

# New Evidence Iran HIT US Warships, Trump Orders ALL-OUT WAR

A bombshell report has dropped proving that Iran has hit US warships far harder than the Pentagon was willing to admit. Danny Haiphong discusses emerging new evidence as Trump prepares for all out war. Check out Folkware: <http://folkwaretech.coop/> 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](https://chroniclesofhaiphong.substack.com) Cashapp: \$Dhaiphong Venmo: @dannyH2020 Paypal: <https://paypal.me/spiritofho> #iranwar #trump

## #Danny

Welcome back to the show, everyone. This is the latest update in the Iran war, and I'm coming to you because new evidence is now emerging that Iran has likely hit U.S. warships, as this bombshell report by the Pentagon leaked to The Washington Post suggests. The Pentagon has quietly added dozens to the tally of troops wounded amid the Iran war. With the addition of 29 U.S. sailors and eight Marines, the total number of personnel wounded since the start of hostilities has risen to 861, according to Pentagon figures. Now, sailors and Marines, that's a key number here. Here's a key excerpt from the report. The Pentagon's public tally of troops wounded during the Iran war was quietly increased by 37 this week without an explanation from the Defense Department.

The increase includes 29 sailors and eight Marines, according to a review of the Pentagon's public database of personnel killed and wounded during U.S. conflicts and other military operations overseas, called the Defense Casualty Analysis System. Now, you have to recall that earlier this month, Iran said that it had tested a new missile over the USS George Washington, which was full of sailors and Marines at the time. This happened on September 5th. And Will Schryver, a geopolitical analyst, reported that emerging evidence suggests that General Rezaei, the head of the National Security Council in Iran, was correct when he said that they framed the event as a deliberate demonstration: a new missile detonated over a U.S. warship, which he insinuated shocked the Americans. Now, did the carrier actually get hit then? Because, of course, CENTCOM denied that it even happened, that there was any...

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danger to the U.S. aircraft carrier at all. But on September 5th, Mohsen Rezaei, the National Security Council head of Iran, claimed that Iran had fired anti-ship missiles at U.S. warships in the Arabian

Sea and suggested both had been damaged and promptly withdrew. Although it remains unconfirmed, it has been widely rumored that the ship struck was the USS George Washington and a U.S. destroyer at its side. CENTCOM adamantly denied the claims. But in a rare and unprecedented development in this war, no U.S. Navy warships have been spotted on commercial satellite images anywhere near the Gulf of Oman, safely past the 1,200 kilometers that the Qasem Basir, the missile that was tested there, can reach.

The entire fleet appears to have withdrawn to a safer distance as 37 sailors and Marines were added to the casualty list. Do you see how these dots are beginning to connect here? Now, I want to get into what this missile is. This is a great article in Eurasia Review about it, "The 1,200-Kilometer Stalker: How Iran's Qasem Basir Pushed the U.S. Navy Back." I just want to give you some technical details about it. It's an anti-ship ballistic missile with a reach of close to 1,200 kilometers, carrying a warhead of 500 kilograms. That warhead is maneuverable, meaning it doesn't simply fall along an arc like a stone thrown in the air. It can shift and correct itself while descending, which makes its defender's job considerably harder. What separates it from older Iranian missiles is how it finds its target.

Conventional ballistic missiles are fed coordinates before launch and fly blindly towards a point on the map, which works poorly against a warship because the USS George Washington, the destroyers, they can maneuver. I believe they can move upwards of 30 miles per hour, or maybe a bit more than that. The Qasem Basir instead carries an electro-optical, an infrared seeker in its nose. In simple terms, it has been given a pair of eyes and can sense heat. Only in the final stage of flight do those eyes open, matching the shape below against what it is hunting while sensing the warmth radiating from ships' engines. Because it relies on sight and heat rather than satellite signals, it cannot easily be blinded by electronic jamming or misled by fake GPS coordinates. Once it locks on, it needs no further instruction from anyone. So again, let's put the dots together now.

37 more casualties on the Pentagon's tally of U.S. troops injured. Who are those U.S. troops? They're sailors and they're Marines, just the kind of personnel that you would find on these ships. Now, you might remember, too, again, this comes in a long-standing debunking that has had to happen around the Pentagon's official numbers and what we know from other reports. So, you know, the USS Lincoln, another aircraft carrier, had to leave. It had to be replaced by the USS George Washington in the region because of the horrific conditions on board. And Iran... and you can take this for what it is. This is an Iranian report.

And many have said we have to be careful. And of course, we don't have verification of this. But Iran initially reported—this is back in August—that seven were killed on the USS Abraham Lincoln. It has never been reported like that in U.S. media. But they said that Bradley Cooper boarded the ship to talk to the sailors, and it led to massive upheaval, water bottles thrown at him, groups of people getting into knife fights, and leading to several injured and seven killed. Now, that was never verified, of course, but I'm just putting it out there, as there's so many conflicting reports about what actually happens that we often have to connect the dots ourselves. Well, this is a CNN report

about the eight sailors assigned to the U.S. carrier group that fought in the Iran war and attempted to take their own lives.

