**Goffman, Erving. *Asylums. Essays on the Social Situation of Mental Patients and Other Inmates*. New York: Anchor Books, 1961.**

“In total institutions there is a basic split between a large managed group, conveniently called inmates, and a small supervisory staff. Inmates typically live in the institution and have restricted contact with the world outside the walls.” (Page 7)

“Just as talk across the boundary is restricted, so, too, is the passage of information, especially information about the staff’s plans for inmates.” (Page 9)

“The full meaning for the inmate of being “in” or “on the inside” does not exist apart from the special meaning to him of “getting out” or “getting on the outside.” In the sense, total institutions do not really look for cultural victory. They create and sustain a particular kind of tension between the home world and the institutional world and use this persistent tension as strategic leverage in the management of men.” (Page 13)

“Uniforms are issued on the first day, and discussions of wealth and family background are taboo. Although the pay of the cadet is very low, he is not permitted to receive money from home.” (Page 15)

“Just as the individual can be required to hold his body in a humiliating pose, so he may have to provide humiliating verbal responses. An important instance of this is the forced deference pattern of total institutions; inmates are often required to punctuate their social interaction with staff by verbal acts of deference, such as saying “sir.”” (Page 22)

“A very common form of physical contamination is reflected in complaints about unclean food, messy quarters, soiled towels, shoes and clothing impregnated with previous users’ sweat, toilets without seats, and dirty bath facilities.” (Page 26)

“I have suggested that the inmate undergoes mortification of the self by contaminative exposure of a physical kind, but this must be amplified: when the agency of contamination is another human being, the inmate is in addition contaminated by forced interpersonal contact and, in consequence, a forced social relationship.” (Page 28)

“All latrines in camp have lost their doors. “Make a little – sleep and – and eat together,” grinned old Jock Mackay, senior instructor, “and we’ll have ‘em drilling together, naturally.”” (Page 30)

“…The inmate’s life is penetrated by constant sanctioning interaction from above.” (Page 38)

“As suggested earlier, one of the most telling ways in which one’s economy of action can be disrupted is the obligation to request permission or supplies for minor activities that one can execute on one’s own on the outside, such as smoking, shaving, going to the toilet, telephoning, spending money, or mailing letters. This obligation not only puts the individual in a submissive or suppliant role “unnatural” for an adult but also opens up his line of action to interceptions by staff.” (Page 41)