

# **Creating Prison-Based Restorative Justice Projects: A Prisoners' Guide for Getting Started**

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The <sup>Pennsylvania</sup> **PRISON SOCIETY**  
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# Table of Contents

1. Introduction to Guide
2. Range of Restorative Justice Projects
3. Creating the Vision
4. Moving Toward Action
5. Developing the Project in a Restorative Way
6. Appendix

## 1. Introduction to Guide

People in prison can be, and often are, restorative justice practitioners. Whether it is helping two people in conflict to talk to each other or supporting a fellow prisoner who has recently experienced the murder of a loved one, incarcerated individuals can carry the healing message of restorative justice. As people who have themselves been offenders and community members and may have been crime victims, prisoners are in a unique position to develop and offer restorative projects. Our experience has also demonstrated that prisoner-developed projects have an added level of credibility, thus increasing participation.

This guide offers simple tools for incarcerated individuals and groups to use in creating their own prison-based restorative justice projects. While not comprehensive or definitive, the guide offers questions and suggestions that the reader can use to explore the possibility of restorative projects at his or her institution, taking into account the culture and personality of one's prison and available resources, including administration support and community relationships.

This guide assumes that the reader is already knowledgeable about restorative justice and its basic values, principles and common practices. See the appendix for a list of additional resources to learn more about the philosophy.

## 2. Range of Restorative Justice Projects

Restorative justice is a philosophy that can be applied in many different ways. This makes sense since restorative justice attempts to address the varied needs of the people impacted by crime. The ways to practice it are only limited by the number of people impacted by the crime and their needs and one's creativity in responding to those needs. Restorative justice projects can include, but are not limited to, programs that:

- Engage offenders on restorative justice, accountability, personal healing and growth, among other restorative themes.
- Support offenders who have been crime victims and provide services to meet their needs as victims.
- Invite direct and indirect dialogue between victims and offenders.
- Bring together victims, offenders and community into conversation around restorative themes.
- Address issues of release and reintegration through the restorative justice lens.
- Serve or transform the prison in a way that promotes restorative values and principles.

Common practices include Circles, Family Group Conferences, Victim Offender Conferencing, dialogue groups and Circles of Support and Accountability. Many of the resources in the bibliography provide more information about these, and other, restorative processes.

Restorative justice practice does not require creating stand-alone projects. One can also incorporate restorative justice questions, values, principles and practices into existing programs. For instance, restorative justice and the Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP) have many areas of overlap and complement each other. Restorative justice could be more actively incorporated into AVP workshops. See the appendix for details about the relationship between restorative justice and AVP.

### 3. Creating the Vision

The first step to creating a restorative justice project is to figure out the level(s) at which the organizing group wants to focus its energy. There are many different types of restorative justice levels at which to work. Common levels include:

1. Individual – Focuses on how individuals are impacted by their experiences, what they need for accountability and healing and ways in which they can transform their lives to wholeness.
2. Relational – Focuses on the relationships between individuals, the role and nature of accountability and healing in those relationships and ways in which to repair the relationship. These relationships may be, for instance, between a victim and offender or offender and his or her family.
3. Daily Life – Focuses on the values, assumptions and ways in which people interact with each other in their social lives, ways in which to make restorative justice a way of life and transformation of the prison culture. This may include daily relationships with family and friends, prison staff and other prisoners.
4. Prison Operations – Focuses on the use of restorative justice philosophy and practices in prison operations and programs. There is also an element of systemic transformation. This level may include, for instance, using mediation in grievance procedures or offering services to people when they become crime victims while incarcerated.
5. Community – Focuses on the community role in crime and justice, its needs for accountability and healing and building bridges between offenders and community.
6. Criminal justice systems – Focuses on transforming the foundation of the criminal justice system, incorporating restorative practices into the system at all levels and building partnerships with all justice participants. There is a policy element to this level.

