

The "I killed fewer" approach for your vote.

Treadstone 71



The current Iranian presidential election showcases a troubling environment where candidates, including notorious figures like Mustafa Pourmohammadi, attempt to reframe their history of severe human rights abuses. The candidates employ manipulative rhetoric to downplay their involvement in atrocities, such as the 1988 massacre, and falsely present themselves as relatively more humane or reformist. The state of affairs reflects a deeply flawed electoral system that fails to provide genuine choices for the Iranian people, perpetuating a regime characterized by repression and deceit.

Mustafa Pourmohammadi, a candidate for president in Iran, recently stated: "I have the least number of executions in my five years as the Mashhad Prosecutor's Office Mustafa Pourmohammadi, the candidate for the presidential election said in an interview: Mr. Montazeri used to say to others, including Mr. Lajordi, why don't you confront the hypocrites like Pourmohammadi? I have the most forgiveness in Mashhad. I have the least number of executions in 5 years of Mashhad prosecutor's office. I had the least number of hypocrites fleeing abroad. I followed up on providing life, job, marriage and education for them. Montazeri addressed the investigation board and said if I did not consider Pourmohammadi a good person, I wouldn't have let you in. We used to tell the hypocrites that they don't want to accept the revolution or the Imam. We only asked them to seek an ax from the armed war. I created the most space for civil freedom in the Ministry of Interior. "

We take a look at his statements from an intelligence analysis perspective:

Mustafa Pourmohammadi's Statements

Mustafa Pourmohammadi, notorious for his involvement in the 1988 massacre of political prisoners, has a record marked by severe human rights abuses during his tenure as prosecutor in Mashhad. His attempt to justify these actions through current claims is highly contentious and indicative of the broader tactics employed by Iranian political figures. These tactics often involve downplaying past abuses to gain political leverage or mitigate international criticism.

Analysis of Statements

In stating he had "the most forgiveness in Mashhad," Pourmohammadi humanizes his tenure and distracts from the systemic nature of political repression and executions. His rhetoric

contrasts starkly with the reality of his actions, presenting a facade of benevolence that is misleading and manipulative.

Pourmohammadi's reference to having "the least number of hypocrites fleeing abroad" uses derogatory language to describe political dissidents. The language is a standard regime strategy that discredits opposition groups by labeling them as hypocrites or traitors. The implication is binary: agree with the regime or face death or exile.

Claims of providing life, jobs, marriage, and education are attempts to shift the focus from his repressive actions to supposed positive contributions. The likely misrepresented claims craft an image of a reformer who cares about the people's welfare while masking his history of oppression.

His assertion of creating "the most space for civil freedom" within the Ministry of Interior exemplifies Orwellian doublespeak. Given his involvement in suppressing political freedoms and dissent, this claim is contradictory and misleading. "Civil freedom" describes a repressive context, distorting its true meaning.

Pourmohammadi employs ad hominem attacks by labeling his opponents as "hypocrites" and constructs a straw man argument by misrepresenting their stance to justify his actions. This tactic deflects accountability from himself and shifts the blame to the opposition.

Highlighting supposed welfare efforts, Pourmohammadi evokes an emotional response aimed at garnering public support. This tactic leverages nationalistic and moral themes to distract from his record of human rights abuses, manipulating public sentiment to bolster his image.

Pourmohammadi attempts to deflect criticism and minimize the perceived severity of his actions by comparing his actions to others who were allegedly worse. This relativistic approach downplays his accountability, shifting the focus to comparative metrics that obscure the gravity of his abuses.

Pourmohammadi's statements are a strategic attempt to reframe his controversial past by emphasizing relative metrics, benevolent actions, and derogatory labeling of opponents. This approach aims to mitigate criticism and bolster his political standing by presenting a reformed image that contradicts his historical actions. The broader context of the Iranian regime's systematic repression and propaganda underscores the manipulative nature of such rhetoric.

