

ROUTLEDGE FRONTIERS OF CRIMINAL JUSTICE

Positive Criminology

Edited by
Natti Ronel and Dana Segev



Criminology emphasises when to exclude more than how to include. This collection explores in an evocative way the alternatives of growth by caring, of picking strengths and expanding them rather than picking weaknesses and fixing them. Rich essays give helpful glimpses of how it is possible to expand capacities in ways that transform incapacities like criminal predation on others. It is a generative process and this is a generative book about obstacles becoming opportunities that grow resilience. We learn that the more important thing about 'wounded healers' is not that they are wounded (the negative) but that they heal (the positive).

John Braithwaite, *Distinguished Professor,
Australian National University, Australia*

This book provides fascinating reading for professionals who aspire to promote human dignity in the framework of criminal justice. The editors have succeeded in presenting a collection of essays convincingly explaining why the concept of positive criminology can contribute to that goal.

Marc Groenhuijsen, *President, World Society of Victimology*

What if criminology and criminal justice systems moved away from an obsession with punishment, retribution, social isolation, and shaming and focused instead on compassion, strengths, and reconciliation? Would not such a system be transformative? This groundbreaking book, *Positive Criminology*, in fact, is transformative itself; it is a must-read for criminologists, addictions counsellors, social workers, and researchers in the field.

Positive Criminology turns our attention away from the negative in criminology and victimology and provides a new way of thinking about crime, victimization, and criminal justice. Editors Natti Ronel and Dana Segev have assembled in this fascinating volume the most innovative theorists and practitioners from across the globe and in diverse professions to show the power of goodness and a restorative-strengths orientation as applied to people in trouble with the law and to criminal justice institutions. This is the book, that, without even realizing it, I have been waiting for. Other sociologists and criminologists, no doubt, will say this is the book they have been waiting for too.

Katherine van Wormer, *Professor of Social Work,
University of Northern Iowa, USA*

This page intentionally left blank

Positive Criminology

How can we best help offenders desist from crime, as well as help victims heal? This book engages with this question by offering its readers a comprehensive review of positive criminology in theory, research and practice. Positive criminology is a concept – a perspective – that places emphasis on forces of integration and social inclusion that are experienced positively by target individuals and groups, and may contribute to a reduction in negative emotions, desistance from crime and overcoming the traumatic experience of victimization. In essence, positive criminology holds a more holistic view, which acknowledges that thriving and disengagement from distress, addiction, mental illness, crime, deviance or victimization might be fostered more effectively by enhancing positive emotions and experiences, rather than focusing on reducing negative attributes.

Each chapter in this book is written by key scholars in the related fields of criminology, victimology and addiction and, thus, assembles varied and extensive approaches to rehabilitation and treatment. These approaches share in common a positive criminology view, thereby enriching our understanding of the concept and other strength-based approaches to dealing with offenders and victims.

This edited book elaborates on positive criminology core ideas and assumptions; discusses related theories and innovations; and presents various benefits that this perspective can promote in the field of rehabilitation. For this reason, this book will be essential reading for those engaged in the study of criminology, criminal justice and victimology and may also assist scholars and professionals to help offenders desist from crime and improve victims' well-being.

Natti Ronel is the Head of the Department of Criminology at Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Natti is a clinical criminologist who incorporates clinical experience with research to develop theories on crime (criminal spin), recovery (Grace Therapy) and criminal justice. Natti introduced the positive criminology and victimology perspectives, and is currently developing the Spiritual Criminology concept.

Dana Segev is a PhD Candidate at the Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University. She has published papers on parole within a communicative sentencing framework and on therapeutic jurisprudence. Segev holds an MSc from the University of Oxford, where she wrote her dissertation on desistance.

Routledge frontiers of criminal justice

1 Sex Offenders, Punish, Help, Change or Control?

Theory, policy and practice explored

Edited by Jo Brayford, Francis Cowe and John Deering

2 Building Justice in Post-Transition Europe

Processes of criminalisation within Central and Eastern European societies

Edited by Kay Goodall, Margaret Malloch and Bill Munro

3 Technocrime, Policing and Surveillance

Edited by Stéphane Leman-Langlois

4 Youth Justice in Context

Community, compliance and young people

Mairead Seymour

5 Women, Punishment and Social Justice

Human rights and penal practices

Margaret Malloch and Gill McIvor

6 Handbook of Policing, Ethics and Professional Standards

Edited by Allyson MacVean, Peter Spindler and Charlotte Solf

7 Contrasts in Punishment

An explanation of Anglophone excess and Nordic exceptionalism

John Pratt and Anna Eriksson

8 Victims of Environmental Harm

Rights, recognition and redress under national and international

Matthew Hall

9 Doing Probation Work

Identity in a criminal justice occupation

Rob C. Mawby and Anne Worrall

10 Justice Reinvestment

Can the criminal justice system deliver more for less?

Chris Fox, Kevin Albertson and Kevin Wong

11 Epidemiological Criminology

Theory to practice

Edited by Eve Waltermaurer and Timothy A. Akers

12 Policing Cities

Urban securitization and regulation in a 21st century world

Edited by Randy K. Lippert and Kevin Walby

13 Restorative Justice in Transition

Kerry Clamp

14 International Perspectives on Police Education and Training

Edited by Perry Stanislas

15 Understanding Penal Practice

Edited by Ioan Durnescu and Fergus McNeill

16 Perceptions of Criminal Justice

Vicky De Mesmaecker

17 Transforming Criminal Justice?

Problem-solving and court specialization

Jane Donoghue

18 Policing in Taiwan

From authoritarianism to democracy

Liqun Cao, Lanying Huang and Ivan Y. Sun

19 Reparation for Victims of Crimes against Humanity

The healing role of reparation

Edited by Jo-Anne M. Wemmers

20 Victims of Violence and Restorative Practices

Finding a voice

Tinneke Van Camp

21 Long-Term Imprisonment and Human Rights

Edited by Kirstin Drenkhahn, Manuela Dudeck and Frieder Dinkel

22 Working within the Forensic Paradigm

Cross-discipline approaches for policy and practice

Edited by Rosemary Sheehan and James Ogloff

23 Positive Criminology

Edited by Natti Ronel and Dana Segev

Positive Criminology

**Edited by
Natti Ronel and Dana Segev**

First published 2015
by Routledge
2 Park Square, Milton Park, Abingdon, Oxon OX14 4RN

and by Routledge
711 Third Avenue, New York, NY 10017

Routledge is an imprint of the Taylor & Francis Group, an informa business

© 2015 selection and editorial matter, Natti Ronel and Dana Segev;
individual chapters, the contributors.

The right of Natti Ronel and Dana Segev to be identified as authors of the editorial matter, and of the authors for their individual chapters, have been asserted in accordance with sections 77 and 78 of the Copyright, Designs and Patents Act 1988.

All rights reserved. No part of this book may be reprinted or reproduced or utilized in any form or by any electronic, mechanical, or other means, now known or hereafter invented, including photocopying and recording, or in any information storage or retrieval system, without permission in writing from the publishers.

British Library Cataloguing in Publication Data

A catalogue record for this book is available from the British Library

Library of Congress Cataloging-in-Publication Data

Positive criminology / edited by Natti Ronel and Dana Segev. –

First Edition.

pages cm. – (Routledge frontiers of criminal justice; 23)

Includes bibliographical references and index.

