

SUMMARIES

Bjørn Hamre: Goffman's total institution in a dispositive analysis approach

The starting point of this article is a questioning of Erving Goffman's total institution as a concept that has mainly focused on an internal perspective on the logics of the institution. Thus there is a risk of under emphasizing how the internal dynamics are influenced by various social, political and economic forms of rationality that affects the institution's internal logics and social practices. The article argues that such an analysis can be made by using Michel Foucault's term dispositive. The dispositive offers an analysis of how the function of the total institution changes over time and how social rationales affect the institution's internal power technologies and the construction of the subject. Based on three dispositives, the dispositive of discipline, the dispositive of security and the dispositive of governmentality, the article demonstrates how such an analysis can be approached. The article provides examples of how different dispositive analyzes have been approached.

Terje Emil Fredwall: "Every prisoner here has a new opportunity"

Perspectives on impacts on and the development of prisoners in Norwegian high-security wings.

Rehabilitation and improvement of a prisoner are at the center of the discourse of correctional services in Norway. It is investigated in this article how the task of rehabilitation and improvement during imprisonment is understood and interpreted by prison officers who are responsible for guarding, handling and interacting with the prisoners in Norwegian high-security wings. Firstly, I will describe how punishment is justified in the criminal justice literature and in policy documents in the perspective of the so-called improving effects of punishment. After the presentation of data materials and method, I present two different approaches in the prison officers' affecting and organizing work with prisoners. One approach emphasizes that the work of prison officers contains a correctional element; the officers should practice their role with a conscious intention of transmitting a set of values, attitudes and skills to the inmates. The other focuses on the officers' role as an organizer of opportunities and ways to create better living conditions for the prisoners. Here the attention is primarily on the inmate's future, on how things will be for them when they are released from prison: if, for example, they have jobs to go to and/or have a permanent place to live. The article ends with some value-oriented reflections on these two approaches.

Charlotte Mathiassen: A women's prison: pros and cons

Women are incarcerated all over the world. In Denmark, women are a marked minority compared to their male counterparts; 4-6 % of the entire prison population. Women primarily serve their time in four prisons together with men. These prisons are mixed gender facilities.

The Danish correctional service has recommended the establishment of a Women's prison in Denmark. Still no decision has been made. This article will present an overview of the pro and con for the argument of a women's prison. It will be shown that it is a rather complicated decision, which cannot accommodate all the arguments presented.

The article is primarily descriptive and includes relevant research, both national and international.

Charlotte Mathiassen: Women, gender and becoming – in prison

Compared to male prisoners, imprisoned women are a minority. 4-6 % of the entire prison population are women. Women primarily serve their sentences in four prisons together with men. Thereby, men and women in these prisons do not serve segregated. As no research based knowledge existed of female prisoners and their experiences in gender mixed facilities, the Danish correctional service ordered a scientific report on women prisoners' everyday life in Danish prisons. None of the participating women had ever served time in a women's prison and several of them were reluctant about the idea. The article analyses the different reasons for their reservations.

Elisabeth Fransson and Gudrun Brottveit: Council meetings as events

The council meetings in prisons is an old and well-established institution in Norway, where employees considering inmate applications for leave of absence, transfer to lower security and release on probation of 2/3 part time. The council members are bound by legislation, regulations and guidelines, but they also manage prison professional judgment. In the article we ask what kind of knowledge about local progression, progression and reversal practices, practices that can be produced, by reading councils inspired by a Deleuzian view? Based on critical ethnography, we have studied the council meetings on the basis of a Deleuze discussion about what a body can do. The article shows how council members, through what is done and said, moves the prisoner application forward to a vote that either endorses or discourages the application. The article clarifies council participants' categorizations of inmates and shows how time and trust are woven into local progression- and reversal practices. Further on, how meaningful categories, such as trust, time and the process of becoming, in various ways, are woven into local progression- and reversal practices. Dilemmas council members are facing are highlighted, and the article raises questions relating to the council meeting's safeguarding of the inmates right to predictability and equal treatment.

