

The Ongoing Torture and Medical Neglect of Julian Assange

Lancet Report

By [William Hogan](#), [Dr. C. Stephen Frost](#), and [et al.](#)

Global Research, May 01, 2021
[The Lancet](#) 25 June 2020

Region: [Europe](#)

Theme: [Crimes against Humanity](#), [Law and Justice](#), [Science and Medicine](#)

Doctors for Assange was led by **Dr. Stephen Frost** and his colleagues.

The report below was initially published in The Lancet on June 25, 2020

Dr. Frost is currently leading a new initiative entitled [Doctors for Covid Ethics](#)

Julian Assange [Languishes in a British Super Max Prison at the Behest of the Biden Regime.](#)

The man who helped expose US-NATO crimes now resides in a British supermax prison full of convicted murders and armed robbers.

Julian Assange is kept in solitary confinement amidst incredibly restrictive and harsh conditions. He has been denied visits from his family for over six months now. During this last winter he has been denied the warm clothing sent by his family and left to shiver in a cold prison cell against the background of a deadly global pandemic.

*On Feb 17, 2020, Doctors for Assange demanded an end to the torture and medical neglect of **Julian Assange**.¹ Yet no responsible authority has acted. **Nils Melzer**, the UN Special Rapporteur on Torture and other Cruel, Inhuman or Degrading Treatment or Punishment, and two medical experts visited Mr Assange in prison in May, 2019, concluding that his treatment constituted psychological torture, a form of torture aimed at destroying the personality of an individual.² The situation has deteriorated since then, with continued abuses of Mr Assange's fundamental rights and the medical risks posed by COVID-19.*

Since February, 2020, there has been a string of hearings in the context of Mr Assange's US extradition trial. A timeline is provided in the [appendix](#). His treatment throughout has been described as "shocking and excessive" by the International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute (IBAHRI).³ He has been held in a bulletproof enclosure unable to fully hear proceedings and denied meetings with his lawyers. He was strip-searched, handcuffed 11 times, moved to five different holding cells, and had privileged client-lawyer

The ongoing torture and medical neglect of Julian Assange

William Hogan • Stephen Frost • Lissa Johnson • Thomas G Schulze • E Anthony S Nelson • William Frost ✉
on behalf of Doctors for Assange • [Show less](#)

Published: June 25, 2020 • DOI: [https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736\(20\)31444-6](https://doi.org/10.1016/S0140-6736(20)31444-6)

Mr Assange attended, by videolink due to ill health, only one hearing, missing the four following hearings because of COVID-19-related restrictions and medical risks.

Prison lockdowns in the UK have prevented meetings with his lawyers to prepare for future hearings. These irregularities and excesses cause helplessness, arbitrariness, threat, and isolation, all key components of psychological torture.

Mr Assange is at grave risk from contracting COVID-19. As he is non-violent, being held on remand, and arbitrarily detained according to the UN Working Group on Arbitrary Detention,⁴ he meets internationally recommended criteria for prisoner release during COVID-19.^{5, 6} A bail application with a plan for monitored home detention was refused, however, and Mr Assange is held in solitary confinement for 23 h each day.

Isolation and under-stimulation are key psychological torture tactics, capable of inducing severe despair, disorientation, destabilisation, and disintegration of crucial mental functions. Given recent attacks against journalists, the psychological torture of a publisher and journalist sets a precedent of international concern.

Human rights organisations and others have called for Mr Assange's release and condemned the extradition proceedings. Amnesty International has advocated for Mr Assange's release on bail.⁵ The Council of Europe considers⁷ Mr Assange's treatment to be among "the most severe threats to media freedom".⁸

We reiterate our demand to end the torture and medical neglect of Julian Assange.¹ IBAHRI states that, in view of Mr Assange being a victim of psychological torture, his extradition to the USA would be illegal under international human rights law.³ The World Psychiatric Association emphasises that withholding appropriate medical treatment can itself amount to torture,⁹ and under the [Convention Against Torture](#), those acting in official capacities can be held complicit and accountable not only for perpetration of torture, but for their silent acquiescence and consent.

As physicians, we have a professional and ethical duty to speak out against, report, and stop torture.^{10, 11} Silence on Mr Assange's torture might well facilitate his death.¹² The silence

must be broken. Now. Please join us!

We are members of Doctors for Assange. This Correspondence has 216 signatories, representing 33 countries. A longer version of this Correspondence and the list of signatories is available in the [appendix](#).

*

Note to readers: please click the share buttons above or below. Forward this article to your email lists. Crosspost on your blog site, internet forums. etc.

Notes

1. Doctors for Assange

End torture and medical neglect of Julian Assange. *Lancet*. 2020; 395: e44-e45

2. Melzer N, State responsibility for the torture of Julian Assange—speech by UN Special Rapporteur on Torture, at the German Bundestag in Berlin, 27 November

2019. <https://medium.com/@njmelzer/state-responsibility-for-the-torture-of-julian-assange-40935ea5d7c3>

3. International Bar Association's Human Rights Institute

IBAHRI condemns UK treatment of Julian Assange in US extradition trial.

<https://www.ibanet.org/Article/NewDetail.aspx?ArticleUid=C05C57EE-1FEE-47DC-99F9-26824208A750>

4. United Nations Office of the High Commissioner for Human Rights

United Kingdom: Working Group on Arbitrary Detention expresses concern about Assange proceedings.

<https://www.ohchr.org/EN/NewsEvents/Pages/DisplayNews.aspx?NewsID=24552>.

5. Amnesty International

UK: Assange bail application highlights COVID-19 risk to many vulnerable detainees and prisoners.

<https://www.amnesty.org/en/latest/news/2020/03/uk-assange-bail-application-highlights-covid19-risk-to-many-vulnerable-detainees-and-prisoners/>

6. Reporters Without Borders. UK: Adjournment of Julian Assange's US extradition hearing considered amidst coronavirus concerns.

<https://rsf.org/en/news/uk-adjournment-julian-assanges-us-extradition-hearing-considered-amidst-coronavirus-concerns>

7. Council of Europe

Continued detention of WikiLeaks founder and publisher Julian Assange.

<https://go.coe.int/WIMX9>

8. Council of Europe

Hands off press freedom: attacks on media in Europe must not become a new normal.

<https://rm.coe.int/annual-report-en-final-23-april-2020/16809e39dd>

9. Pérez-Sales P

WPA position statement on banning the participation of psychiatrists in the interrogation of detainees.

World Psychiatry. 2018; 17: 237-238

10. Keller AS

Human rights and advocacy: an integral part of medical education and practice.
Virtual Mentor. 2004; 6: 33-36

11. Rubenstein LS
The medical community's response to torture.
Lancet. 2003; 361:1556

12. Johnson L
Psychological torture, coronavirus, and Julian Assange.
<https://concurrentdisorders.ca/2020/04/03/psychological-torture-coronavirus-and-julian-assange/>

The original source of this article is [The Lancet](#)
Copyright © [William Hogan](#), [Dr. C. Stephen Frost](#), and [et al.](#), [The Lancet](#), 2021

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [William Hogan](#),
[Dr. C. Stephen Frost](#),
and [et al.](#)

Disclaimer: The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: publications@globalresearch.ca
www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: publications@globalresearch.ca