

# Pri-Media

## PM-Journal 3

March 2015

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*The content of this journal is the sole responsibility of the Network partners and does not reflect the views of The European Commission.*

## **1. Editorial by Alan Clarke, Network coordinator**

The second year of the Pri-Media Network has overall been a very successful one.

- Feedback on our Progress Report from Brussels was highly encouraging with an overall score of 70%. Strategies are already in place for remedying the few weaknesses identified in the feedback.
- We organised three excellent events: a highly informative Good Practice visit to Bulgaria, a well-attended 2<sup>nd</sup> Conference in Denmark and a very efficient business meeting in Norway.
- Network partners paid official visits to four prisons:
  - the two in Scandinavia – *Sonder Omme Open Prison* in Denmark and *Halden Prison* in Norway – made a strong impression as to how, by treating inmates humanely, not only their time in incarceration but also their readjustment to normal life outside could be significantly improved, including through the use of ICT and multimedia;
  - the two in Bulgaria in Sofia and Lovech provided contrasting examples of the problems for effectively using the new technologies to support offender learning.
- Probably the most encouraging activity was the ICT and multimedia competition for which prisoners from 11 penal institutions in 8 countries presented a rich array of high-quality products to the Network partners and a jury of inmates from Halden Prison, with the main prize donated by the *European Prison Education Association* and other prizes from organisations in Catalonia, England and Northern Ireland.

The final year of the funded period for the Network promises to be even more productive:

- The 3<sup>rd</sup> Good Practice Workshop in Izmay, Turkey, included 2 practical workshops in video-making & creating an e-journal led by experts from Norway and Northern Ireland
- The Final Conference in Rotterdam from 12-14 October 2015, hosted by the *Dutch Ministry of Security and Justice*, promises to be a fitting high-profile climax to the Network's activities.
- The development of an accredited framework for training ICT and multimedia practitioners to work in prisons is due to be submitted in April.
- Partners are currently developing training workshops in a range of media-forms for general publication on the website.
- The online database has overcome its initial teething problems and will provide a comprehensive overview of good practice examples in the new media in European prisons.
- The next edition of the PM Journal will be edited by students at the *Avlona Prison School* in Greece and will include contributions from inmates in the partner countries.
- Future actions after the end of EC funding include creating an ongoing consortium of ICT and multimedia practitioners working in prisons, organising a series of practical workshops in partner countries and developing new transnational projects, including one promoting the development of a European intranet for prisoners.

## **2. Good Practice Visit to Sofia and Lovech Prisons, Bulgaria**

**April 2014**

*By Nancy Law of the Prison Arts Foundation, Northern Ireland*

Organised by the Bulgarian partner *Integra* with support from Valentina Petrova from Lovech Prison, 4 *Pri-Media* partners from Northern Ireland, England and Lithuania visited 2 Bulgarian Prisons in Sofia and Lovech to discuss the effective use of ICT in offender learning there with staff and inmates. In both prisons the *Pri-Media* coordinator presented a PowerPoint overview of the Network followed by inputs from the Northern Irish representatives on their specific experiences and ideas. These were followed by discussions with staff and students about the possibilities of using ICT in offender learning and specific proposals for improving the provision in Bulgarian prisons.

The aims of the visit were:

- To identify the situation regarding ICT in offender learning in Bulgarian prisons
- To present the Network aims to Bulgarian prison staff and inmates
- To share current practice by Network partners with Bulgarian staff and inmates
- To discuss ways of improving the use of ICT in Bulgarian prisons

However it soon became clear, especially in Sofia Prison, that the staff and inmates were facing real problems in accessing even the basic equipment and resources. A number of issues were raised:

- Difficulties of ICT access for inmates
- Lack of experienced ICT teachers (esp. Sofia)
- Lack of basic software, computers and printers
- Limited time for inmates to use ICT
- Limited programmes available
- Lack of research opportunities

Despite these major concerns, the delegates were able to have useful discussions in both prisons. In Sofia Prison there is presently no teacher in ICT and a prisoner is currently teaching the subject. The prisoner-students appeared to be more aware and vocal about the poor provision being offered than the prison staff. The prisoners present during the presentations appeared to be knowledgeable about ICT and articulate, although they themselves stated that they were a small minority.

In Lovech, the computer room that *Pri-Media* delegates were shown appeared to be clean and modern. The only software available to prisoner-students however was Microsoft Office and there appeared to be no printers in the room. Initially staff in Lovech appeared to be threatened by the concept of an intranet. One teacher expressed concern for his job however once it was explained that the intranet would enhance teaching and learning by enabling prisoner-students to complete their own research, play educational games, access videos demonstrating techniques and upload their

work, the teachers seemed to be more receptive to having a centralised intranet and also to the Pri-Media partner's visit.

The visit provided an accurate insight into the conditions of and issues facing Bulgarian prison staff and prisoners. Although the prisons were poor and education insufficient it was very positive to see that, in Lovech at least, there was an attempt to integrate ICT into lessons. It also encouraging to see that the simple solution of creating a centralised prison intranet, much needed in Bulgarian prisons, could be a possibility. The Pri-Media partners also discussed the possibility of creating a training programme for teachers of ICT in prisons, similar to the CredAbility teacher training programme currently being piloted.

# Meeting in Denmark

Houst: Sondre Omme Prison

15<sup>th</sup> - 17<sup>th</sup> September 2014

PRI-MEDIA – ICT & Multimedia Tools for Prison Education

Organiser: Sondre Omme Prison.

Niels Baak and Marianne Klarholt

Coordinator: Alan Clarke,  
TCOT, England



## Programme:

### Monday 15<sup>th</sup> September:

-Steering group meeting

-Communal meal

### Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> September:

-Visit to prison. Sonder

Omme Prison-

Network partner meeting

-Communal dinner

### Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> September:

