Solitary Watch

Criminal Justice Issues and Prisoners' Rights

https://solitarywatch.org/2010/02/16/two-clinton-era-laws-that-permit-cruel-and-unusual-punishment/

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| by Jean | Casella and James Ridgeway February 16, 201 |

In <u>an earlier post</u>, we wrote about what the so-called War on Terror of the last ten years owes to the longstanding War on Crime, in terms of howthe United Statestreats itsprisoner or detainees, and how willing we are to compromise their Constitutional and human rights.(In fact, UC psychology professor Craig Haney has suggested that it ought rightly be called a <u>War on Prisoners</u>.) When in comes to inmates in U.S. prisons, some of the most damaging legislation was passed during the Clinton years.

The Anti-Terrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act of 1996 (AEDPA), passed after the Oklahoma City bombing with broad bipartisan support, undermined habeas the corpus rightsof U.S. prisoners long before the Bush Administrationsought to withhold them from enemy combatants. AEDPA placed severe limitations on prisoners ability to challenge death sentences or life sentences, or any unjust convictions in federal courts, even when they had new evidence of their innocence.

Under AEDPA,proof of <u>actual innocence</u>does not necessarilyprohibit the execution or continued incarceration of prisoners. (A recent <u>Supreme Court decision</u> in the Troy Davis case questioned, but did not eliminate, this reality.) And while the pace of executions has slowed in recent years in spite of the AEDPA, the law still stands in the way of appeals by many prisoners across the country who might have just grounds for seeking tohave their convictions overturned.

The <u>Prison Litigation Reform Act (PLRA)</u>also passed in 1996, was intended to deter inmates from bringing frivolous lawsuits, said the *New York Times* in a recent editorial. What the law has done instead is insulate prisons from a large number of very worthy lawsuits, and allow abusive and cruel mistreatment of inmates to go unpunished.

While it may not go as far asBushs Justice Departmentin justifying torture, the PLRA sanctions treatment that would be considered cruel and inhumaneunderinternational standards. To mount a successful lawsuit against prison conditions, prisoners must now show that they suffered physical injury. As the *Times* describes it, Prisons across the country have used this requirement to dismiss suits challenging all kinds of outrageous treatment: strip-searching of female prisoners by male guards; revealing to other inmates that a prisoner was H.I.V.-positive; forcing an inmate to stand naked for 10 hours. Federal courts have also found that prolonged isolation and even prison rape often do not meet the physical injury requirement.

Both these laws are highly relevant to the issue of solitary confinement. Despite evidence of both the psychological and physical damage it causes, long-term lockdown has been deemed not to meet the physical injury requirement under the PLRA. And the AEDPA has limited recourse for wrongly convicted prisoners on Americas death rows and segregated housing units.

After the 2008 elections, a coalition of organizations coordinated by the Constitution Project produced a <u>set of policy recommendations</u> for the new administration and Congress on criminal justice and the rule of law. Among them were guidelines for reforming both the <u>AEDPA</u> and the <u>PLRA</u>.

House Democratshave introduced legislation toreform both of these laws: the Effective Death Penalty Appeals Bill and the Prison Abuse Remedies Act. So far neither bill has made much progress in Congress. As for the White House, critics have accused the Obama Administration of doing too little to address the rollback of Constitutional rights that took place under Bush in the name of the war on terror. It remains to be seen whether it will do moreor do anythingto restore rights lost in the name of the war on crime.

James Ridgeway (1936-2021) was the founder and co-director of Solitary Watch. An investigative journalist for over 60 years, he served as Washington Correspondent for the Village Voice and Mother Jones, reporting domestically on subjects ranging from electoral politics to corporate malfeasance to the rise of the racist far-right, and abroad from Central America, Northern Ireland, Eastern Europe, Haiti, and the former Yugoslavia. Earlier, he wrote for The New Republic and Ramparts, and his work appeared in dozens of other publications. He was the co-director of two films and author of 20 books, including a forthcoming posthumous edition of his groundbreaking 1991 work on the far right, Blood in the Face. Jean Casella is the director of Solitary Watch. She has also published work in The Guardian, The Nation, and Mother Jones, and is co-editor of the book Hell Is a Very Small Place: Voices from Solitary Confinement. She has received a Soros Justice Media Fellowship and an Alicia Patterson Fellowship. She tweets @solitarywatch.

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October 25, 2022

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September 29, 2022

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There seems to be little or no progress across the board in the area of prison reform. The media doesnt even address prison conditions unless they are talking about immigrants or terrorists.

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