

Trump to KIDNAP Pezeshkian!? SERIOUS Signs as Iran DOWNS US Aircraft!

Danny Haiphong breaks bombshell reports that indicate the US has laid down a massive possible trap for Iran's president ahead of the upcoming UN General Assembly as state officials worldwide set to take off for the US in hours.

#Danny

Welcome back to the show, everyone, for the latest update. So Masoud Pezeshkian, the Iranian president, is on his way to New York for the U.N. General Assembly. The U.S. and Iran are still at war. And we know that nine months ago, the United States, right before the attack on Iran on February 28th, the United States kidnapped, with the Delta Force, Nicolas Maduro, the president of Venezuela, took him to a Brooklyn prison, and has since held him there against and in violation of international law and diplomatic immunity. Could the same fate face Masoud Pezeshkian on U.S. soil?

I ask this question because there are a lot of developments lining up that portend and foreshadow some troubling possibilities. So the Trump administration has already made it difficult for the Iranian delegation to travel here at all. While approving visas for Masoud Pezeshkian and Abbas Araghchi, the delegation's communications team has not received any visas, meaning they cannot enter. Along with this, we've had Scott Bessent, the Secretary of the Treasury, announce today that on September 23rd, all Iranian airlines will be shut down to the world. What does he mean by this? He says, if they land, you cannot provide them fuel.

You cannot provide them landing services. You cannot sell them tickets, and you will be knocked out of the dollar system. Well, you might say, Danny, that has to do with commerce sanctions, sanctioning Iran's airlines, which is an economic war crime. But if we put two and two together, Masoud Pezeshkian is scheduled to come here to New York City the same day that Bessent says all Iranian airlines will be shut down. Masoud Pezeshkian is expected to land at JFK International Airport on an Iranian-registered commercial airliner converted for government use and will need refueling to get home on September 23rd or after.

Could it be that the United States, under the Trump regime, is planning a Mossad operation? Coming back to Iran, there are Iranian voices who are very concerned about this trip overall because they are still at war, and the possibility of some kind of terror, whether it's kidnapping or some kind of attack. We know that the United States is preparing right now for a possible restart of kinetic action against Iran. But today, there were also problems all across the East Coast of the United States. A circuit failure at the air traffic control facility triggered multiple ground stops across airports all throughout the region, including JFK. Here's the brief report.

#Fox News

Really major delays rippling across the Northeast airports today. The FAA says a circuit failure at Philadelphia's air traffic control facility triggered multiple ground stops. Then crews discovered the backup fiber line was also damaged. What does that mean? Incoming flights now starting to resume at JFK and LaGuardia, but they're still halted in Philly.

#Danny

So they're still halted. They say it takes 13 hours for this to resolve. And this was what people were going through throughout the whole day. So there's already malfunctioning happening at the very airport that Pezeshkian has to land in. And of course, one of the big concerns about an Iranian official coming during an active war, especially the president of Iran, is that we know that in 2024, the helicopter crash of Iran's former president, Ebrahim Raisi, which was said to have been caused by weather, was speculated to have been perhaps some form of sabotage, given Raisi's absolutely fierce posture against Western and U.S. empire and what he was called a hardliner, meaning that he was uncompromising about Iranian sovereignty.

So, hold on one second. There we go. So, again, there are many reasons, I think, to be concerned about Pezeshkian's fate as he comes here during an active war. Especially, we have to look at also Donald Trump's current position, posture in this war, and the fact that nothing that he says can be trusted and nothing that he does can be trusted. We can't trust diplomatic immunity, the Vienna Conventions, or any of that to protect Pezeshkian, especially on U.S. soil, especially with the Trump regime. Here is Trey Yingst. This is Donald Trump's current posture in this war, what he is considering now as the U.N. General Assembly sets to kick off.

#Trey Yingst

Yeah. Hey, guys. Good morning. I just spoke with President Trump about the situation with Iran. He tells Fox News he's in a deciding mode and that very big things are going to be happening in the not-so-distant future. The president described the current choices on the table as wiping Iran out, letting them rot economically, or making a deal. He added, "My question is, if and when do I blow the entire nation up? They better behave." Now, I asked the president about the U.N. General Assembly this week. Iranian President Massoud Pezeshkian is going to be there. And I asked if he'd be open to meeting with the Iranian leader, and he said he'd probably be open to it.

#Danny

So I wanted to stop there because Donald Trump saying he'd probably be open to meeting with Masoud Pezeshkian is another example of what we've seen throughout this war, throughout, honestly, the buildup to this war for several years now. How many times has Donald Trump, in the

first half of his administration, said that he's open to diplomacy, he's going to conduct diplomacy? The United States was supposed to engage in talks in the hours that led up to the February 28th strikes. The 12-day war popped off right as the United States and Iran were supposed to discuss the so-called nuclear question.