-International Pri-Media

Conference

Houst: Sdr. Omme  
Prison Marianne  
Klarhold and Niels Baak

## PRI-MEDIA – ICT & Multimedia. Tools for Prison Education



By Alan Clarke

*Founded through Life Long Learning Programme: Grundvig Network*

## **Steering group meeting: Monday 15<sup>th</sup> September**

**-Partnership update (Alan)**

**-Financial issues (Moses)**

**-Website (Roberto)**

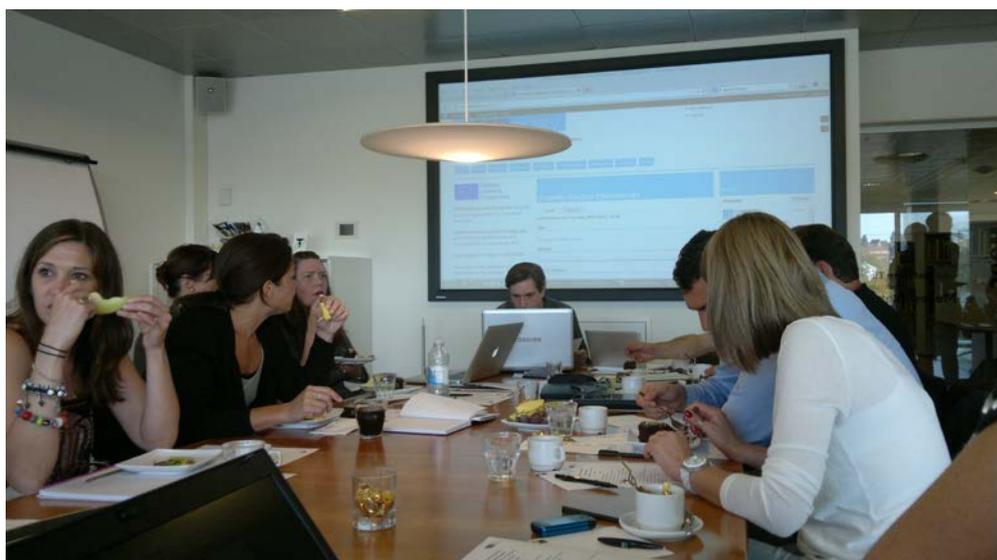
**-Data base (Marianne)**

**-Journal (Torbjørn)**

**-Research (Alan)**

**-GP workshops (Vilma)**

**Report on Greek animation (animation video), by Ioannis, Papadimitriou, Avlona, Greece**  
**Report on Norwegian radio (video presentation), Andreas Kjørberg and Torbjørn Rodal, Halden prison, Norway**



## **Network partner meeting: Tuesday 16<sup>th</sup> September**

**-Network update**

**-Partner presentations:  
PAF/Latvia Culture College**

**-Research (Alan)**

**-Website update (Roberto)**

**-Journal update (Torbjørn)**

**-Database organisation  
(Matthew/Marianne)**



# **Conference in Denmark: Wednesday 17<sup>th</sup> September**

**-Network introduction – Dr.  
Alan Clarke, England**

**-Keynote speech – Per Thrane,  
Denmark**

**-Presentations of good practice  
in ICT & multimedia:**

**-Presentation by experts  
and local stakeholders**

**-Reports on GP  
workshops in Bulgaria  
& Lithuania**

**-Presentation of good practice  
examples:**

**-ICT: Catalonia,  
Netherlands, Northern  
Ireland**

**-Multimedia: Greece,  
Norway, Italy**

**-Round-Table discussion on key  
issues concerning ICT &  
multimedia practice in prisons**





### **3. Report on visit to Sonder Omme Prison and Pri-Media Conference, Kolding, Denmark**

**September 2014**

*from Gavin Weston of the Prison Arts Foundation, Northern Ireland*

It was a pleasure to be welcomed back warmly by many of our Pri-Media partners and I was pleased also to meet several new partners, including representatives of *Latvia Culture College* and *South West College (NI)*.

#### *VISIT TO SONDER OMME PRISON*

Our hosts, Marianne Klarholt and Niels Bak, from the *Kriminal Forsorgen* (the Danish Prison and Probation Service), had briefed partners re their planned tour of *Sonder Omme State Prison* on the evening before our visit there, nevertheless it was still something of a surprise when our coach stopped the following morning and we realised that we had already entered the grounds of *Sonder Omme*. The old cliché about prisons being more like holiday camps sprang to mind; the site (985 hectares) is airy, pleasant, expansive, flat agricultural and forested land with not a spotlight, fence, grill, iron bar or coil of razor wire in sight. An array of single-storey buildings, an impressive church and a cluster of picnic tables mark the entrance to the prison but none of these give any real indication or feeling of incarceration. Chickens peck their way across impeccably coiffured lawns, and well maintained roads and paths stretch as far as the eye can see, cutting through heavily wooded areas and fields hosting some 150 heads of beef cattle.

*Sonder Omme* is temporary home to approximately 200 (all male) prisoners, all of whom are given a great deal of choice and responsibility. Most are serving sentences relating to drugs and non-extreme violence. Inmates are locked down from 9pm until 7am but at all other times they may move around the site in relative 'freedom' and participate in a variety of educational, vocational and recreational pastimes

including acupuncture and group therapy sessions. Prisoners purchase and cook their own food, as and when they like. As in many prisons, drugs remain an issue and some prisoners prioritise their dependency on illegal substances over food. The prison operates a rehabilitation scheme and often will move inmates with ongoing problems to other parts of the site, such as the agricultural project, where drug abuse is less prevalent.

We were shown around the education centre, the walls of which are decorated with reproductions of Picasso's *'Guernica'*, Van Gogh's *'Sunflowers'* and inmates' own artworks. Marianne and Niels presented two multimedia projects, *'Live and Let Die'* and *'Hoping for a Dream'*, which had been created by inmates. (These have been uploaded on to the Pri-Media website.) Participants are very proud to see their work on such sites as *YouTube*, and the system allows inmates to access the internet relatively freely, although social media sites and the like are restricted. Some even have access to the web in their cells. Usually these will be prisoners studying at degree level and they will pay for these services themselves. Other prisoners can access the internet via the education centre where there is excellent provision of IT equipment. The system is fairly relaxed and the men can check email and browse the internet during classes, although there will always be a member of staff supervising. Marianne explained that the Danish prison education system favours Maths, Danish and English and that the arts subjects are generally pushed aside, something which both teaching staff and the prisoners are keen to redress.

Niels explained that prisoners get paid for working at *Sonder Omme* (around 2 euros per hour) and that they get a weekly allowance of 30 euros for food. He said that some inmates even save money to help pay for their education and that the recidivism rate in Denmark is fairly low, around 28%. Several delegates asked about occurrences of prisoners escaping, i.e. simply walking out. Marianne informed us that, on average, this happens only between 3 and 5 times per year. The system allows inmates to spend weekends at home, once they have established themselves at *Sonder Omme* and attained certain basic levels of trust. As in Northern Irish prisons, literacy is a problem for many inmates but education is free for all dyslexics, both within the prison system and in schools and colleges. If targets for Maths, Danish and English are not met by a particular prison, it will have to pay a penalty to other prisons which have met their targets. In closed prisons in Denmark, guards are issued with iPads, which they use to communicate with a great diversity of non-national prisoners.

We were introduced to Jacob and some of his students. Classes range in size from 1 – 12. Jacob told us that his classroom is always busier during the winter months when it is very cold outside and working on the forestry and agricultural projects is less popular. I spoke with Jarek, a Moroccan inmate, and Mahmood from the Lebanon. Both were studying German. They joked with each other about whose country was best, about their food, football teams and women, and they were very interested to hear about the reason for our visit, the *TIME IN* project and about prisons in Northern Ireland. I quizzed Jarek and Mahmood about how they dealt with the responsibility of completing their sentences in such an open system. They laughed and shrugged and Mahmood said, 'It is always a question of should I stay or should I

go!' When I suggested that it was almost as if there are bars and fences but they are invisible, Jarek said, 'Yes! That is it exactly, my friend! We know what will happen if we leave. We will be taken back to the closed prison, and this we do not want!'

Lunch had been prepared for us in the prison church, an old barn which a former pastor – with the aid of a team of willing and able prisoners – had converted to an uplifting venue for all kinds of spiritual, social and musical occasions. Sculptures and paintings adorn the walls, the window frames are fitted with handmade stained glass panels and the exposed interior beams are painted in bright pastel colours. There is a dedicated music room and one prisoner told me that this is what he lives for. So pleasant is this environment, in fact, that Marianne (who is Head of Education at *Sonder Omme*) recently had her wedding in the church!

