

Iran Backs Yemen's MASSIVE Attack | Seyed M. Marandi

Prof. Seyed Mohammad Marandi discusses Iran's major support for Yemen's ongoing offensive against US-Saudi forces and the game changing shift in the war. LIKE the video and Subscribe for more in-depth geopolitical analysis Leave your thoughts in the comments below! Support the Channel: Patreon: <https://www.patreon.com/dannyhaiphong> SUBSCRIBE ON RUMBLE: Rumble: <https://rumble.com/c/DannyHaiphong> Follow Me on Social Media: Twitter: <https://twitter.com/DannyHaiphong> Telegram: <https://t.me/DannyHaiphong> Support the channel in other ways: <https://www.buymeacoffee.com/dannyhaiphong> Substack: chroniclesofhaiphong.substack.com Cashapp: \$Dhaiphong Venmo: @dannyH2020 Paypal: <https://paypal.me/spiritho> #yemen #iranwar #trump

#Danny

Welcome back to the show, everyone. As you can see, I am joined by Professor Seyed Mohammad Marandi. Sorry for the delay. Everyone hit the like button, as Professor Marandi often instructs. But I wanted to get right to it, Professor Marandi. We're seeing Yemen's lightning offensive continue. Yemen's Ansar Allah has said that they struck a Saudi military base with ballistic missiles and drones in the Sharurah region. And this is ongoing, actually, because just now we are getting satellite imagery, and I can show all this when you are talking, that this base was targeted and that fighter jets were likely the victims of Yemeni ballistic missiles and drones. Now, the Yanbu oil terminal has also been facing quite an assault by Yemen's Ansar Allah as they've made this lightning offensive all across the Red Sea.

And we are hearing reports from AP itself and other mainstream media that 4% of global oil will be taken offline in the next five to seven days because of the eradication of Yanbu port and its oil viability, its ability to pump oil. So, Professor Marandi, we also have Iran having struck a tanker in the Strait of Hormuz after the U.S. killed, I believe, an Iranian and perhaps even a couple of Pakistani crew members of a tanker earlier today. Talk about where we are in this war. We have Iran giving major backing to what Yemen is doing, both rhetorically and, of course, the mainstream media reports in terms of assistance directly to Yemeni armed forces. What do you make of what's going on? The U.S. and Saudi Arabia seem in deep retreat on this front. What does it have to do with this overall war?

#Seyed M. Marandi

Well, we have to look at the reason behind this situation. Just like the United States and the Zionist regime carried out two unprovoked wars against Iran in the last year and a half, let's say, the Saudi

regime was carrying out, along with the Emiratis and with the support of the entire region, from the countries in the Persian Gulf to Jordan to Turkey to Egypt—everyone was supporting the Saudi genocide and the Emirati genocidal war against Yemen for years. And there was a starvation siege. The Americans assisted them with the starvation siege. They blocked ships from going to Yemen. Boats that carried, that were smuggling in medicine, they were stopped by the American Navy, and then the medicine would be dumped into the sea.

That's what they were doing to Yemen for years. Like Gaza, but unlike Gaza, there was no sympathy, or very little sympathy, and very little media exposure. And of course, back then, the online footage that we see in Gaza, it wasn't like—we didn't see as much material online back then. But the starvation siege was quite horrific. And some estimates believe that 300,000, 400,000 people in Yemen died as a result of the war and the siege and so on, directly and indirectly. So Yemen gradually became stronger. And of course, Iran supported Yemen, just like it supports the Palestinians, just like it supports the resistance in Lebanon, just like it supports the resistance in Iraq. So Yemen gradually—but that doesn't mean the Yemenis did not have capabilities of their own.

The Iranians assisted them to develop their indigenous military defense capabilities. Their industry capabilities to produce weapons were developed, obviously, with the help of Iran. But Yemen has young engineers. It has smart people, brilliant people who know how to be innovative and how to produce the weapons that the country needs. So gradually Yemen became more powerful. They started targeting the Saudi regime more effectively. And then they started targeting Saudi oil assets. And that's what forced the Saudis to accept a ceasefire. But ever since then, the siege on Yemen continued. And countries across the world, across the region, they assisted the Saudis and they refused to allow food and medicine and other supplies to get to Yemen in adequate amounts.

After the war against Iran began, Iran sent a plane to Yemen to bring a delegation to Iran for the funeral of the martyr Ayatollah Khamenei. And there were other people on the plane too, injured people, ill people who couldn't be treated in Yemen. When they were going back, as the plane was approaching Sanaa International Airport, the airport in the capital of Yemen, the Saudis bombed it, which was outrageous to Iran because it was a civilian passenger plane. But it was an active war against Yemen, and that's what caused this conflict to reignite. So the Saudis started this. And by the way, one thing that I just wanted to address, and that is that in the Western media, we're always hearing "the Houthi rebels." This is Ansarullah. It's not Houthi rebels, and they're not rebels.