So the fact that Donald Trump is saying he might be open to talking to Masoud Pezeshkian at the UN General Assembly, while also saying the real question is whether he will blow up Iran or not, or wipe out Iran or not, I think tells the story entirely: that the United States, under the Trump regime—not the people, but the Trump regime—is considering major kinetic action, major war activity against Iran. And Masoud Pezeshkian being inside of the United States is nonetheless a very risky venture. You have an economic war happening that the United States is waging now directly against Iranian airlines, and Iranian top officials, especially Masoud Pezeshkian and his delegation, will now have to rely on the goodwill of the United States to refuel and get out of the country after the UN General Assembly.

So, of course, there are many possibilities here. But the point is, is that this is incredibly dangerous, incredibly risky. And the fact that the Trump administration is already harassing the delegation—you know, I'll pull this back up here from Drop Site News—the U.S. has imposed restrictions on the delegation's movement in New York, limiting officials to areas in and around the U.N. headquarters. The foreign ministry spokesperson said, "A nation that once took pride in tearing down the Iron Curtain now finds itself standing behind one of its own." I would add that this war started because the United States—or this war started with the United States decapitating the Iranian government, decapitating the Supreme Leader, and they tried to kill Masoud Pezeshkian himself during the initial strikes.

So it is an underestimation to say that trust is at an all-time low here. But nevertheless, the signs are all here. They are directly going after airliners, Iranian airliners. This is economic war, some might say. But sanctions are a war. They are a military weapon that the United States wields. It's not simply just economics. It's not simply starving. No, this is serving a military purpose. And it just so happens to be the time, the one time out of this entire war where Iranian officials are going to be touching down on U.S. soil, just so happens that this is going to occur. Here's what Bessent said.

#Bessent

On September 23rd, all the Iranian airlines, all the Iranian airlines will be shut down around the world. And how do we do that? If they land, you cannot provide them with fuel. You cannot provide them with landing services. You cannot sell them tickets, or you will be knocked out of the dollar system. And what we're seeing here.

#Danny

So, of course, when he talks about not being knocked out of the dollar system, which has been a moniker now for the Secretary of Treasury, Scott Bessent, Mr. George Soros, for the entire duration of his declared economic D-Day earlier this month, we, of course, have to understand that this is targeting directly other countries that do any business with Iran, in particular, do any commerce that involves Iranian airliners. So this is a huge economic move, a war—a war move, a complete and utter act of war. But while it might be absurd to think that the United States has to follow its own sanctions or would sanction itself or anyone who's refueling on U.S. soil, the Iranian officials' presidential jet.

You may think that's absurd, but at the same time, it's a federal crime to violate sanctions in the United States. That's just the fact of the matter. It is a federal crime. So do you see how this all amounts to a kind of trap, it seems, for the Iranian officials? Now, I'm not here to question the judgment of Iran's government. I'm not here to question their judgment because that is certainly not my job or my role. But nevertheless, the United States has attempted to set traps before over and over and over again, especially diplomatic traps. Every act of diplomacy that the United States has feigned, meaning that they've faked, has always led to another act of war.

And now you have the officials, the top officials, the Iranian Foreign Minister Abbas Araghchi and the Iranian President Masoud Pezeshkian, coming to the United States at a moment where not only are these two countries at war, but the United States has a long track record now of using diplomacy, using moments of maybe lulling the baby to sleep, using moments of pretending to talk and negotiate as possibilities to jump off another round of war. So this also comes as the United States, Donald Trump himself, finds himself in a major political crisis. Now, you have to understand that in moments of crisis, politicians, especially Donald Trump, usually try to do something to create some kind of shock value, right?

That's why Donald Trump goes to Fox News, tells Trey Yingst, the Israel plant at Fox News, the embedded so-called reporter at Fox News. That's why he tells them that he's thinking about wiping—wiping off the map and blowing up Iran, right? To say these things as part of the shock that Donald Trump is trying to instill in the population, so that when something big does happen, people in the United States have already been normalized and desensitized to that kind of rhetoric. So we have a very tense situation right now. We have, in the United States, airport malfunctions that are currently ongoing, disrupting flights into the United States, including at JFK International Airport. We have a long history of the United States attempting to decapitate Iran's government.

We also have the fact that Nicolás Maduro is in the United States right now in a Brooklyn MDC-held ceremony for crimes that should be overruled by diplomatic immunity, where he should—if he's going to be tried for crimes—they need to be done in his country. But he is here, and his trial is not going to happen anytime soon. Of course, he was stolen from his country. He was kidnapped by the United States and taken to U.S. territory in total violation of international law. Nevertheless, who's to say that with the delegation now completely confined to New York's UN quarters, who's to say that

the United States is not going to engage in some kind of activity that would essentially blow up the entire UN General Assembly, all to prove and demonstrate that Donald Trump is indeed in control and in power?