1. Criminology. 2. Positivism. I. Ron'el, Nati, editor. II. Segev, Dana, editor.

HV6025.P647 2015

364.01–dc23

2014032044

ISBN: 978-0-415-74856-8 (hbk)

ISBN: 978-1-315-79653-6 (ebk)

Typeset in Times New Roman
by Wearset Ltd, Boldon, Tyne and Wear

To our beloved ones, to everyone

This page intentionally left blank

Contents

<i>List of illustrations</i>	xiv
<i>Notes on contributors</i>	xv
<i>Foreword</i>	xx
<i>Acknowledgments</i>	xxiii
<i>List of abbreviations</i>	xiv
 PART I	
Positive criminology in theory and practice	1
1 Introduction: ‘the good’ can overcome ‘the bad’	3
NATTI RONEL AND DANA SEGEV	
2 How can criminology (and victimology) become positive?	13
NATTI RONEL	
3 The effect of ‘the good’ and the self-centeredness barrier – positive criminology in the lived reality of youth at risk	32
TAHEL BEN ZVI AND RONIT HAIMOFF-AYALI	
4 Positive criminology, positive criminal justice?	52
FERGUS MCNEILL	
5 Strengths-based restorative approaches to reentry: the evolution of creative restitution, reintegration and destigmatization	65
SHADD MARUNA AND THOMAS P. LEBEL	
6 Synergizing therapeutic jurisprudence and positive criminology	85
TALI GAL AND DAVID B. WEXLER	

7 Positive criminology and therapeutic jurisprudence: relevant techniques for defense lawyers	98
DANA SEGEV	
8 Peacemaking	109
HAL PEPINSKY	
9 Israel's Juvenile Probation Service from the perspective of positive criminology: a critical review	114
ETY ELISHA	
10 Applied positive criminology: restorative reentry and transition planning circles for incarcerated people and their loved ones	128
LORENN WALKER	
11 The Good Lives Model of offender rehabilitation: working positively with sexual offenders	140
CHI MENG CHU AND TONY WARD	
12 Hotel prison check-out – hotel pardon check-in	162
JAN DE COCK	
PART II	
Positive criminology and addiction treatment	175
13 Long-term recovery from addiction: criminal justice involvement and positive criminology?	177
DAVID BEST AND ELIZABETH ASTON	
14 Recovery as a social phenomenon: what is the role of the community in supporting and enabling recovery?	194
DAVID BEST, KAREN BIRD AND LUCY HUNTON	
15 Application of positive criminology in the 12-Step program	208
GILA CHEN AND KEREN GUETA	
16 'Pulling myself up by the bootstraps': self-change of addictive behaviors from the perspective of positive criminology	221
KEREN GUETA AND GILA CHEN	

PART III

Positive victimology 235

17 Theoretical and practical aspects of positive victimology 237

TYRA-YA'ARA TOREN

18 Posttraumatic growth and positive victimology: the case of ultra-Orthodox Jewish women who resided in a shelter 250

MALLY SHECHORY-BITTON AND NATTI RONEL

19 Restorative justice and domestic violence: a view from a positive victimological perspective 261

NADIA WAGER

20 Irrational coping theory and positive criminology: a framework to protect victims of cyber crime 276

DEBARATI HALDER AND K. JAISHANKAR

21 Between secondary victimization and positive victimology: the case of crime victims' right of privacy 292

HADAR DANCIG-ROSENBERG AND DANA PUGACH

22 Challenges of post-conflict reintegration of former girl soldiers 307

JANICE JOSEPH

23 Programs for female prisoners and positive criminology and victimology: the case of Serbia 319

VESNA NIKOLIC-RISTANOVIC AND SANJA COPIC

Epilogue: present to future: a positive direction for criminology? 339

JOHN RANDOLPH FULLER

Index 346

Illustrations

Figures

3.1	The circular model	42
6.1	Synergizing therapeutic jurisprudence and positive criminology	92

Tables

11.1	Good Lives Model (GLM) treatment strategies for various need areas	155
13.1	Differences between those who had and had not ever been in prison	183
13.2	Differences between those who had and had not ever been in prison in current functioning	183
18.1	Posttraumatic growth: frequencies, means and standard deviations	255

Contributors

Elizabeth Aston is Programme Leader for the BA (Hons) Criminology at Edinburgh Napier University. Previously, Dr. Aston held a Scottish Institute for Policing Research Postdoctoral Research position and worked as a researcher at the Medical Research Council. Her ESRC CASE award PhD, based at the University of Edinburgh, was linked to The Edinburgh Study of Youth Transitions and Crime.

David Best is Professor of Law and Criminology at Sheffield Hallam University, UK, and has previously worked at Monash University in Melbourne, the University of the West of Scotland, Birmingham University, the Institute of Psychiatry and Strathclyde University. His main areas of research work are recovery and rehabilitation.

Karen Bird is a clinical neuropsychologist, criminologist and educator with a long history of treatment provision in acute public mental health services. Dr. Bird currently leads the neuropsychology clinic at Turning Point, providing training, consultancy and assessment services to criminal justice and alcohol and drug treatment sectors in Victoria, Australia.

Gila Chen (PhD) is a senior lecturer in the Department of Criminology at Ashkelon Academic College, Israel. In addition Dr. Chen is a short-term psychotherapist. Her major areas of research are drug addiction, youth at-risk, women offenders, male and female inmates. Dr. Chen has published two books and more than 20 academic articles in various criminological topics.

Chi Meng Chu heads the Centre for Research on Rehabilitation and Protection as Senior Assistant Director, and is also Principal Clinical and Forensic Psychologist at the Ministry of Social and Family Development, Singapore. In addition, Dr. Chi Meng Chu holds a concurrent appointment as Adjunct Assistant Professor at the Department of Psychology, National University of Singapore.

Sanja Copic is a researcher at the Victimology Society of Serbia and a research associate at the Institute of Criminological and Sociological Research in Belgrade. Dr. Copic's research has been mainly focused on violence against women, human trafficking, women in prison and the use of restorative justice in criminal matters and the victim's position in RJ programs.

Hadar Dancig-Rosenberg (PhD) is an assistant professor at Bar-Ilan University Law Faculty, Israel. Her fields of interest are Criminal Law, Feminist Legal Theory, Restorative Justice and Therapeutic Jurisprudence. She was Director of the Hebrew University Legal Clinic for Violence against Women. She has published articles in leading law journals and received numerous merit scholarships for academic excellence.

Jan De Cock has spent time as a development worker in Latin America and Africa. He also traveled the world, staying in 175 prisons where he asked to be locked up voluntarily in order to get an 'inside' view of the life behind bars. He published a couple of books on the topic, works as a volunteer in the Antwerp prison in Belgium and co-founded the non-profit association Within-Without-Walls.

Ety Elisha obtained her PhD in Criminology at Bar-Ilan University, Israel and is currently a lecturer at the department of criminology at the Yezreel Valley College, Israel. Dr. Elisha's fields of interests and research include: violent crimes, domestic violence, sex offenders, juvenile delinquency, offenders' rehabilitation, positive criminology.

