

Volunteers In The Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Study Of Probation, Police, And Victim Support

© Copyrighted Material

Chapter 7

Restorative Justice, a comparative analysis of discursive practices: Dialogistic exchanges in the USA and Italy

Lucia Abbamonte¹ and Flavia Cavaliere²

1. Introduction

Restorative Justice (RJ), with its notion of dealing with the causes of crime by changing behaviours, has captured imaginations around the world (Tickell and Akester 2004); not only within the boundary of legal domains, but also in the fields of social studies and contiguous areas. RJ has developed out of several movements of the past three decades aimed at guaranteeing the victims' rights, making justice less formal and more substantial, and relieving the judicial system of some of its burden. RJ was also inspired by traditional ways of administering justice as practised by native North Americans and other aboriginal populations.

The practices of RJ revolve around the process of mediation conducted through a sequence of dialogues between mediators and victims, mediators and offenders, then mediators and all people involved in the harmful event. Such dialogistic exchanges can be of great sociolinguistic/pragmalinguistic interest and also of cross-cultural relevance inasmuch as RJ is practised – with more-sensitive variations – in Australia, New Zealand, the United States, as well as in Austria, Norway, England, Wales and other European States. RJ began as an experiment to seek alternatives to criminal prosecution and conventional sentencing, especially where aboriginal populations were involved. The Correctional Service of Canada started to introduce RJ programs in many of its prisons in 1974, and in 1996 the Church Council on Justice and Corrections was set up to compile a list of community-based responses to crime, the majority of which were restorative initiatives. RJ is now widely applied in North America and is attracting growing attention from governments. In the UK, the practice was introduced in the 1980s and then implemented in the 1990s: it has profoundly changed the youth justice system and is increasingly influencing the treatment of adults. In 1989, the New Zealand government enacted the *Children, Young Persons and their Families*

¹ Lucia Abbamonte's contributions to this chapter are Sections 3, 4.2, and 5.

² Flavia Cavaliere's contributions to this chapter are Sections 1, 2, and 4.1.

© Copyrighted Material

, English, Book, Illustrated edition: *Volunteers in the criminal justice system: a comparative study of probation, police, and victim support* / M.L. Gill and R.I. Mawby. Open University Press. *Volunteers in the criminal justice system: a comparative study of probation, police, and victim support*. Front Cover. M. L. Gill, R. I. Mawby. Open University Press. *Volunteers in the criminal justice system: a comparative study of probation, police, and victim support* / M.L. Gill and R.I. Mawby. groups chosen - probation Voluntary Associates, police Specials and Victims Support Scheme Volunteers - incorporate parties working with the offender, the .. the advantages of a comparative study are increasingly evident. The role and value of volunteers in the Criminal Justice System. Justice This publication has been produced with the financial support of the Criminal Justice Programme of (ex) offenders, their families and victims of crime The survey aimed to provide a better understanding reforming prison and probation services. NCJ Number: NCJ Find in a Library. Title: *Volunteers in the Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Study of Probation, Police, and Victim Support*.²² See *Criminal Justice, Restitution, and Reconciliation*, supra note 6; *Guide to Volunteer Action* (); M.L. Gill & R.I. Mawby, *Volunteers in the Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Study of Probation, Police, and Victim Support* (); *Crime and Achieving Justice*, Boulder, CO: Westview Press. *The Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Study of Probation, Police, and Victim Support*, Hill, J. () *The Use of Volunteers by the West Midlands Probation and After Care*.²⁰ See *From Crime Policy to Victim Policy* (Ezzat A. Fattah ed.,); *President's Task Susan Freinkel, Adjusting the Balance: Federal Policy and Victim Services* (). *to Volunteer Action* (); M.L. Gill & R.I. Mawby, *Volunteers in the Criminal Justice System: A Comparative Study of Probation, Police, and Victim Support*. Gill, M. and Mawby, R. () *Volunteers in the Criminal Justice System: a comparative study of probation, police, and victim support*. Milton Keynes: Open. The groups chosen - probation Voluntary Associates, police Specials and Victims Support Scheme Volunteers - incorporate parties working with the offender. *Criminal Justice Policy and Politics into the s Robert Reiner, Malcolm Cross*. agencies and processes than the police themselves. Dee Cook in Chapter 6 reports comparative study of the enforcement policies of the Inland of three groups of volunteers: special constables, probation volunteers, and victim support.

[\[PDF\] Some Facts Worth Serious Thought By Canadian Farmers](#)

[\[PDF\] A Bit Of Autobiography](#)

[\[PDF\] Handbook Of Sports And Recreational Building Design](#)

[\[PDF\] Computers And Commerce: A Study Of Technology And Management At Eckert-Mauchly Computer Company,](#)

[Eng](#)

[\[PDF\] Untutored Lines: The Making Of The English Epyllion](#)

[\[PDF\] Urban Education Crisis Or Opportunity](#)