This is the frightening thing I think we have to really consider. There is not a reason at all why we should not be at least a little skeptical, a little worried, and a bit concerned that an assassination is coming here. Now, why would Mossad's assassins come here? Why would Iran come here? Well, one, the UN General Assembly, of course, it's every government's right to participate in the General Assembly because Iran does make up a sovereign country that is represented at the United Nations. So it is their right. By international law, they have the right to attend. There's literally diplomatic immunity here at full force, and it's in federal law as well in the United States in the Diplomatic Relations Act, which codifies all of this.

Truthfully, there should be no concern if we look at this in a vacuum. Outside of the vacuum, of course, Iran would... Iran is very much keen on coming here to the United States and showing to the world that it's not afraid. And I believe that to be a very bold statement. Indeed, yes. With Abbas Araghchi, Iran's foreign minister, here on U.S. shores, yeah, you are sending a statement that you're not afraid of anything that the United States might do. And if they do something, it is highly likely to backfire on the United States. It would be a complete disaster if the U.S. tried to violate diplomatic immunity in this way. Unprecedented, right? To take a foreign official of another government, of another country, into custody or worse during this time that is supposed to represent diplomacy in the Assembly of Nations toward common ends.

It would be a huge stain on Donald Trump's track record. But does he care? Does he care? That's the question we have. Does he care? Because right now the poll numbers are all incredibly bleak. The entire administration is tanking. It's effectively already a lame duck presidency, in the sense that the U.S. population sees Donald Trump as a failed presidency. Thirty-some-odd percent approval rating is incredibly low, and it's not going up. And there's nothing that he's doing that is making it go up. In fact, it's only going down because diesel now is \$6.50 a gallon, and that is having major ramifications for the U.S. economy and the global economy as a whole. So, Donald Trump, we have to ask ourselves: does the U.S. president care about international law? Obviously not. And does he care about how this would blow back on his image? Well, he hasn't cared throughout the duration of this war against Iran.

And there's no indication that this war on Iran is going to recede anytime soon. So Iran could say, yes, and I don't object to this statement. I believe, in some respects, it is incredibly courageous to take the flight here and say, no, we're going to fulfill our commitments to the international community, and we're not afraid of what the United States is doing. But we have to ask ourselves, one, is it worth the risk? And two, one big consideration is that at any moment the United States is going to engage in strikes on Iran. We know this because there are KC-135 refueling tankers lined up in Qatar, a massive number of them right now waiting to conduct operations. And what do they do?

They refuel the very fighter jets that are going to be taking off from Rafik al-Salti Air Base or some part of West Asia. And they are going to be refueling those fighter jets to conduct whatever strikes, whether it's standoff strikes or what have you. But that's going to happen. That's going to happen soon. It could happen as soon as this weekend. That's what Donald Trump said on the phone call. And if there's anything we should believe about what Donald Trump says politically, it's that, one, he has the capacity, just in his entire administration, to commit war crimes at any time, no matter the circumstances and no matter the problems that may arise from those circumstances.

The Iran war is just—the entire story of it from February 28th onward, and even before that, demonstrates this: that the Trump administration's capacity to throw out and, you know, control for and negate the actual consequences of war. So that is totally on the table. And also, the Trump administration has a huge capacity to taco, or to back out. That is 150% true. What just happened with Yemen? The New York Times reports that Yemen was about to come under heavy U.S. fire. Now there are reports saying MBS was the one who pulled it back.

But nevertheless, it's highly likely that the Trump administration pulled back at the last second, according to the New York Times, because there were concerns that, one, Ansar Allah was not going to be defeated, and two, that the United States military arsenal has already been depleted to such a great degree that a campaign against Ansar Allah, against the Yemeni armed forces, might finish the job in a way that the United States just can't afford if it's going to project power in the future, in the very near future, against bigger foes like the ongoing Iran war, like Russia, and like China. That is already underway, the capacity for Trump to taco. So you have this completely chaotic and unhinged presidency.

You have the administration only operating on two different extremes: war or backing out of war. There's no peace, there's no diplomacy, there's none of this. And there already was—I don't know if you remember Professor Saeed Mohammed Morandi, frequent guest here—what did he say on this show about during the negotiations that were being had with J.D. Vance's delegation in Islamabad, Pakistan? What happened? Well, there were threats, both from Israel and the United States—Donald Trump himself—that they might be lucky to fly back to Iran after that meeting. This is, again, another example of the United States under Trump using diplomacy to threaten, if not engage in warfare. And that forced the Pakistanis to provide an escort for the Iranian delegation back to Iran.