John Randolph Fuller, PhD, is Professor Emeritus of Criminology at the University of West Georgia, USA. He retired in 2014 after over 32 years of service and teaching at the university where he also served as Faculty Ombuds. He continues to write about criminology, conflict resolution and justice issues from a positive perspective.

Tali Gal is an assistant professor at the University of Haifa's School of Criminology. A former children's rights advocate, her scholarship involves children's rights, restorative justice, victims' rights and therapeutic jurisprudence. Her book *Child Victims and Restorative Justice* was published by Oxford University Press in 2011.

Keren Gueta is a lecturer at the Interdisciplinary Department of Social Science, Bar-Ilan University. Her major areas of research are drug addiction and treatment; victimology; women offenders; domestic violence.

Ronit Haimoff-Ayali is a lecturer at the Faculty of Social and Cultural Studies, Beit Berl College, Israel, and at the Program of Detached Youth and Youth at Risk, the School of Education, Beit Berl College. She is a researcher at the Center for Educational and Social Research, Beit Berl College and a PhD candidate, Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University, Israel.

Debarati Halder, PhD, is Managing Director of the Centre for Cyber Victim Counselling (CCVC) (www.cybervictims.org), India. She holds a PhD degree from the National Law School of India University (NLSIU), Bangalore, India. She has coauthored a book titled *Cyber Crime and the Victimization of Women: Laws, Rights and Regulations* (IGI Global, 2012).

Lucy Hunton, BA (Hons) Politics & Sociology, The University of York (2010). Lucy's background is predominantly as a treatment practitioner (in the UK),

delivering recovery-focused, psychosocial substance misuse treatment in criminal justice/statutory and non-statutory settings (including community and custody); with research experience through ACT Recovery Consultancy. Specialist interests include 'service user involvement,' peer mentoring and, in general, recovery beyond treatment.

K. Jaishankar (PhD) is Senior Assistant Professor in the Department of Criminology and Criminal Justice, Manonmaniam Sundaranar University (MSU) and Member of Syndicate (Board) (MSU), Tirunelveli, Tamil Nadu, India. He is the recipient of the prestigious National Academy of Sciences, India (NASI) – SCOPUS Young Scientist Award 2012 – Social Sciences.

Janice Joseph (PhD) is Distinguished Professor of the Criminal Justice Program at Richard Stockton College of New Jersey. She is also the editor of the *Journal of ethnicity in criminal justice*. She has published books and articles on delinquency, gangs, domestic violence, stalking, sexual harassment and minorities and crime.

Thomas P. LeBel (PhD) is an associate professor in the Department of Criminal Justice at the University of Wisconsin–Milwaukee, USA. His research interests include prisoner reintegration, desistance from crime, the stigma of incarceration, women in jail and drug treatment courts.

Shadd Maruna is Dean of the School of Criminal Justice at Rutgers University Newark, USA. Previously, he worked at the State University of New York, the University of Cambridge and Queen's University Belfast. He received the Howard League Research Medal for his work on desistance from crime.

Fergus McNeill worked in residential drug rehabilitation and in criminal justice social work before becoming an academic in 1998. Since then, his research interests and publications have addressed a wide range of criminal justice issues, but his primary focus is on better understanding institutions, cultures and practices of punishment and reintegration, and on the related implications of research on desistance from crime.

Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic is Director of the Victimology Society of Serbia, Full Professor at the Faculty of Special Education and Rehabilitation, University of Belgrade and the former president of the European Society of Criminology. She has a long-term experience in activism and research, particularly in the field of action research related to violence against women, war victimization, women's crime and truth and reconciliation.

Hal Pepinsky is Professor Emeritus of Criminal Justice, Indiana University, Bloomington, USA. He has retired to his childhood home in Rush Creek Village, Worthington, Ohio, on the National Historical Registry as the world's largest organically designed community. Known as a founder of 'peacemaking criminology,' he started a 'peacemaking' blog at pepinsky.blogspot.com upon retirement in 2009 – now his primary writing outlet.

Dana Pugach is an associate professor, Ono Academic College Faculty of Law. She is the founder of Noga Center for Crime Victims, an area reflected in her extensive research. Dr. Pugach won the Israeli Bar Association 2009 Women in Law award. LLB: Tel Aviv University, LLM, PhD: Kings College London.

Natti Ronel is Head of the Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. Natti is a clinical criminologist who incorporates clinical experience with research to develop theories on crime (criminal spin), recovery (Grace Therapy) and criminal justice. Natti introduced the positive criminology and victimology perspectives, and is presently developing spiritual criminology.

Dana Segev is a PhD candidate at the Department of Criminology, Bar-Ilan University, Israel. She has published papers on parole within a communicative sentencing framework and on Therapeutic Jurisprudence. Segev holds an MSc from the University of Oxford where she wrote her dissertation on desistance.

Mally Shechory-Bitton is Vice-Rector of Ariel University, Israel and a professor and lecturer at the Department of Criminology in Ariel University and a part-time lecturer in Bar-Ilan University. Her academic work includes both practical and theoretical experience in the fields of victimology, violence and aggression.

Tyra-Ya'ara Toren is a doctoral candidate in the criminology department of Bar Ilan University, Israel. Toren is conducting her dissertation research developing the world of positive victimology with a focus on victims of sexual crimes. Toren holds a Master of Arts in Forensic Psychology from John Jay College in NYC and is pursuing an academic career.

Nadia Wager is currently Principal Lecturer in Forensic Psychology and Victimology at the University of Bedfordshire, UK. Dr. Wager was awarded her PhD by Brunel University in 2002. Nadia's completed and ongoing research projects include: exploring the mechanisms that potentiate risk for sexual re-victimization; the application of restorative justice to cases of sexual and domestic violence; and attitudes towards survivors of sexual violence.

Tony Ward, PhD, DipClinPsyc, is Professor of Clinical Psychology at Victoria University of Wellington. He was Director of the KiaMarama treatment center for sex offenders in Christchurch, New Zealand and has taught clinical and forensic psychology at the Universities of Canterbury, Victoria, Melbourne and Deakin. He is the creator of the Good Lives Model of Offender rehabilitation and has published over 350 academic articles and is an adjunct professor at the Universities of Birmingham and Kent.

Lorenn Walker (JD, MPH) is a public health educator and restorative lawyer who develops, implements, researches and publishes the results of social learning interventions using solution-focused approaches. She administers Hawai'i Friends of Justice & Civic Education, teaches communication at the University of Hawai'i and is on the Fulbright Specialist roster until 2018 for international peacemaking training.

David B. Wexler is Professor of Law and Director, International Network on Therapeutic Jurisprudence, University of Puerto Rico and Distinguished Research Professor of Law Emeritus, Rogers School of Law, University of Arizona.

Tahel Ben Zvi is working on her PhD dissertation in Criminology as part of 'Positive Criminology,' with particular focus on youth at risk. Namely, she explores the impact of generosity and self-centeredness on youth at-risk during adolescence. In recent years, Tahel worked at a treatment and rehabilitation center for youth at risk. Also, Tahel is a lecturer in juvenile delinquency and psychopathology at Bar Ilan University, Israel.