All right, and I want to just put something up here because it's not the same thing. They're not counting sailors that try to take their own lives on the casualty list, of course. But I wanted to highlight this point in particular. The U.S. military official who was briefing the CNN reporter here said the strain of combat ops is much higher than normal deployments. This is for the U.S. Navy: no port calls, constant alerts, et cetera. I want to highlight constant alerts, because the port calls, we know, is a byproduct of the Fifth Fleet, Bahrain U.S. Naval Base, and other attendant bases, but especially the Fifth Fleet, having been obliterated. This was confirmed by the Secretary of the Navy himself.

Then they have to conduct all their logistics, resupplying and everything, at Diego Garcia, which is incredibly far away. So they have to travel hours upon hours upon hours upon hours just to resupply the ships. And that's why there were these horrific conditions, particularly with food. But I want to highlight constant alerts, because what does that tell you? It tells you that the U.S. Navy was not safely just sailing the waters without any challenge. Constant alerts mean that they are on high alert for potential Iranian attack, an Iranian strike, the same kind of strike that might have caused, and likely had caused, given that we're talking about sailors here being put on the casualty list, the 37 that now reside in the Pentagon's tallies.

So again, when we put together the dots from this initial report to what has happened in the last month, it is not just highly likely, but we need to do everything in our power to call for a real investigation and real information about what happened, because it is highly likely that Iran was able to successfully strike U.S. warships in the region, parked at first near the Gulf of Oman, closer up to the tip toward the Persian Gulf of the Arabian Sea, 400 or so kilometers away. But when that Qasem Basir was launched, targeting the warships and the U.S. aircraft carrier, well, those warships now sit 1,200 kilometers or more away. That's not a coincidence. So the Pentagon has added these tallies.

This is happening now, it seems like, periodically as the war goes on. We're seeing the Pentagon having to add more troops to their tallies. The Pentagon's public tally of troops wounded during the Iran war was quietly increased to 37 this week, including 29 Navy sailors and eight Marines. As of Wednesday, the total number of troops wounded during the Iran war is 861, although I've seen reports that have gone up to 880. According to the DCAS, the Defense Casualty Analysis System, more than half are categorized in the Pentagon database as having occurred in overseas operations since the start of a July ceasefire between Washington and Iran that later collapsed.

Before then, the killed and wounded troops were tallied under Operation Epic Fury. The DCAS does not explain how these 37 troops were wounded or when, and Navy officials said all sailors returned to duty following the unspecified injuries. But again, they've been hiding these numbers. We don't actually know what happened. We don't know the character of the injuries, why they got hurt, how they got hurt. This is information that they are keeping—the U.S. Navy and the U.S. military is

keeping—very, very close to the chest. This level of secrecy now, and the information war, is at an all-time high. Trump and other senior administration officials have, since the first shots were fired, reportedly argued that the conflict is not a war.

Defense officials have previously stated that the data entry can lag for days or longer for a variety of reasons, including delays in reporting concussions and brain injuries because sometimes symptoms don't emerge. And there are other reasons for why there might be a delay. In this case, it might be reasonable to suggest that because the U.S. is at war, contrary to what the Trump administration is trying to signal, there might be intelligence reasons, right? Iran obviously has the capabilities, some say because of Russia and China, others say because of indigenous capabilities, of having the satellite technology to know where U.S. assets are, even U.S. warships.

But nevertheless, it might be plausible to say that perhaps it's because they don't want to report injuries, give Iran information about how effective their strikes have been, and, of course, indicate that they have been effective in their strikes. It's plausible, but it really isn't convincing, nevertheless. I think that there is a huge incentive right now for the Pentagon to just lie because the war has not been going well at all for the United States military. And, you know, this is all coming—guys, this is all coming—as we have Trump rejecting Iran's seven-day plan to end the war.

So this is what I also wanted to get into. He expects bombing—when you hear this, just think the Trump administration is ordering a resumption of war. He expects bombing to resume post-midterms. President Trump rejected Iran's seven-day proposal to open the Strait of Hormuz and enter a ceasefire, and is considering renewed military strikes against the country after the midterm elections. They want to make a deal where they open the Strait immediately because—okay, yeah, yeah, I have that video here. Here's Donald Trump saying that the Iranians are losing so badly, that's why they want to make a deal now.

## **#Guest**

While I'm rejecting their deal, they want to make a deal where they open the Strait immediately because they're losing so badly. You know, you don't read that or you don't see that in the fake news. But we're winning tremendously. We have total control of the Hormuz Strait. Massive amounts of oil are coming out of the Hormuz Strait. Last night, we had 29 ships come out. They want to make a deal, and I think that's fine. I like making a deal too, but...