So again, this is the range of possibilities when we look at this. The range of possibilities only grows as to what danger really belies the Iranian delegation as they come here. And it's a sickening thing. It's an incredibly sickening scenario to ponder because, truthfully, the UN General Assembly should be completely off the table in terms of any kind of kinetic action, any kind of sabotage. But because we have the Maduro example already, we have an example of a world leader being kidnapped. This was from his home in Venezuela, but being kidnapped and taken to the United States, held under custody and being prosecuted for crimes that honestly are probably likely completely trumped up, and all of it having to be geopolitical.

And the fact that Iran and the United States are at war, well, again, you have to ask the question: is this level of danger that the Trump administration is putting Iran in, is it worth it? Is it worth it for Iran? Ultimately, we'll have to see whether the statement that they're going to make ultimately is far more impactful for Iran and positive for Iran than the possible consequences. Again, these are all the calculations that come with war. So Scott Bessent, again, is opening up the floodgates, the State Department opening up the floodgates. There's multiple aspects of this trap: the State Department persecuting the delegation, keeping them within a confined area already, making it difficult. The State Department has to have the delegation even fly here.

And then, of course, the sanctions, which put the United States in a very awkward position of needing to violate their own sanctions against Iranian airliners, which is going to target Iran's medical system. That's really what it's going to do in the medium term and long term, prevent Iran. Iraq has already said they're going to listen to these sanctions, by the way. So it's going to prevent Iran from being able to transport, using its commercial airliners, much-needed medical, medically necessary goods and services from various other parts of the world. So it would kill people, yes. But it puts the United States also in a really strange position where it has to violate its own sanctions just to refuel the plane of Masoud Pezeshkian, Abbas Araghchi, and others to go back to Iran.

So this UN General Assembly, it's a week long. It's going to be fraught with tension. President Xi Jinping—well, I say it's a week long. It's several days long, but it's called UN General Assembly week. Then President Xi Jinping of China is going to go to Washington. And what kind of statement would it be for the Trump administration to wreak terror on the Iranian delegation? Detainments? I don't even want to manifest the idea of political assassination, but do I think that the sickos in Washington are capable of it? I do. Do I think it's going to happen? I'm not saying anything is set in stone, and I would say it's highly unlikely. But nevertheless, the point is, what kind of statement does Donald Trump want to make to President Xi Jinping when they meet together in Washington later this week?

We have to see. So again, I'm putting this all out there because I was noticing this pattern of development. I was like, this seems very intensely suspicious, that one thing after another, just in the last 24 hours, seemed to all be lining up toward some kind of trap for the Iranian delegation, and, of course, some kind of act of war that the United States is engaging with right now against Iran. Because, again, that is where we are. We are in a period of actual war, even if the United States right now is afraid to escalate it to the point where it cannot control it. That, again, we can't hang our heads and say that's going to save us from some kind of escalation. It won't. So Iran, though, is not behaving like a country that's afraid of this.

And I didn't expect them to. Iran continues to down U.S. aircraft. Here is the video of the MQ-1. This is an older drone, an older Predator drone that has been shot down over Iran. It comes right after an Orbiter drone, which is an Israeli drone, was also shot down over the Strait of Hormuz. This represents, of course, another notch under the belt of Iran in terms of the number of aircraft down. This is from the Congressional Research Service, U.S. Aircraft Combat Losses and Operation Epic

Fury. And this dates back to May, but has been updated up until August. So it's a little outdated, but as many as 30 MQ-9 Reaper drones have been destroyed, and then overall, a total of 40-plus aircraft destroyed, including F-15s. F-35s have been damaged.

The E-3 Sentry, they continue to say it's damaged in Saudi Arabia, but of course it was destroyed. And we've shown images of that before. So another notch under Iran's belt. Now, again, the activity that is happening around Iran is concerning. There are reports today by open-source intelligence that several U.S. Air Force refueling aircraft, P-8 Poseidons, are active. The AWACS are taking off from Prince Sultan Air Base, and that this represents a very large number amassing of U.S. aircraft for simply escorting tankers out of the Strait of Hormuz, which is what they've been claiming they are doing. So we also have here, Iran is now directly threatening to expand the war. So this is what gets me.

Iran right now has the posture that they are going to attack harder if the U.S. attacks it. So we are in a full frontal war still, which now includes a Yemen front. And the United States is now supposedly going to be hosting, with good graces, the Iranian delegation under the protection the Iranian delegation has of diplomatic immunity. Again, it all is very, very, very, very tense and worrisome. And I'm expressing this not out of some alarmism. I'm expressing it because I genuinely, again, after what we've experienced earlier February 2026, winter 2026, with the kidnapping of Nicolas Maduro, we have to be open to all possibilities and be ready to rage if this were to happen because it's a complete and utter violation of international law.

