**Norwegian prisons:**

**Thomas Mathiesen in Norway:** Mathiesen co-founded the Norwegian criminal KROM (group) in 1968, where the movement led him to abolitionism. The goal of KROM was to influence the public opinion about punishment, so that the prison system can be replaced in a short time. The main point to the theory of criminal action of Mathiesen is the beginning of his unfinished characteristics of the alternatives solution for the prison. In 1968, KROM had as target to reform the prison system in cooperation and in a dialogue with the prison authorities. The authorities, however, refused to initiate a discussion with the movement of prisoners, more so to take seriously the needs or desires of the movement, so a dialectical model of collision was chosen. So the intellectuals and prisoners cooperate on an equal basis, striving for the same goals and outline the STRATEGIC position of the movement. Next to repeal criminal, prisoners' right is the critical issue on KROMs’ agenda. Conflict over the "academicism" of, KROM have drive, and established a partner branch for the prisoners. But it also changed the position of the Mathiesen (1986) and reassessed the concept of negative reform and concluded that the effort to build prisons where now deserved a more prominent place on the agenda. The weakest point of the theory of Mathiesen is that of not indicate whether the negative reform can continue. Because of this, several criminal lobbies for strategy of Mathiesen forced into a defensive position, they concluded that nothing would work. When KROM, to a more defensive posture, tried to prevent the expansion of the prison system, and not after the initial aggressive policy of closing, focused more on the criminal justice system as a whole and not on the issue of prison alone. Although ninety percent of all Norwegian prisoners are members of KROM, where it continues to organize annual conferences and regular weekends of local briefings and seminars.

**The new prison in Norway**

* **Bastroy**: The island is located 46 miles southeast of the capital of Norway, Oslo. The cells contain televisions, computers, private toilets and bathtubs. The system of Norway provides higher penalty to 21 years. As far as prisoners convicts serving long sentences are participate in educational programs. So, in all prisons in Norway apply the same model and as they say it might be the reason that the country has the lowest recidivism rates in Europe, down from 30%.
* **Fengsel**: These are the second largest prison in Norway and are made with every detail. It took 10 years and $ 252,000,000 to construct more 'human' prison in the world. The impressive penitentiary called Halden Fengsel and sleeps in luxurious cells to 252 inmates.