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So that's Trump rejecting the deal. And many were concerned about this because you might wonder, look, I just went over that Iran has likely—I can't confirm it 150%, but this is new evidence that has emerged. If we just put two and two together, if we connect the dots from the new Pentagon tallies and what happened earlier in September, what Iran said versus what the United States has said, which one has been unreliable and inconsistent, right? We haven't seen Iran say, "Oops, we hit that

thing, but actually we didn't." We constantly have the United States saying, "Okay, this wasn't hit," and then you find out it was hit. "Oh, the damage to the bases is negligible," and then you find out that the Fifth Fleet is obliterated. And now with the U.S. troop count, it hasn't been that many, right? You hear Donald Trump say that all the time.

This is nothing like prior wars. And now, over time, we're seeing that the tallies get larger and larger. So some have asked me, why then would Iran consider negotiating again, given that they have this capacity? They can repel the U.S. military and the U.S. Navy to the point where they have them essentially on the back foot and in retreat. Well, we have to ask this question again in the context of what exactly Iran is asking for. And the latest reports—here is the Times of Israel reporting that Abbas Araghchi is expected to stay in New York until Wednesday of this week, according to Iranian media, IRNA. And they go over exactly, in a very succinct way, which most mainstream media won't. They said that Iran had given Donald Trump during the UNGA—the delegation had given Trump's envoys, Witkoff and Kushner—a seven-day proposal.

And the media reported as if it was all new, and this was some kind of new proposal that had to be taken under consideration. Well, look at the conditions that the Times of Israel actually put out there. It says the conditions reportedly included the immediate lifting of the U.S. naval blockade on Iranian shipping, immediate release of frozen assets, and an end to the war on all resistance fronts. Does that sound familiar to anybody? Oh, that's a memorandum of understanding. And the memorandum of understanding had, as a precondition, the partial reopening of the Strait of Hormuz, up to 60%, which is what Abbas Araghchi was also emphasizing to the United States, up to 60% within seven days if these conditions were met in the MOU. So Abbas Araghchi literally just told Donald Trump and the Trump administration, follow the MOU. That's what it is.

But, of course, it was reported as something completely new. And now Trump, despite signing the MOU back in June, signed the document saying, yes, we agree to this, now saying that not only does he not accept it, but that the United States will go back to war after the midterms. Trump is going to order a full-scale war again after the midterm elections because that's what the Iranians really care about. That's what Iran really cares about, the midterm elections. So do you see what's happening here? There's a big caveat there. But at the same time, the United States—you can't believe anything that comes out of the Pentagon, Washington, the president, nobody.

You can't believe anything that comes out of their mouths. We are left to connect the dots. And I got to say that the dots are showing more of a push toward a resumption of war than they do anything else, despite all of the chaos. And here is Zero Hedge making the point that the market is now closed for the weekend. So... we have Trump rejecting the seven-day ceasefire proposal. Trump told aides he expects to resume bombing after the midterms, and that the U.S. told Iran Trump won't lift the naval blockade, a.k.a. there will be no return to the memorandum of understanding.

**#Danny**

Now let's continue on. I wanted to show you this because you just heard Donald Trump say that the Strait of Hormuz is completely open. So I made the point at the beginning of the program that Iran likely has hit a U.S. Navy warship, or maybe multiple. They said two in early September. They said two, and I covered this on the program. They said two warships were hit. They said a missile was tested over the USS George Washington. It caused shock among the Americans, and it caused them to retreat. And they're still in retreat. So I want to show you what the actual activity in the Strait of Hormuz is like. The mainstream media, Reuters, recently reported something like 39 million barrels per week.

I'm not an oil expert, but let me just tell you that the oil business, the oil markets, they don't measure in barrels per week. They just don't. But let me show you the true activity in the Strait of Hormuz. And this is a combination of the Hormuz Live Traffic Monitor, as well as Gemini AI, which helped me summarize. Oh, actually, I can't pull up, it looks like Gemini AI here, but I'll read off the facts because I asked it. Given this monitoring website and given other monitors like Kpler, summarize the actual activity in the Strait of Hormuz here in the past seven days, because Trump said, "All flowing, everything's flowing."

Everyone's saying across the mainstream media, YouTube shows, all across even alternative media, they'll host guests that say Iran has lost leverage over the Strait of Hormuz. They're not enforcing it as well as they once were. Well, look at what the Hormuz Monitor is saying. Just as of right now, there's one ship in transit. Just one. Now, the average has gone from, according to different reports, 20-plus on really great days for the Strait of Hormuz these days, to as little as this one to nothing. But let me summarize exactly what's happened in the Strait of Hormuz over the last week since yesterday, because we don't have today's numbers finished yet.