They've been in control of the capital of the country for over a decade, despite this literal regional and global conspiracy against them. You know, when they say the Houthi rebels, you think of, like, some people hiding in caves in the mountains or in some forest or jungle. These people, they're running the government. They're running the armed forces. So when Western media uses that language, it's obvious that they're just obedient to power. They are the Yemeni government, regardless of what the Saudis and the Emiratis force other countries to say because of their wealth and their clout, and, of course, the other countries in the Persian Gulf that back them.

So this was a foolish war because Yemen has grown much stronger, but also because it comes at a horrible time for the Saudi regime. They brought this upon themselves, of course, but it was at the worst possible time because of the situation in the Persian Gulf. So because of the war, Iran put restrictions on the oil and other exports of countries that assisted the United States in the war. They didn't put restrictions on Iraq, not on China, nor on anyone else who was not involved. But on those countries that were involved—the Saudis, the Emiratis, the Kuwaitis, the Bahrainis, the Qataris—ships that would go to their ports to take their goods, restrictions were imposed for obvious reasons.

They waged war on the Iranian people, and they continue to be a part of the U.S. coalition. They shouldn't expect anything else. So at a time when the Saudis were in a lot of difficulty, they couldn't export and import easily, and they were exporting a part of their oil, some of their oil, between three, three and a half to four and a half barrels a day from the Red Sea, they provoked this war. And so they were completely dependent on the Red Sea. They provoked Yemen, and Yemen, of course, forced them to decrease their exports. Their exports became more costly, what was being exported. And then ultimately, they shut down the pipeline altogether.

From my understanding, it's unclear till when it will remain shut down. I think what I heard—I don't know what the AP report says—but I read somewhere else, somewhere, that they have oil to export for like five, six days. And then it runs out. And then it's unclear when the pipeline will be reopened. But even those oil exports, they can't use supertankers. It's going to be expensive to get it through the Suez Canal, and then the tankers have to go all the way around Africa, which is a huge continent. So it's very expensive, time-consuming. And so the Saudis were already facing a very difficult situation, economic situation too, and then they brought this upon themselves.

And Ansarullah was very smart about it. They saw what was happening in the Persian Gulf, and they knew that if they put pressure on the Saudis, that it would be more effective than under ordinary circumstances. Because under ordinary circumstances, if they shut the Red Sea to the Saudis, they had the Persian Gulf. So this benefits both Iran and Yemen, the current situation. In other words, the victories in Yemen, the situation in the Red Sea, the problems for Saudi oil exports through the Red Sea as well, and then the situation in the Persian Gulf puts a lot of pressure on the United States, Trump, Saudi Arabia, and the U.S. coalition, the Zionist regime, and the others who were involved in this war against the resistance and continue to be fighting against the resistance.

#Danny

Professor Morandi, how does this impact the United States? Because truthfully, the Saudi regime does not have an independent, sovereign military. Everything that Yemen is doing is really direct. And I've even seen some Yemeni accounts talk about how everything that's happening is truthfully falling at the feet of the Americans as well. And I'm curious what you believe the U.S. role is here and how... Some Saudi media have claimed that this is some kind of trap for Yemen and Iran, when Yemen has not only just taken all this territory, but I've seen reports of three billion U.S. dollars' worth of U.S. weaponry that was given to the Saudis is now in the hands of Ansar Allah.

Doesn't sound like a great trap. And even with these hundreds, like, what, been hundreds of strikes in the last couple of days, 129, I believe, alone yesterday on Yemen. Yemen and Ansar Allah has taken that territory. Strikes does not change that. CNN said that Saudi only had 20% of the forces that they thought they had to fight against Ansar Allah when this offensive was done. So maybe you can react to this. How does this really affect the Americans in the U.S.? Because Trump is saying, you know, Ansar Allah doesn't want to fight us, and they have a problem with one country over there, and that's about it.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Well, that's another sign that the United States is no decent overlord, no decent protector. The United States sacrifices countries, uses their land, their territory. I mean, they were using Saudi territory to bomb Iran. They were using Saudi territory to bomb Yemen. They were using Qatari and Emirati territory to bomb Yemen. And the jet fuel comes from these countries free of charge. Their bases, their expenditures in these bases, are paid for by the host governments. So these governments, these regimes help fund these wars, whether it's against Iran or against Yemen. And yet, despite all the assistance to the United States, this is how Trump responds to their requests. But I think the most important thing right now is the fact that it's become clear that this— sorry, it's become clear. This— let me go and get a drink of water.