These levels are not mutually exclusive. They overlap and influence each other. It is not necessary to pick just one level at which to work. A project can reflect several levels at once. For instance, the Day of Responsibility includes the following:

- Sessions on the impact of crime on victims, offender families and community (Levels: Relational and Community)
- Incarcerated and community participants (Levels: Relational and Community)
- Pledges for responsible living (Levels: Individual, Daily Life and Community)

An organizing group will want to decide around which levels they would like to create a project. The group may wish to do a dreaming exercise (see appendix) or lead a discussion on the following questions:

- At which levels are individual group members most interested in working?
- How do the different levels identified by group members complement each other?
- How can each of the levels be incorporated into one common vision?

It is important to remember at this stage that the restorative project is a collaborative one with the ultimate goal of promoting the restorative justice philosophy and its practices. Creating the vision may be one of the most difficult tasks in the development process. Give it the time and patience that it requires. And, remember restorative justice values and principles in the process.

## 4. Moving Toward Action

With a common vision, the organizing group is ready to move forward with creating the specific project. The group may want to start by brainstorming ideas for different ways to meet the group's vision and goals. It is important not to prejudge any ideas while brainstorming.

During this discussion, the group may want to consider the following questions:

- Do you want to create a stand-alone restorative justice project or incorporate restorative justice into existing programs?
- Do you want to provide a direct service, education, discussion group or other type of project?
- What action can the group take right away? What requires more planning?
- What resources are needed? Which of those are already available? Which need to be sought out?

The appendix includes several worksheets the group may want to use to assist in this process.

If the group decides to incorporate restorative justice into existing programs, consider the following questions:

- How do restorative values and principles complement the program?
- How does the program already use restorative justice concepts, even if it is not called "restorative justice"?
- How can restorative values and practices be applied in a new way in the program?
- How can restorative practices be used in the program?

The Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP)/Restorative Justice (RJ) Relationship handout may provide a framework to respond to these questions.

At times, it may be difficult for a group of individuals to find agreement on one single activity. The committee may wish to consult prison staff or books on consensus decision-making, project design, etc.

### Working with Administration

Prison staff and administration are important decision-makers and potential allies when developing restorative projects. Regardless of whether one is proposing a stand-alone project or additions to an existing program, administration approval will likely be necessary.

You may find that you have natural allies with prison staff. For instance, chaplains and psychologists may have an interest in your project because it complements or enhances their work. Such allies can provide important support and assistance in creating and running your project. Solicit their buy-in right from the beginning.

If a project is not approved, take the time to listen to administration's concerns and find ways to address them. The process of doing this is restorative justice in and of itself. And remember, there are countless other ways to achieve one's restorative goals. Flexibility is key. The bottom line is to create a restorative justice project that will successfully serve prisoners and be supported by administration. And, an individual can do restorative justice by living out restorative values on a daily basis in all areas of his or her life. You don't need administrative approval to do that on the blocks, in the visiting room or on the job.

## **Outside Organizations/Volunteers**

Outside organizations, including restorative justice programs, may provide volunteer and other support to prison-based restorative projects. Their constituents may even be potential participants in the project themselves. They may serve as co-sponsors or hosts for prison-based events. As a result, it is important to build relationships with existing organizations.

As a group, discuss ways in which you need assistance from outside organizations and brainstorm those organizations with which you already have relationships. You may find that you are already well connected with people and agencies with which you can partner. Organizations to consider include, but are not limited to:

- Agencies that already have volunteers who work inside the prison;
- Faith-based organizations or prison ministries;
- United Way agencies;
- Pennsylvania Prison Society;
- Alternatives to Violence Project facilitators;
- Literacy programs;
- Agencies that serve families with incarcerated loved ones.

You may also want to consider building relationships with local victim service providers and advocates. This can be a sensitive relationship so it is important to take the time to build trust. As with all organizations, respect their decision to not participate in prison-based restorative projects. There are many factors influencing their decisions, for instance, staff resources, funding and the agency's mission and resulting program parameters. A lack of participation is not necessarily a statement about their support of restorative justice or feelings towards offenders.

## **Funding and other resources**

All projects require resources of some kind – copies, staff time, volunteer time (incarcerated and community volunteers), office supplies, postage, access to computers, books, to name a few. Project proposals should include a plan for securing necessary resources. Several ideas for soliciting funding and other support include:

- Create the project as a service of an existing organization, such as an inmate organization, that has funding;
- Write grants, as a prison group or with outside partners;
- Request funds from the Department of Corrections through, for instance, the Inmate General Welfare Fund;
- Find an allied DOC program or staff that can provide in-kind services, such as copies;
- Partner with an outside agency that can provide in-kind or financial support.