It's not yet done. Depending on where you are, it is September 27th. But nevertheless, Saturday is not done for a lot of the world. So September 25th, nine vessels transited, eight outbound and one inbound. September 24th, 26 vessels. So this sounds big, right? A lot. A lot more than zero. Fourteen vessels recorded transiting through the Strait on the 23rd of September. Three, only three on Tuesday. Four on Monday the 21st. On the 20th, it was just six. And on the 19th, it was two. These numbers reflect a 10-day moving average hovering between 10 to 18 transits per day, which is down significantly from the 125 to 138 vessels that transited prior to February 27th. So, again...

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A massive decrease, a massive decrease in the number of vessels in the Strait of Hormuz transiting the Strait of Hormuz. And that's because Iran—look, Iran right now, and I'm holding back on reports because it's not yet all verified and complete—like, Iran right now is punishing Trump as we speak. They're firing missiles in the Strait of Hormuz at that Omani corridor, and they're saying, "Don't you dare, commercial vessels, go through it." They're punishing Trump. I've had many analysts on this show say the only reason ships go through is because, one, there's a pollution factor. And as a

pollution factor, you hit oil tankers, the oil spills, and guess what? The United States is not jumping at compensating Iran for that kind of cleanup.

So, you know, if the Iranian and the Omani coast becomes flooded with oil, well, that's an environmental hazard. So that's a factor. Iran also has a mechanism, and the United States media is not differentiating between the Iranian mechanism and the so-called U.S. escort mechanism in the Omani corridor. They're not differentiating in the reporting of numbers. They're not doing that. So we don't actually know how many are being allowed by Iran itself for various allies. They don't want to starve the Global South. But nevertheless, even with the way that Iran is navigating this closure of the Strait of Hormuz, it's closed. We're looking at a massive decrease from what it was prior to the war, 130 to 20, 24%.

Does that sound like it's open to you? So again, all the evidence suggests that Iran actually, despite the Trump, you know, dictum and the constant slogan that the Iranian military is gone, especially the Iranian Navy is gone, it seems like Iran—it's not 100% shut down. This is, of course, not how the real world works. Not 100% shut down. There's obviously a lot of those considerations I just laid out there. But it's closed to such a significant degree that we are seeing right now, as of September 26th, 6:25 p.m. Eastern Time, one ship transiting the Strait of Hormuz. And I think a total of seven or eight maybe will have gone through today. So again, the data, the evidence, and I'm not even pulling up, right?

That was from Google AI summarizing all of the various marine traffic monitors, me pulling up the Hormuz monitor, and just outlining exactly what's going on: that we can't believe Axios, we can't believe the Pentagon. We have to do it ourselves because there's a huge incentive right now to make it look like the United States is in control of a war that it obviously is not in control of, or at least it is not in control of an outcome that it truly wants. Because if it truly wanted this outcome, it would end the war. The war is over, right? No, but Iran is terrorizing shipping, and the U.S. has to now ensure freedom of navigation in the Strait of Hormuz, even though it was free before the war against Iran.

Do you see this circular logic just doesn't add up? Well, it's because the United States ruling elite, I should say Washington, the neocons, they're lying to us. And they're lying to us in such a way that, you know, it really does go to an insulting level. It's an insulting level of lying at this point. They lie about the deal that Iran proposed to them, which is literally the memorandum of understanding which Trump put pen to paper on. Real pen to paper, not the auto pen. You know, Trump says auto pen, Biden. He joked around with Xi Jinping, the auto pen. No, no, no. He put pen, his real pen, in person, signed a document that said Memorandum of Understanding on it.

And Abbas Araghchi and the Iranian delegation at the UNGA said, "Hey, let's return to these points, and we'll, in seven days, as stated in the MOU, reopen the Strait of Hormuz 60% of the way, and then continue to negotiate on other matters." And Trump said, "Absolutely not. We're going to go back to war after the midterms," because that's obviously all you want, is the midterm elections to

be over. Marco Rubio said that it's a miscalculation by Iran. They don't understand—this is an ironic thing—they don't understand the U.S. political system, that it doesn't matter if there's a transition in Congress because the president has all kinds of powers to just do whatever he wants to do, whatever the U.S. military might want to do. Does that sound right? Like how it should be?

No, because actually Congress is supposed to have a check on the president and the U.S. military on these matters. But it doesn't, because they shoot down the War Powers Act over and over and over again in the Senate. And of course, successive presidents from Bush Jr. to Obama, Trump one, Biden, and now Trump two, they all expand their presidential powers in successive administrations in order to really efficiently get into these quagmires and disasters. But as I just outlined to you, this is a bombshell, in my opinion, right? We put together the evidence that we have. We have more U.S. casualties. They just happen to be sailors and Marines who just happen to have been on the USS George Washington and the attendant destroyers during the early September attacks.