Continuing our tour, we witnessed production of fine beech chairs and beds, beer bottle crates, and quality stretchers and canvasses in the impressive wood workshop. The tutor, Kent, told us that the workshop also has a contract to supply Christmas tree stands and that to date they have produced some 100,000. Waste material is turned into fire pellets for the commercial market and in addition to the prison's forested lumber being sold, much of it is chipped and used to fuel a massive bio-mass system which provides heating and hot water for the entire site.

In the metal workshop, prisoners were busy finishing off robust basketball hoops, bespoke snowplough blades and trailers and adapting bicycles for many different purposes. As the site is so vast, many prisoners have daily use of bicycles and these can often be seen leaning up against the wall of buildings or propped up in forecourts all over the grounds – without locks or chains.

In the processing centre we met a young, enthusiastic guard who told us that he hoped to serve his whole working life as a prison officer. We learned that officers in Denmark spend three and a half years training (theory and practical) to attain a degree in their chosen field and that every prisoner is allocated a contact officer within three days of arriving at *Sonder Omme*. Within a three-week induction period, inmates will be offered training, alcohol/drug treatment and other relevant assistance. Guards see themselves as 'Social Curators' and do not carry truncheons, pepper sprays or weapons of any kind. One of the Pri-Media delegates asked the guard if Danish police carry guns and was told that some do. The delegate then joked that Danish authorities clearly trust their prisoners more than their public!

We had a tour of a typical block, where cell wings lead off from a central kitchen area complete with a large plasma television and restaurant grade preparation surfaces. A handful of prisoners were serving up fresh fish, salad and pizza and the atmosphere was relaxed, friendly even, despite the fact that we were clearly disturbing these guys' down time.

We were shown a recreation room with pool tables, dartboards, coffee tables and comfortable chairs and then had a chance to view a typical cell, which was well designed and clean with good basic provision. Each room has its own wash basin and a call button which can be operated at any time, should the inmate need to visit the WC. Many delegates were surprised that every cell also has a mobile phone, affixed to the wall with a cable, which can be used to call and text (and to receive calls and texts) at any time. Any SIM card can be used with these phones. Our guide informed us that the prison does not monitor prisoners' phone activity but that the police can and do from time to time. The guard said that he had been working at *Sonder Omme* for six years and that in this time he had only had to press his mobile panic button on one occasion; this because two inmates were fighting. One pepper spray is kept on site but this has to be 'sent for' in emergencies. It was evident that the guards see themselves more as uniformed social workers than gaolers, although our guide admitted that some prisoners simply have a problem with any kind of uniform.

Despite all these positive attributes, Niels stressed that government targets (Maths, Danish and English) have become the main emphasis, that their centre is performance driven and that creative pursuits have suffered accordingly. They were promised more teachers but this hasn't happened. There are many bureaucratic hurdles, with growing waiting lists and requests for training. Staff are increasingly engaged in administrative duties rather than teaching. Collectively, we agreed that the UK (and the US) was probably largely to blame for this problem. 'Change is good,' Niels said, 'but nobody asked us teachers what was needed!'

Jennifer Day, of the Netherlands' *DJI Dienst Justitiele Inrichtingen*, remarked that the Danish system was a far cry from her government's policy of inmates working to pay their victims and a new proposal whereby they would, on release, also be presented with a bill for their keep, of approximately 20 euros per day.

### ***The Pri-Media Conference at Kolding***

The following day, at the conference in Kolding, Alan Clarke introduced Pri-Media partners to a number of visitors from the *Danish Prison and Probation Service* and recapped on progress to date. He spoke about the current UK government's attitude to prisoners and about the alarming increase in the rate of suicides in UK prisons. He thanked our Danish hosts and said that a great deal could be learned from our experiences over the last few days. He discussed the rationale to bringing digital literacy to all prisoners and talked about the Pri-Media logo competition which was won by a Greek prisoner. 'People lacking digital competence are at risk of exclusion,' he stated. 'Such development can,' he said, 'help keep prisoners active, safer, reduce tension. It is constructive rather than passive, as in watching television.'

Keynote speaker Per Thrane, of the *Danish Prison and Probation Service*, talked about embracing whatever tools are available within prisons, even if these are restricted. He said that often inappropriate

or obsolete systems and tools are provided by prisons but that with creativity much can be achieved and he praised the achievements of partners. He recommended that the right to use ICT in education for all inmates should be stated in law and applauded Norway's research and development. Per stated that he would like to incorporate the Pri-Media project and website into Danish sites, and hoped that it would be available to all Danish prisoners. He also invited all partners to have input/representation on their network.

Ed Sandman, of the *DJI Dienst Justitiele Inrichtingen* in the Netherlands, gave a fascinating presentation on the theme of 'Unlearning'. He spoke of the incredible power that ICT affords all learners – including those incarcerated – and quoted Eric Hoffer: 'In a world of change the unlearners shall inherit the earth, while the learned shall find themselves perfectly suited for a world that no longer exists.' He pursued this theme convincingly by also quoting Alvin Toffler: 'The illiterate of the 21st century will not be those who cannot read, but those who cannot learn, unlearn and relearn.'

Several partners then presented examples of Good Practice. These included Jaume Martin Barberan and Julio Zino Torazza's talk about prison radio and their PC recycling project at *Quatre Camins Prison* in Catalonia, Torbjørn Rodal and Svein Pedersen's presentation of the musical, 'Freedom', by prisoners from *Halden Prison*, Norway, and my presentation of the *Prison Arts Foundation's* magazine project TIME IN.

After these presentations, Marianne and Niels thanked all delegates and visitors and encouraged questions and debate. Participants were also encouraged to discuss projects with partners on a one-to-one basis and during this session I made several important links for PAF and was urged to work with residents of *HMP Magilligan* to submit projects for the *Halden Prison Project* and for future workshops. Keynote speaker Per Thrane commented that it was uplifting to see PAF's work flourish and grow from the small seeds that Mike Moloney – the late director of PAF and a major contributor to previous European prison arts projects - had sown.