Perspectives and Reactions

An average Iranian citizen might view Pourmohammadi's statements with skepticism. While he sways some with his claims of providing welfare and civil freedoms, others are likely to see through the relativistic minimization and emotional appeals, recognizing them as attempts to mask his repressive actions and human rights abuses. The contradictory nature of his statements compared to the lived experiences of repression and limited freedoms would likely provoke distrust and resentment.

Iranian dissidents would strongly oppose Pourmohammadi's statements, viewing them as blatant attempts to rewrite history and absolve himself of responsibility for past atrocities. The derogatory labeling of dissidents as "hypocrites" would be seen as a continuation of the regime's efforts to discredit and delegitimize opposition groups. Dissidents would likely highlight the manipulation and Orwellian doublespeak in his rhetoric, using it as evidence of the regime's ongoing propaganda and repression.

A modern Iranian woman, especially one who opposes the regime's restrictive policies such as mandatory hijab, would likely find Pourmohammadi's statements infuriating and hypocritical. His attempts to portray himself as a benevolent figure would clash with the reality of gender-based repression and the lack of true civil freedoms. This demographic would be particularly critical of his claims, recognizing them as strategic manipulations aimed at maintaining power and control while continuing to oppress women and other marginalized groups.

When analyzing Mustafa Pourmohammadi's statements, we reveal a strategic manipulation of rhetoric aimed at reframing his controversial past. His attempts to portray a more humane and benevolent image contradict his history of severe human rights abuses and systemic repression. The broader context of the Iranian regime's propaganda tactics further underscores the manipulative nature of his claims, highlighting the need for critical scrutiny and resistance from diverse perspectives within Iranian society. Central to his rhetoric is the "I suck less" approach, where he attempts to present himself as a relatively better option compared to other officials.

#Mustafa Pourmohammadi, #1980s, #Iranian presidential election, #human rights abuses, #prosecutor in Mashhad, #political repression, #systemic nature, #manipulative rhetoric, #relativistic approach, #executions, #humane portrayal, #forgiveness in Mashhad, #discrediting opposition, #hypocrites, #political dissidents, #regime's strategy, #benevolent image, #Orwellian doublespeak, #civil freedom, #ad hominem attacks, #straw man argument, #emotional appeals, #nationalistic themes, #mitigate criticism, #political leverage, #international criticism, #comparative metrics, #propaganda tactics, #Iranian regime, #skepticism, #trust, #resentment, #opposition

groups, #gender-based repression, #reformist image, #systematic repression, #critical scrutiny, #resistance, #diverse perspectives, #manipulative claims, #propaganda, #severe oppression

مصطفی پورمحمدی, #کشور ۱۹۸۸, #انتخابات ریاست جمهوری ایران, #تفحص حقوق بشر, #دادستان مشهد, #سرکوب سیاسی, #ماهیت سیستماتیک, #بلاغرای فریبکارانه, #رویکرد نسبی‌گرایانه, #اعدام‌ها, #تصویر انسانی, #بخشندگی در مشهد, #بی‌اعتبارسازی مخالفان, #منافقین, #مخالفان سیاسی, #استراتژی رژیم, #تصویر خیرخواهانه, #دوگانه‌گویی اورولی, #آزادی مدنی, #حملات اد هومینم, #استدلال آدم‌کاهی, #توسل به احساسات, #تم‌های ملی‌گرایانه, #کاهش انتقاد, #اهرم سیاسی, #انتقاد بین‌المللی, #تصویرهای قاصد, #تاکتیک‌های تبلیغاتی, #رژیم ایران, #شک و تردید, #اعتماد, #نارضایتی, #گروه‌های مخالف, #سرکوب جنسیتی, #تصویرهای جنسیت‌طلب, #سرکوب سیستماتیک, #نقد دقیق, #مقاومت, #دیدگاه‌های مشروع, #ادعاهای فریبکارانه, #تبلیغات, #سرکوب شدید

