

# LINCHAMIENTO SOCIAL

## Elements of Social Lynching

Marina Parés Soliva - 2005

The motivation for media bullying is the discredit of an opponent or opponent. To justify the public discredit of the victim, previously, the instigator must invent a subterfuge that shocks the public and confuses it through a scandal so that he can subsequently obtain citizen support for the campaign of public discredit and humiliation and thus leave the victim without support. Media harassment requires two stage events to succeed: act one and act two.

Act one: prepares the set- scenery: this staging consists of a public sanction or punishment to the victim; whose objective is to induce the outdoing of his public image. Such punishment or sanction does not comply with the legal guarantees as it does not use the legally established judicial channels, as it does not obey the Law but to the discretion of those who undertake revenge or extrajudicial execution. Such punishment gives no choice to any version other than that of the budding social lynching instigator, nor does it give an option to innocence.

Act two: expresses public condemnation. It is the power or power to "do justice" through the media, to declare guilt and innocence. This "justice" determined by the average masses is not executed as a value or a system of life, but as a mechanism of punishment, blackmail and cruelty. It is a "justice" that does not discriminate between justice and justice. Besides, it confuses the vigilante with the right.

### SOCIAL LYNCHING SYNTHESIES

#### ACT 1

- a) Scenography. Public staging of a sanction or punishment. Example: dismissing him from his duties
- b) Justices. They are the community or the group that exercises the sanction. Example: they are presented as standard-bearers or saviours
- c) Argument. They violate the Law and take justice into their own hands. They grant a right to punish that is not theirs. Example: They let themselves be carried away by anger and no reflection.

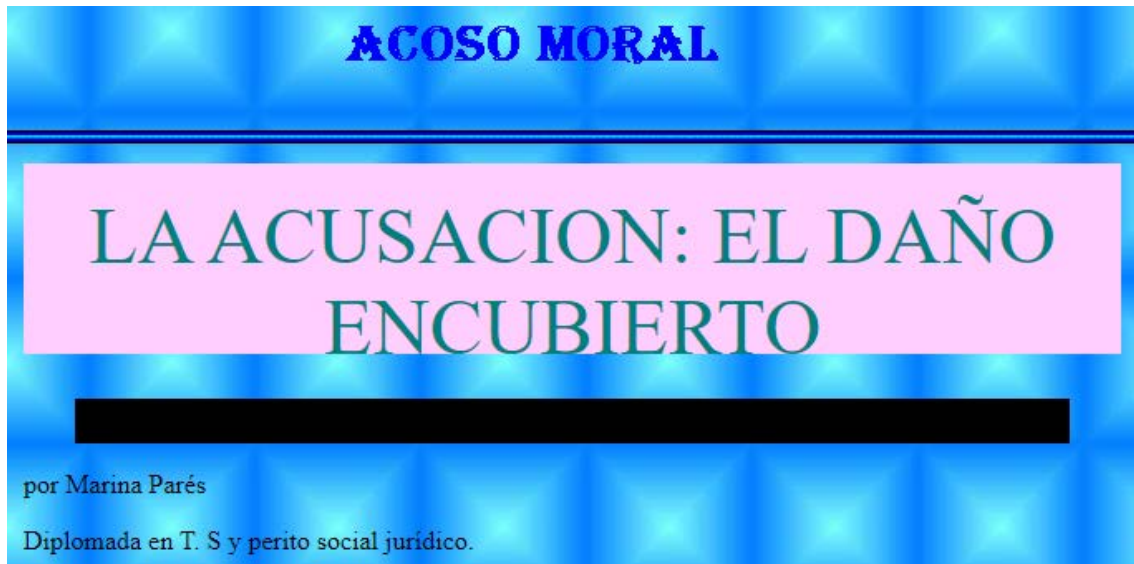
#### ACT 2

- a) Conviction. Public condemnation. The vigilantes say they want to fight evil, or do good. Example: the victim is treated as evil; he is responsible for countless errors.
- b) Judgment. The principle of innocence is not respected. The victim is not heard. Judgment is given without real evidence (often evidence is rigged). Example: She is accused from behind.

c) Lynching. Revenge and social lynching scheduled above is consummated. Example: It makes his life so impossible that the victim decides to leave, abandon everything, with loss of rights and image.

2003 - THE ACCUSATION: THE COVERT DAMAGE

by Marina Parés -



THE ACCUSATION: THE COVERT DAMAGE

by Marina Parés - Diploma in T.S. and legal social expert.