It's just about three weeks later. And exactly three weeks later, we hear that there are 37 more casualties, 29 of them Marines—I mean, 29 of them sailors. And we have all of the reports about what Iran did from the Iranian side. And we can conclude that perhaps there could be many scenarios. It could have been maybe a direct strike, although that would have been really hard to hide. But it could have been injuries from the evasive maneuvers because, you know, moving fast, you don't expect it. They might have been caught by surprise. Perhaps shrapnel from air defenses. If they did manage to shoot it down, I don't know. Maybe it exploded. There were reports by Iranian media that that missile detonated above them. So maybe the injuries came from the detonation above them.

Again, we could go on and on about what actually happened that day on September 5th. But nevertheless, what we do know is an extremely fast new anti-ship missile, the Qasem-Basir, was fired at U.S. warships. Iran said they got a hit. The United States said no. And now, three weeks later, we have casualties that just so happen to be those who were in that area of operation at the time. So again, put two and two together. And, you know, this isn't me. A lot of people like to think that when I make these connections, that it's just meant to boost the Iranian side. If I got evidence from the Pentagon that none of this happened, if I got evidence from Washington, from Trump, if they literally went to the mainstream media, they could do it now, right?

The anonymous U.S. officials would do it now. They could take the documentation, the pictures, the imagery, right? CENTCOM loves to post images on, I don't know if you—of Al Qaeda—but they love to post images of, like, these random stock images of F-15s and the F-35s and the F-16s, and, "Look at us on the USS Lincoln. Look at us on the Washington. It's so amazing here, right? We're doing so well. We're just—we're just all ready to go. We're ready to fight." They love posting those things. I mean, images that mean nothing to us. They could have been taken at any time. We have no context for them.

They're just being thrown up on the CENTCOM X as evidence that everything is all cheery in Operation Epic Fury, or whatever the heck it's being called now after the MOU. But nevertheless, they could easily. It's not like nobody is taking documentation of any of this. They're so eager to show us Iran when they were conducting strikes on Iran in July. They were so eager to show us the sailboats and the so-called munitions factories and all of that getting blown up. They have the whole perimeter and operational area in which they are conducting the blockade. They have all that down. I mean, they're documenting every single day that this is happening.

We don't get any information about it because the truth is, well, on the one hand, you could say it's for intelligence reasons. You don't want to give the enemy public intelligence. On the other, it's highly suspect. As the numbers come out, as the evidence comes out, each time Iran conducts a strike, weeks later there's news of more casualties happening. There are some who said that it could be also from the Jordanian strikes, because in Jordan they also hit a U.S. Marine barracks, the Titan barracks. They hit it directly, and it was likely that there was no warning, that there were no preparations, because the air defenses in Jordan were essentially exhausted. So some of those casualties could also make up the Marine casualties that we saw.

But we don't know. It could be the Naval Base in Syria. Again, I'm just putting two and two together around the character of the report and exactly the information that we have about what has happened in this war. And it doesn't look great for the United States military, the Pentagon, the vaunted strongest military in the world. You know, there's a huge morale problem right now. The Economist—this is British media, right?—British media posted this in June 2025, The Economist: "How will this end?" And they speculated that during the 12-Day War and the 40-Day War, that The Economist changed from the end of the Islamic Republic of Iran to the end of the presence of the U. S. in West Asia.

So this is the latest cover of The Economist, which I have to say, I don't believe is accurate, because I don't believe the United States is going to ever fully withdraw, especially if Israel is there. And, you know, they're going to hug that Israeli-Jordanian border. No matter what, I believe there will be some U.S. military presence there in order to try to restart this war, as Trump has already essentially given orders to his advisors, who have said that after the midterms, they are going to go back to war. But look at this image. I mean, and you can see on the suitcase here, you know, you see the Iraqi flags, the Syria flag. Look, you got the Israeli flag on there too, Saudi flag.

I don't know if that's Qatari. I don't know all the flags of the region. But nevertheless, that's the message that is being spread around too, is that the more information that comes out, the longer this war goes on, the more we move into a conversation of, is the U.S. military even going to be able to stay in the region versus is Iran going to be able to survive? Because that was the question that that Economist article during the 12-Day War, that after the 40-Day War of Operation Epic Fury, that was what was being talked about. But then after that initial ceasefire in April, and then the MOU, I mean, the conversation has been a lot different.

The satellite imagery, the imagery of the bases, and now we're even talking about the vaunted, indestructible U.S. aircraft carriers that the U.S. has tried so hard not to put in a line of battle. They've tried to keep it away from the actual field of battle anywhere, especially against adversaries that could legitimately hit one. This is why they're so scared of going into full-scale war, for example, with China, because China will hit those aircraft carriers to such a degree that they won't know what hit them, really, because China has that many missiles and they have the most advanced military technology. And, you know, they're masters of the sea. I mean, they're there.