Foreword

In our modern age, we seem to live and work in a world full of fear and anger. Between the Internet and 24-hour news cycles, a negative layer of psychic dust seems to cover our individual and collective hearts and minds. We look backwards rather than forward. We view the world in terms of what is wrong rather than what could be right. We want to return to an imaginary time that did not exist instead of creating a hopeful and transformative vision that can change lives – ours and the ones we try to help. We forget what Rabbi Harold Kushner reminded us of when he maintained that it was more important where tragedy ‘leads to’ than where it ‘came from.’

In that vein, Natti Ronel and Dana Segev’s book, *Positive Criminology*, offers us the fresh breeze of possibility in a justice and treatment process often inundated with the smog of ‘nothing works.’ The contributions in this volume incorporate such themes as social inclusion, compassion, transformation, restoration and the spiritual dimension while working within a variety of criminology and criminal justice contexts including victimization, domestic violence, offender rehabilitation/reentry, therapeutic jurisprudence and addiction recovery.

I can remember many years ago when the ‘medical model’ dominated psychiatry and clinical psychology with a ‘what’s wrong with the patient’ diagnostic and treatment approach. Along came Abraham Maslow and the human potential movement and we began to look at ‘what’s right or at least what could be right’ with a person. Maslow and his colleagues focused on the normal and positive dimensions of human behavior and experience rather than what was abnormal. Even in the midst of life’s most terrible circumstances, we still possess the potential to endure and even grow. Viktor Frankl, a survivor of Auschwitz, a Nazi concentration camp, wrote about how his experiences informed Logotherapy, his transformative approach to treating clients. He indicated that not wishful thinking, but a ‘will to meaning’ could evolve into a kind of positive self-fulfilling prophecy.

Positive Criminology explores another critical aspect of therapeutic intervention that is too often missing in the literature – the spiritual dimension. Whether one is referring to the human spirit or the Holy Spirit, recovery from psychological trauma and drug addiction intimately involves the spiritual side of one’s life. Ernest Kurtz and Katherine Ketcham (2002) contend that in today’s world the goal of therapy is too often about ‘feeling good’ rather than ‘being good.’ Therapy is more inclined to offer explanations whereas spirituality offers forgiveness.

Ronel and Segev's book asserts that the good can overcome the bad. Unfortunately in the eyes of many, it is not an issue of good vs. bad, but rather good vs. evil. From such a retributive perspective, offenders are evil and deserve punishment, not treatment. Such self-deception incorporates insecurity and the fear of being vulnerable to evil 'without' through the actions of 'bad' persons rather than becoming more aware of the propensity for evil 'within' one's own being. The following story illustrates the dilemma:

Once some disciples of Rabbi Pinchas ceased talking in embarrassment when he entered . . . When he asked them what they were talking about, they said: "Rabbi, we were saying how afraid we are that the Evil Urge will pursue us."

"Don't worry," he replied. "You have not gotten high enough for it to pursue you. For the time being, you are still pursuing it."

(in Kurtz and Ketcham, 2002, p. 53)

Hal Pepinsky and Richard Quinney's (1991) book *Criminology as Peacemaking* signaled the opportunity for creating something new – an innovative and compassionate oasis for criminology, criminal justice and corrections. While some might suggest that peacemaking criminology has turned out to be a bit of a shooting star in terms of its prominence and longevity in mainstream criminology, its spirit has managed to hang around and even flourish. The nonconventional spark of truth often recoils from being assimilated into the mainstream, preferring the small ripples of change rather than the big splash of invidious distinction. Contributions to movements like restorative and transformative justice have allowed peacemaking criminology and its offspring to continue serving the movement toward positive change in our discipline (Braswell, Fuller, & Lozoff, 2001; Fuller, 1998; Pepinsky, 2006; Polizzi, Braswell, & Draper, 2014; Quinney, 2000; Sullivan and Tift, 2005; Wozniak, Braswell, Vogel, & Blevins, 2008). In a real sense, *Positive Criminology* is part of the evolution toward actualizing what A. J. Muste wrote: "There is no way to peace. Peace is the way."

In *Positive Criminology*, Natti Ronel and Dana Segev and their contributors have provided an important example of the possibility of change for the better among 'the least of us' – the prison inmates, the drug addicts, the victims of domestic and institutional violence and oh yes, even ourselves.

Michael Braswell
Professor Emeritus
East Tennessee State University

Bibliography

- Braswell, M., Fuller, J., & Lozoff, B. (2001). *Corrections, peacemaking and restorative justice*. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co.
- Frankl, V. (1978). *The unheard cry for meaning*. New York: Simon and Schuster.
- Fuller, J. (1998). *Criminal justice: a peacemaking perspective*. Boston, MA: Allyn and Bacon.

- Hentoff, N. (1967). *The essays of A. J. Muste*. New York: Bobbs-Merrill.
- Kurtz, E., & Ketcham, K. (2002). *The spirituality of imperfection*. New York: Bantam Books.
- Kushner, H. (2007). *When bad things happen to good people*. New York: Anchor Books.
- Lozoff, B., & Braswell, M. (1989). *Inner corrections*. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing Co.
- Pepinsky, H. (2006). *Peacemaking: reflections of a radical criminologist*. Ottawa, ON: University Press of Ottawa.
- Pepinsky, H., & Quinney, R. (Eds.). (1991). *Criminology as peacemaking*. Bloomington, IN: Indiana University Press.
- Polizzi, D., Braswell, M., & Draper, M. (Eds.). (2014). *Transforming corrections: humanistic approaches to corrections and offender treatment*. Durham, NC: Carolina Academic Press.
- Quinney, R. (2000). *Bearing witness to crime and social justice*. Albany, NY: State University of New York Press.
- Sullivan, D., & Tifft, L. (2005). *Restorative justice: healing the foundations of our everyday lives*. Monsey, NY: Willow Tree Press.
- Wozniak, J., Braswell, M., Vogel, R., & Blevins, K. (2008). *Transformative justice: critical and peacemaking themes influenced by Richard Quinney*. Lanham, MD: Lexington Books.

Acknowledgments

It is a pleasant duty to thank all those who encouraged, supported or helped us from the very initial idea of the book to its final stage. We would like to thank the Routledge team, Thomas Sutton, Heidi Lee and other members, for your positive, accepting and embracing response to the book since the initial idea and up to its printing. Thanks also go to the *Japanese Journal of Sociological Criminology*, NA World Services, Inc., AA World Services, Inc. and John Wiley and Sons for granting us permission to reproduce various materials in this book.

We are also pleased to thank the anonymous reviewers of the chapters who patiently guaranteed the scientific contribution of each chapter. Of course we are very pleased to thank all the chapters' authors for your warm willingness to participate in this fascinating journey since the first step. And finally, it is our great pleasure to thank our family members, the Ronels and the Segevs, for your loving, encouraging and inspiring support at any stage. May 'The Positive' be the option of choice, by God's grace.

