

The fake Mobbing. A hidden stalker

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El falso mobbing: Un acosador encubierto.

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Summary

This paper relates the moral harassment with psychopathy, aims to demonstrate that the instigator of harassment corresponds to a socially integrated psychopath and goes further to the postulate that in the false accusations of mobbing, often, it is encasing a true bully that is made to pass by victim and uses the judicial procedure as a new way of harassing the true victim.

Article

Concept of mobbing

To understand the concept of Moral harassment we must know that mobbing responds to a plan. A hidden plan, of which it is difficult to realize, the following lines were written by a besieging, perversion-narcissist with a passive-aggressive type of aggressiveness: "I have a plan for this person to self-destroy herself without at any time, in the sight of others, I will appear", where it is revealed that harassment is the result of a plan strategically designed by the instigator of harassment. The contribution of the author of this paper to find a definition that includes all the elements of the concept is the following: "Moral harassment at work aims to destroy the psychological stability of a human being, through discredit and rumorology, in order to cover up a fraud. It is practiced by the group in such a way that the "stigmatized" victim cannot defend himself, and cannot speak or that his word no longer has any value. The defensiveness of the victim comes from the passivity of the witnesses of the violence, that allow the destruction of another human being in an unworthily cowardly way "(Marina Parés. 2007:42). It is precisely this amoral character of harassment that justifies that it is called moral harassment in contrast to the term psychological harassment. The concept of psychological bullying circumscribes the mistreatment at this psychic level, but in moral harassment there is a perversion of relationships, and this is because the pursuers, collaborators and accomplices act in an immoral way against the victim, with actions really cruel and merciless, therefore contrary to all morality; But this harassment has another impact on the victim, because it causes a mental harm that generates the victim a descent of his mood, that is to say there is a descent of the "animus", so that the victim manifests a low moral or mood. Aspect defended previously by González de Rivera

(2002:34). Therefore, we can affirm that in the bullying affects the moral in his two conceptions: The Ethics and the moral; the ethics with reference to the those that are assaulted and the moral or the mood "the victim" that makes us justify in order to continue to denominate moral harassment. In addition to being called psychological harassment would entail a psychological resolution of the case, when it is known that moral harassment cannot be solved with a psychological treatment for very careful that this is.

The day-to-day treatment and recovery of the victims of mobbing makes us affirm that a social approach of the case is needed through the application of the systems theory; If it were an exclusively psychological harassment with the application of a psychological treatment, the subject would be solved and reality indicates that this is not the case. However, the main characteristic of mobbing is the use of psychological violence to provoke the victim's self-destruction. There are two basic ways to exercise this type of violence: active and passive. The active one is what humiliates and degrades the person producing feelings of hopelessness, insecurity, and poor self-esteem, and is often manifested accompanied by nasty insults or nicknames. The second modality is passive, is the dislove or heartbreak, indifference and disinterest. Both are given in moral harassment. Once you have seen the two ways of manifesting psychological violence, I would like to mark some aspects, in my opinion, basic to moral harassment, its group character and the hiding of fraud, already mentioned in other works by the author (Parés 2007:41). I believe that these two elements are important for their defining nature of moral harassment in organisations and, therefore, these two elements are the ones that will allow them to differentiate a situation of job harassment in other cases of labour conflict. The two defining elements of harassment, which we have just seen: the existence of a group of harassment and the cloaking of fraud are part of a unit that encompasses those of the abuse of power; Therefore we can say that in the subject of moral harassment the determining element is power, specifically the power of the leader, which is basically aimed at maintaining privileges in their relationships. Power is something that is exercised in the interactions between human beings and has a double effect: oppressive and Configurator. In the subject of harassing the oppressive acceptance is the one that takes shape as the capability and the possibility of control and mastery over the life or the facts of others, basically for achieving obedience. By means of the abuse of power, it is obliged to non-reciprocal interactions, where the one who controls has means to punish, and also to reward those who obey it.