#### **4. Outline policy of The Danish prison & Probation Service**

As can be seen from Gavin Weston's report of the visit to *Sonder Omme Prison*, Pri-Media Network partners were extremely impressed by the conditions and treatment of the prisoners there. Even more impressive was that this did not just arise from the specific attitudes of the governor or staff at *Sonder Omme* alone but from the official policy of the *Kriminal Forsorgen* in Denmark. Whilst acknowledging that policy and practice do not always match up, the visitors from other countries – especially those in which the role of incarceration is seen as primarily one of punishing wrong-doing as strongly as possible – the summary policy document circulated of the Danish Prison Service during the Kolding Conference provides a glimmer of hope for improving the overall plight of inmates in other countries and for offering opportunities for increased use of the new technologies in changing their situation for the better. Extracts from this document are reproduced below:

## MISSION AND TASKS

The mission of the Prison and Probation Service (PPS) is to contribute to reducing criminality. ... The work of the PPS is limited by these general requirements:

1. Human worth
2. Inviolability
3. Law enforcement
4. Public sense of justice

## STRATEGY

The value adhered to by the PPS is "The Art of Balancing a Strict and a Soft Approach". ... The vision upheld by the Danish PPS is "Bringing people safely to a life free of crime". We achieve this by working along these five strategic themes:

- Close collaboration with the outside world
- Flexible capacity
- Efficiency at work
- Security and fair treatment for everyone
- Less recidivism

## GUIDELINES FOR THE WORK

Six principles apply to the way that the PPS is to plan its activities:

1. Normalisation
2. Openness
3. Responsibility
4. Security
5. Least possible intervention
6. Optimum use of resources

The document then goes on to cover organisational, financial and other more specific issues, including alternatives to custodial punishment, and concludes with the key indicator for the success of their strategy, the rate of recidivism (for the year 2012):

The total recidivism rate is 28%

The recidivism rate for offenders having served a prison sentence is 38%

The recidivism rate for offenders having served a community service order is 20%

The recidivism rate for offenders having served under the home curfew detention scheme is 18%

With results such as these (in the UK for example re-offending rates are double those in Denmark), it is incredible that the prison services in other countries are not seriously considering changing their basic approach to incarceration.

*From: 'The Danish Prison and Probation Service – in brief'- Copenhagen February 2014*

# Meeting in Norway

Host: Halden Prison

28<sup>th</sup> -30<sup>th</sup> January 2015

PRI-MEDIA – ICT & Multimedia Tools for Prison Education

Organiser; Halden Prison.

Torbjørn Rodal

Coordinator: Alan Clarke,  
TCOT, England



## Programme:

**Tuesday 27<sup>th</sup> January:**

- Partner arrival in Halden
- Communal meal

**Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> January:**

- Steering group meeting
- Partner Meeting
- Communal meal

**Thursday 29<sup>th</sup> January:**

- Visit to prison. Halden Prison
- Network partner meeting
- Communal dinner
- Singalong

**Friday 30<sup>th</sup> January:**

- Presentation to Halden Fortress
- Departure

**Host: Halden Prions**

## PRI-MEDIA – ICT & Multimedia. Tools for Prison Education



*Founded through Life Long Learning Programme: Grundvig Network*

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## **Network partner meeting: Wednesday 28<sup>th</sup> January**

- WP 1: Network update (Alan)**
- WP 1: Feedback on Progress Report (Alan)**
- WP 3: Feedback from Danish Conference (Niels)**
- WP 5: Website (Pier)**
- WP 5: Good Practice database (Matthew)**
- WP 5: Journal 3 & 4 update (Torbjørn)**



## **Visit to Halden Prison: 29.01.15**

- Welcome from the prison director**
- Multimedia competition: Contributions from all over Europe. Jury from inmates at Halden Prison**
- Lunch in the inside restaurant «Steakhouse» by the restaurant class:**
- Recording of new PriMedia musicvideo at «Criminal Records» studio**



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### 5. Report on Pri-Media meeting in Halden, Norway

January 2015

*from Gavin Weston of the Prison Arts Foundation, Northern Ireland*

Halden City, in Norway, has been widely known as a place of innovation for some 350 years, ever since the pilfering Swedes decided that they'd like to expand their territories. In a series of bloody battles fought between 1658 and the early 1800s, in and around Halden, the imposing fortress – perched atop an impressive granite monolith – was never taken by the invading Swedes. On the one occasion that the town fell, the inhabitants torched the wooden buildings, thus ensuring that the trespassers had no option but to flee. Accordingly, Halden is the only Norwegian town mentioned in the country's national anthem, (although admittedly the song has many verses and the one heralding Halden is often left out – except in Halden!)

#### *Visit to Halden Prison*

A stunning backdrop to the latest Pri-Media meeting then, and it was a great pleasure to meet up with our various partners once again. After essential business meetings on the first day of the meeting, we had an early start the following morning with Halden Prison's smartly liveried minibus waiting for us in the snow as soon as breakfast was finished. I was pleased to recognise Rune – one of the Norwegian delegates who had attended the Pri-Media conference in Barcelona in February last year – but was a little surprised to find him in a guard's uniform and behind the wheel of the vehicle, especially since I had kept in touch with him and was aware that he runs Halden Prison's excellent music studio, '*Criminal Records*'.

'So, what is your official job title then, Rune?' I asked him.

'Potato,' he said, with a smile. 'You know, you can boil a potato, fry it, mash it, bake it – whatever?

That's me. I'm a potato.' It's the Norwegian equivalent of Jack-of-all-trades, I suppose.

I asked Rune if the inmates at Halden were aware of our impending visit and if it would in any way upset their daily routine.

'Oh, you know, a lot of people are interested in this place,' Rune said. 'They are kind of used to it.'

'Ah,' I said. 'So they get lots of visitors and we are just another group of gawpers?'

He shrugged.

'Do you think they actually get too many visitors?' I asked.

'Maybe. Yes. I think so.'

'I suppose it must be a little like living in a zoo in that case.'

Rune nodded.

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Arriving at Halden Prison, with darkness only just beginning to reveal its slick concrete perimeter, we trudge through the snow and pass through serious security. We are escorted through a clean, airy reception area, where items made by prisoners and available in the prison gift shop are displayed and then taken to a canteen area and introduced to Are Hoidal, one of the governors. He welcomes us warmly, flicks a switch and waits while a huge flat screen is lowered noiselessly at the end of the room. He informs us that Halden's vision is 'Punishment that works – change that lasts.'

Halden Prison was built between 2007 and 2009 at a cost of 1.3 billion Norwegian Krone and opened five years ago. It is Norway's second largest prison and is very much a social experiment. Are showed us a photograph of their very first prisoner, a smuggler who was taken at the Swedish border. In the photograph the inmate is shaking hands with a smiling governor and being welcomed by other members of staff. The prison has been on the receipt of public criticism. It has a policy of 'an iron fist wearing a silk glove' Are tells us. The aim is to have as many prisoners as possible serving their sentences as close to home, for example. 'We answer criticism by pointing out that all of these inmates will be released eventually,' Are says, 'and we ask people, "What kind of neighbour do you want? – A bitter, angry one who has been treated badly, or a well-adjusted, productive one who can give something back to society?"'

Halden houses 258 (all male) prisoners and has a total staff of over 300. Most Norwegian prisoners are in their early 20s. In Halden, the average prisoner age is 37. The average sentence is 6 – 8 years. 42% of Halden's inmates are from elsewhere. (This is largely due to the fact that Halden is a border town and much attempted smuggling occurs.) 46% of inmates are serving sentences for drug-related crimes, 14% for homicide and 4% for sex offences. Each inmate is allowed visits totalling 60 minutes per week and phone calls (monitored) totalling 20 minutes. Letters are controlled. There are listening devices and CCTVs in every part of the prison (to protect both inmates and staff) and all visitors are escorted by guards. The establishment caters for both the convicted and pre-trial individuals. Relationships between staff and inmates are good and the emphasis is on dialogue and communication. Crucially, inmates maintain their right to vote. 'Our remit,' says Are, 'is that 'Life in prison shall resemble life in the community as much as possible. The *Revenge Concept* is not an issue.' He talked about the design of the prison; the importance of light and access to trees and Nature. He admitted that operation costs for such vicinities are high, with the emphasis being on modernity, quality, technology, knowledge and skills. During this presentation, a group of young, interested prisoners sat quietly at a table behind ours and they nodded at us politely as we were led off for our tour.