#Danny

Sure. Go right ahead. All right. Well, first of all, you get a drink of water. I pulled up this article that the Houthis' advances put the U.S. in a new bind. And a few things that they talked about here was not only has the Red Sea, the Bab al-Mandab, and you should see the Israeli media's reaction to the taking of the Bab al-Mandab Strait area geographically by Ansar Allah. It's absolute panic. But not only has this happened, which controls about, what, 7%, 8% of all global oil trade, also the United States has been exposed as not having the military capacity to respond to the Yemeni advance. So that's a big problem. But now Professor Morandi is here to finish his thought. Go right ahead.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Yes, don't ever have pepper with your food for live streaming. That's the moral of this live stream. So the reason why the Saudis were so badly defeated was not because they had inadequate weapons. Their proxies were very well paid compared to Ansarullah and the Yemeni armed forces. And when I say the Yemeni armed forces, I mean Sana'a. I don't mean the fake Saudi-backed government. I mean the real government that's in power. So Ansarullah in Yemen, their soldiers don't have the weapon systems that the Saudi mercenaries do, the Saudi-backed mercenaries. They don't have the wages and the funding and the benefits that the Saudi proxies do. So why did they defeat them? Because they believe in their cause. They know that these are the people who, after years of genocide against them, and the entire region was opposed to them—the regimes—despite

the hurt and the suffering and the hardship, they went and imposed a siege on the Israeli regime to put pressure on it to end the genocide.

#Sayed M. Marandi

And as a result, they became regional and global heroes. On the other hand, the Saudi-backed mercenaries are a bunch of people who are fighting because they're being paid. Who are they fighting for? They're fighting for Trump's ally in the region. So who has the incentive to fight? Who has the incentive to be steadfast? It's not these mercenaries. It's Ansarullah. It's the Yemeni armed forces. And that's why we saw the collapse. And from here onwards, it's not going to be any better. And the same is true with Iran. The Iranians—everyone outside of the country, or most people, expected Iran to lose.

Even the Russians and the Chinese, they thought that the situation would end very differently. Yet the Iranians were resilient and they were steadfast. And again, this goes back to people—they misunderstand Iran, they misread Iran because they look at Iran through the lens of Western mainstream media. They look at it through Western think tanks, through the eyes of Western analysts. And that's why, just like Western analysts and Western leaders, just like when we see they get it wrong, ordinary people misread Iran too.

That's why I've said a couple of times people should read *Going to Tehran* by Flint and Hillary Leverett, *Resistance* by Alastair Crooke, and better understand the country and better understand why Yemen is winning this war, why Iran is so effective in standing up to the Americans. So you have the Saudis being badly humiliated. And at the same time, while the Saudis are bombing Yemen, Yemen is striking Saudi oil assets. So the Saudis can kill the people of Yemen, but Yemen can put the entire regime into serious trouble because we all know that Saudi Arabia is completely dependent on oil and that the Saudis consume a huge amount of money just to sustain the regime.

And Saudi assets, which are in the United States, stocks and bonds, if they want to sell them, I don't think—I'm not sure the Americans will allow them to do so because of the current situation and the problems that the United States economy is facing, the Japanese currency and all that, which you know better than I, and your viewers know more about than I do. No need to go there. So the Saudis are in deep trouble. But Yemen doesn't have that much critical infrastructure for the Saudis to destroy. And the Saudis have been bombing Yemen for years. Throughout the genocidal war, they were bombing Yemen. And despite the bombings, as time moved forward, Ansarullah, Yemen, the armed forces became stronger.

So this was the most foolish thing that the Saudis could do. Why did Mohammed bin Salman do this? You could ask the same question about why Trump initiated this war. These people are surrounded by yes-men and by people who have been producing these fake narratives for decades. I mean, Mohammed bin Salman, he once kidnapped the Lebanese prime minister and beat him up, Saad Hariri. Who does that? He had, I don't know if you remember, he had this big conference for

international investors, and it was at the Ritz. And then, like a few weeks later, he arrested his entire extended family, almost, and hundreds of princes, and put them in the Ritz and started torturing them.

And it was a huge shakedown. And then he started the genocidal war in Yemen, spending hundreds of billions of dollars. He killed Jamal Khashoggi. He imposed a siege on Qatar, which was assisting him in the war on Yemen. So it's not exactly a wise ruler that we're dealing with, just like the United States. It's a misreading of the situation out of arrogance. But in any case, this is very bad for the United States because the weaker the Saudis become, the weaker the countries in the Persian Gulf become, the more unstable the markets, the more unstable the energy markets. If these countries gradually become less stable or their fate becomes less certain, it's going to have a further impact.

#Seyed M. Marandi

But now we'll have to see for how long the oil pipeline is shut down. It's going to make the energy crisis worse. And then, even if the pipeline is reopened, who's to say that Yemen will not bomb it again, as they're bombing other oil assets and military assets of the Saudis?

#Danny

Well, a report I just saw from American media, mainstream media, said up to a month at least. But of course, those are all estimates when it comes to the functionality of the East-West pipeline.

#Seyed M. Marandi

And usually, when it comes to the Western media, they give an estimate to make it look a bit better. If they say one month, it's probably more than a month. Well, more than a month.