Abbreviations

CCVC	Centre for Cyber Victim Counselling
DV	domestic violence
GLM	Good Life Model
ISPs	internet service providers
JPS	Juvenile Probation Service
PC	positive criminology
PV	positive victimology
TJ	therapeutic jurisprudence
WHOA	Working to Halt Online Abuse

Part I

Positive criminology in theory and practice

This page intentionally left blank

1 Introduction

‘The good’ can overcome ‘the bad’

Natti Ronel and Dana Segev

Time and again, in different locations and within a variety of cultural contexts, we rediscover the power of words, ideas, images or perspectives over human transformation. The content of our minds is considered to have an ability to create the reality we live in. In religious contexts, it was practiced by different spiritual schools, such as the exercises of St. Ignatius of Loyola (1951), or Tibetan Tantric Buddhism (Lama Yeshe, 2001) and others as well. In the early years of the twentieth century, Emile Coué developed this idea as a method for suggestion and autosuggestion, to construct a school of healing for various ailments. The Thomas theorem¹ continues the same line while stating that our definitions and belief create the reality we live in. This idea grew over the previous century to influence a diversity of approaches in different disciplines. But what about criminology?

Crime is a phenomenon society has long struggled with. Crime is considered by most individuals and societies as a negative occurrence of harm, injustice and suffering. Certainly it is. But what about the reality we create with our reaction to crime? Desperately, we resist and respond to crime with endless means, attempting to minimize the harm it causes. These means include segregating offenders for a long duration, while granting parole only to those who demonstrate good behavior and low risk of recidivism (Petersilia, 2003), or minimizing risk for potential victims and high risk places (see for example, Clarke, 2003; Felson, 2003). We turn to risk detection and management as a leading tool to direct our actions. We also use supervision and rehabilitative programs as a way to reintegrate offenders, change their ways and/or limit their reach (O’Hear, 2011; Weaver, 2009).

Throughout this time, much emphasis has been placed on negative life events and circumstances considered as causes of crime, negative consequences of imprisonment, negative consequences for victims and negative attributes that place offenders as high risk (Ronel & Elisha, 2011; Ward & Maruna, 2007; Ward & Stewart, 2010). But when we approach the negative as real and only, it likely becomes the only and very reality we live in! Positive criminology suggests to counter, or balance, this overemphasis with ‘the negative’ – ‘the bad’ – by bringing into focus positive perspective, experiences, images, ideas and concepts. Positive criminology suggests a transformation of thinking about and

responding to crime from that of negativity (as common understanding of the negative) to positivity – from avoiding, illuminating or reducing the bad, to enabling, promoting and increasing the good. Positive criminology follows the principle that we must be the change we want to create (Braswell, Fuller, & Lozoff, 2001) hence the support of transformation of behaviors from negatively to positively considered ones, deserves corresponding positively considered means. These ‘positive makings’ encompass a wide variety of theories and practices, such as ‘sociology of acceptance’ as introduced by Bogdan and Taylor (1987), which expose individuals who offended to altruism and a sense of social and personal unification. Also, for example, processes of restorative justice that expose offenders and victims to a constructive and positive experience and that foster a sense of social inclusion and taking of responsibility, thereby reflecting positive mechanisms suggested by positive criminology (Gray, 2005; Hayes & Daly, 2003; Ronel & Segev, 2013).

Thus, rather than focusing on negative causes, consequences and risks, positive criminology suggests placing emphasis on integrating and unifying forces that enhance ‘the good’ and thereby foster desistance and well-being for offenders and healing for victims. A similar attitude can be found in the increasing rise of strength-based theories and innovations, which claim, for example, that more needs to be done than reducing associated stigma and offenders’ sense of skepticism regarding the future (LeBel, Burnett, Maruna, & Bushway, 2008). We also need to help them develop self-efficacy and hope for future prospects, in order to help them desist from crime (LeBel et al., 2008). Also, for example, the Good Life Model, developed by Tony Ward, advocates for developing individuals’ strength, by helping offenders develop a way of life that aligns with their values and set goals that are individually meaningful to the offender (see for example, Ward & Stewart, 2010; Ward, Mann, & Gannon, 2007). In short, there is a growing recognition that managing risk and reducing negative characteristics is not sufficient to help offenders. They require something more. Being exposed to positive experiences, which will foster constructive changes, can help reintegrate offenders and victims and fill the void that emerges when we try so hard to reduce the negative. Surely, such an integration, when installed successfully, might contribute to individuals and groups that are involved and to society by large.

Accordingly, positive criminology introduces a paradigm that attempts to look at criminological theories, responses to crime and interventions for offenders and victims from a different point of view; a point of view that, arguably, has not been given sufficient attention in criminological discourse. Comparably to positive psychology, research and theory in positive criminology focuses on positive emotions, experiences and mechanisms that increase individuals’ well-being and reduce their negative emotions, behaviors and attitudes (see, for example, Duckworth, Steen, & Seligman, 2005; Gredecki & Turner, 2009; Ronel & Segev, 2013; Wylie & Griffin, 2012). Furthermore, these experiences, at their core, aim to be socially inclusive, as well as integrating for the individual at three levels: social/interpersonal, intrapersonal and spiritual. In doing so, these

experiences counter a sense of separation an individual undergoes when they are either a victim of crime or commit a crime. In this manner, positive criminology is also a proponent of encouraging society to establish integrative attitudes and approaches to promote offenders' social integration. The current response of the criminal justice system can further induce an experience of social exclusion and this is why there is great importance in placing emphasis on positive experiences and providing individuals with a sense of social and spiritual unification. Related to the assertions and attitude of positive psychology, positive criminology holds that positive experiences are not secondary to negative ones and that developing these can result in alleviating emotional difficulties and impact their root cause (Akhtar & Boniwell, 2010; Duckworth et al., 2005).

As noted earlier, there are existing innovations and theories that reflect its core ideas and practice (Elisha, Idisis, & Ronel, 2013). More examples include: peacemaking criminology and its teachings (e.g., Braswell et al., 2001; Pepinsky & Quinney, 1991), the study of factors of resilience and protection that deals with the development of internal positive mechanisms, which can help individuals recover from trauma and cope with distress and risk (Agaibi & Wilson, 2005; Antonovsky, 1979; Kobasa, 1982); exposure to goodness and altruism by way of, for example, volunteers (Ronel, 2006), which can encourage the processes of rehabilitation and within individual changes; also, therapeutic jurisprudence reflects positive criminology themes by exposing offenders to a constructive and just court process, as well as enhancing the courts' ability to promote therapeutic consequences.

However, although some of the approaches and theories mentioned here (such as restorative justice and resilience and protection factors) already exist and have demonstrated their value, they are not recognized as reflecting positive criminology (Ronel & Elisha, 2011). By acknowledging that some existing theories and innovations reflect its philosophy and by recognizing that these theories and approaches aim to promote positive experiences and outcomes, we can, arguably, better communicate our efforts to promote desistance for offenders and well-being for victims. The concept of positive criminology, reach and potential, has yet to be fully explored within current criminological theory and research. For this reason, we took on the project of publishing this book, which aims to explore the reach of positive criminology and positive victimology. It is the first book of positive approach to criminology that attempts to bring together a diversity of approaches within criminology that shares a common perspective – the positive one. It is our hope that this collection of chapters will deepen our understanding of how positive criminology and victimology can contribute to our attempt to respond to crime, and its victims, by way of being vigorous and constructive. It is also our hope that this book will be followed by further research, theories and practices that will stem from the positive perspective and will enhance it to become a growing discipline within criminology.

This book is divided into three sections: (i) positive criminology in theory and practice, which looks at both the criminal justice system and individuals within it; (ii) positive criminology and addiction treatment, which responds to

the strong link between positive criminology and recovering from drug use; and (iii) positive victimology, which applies the core philosophy of positive criminology for victims.