Funding is an important issue faced by all programs, inside and outside. Be diligent in finding resources while at the same time planning to do the work with few resources.

## **5. Developing your project in a restorative way**

Restorative justice is not limited to the criminal justice system; it also offers a set of values and principles for how people relate to each other. As a result, restorative justice values and principles can provide guidance for how members of an organizing committee relate to each other and the processes used to develop the project. Restorative practices can also be used during organizing. For instance, the organizing committee may wish to use a talking piece during meetings or lead

mediations when committee members are in conflict.

Before the committee begins its work, the group may want to consider how the group will live out restorative values and principles while working together. The group may want to start this conversation with questions such as:

- What do restorative justice values mean to each of you?
- How does each of you live with those values in everyday life, especially in your working relationships?
- How will you use restorative practices in your meetings?
- What processes will you use to make decisions and who will be involved?
- How will the group deal with differences among each other?
- What does “collaboration” mean to each of you?

The appendices below include resources that the group can review to monitor their commitment to restorative justice while designing the project.

## Appendices:

1. Why are people who have committed a crime interested in restorative justice?
2. Why restorative justice in prison? Prisoners' perspectives
3. Restorative Justice Processes in Prison
4. Exploring the AVP/RJ Relationship
5. A Restorative Prison – A Complement to the Restorative Justice Yardstick
6. Restorative Justice Levels: A Circle of Influence
7. Dreaming About Restorative Justice
8. Restorative Justice Project – Brainstorm
9. Restorative Justice Project – Action Planning
10. Restorative Justice Project – Resources
11. Restorative justice projects are possible when....
12. 5 Principles for Developing Restorative Justice Projects
13. Restorative Program Development
14. Restorative Justice Resource List

# 1. Why are people who have committed a crime interested in restorative justice?

*We have heard the following reasons from incarcerated men and women...*

Restorative justice connects with what is in their hearts about their crime and what they would like to do to make amends.

They believe that it is part of the human drive to want to make things right and to build peace.

They know things will be better if the “problem is solved.”

They want to understand the impact of their crime and to hear what victims think and feel following the crime, including what they think and feel towards the offender.

They want to promote the idea of responsibility and have opportunities to be responsible.

They want to strive for a personal greater good and for personal growth.

Restorative justice provides a vision for a different way of doing things in one’s personal life. Sometimes one needs to “step away” from an interaction (avoid violence) and sometimes you need to “step toward” an interaction (build peace).

They want to make amends directly to the person whom they hurt.

They want to talk about what they did and why.

They want to express remorse and share how they feel about the crime.

It provides them a forum to explore self-forgiveness, forgiveness from others and reconciliation.

It can stop hatred, anger and retribution.

(October, 2002)

## 2. Why Restorative Justice In Prison? Prisoners' Perspectives

**Restorative justice offers a new set of values to guide the justice process.**

“It has the potential of generating a new dispensation and definition of justice” which has spiritual foundations in healing, forgiveness, character and compassion. (Jafar Saidi)

“It brings a humane element to a system. . . . it seems to me there are a multitude of undercurrents that maintain the current system. Each having its own ideas of punishment, revenge in someone else’s name, and retribution that seems to be out of focus.” (Bruce Bainbridge)

It is “an alternative to the punitive, combative, and devastating ideals [incarcerated individuals] have always known.” (Bryan McMichael)

**Restorative justice offers an opportunity for meaningful accountability.**

It assures “victims that offenders are taking responsibility for the impact of their crimes on victims. It also assures offenders that changes they make while accepting that responsibility serve a far greater purpose than their previous lack of responsibility. . . .” (Marie Scott)

“Investigating the idea that it’s not the state that’s been harmed, but the community, including the victim, can go a long way towards dispelling the long held belief that completing one’s sentence absolves the offender of any further obligation or responsibility for the effects of the offense.” (Bryan McMichael)

“It brings accountability in a realistic way, responsibility and obligations on a much more meaningful level. A direct result of my action.” (Bruce Bainbridge)