But back to what Iran is saying. Iranian spokesperson, the IRGC Brigadier General Hossein Mabhi, says Iran's capabilities have not yet been fully deployed and would expand the conflict geographically if the U.S. attacks again with new weapons and previously untouched targets. Mabhi said Iran has new objectives that have never been targeted, warning there's still room to expand this war geographically. He also said Iran is prepared for a prolonged conflict, that the world will see the power and position of its new weapons. So that is what Iran is saying. And that leads us to wonder, one, why should the UN General Assembly be elevated to a level that goes beyond the objectives of war?

I don't know. Again, it's a calculation that I think has positives, like showing the United States you're not afraid, showing your commitment to international law, and taking part in the meetings and the General Assembly itself, and bilaterals, the opportunity for bilaterals, etc. But again, is it worth the possibility, under an active war, of what the United States—being an irrational, unhinged, and right now completely desperate empire with an administration that is desperately in need of a distraction and a win—might do? I'm not so sure about that. I'm not so sure about that. Again, I don't want to put anything into the air, but again, it's dangerous. It is dangerous. It's playing with fire.

Here is the Institute for National Security Studies. The Institute for National Security Studies is a Tel Aviv-based think tank that is committed to essentially tracking both U.S. and Israeli security posture and teaching and educating about the great ways and wonders of these military regimes, of course

peppering over their war crimes and tendency towards genocide. But nevertheless, this is a great map, I think, to show you right now the U.S.'s current posture in the region. That's why I wanted to bring it up, because there aren't really great accessible maps out there unless you make them, and I'm not a map maker. But I want to show you. So Iran—here's Iran. Iran says, let me zoom out a little bit.

So Iran says that it has new weapons. And I can't even speculate what those are because we already saw the Qasem Basir get used against the U.S. aircraft carrier. And I thought that was the new weapon. But they say they have more, and I'm not so sure what they are. New ballistic missiles, hypersonic missiles that can travel further. We know that they're constantly experimenting, but I don't know what they are. But I do know, when we look here, what has not been targeted yet, okay? Or at least what hasn't been hit yet. And I want to just zoom in on the posture. This is the blockade line, all right? So here you have U.S. destroyers peppered here. Some of them are docked in Oman.

But the aircraft carriers themselves, what really do the damage, they are very far from the coast of Oman, the Persian Gulf. Okay, they are sitting on the Arabian Sea. They are deep. They are there. They are truthfully in the Indian Ocean area. That's hundreds of kilometers, at least 400 to 500, if not more. So they're already taking a standoff posture because they're worried about what Iranian missiles can do if they get closer. And they say that this is supposedly enforcing the blockade line. So those are two prime targets here, the H.W. Bush and the Abraham Lincoln. They have not been directly hit, that we know of. Some speculate they have been, but we know they've been targeted. At least the USS Abraham Lincoln has been targeted. So, but what else?

Okay, where else could we go with this? We have potential targets in the Mediterranean Sea and Israel. I believe that that's likely the expanded geography that they're talking about. You could also say Oman. There are bases in Oman that have not been touched, but that would jeopardize the Iranian relationship with Oman. And would it carry much strategic weight? I'm not so sure. But what we do know is that in Jordan, the United States has been pounded at these two air bases. This is the Prince Hassan Air Base, and this is the Muafak al-Salti Air Base. And what do they do? Well, of course, they carry fighter aircraft and other kinds of technology for U.S. offensive operations, but they also provide a layer of defense here for Israel.

And Iran has likely exhausted almost nearly all of their defense interceptors that they've already had to bring into the region from other parts of the world because they were already exhausted from the prior 40-day war that ended with the ceasefire, the fraudulent ceasefire. So, Israel. Israel is here. Of course, Lebanon as well. Lebanon doesn't, of course, have any military significance for Iran when it comes to the United States, but we could see surprises from the resistance there that would allow Iran to expand its geography in this war and potentially tie up Israel. But Israel is likely the target. There's also, of course, you have destroyers here. You don't have any aircraft carriers here in the Mediterranean Sea. Sorry, I said the Red Sea. But you don't have any aircraft carriers here.

But you do have destroyers, so you do have targets. Are they great targets? Are they targets that would make that much of a difference? Turkey, you have... But does Iran really want to ruffle feathers with Turkey? Likely not. And then here's the big one that Daniel Davis presented on the show today. Scott Ritter has also talked about this, and others: Kuwait. Kuwait falls very close on the Iranian border-ish, Iraqi border, but we know that this border is very porous. Does Iran attempt a ground operation of some kind to essentially embarrass the United States and put the United States on the back foot and force it to consider action that it likely can't engage in?

This is a key here. So this is the Iranian border here in red. And then you have this Iraqi territory-ish that then leads into Kuwait. But we know that there's a lot of activity between Iranian military and Iraqi resistance that happens there. So Kuwait, Kuwait is a big target. Kuwait is very close. And then you have, of course, not just the ongoing closure of the Strait of Hormuz, but the energy, right, the global energy markets, which Iran has already indicated it is going to target, the economic and energy infrastructure targets. That could be banks. That's likely cloud systems.