In the first section, we start our book by taking a thorough and careful description of positive criminology. Accordingly, Natti Ronel, who originally developed the concept, discusses in his chapter 'How can criminology (and victimology) become positive?' the concept of positive criminology in detail and shares how his vast experience in criminological research and practice helped develop this notion. Furthermore, Natti explores the complexity of what we mean by positive, especially in relation to criminology, as well as describes the possible contribution of this concept.

Next, Tahel Ben Zvi and Ronit Haimoff-Ayali augment on positive criminology theory by focusing on a specific aspect, namely exploring the effect of a positive mechanism – generosity – on self-centeredness. Tahel and Ronit find that exposure to generosity by youth offenders has encouraged a positive alternative of behavior for these youths and helped them find a more authentic way of life. The authors also pay attention to barriers that may limit the positive impact of generosity. The authors conclude that, although self-centeredness may limit youth offenders' ability to see and engage with anything outside their own world (thereby limiting the ability to gain from their exposure to generosity), under certain conditions, though, the good has the power to reduce self-centeredness and thus bring the youngsters towards love and compassion; strengthening their positive behavior and change.

The next chapter, by Fergus McNeill, moves the reader away from a discussion on the individual and explores how the notion of positive criminology can fit within the criminal justice system. Could we have a positive criminal justice system? In his chapter: 'Positive criminology, positive criminal justice?', Fergus examines the extent to which it is possible to re-frame our criminal justice approaches in line with the perspective of positive criminology (and its 'older sister' positive psychology). With particular focus on debates about the rehabilitation of 'offenders' as a key purpose of criminal sanctions, he delivers a novel claim, urging us to think like architects of justice. Namely, that we should judge criminal sanctions not so much by the evils (or harms) they reduce as by the goods they promote.

Shadd Maruna and Thomas P. LeBel's chapter continues a macro discussion while also recognizing its impact on the individual. Shadd and Tom offer strengths-based (or 'restorative') philosophy as to assist in the reintegration of prisoners back into society. Their chapter explores the theory behind strengths-based innovations for offenders' reentry and offers an important conclusion which encourages us, in their words, to go a 'third mile' to assist individuals' desistance. This notion involves more direct efforts to reduce stigma through activism on ex-prisoner issues on a political level.

The next two chapters look at a possible relationship between positive criminology and the court system, mainly by synergizing the concept with therapeutic jurisprudence. First, Tali Gal and David B. Wexler, in their chapter: 'Synergizing

therapeutic jurisprudence and positive criminology' reflect on therapeutic jurisprudence's concerns – how does the criminal process affect the psychological well-being of defendants – and its aim to enhance therapeutic outcomes for defendants. Tali and David further claim that positive criminology poses similar questions, concerns and aims as therapeutic jurisprudence and, thus, describe their interconnections and what each notion could learn, give to and take from the other.

Dana Segev continues the exploration into the relationship of the two theories by focusing on lawyers' practice with youth defendants and possible therapeutic outcomes. In her chapter: 'Positive criminology and therapeutic jurisprudence: relevant techniques for defense lawyers,' Dana merges the two theories and their proposed practices and explores the role of defense lawyers. Namely, the chapter discusses the manner in which defense lawyers can reflect positive criminology themes, therapeutic techniques and foster therapeutic consequences that can assist youth offenders in refraining from crime. She outlines the lessons to be learned from this merge, thereby aiming to deepen our understanding of both theories and their practice.

Next, Hal Pepinsky's chapter on positive peacemaking brings about a philosophical reflection. Hal debates criminologically centered inquiry and practice and how that practice led him to abandon the study of prevention of crime and criminality, in favor of learning how to build trust and security in the face of social threats – a process of learning and action he calls 'peacemaking.' The chapter elaborates on peacemaking theory and illustrates its practice across different levels of violence; from interpersonal to global levels, with a focus on responding to the 'crime problem.'

In an exploration of the criminal justice system and its response to youth offenders, Ety Elisha, in her chapter: 'Israel's Juvenile Probation Service from the perspective of positive criminology: a critical review,' provides a critical review of the Israel Juvenile Probation Service, evaluating it under the perspective of positive criminology. In particular, Ety reviews the changes and developments that occurred in the Israeli Juvenile Probation Service throughout the years, while emphasizing their advantages and disadvantages in the context of delinquent rehabilitation. She concludes that along with the positive developments that occurred, Israel's Juvenile Probation Service also demonstrates a stricter approach towards juvenile delinquents that, similarly, took place in other Western countries.

Lorenn Walker continues the book's inclination towards strength-based innovations, in her chapter: 'Applied positive criminology: restorative reentry and transition planning circles for incarcerated people and their loved ones.' Lorenn describes a specific reentry and transition planning process as an example of applied positive criminology. She notes how this optimistic approach gives imprisoned people the opportunity to be accountable for their lives, including working toward making amends for past harmful behavior, and addressing the effects that their imprisonment has had on their loved ones, and the community. She further describes how those imprisoned find concrete ways to desist from

crime by planning to meet their needs including reconciliation, social support, employment, housing, transportation, education and health.

Following, Chi Meng Chu and Tony Ward discuss the Good Lives Model (GLM); another valuable strength-based innovation that can greatly assist offenders. In their chapter: 'The Good Lives Model of offender rehabilitation: working positively with sexual offenders,' Chi and Tony note that prevention and treatment has often been dominated by programs that emphasize the reduction of psychological and social deficits that are related with the sexual offending behavior. Although effective at times, the primary goal of such interventions is always the reduction and management of risk rather than the enhancement of the offenders' lives. In their chapter, they examine what constitutes a positive offender rehabilitation approach for working with sexual offenders. Furthermore, they review some empirical literature related to good lives concepts as well as the effectiveness of GLM-informed interventions. Lastly, they discuss the application of the GLM to the assessment and management of sexual offenders.

Finally, this section ends with a unique description of life in prison by Jan De Cock, who stayed overnight in various prisons around the world and evaluates living within them. Jan describes his experience as a beginning of a never-ending discovery of the world behind bars in his chapter: 'Hotel prison check-out – hotel pardon check-in.' Jan reveals how inmates taught him about patience, creativity and generosity. He further elaborates on his valuable experience and provides us with information and experience that is often not visible to criminologists. Furthermore, Jan discusses the prejudice of society and how it presents a major obstacle for working with people behind bars.

The next section of the book focuses on recovery from addiction and starts with two intriguing chapters by David Best and his colleagues. First, David Best and Elizabeth Aston's chapter: 'Long-term recovery from addiction: criminal justice involvement and positive criminology?' introduces the concept of 'recovery capital' – a measure of the personal and social resources available to achieve and sustain change (as part of a strengths-based approach to understanding sustainable change). Next, based on secondary analysis from the Glasgow Recovery Study, and two other studies of pathways to recovery, this chapter examines the impact of prison history on recovery outcomes. David and Liz conclude that a 'better than well' model of change can explain the 'rebound effect' from serious adverse life events, and further embed this within a social identity model of recovery transformation.

David Best, Karen Bird and Lucy Hunton, in their chapter: 'Recovery as a social phenomenon: what is the role of the community in supporting and enabling recovery?' continue on a similar topic, thereby providing a rounded understanding of addiction, recovery, community and reentry. This chapter explores the evidence for community's impact on recovery, with particular emphasis on the family. Furthermore, David, Karen and Lucy use new research data and existing published literature to consider recovery as a family and a community concept, drawing on ideas from positive psychology and positive criminology.