**Restorative justice offers a way to respond to the harms that have been experienced by individuals who have committed crimes and to contribute to their personal growth.**

“The concept is a process for me that is more about promoting healing, growth and a sense of well-being [and it] certainly prepares me to go back to my community – or my immediate community - to function better.” (Bruce Bainbridge)

“There are so many scars inside prisoners, it is incredible that we survive. . .we humans are products of our past which is a part of our today. . .unwittingly, with a great deal of denial, we repeat these physical, emotional and mental patterns. The only way to stop the cycle and break the pattern is to go back and deal with the pain. . .explore the feelings, unpack the guilt and free ourselves from the baggage we picked up along the way.” (Jafar Saidi)

**Restorative Justice offers hope for change.**

“The transformative potential of restorative justice seems to be our best ticket out of the mess we have created.” (Jafar Saidi)

Efforts to be responsible “will not go unrecognized.” (Marie Scott)

“Had I not become more aware of restorative justice and its attributes, I probably would not have as strong a hope and compassion for the families I’ve hurt so much nor the willingness to believe things do change and happen to those who genuinely believe in a better future.” (Bruce Bainbridge)

(from *Correctional Forum*, September 2002, a publication of the Pennsylvania Prison Society)

### 3. Restorative Justice Processes in Prison

**Incarcerated individuals and prisons move toward restorative programming when they offer restorative opportunities that...**

- Engage offenders on restorative justice, accountability, personal healing and growth, among other restorative themes.
- Support offenders who have been crime victims and provide services to meet their needs as victims.
- Invite direct and indirect dialogue between victims and offenders.
- Bring together victims, offenders and community into conversation around restorative themes.
- Address issues of release and reintegration through the restorative justice lens.
- Serve or transform the prison in a way that promotes restorative values and principles.

## 4. Exploring the Alternatives to Violence Project (AVP)/Restorative Justice (RJ) Relationship

### Impressions from AVP facilitators and participants incarcerated in Pennsylvania prisons

#### **AVP and RJ are similar in that they both...**

- Help inmates to make positive choices, changes and set goals in their lives.
- Empower inmates.
- Look at prevention and the possibilities for doing things differently in the future.
- Promote self-esteem.
- Recognize the humanity of inmates.
- Take an interest in the betterment, improvement and healing of individuals, families and communities affected by violence and crime.
- Deal with violence and understanding it.
- Work on problems.
- Provide a way for the offender to return to wholeness and respond to stigmas.
- Work to help people reestablish their place in society and to build community through bringing parties together (RJ) and through cooperation and communication (AVP).
- Work for the restoration of parties affected by crime.

#### **AVP and RJ are different in that:**

- RJ focuses on victims, offenders and community while AVP focuses on offenders.
- RJ focuses on repairing past harms and AVP focuses on using nonviolence to prevent future violence.
- RJ promotes an understanding of the harm that comes from violence and AVP promotes an understanding of the violence that causes harm.
- RJ works on the whole community and AVP works with the individual.
- RJ maintains a we/they mentality and AVP builds community.
- AVP helps to build assertiveness skills and a sense of worth and gives inmates reasons to work on themselves.
- AVP is hands on.
- AVP makes inmates aware that power comes through the use of transforming power.
- RJ presents opportunities for an inmate to make amends with his/her victim.
- RJ works with the victim and gives them an understanding about why things happened the way they did.

#### **AVP can incorporate restorative justice principles or complement RJ programs by...**

*AVP can incorporate RJ by:*

- Offering exercises that can help an inmate to meet his/her victim.
- Including victim and community concerns in workshops and agendas.
- Adding exercises that have an RJ basis while maintaining an AVP core curriculum.
- Creating a hybrid workshop that includes victims and offenders.
- Adding themes such as the three pillars of RJ – harms, needs, and engagement.
- Creating role-plays based on real life victims and learning from them.

*AVP complements RJ because it:*

- Teaches an inmate to be assertive and honest, communicate better and to be open for group talks while at the same time promoting the worth and contributions of everyone. If people feel better about themselves, they will be better able to help others.
- Has the potential to follow a victim and offender meeting.
- Creates an environment where all things are possible.
- Addresses techniques for conflict resolution in a real and practical way that promotes communication and understanding.
- Places a high value on the principles of dignity, self-respect, self-actualization and birthright to a peaceful life. These values are similar to the three pillars of RJ.