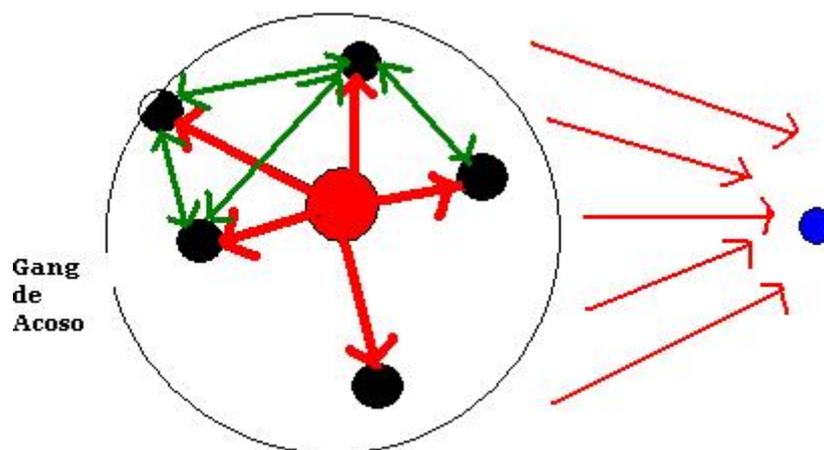
Fake mobbing.

Once you have defined the concept of mobbing, you have to baptize what we mean by fake mobbing. Forensic psychiatry informs us that false crimes are formulated by personalities with delusional pathologies or with other types of personality alterations, the defining element is pathological lying. Under this parameter "fake mobbing" appear, therefore, two types of different situations: delirium (paranoia), and deception (frauds) and within the section of frauds we will include the false-positive, that is to say the stalker that is made by the victim as a way to use the courts as tools of harassment to the true victim.

La Paranoia. For the French therapist Marie-France Hirigoyen are paranoiac sufferers the main plaintiffs of a fake mobbing. We cite: "The greatest danger of false accusations for moral harassment is that which comes from the paranoid, who find on the subject an incredible support for their persecutory sensation. In most cases the diagnosis is evident. (...) Unlike true victims, a person with a paranoid character will not try to evolve the situation towards any agreement, but instead will try to keep his complaint against the Harman-victim who has designated (...) With a paranoid it is impossible to argue, and conflicts can never be resolved,

but enter an endless process of accusations (Hirigoyen 2001:61). The authentic victims of moral harassment live in doubt, they question their own actions and look for solutions that put an end to their torment. The paranoid instead, do not hesitate, affirm and accuse.

The frauds. In the section of frauds include pathological liars, that is, those likely to lie and to deceive on the one hand (subjects with hysterical and mythomaniac personality) and those who are spoiled with malignancy (perverse personality). Therefore, we asserting that in addition to the sick of paranoia the other large group of fake mobbing is determined by the manipulators where the motivation is fraud. Cases of fraud in the accusations of false mobbing may be detected because in them, although one of the elements of harassment is given, the fraud, it will not be possible to determine the existence of a group stalker. A deeper analysis of the case will not be able to determine the phases, or the typology of the harassment. We cannot deny that there are people who are going to use and falsify the figure of the mobbing to obtain social benefits as it happens with other pathologies that can provide economic benefits. Although the motive of my presentation es focuses on the figure of false mobbing as false-positive in the sense that, often, it is a secret stalker that does not perceive itself as such and that, consciously or unconsciously, is presented as a victim of harassment and this is because the tendency of the stalker to impersonated the victim when it is discovered. We coincide with Hirigoyen when he points out that "it is necessary to ensure that cases of false accusations of moral harassment do not come to discredit and question the reality of those who suffer from true victims (2001:61). In fake mobbing the type of communication is paradoxical, i.e. manipulating language; Instead a true victim, with an authentic mobbing, communicates through a genuine and truthful discourse.