#Danny

Right. I mean, if you read any of these mainstream media articles from AP, anywhere, New York Times, anywhere, about what's happening with Ansar Allah, it's just rife. It's almost even worse than reading about Iran, how they talk about it. Ansar Allah is claiming this, claiming that... You know, it all comes off as Saudi Arabia is actually in a much better position than it is, which, as many of them are reporting, Saudi Arabia is supposedly getting ready for some kind of offensive. But get this, this just came in from—you got to love Israeli media. Sometimes they really like to poke the bear, or how should I say, they're just really irritating.

Now they're saying that Saudi Arabia has approached them for support after supposedly Saudi Arabia begged the United States, which I don't really buy because the U.S. is already there. Why would they need to really beg? They already had 100 advisors there. Why do you need to call and beg? I don't think so. They could have had conversations in the U.S., sure. But here it says Israel

was approached, and they were asked, "Help us against the Houthis or Ansar Allah." So that's what Israel is claiming. Channel 14 media for Saudi has said that this is one of the biggest disasters.

This is probably a bigger disaster than what's happened with the Strait of Hormuz, now that Ansar Allah has control, or geographic control, of Bab al-Mandeb Strait, and that Israel should set its sights here. Not sure what good that will do. What do you make of Israel's reaction to all of this? And really, the state of Israel, its position in general now as the landscape has changed. Iran is in a very strong position. Ansar Allah is in a much stronger position. I don't think anybody five days ago would have assumed that this would happen. What do you make of the Israeli regime's reaction to all of this?

#Seyed M. Marandi

Well, in addition to that, we'll have to see what the resistance in Iraq can do. We saw the funerals of the martyr Ayatollah Khamenei, and how millions in like 55-degree weather went to Karbala and Najaf and participated in the funeral. And the Iraqi resistance is right beside Iran. It's much easier for Iran to assist them in arming themselves and assisting them with the latest technology. So you have a huge fighting force that is so far quiet. And we've been discussing this before. We've been discussing Yemen in the past. And now that Yemen has flexed its muscles, we saw the impact. So imagine if the Iraqis flexed their muscles. Things are changing very rapidly.

And the situation in Iran is changing rapidly because the Iranians are becoming much more assertive on the battlefield, much more offensive. Their retaliation against the United States is disproportionate. When the United States hits, Iran hits much harder now. For the last 10 days or so, that's become clear. So the balance of power has definitely shifted. And I wouldn't be surprised if the Saudis did approach the Israeli regime, but I find it a bit difficult to believe still, because it would be very bad for the Saudi regime. I know they have contacts and they're not enemies, but it would look very bad for them to be openly collaborating with the Israeli regime. But it wouldn't surprise me if they did.

Because they're not—I mean, I already explained why the leadership is not wise. So Yemen can do a lot more harm to Saudi Arabia, again, because the Saudis are so vulnerable and they're so weak. And the Saudis, if they've approached Americans to bomb Yemen, that just shows how incompetent they are, because the Saudis have spent trillions—not billions, trillions—of dollars on weapons since I was a teenager. I mean, their military expenditure dwarfs that of Iran. There's just no comparison whatsoever. Yet they're incapable of fighting. And despite that, they're the ones who provoked the war. So I think that in the days and weeks ahead, we're going to see a further shift in the balance of power away from the United States and the empire.

And the reason is that as long as the Saudis do not give in to Yemen's demands, things are going to get worse. What are Yemen's demands? They're very simple. They're just like the Iranian MOU. Very simple stuff. The Yemenis say, end the siege on the ordinary Yemeni population and stop interfering

in our internal affairs. That's it. And if that happened, this would be over. In fact, it wouldn't have started in the first place. But in their arrogance, the Saudis rejected. The same is true with the MOU in Iran. When Trump lost the war, he should have accepted the MOU and carried it out. If he did, we wouldn't be here today, not in Yemen and not in the Persian Gulf.

#Seyed M. Marandi

And in the West, they're desperately pretending—not just Trump, but even his opponents, you know, the entire political class, Epstein class. You see, they're saying, "Well, the Iranians are in deep trouble. They are in crisis. The currency is falling apart."

#Danny

They've lost leverage over the Strait of Hormuz. It's gone.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Yes, exactly. Yeah, the leverage in the Strait of Hormuz has gone. Well, now that the Iranians—how much oil is getting through the Strait of Hormuz right now? So the Iranians have shown that if they want to shut down the Strait of Hormuz, they can. And we discussed this before. They don't even have to shut down the Strait of Hormuz. If they really want to shut things down, all they have to do is do what Yemen is doing right now to the Saudis. And the Iranian capabilities are much greater. They can just destroy all the oil and gas installations, and it would be over in a day.

But in any case, now the Iranians have slowed the flow of oil. And by the way, Iranian oil is getting through. The northern passage, the passage close to Iran, a few ships go through there. The passage used by the Americans, which now is not very effective anymore, Iran was using that passage too. Some of those ships were taking Iranian oil. And the passage for small ships that cling to the shores of Oman, those small ships would take oil from tankers and then go cling to the Omani shore and go outside of the strait and transport it to supertankers. Some of that oil was Iranian.