### **RJ programs can incorporate AVP principles or complement AVP workshops by...**

*RJ can incorporate AVP by:*

- Using the most relevant AVP exercises, such as listening, concentric circles and ones that show alternatives to violence.
- Incorporating the concept of transforming power.
- Including the doctrines of nonviolence and community building.
- Using the concept of “the good in others” to work toward building a better community.

*RJ complements AVP because it:*

- Provides the opportunity for inmates to see the need to be responsible for what they did and to realize the importance of giving back to victims and community.
- RJ provides a possible first step toward AVP.
- RJ provides a safe way for the offender to take responsibility for self and to victim, community and humanity itself.

### **AVP principles and experiences can prepare an inmate to meet with his/her victim by...**

- Taking seriously the idea of transforming power.
- Introducing concepts of nonviolence, empathy and community building.
- Recognizing that an AVP workshop can help an inmate to understand the sources of feelings that might surface in a meeting and ways to cope with them.
- Helping an individual to realize the error of his/her ways by acting violently.
- Facilitating exercises, like the total truth process, which can help him/her forgive him/herself and be more prepared to face the victim.
- Opening the door for communication, honesty and trust.
- Preparing offenders to better deal with life challenges and to use conflict resolution practices.
- Affirming the properties of dignity, self-respect, self-actualization and the birthright to live a peaceful life, which may make an inmate more interested in meeting with his/her victim.
- Using conflict resolution practices to work within a community and encourage action.
- Creating healing and wholeness that may encourage an inmate to take responsibility, be accountable and realize obligations.

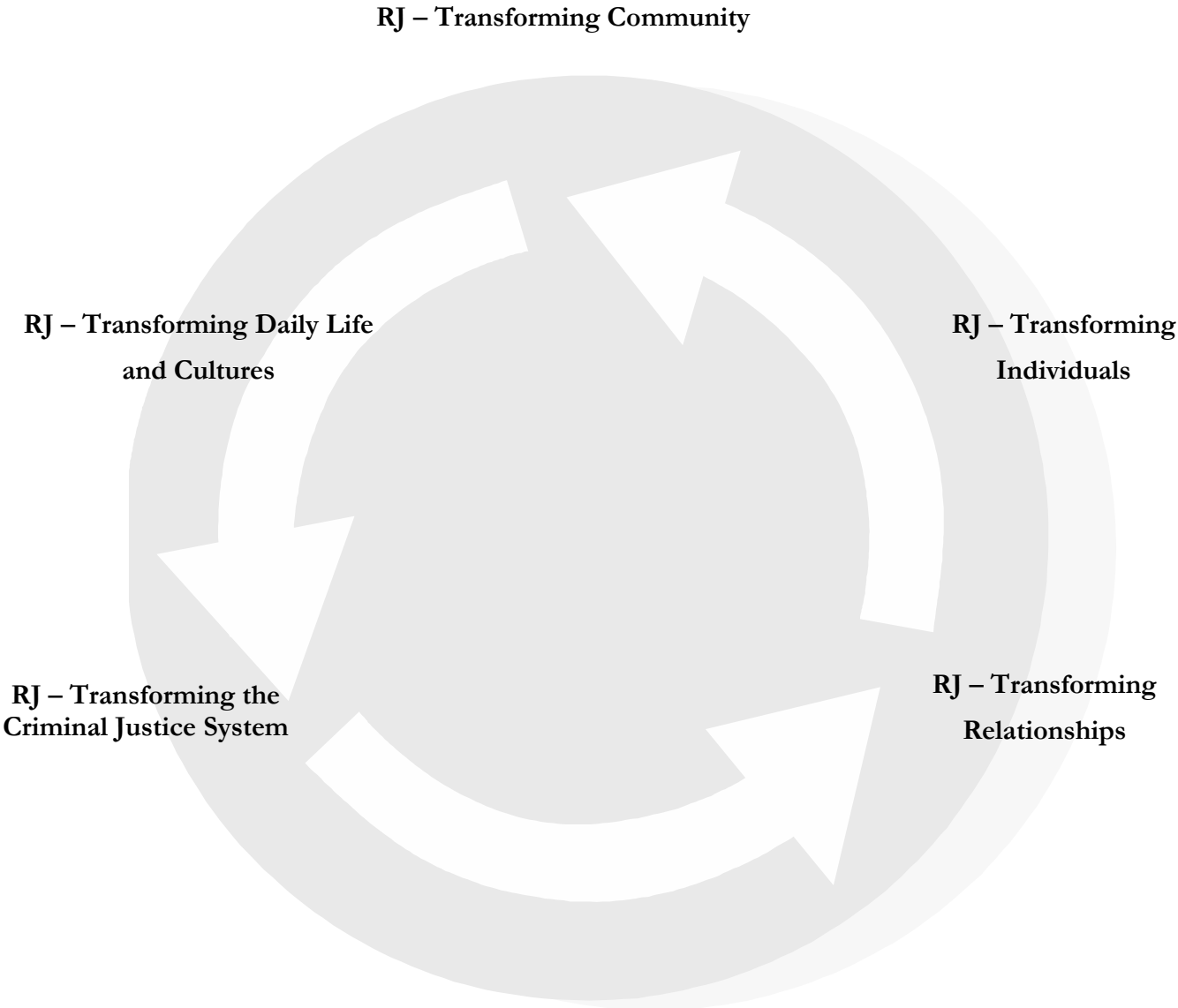
(feedback from Bruce Bainbridge, Bill Lovasz, Brian Brown, J. Knipe, Edwin Garcia and other AVP participants incarcerated in Pennsylvania prisons, summarized by Barb Toews, Pennsylvania Prison Society, June 2002/edits May, 2006)