They have a vast military and a vast navy, so they will hit a U.S. naval aircraft carrier hard if it becomes a target. And so now we're talking about this more because Iran has set a precedent that I don't think the United States was ready for. I really don't. I really don't. And so I wholeheartedly believe we are going to see a continuation of these reports over time, that we're going to hear more and more damage from this war come out. And it may have to come out from people themselves. I don't know who's out there, but out of the 50,000 personnel that are stationed there, and those who are still there, you know, what will their stories be when it's all over? What will their stories be? That is yet to be said.

That is yet to be said. So right now, the situation looks like this: the United States is rejecting—Donald Trump is rejecting—the MOU again. Iran put out a fig leaf during the UNGA. I was here wondering if Iran was even going to be safe coming here—the president, the foreign minister, the delegation as a whole—because they were already being given so much trouble, because the U.S. has a habit of decapitation. And because the Trump administration has shown that it doesn't really care about something like diplomatic protocol, the Vienna Conventions, international law. I mean, how many times has Donald Trump's administration committed perfidy and used negotiations as a springboard for war?

Well, a lot. Multiple times. Multiple times since 2025 alone. So, again, I was concerned about that. But then they came here, and then you saw Pezeshkian, Masoud Pezeshkian, the president of Iran, give a courageous speech. I mean, it's courageous to go up there in active war in the country that has literally killed 5,000 of your people and tried to kill you, and tried to kill the supreme leader, killed much of the Iranian leadership, tried to kill the current supreme leader, and you're here in the warmongers' house. Now, of course, it's the United Nations. That's not supposed to be their house. But you're on U.S. soil, and you are talking about U.S. war crimes.

You're talking about the United States calling you a terrorist, even though the U.S. military and Israel have terrorized Iran. And, you know, that was courageous. And then you had Netanyahu get walked out on. So, again, the optics of this war are looking incredibly poor. And I would not be telling you this. Look, everybody knows who I am. I want a more peaceful world. I want peace, first of all, and self-determination for all nations. That's just international law. But also, that is what I truly believe is

right here. People should be able to determine their own destiny free from interference from an aggressive imperial state. That's just common sense to me. But nevertheless, if the evidence were different, I would be saying something different. Right.

A lot of people worry, for example, that Iran will go the way of Syria. And I had covered Syria from 2013 all the way up until the downfall. And, you know, I'm still paying attention to it, of course. But nevertheless, when Assad fell in 2024, a lot of people were like, "Oh, you were wrong." Like, well, I've been covering this since 2012, 2013, even 2011, really, when the dirty war began. And now many people are worried that if this war goes on long enough, will Iran turn into another Syria? Will the blockade starve Iran to the point, and the sanctions starve Iran to the point where it collapses because the military is not getting paid, because leaders start to turn on the government, and then you have a situation where the government falls?

Well, the conditions are not the same at all because I just outlined for you something that Syria could never do. And that's not to say that the Syrian Arab Army, the Syrian people, didn't fight valiantly for years and years and years against the U.S., Israeli, GCC-backed armed groups from 2011 all the way up until the downfall. They did. Of course, there was a ceasefire that occurred with the whole Idlib thing in, what was that, 2018? But nevertheless—was it? No, it was '16, I believe. And it froze the conflict. But for those years especially, there was heroic resistance. But Syria could never do what Iran is doing right now.

And I just outlined that Iran has a missile at its disposal, and it likely has a lot of them. I don't think Iran's in the business of just producing a couple. I think they've been producing these missiles, and they've literally said as much all throughout the war, before the war, since the 12-day war, and since before the 12-day war. So they've been developing these missiles for years. And they now have a missile that can repel U.S. warships, that can push them to distances where perhaps the U.S. Navy can run a blockade from there. Sure. Very difficult, mind you. I mean, look at this distance you have to travel. And yeah, but, you know, the U.S. aircraft carriers, the warships, they have weaponry that can threaten tankers.

And we know that the United States will just murder people on ships. Look what they've done to the boats in Latin America, you know, off the coast of Colombia and Venezuela and the like. Look what they've done. They've killed hundreds of people doing that. An absolute war crime. Iran has been so careful not to kill people in their strikes. They simply try to disable commercial shipping. That's why casualties have been so low. But nevertheless, this is where the U.S. Navy is now. So this was the initial report that I received, informed you all on—okay, I informed you all of this over the last couple of days—that there's emerging evidence that the U.S. Navy has retreated.