The next two chapters in this section enhance our knowledge on the recovery process of addicts from a personal point of view. First, Gila Chen and Keren Gueta, in their chapter: 'Application of positive criminology in the 12-Step program,' examine the applications of positive criminology principles in the drug addiction recovery process of the 12-Step program, as well as the implications of applying positive criminology in research and practice. They further discuss several studies that demonstrate how active participation in the 12-Step program is related to positive self-change.

In the next chapter by the same authors, Keren Gueta and Gila Chen: 'Pulling myself up by the bootstraps: self-change of addictive behaviors from the perspective of positive criminology,' they address three main characteristics as part of the underlying principles of positive criminology in order to understand the phenomenon of self-change, and the wide array of associated factors that have been reported to date in the literature. Thus, Keren and Gila provide a detailed exploration of self-change from the perspective of positive criminology.

The final section of the book focuses on how positive criminology, and its underlying concept, can also reach and have a positive impact on victimology. Accordingly, this book devotes an entire section to positive victimology. The section begins with Tyra-Ya'ara Toren, who discusses the notion of positive victimology in depth in her chapter: 'Theoretical and practical aspects of positive victimology.' In particular, Ya'ara debates how the concept developed from the principles of positive criminology and, as a result, focuses on identical strengths found in victims, as well as the theory's ability to minimize the impact of the damage. Simultaneously, she notes, positive victimology highlights the importance of empowering self and social growth, despite the hurt and traumatic experience. That said, Ya'ara also alerts us that this domain of positive victimology is an enhancement or improvement of already existent terminology. Therefore, there is a need to investigate the true theoretical and practical need for a new field while weighing the advantages and shortcomings of producing new territory such as positive victimology.

Next, Mally Shechory-Bitton and Natti Ronel explore the role of positive victimology in domestic violence cases and posttraumatic growth in ultra-Orthodox Jewish women groups. In their chapter: 'Posttraumatic growth and positive victimology: the case of ultra-Orthodox Jewish women who resided in a shelter,' Mally and Natti present a new study that evaluates women's ability to grow out of negative, traumatic experiences. They further discuss its link to positive victimology, while suggesting a salutogenic, rather than pathogenic approach to past victimization.

Still in the field of domestic violence, Nadia Wager takes a look at a constructive response to crime that has gained more and more momentum with every passing year – restorative justice. In her chapter 'Restorative justice and domestic violence: a view from a positive victimological perspective,' Nadia proposes that traditional victimological perspectives tend to pathologize victims of gendered-violence and thus render the 'choices' they make irrational, if not delusional. She further asserts that positive victimology can reinstate the

credibility of the victim of domestic violence, since the concept views the victim's commitment to work on the relationship as a strength; rather than a psychological impediment. Finally, Nadia argues that restorative justice might be a suitable option that could assist some victims to change their relationship from within; that is to remain with their partner in a violence-free and fulfilling relationship.

Debarati Halder and K. Jaishankar bring to our attention a neglected topic of cyber-crime and victims. In their chapter: 'Irrational coping theory and positive criminology: a framework to protect cyber-crime victims,' they explain why cyber-crime victims may turn into offenders and describe it as an irrational coping measure to combat their victimization. Debarati and Jai further demonstrate that positive victimology can assist victims in resisting taking irrational measures and coping with the victimization in positive and legal ways.

The discussion on the value of applying positive victimology continues in the following chapter: 'Between secondary victimization and positive victimology: the case of crime victims' right of privacy,' which focuses on victims' rights and well-being, within the context of positive victimology. Hadar Dancig-Rosenberg and Dana Pugach suggest a strong link between positive victimology and victims' rights in the criminal process. In particular, disclosure of private materials has been chosen to exemplify the ability of the legal system to either harm victims or help them recover. Hadar and Dana argue that it follows from principles of positive victimology that the discovery of private materials, mainly those relating to therapeutic treatment, should not be allowed as it may irrevocably and unjustifiably harm the victim. They conclude by arguing that the criminal justice system and positive victimology will both gain from an integrative approach.

Next, Janice Joseph brings to us an exploration of 'girl soldiers' and the benefits of applying positive victimology to help these girls heal and reintegrate. In her chapter: 'Challenges of post-conflict reintegration of former girl soldiers,' Janice notes that, although it is impossible to accurately calculate, the number of children involved in armed forces and groups is estimated to be tens of thousands. She stresses that it is important to help them reintegrate back to society and describes the current programs as failing at achieving this aim. Alternatively, Janice explains how positive victimological approaches can offer a useful framework and be utilized to provide positive experiences for their successful integration into society.

Lastly, Vesna Nikolic-Ristanovic and Sanja Copic discuss programs designed for female prisoners that intend to help imprisoned women overcome traumatizing experiences, as well as find empowering ways to respond to various challenges after release. In our final chapter on positive victimology: 'Programs for female prisoners and positive criminology and victimology: the case of Serbia,' Vesna and Sanja share their experience in developing and implementing a pre-release program in a women's prison in Serbia. Furthermore, they evaluate the program from the point of view of both positive criminology and positive victimology.

This collection of selected papers is everything but an all-inclusive one. The growing perspective of positive criminology can be presented by and linked to other related topics, models and practices. We hope that the concept will continue to evolve and that criminology will encourage societies to develop more positive and healthy ways to respond to crime and victimization, as well as continue to promote ‘the good.’

Note

1 See Wikipedia: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Thomas_theorem.

References

- Agaibi, C. E., & Wilson, J. P. (2005). Trauma, PTSD and resilience. *Trauma, violence, and abuse*, 6, 195–216.
- Akhtar, M., & Boniwell, I. (2010). Applying positive psychology to alcohol-misusing adolescents: A group intervention. *Groupwork*, 20(3), 6–31.
- Antonovsky, A. (1979). *Health, stress and coping*. San Francisco: Jossey-Bass.
- Bogdan, R., & Taylor, S. (1987). Toward a sociology of acceptance: The other side of the study of deviance. *Social Policy*, 18(2), 34–39.
- Braswell, M., Fuller, J., & Lozoff, B. (2001). *Corrections, peacemaking and restorative justice*. Cincinnati, OH: Anderson Publishing.
- Brooks, C. H. (1922). *The practice of autosuggestion: By the method of Emile Coué*. New York: Dodd, Mead and Co.
- Clarke, R. (2003). Situational crime prevention: Theory and practice. In E. J. McLaughlin, M. Muncie, & G. Hughes (Eds.), *Criminological perspectives: Essential readings*. London: Sage.
- Duckworth, A. L., Steen, T. A., & Seligman, M. E. P. (2005). Positive psychology in clinical practice. *Annual Review of Clinical Psychology*, 1, 629–651.
- Elisha, E., Idisis, Y., & Ronel, N. (2013). Positive criminology and imprisoned sex offenders: Demonstration of a way out from a criminal spin through acceptance relationships. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 19(1), 66–80.
- Felson, M. (2003). The routine activity approach as general theory. In E. J. McLaughlin, M. Muncie, & G. Hughes (Eds.), *Criminological perspectives: Essential readings*. London: Sage.
- Gray, P. (2005). The politics of risk and young offenders’ experiences of social exclusion and restorative justice. *British Journal of Criminology*, 45, 938–957.
- Gredecki, N., & Turner, P. (2009). Positive psychology and forensic clients: Applications to relapse prevention in offending behaviour interventions. *British Journal of Forensic Practice*, 11(4), 50–59.
- Hayes, H., & Daly, K. (2003). Youth justice conferencing and reoffending. *Justice Quarterly*, 20, 725–764.
- Kobasa, S. C. (1982). The hardy personality: Toward a social psychology of stress and health. In J. Suls & G. Sanders (Eds.), *Social psychology of health and illness* (pp. 3–33). Hillsdale, NJ: Lawrence Erlbaum.
- Lama Yeshe (2001). *Introduction to Tantra: The transformation of desire*. Boston: Wisdom.
- LeBel, T. P., Burnett, R., Maruna, S., & Bushway, S. (2008). The ‘chicken and egg’ of subjective and social factors in desistance from crime. *European Journal of Criminology*, 5, 131–159.