Yngve Hammerlin: A prison is a prison, but...

In the article I discuss the ideology underlying the Norwegian Correctional Service's institutions' treatment of prisoners, analyzing some of its core concepts, such as "humanism", "normalizing", "rehabilitation", "subject- and objectifying". The article emphasizes that the service has developed through two basic ideas; understanding prisons as (i) penal institutions; and (ii) institutions for rehabilitation. Both of these ideas have been strongly influenced by modern and traditional managerial principles, which are strongly governed by economic considerations and efficiency demands. The historical analysis reveals the roots of the prison system as a penal institution with rigid disciplinary, control and security practices, which dominate and influence the institution's content and form. The ideology of rehabilitation, which contrasts this view, can be separated into two directions and forms of practice, wherein one is adjusted to the system (and not the individual) and the other is somewhat more adjusted to the individual. In the article, I argue that the contra-

dictions in the prison system stems from its historical and ideological roots. Furthermore, I argue that the prison system has been characterized by a fixation on practice, wherein the measures for rehabilitation and treatment of the prisoners implies a technocratic and objectifying perspective. The prison system remains a repressive and powerful system that has to be studied and discussed more thoroughly. We tend to focus on the positive functions of the system, neglecting that the system also inflicts inhumanity and suffering.

Liv S. Gaborit and Andrew M. Jefferson: Marked by the prison – the role of emotions in ethnographic prison research

Prisons inevitably leave their mark on all who pass through their gates. In this article two psychologists reflect on how prisons left their mark during our ethnographic fieldwork in developing countries. Via reflection on our own experiences the article advances the discussion of the role of emotions in prison ethnographies. The article is based on a meta-analysis of field notes with a focus on emotional reactions as recorded and revealed in the field notes. Through this analysis the article illustrates how increased self-reflection and awareness of researchers' subjective experience can contribute to a better understanding of research as a particular, situated practice thereby enhancing our understanding of prisons and their consequences.

Yngve Hammerlin: To end one's life in prison

The issue of suicide is very complex, not least when it happens behind bars. In the article we discuss several contradictions and problematic developmental tendencies within the prison system that can be important in this regard. The prison system as a repressive and powerful system has to be studied and discussed more thoroughly. The article explores the idea of prisons as institutions for rehabilitation and care, while containing different forms of open and hidden disciplinary measures.

The core of our theoretical framework consists in capturing the dialectics between internalization and externalization in the prisoner's personality, in terms of cultural, collective, societal and individual facets. Ontologically this is very important: Ontology is the philosophical discipline that explores the question of being. The concept of social practice, interpreted as activity located in different institutions, gives a possibility to focus on the dynamic between traditions for collective activity and the realization of collective activity through the subject's actions and living conditions, standard of life and prison conditions. Isolation must cede and we should evaluate and critically study the use of remand in all levels of the judicial system and the prison system.

Peter Berliner: Correction institutions and the community – pathways for young convicted offenders in Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland)

The development in prevention of recidivism in juvenile delinquents in Kalaallit Nunaat (Greenland) is presented and discussed. Rehabilitation through participation in shared prosocial activities in the local community has been the guiding principle of punishment in Kalaallit Nunaat over decades and is in a process of being strengthened through focused and expanded resources. The guiding principles are informed by Inuit traditions for maintaining social order in cases of anti-social behavior. Today this knowledge is trans-

formed into an institutional response to the high, but slightly falling, rates of violence, sexual abuse and domestic violence. The prevention of recidivism encompasses opening opportunities to engage in the social life of the community through active participation in prosocial activities in work, education, sport and hunting. This requires cooperation of the local communities and the correction facility. This knowledge has been developed in Kalallit Nunaat, but can also contribute to the international knowledge on how to rehabilitate juvenile delinquents through a particular combination of social support in the community with an open institutional practice.