Halden Prison is very much a pilot scheme. Cognitive Behavioural Therapy is readily on offer, e.g. For anger management, stress, drug abuse, parenting skills etc. There is an impressive annual budget available for the arts and the prison is decorated with thought-provoking murals by the innovative Norwegian artist Dolk, as well as by inmates' own works. Each cell is 10 m<sup>2</sup> and has a private toilet and shower, tiled walls, a fridge, a flat screen TV and a window looking out to trees. There are no bars. There are joint living room areas with high quality sofas and chairs and lots of serene yards full of trees and outdoor furniture. Our guide told us that some visitors are alarmed by the number of trees in the grounds.

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“Don’t the prisoners climb up the trees?” they ask. “Well, if they climb up, they will climb down eventually, we say”, he laughs.

Another surprise is the Visiting House. This is an impressive, modern ‘home’ based on the needs of inmates’ children. A prisoner can apply to have access to this facility and, once he has reached all targets, he can spend the weekend with his whole family in luxury surroundings. Needless to say, there is a waiting list for the Visiting House of approximately six months. There is also a Halfway House, an Activity Centre, a Cultural Building, library, multiple gyms, a service area, and a labour and welfare centre. The aim is to integrate work, education and welfare. “The question is not, Do you like this system?” our guide says, ‘rather, ‘Does it work?’ He tells us that most staff think that the approach is working. The recidivism rate is 20% after two years. The atmosphere is relaxed. There are studio grade photographs of smiling members of staff dotted about the communal areas. There is no screaming, no shouting, fighting or name calling. The whole ethos is respect, mutual respect from the word go. There is a near serene atmosphere throughout the venue – and it doesn’t feel as if inmates are simply on their best behaviour. Ioannis from Greece pointed out that if CBT programmes are available only in Norwegian, then foreign inmates are not able to avail fully of all services. Our guide said that in total, staff here have perhaps 15 languages, and that they usually find a way of helping individuals.

#### *Judging the Pri-Media Competition*

After our tour of the site we were directed to the ‘Holy Room’, where a jury of five young inmates was waiting to judge the Pri-Media multimedia competition. Hands were shaken and smiles exchanged and then we all took our places and got down to the business of presenting and showing the entries. As someone remarked, it was a little like participating in ‘X-Factor’.

- Niels introduced the Danish entry, an informative and well-made video outlaying the usage and benefits of Sonder Omme prison’s outdoor Workout Stations, strategically located at various locations in and around their forests and farmlands.
- Pierre (‘PG’) then presented two short films made by Italian inmates. Using rap music and the motif of covered faces, one of these looked at the plight of immigrants and how the lack of valid documentation and ID can lead to many other problems.
- Next up, I introduced PAF and SW College’s collaborative animation, ‘Let’s Face It’. Perhaps less ‘dark’ than the Italian entry, it nevertheless also attempted to address the question of identity, and was well received. I also gave the jury members copies of two issues of TIME IN magazine and told them a little about how the publication started, how we had exchanged stories and ideas with Svein (who founded Halden’s ‘Inside News’ following the Danish conference) and about plans for TIME IN’s development.

### **PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3**

- Ioannis told us all about the history of shadow puppets in Greece and preparation for *Avlona Prison School's* Christmas gala and then showed a video of the performance and preparation. For this production, the young inmates' faces did not have to be shielded, and it was interesting to see them engaging directly with a large assembled audience.
- Floor (Netherlands) told us about a project whereby inmates created sculptures, metal stoves and other objects and held a public auction to raise money for the 'Hands Off Our Girls' campaign. The project was called 'Serious Request' and prisoners were pleasantly surprised by public reaction and feedback. Over 8,400 euro was raised and participants plan to repeat the project next year.

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- Ed Santman (also Netherlands) showed us a beautiful self-published book, 'After the Wall', written and illustrated by a Chinese inmate. It is a simple and honest work which has a great deal of appeal and is similar, in some respects, to work being carried out via the 'Storybook Dads' project. Norway's offering also utilised rap music and made good use of Halden prison's excellent studio and recording facilities. Halden also has its own record label, 'Criminal Records' and examples of some of their projects can be viewed on YouTube. Their new publication 'Inside News' was also submitted.

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### PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3

- Jaume introduced Catalonia's entries (from Quatre Camins prison) and the inmates there had certainly been industrious. We were shown three videos, one song and one magazine, (a print-out version of the prison's digital publication 'The Fifth Way'). The video 'She Cries' was quite astounding in that its producers had scripted, choreographed and performed a moving piece with a clear message; that violence – of any kind – against women is absolutely unacceptable. Like several of the other entries, the song 'Hip my Hop' (sung by a Norwegian prisoner incarcerated in Quatre Camins) also used rap to tell a story.

Our young jurors took their allocated job very seriously and while they were making their final decisions we were free to look around one of the recreation areas near the 'Holy Room', a bright, airy space with yet another impressive gym, pool tables and table football. Ed's student's book, 'After the Wall,' received first prize in the category for publications: The jury liked the fact that it told an individual's story in a simple manner. In the video category, first prize went to Italy and second prize to Catalonia, both well-deserved. Third prize was awarded to the Netherlands inmates for their charity work, while Greece received a prize for the documentation of their Christmas gala. Alan Clarke thanked Torbjørn and his colleagues for organising the competition and also the jurors and their teachers/mentors. He also made special reference to the various organisations which had kindly donated prizes for the event and pointed out that all of the entries would be receiving certificates from Pri-Media.

With the competition ended, we were taken to the prison's impressive 'Steak House' restaurant, where a total of eight inmates are currently being professionally trained in catering skills. We were introduced to the chef and his trainee and to two other inmates who were to serve us. These individuals did an excellent job; and seated at long tables decorated with elegant candelabra and covered with fine linen cloths, one could have easily forgotten that we were, in fact, inside a maximum security prison. One of the young waiters was very pleased when I recognised him from the cover of Halden's 'Inside News' magazine and was further so when I showed him a reproduction of the cover (and accompanying article) in the new issue of TIME IN.

With the working day nearing a close, we were then invited to participate in a recording of a Stevie Wonder song at the prison's state-of-the-art music studio. During this session, members of the editorial panel from 'Inside News' photographed the proceedings for their magazine, and afterwards the editor and a young trainee interviewed me (along with Alan Clarke) about the purpose of our visit, the ethos of the Pri-Media project and the various partners' input. The trainee was particularly interested to learn about how the network encouraged the sharing of ideas and good practice throughout European prisons and about PAF's (Time In's) previous interaction with 'Inside News'. The visit ended with a group meeting back at the canteen area where we discussed ideas for further development training, potential ways to expand the network and further competitions for inmates, ICT/Intranet provision within more prisons (including a secure 'Cloud' system) and the possibility of linking in with a team training technology project.

## PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3

### 6. Results of ICT & Multimedia Competition for Prisoners

The competition for work created by inmates in ICT and multimedia from the various partner countries took place during the Pri-Media meeting in Norway on 29<sup>th</sup> January 2015. There were 13 entries from 9 countries involving over 40 prisoners. The winners were:

1<sup>st</sup> prize, donated by the *European Prison Education Association*:

Video created by Agnese Mattanò with students from the Juvenile Penitentiary P. Siciliani, Bologna, Italy

Runner-up prize, donated by the *London Shakespeare Workout, UK*:

Video created by LACA (Audiovisual Creation Laboratory) from CP Joves (Youth Prison Centre), Catalonia

Runner-up prize, donated by the *Associació social Andròmines, Catalonia*:

Presentation by Serious Request, Netherlands

Runner-up prize, donated by *South West College, Northern Ireland*:

Video created by 2nd Gymnasium & Lyceum, Avlona, Greece

Special print publication donated by *Not Shut Up Magazine, UK*:

Book of illustrations by T.S. Chueng, Netherlands

### **OTHER ENTRIES**

Videos: Sonder Omme Prison, Denmark; Halden Prison, Norway;  
Izmay Governorship, Turkey

Animation: Magilligan Prison & South West College, Northern Ireland

Journals: Magilligan Prison, Northern Ireland; Halden Prison, Norway

Digital Storytelling: CP Homes, Barcelona, Catalonia

All participants were sent a certificate of achievement from the Pri-Media Network

*More detailed coverage in Edition 4 of the PM Journal*

### **7. Progress report feedback from the European Commission**

Under the circumstances, in particular the lack of support from prison authorities for the original Cypriot and Polish partners and the problems encountered by the European Commission in the change-over to Erasmus+ (both acknowledged in the EC's report), the feedback on our Progress Report was extremely positive and encouraging. We are clearly on the right lines and if we can resolve the few outstanding issues over the next year, we should finish up with an excellent result.

#### **OVERALL**

The PR received an overall score of 7 out of 10, with 3/7 areas receiving an 8 and 2 more a 7. As a result the second pre-financing process has been initiated.

#### **Objectives, results & products (score = 8/10)**

In this section there were many positives including the achievement of the Network's main objectives for the period, the strong involvement of countries with limited experience of ICT & multimedia, and the attainment of many beneficial outcomes. The main reservation was the delay in activating the online database, something which has now been remedied. The importance was emphasised of making strong efforts to reinforce and strengthen the Network and to create sustainable training centres with accredited courses.

#### **Coherence between work plan & activities carried out (score = 8/10)**

Under this heading activities were identified as generally corresponding to the workplan, with special commendation for the Background Research Report being completed early and the flexibility in coping with last minute changes to the Lithuanian and Bulgarian GP workshops. Praise was also given to the ICT & MM competition for prisoners and the proposal for an educational intranet project for European prisons.

#### **Partnership (score = 6/10)**

The main positive in this section was the 3-layer management structure which effectively held the partnership together during the problems encountered (identified above). The major concern in the feedback was the discrepancy in the level of expertise and involvement between the core and "junior" partners.

## **PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3**

### **Management (score = 8/10)**

Overall the Network was identified as being “proficiently managed” and has produced all the deliverables up to date. Where problems arose, the Coordinator took corrective actions to minimise them, for example in substituting a video workshop when the Danish partners could not come to Vilnius because of industrial action, and producing a digest of the PM Journal for translation. The issuing of monthly updates from the coordinator was also commended.

### **Financial management (score = 7/10)**

Despite the problems which some partners encountered in identifying the requirements for financial reports, the management of this area was seen as positive, particularly the ongoing emphasis on funding issues in coordinator reports and the attendance of TCOT’s finance manager at key meetings.

### **Evaluation & quality assurance (score = 7/10)**

This aspect is a major focus for the second half of the project, especially with the active support of the External Evaluator, whose Interim Evaluation Report has been circulated and was generally positive.

### **Dissemination (score = 7/10)**

This was identified as another strong area with sound concepts and some positive steps already being taken. Influential dissemination outlets include the transnational partner meetings, workshops and conferences; the Network website; the involvement of local partners in project activities; and the role of the regional and national governmental bodies. The possibilities for future exploitation are identified through adapting the various internet tools available and through the creation of an internationally-accredited training programme.

## PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3

### 8. The Pri-Media Training Programme

#### BACKGROUND

Prisons are notoriously difficult places, not only for the prisoners but also for those working in them on a permanent or occasional basis. For ICT and multimedia practitioners aiming to use their skills and experiences for the benefit of inmates it is crucial to be prepared for this in order for their interventions to be effective. The *Pri-Media* training programme, originally developed by the *CredAbility* project (funded through the EU's *Leonardo Transfer of Innovation* programme - [www.cred-ability.eu](http://www.cred-ability.eu)), will be a structured, comprehensive framework aimed at providing the necessary support for ICT and multimedia specialists in prisons. Whilst the two core modules developed by *CredAbility* will need a minimal adaptation, a generic ICT & multimedia Elective Module plus other specialist modules will be created by the *Pri-Media* partners to cover the range of options available for ICT and multimedia practitioners.

#### TRAINING FRAMEWORK

The training programme, covering ICT and multimedia activities, is divided into three modules, two core and a number of electives. These modules cover a range of topics and themes and can be adapted to appropriate needs and situations, including the different cultural and national environments, prisoner profiles (male or female, juvenile, long-term, etc.) and ICT and media-forms. Module 1 (Core) focuses on the background information and generic skills needed to deliver these activities; Module 2 (Core) on the critical thinking and personal reflection required to prepare ICT & multimedia practitioners for such work; and the Elective Modules on the practical issues related to the actual delivery of ICT and media to prisoners. This module will cover a range of media-forms and can be adapted to the specific areas of expertise practiced by specialists. Further elective modules can be developed to cover other aspects, such as issues relating to delivery in particular prison environments, e.g. a women's prison or juvenile centres.

#### INDICATIVE CONTENT

##### **Module 1:**

##### **Preparing to deliver ICT & multimedia activities in a prison context**

- 1.1 The role & history of prisons within their justice system
- 1.2 The different types of penal institutions and categories of prisoners, e.g. male, female, juvenile, psychiatric units, etc.
- 1.3 The ethics of using ICT and multimedia with prisoners
- 1.4 The rationale & justification for delivering ICT and multimedia activities to prisoners
- 1.5 The specific conditions/problems of working in prisons & organising ICT and multimedia interventions with prisoners
- 1.6 The skills needed, including pedagogic ones, to deliver ICT and multimedia activities with prisoners, including communication skills and behaviour management
- 1.7 The support available for organising and funding ICT& multimedia interventions in prisons, including copyright and contractual issues [Level 5 only]

## **PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3**

### **Module 2:**

#### **Critical thinking related to delivering ICT and multimedia activities to prisoners**

- 2.1 The learner/practitioner's critical position & rationale for working with prisoners
- 2.2 Identifying where & how the learner/practitioner's aims are best placed
- 2.3 The level of critical thinking to be expected in a prison environment: from the learner/practitioner, the prison service, the participants, and the obstacles to critical thinking to be faced
- 2.4 What adopting a critical, reflective daily practice means to deliverers/ teachers/ trainers/ ICT & media practitioners, specifically within the context of a prison
- 2.5 How critical reflective thinking is instilled in the participants in ICT and multimedia activities in a prison context, including beyond the immediate interventions