- O'Hear, M. M. (2011). Beyond rehabilitation: A new theory of indeterminate sentencing. *American Criminal Law Review*, 48, 1247–1292.
- Pepinsky, H. E., & Quinney, R. (Eds.). (1991). *Criminology as peacemaking*. Bloomington: Indiana University Press.
- Petersilia, J. R. (2003). *When prisoners come home: Parole and prisoner reentry*. New York: Oxford University Press.
- Ronel, N. (2006). When good overcomes bad: The impact of volunteers on those they help. *Human Relations*, 59, 1133–1153.
- Ronel, N., & Elisha, E. (2011). A different perspective: Introducing positive criminology. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 55(2), 305–325.
- Ronel, N., & Segev, D. (2013). Positive criminology in practice. *International Journal of Offender Therapy and Comparative Criminology*, 20(10), 1–19.
- Ronel, N., & Toren, Y. T. (2012). Positive victimology: An innovation or 'more of the same'? *Temida*, 15(2), 171–180.
- St. Ignatius (1951). *The spiritual exercises of St. Ignatius*. Chicago: Loyola University Press.
- Ward, T., Mann, R. E., & Gannon, T. A. (2007). The good lives model of offender rehabilitation: Clinical implications. *Aggression and Violent Behavior*, 12, 87–107.
- Ward, T., & Maruna, S. (2007). *Rehabilitation*. London, England: Routledge.
- Ward, T., & Stewart, C. (2010). Criminogenic needs and human needs: A theoretical model. *Psychology, Crime & Law*, 9, 125–143.
- Weaver, B. (2009). Communicative punishment as a penal approach to supporting desistance. *Theoretical Criminology*, 13(9), 9–29.
- Wylie, L. A., & Griffin, H. L. (2012). G-map's application of the Good Lives Model to adolescent males who sexually harm: A case study. *Journal of Sexual Aggression*, 1, 1–12.

2 How can criminology (and victimology) become positive?

Natti Ronel

Most or maybe all of us want to come across what we perceive as 'the Positive,' or 'the Good,' usually acts of individuals who reach out of themselves towards others. We appreciate it when we hear about it, we are touched when we witness it and we might be positively overwhelmed when we are the receivers of a positive, good heart response. It is our good human nature, claims the 'humanistic school' ever since, and it has been manifested in old, modern and ultra-modern humanistic thinking worldwide. It has been manifested in different cultures and in most known religions and spiritual schools, as well in secular writings. Nevertheless, still knowing it but minimizing its significance, more often than not, when facing any harming behavior we might be caught in a defensive reaction, that may even become an aversive one. And this is also considered natural. Most people do. We are socialized towards such a response. And social institutions, which are human created, well follow this manner. Most often than not, they react with aversion towards any considered harming or aversive behavior. In other words, while still appreciating the positive and the good and strongly aspiring for them, many times we follow the same order of reaction as that of the original harming behavior, sometimes by flight that might be inwardly with fright, frustration and anger, and other times by fighting back or by punishing. When facing a potential harm we, as individuals or as a society, want to keep our sense of safety, or to regain it, so at times we may apply 'the negative,' a pain inducing response, against the negative of others, hoping that ours will win and will bring security for us or justice to the world. We may want to harm the other, in order to reduce the harm, or to retaliate it. But is it the only possibility? Isn't there an alternative? What is the price of taking part in the negative? How lasting can be the benefits of this practice be to everyone involved?

The common, or even universal humanistic position, strongly insists that there are alternatives for the negative. It also insists that these alternatives may bring better results, although it may take time for them to ripen. Then again, it is so easy to silence the humanistic voice when dealing with crimes and so called criminals and offenders. Even when facing victimization and its survivors the humanistic voice unfortunately has been often silenced. Since I strongly believed in the potential of the good and that the negative carries a growing price for

everyone involved while its benefits are questionable especially in the course of time, I kept on looking for alternatives.

Essentially, my personal journey into criminology was that of seeking such alternatives, which could be found in the established knowledge of different scholars, and also were explored in my different studies that served as milestones of my professional journey. The positive alternatives were also supported by my continuing practice as a clinical criminologist and above all, by my ever developing self-reflection. Fortunately, there are many alternatives, some of them were easy to find, even though too many times we tend to avoid them. Some of these alternatives to 'the negative' are new, others are old and well rooted in our culture and tradition – in fact, in most cultures and traditions. While they vary and take different routes and share different presumptions, nevertheless they all share something in common. And this 'something in common' I termed 'Positive Criminology,' a term aimed to serve as an integrative title for various practices, approaches or models that stem from a common perspective – that of the Positive as a leading principle in reactions to criminality or social deviance. To portray it, I describe here several stepping stones of my personal journey towards this principle of the positive. Next, I clarify some of its characteristics and will suggest several positive vs. negative vectors of experience. To conclude I designate several limitations of positive criminology, and suggest a general science and practice of the positive.

Acceptance is healing

A middle aged man, looking hesitant and uncertain in what to do, approached the entrance of the Narcotics Anonymous (NA) meeting room in central Tel Aviv. The evening was still young, albeit a bit dark, and he saw no one else around. There was no sign on the door. Then the door opened and a younger man came out. Seeing this hesitating man, he gently asked: "Are you looking for something?" "Sorry ... yes," the man murmured, and looked into a worn-out piece of paper in his hand, trying to read from it, "I was sent to this address, looking for drug addiction treatment agency or something like that..." "Do you suffer from a drug problem?" "No ... yes," he admitted with embarrassment, surprised by the straightforward, personal question that forced him to expose his great secret. "Well, you have reached the right place! Welcome! We need you here!" And the younger man wide opened his arms and warmly hugged him, introduced himself and showed him the way downstairs to the room, then introduced him to other fellows and served him a hot and sweet cup of coffee. Everyone welcomed him with warm hugs.

My first significant research in criminology was about the recovery process of members of NA Israel (Ronel, 1995, 1998a). For over two years in the early 1990s I had the privilege to participate in a variety of NA experiences and to closely follow several groups and dozens of members in various stages of their recovery. I witnessed success stories and rising human abilities but also many relapses and senses of disabilities. I closely watched struggles for sobriety and