Because Iran has these deals with the Emiratis. So, you know, the Iranians do allow ships to go through. It's not as if Americans were getting through. They're suffering now. The Iranians have flexed their muscles in the Strait of Hormuz, and we see that the Americans are incapable. So the Americans are now saying the Iranian economy is collapsing. I was on a program last night on Al-Madin, the Arabic news channel, and there was this American, the head of this think tank in the United States, and he was saying Iran—on television, live television—he was saying Iran doesn't have any...

#Danny

Oh, Professor Morandi, we completely lost you. Gasoline, fuel. Are you still there? Yeah, we completely lost you. You're back now. I think you're back. It was so strange. You went completely black.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Where did I get?

#Danny

You were just about to describe the program, Al Mayadeen.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Yeah, so Al Mayadeen, the head of an American think tank, was saying that Iran doesn't have fuel anymore. It's finished. It's over. And he was gloating. And I was like, look, I live here. There's no shortage of gasoline.

#Danny

I mean, and he said, "It's rationed, it's finishing, and there's no gasoline."

#Seyed M. Marandi

And I said, and I said on television, I said, I mean, Al Mayadeen has reporters in Tehran. They can go to any local gas station. In Iran, you have three gas—you have three rates for gasoline. Each person has a, like, a certain amount of gasoline that they can take a month, which is one cent, less than one cent a liter. And then after you use that amount, you automatically get switched to a second price, a second rate, which is two cents a liter. And then once you finish that, if you want still more gasoline during the month, because you get a monthly allowance, you pay seven cents, six to seven cents a gallon—sorry, a liter. So gasoline in Iran is literally for free. Until this moment, there's no shortage whatsoever. You can fill up your gas tank and go across the country on vacation.

But this is the mindset of the think tankers in the United States. And he was saying on live TV that I'm in touch with Iranians. You're in touch with Iranians, but you have no idea what's going on in Iran. I said, I guess those Iranians who you speak to are in L.A. So they are misreading, they're miscalculating, and it's all wishful thinking that Iran is going to collapse. No, Iran is not going to. Iran is going to continue this fight until Trump is forced to accept the MOU or he's forced to carry out the MOU. And if he doesn't, this war goes on until the next president. And Iran has already shifted to a wartime economy. So, you know, this wishful thinking is not going to get the Americans, the U.S. government, or Trump anywhere.

It's just going to cause them to misread the situation, as they've been doing for the last six and a half months. Last time there was a siege after the 40-day war, they said they're going to starve Iran, and then Trump had to accept the MOU, and he said, "I don't want a Great Depression. I don't want to be a Herbert Hoover." During the 40-day war, it was unconditional surrender at the beginning, and at the end, he had to accept Iran's condition. So these think tankers and these elites in the United States, they are wishfully thinking that the Iranians are starving and the country is falling apart. It's not going to get them anywhere. And the same is true in Yemen. They can, as you said, in the Western media, they can present the Saudis as being in a commanding position, but it's not going to change the reality on the ground.

#Danny

No, Professor Morandi, the situation for the United States militarily, especially in terms of its Navy, is really bad right now. Well, on the one hand, there was a kind of trading of strikes between Iran and the United States overnight, not really heavily reported because of what the Yemen situation is right now. But the United States did strike an Iranian tanker, did kill an Iranian tanker. And Iran has struck another commercial tanker back as the U.S. Navy was trying to escort it. But I'm curious about your position on, you know, the U.S. is so reliant on its Navy right now because the bases are blown to hell, as the U.S. Naval Secretary said himself about Bahrain's Fifth Fleet naval base. And Iran is saying to the U.S. Navy right now, come closer.

If you control the Strait of Hormuz, get within a hundred kilometers within the Strait, uh, with the Strait, and, uh, see what happens then. Because right now all U.S. naval ships are 500-plus kilometers out in the Arabian Sea or beyond. And, uh, the Bab al-Mandab Strait situation is also a big deal because the United States at one time liked to also park their ships out in that area when it was feasible and when it suited them. But now Ansar Allah has geographic control where some reports have said they can go to Perim Island and just launch very basic cannons at ships because they're all within visible range now. There is no need for radar. There's no need for anything. Looks like Yemen has some radar now, once they figure out how to use the U.S.-supplied ones that they took from Saudi Arabia. So your thoughts on the U.S.? Yeah, yeah, they'll figure that out pretty easy.

#Seyed M. Marandi

That's smart. I mean, these people, they defeated the United States at war last year. They're smart people.

#Danny

Yeah. If you can build hypersonic missiles before the United States, you are certainly smart enough to figure out radar systems. And I was seeing some of that equipment. Some of it looks really old. I

think they can figure it out. But, Professor Morandi, your thoughts on the U.S. military situation right now? Because it does not look great. It looks like there's a major crisis afoot, and I'm wondering your comments on it as it relates to these fronts that we're talking about.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Well, if we just look at, again, the Iraqi resistance still hasn't been very active. During the 40-day war, they were firing at U.S. assets in Kuwait. They were striking these terror groups in northern Iraq funded by the Israeli regime and the Americans, these Kurdish groups, among others. So they were active, but the bulk of their strength has yet to be revealed. They did fire missiles and drones at the Israeli regime, I think mostly drones. But again, their capabilities are still hidden from sight. But right now, the Iranians are building new missiles and new drones, and they're expanding their underground bases. And the Americans, they can't keep up. So time is on the side of the Iranians.