### **Module 3 (generic model):**

#### **Delivering ICT & multimedia activities to prisoners**

- 3.1 The history/ background of ICT & multimedia activities in prison, nationally & internationally
- 3.2 Developing criteria for identifying and evaluating previous and current good practice in prison [LEVEL 5 only]
- 3.3 Identifying the requirements for delivering ICT & multimedia activities to prisoners inside & outside the prison environment, including copyright issues, etc
- 3.4 Organising & delivering ICT & multimedia interventions with prisoners
- 3.5 Creating and disseminating ICT & multimedia products with prisoners
- 3.6 Future exploitation and management of ICT & multimedia products created by prisoners [Level 5 only]
- 3.7 Developing ICT & multimedia skills with prisoners
- 3.8 Reflecting on the impact of ICT & multimedia interventions with prisoners

### **SPECIALIST ELECTIVES**

- Creating online print products with prisoners
- Creating video products with prisoners
- Creating radio programmes with prisoners
- Creating animations with prisoners
- Digital storytelling with prisoners
- ICT in prison education

### **ACCREDITATION**

The framework training programme will be internationally accredited by the College of Teachers at Level 3 for those who, whilst proficient in their chosen ICT or multimedia specialism, have little or no experience of delivering it in prisons and Level 5 for those who are both proficient in their chosen ICT or multimedia specialism and have some experience of delivering IT in prisons, but need to hone their teaching skills more effectively.

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### 9. INSIDE OUT

A musical in 3 Acts by Alan Clarke

*Inspired by the video of the musical project, " Isolation", produced by the staff and inmates of Halden Prison, Norway, and featured in Edition 2 of the PM Journal, Alan Clarke promised to write a musical play for them.*

*Below is the result, loosely inspired by the play 'Man is Man' by Bertolt Brecht.*

#### CAST

##### OUTSIDE



George Jolly, an ordinary bank-clerk; Jenny Jolly, his ordinary wife; The Scarface Twins, Joe's contacts outside; Detective Inspector Wright; Judge; Prosecutor; Defence

##### INSIDE



Joe Golly, a gang leader; The Bovver Boys, his henchmen; Charlie, a sympathetic guard; Butch, a corrupt guard; Prison Governor; Guards; Prisoners

*The action switches between an ordinary town and a high security prison.*

#### ACT I

In a crazy world where...

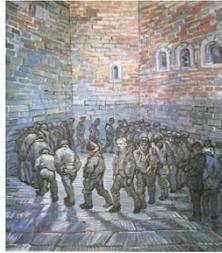
*"Everything's inside out  
Everyone's upside down",*

... on an ordinary Friday in an ordinary street an ordinary bank clerk, George Jolly, arrives home to his ordinary wife, Jenny ...

*"Just an ordinary couple leading ordinary lives  
Nothing that is special or unique  
Like everyone else's husbands, like everyone else's wives  
Our lives mapped out for every day and week."*

...before settings out to get fish and chips from the local chippie. Meanwhile in a high security prison the inmates go through their boring daily routine:

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*"Wake up every morning to the same damn thing  
Cleaning out your cell know what the day will bring  
Slopping out your piss, get a bawling from the screws  
Nothing more to gain, nothing more to lose  
It's boring boring boring  
Just getting through the day  
Boring boring boring  
In every goddam way."*

On his way to the chippie, George is stopped by a couple of dubious characters, the Scarface Twins, who mistake him for a notorious criminal, Joe Golly, currently inside. They speculate on how he escaped...

*"Did you do a bunk in a Chinese junk?  
Or a quick shuftly disguised in mufti?  
Did you hitch in a van? Was that your plan?  
Or climb the wall during prison roll-call?"*

... until George convinces them that he is not who they think is. Next day the Scarface Twins visit Joe in prison and inform him of George's likeness to him. Joe begins to hatch a plan. The following Friday George sets out again for the chippie and again encounters the Scarface Twins, who appeal to his entrepreneurial ambitions...

*"For an entrepreneur is a self-made man  
Setting up a business from his self-made plan  
Designing special logos for his self-drive van  
Leaving to others all the menial tasks  
Taking all the credit when anybody asks."*

... and Jenny's desire for a better life ...

### PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3

*"But now – maybe – perhaps – a chance  
Could fantasy to reality change?  
Something you'd accept without a backward glance  
Would that really be so strange?"*

The Scarface Twins persuade George to take on a part-time job at a warehouse for a supposed trading company. Unfortunately the trading company is a set-up and George is arrested by Detective Inspector Wright and sent to prison for handling illicit drugs -the same one where Joe Golly is being detained!



### ACT II

*"Whilst you're still at large  
You can plead your case  
But once you are charged  
You have lost the race;  
You're put up for trial  
You plead innocent  
Though it takes a while  
To the cell you're sent."*

With George in prison he and Jenny lament their sudden break-up ...

*"Then we planned as we  
The things we wanted most  
But now it's only me  
And a shadowy ghost  
Just an empty space  
Just a vacant chair  
And there in your place  
Thin air."*

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Alone in his cell, George is comforted by a sympathetic guard Charlie, but once he's gone Joe sets his plan in action, with help from his cronies, the Bovver Boys, and a corrupt guard, Butch. Firstly they stage a mock trial in which a blind-folded George is accused of betraying Joe to the police, then a mock execution in which George faces an imaginary firing squad, and finally the mock burial of Joe Jolly, complete with funeral hymn:

*." For your prison-term will end one day  
You'll walk out of that pearly gate  
Into a new life bright and gay  
Remember: it's never too late."*



The Bovver Boys then carry the coffin with the 'deceased' George in it to Joe's cell, whilst Joe takes his place. With an astonished George waking to find himself treated as the head of a prison gang, his wife visits the prison to find out in vain why he refuses to see her any more. Prison life goes on ...

*"One hour in the courtyard walking round and round  
Above us barbed-wire fencing beneath us stony  
ground  
Trudging in a circle does your head in pretty quick  
Exercising once a day - no wonder we're all sick."*

... until a few weeks later when Charlie - having assumed George's identity - is released from jail ...

*"Out at last, out of there  
After so many years inside  
Wearing the mask of "I don't care"  
"I don't scare"  
"Just you dare"  
Weaknesses having to hide  
Pretending I never cried."*

Meanwhile, back inside George/ Joe starts to make changes whilst questioning his new identity ...

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*“Who am I that’s looking in the mirror?  
And who’s that guy who’s looking back at me?  
Am I the one that’s looking in the mirror?  
And is he the same that’s staring back at me?  
Why does he fill me full of terror?  
Make me feel I never will be me?  
Is he Jekyll? Is he Hyde?  
Is he Bonnie? Is he Clyde?  
Is he from earth? Is he from hell?  
Who he is only time will tell!”*

Outside Jenny accidentally bumps into Joe/ George who manages to fob her off with a story about working undercover to catch the real criminals behind his arrest.