To deepen in the idea that the false mobbing very often covers a true stalker and to understand that, in the case of False positive, we are faced with the same type of people described in forensic psychiatry as personalities with alterations that give rise to false accusations to define the profile of the stalker according to experts on the subject as Hirigoyen, Piñuel i González de Rivera. Hirigoyen Defines the Organizational harassment as Perverse narcissist and Piñuel Coincides in its psychopathic nature; González de Rivera described it as an affective of a disorder by mediocrity active inoperable or MIA syndrome: "MIA's individual affection is persistent, easily develops great activity (inoperable, of course) and has a great desire for notoriety and influence over others, which sometimes reaches messianic tints" (2002: 89). For all of the above we have shown that the work stalker follows the alteration parameters of the personality described by forensic psychiatry as those subjects that are promoters of false accusations, and that through

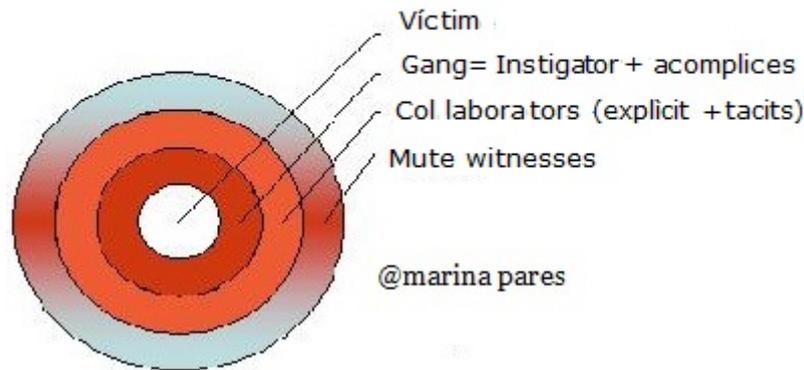
a perverted turn is presented to the courts as a victim of their true victim. Second Field (1) "The standard response of a serial bully when he is considered responsible for his action, and TEM see exposed his lack of adequacy, his incompetence, and messy behaviour, is to respond with the strategy of denial and counter-strike pretending to be a victim. It is very effective ". Therefore, the stalker often promotes false mobbing accusations in which you want to show up as a victim or as a "poor me" as a further step from harassment towards the true victim, which is accused of doing what you are actually doing with it. Second Hirigoyen (1999:104) "If the victim reacts and fails to behave as a docile object, the aggressor is considered threatened and attacked. Who, initially, had begun violence, is now placed in a victim position? (...). The wicked attempts his victim to act against him in order to accuse him of "evil". In fake mobbing, the stalker is Owner Satisfied by the time they receive from the environment some verification of the effectiveness of their disguise. It has succeeded to be plausible; it has mocked the truth with appearance, but as it is aware of its trap, it cannot run the risk of being spontaneous. The abrupt, the sudden carries a risk. The risk is the irruption of some contradiction that irreversibly denies the validity of his pretexts. The false mobbing promoted by a stalker that becomes a victim can be discovered revealing the contradictions and the inconsistencies in his Discourse (Parés 2007:83). The creditworthiness of his act is threatened by unconscious contradictions, which most often puts him in Discovered. You just have to be willing to detect it and I think it is an ethical obligation on the part of all stakeholders to be able to determine these cases of false mobbing. The victim is an expert manipulator. For the stalker, Manipulation aimed at the environment aim to convert it into its ally, either for collaborating with bullying or because it does not make evident The That is obvious and for that reason the only thing that asks the pursuer to the people of the environment is that they do nothing. "Doing nothing" implies the end of not solidarity with the true victim. In a situation of complaint by false mobbing collaborating in the bullying is to deny the victim the presumption of innocence, and do nothing is to not investigate in the motivations and the mechanisms of harassment. This paper aims to give the keys to detect deception first by valuing in its just measure group pressure through checking the existence of the group element of any harassment and in cases of fraud detect deception in the analysis of Reasoning and the arguments argued. Therefore, I coincide with Piñuel that "noting that there is no way to distinguish between aggressor and victim to mobbing is a real absurdity" (2003:194). In moral harassment the language is perverted, each word hides a misunderstanding that is returned against the chosen victim. We cite Hirigoyen "When a perverse attack his victim, he tends to point to the weak points located in the Register of and Guilt "(1999:124). We say that language manipulation is a tool of psychological stalker, since it intends to conceal the exercise of violence on the one hand, and to the other makes an insider use to harm. In the register of perverse communication, it is necessary to prevent the other to think, understand, act; whether it be the victim or the environment. In cases of false mobbing the environment corresponds to the judicial authority. We know that in the discourse of the pursuer there is a contradiction that does not appear in the victim's discourse. The stalker uses the contradiction intentionally. The contradiction includes the use of falsehoods and errors. The falsehood we see in the argument that is sustained on a lie and in the reasoning hides an equivocation (Parés 2007:87). To unmount the false argument you need to look for the lies that support it and for this it is necessary to be dismantled one to one the components of the argument in order to find the evidence that will make it obvious the lie that the stalker pretends to pass for certainty. It is necessary to be alert and detect the insinuations and misunderstandings that constitute the argumentation justifying the victim. Second Hirigoyen (1999:96) "The wicked Destines all his strategies to sink to each other and, with it, he reevaluates himself". The knowledge of these keys provides us with some immunity in the face of