We know Bahrain and various other parts in Dubai, et cetera, that there have been huge issues with cloud computing for Amazon Web Services, for example, in this part of the world because of Iranian strikes. It's likely that we're going to see more of that happen. And the UAE is a huge target. We know that any country, like, for example, Qatar, which is right now here at their essentially destroyed Al Udeid Air Base, they are right now hosting dozens and dozens, I think it's upwards of 20 to 30-plus KC-135s. Those are going to be under fire. But the entire energy, regional energy infrastructure, going from the already destroyed East-West port to the East-West Pipeline to Yanbu Port, we know that while that's already destroyed, Iran could make it a lot harder.

The UAE, which is already shipping oil and has attempted to make good with Iran of late to be able to ship its oil. We know that the UAE, the port of Fujairah, for example, we know that that is incredibly vulnerable. So all of this is going to be targeted by Iran, and it's going to put the United States not just on the back foot, but it's going to trigger the global depression that everyone's been talking about on this show and other shows for quite some time. So again, this is the posture right now of the United States. It's a little exaggerated, as you see all these destroyers. They're claiming, Israel is, that these are in operation and conducting operations. Not particularly.

Unfortunately, Oman still does host U.S. destroyers in their ports. That, of course, is a big sticking point. Iran has tolerated this but has fired at them from time to time when they begin to violate the Strait of Hormuz mechanism. The aircraft carriers are here, ready to be targeted if necessary. And of course, we have this entire region, these 15 bases from Iraq going all the way down to Oman and, of course, into Jordan, Saudi Arabia. Those are no longer going to be primary targets for Iran. They're going to expand this. This is going to go into Israel. This is going to go to the warships. And we may see some other surprises we are just not aware of. So I just want to pull that map up to show you all what happens. The U.S.'s force posture is like it hasn't receded.

It's just operating essentially in a very crippled nature. Iran has crippled them. I mean, I showed you the number of aircraft that Iran has taken out already. It's only going to get worse from here. Look, they've already destroyed 12 KC-135 refueling aircraft. And right now, it looks like in Qatar, there's at least a dozen or more sitting there that's going to face the same fate should the U.S. strike. So, a lot of tension. The Yemeni front is still very much in play. Saudi Arabia has been begging everybody. They've been begging Yemen for a ceasefire, but won't offer any terms that would satisfy Yemen. Right now, Yemen is not just satisfied with even a suspension of the blockade. They want a complete end to the blockade, and they want an end to the war completely.

And of course, they're going to be looking for similar demands to Iran in terms of reparations and the recognition of the Yemeni armed forces as the rightful, not just government, but of course, the rightful leader of the people of Yemen. That's what they're going to demand, and Saudi Arabia is not willing to give that to them. So that front is very much going to stay live at any moment now. Today, Yemeni missiles are going to be firing towards Saudi Arabia. The damage already done to Saudi Arabia has been massive. Okay, I can show you here the satellite imagery of what has happened to the Aramco facility because of Yemeni strikes. Let me just pull that up here. So this is what Saudi Arabia has in its future coming up. It's going to be very, very bad for Saudi in the days and weeks to come should it continue on.

And there you see the destroyed oil depots. And there's another photo. Yeah, before and after. I guess this is the satellite imagery. So this has crippled Saudi Arabia's oil markets and is putting now the United States in a very awkward position where it is considering getting involved and now has had to back off. So we are right now dancing on a very, very, very, very thin tightrope. On the one hand, you have the United States on the back foot. You have munitions depletion. You have an energy crisis, \$6.50 per gallon diesel. You have diminishing poll numbers. And you also have an Iran and now a Yemen crisis, which are on the offensive. They're talking like it, and they're acting like it when the situation calls. And then you have, of course, the wild cards, which always is the Trump administration. You never quite know what the Trump administration is going to do because, again, I said it's a thin tightrope.

And let's just say that they're not the most skilled. They don't have the most skilled balance. There's not a lot of balance right now for the Trump administration. And why is that? Well, in large part, it's because the world is no longer, um, uh, you know, under the full and total dominion of the United States. The United States empire is just not what it once was. And even when it does assert a certain level of control, I mentioned the Nicolás Maduro situation, which has led to a Venezuela that has been very much conciliatory ever since the kidnapping, with the many, many, many deals that one would look at objectively and say, wow, no lifting of sanctions and a lot of economic deals, like the latest oil agreement, which essentially puts in the hands a lot of the Venezuelan oil reserves into U.S. coffers.