And we saw when the United States attacked Iran, when they slaughtered those people at the wedding, the Iranian strike on Jordan was a very heavy strike using many, many missiles. So obviously, Iran has no shortage of missiles. And the Americans, of course, we hear that they have a huge shortage of interceptors. But even if those interceptors work, if they hit a missile, they lose because the cost is much greater for the United States than for the Iranians. The Iranians produce these missiles at a very low cost. The Americans produce those interceptors at a very high cost. And then if they miss, then it's the worst of, you know, the worst scenario of all because those interceptors are spent and the Iranians hit their target.

So it's always a lose-lose situation for the U.S. Armed Forces. They're fighting a 20th-century war, and Iran is fighting a 21st-century war. The Iranian bases are all underground. U.S. bases are right out there in the open, where, you know, the Iranians can strike them. And that's exactly what's happening in Yemen, too. The Yemeni assets, their missiles and drones, are in underground bases. And the Saudi Air Force base, which is being targeted, or their oil assets, are all there out in the open. So they're much more vulnerable. This is not going to end well for the United States. They, of course, can cause great harm and cause further harm to Iranians, to the people of the region.

I mean, imagine the siege on Iran. I mean, the maximum pressure sanctions are intended to kill people. They're intended to make people suffer. They are intended to create malnutrition. The Lancet Journal, they did a report a while back, less than a year ago, where they said that from 1971 to 2021, Western sanctions on different countries killed 38 million people. 38 million people. So the intention is to kill. But Western media won't cover this because these are World War II-like numbers. And then that doesn't include all the millions of people that they've killed in their never-ending wars. So the siege on Iran is intended to kill. Like, people lose their jobs. Let's say someone has cancer.

A child has cancer. The father, the mother, they have to sell everything to pay for the medicine. They don't have the money. They get money from relatives. They borrow money. But, you know, then they run out of money, and that's it. That's what the objective of all this is: to make society

crumble. And you hear that from American analysts. I saw a program just last night. A Western analyst was saying, "What the United States is doing is trying to starve the Iranians and break their will and starve ordinary people." And he was saying it not in a negative way. And then so that the people will turn against these guards, and then so we can have a liberal democracy.

#Danny

Yeah.

#Seyed M. Marandi

He was basically saying that this is a good thing. This is the right thing to do: to starve kids and to make people suffer. That is the sickness that now exists among Western elites. Or when you watch Trump say that we stole the oil in Venezuela, and then the crowd cheering for him. There's something really deeply disturbing about what's going on among Western elites and the supporters of these elites. Of course, fortunately, most Americans, I'm sure most Europeans—I haven't seen polls from Europe—they oppose the genocide, they oppose the war against Iran. But it's still the elites and their backers, MAGA, that's the mentality that they have. But it's not going to succeed. They can kill people, they will kill people, but on the battlefield, they don't have the advantage.

And remember, always we have to remember that the war in Ukraine is ongoing and it's escalating. That is going to work to the advantage of the resistance. Another front has been opened, meaning Yemen, against Saudi Arabia. That's not going to go well for the empire. And then we saw how the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, the summit two weeks ago, and now today the summit of BRICS, in both cases, the condemnation was universal. It was consensus. That included India. India condemned the Israeli regime. The Global South is increasingly turning against the empire. So politically, militarily, economically, global public opinion, when you take a look at that, everything is going downhill for the empire.

#Danny

Yeah, yeah, that's 100% the case, Professor Roddy. It is going downhill. And, you know, the interesting thing, too, about it, you know, Trump said something to the effect of, "We will... you know, we'll likely get out of Iran. We'll likely stop the war with Iran soon. Could be before the midterms. Could be after the midterms. Or maybe we'll just take all the oil." I feel like now what we are witnessing, too, is the United States doesn't even have the capacity—its political leadership, its political class that's supposed to be managing this thing—they don't even have the ability to give answers to why things are transpiring the way they are.

You probably saw the CNN article. The very first reaction from major analysts on this from the elite side was, "Wow, this is a major F-up." That's usually not how you would expect a confident and surging hegemon to behave. Now, there's also—maybe you can comment on this too—a lot of

people have been talking about, also on the Lebanon front. You know, there was the very theatrical scene, Al-Tahir, if I'm saying it right, Israeli bombardment that supposedly got rid of Hezbollah. But I'm hearing other things. I'm hearing Hezbollah actually fought them to an absolute standstill.