## 5. A Restorative Prison – Points Along a Continuum

<u>Less restorative</u>	↔	<u>More restorative</u>
1. Destroys self worth	↔	Maintains or builds self worth
2. Takes away all responsibilities	↔	Assists in and provides opportunities for responsibility
3. Isolates from the community	↔	Integrates into the community
4. Degrades and makes useless	↔	Affirms the positives and promotes constructiveness
5. Perpetuates distrust	↔	Builds and values trust
6. Relies on violence	↔	Provides nonviolent alternatives
7. Relates with hatred and cruelty	↔	Relates with kindness and love
8. Respects the tough guy	↔	Respects honesty and openness
9. Exploits and takes advantage	↔	Affirms the value of others and teaches how to avoid exploitation in the future
10. Denies control over decisions	↔	Teaches and provides opportunities for responsible decision-making
11. Ignores accountability to person harmed	↔	Holds accountable to person harmed
12. Makes totally dependent on society	↔	Gives tools to be independent and productive members of community

(Barb Toews and Lorraine Stutzman Amstutz, March 2003; adapted from “Prisoners” from *Making It Right: A Common Sense Approach to Criminal Justice* by Dennis Chaleen)

# 6. Restorative Justice Levels: A Circle of Influence



## 7. Dreaming about Restorative Justice

On your own, take a few minutes to dream about what life would be like if restorative justice was the way things were done 100 years from now. Draw a picture or write words that represent that dream. When done, reflect on the questions at the bottom of the page.

### **What do your picture or words say about:**

1. Where you see the promise of restorative justice?
2. The level(s) at which you want to work?
3. How you will work with those who have different dreams?
4. What can you do to make this dream, and those of others, come true?

## 8. Restorative Justice Project - Brainstorm

1. What ideas have you had or heard from about how to make the group's vision come true?

2. As a group, brainstorm ways to put these ideas into action.

## 10. Restorative Justice Project - Action Planning

Pick one idea from your brainstorm list and write down what you as an individual as or a group can do within 1 week, 3 months and 1 year to move toward your vision.

Within 1 Week	
Within 3 Months	
Within 1 Year	

## 11. Restorative Justice Project - Resources

Identify the resources you need to accomplish your goals, what resources you have and what resources you need from others.