So even when that happens, though, it just does not have the same strategic and global impact that it once did. You still have the major forces of the multipolar world moving in a very rapid direction away from U.S. hegemony. And you still have the very likely conclusion that these gains in Venezuela or, let's say, in Syria are, again, walking on a very thin tightrope. That wire at any point could lead to a tipping point, a collapse of the very project itself, whether it's because the Venezuelan people are fed up with the situation and want their government to take a harder stance against the United States again, or whether it's Syria, where masses of people are in rebellion because of the energy crisis and, of course, the crisis of governance that has been spurred by an Al-Qaeda regime. Al-Qaeda can't govern. Shocker, right?

Shocker, Al-Qaeda, this band of forces that have been funded and armed by U.S. intel and various other vassal states, Israel included, since 1979, with no intention of governing, right? These forces had no intention of governing. They had intentions, they had various intentions, but, of course, caliphate—like ISIS has a caliphate, Al-Qaeda, you know, they have these visions of ruling under the dominion of their kind of extremist law. But nevertheless, that's all window dressing for what they really want, which is what they get paid to do—their job. But once their job is done, they're not a political force that is organized around anything economically or politically coherent. So, lo and behold, they can only act as puppets. They do a very bad job at acting as puppets. But nevertheless, again, temporary. Very temporary. Very...

#Danny

Unstable. That's the watchword here. Unstable. So, an Iranian delegation coming here for the UN General Assembly in the midst of what still is a hot war between the U.S. and Iran, a war of U.S. aggression toward Iran, U.S.-Israeli aggression, because while Israel has had to back off, they still are very much behind why, or at least a big part of why, this operation was launched in the first place, at the time that it was launched. It's a very dicey situation, and one where a surprise, a shocking development should not come as something we are taken aback by or caught off guard by, but one that we should almost expect at this point, especially when the military situation has gotten so desperate. Snowy, thanks so much for the super chat: "There's not a single reason why Pezeshkian should go to the USA, especially at war. CIA is going to extract every single info from Pezeshkian behind Iranian front lines."

#Danny

Well, I'm hoping, and thanks for the super chats. No, I'm hoping that Pezeshkian and—I trust their capacity to refrain from talking about very sensitive information in areas that would render them unsafe. And that's going to be essentially every single square inch once they land at JFK to the UN facilities. None of that is safe. None of that is safe, right, in terms of surveillance. We know that

Netanyahu has bugged the White House before. I mean, this is what these people do, right? The Israelis, the United States intel agencies—yeah, they're going to be trying to listen up and down. They're going to have everything bugged. They're going to be following them.

There's no doubt that they are going to be watched. I mean, the U.S. has a long history of using intel, surveillance, and covert operations to repress not just countries and governments worldwide that the United States doesn't like, but also any force in the United States that tries to form an alternative or call for an alternative to the U.S. economic and political regime. So, I mean, they've executed people like the Rosenbergs. Was it Julius and Ethel? Is that their names? I can't remember. They've deported W.E.B. Du Bois. I mean, we can go on and on and on. They've conducted political assassinations. Malcolm X, anybody? I mean, we can go on and on and on. But nevertheless, this is what they do.

And so, now a country like Iran, which is considered public enemy number one to the United States, well, they better believe that the whole Iranian delegation is probably very aware that they're going to be watched, surveilled, and maybe even targeted. I can't imagine they don't believe that there's a possibility of them being targeted. The whole war jumped off from a decapitation strike by the United States, and a decapitation strike that was foreshadowed by Donald Trump. And what is Donald Trump doing right now? He's foreshadowing wiping out, blowing up Iran. He's desperate for a win. The U.S. regime is desperate to look powerful.

There's going to be some kind of kinetic action in the coming days and weeks, in large part because that's what they need. They need to look like this war is still going on and still worth fighting. There's no deal coming. There's no, oh, well, we've pushed all this oil in, and so everything is better now. No, they can't hide the oil prices. Everything has come to a head to essentially—it's this self-fulfilling prophecy. It's this feedback loop where the U.S. pursues these horrific genocidal war criminal actions against Iran, aggressive actions against Iran. Those actions have consequences, and then those consequences fuel more aggression. Why? You would think it would be the opposite. As KJ Noh said on the show, it would be the opposite, right?

No, it's not the opposite because the opposite would mean conceding defeat, conceding a lack of capacity, et cetera, conceding that you are weaker than you thought you were, and also conceding to the possibility that your adversary, even if you don't claim it's a defeat, that your adversary still stands and that your adversary can now breathe, develop, and maybe find themselves in a better position than they were when strikes started. That's what's happened with Iran. Not to diminish any of the thousands of people who have been killed by U.S. and Israeli forces, U.S. and Israeli warmongering and airstrikes since the war began, but everybody acknowledges now, including mainstream media, that Iran is in a better position than before in terms of its political resilience, its military capabilities, and its capacity to continue to learn, adapt, and build an economic model that can sustain long war.