Lars Tuastads: Paradoxes as potential resources in correctional service

Can music be a liberating practice in prison? Can release from prison still lead to imprisonment in a 'prison of freedom'? Can a past as a criminal become a resource? Can exclusion from society imply inclusion in a culture of rock music? If one rejects to be a group of self-help does it nevertheless imply that one receives help and support from each other in a rock band? In this article these paradoxes are discussed based on the doctoral theses *Innanfor og utanfor – Rockens rolle innan kriminalomsorg og ettervern* (Tuastad 2014a). The thesis is based on experiences from the Norwegian project "Music in Custody and Liberty", and on an action research project with the rock band Me and the BAND'its. In addition to the findings in the thesis, the topic is analyzed with theory from community music therapy and socio-cultural perspectives.

Tina Wilchen Christensen: When good intentions are not enough – A successful mentor-mentee relation requires a deliberated practice

Inspired by a neo-Vygotskian approach, this article discusses the use of a mentoring scheme at EXIT, a Swedish organization supporting neo-Nazis' disengagement from the extremist right. EXIT links mentees – individuals in the process of leaving the extreme right – to mentors – employees who are former neo-Nazis. The article illuminates why good intentions and a shared past between mentor and mentee are not enough for a development-oriented relation to occur; supporting mentees struggling with the outcomes of their involvement in the extremist right requires a deliberate practice. The main argument of the article is that for mentors to contribute to mentees' development and reintegration into democratic society, they need to have contextualized and reinterpreted their own narrative of (dis)engagement and to combine it with a deliberate practice when interacting with mentees.

Key words: mentoring scheme, situated learning, development, identity-processes, right-wing extremism

Line Lerche Mørck and Peter Hansen: From Biker to Academic

The article is a product of collaboration between a researcher (Line) and a former biker gang member (Peter). Together they explore Peter's conduct in life during a 10-month period, while he is in a police-gang-exit-program. The article reflects and discusses the ethics involved in this kind of subject/subject research, where a former biker gang member and a researcher are engaged in a common research process, being both researchers

and subject of investigation at the same time. Through a social practice theoretical moment-movement methodology significant moments are studied in depth, including Peter's action reasons, (disturbances of) concerns and telos becoming less of a member of the (biker) gang environment and becoming more of a member of academia. The article further explores the struggles to move beyond marginal positions and how collective processes of recognition and reification might help major personal changes. Finally the article discusses possibilities for development within the field of gang exit intervention - to improve gang exit processes for other future gang members.

Anne Maj Nielsen and Charlotte Mathiassen: Crime, resocialization and totalinstitutions – zones of contrasting margins

Crime, resocialization and totalinstitutions define three research fields. Some discourses about social integration common to these research fields also constitute the field of social psychology. These discourses are presented and discussed in the article. Based on the discussion, a common field of research is outlined. This common field is the study of zones of contrasting laws, rules and/or codes of conduct in marginal positions, where participants are in transition from one community to another, and needs to negotiate and/or change motives, intentions, values and attitudes in order to behave according to the laws/rules/codes of conduct in the future community (for example, a prison can be the future community for the sentenced time). This research field is labeled *zones of contrasting margins*. Some of the challenges that may rise due to the outlined characteristics of zones of contrasting margins are discussed. Finally, some questions are posed considering the implications of this approach to future research in the field.

Keywords: Social psychology, Social integration, Resocialisation, Crime, Zones of contrasting margins

Pia Wichmann Henriksen, Bjørn E. Holstein, Malene Nelausen Knubstrup & Liselotte Ingholt: Physical activity and social participation: A qualitative study among youngsters in a Danish seven grade class.

We investigated school children's intentions to participate or not to participate in physical activities. The empirical material is a six month field study with participant observation and qualitative interviews in a Danish seven grade class. The article's theoretical standpoint is social practice theory and critical psychology.

Almost all school children are physically active, especially in their leisure time. During school hours we do not see the exact same picture. For the participants it is of key importance to socialize with friends, to participate and to avoid social exclusion, but not to be physically active. The article illustrates how the school context is a contributor to the patterning of physical activity and physical inactivity.

Keywords: Social participation, Physical activity, School children, Qualitative field study and Social relations.