

CONFERENCE

Contemporary prison systems in Portugal | Penal models and social reintegrations

Organization

General Directorate from Books, Archives and Libraries / National Archives of Torre do Tombo
University Institute of Lisbon. Center for Research and Studies in Sociology

Coordination and moderation

Maria João Vaz

Place and Date

Lisbon

Torre do Tombo National Archive

October 19th | 14h30 – 18h00

PROGRAM

14h30

Opening Session

Silvestre Lacerda, General-Director from DGLAB

14h50 | 15h10

The Portuguese prison estate: the centennial itinerary of penitentiary materializations

Paulo Jorge Antunes dos Santos Adriano

15h10 | 15h30

From common prissioners, prostitutes and sluts: a short trip from Madrid to Lisbon

Fernando Hernández Holgado

15h30 | 15h50

The Portuguese and Swiss Sanction practice compared

Daniel Fink

15h50 | 16h20

BREAK

16h20 | 16h50

Current Panorama of the reality of the Portuguese Prison System

Manuel Hipólito Almeida dos Santos

16h50 | 17h10

Restorative Justice in Portugal

Sónia Moreira Reis

17h10 - 17h40

Debate

17h45 - 18h00

Exhibition: "The Portuguese Photo Prisons Project "

Inauguration and guided visit to the Exhibition

CONFERENCE

*Contemporary prison systems in Portugal /
Penal models and social reintegrations*
National Archive Torre do Tombo October 19th | 14h30 – 18h00

MODERATOR

Maria João Vaz

Associate Professor at the Department of History of ISCTE - University Institute of Lisbon and researcher at the Centre for Research and Studies in Sociology (CIES - IUL), where she is part of the research group in Modern and Contemporary History. She is currently director of the Department of History and sub-director of the School of Sociology and Public Policies. In the field of Social History, researches issues related to criminality, social control, criminal justice, the police and the prison system in contemporary Portugal. Among other studies, she has published *Crime and Society. Portugal in the Second Half of the 19th Century* (Lisbon, Celta, 1998) and *The Crime in Lisbon. 1850-1910* (Lisbon, Tinta da China, 2014) and co-authored the article "Abolition of the Death Penalty and Institutional Change. Portugal, 1967" (Sociology, Problem and Practices, no. 95, 2021, pp. 85-102).

CONFERENCIST

Paulo Jorge Antunes dos Santos Adriano

Has a degree in History of Art and Heritage from the Faculty of Letters of the Lisbon University and a master's degree in Art, Heritage and Restoration Theory, also from the Faculty of Letters of the Lisbon University, with the dissertation "Lisbon's Central Penitentiary: the House of Silence and the dawn of penitentiary architecture in Portugal". Between 1995 and 2012 worked as a prison guard and since 2013 is a senior technician in the Archive and Museological Reserve of the General Directorate from Reintegration and Prison Services.

Fernando Hernández Holgado

PhD. in Contemporary History from the Complutense University of Madrid. Since 2015 he has been an adjunct professor at the Complutense University in the area of Contemporary History. His research interests are Digital History, Public History and Oral History, with particular emphasis on the topic of women's prisons in Spain during the Franco regime. He is the author of several publications and has also produced two historical sites on prison realities in Madrid, about the imprisonment of women in the women's prison of Ventas in Madrid between 1933 and 1969 (<https://carceldeventas.madrid.es/>) and about the Association for the Memory and History of Catalonia, and about the prison of Les Corts, in Barcelona, between 1939 e 1955 (www.presodelescorts.org).

Daniel Fink

Daniel Fink is a social scientist, crime statistician and historian of the Swiss prison system. He has worked at the International Committee of the Red Cross and the Swiss Federal Statistical Office. Since 2011, he has lectured on crime statistics and crime policy at the University of Lausanne, now at the University of Lucerne. In 2018, he became a member of the UN-Subcommittee on the Prevention of Torture and is now one of its vice-chairpersons. Author of several books, among which *La prison en Suisse*, he is also the initiator of the portuguese prison photo project, presented in 2017 in the Centro Português de Fotografia in Porto, in 2019 at the Museu do Aljube Resistência e Liberdade and in 2021 in the Arquivo Nacional da Torre do Tombo. The next one will be held in the Museu de Portimão in 2023.

CONFERENCE

*Contemporary prison systems in Portugal /
Penal models and social reintegrations*
National Archive Torre do Tombo October 19th | 14h30 – 18h00

Manuel Hipólito Almeida dos Santos

He is currently president of O.V.A.R. - Vicentine Work for Help to Prisoners (in portuguese:Obra Vicentina de Auxílio aos Reclusos). Has a degree in Electromechanical Engineering from ISEP, and has developed professional activity as a company manager, as a professor in Artistic Higher Education and as an external evaluator for the Ministry of Education. He has been developing an intense and prolonged activity with entities dedicated to the service of the community, having been chairman of the Board and the General Assembly of Amnesty International Portugal, member of several philosophical, cultural and humanitarian associations, chairman of the General Assembly of the Minho delegation of DECO and author of several publications.