### ACT III

*“Then they lock you in  
To a crowded cell  
And there it begins  
To feel just like hell;  
In this crowded place  
You are not alone  
Though you have to face  
Life here on your own.”*

Dissatisfied with Joe/ George’s explanation, Jenny goes to see the Prison Governor, who dismisses her complaint. The sympathetic guard Charlie, however, thinks her concerns are justified and arranges to meet her privately. Whilst prison life goes on as normal ...

### PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3



*“Locked inside our prison cells 23 hours out of 24  
Is this preparing us for the life outside?  
Wondering what the hell’s the use and what the whole thing’s for  
All that’s left is drugs or suicide.”*

... and George/ Joe’s reform plans cause increasing alarm amongst the Bovver Boys ...

*GEORGE           What’s the worst thing about prison? ... Boredom. ... It’s boring, boring, boring. And everyone in it is bored: the prisoners, the guards, the governor. Everybody’s bored to death!  
...*

*BOVVER BOY 2   But what can we do about it?*

*GEORGE           By making it less boring.*

*BOVVER BOY 1   You mean give all the inmates wide-screen tellies?*

*BOVVER BOY 2   Or game-boy consoles? ...*

*GEORGE           No, that would be no use. Telly and video games might be fun for a few days but then everyone would get bored with them. No, I mean something much more lasting. And useful at the same time.*

*BOVVER BOY 1   Sorry, boss, we don’t know what you mean.*

*GEORGE           It’s simple: we just need to organise regular education classes, offer inmates the chance to learn something, use their brains, develop their skills.*

... Charlie arranges for a wired-up Jenny to meet Joe/George in a local pub, with the police listening in. An unsuspecting Joe admits his deception, in the belief that nothing can be proved against him. However, when DI Wright appears, informing Joe that everything has been recorded, he agrees to the police proposal: namely, that they won’t prosecute him in return for a large compensation payment to Jenny and a personal apology to George. In prison George’s plans are in full swing, interrupted only by a special visitor. In the visiting room George is astonished to meet his double, Joe ...

### PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3



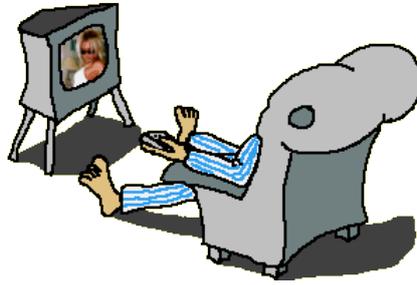
*GEORGE* Who am I that's looking in the mirror?  
*JOE* You're that guy who's looking back at me.  
*GEORGE* Am I the one that's looking in the mirror?  
*JOE* You're the he that's staring back at me.  
*GEORGE* Why does he fill me full of terror?  
*JOE* Make me feel I never will be me?  
*GEORGE* Is he Jekyll? Is he Hyde?  
*JOE* Is he Bonnie? Is he Clyde?  
*GEORGE* Is he from earth?  
*JOE* Is he from hell?  
*BOTH* Who he is only time will tell!

... but before Joe can make his apology, the security alarm goes off and DI Wright and Charlie switch George and Joe, the former being bundled out to a waiting car, the latter hustled off back into his cell.



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In final parallel scenes, Joe angrily protests about his treatment, whilst Joe slowly adapts to his life back home with Jenny.



*“So you’re free at last  
And they let you out  
But your torrid past  
Fills your mind with doubt;  
Can you really cope?  
Is life what it seems?  
Is there really hope?  
Or just empty dreams?”*

#### *CHORUS*

*Everything’s inside out  
Everyone’s upside down  
If you’re in any doubt  
Wear a worried frown;  
Everything’s outside in  
Everyone’s downside up  
Wipe off that silly grin”*



## PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3

### 10. The Pri-Media Network

#### Steering Group

1. The College of Teachers, London, UK (TCOT) [*coordinator*]
2. Sønder Omme Prison, Denmark (SSO)
3. Amitié, Bologna, Italy (Amitié) [*web master*]
4. Ministry of Security and Justice, NL (DJI)
5. Halden Prison, Norway (Halden)
6. IMOTEC, Vilnius, Lithuania (IMOTEC)

#### Partners

7. Integra Art, Sofia, Bulgaria (Integra)
8. Gymnasium and Lyceum, Avlona, Greece (Avlona)
9. Polo Europeo, Verona, Italy (Polo)
10. Catalonia Department of Justice, Barcelona, Spain (DGSP)
11. Izmay Governorship, Turkey (Izmay)
12. SEEDS for Growth, London, UK (SEEDS)
13. South West College, Omagh, Northern Ireland, UK (SWC)
14. Prison Arts Foundation, Belfast, Northern Ireland (PAF)
15. Latvia Culture College (LCC)

#### **Aims**

1. To create an ongoing **European network** to promote ICT and multimedia in offender learning
2. To encourage the use of ICT and the new technologies as part of the delivery of **key competences** in offender learning
3. To encourage the creative use of ICT in offender learning, in particular through **film and multimedia**
4. To promote the use of new technologies in adult prison education in centres where they have not previously been used, especially in **eastern Europe**
5. To **encourage inmates** to get involved in ICT and multimedia as part of their prison education.
6. To establish **local, regional and national partnerships** to support ICT and multimedia in adult prison education.
7. To encourage links between **prison educators and ICT & multimedia practitioners**.
8. To identify **current practice and methods** in using new technologies of benefit to delivering prison education
9. To identify and disseminate **examples of good practice** in the use of new technologies in prison education through appropriate means, including via the Network website

### PRI-MEDIA JOURNAL 3

10. To organize **workshops, courses and seminars** in different European countries promoting effective practice in using ICT and multimedia to support prison education
11. To organize **transnational meetings & international conferences** to discuss key issues and promote good practice in ICT and multimedia in offender learning
12. To create an **electronic library** of material and resources to support the use of ICT and multimedia in offender learning
13. To organise **new initiatives** to promote ICT & multimedia in prison education through the further development of issues identified through the network
14. To create a **system for supporting and measuring** the contribution of ICT & multimedia to the lifelong learning of prisoners)
15. To recruit **new partners** during the course of the project within countries not currently covered by the consortium
16. To **combat racism, xenophobia and other negative attitudes** towards fellow human beings through the creative use of ICT and multimedia in adult prison education across Europe.

#### Transnational meeting overview

<b>Year 1: <u>Establishing network and undertaking background research</u></b>		
2012 – December:	Start-up meeting	(London, UK)
2013 – March:	Good practice workshop 1 – video	(Vilnius, Lithuania)
2013 – September:	International Conference 1:	(Bologna, Italy)
<b>Year 2: <u>Applying ICT &amp; multimedia in offender learning</u></b>		
2014 – January:	Partner meeting	(Barcelona, Spain)
2014 – April:	Good practice workshop 2 - ICT	(Sofia & Lovech, Bulgaria)
2014 – September:	International Conference 2	(Kolding, Denmark)
<b>Year 3: <u>Identifying &amp; disseminating models of good practice</u></b>		
2015 – January:	Partner meeting	(Halden, Norway)
2015 – March:	Good practice workshop 3 – multimedia	(Izmay, Turkey)
2015 – October:	International Conference 3:	(Rotterdam, The Netherlands)