<b>Total resources needed</b>	<b>Resources we have ourselves</b>	<b>Resources we need from others</b>

## **Restorative justice projects are possible in prison when there is...**

1. Organizational interest in and commitment to restorative justice.
2. Active interest and participation from incarcerated individuals.
3. Trust and support of Department of Corrections.
4. Trust and relationship with victim advocates and service providers.
5. Strong community interest in viewing offenders and victims in a new way and doing justice differently.
6. Collaboration between prisoners, offender and victim advocates, Department of Corrections and community organizations.
7. Opportunities for restorative justice projects to collaborate and complement existing programs.

(based on the experiences of the Pennsylvania Prison Society's Restorative Justice Program)

## 12. Five Principles for Developing Restorative Justice Projects

### **“Stop and smell the roses.”**

Step back from the day-to-day efforts (including the frustrations) to remind yourself personally and as a group about your vision for restorative justice and your reasons for doing it.

### **“I am because you are.”**

Remember that doing restorative justice means building relationships with others, including those who have different perspectives and ideas.

### **“We are the rock.”**

Relate with others in a way that sparks their interest about restorative justice and invites them to get involved - and stay involved when the going gets tough. Restorative justice is only as strong as the people and relationships that support it.

### **“Who, what, where, when and how?”**

Create a plan of action so you can do restorative justice right here, right now – including those unexpected things that will inevitably come up – and move toward your long-term vision at the same time.

### **“Don’t stop thinking about tomorrow...”**

It’ll soon be here, better than before...but not without resources. Look at what you need in order to do what you want to do and go where you want to go. Figure out what you have already, and then go find what you still need.

(Based on *Peacebuilding Practice: Five Operating Principles* by John Paul Lederach, 1997)

## 13. Restorative Program Development

**You are developing a program restoratively when you....**

1. Invite victims, offenders and members of the community impacted by the program to actively participate as development partners.
2. Share leadership and power with partners.
3. Solicit and respect the experiences and needs of the partners, including their suggestions for necessary programs.
4. Encourage dialogue, collaboration, information sharing, problem-solving and consensus-based decision-making.
5. Use the skills and strengths of the partners and support them in completing tasks.
6. Build safe, trustworthy and respectful relationships among the partners.
7. Maintain accountability to the community impacted by the program and give attention to how the development process affects them.
8. Value the time and resources required to develop programs unique to your context.
9. Evaluate partner experiences with the development process and use restorative processes to respond when those experiences have been unsatisfactory.
10. Create space for experiences of justice, relationship and healing throughout the development process.

(Barb Toews, 4/03)

## Restorative Justice Resource List (6/06)

### Books

Blackard, Kirk (2004). *Restoring Peace: Using Lessons from Prison to Mend Broken Relationships*. Victoria, BC, Canada: Trafford Publishing.

Bloom, Sandra (1997). *Creating Sanctuary: Toward an Evolution of Sane Societies*. New York: Routledge.

Breton, Denise and Stephen Lehman (2001). *The Mystic Heart of Justice: Restoring Wholeness in a Broken World*. West Chester, Pennsylvania: Chrysalis Books.

Casarjian, Robin (1995). *Houses of Healing: A Prisoner's Guide to Inner Power and Freedom*. Boston, Massachusetts: The Lionheart Foundation.

Edgar, Kimmett and Tim Newell (2006). *Restorative Justice in Prison: A Guide to Making It Happen*. Winchester, England: Waterside Press.

Gilligan, James (2001). *Preventing Violence*. New York, New York: Thames and Hudson.

Hadley, Michael (2001). *The Spiritual Roots of Restorative Justice*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.

Herman, Judith (1997). *Trauma and Recovery*. New York, New York: BasicBooks.

Johnstone, Gerry (2002). *Restorative Justice: Ideas, Values and Debates*. Devon, UK: Willan Publishing.

Leder, Drew (2000). *The Soul Knows No Bars: Inmates Reflect on Life, Death, and Hope*. Lanham, Maryland: Rowman and Littlefield Publishers, Inc.

McCaslin, Wanda, ed. (2005). *Justice as Healing: Indigenous Ways, Writings on Community Peacemaking and Restorative Justice from the Native Law Centre*. St. Paul, MN: Living Justice Press.

MacRae, Allen and Howard Zehr (2004). *The Little Book of Family Group Conferences*. Intercourse, PA: Good Books.

