

Abstracts

In the Sites of Operation Condor: Memory and Afterlives of Clandestine Detention Centers

Michael Welch

In the aftermath of the 1973 coup, Chilean intelligence agents moved to develop a security network by recruiting other nations, including the United States. In what would become known as Operation Condor, several dictatorships in the Southern Cone contributed to a centralized computerized system and data bank designed to navigate abductions, detention, torture, and ultimately assassinations. The use of clandestine detention centers became an important tool for interrogation and extermination by both Condor operatives as well as agents involved in related dirty wars. Since the early 2000s, many of those sites have been recovered by human rights groups, which have converted them into memorial spaces. This research examines the afterlives and spatial transitions of numerous such sites located in Buenos Aires (Argentina), Santiago (Chile), Asunción (Paraguay), and Montevideo (Uruguay). By doing so, interpretive commentary considers complex matters of memorialization as well as forgetting, amnesia, and denial.

Rounding Up the Undesirables: The Making of a Prostitution-Targeted Loitering Law in New York City

Karen Struening

Criminal justice scholars have noted the connection between contemporary quality-of-life policing and the high level of discretion enjoyed by police under vagrancy and catchall loitering laws. This article uses a case history of the policing of prostitution in 1970s New York to analyze the transition from vagrancy law to targeted loitering law to 1990s quality-of-life policing. I find that throughout this transition, and despite important civil liberties victories in the courts, policing practices do not change. Over the objections of the NYC Attorney General's Office and judges, the NYPD continued to utilize legally dubious "round ups" and "sweeps" to get prostitutes off the streets. In addition, the civil liberties victories that led to the elimination of vagrancy and catchall loitering laws were undermined by the creation of targeted loitering laws and the arguments used to justify them. My conclusion is that targeted loitering laws act as a bridge between an older form of order maintenance policing and the quality-of-life policing so evident today.

Social Movements in Juvenile Prisons: An Investigation

Alexandra L. Cox

This article investigates the absence of social movements in juvenile prisons through a critical analysis of the legal landscape, behavioral change, and educational practices that exist in contemporary juvenile prisons. The article mines those laws and practices for the ways that they prevent and inhibit young people's organized and collective resistance, but does not evacuate the possibilities for refusal and critique. It also points to a historical case study of the role of collective resistance in juvenile facilities in the 1960s and the systemic efforts to repress those forms of resistance.

Exhausting People, Extracting Revenue: Police, Prisons, and Counterinsurgency

Matthew Byrne

Recent scholarship on the US carceral state has moved toward more expansive conceptualizations beyond the prison industrial complex. In that vein, this article develops the concept of debilitating taxation to theorize how contemporary policing and incarceration regimes integrate counterinsurgency doctrine. I explore three tactics of debilitating taxation meant to preempt resistance and finance state violence: implementing profound surveillance, stretching human geographies, and exploiting relationships of dependency. I conclude with an exploration of how the US carceral state sanitizes these violent tactics to preserve a façade of legitimacy.

The Stench of Canteen Culture: Cop Culture and the Case of Federico Aldrovandi

Vincenzo Scalia

This article presents an analysis of abuses committed by the Italian police over recent decades, focusing in particular on the case of Federico Aldrovandi, a teenager from Ferrara whose treatment at the hands of the Ferrara police when he was stopped coming home from a night out on September 25, 2005 led to his death. Using the work of Robert Reiner (1985), the article will look at four dimensions of police culture, as identified by Reiner: isolation, cynicism, the policing mission, and political conservatism. The conclusion will focus on an evaluation of possible correctives, such as the creation of independent commissions or the obligation for police to display their officer number.

"No había humanidad": Critiquing English Monolingualism and Other Entwined Systems of White Supremacy in Local Emergency Management Responses

Catalina M. de Onís, Emilia Cubelos, and Maria del Rocio Ortiz Chavarria

In 2018, the City of Salem issued drinking water advisories for "vulnerable populations," after detecting cyanotoxins in the water supply. Informed by

Spanish-speaking, Latinx community member testimonials and the authors' lived experiences, as well as drawing connections between other crisis contexts in Puerto Rico and Flint, Michigan, this essay details several communication problems involving English monolingualism and intersecting injustices. To do so, this article triangulates scholarship on disaster capitalism, risk communication, and border rhetorics to comprehend and challenge the dominant assumptions and practices shaping city-level responses in crisis situations. The conclusion suggests several interventions to transform oppressive emergency management ideologies and communication for more equitable, culturally and linguistically adapted alternatives.

Perceptions of Justice among Guatemalan-Mayans and Latinos of South Florida: A Call for Further Study of Procedural Justice in Minority Communities

Belén Lowrey-Kinberg, Maya P. Barak, and Hillary Mellinger

Procedural justice has been hailed as a way to enhance relationships between police and the community. Yet most research focuses on Caucasians and African Americans, with few studies of Latino perceptions of police. We conducted focus groups with Latino immigrants in a community with a large concentration of indigenous Guatemalan-Mayans. Overall, study participants described local law enforcement positively. This characterization, however, did not extend to Immigration and Customs Enforcement. We suggest these evaluations stem from immigrant positionality toward the law and local law enforcement's use of community policing. Ultimately, we argue for expanding procedural justice theory to new communities and contexts.

Judge Learned Hand's Haunting: The Psychological Consequences of Wrongful Conviction

Gemma Johnson and David Engstrom

This qualitative exploratory study examines the psychological impacts of wrongful conviction in 12 male exonerees who served time in large Western state prisons for crimes they did not commit. All exonerees were aided in their release by an innocence organization. The researchers used comparative content analysis to study meanings, contexts, and intentions in exonerees' communications made during semistructured interviews. These semistructured interviews were conducted by an innocence organization representative. Analysis of the exonerees' communications indicated a broad range of psychological themes, including posttraumatic stress disorder, institutionalized behaviors, depression and sense of loss, mourning of change, separation anxiety, an overall loss of confidence and the presence of posttraumatic growth. Exonerees' narratives were dominated by stories of coping, resilience, and hope throughout adversity.

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