

Den samlede sag – og tortur udført af borgere i embeder under danske myndigheder

“When a person’s fundamental rights are being systematically violated at every stage of every proceeding in every jurisdiction, and when such arbitrariness fails to trigger any effective corrective action for more than a decade, then the presumption of good faith on the part of the authorities simply cannot be upheld. In democracies governed by the rule of law, denial of justice on this scale cannot happen by accident or negligence, but only with intent. In international law, intent on the part of state officials exists regardless of criminal culpability, whenever it is reasonably foreseeable that their acts or omissions will, in fact, contribute to a human rights violation” (p. 78)

“Finally, the torture victim’s sense of dignity and self-esteem is eroded through humiliation, shaming, and defamation. In the case of political dissidents especially, this also aims to destroy the victim’s public reputation and credibility, to make their persecution appear justified, and to render their return to their community difficult, if not impossible (...)” (p. 75)

“From the popular condemnation of Jesus Christ to the European witch trials of the seventeenth century and the political show trials of all dictatorships and sham democracies in human history, state-sanctioned mobbing has been one of the most effective methods of controlling public opinion and silencing inconvenient dissident” (p. 79)

“What, then, is the difference between confidentiality and secrecy? To put it simply, secrecy not only withholds certain facts from public knowledge, but also removes those facts from judicial oversight and potential sanctions. It creates a legal vacuum. I have worked for well over two decades inside the international system, and I have come to the conclusion that this type of secrecy, which shields entire areas of state activity from purview of the public, is neither necessary nor acceptable. There can be no justification ever for exempting any sphere of governance from public knowledge and oversight. Doing so always opens the door to abuse and inevitably leads to cover-ups for crimes, exploitation and corruption.” (p. 26)

“The term ‘torture’ as defined in the UN Convention against torture essentially refers to the intentional infliction of severe physical or mental pain or suffering in order to achieve a specific purpose. It is most commonly associated with the extraction or suppression of testimony or confessions, but can also involve other forms of coercion, intimidation, punishment or discrimination. Ultimately, torture always intends to break the will of the targeted person and to subjugate them to the will of the torturer. Importantly, the targeted persons – whose will the torturer intends to break – need not be only the immediate victims themselves, but can also be their husbands, wives, parents or children, their friends or associates (...). The alternative term ‘other cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment or punishment’ – ‘ill-treatment’ for short – is used when the infliction of pain or suffering does not pursue a lawful purpose, or is unnecessary or disproportionate for the achievement of such a purpose, but lacks at least one of the characteristics of torture, namely intentionality, purposefulness, the intensity of the resulting suffering or the powerlessness of the victim. (p. 73) (...) In the case of political dissidents especially, this also aims to destroy the victim’s reputation and credibility, to make their persecution appear justified, at to render their return to their community difficult, if not impossible” (p. 75)

The Trial of Julian Assange, Nils Melzer, 2021, Verdo books, 2022, 2023

”Når perverterede og paranoide slutter sig sammen, mangedobles den destruktive virkning på det udpegede offer. Det oplever man især i kliker og på arbejdspladser. Det er sjovere at foragte eller gøre nar ad en, hvis man har tilskuere, der opmuntrer en til det. Selv om de psykisk voldelige måske ikke hverver medskyldige, sker det ofte, at de høster tavst bifald fra de vidner, som de først har gjort usikre og dernæst mere eller mindre har overbevist. (...) Men hvad enten man forestiller sig de spidsfindige aggressioner, jeg vil fortælle om i denne bog, eller man taler om seriemordere, så handler det om en ”rovdyrjagt” dvs. handlinger, som består i at bemægtige sig en andens liv (...) De små perverterede handlinger er så dagligdags, at de ser ud til at være de normale. De begynder som simpel mangel på respekt, løgn eller manipulation (...) hvis omgivelserne ikke reagerer imod disse adfærdsmønstre, ændres de efterhånden til notorisk perverteret adfærd (...) over for den aggression, som ofrene ikke forstår, er de alene, for i den slags voldssituation er der en fejhed og en selvtilfredshed hos kollegaerne, der måske frygter at blive næste offer, eller som undertiden lidt sadistisk nyder at overvære denne destruktion”

Hverdagens skjulte ondskab af Marie-France Hirigoyen