In the long process of moral harassment at work there is a series, almost endless, of accusations against the victim.

Some of them, few, have a point or a shred of reality (just one point) although in general these are real lies and fabrications.

One of the coping techniques, based on assertiveness, recommends verbalizing and recognizing that certain part of the accusation so that he can argue, then the fallacy of everything built around him. It is a slow and strenuous process; but necessary.

I share the view that, moreover, there is a need for a counter-credit campaign against the discredit campaign orchestrated against the victim.

This counter-credit campaign has to be based on two pillars: action and argumentation.

\* Performance\*

It is essential on the part of the victim of the accusations to act exquisitely, as placid and honest as possible. No altercations or violence. No violence, no verbal, no writing, no gestural. First of all, stay calm, even if it's only apparent.

### \* Argumentation\*

On the other hand, there is a need for a continuous argument of each and every accusation made of one. That should be done whenever you can and with all possible listeners. Possible listeners are both those who listen with good disposition and those who are forced to listen for the mor of good education. Failure to do so in these cases is to allow the information they receive to come from a single source; precisely the one that wishes to discredit.

In order to define the content of the argument, it is better to have the help of someone who can explain "what they say about you". Being able to have such an ally is invaluable; because it allows you to counter the discredit with accurate arguments and not blindly.

When one does not have such an ally, then one must conform, in order to detect defamation, with one's own perception.

This perception will allow to detect in the sentences said half-minded, in the two-way, and also in everything that comes to our ears "as by chance" the content of the accusation, the "of what" is accused.

And this with the sole purpose of being the basis of the defence of the discredited person, through a certain against argumentation.

This all against campaign in favour of the personal credit of the victim of harassment, can become more effective if accompanied by explanations about mobbing, with brochures, web books, newspaper articles, because everything serves in order to name the unnamed: harassment.

A not factor and therefore important factor not to forget it in this strategy of spreading knowledge of what mobbing is as a dynamic process, is the aspect of "tomorrow can touch you". Its importance lies in being able to expand the circle of people who stop collaborating, active or passive in the discredit campaign.

Of course, one prefers selfless allies; but at this stage of harassment, every ally is useful, even one who only does it for the selfish purpose that then does not touch him.

Often, despite carrying out a good counter-credit campaign, and the environment normalizing, something remains inside the victim that continues to harm.

### THE COVERT DAMAGE

In a campaign of personal discredit, as is the case of moral harassment at work, and even though the subject has moved away from the pocket of harassment we find that some of the accusations that were made continue to damage over time.

I have seen it in affected colleagues, where the harassment has ceased, where time elapsed is long, and where "something" of what was said in the accusations is still present, corroding. I call it: the indictment, in the singular, the covert damage.

Of all the accusations the victim of harassment had to endure, there is one that hurts more than the others, it is not the same for each affected person and in rare cases the affected one names it.

It is true that those affected by moral harassment, when we speak in confidence of "our harassment" we can spend hours; and yet it is difficult in these conversations that "the accusation in singular" arises, even if sufficient time and a receptive and trustworthy environment is available.

On very rare occasions, and only "tete a tete" can be named. And usually, the affected partner forgets to tell you, in a moment of weakness. You forget because it costs to face it internally and forces you to act "as if" you don't know it, and of course you do, because what's really important is not to hurt anymore.

This accusation "in singular" continues to hurt the time that has passed has passed, because internally the affected continues to remember it, and that constant pain prevents true recovery. It is as if the victim himself helped the former stalker, repeating himself over and over again the accusation "in singular".

From what I have seen, this accusation "in singular" contains a high level of stigmatization in the ethical and trait-focused aspect for criminals. Follow one of the following axes: evil or alienation.

#### 1) Sexual integrity of the victim.

It is based on accusing evil, through attacks on the sexual integrity of the victim, with accusations of homosexuality, paedophilia, rape, other sexual assaults and perversions.

#### 2) Mental integrity of the victim.

It is based on accusing of alienation, through attacks on the mental integrity of the victim, with accusations of insanity, of drug addiction.

The victim hurts to have been charged, even if he knows it is not true, that kind of accusation still hurts after the years. In order to address this, we would have to start to ask ourselves what kind of intimate and personal doubt the accusation "in the singular" affects that its devastating effect goes further and goes through time and circumstances.

We will need to convey understanding and warmth so that those doubts emerge and thereby tackle the aftermath of the devastating violence of harassment.

Marina Parés Soliva

Diploma in Social Work - Legal Social Expert

Webmaster Moral Harassment

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