Sónia Moreira Reis

Master's Degree (2013) and PhD candidate in Law at the Faculty of Law of the University of Lisbon (FDLUL) in the area of Legal-Criminal Sciences. She is an Invited Assistant Professor at FDLUL E, a founding member of the IDPCC of FDLUL and of the respective CDPCC. She is Executive Coordinator of Confiar - Association for Social Reinsertion, Portugal. She was Deputy Director of the Office for Alternative Dispute Resolution (GRAL - Ministry of Justice, 2008-2011), Assistant to the Secretary General of the Portuguese Republic Intelligence System (SIRP, 2005-2008), Lawyer (2004-2005) and Assistant to the Secretary of State of Internal Administration of the XIV Constitutional Government (2001-2002). She is a Researcher at CAPP of ISCSPUL.

CONFERENCE

*Contemporary prison systems in Portugal /
Penal models and social reintegrations
National Archive Torre do Tombo October 19th | 14h30 – 18h00*

COMMUNICATIONS SYNOPSIS

The Portuguese prison estate: the centennial itinerary of penitentiary materializations

Paulo Jorge Antunes dos Santos Adriano

Portugal was not unrelated to one of the great international movements of the 19th century; the implementation of the penitentiary system, materialized in vast penitentiary architectures, with the purpose of fighting crime, regenerating and socially reintegrating the criminal. Inaugurated in 1885, the Lisbon Penitentiary was a revolutionary milestone in the Portuguese justice system. During the First Republic, Lisbon's Penitentiary underwent architectural changes to adapt to the new penitentiary regime established at that time, and new prison solutions were also designed, such as the Sintra Penal Colony, or the adaptation of the Military Fort of Monsanto to a civilian jail. Tracing the path of prison reforms, this communication presents the changes of the Portuguese prison estate over nearly a century, highlighting how the various architectural typologies reflect the ideas and contexts that have been achieved.

From common prissioners, prostitutes and sluts: a short trip from Madrid to Lisbon

Fernando Hernández Holgado

This communication traces a brief historical trajectory of the female prison experience, of detained women, convicted of crimes defined as common crime, in Portuguese and Spanish prisons throughout the first half of the twentieth century. We go through some of the prison experiences of women, most of them convicted mainly for crimes of clandestine prostitution and vagrancy. To this end, the analysis focuses mainly on two prisons in Madrid, the Quiñones prison and the Ventas prison, and a women's prison in Lisbon, the Mónicas prison, with brief incursions to detainees in the women's prison of Tires, Cascais.

The Portuguese and Swiss Sanction practice compared

Daniel Fink

In early 2021, Portugal detained 11'500 persons in its places of deprivation of liberty, of whom 9300 had been sentenced. Each year, the number of incarcerations varies around 5000. The prisoner rate is 110 for 100'000 inhabitants. At the same time, Switzerland had 6300 persons deprived of liberty, of whom 3000 sentenced. Each year there are 8000 incarcerations, with a prisoner rate of 70, which means that the Portuguese rate is 50% higher. How can these differences be explained?

One of the answers lays in the sanctions which are applied in both countries and in their duration. In Portugal, very few short-term prison sanctions are imposed; in Switzerland, they make up some 80% of all custodial penalties. Moreover, in Portugal 62% of all inmates have been punished with terms which last over 5 years and in Switzerland only 15%. Thus the average time spent in prison in Portugal is 830 days, more than four times longer than in Switzerland (180 days). These differences are discussed with regard to a contemporary sanction policy, aimed at reintegration and prevention of recidivism.

CONFERENCE

*Contemporary prison systems in Portugal /
Penal models and social reintegrations
National Archive Torre do Tombo October 19th | 14h30 – 18h00*

Current Panorama of the reality of the Portuguese Prison System

Manuel Hipólito Almeida dos Santos

Prisons generate feelings of frustration, discouragement, and revolt, with no useful purpose in mind for their existence, either for the inmates or for those who work there. They are a source of social and family conflicts involving prisoners and prison staff. They neither re-socialize nor promote social peace. They only feed the victims' and some public opinion's desire for revenge, and have no relevant effect in compensating the damages of the crimes. Besides, they allow the primitivist sensationalism that feeds certain media.

This inhumanity, which leads to cruel, inhuman and degrading treatment and punishment, prohibited by international treaties and conventions, cannot continue to exist and has no other path than the abolition of prisons. This is reinforced by the contribution made by the philosophical foundations of many religions, which are based on the pillars of forgiveness and mercy, taking into account the imperfection of the human being and his condition as a potential sinner. The alternative is the prevention of anti-social acts as the way to implement, complemented by the new model of preventive justice that has been established in several countries, no longer applying sentences of deprivation of liberty.

Restorative Justice in Portugal

Sónia Moreira dos Reis

Restorative Justice is a theory of Justice that received its modern clothes from the last quarter of the 20th century and entered the 21st century still under construction. If, at first, it was essentially perceived as a panacea for systems of retributive tendency in the Anglo-Saxon world, emerging as a beacon for a new order, it is understood today, particularly in justice systems like the Portuguese, in which the purposes of the penalty are seen as fundamentally extrinsic, that its scope is not necessarily one of superimposition or strict alternativity in the face of the so-called traditional justice system, which allows for new readings and new dogmatic models of reasoning. In this light, the present communication intends to contribute to the portrait of Restorative Justice in Portugal, starting from a dogmatic reflection on this theory of Justice and also on the typology of its practices, in order to proceed to its legal framework in the internal plan. This is followed by an analysis of the state of the art in this field, with special focus on the terms of application and implementation of Restorative Justice Programs in prisons. Finally, we reflect on the future path to follow.