Not only sustain, but now they're talking about going on the offensive when the offensive is called upon and when it's necessary. So again, that again leads to the feedback loop. Iran gets stronger. The United States needs to—or in its mind, it needs to—knock it down a notch. It engages in that connectivity. Iran gets stronger. And then you see the cycle. And that's why some are wondering if this is the forever war. Well, one could argue that this has been a war since 1979, since the Iranian Revolution.

One could argue it was since 1954, when Mohammad Mossadegh was overthrown by the CIA in conjunction with British forces in order to ensure that an independence-minded nationalist was not able to gain power, then led to the brutal Shah dictatorship, then led to the overthrow of the Shah dictatorship, and then led to this constant stream of war in West Asia, genocide in West Asia, to try to bring down Iran. To bring down Iran so that Israel can continue its massacre of Palestinians, to continue its Greater Israel Project for the United States, to continue to use West Asia as its springboard militarily to control the petrodollar, and to ensure that there will be no competitors, as the Wolfowitz Doctrine said, to its rule.

So that means using West Asia, which Iran has considered the key to Eurasia, to essentially try to blow up that key so that these countries can't integrate, these countries can't develop and grow, and so Russia and China find themselves isolated the further west that they look toward. Okay. That's ultimately what this is all about. And so, more destabilization to the United States, to the Trump regime, it's nothing to him. It's nothing to the Trump regime. That's why we have to be on high alert right now and bring this up, not because it's a possibility that we want to have, because certainly I do not want this to happen. But we bring it up as a possibility because we've been caught off guard before.

We woke up one day and the Delta Force had kidnapped Nicolas Maduro. I don't want to wake up tomorrow and act like, wow, why is Masoud Pezeshkian detained? Why did—I don't know who would do the detaining, what authority? It's certainly not going to be the New York Police Department. It would have to be some kind of military force detaining. So, you know, waking up to that means, are we prepared? Are we even thinking about it? We have to start thinking about how the United States conducts its affairs and what the truth behind it all is, why the U.S. empire is behaving in this way, and why we can even speculate that this could be the case. It's a big danger. It's a big risk that Iran has taken.

But you know what? I got to give it up to Iran. Iran truly is—and I truly believe this—I believe that Iran, Iranians, especially those in leadership, they do not see themselves as bigger than Iran. They see themselves as simply appendages of that country. And if they are targeted, if they are killed, well, there are just going to be more lined up behind them. One of my favorite guests on the show, Lowkey, has a song called "One Million More." And in that song, he talks about, you know, "You kill me, a million more will rise." And I truly believe Iran follows that mentality. People talk about the Shia faith and all of this. I'm not an expert on that.

I've had people on my show talk about that. But in terms of just the philosophy and political outlook, I truly believe that Iran's leadership, for better or for worse, whether you like it or not, they do not see themselves as so important that their elimination, eradication, is going to lead to the downfall of the country. And in many ways, they're right. But on the other hand, I have to say that defending yourself is really important. And Iran has done an incredible job up until this point doing that. But now we're in a very vulnerable state, a very tense position.

And we just have to be on high alert about what's going to happen, especially for those of us in the United States who truly do want to see peace restored, who truly want to see self-determination, who truly want to see an end to these endless wars, and want to see life get better for not just people in the United States, but worldwide, who want to see a multipolar world where people can determine their own governance systems, their own economic systems, and work together to address the major challenges that we all face. That would be lovely, wouldn't it? Everybody, tomorrow I am live at 2 p.m. Eastern Time, September 22nd, for the first time with former Lieutenant Colonel—is it?

Well, Colonel Anthony Aguilar, great voice, was stationed at the Gaza Humanitarian Foundation, as you all know, if you know him. And he will break down—he's been going on all kinds of shows—but we're going to talk about this and much more. We're going to talk about the latest updates, especially on the Yemen front. Should those strikes happen? Where are we in these wars? And check us out, 2 p.m. Eastern Time, with Tony Aguilar. All right, I'll see you all again next show, 2 p.m. Eastern Time, September 22nd. Hit that like button before you go. That helps boost the show in YouTube's algorithm after we are done here. Go to the video description below.

Subscribe on Patreon, Substack, and much more. That helps boost the show in YouTube's algorithm. I want to thank Sam Garcia, and I don't know if Ware is here. Nevertheless, I want to thank all the moderators for their help today. I want, of course, to thank everybody who viewed today. And I want to also encourage you to hit the like button, encourage you to leave a description, subscribe, Patreon, Substack, so much more. Those are great avenues to support my work long-term. And Ware? Oh, okay. Ware is here. Okay. Thank you so much. Thanks to all the moderators, if I missed any of you. And yeah, take care. Hit the like button. See you all again tomorrow, 2 p.m. Eastern. Bye-bye.