manipulation. Being less vulnerable will allow us to differentiate to the victim's pursuer. For more deepening on the subject I suggest reading "The language in the Mobbing" (Parés 2007:81). The victim's discrediting will always provide a gain for the instigator of harassment; The benefit that the pursuer acquires with the victim's discredit could not achieve it without the use of harassment. We conclude that in order to harden another human being, the pursuer will have to exercise two types of manipulations, one addressed to the victim's environment and another addressed to the besieged person. Thus, the false accusations of mobbing will be promoted by two types of subjects; On the one hand for people affected by mental disorder (paranoia) and secondly by people who promote fraud. In this last case, the fraud takes place through the manipulation and a subcategory of the subjects that promote them present an alteration of the personality that are coincident with the profile of the stalker described in all the literature on mobbing, namely that of the socially integrated psychopath.

Undercover and integrated Psychopath

We can say that the stalker is an integrated psychopath. Although, beyond the continuous lies, manipulations and tricks of the psychopath, the problem when faced with them is our inability to believe they are really so. People have a hard to believe that we do not care at all and that they see us only as mere objects, instruments to achieve their purposes or quench your cravings their egocentric craving. Therefore, our greatest handicap when protecting us from a psychopath is our tendency to think that the people around us are just like us. As Robert Hare says (2) "We tend to think that people are good, inherently good. We believe that if women the opportunity will all go well (...) And not so, it's not so easy. " Most people are aware of their acts and consequences thereof and are sensitive to the experiences of others, what they feel, think, and according to these perceptions organize their life and activities in a respectful way with others, psychopaths are not. Therefore, we can say that the person who instigates a moral harassment corresponds to an integrated psychopath. Thus, the socially integrated psychopath is responsible for instigating moral harassment in all areas of society, manifesting itself as workplace bullying (mobbing) If the harassment takes place in the workplace, bullying (bullying) if it is done in school, harassment in real estate if it takes place in the dwelling, family harassment as the relationships that are established when the psychopath dominates your family, etc. The psychopathy individual manipulates a his family by creating a black sheep to which the rest of the members will be marginalized, be the same individual as a co-worker or as chief will promote the discredit of a worker who will be Harry until they get their way out of the organization, it is also the same type as young man instigated harassment between schoolchildren and that as a neighbour he is able to promote the "witch-hunt" in the building or the village of some neighbour who has not submitted his factual power. While it is true that the difference between correct and incorrect psychopath, the highlight is that it does not care at all. The psychopath has not assumed any ethics, by Garrido Genovés is typical of the psychopath the rebellion, the challenge, the self-erecting judge of all things, without recognizing another human or divine law to respect. We can find cases such as that of this engineer who has managed to become a university professor, while at home and in hiding physically mistreated his children and now as an entrepreneur He is known for his ability to humiliate his employees; but he has been clad in so much prestige that nobody dares to denounce it. The disorder of psychopathy usually starts in childhood and in adolescence, with misconduct in schools, mistreatment of animals or small children, aggressiveness, violence, frequent lies and minor crimes such as theft or damage to the property of others.