And that's why they are now withdrawing after, you know, trying to lay waste via strikes to that underground compound of the resistance. So, there's also the fact that there's more to this still. Iran is not done. Yemen's obviously not done. Hell, tomorrow or the next day, I think the map could look different. And then you also have to factor in Israel and the United States are both looking more desperate, without even any answers. Even the propaganda that you would expect them to be pushing is feeling thinner the longer that this goes on, especially since February 28th and into the current part of the war in Iran, which Yemen is definitely related to.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Well, you shouldn't underestimate their malice. And therefore, they could lash out. I mean, Netanyahu is losing—he's losing the election—and that's why he could do anything. And yes, in Lebanon, they have not scored any major achievement at all. And if they really took key Hezbollah assets and underground tunnels and killed lots of people, well, they can show the footage. Okay, show us all the equipment that you've taken and all the people that you've killed, and give some names. We were told that there are a couple of dozen Iranian soldiers. Okay, show their bodies. Give us their names. You can't name a single person because it's just made up. And Hezbollah assets are very well protected and deep underground. But in any case, Netanyahu could do anything.

He could start a war with Iran, possibly just to survive, because if he loses the election, he could go to jail. And he could die in jail. So this desperate genocidal maniac like Netanyahu and his allies could do anything. Of course, his opponents aren't any better. They're just as genocidal. But I think that—I actually believe that the West wants him to lose. Like, you saw the Europeans recently put some sanctions on the—I mean, with regards to the occupied West Bank. I mean, why now? Why just a few weeks before the elections? I mean, after all these years, I think they want him to lose. And then one of his genocidal rivals, when they come to power, they'll try to create a positive image of that person, say, well, all this horror was because of Netanyahu.

And, you know, the new prime minister, they'll probably show him with his cat or his dog, and they'll say, you know, he had an Arab friend who sold falafel—falafels, I don't know how you say it in English—you know, in Tel Aviv, and he would buy his, you know, lunch from him. And they'd find some guy, you know, they'll say, to say yes, some Arab street seller, food seller, food stand seller—what? Seller at a food stand—say, yes, he used to come here, and try to create a different perception of Israel. It's not going to work. It may work to a degree, but I think that their objective is to undermine Netanyahu. Not Trump, but I think that a part of the political establishment in the West wants Netanyahu to lose. And so Netanyahu is in a desperate situation, so he could do anything. And Trump, too.

He is obviously not doing well. The midterm elections are not going well. And I'm pretty sure that the Iranians want to make the midterm elections go badly for Trump. Not that it would mean an end to the war. The Iranians are not naive. The Iranians have, you know, shifted—the government has shifted to a wartime economy. So it's obvious that they are planning for a very, very long war. But in any case, since things are not looking good for Trump, anything could happen. Trump could—and if Besant carries out these threats and tries to corner the Iranians or make Iranians suffer, the Iranians said that they were going to retaliate.

And that would be a military retaliation. They can't sanction U.S. banks, so they'll strike assets in the Persian Gulf. And then that could lead to the United States striking back. So anything could happen. But regardless of what does happen, the United States and Trump are not going to win. They're going to lose. And if they think Iran is going to collapse, they're being very naive. But they're ignoring the fact that actually the countries that would probably collapse are their own proxies. I mean, how much longer can Kuwait and Qatar and Bahrain and the Emirates and Saudi Arabia continue like this? They're not producing wealth. They're completely dependent.

They are huge consumers, and all their assets are in the West, mostly the United States. If they withdraw them—if they want to withdraw them—will the United States allow them to do so? Like, start selling tens of billions of dollars in bonds, or hundreds of millions of dollars from the bond market, withdrawing? I don't think the United States will allow it. So they are increasingly fragile. So the harder the U.S. pushes, the more dangerous it becomes for its own allies. The smart thing for Trump to do, and for Ben Salman to do, is just end the wars. But I don't think the Zionists will allow Trump to do so. And Mohammed Ben Salman, I don't think his arrogance will allow him to back down.

#Danny

Well, in the last couple of minutes—yeah, yeah, definitely. Well, in the last couple of minutes I have you, Professor Rodney, maybe your final reaction to what's so interesting about what you just described, too, is this was the so-called Trump administration national security strategy. It was really all about moving not just the U.S.'s focus, but really what it was was moving responsibility, primary responsibility of various—whatever areas of interest, to use the imperial way of looking at it—various targets of war, moving that responsibility to the proxies. But what's so interesting about what's happened is that through the U.S.'s very chaotic and haphazard way of managing all of these affairs abroad, or around the world, and its warmongering, has actually, it seems like, systematically weakened a lot of these proxies. Saudi Arabia now is the most in-your-face. Couldn't be any weaker militarily now than it has been in decades and decades. But that's what's happening.

#Seyed M. Marandi

And now, but it's not just in our part of the world.