Ross, Rupert (1996). *Returning to the Teachings: Exploring Aboriginal Justice*. New York: Penguin Books.

Pranis, Kay (2005). *The Little Book of Circle Processes*. Intercourse, PA: Good Books.

Pranis, Kay, Barry Stuart and Mark Wedge (2003). *Peacemaking Circles: From Crime to Community*. St. Paul, Minnesota: Living Justice Press.

Sharpe, Susan (1998). *Restorative Justice: A Vision for Healing and Change*. Edmonton, Alberta: Edmonton Victim Offender Mediation Society. [This manual is a resource for developing restorative justice programs]

Stutzman Amstutz (2005). *The Little Book of Restorative Discipline for Schools*. Intercourse, PA: Good Books.

Sullivan, Dennis and Larry Tiffit (2001). *Restorative Justice: Healing the Foundations of Our Everyday Lives*.

Monsey, New York: Willow Tree Press.

Toews, Barb (2006). *Little Book of Restorative Justice for People in Prison*. Intercourse, PA: Good Books.  
Wiesenthal, Simon (1998). *The Sunflower: On the Possibilities and Limits of Forgiveness*. New York, New York: Schocken Books, Inc.

Yantzi, Mark (1998). *Sexual Offending and Restoration*. Scottsdale, Pennsylvania: Herald Press.

Yoder, Carolyn (2005). *The Little Book of Trauma Healing*. Intercourse, PA: Good Books.

Zehr, Howard (1990/2005). *Changing Lenses: A New Focus on Crime and Justice*. Scottsdale, Pennsylvania: Herald Press.

Zehr, Howard and Barb Toews, eds. (2004). *Critical Issues in Restorative Justice*. Monsey, New York. Criminal Justice Press.

Zehr, Howard (1996). *Doing Life: Reflections of Men and Women Serving Life Sentences*. Intercourse, Pennsylvania: Good Books.

Zehr, Howard (2001). *Transcending: Reflections of Crime Victims*. Intercourse, Pennsylvania: Good Books.

## Websites and Other Web Resources

- Pennsylvania Prison Society – [www.prisonersociety.org](http://www.prisonersociety.org)
- Restorative Justice Online - [www.restorativejustice.org](http://www.restorativejustice.org) [*This webpage provides a comprehensive list of restorative websites and other resources*]
- Center for Restorative Justice – [www.sfu.ca/cfrj](http://www.sfu.ca/cfrj)
- Center for Restorative Justice and Peacemaking – [www.rjp.umn.edu](http://www.rjp.umn.edu)
- International Institute for Restorative Practices - [www.iirp.org](http://www.iirp.org)
- Victim Offender Mediation Association - [www.voma.org](http://www.voma.org)

## Videos

- *Fatal Peril: Manhood and Violence*. Hudson River Film and Video.
- *Meeting with a Killer*. Lucky Duck Productions.
- *Beyond Conviction*. Tied to the Tracks, Inc.
- *Hollow Water*. National Film Board of Canada.

**Additional Restorative Justice resources, including A Day of Responsibility Organizing Manual, are available on The Pennsylvania Prison Society's website at [www.prisonersociety.org](http://www.prisonersociety.org) or by request.**

## PROGRAMS AND SERVICES

- Family Resource Center at SCI Graterford
- Family Virtual Visitation
- Family Transportation Services
- Official Visitors
- Parenting Skills Education
- Re-Entry Services Program
- Restorative Justice Resources
- Service to Elder Prisoners
- Support for Kids with Incarcerated Parents
- Working Group to Enhance Services for Incarcerated Women

## PUBLICATIONS

- *Correctional Forum*
- *Graterfriends*

HEADQUARTERED IN PHILADELPHIA, the Prison Society is a private, nonprofit agency governed by a board of directors. It is aided by chapters organized by county and a statewide network of Official Visitors.

Unite with others who know that justice and compassion are not exclusive:

- Become a member—you will receive our monthly and quarterly newsletters
- Attend meetings at your local chapter
- Become an official visitor
- Support the Prison Society by making a financial contribution

The Pennsylvania  
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SOCIAL JUSTICE SINCE 1787

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