The circles of Mobbing



We cannot fail to mention that Western society today has the knowledge to be able to tackle these situations but paradoxically is not effective in resolving them. They are not solving cases of harassment, on the contrary seems that the psychological violence of harassment has spread to all interpersonal relationships including new technologies, that is why, we should ask ourselves whether our society knows how to respond to this kind of psychological violence. Or on the contrary she is seduced and reproduces psychopathic schemes, in which the end justifies the media, where the thug is successfully valued and where the mockery of the weakest is a joke and is a reason for fun.

Ours is a narcissist society where image and success predominate in ethics and the correct. There is a discontinuance to the wicked that deceives, whether this part of the political class takes advantage of the post instead of giving a public service, whether it is the harassment or bullying that some celebrities are subjected to on TV. All this does not cause any adverse reaction, so we can say that moral harassment is a real social evil since their practices are encouraged, they are boosted and rewarded. We cite González de Rivera "I won't continue to comment on the tragic situation of today's world, in which the brilliant, devoting and innocent people are sick and psychopaths, the second of health and Social Success" (2002:192). We know that most of these integrated psychopaths will never step into a prison, never commit offence. But they will deceive, manipulate and ruin the finances and lives of those who have bad luck or recklessness to associate staff or professionally with them. Those affected by harassment have had the disgrace of working colliding with one of them, have been deceived, manipulated and have led them to a situation of inhumane and cruel harassing against the impassive gaze of many and the silence of others cowardly. This lecture is designed to help the detection of these people without conscience, by those who have it, so that they can help the victim of mobbing with their solidarity. It is necessary to demand that all humans are treated as such. There is No doubt that organizations that fall under the power of a comprehensive psychopath end up becoming all in psychopathic organizations, in which successive cases of harassment are persistently reproduced. In the subject of perverse cynicism there are two issues in the table, the first attempt to defend ourselves from their claws and their shortage and the second pose, among all non-perverse human beings, if the theoretical and scientific advances of "the Mengele" must be accepted without questioning the unethical methods they have used to obtain them. The questions raised are: How to society, lose or win letting a wicked gain credibility with our support?; Should we let a violent attribute the right to lead studies on violence?; Where do we leave ethics in relation to the difference between the "study" and the daily exercise of violence?; can you give credibility to studies led by people who play violence in their diary? I'm very afraid

that, the pursuers, will use these studies and spread them through the scientific journals to inoculate-US two ideas:

1^o that violence is innate to man and cannot be eradicated and

2nd that the victim of violence is partly responsible for the same.

Why do I think so? They will see, with the perverse that I have met throughout my life, I have been able to verify that these two ideas are those that guide their lives and their relationship with others. And they are those that allow to perpetuate systems of symbolic violence. A positive resolution of a case of mobbing must contemplate that the pursuer does not achieve the desired object, that is the destruction of the victim, otherwise it will serve as a reinforcement of this harassing strategy, so it is likely that the pursuer again make use of this technique that has been so profitable for him and thus to urge harassment as a way of operating habitual. This lecture is a claim to avoid the danger that the concept of moral harassment ends up losing credibility.

Notes:

(1) Tim Field. " The stalker poses as a victim." Available at: www.acosomoral.org/Tfield2.htm

(2) Robert Hare "Interview with Robert Hare". Available to: www.acosomoral.org/Hare1.htm

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