#Danny

No, it's everywhere.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Because of this war, look at what's happening to Japan. Look at the situation in the Philippines. Look at the situation in South Korea. Because of the war in Ukraine, look at the economic situation in Germany. I mean, the list goes on. Anyone who's attached to the United States and affiliated to the United States is being badly burnt. And the United States doesn't care. Instead, what they do is they tell the South Koreans, "Hand over those surface-to-air missiles that we imposed upon you, you did not want. It came at a political cost. We don't care. Hand them over. And by the way, you have to come and help us with Iran." This is not going to end well for the United States. I was speaking to a South Korean journalist the other day. He said that 80% of South Koreans have a—I should check, maybe if you could check too.

80% of South Koreans have a negative view of the United States. That's your ally. These are not allies. The United States treats everyone as a proxy. They don't treat anyone with any respect. So this is not going to end well. And Saudi Arabia is, of course, the worst of all because it's a family dictatorship. It's a brittle regime. People are not going to die for this family. And if the economic situation gets worse, and they've wasted hundreds of billions of dollars on the genocidal war against Yemen, they've wasted perhaps hundreds of billions of dollars on those mega-projects, The Line and all that other nonsense, all wasted. I remember sometimes in Iran, some people would say, "Wow, look at what the Saudis are doing." I would always say, "This is just crazy talk."

All that nonsense. Money being spent on The Line, it's not going to get anywhere, but it's going to make a lot of people super rich. That's what happened. So they don't have all that much money. And as I said, the money that they have in the United States, who knows if they'll ever have access to it again. And the United States is being harmed because they were supposed to milk these countries for trillions of dollars. That's what Trump's plan was. And now there's no money coming. And there's probably going to be a large demand or a request to have that money returned. And I don't think the Americans will allow it. So it's just going to get worse and worse. But what is this all about, Danny? It's all about the axis of resistance opposing genocide and the axis of resistance saying, "We are independent of the empire."

That's what this war is all about. No one should pretend it's otherwise. There are no sanctions against Jordan. There are no sanctions against Saudi Arabia, no sanctions against Turkey or Egypt or anyone else. They are in the American camp—the governments, not the people. All of them. There are no wars being waged against any of these entities. Only Iran, only Yemen, only Hezbollah. And, you know, the Saudis and the Qataris, Al Jazeera, Al Arabiya, Sky News Arabia, they will antagonize Iran day and night. And these Wahhabi and Salafi takfiris who are on the payroll, and these people in the media, this media empire, Qatar and so on, across the world, they'll repeat the propaganda—

the Saudis and so on. But people are not buying it. Look at what happened in Palestine. People were celebrating when Yemen defeated the Saudis.

#Danny

Yeah.

#Seyed M. Marandi

People see through the propaganda. When Iran was hitting back at the Americans in the Persian Gulf region, in Jordan, people were celebrating in Arab countries because people are not blind anymore. They see through the propaganda against Iran. They see through the propaganda against Yemen or Hezbollah in the region and beyond. None of this bodes well for them. But anyway, again, as I've said before, we have to—first, I encourage people to read the books I mentioned and other books too, to look at Iran and the resistance from a different perspective. But also, we should always keep Palestine in the headlines. And since they're not in the headlines in Western media, we have to, you know, on social media, in public, wherever we go, we have to keep reminding people that the genocide in Palestine is ongoing. Of course, they're carrying out atrocities every day in Lebanon. But, you know, the genocide in Gaza, number one, the crimes in Lebanon, number two, these are things that people have to be reminded of day and night.

#Danny

Yeah, and what's happening with Yemen, Iran, and this resistance, it's all connected, as you always say, to Palestine. And here's to hoping that as these pushes and gains move along, the resistance can score victories there as well, which, in my opinion, is inevitable, but also a very, very, very difficult road, which will be made more difficult by the fact that the more desperate the U.S. gets, the worse things get for it, the more violent it often becomes, and also the more desperate it becomes. And then those two things can be very dangerous combinations for humanity in Palestine and elsewhere. So everybody, thanks so much for watching today. Thanks to all the super chats. Thanks, Winter Jasmine. Thanks, Chili Pepper. And thank you, Digging Digging. Chili Pepper.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Yeah, that's exactly what happened. Yeah, you got that.

#Danny

You got the chili pepper in your throat. I've been there. I've been there.

#Seyed M. Marandi

I don't know who Chili Pepper is, but I condemn Chili Pepper.

#Danny

Even after they congratulated you for a good-performing video over at MeidasTouch. No, I've been there, especially with food like Sichuan food in Chongqing or Chengdu. Definitely have had chili pepper. I mean, it's amazing, but you got it. I love spice. I need spice in my food.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Oh, me too.

#Danny

Me too. All right, everybody. Hit the like button before you go. That helps boost the show. All the places in the video description are there to support the show, Patreon, Substack, and much more. Be back tomorrow. Later show, 5 p.m. Eastern time. Might do a news report earlier. 5 p.m. Eastern time, though, September 14th, with Pepe Escobar. Until next time, everybody. Thanks to all the moderators as well. Thank you so much for helping out.

#Seyed M. Marandi

Thank you to those who watch the show. I'll see you again tomorrow.

#Danny

Bye-bye.