And then today, the U.S. Navy has said—or the U.S. sailors and Marines, of course, the Marines are their own thing, Marine Corps—but it is said that Marines and Navy sailors have been injured. And we don't know the extent of them or why they got injured, but nevertheless, it could be this report today could be the reason why we see the USS George Washington and its destroyer group in this

far distance from Iran. Far distance. This is about 1,200 kilometers. This is from the U.S. Naval Institute, by the way, this image. So again, this is what we have. We have a very interesting development. I mean, historic in nature. Historic. I mean, we're talking about history being made here. Syria could never have done this.

Syria was fighting for its life against armed bandits from all parts of its border. You know, they were coming from everywhere. They were pouring through the borders, through Turkey, through the rat line in Turkey. They were pouring through. They were getting medical aid from Israel, Saudi, Qatar. They were all sending these fighters here. Some of them were coming from Libya. They were making that long distance after what happened in 2011 from Libya, right? And then they formed what Jalani formed, Al-Qaeda in Syria, and all this stuff. So Syria was fighting for its life. Syria did not have these offensive capabilities. Syria was getting bombed by Israel a couple times a week for years, right? Yeah.

So Syria did not have the capabilities of Iran. Iran suffered 5,000 deaths, casualties, murders of its people, and yet has been able to launch a successful retaliation, so successful that I don't remember a time in history where the U.S. Navy has had to make... We're talking about the U.S. hegemon here, that has for decades upon decades upon decades waged war against national liberation movements, people with far less advanced militaries that were literally fighting on the ground that they lived on with minimal military technology. Like, these are people oppressed, right? It's like asking the poorest people in the United States and Europe to go up against the heavily militarized police in their countries.

Like, well, we know Europeans oftentimes are getting into huge squabbles, like in France with the police, but it's like, you know, in the United States, right? It's like asking people, the poorest people in the country, to all get together and, you know, with what they have, fight the police. It's like you would expect a bloodbath, right? Like a real bloodbath, because the police have heavier armor, heavier, you know, military hardware, literally, quite literally, in the United States. So this is what the U.S. depended on. It depended on imposing its will on what they considered weaker opponents. They didn't always work, and it hasn't always worked.

Afghanistan was a loss in 2021. Of course, we know about Korea, Vietnam, but all across the Global South, we've seen instances where the United States military has not been able to impose its will on others. I mean, even their operations, like what happened to Iraq, had incredibly devastating consequences for the region that have ended up blowing back. In many ways, we can consider the trillions upon trillions of trillions of dollars poured, the millions of people killed and displaced by the U. S. war on terror, as bringing us to this moment where you have the Axis of Resistance, and really two forces in the Axis of Resistance. And you can count the Iraqi resistance too, because they're quite formidable, and they were active during that 40-day war.

We just weren't paying attention as much because the bases everywhere else were getting blown to bits. But you might remember that the Iraqi resistance was hitting Erbil. They were hitting U.S.

military bases in Iraq with reckless abandon. When I say reckless abandon, I mean it was very strategic and targeted. But nevertheless, the Iraqi resistance is strong. Yeah. And, of course, the Lebanese resistance and the Palestinian resistance can't be counted out, even when they face the onslaught of a genocidal regime. So the war on terror, the United States' agenda of terror, dominating the region not just for oil. Of course, the oil markets, as we see with the Iran war, play a big role. Of course, the U.S. oil monopolies want to make massive profits.

But truthfully, the main reason why the U.S. empire cannot get rid of its addiction to West Asia is because of the strategic value that this region holds for U.S. full-spectrum dominance, which is the ultimate goal, because out of that goal comes the financial dominance, the military dominance, etc. It's full spectrum. You can argue about which one is most important, but nevertheless, if massive profits are to be had, if any kind of resistance is to be repelled and kept back and destroyed, ideally, for these neocons and those who follow the dictates of people like Paul Wolfowitz, they need West Asia to be locked down. And that's why they're so keen on supporting Israel. Because many people then ask, well, what does this have to do with Israel?

Some have speculated that the war on Iran, keeping it the way it is, closing the Strait, allowing for the bases to be destroyed—well, this is all about Israel. Tucker Carlson said it. You probably saw the recent reporting on what Tucker Carlson has been saying about Israel, how he told Trump that Israel wanted to get rid of all the U.S. bases in the region. They want the U.S. out. And Trump said, "I know, but we're all going to die anyway." Well, nevertheless, even if it is true that Israel wants U.S. military bases out, they don't want that U.S. support to stop. Don't think that. But even if they want the U.S. bases out so the Gulf states weaken, everybody weakens, so they can continue the Greater Israel project, even if that's a hundred percent true.

## **#Danny**

It's a double-edged sword. There's a huge double-edged sword here to believe that the Bab al-Mandeb Strait situation, the Iran war situation, all of that is to some kind of massive benefit to Israel in the end. What we can see is that it could backfire mightily upon Israel, and it might already be doing so, not just in how hated the Israeli regime is, because it is hated like no other entity on Earth right now. What happened at the UN General Assembly, I mean, you know, was an absolute demonstration of how hated Israel is, and rightfully so, for all the horrors that it has committed. But also, again, it's very tricky when you lose wars, right? When you lose to those you want to defeat. And when we have an imbalance in the global balance of forces around the world, when you do, it's an imbalance, right? You have to acknowledge it.

