority rule
- Restorative Justice is not about forgiveness or reconciliation, it is not mediation, designed to reduce recidivism or repeating offenses, a particular program
- Restorative justice is a compass, not a map
- Restorative Justice Focuses on: (16-18)
 - Victims:
 - Information sharing about what happened, truth-telling of the situation, empowerment and restitution
 - Offenders:
 - Accountability, encouragement to experience personal transformation, encouragement for integration into community and temporary restraint.
 - Community:
 - Considered stakeholders and are impacted by the offender's actions
- Principles of Restorative Justice:
 - Crime is a violation of people and of interpersonal relationships
 - Who has been hurt?
 - Violations create obligations
 - What are their needs?
 - The central obligation is to put right these wrongs
 - Whose responsibility to fix these obligations and how? (21)
- Restorative justice requires, at minimum, that we address victims' harms and needs, hold offenders accountable to put right those harms, and involve victims, offenders and communities in the process (25).

5. Other sources I would like to look at:

Restorative Justice: A vision for Healing and Change by Susan Sharpe