

Victim/offender
Dialogue +
Restitution

United Nations General Assembly (1985). Declaration of Basic Principles of Justice for Victims of Crime and Abuse of Power. United Nations General Assembly. 96th plenary meeting, 29 November. Downloaded 8 December 2005.

Recalling that the Sixth United Nations Congress on the Prevention of Crime and the Treatment of Offenders recommended that the United Nations should continue its present work on the development of guidelines and standards regarding abuse of economic and political power, Cognizant that millions of people throughout the world suffer harm as a result of crime and the abuse of power and that the rights of these victims have not been adequately recognized, Recognizing that the victims of crime and the victims of abuse of power, and also frequently their families, witnesses and others who aid them, are unjustly subjected to loss, damage or injury and that they may, in addition, suffer hardship when assisting in the prosecution of offenders (excerpt)

Link: www.restorativejustice.org/resources/policy/inter/un/victims

Victim/Offender
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write
in 3rd
person

Wilson, Robin J (2005). Risk, Reintegration, and Registration: A Canadian Perspective on Community Sex Offender Risk Management Restorative Directions Journal. 1(1):14-17.

In closing, it is clear that we, as sex offender professionals, need to encourage the collaborative approach to risk management. Researchers and clinicians, working together with law enforcement, must assist communities in becoming more educated about how to manage risk in their midst. This seems to be the most credible route to increased public safety. Communities have become too reliant on official control to ensure the safety of their vulnerable members, and governments have done little to correct this blind faith. Circles of Support and Accountability are a good example of the community proactively taking part in risk management. However, the concept of engaging offenders as they return to society continues to be unpalatable to most. Nonetheless, the data are clear collaboration and engagement increase public safety. As elusive as it may be, "no more victims" continues to be our shared ultimate goal.

Link: <http://www.rdj.ca/may2005.pdf>

Charlton, John (2005). *Restorative Justice and CoSA* Restorative Directions Journal. 1 (1):12-13.

I believe in restorative justice. I believe it to be a process that, if honestly engaged, offers an individual (whether that individual be a concerned member of the community, a victim or the offender), the ability to transform life for the better. Within this essay, I will explore how becoming involved with a Circle of Support and Accountability (CoSA), offers people the ability to restoratively transform life for the better.

Link: <http://www.rdj.ca/may2005.pdf>

Write new,
better
abstract &
database

Yantzi, Mark (2005). *Addressing the Aftermath of Past Sexual Offences* Restorative Directions Journal. 1(1):10-11

It is important to find safe ways to extend our work into new areas where restorative approaches may be of value. One such area is in support of persons dealing with the residue of past sexual abuse, including those who were victimized, those who offended, and others who are emotionally connected to them. Many people are hesitant about using restorative justice to address sexual offences. This hesitancy may come from our reluctance to openly address sexuality issues in general as much as from a concern about the seriousness of sexual abuse.(excerpt)

more for
abstract

Link: <http://www.rdj.ca/may2005.pdf>