The U.S. military is a hegemon, has attempted to impose its will. The U.S. ruling class has attempted to impose its will on the world. But when the resistance to that begins to gain victories, well, those victories have a way of snowballing and creating conditions that actually, no matter how much you try to take advantage of it—the oil profits, you know, Israel saying, "Okay, U.S., go, good, do that. We'll do Lebanon"—but they tend, these things tend to spiral. And then suddenly, you know, you

have Israel now having to contend with a stronger Iran, a much stronger Ansar Allah in Yemen. And with that, the potential reemergence—now you have Iraq—and now the potential reemergence of resistance everywhere, everywhere in the region. So again, it's too simplistic to say always that Israel is just, you know, making hay and completely benefiting from everything that's going on.

## **#Guest**

No.

## **#Danny**

The U.S. military and the U.S. ruling elite, they align with Israel's overall vision because they believe that it will produce results for them. Now those results are in question because, well, I think we're seeing that the empire, even though it has no clothes and we can see it and it's naked in front of us, it just isn't what it thought it was. It thought it was some incredibly powerful force that would attract the world and keep the world in its grip. But in fact, it is the opposite. The world is trying to run away, trying to get away. And in some ways, like Iran, like China, like Russia, and some other examples, have succeeded.

But make no mistake, the U.S. is losing its image in the world as this superior, exceptional power. And it's even losing that in the United States. Most people in the United States don't. I believe that if the United States were forced to become just a normal country and then matters in the United States had to be resolved, you know, people in the United States would embrace that. A lot of people would. A lot of people. I think oftentimes the grip of American exceptionalism as an idea can seem so powerful until the reality of conditions in front of us shake that up. They expose it as a myth. And that's becoming, I think, increasingly clear, increasingly clear.

This is why people's view of China is getting more rosy. It's why people's view of Israel is becoming absolutely just in the tank, right? People's view of Israel is in the tank. People abhor Israel and the United States in the vast majority now. And, you know, even Iran, the Axis of Resistance, the Palestinian resistance—you see people are far more amenable to it and understand more and more now the difference between what's right, which is, you know, fighting for your right to exist and to live independent and in peace, without the threats of, you know, having your child be killed by an AI-assisted Tomahawk missile, like what happened in Manbij.

People understand more and more, no, that's not what they want to be associated with, or the money that they have to dole out in taxes, uh, in order to prop up that kind of regime. So again, uh, we are at a real historic, I think, crescendo, a real peak moment here of a massive shift and change in the world. The U.S. Navy, the U.S. military—its invincibility has not just been put into question. It has been exposed as a sham. But the United States as an empire, it's still committed to war. And Trump is very likely to re-engage in the United States regime.

The political class and the warmongers in the Pentagon, they're more likely than not going to re-engage in strikes on Iran, in an attack on Iran, and in broader war on West Asia in the days, weeks, months to come. No doubt about it. They're already promising after the midterms. That's the caveat. That's the give. That's the concession Trump has given to the American people. Well, we're going to try not to strike them before the midterms. But you can't believe a thing about it, right? This is all oil market manipulation. It's all trying to manipulate public opinion.

What we do know is that the U.S., under Trump, the Trump administration right now, has made no real efforts to stop the war, to end the war, and to admit what the casualty numbers, what the basing conditions of U.S. bases, the condition of U.S. bases right now, what the massive standoff position that the U.S. Navy is in, in the Arabian Sea and Indian Ocean, what that all indicates. And it indicates that this isn't going so well. But in any event, it was a great show. I wanted to be sure to get this report out to you and this analysis out to you because it really struck me today when I saw the reports about the U.S. casualties. And then I started to do some digging, consulting with—I mean, Will Schryver is a very good geopolitical analyst.

I highly recommend you follow him on X. But when I saw all these reports coming out and some of the commentary about it, I was like, no, we can connect the dots here. And we can see that we have a lot more questions we need to ask about what has happened in this war. The truth hasn't fully come out yet, even though we've tried here on this channel. I've tried here on this channel in conjunction with my guests to bring it to you. So hit the like button before you go, everyone. That helps boost this show in the algorithm. Tomorrow, September 27th, I'll be back on with Mohammad Marandi, Seyed Mohammad Marandi, 1 p.m. Eastern Time, September 27th, to continue the conversation. Thanks so much for watching, everyone. Hit that like button before you go. All the places to support this show are in the video description: Patreon, Substack, and much more. Until next time, everyone. Bye-bye.