

# **Mohammad Marandi: Trump's Attack BACKFIRES, Iran Will CRUSH US Bases**

Iran's shocking response to Trump's imminent attack is sending fear down the spines of the US military as war leaves them defenseless from Iranian missile fire says Mohammad Marandi. This video breaks down why this war is already backfiring on Trump. PATREON.COM/DANNYHAIPHONG Support the channel in other ways: <https://www.buymeacoffee.com/dannyhai...> Substack: [chroniclesofhaiphong.substack.com](https://chroniclesofhaiphong.substack.com) Cashapp: \$Dhaiphong Venmo: @dannyH2020 Paypal: <https://paypal.me/spiritofho> Follow me on Telegram: <https://t.me/dannyhaiphong> #iran #trump #israel #middleeast

## **#Danny**

On the one hand, you have Donald Trump saying that Iran is running out of time to strike a deal—this after no mention of diplomacy, quote-unquote, or anything like that during the U.S.- and Israeli-backed riots. And what's so interesting about someone like Marco Rubio is that, as he was testifying—I won't play the video—he was testifying in front of Congress. He said there are 30 to 40,000 U.S. troops at risk in the Middle East because they're within range of Iranian missiles. And as he's saying this, he's making the case that this is why the U.S. needs to stay in the Middle East.

And this is why the U.S. needs to escalate with Iran. CNN had this huge report—do you notice the headlines are all the same? "Wounded but still dangerous: How Iran could strike back." Iran has thousands of missiles and drones within range of U.S. troops, as Rubio said, and has threatened to strike them as well as Israel. Iran is able to, with possibly thousands—likely tens of thousands—of missiles, reach the entire Middle East, everything the U.S. has there. Shouldn't the United States be worried?

## **#Mohammad Marandi**

Trump is obviously not "America First." I think that's probably the most important thing to notice here. And MAGA, contrary to what we were led to believe, doesn't actually have a problem with killing white blonde women, or white men, or people who bear arms. They also don't seem to have a problem with Epstein or the Epstein class, unlike what we thought was the case about a year ago. So there's not really much one can say about Trump or his supporters in this regard. They apparently will move in any direction the Israelis want him to move—or at least the Zionists want him to move.

And I mean the Zionists—meaning the broader Zionist movement: Christian Zionists, Jewish Zionists—but many of them are based in the United States, Adelson being one of them. So, um, if

these people were really worried about U.S. interests, of course they wouldn't attack Iran. War, of course, is horrible. And I live here, and, um, obviously, if there is war, I'd probably again have to go somewhere with an internet connection. And I'd probably be wondering myself—or my family would be wondering—what my fate would be. So I recognize what war is. I don't take it lightly.

But of course, it would be a war that Iran would have to fight, because you cannot appease a monster like Trump or Netanyahu, or any of these neocons and Zionists who have been carrying out—and continue to carry out—a genocide in Gaza, in Lebanon, and elsewhere, and who support ISIS. And we just saw thousands of ISIS members being freed in Syria by one of two allies of the United States. Either the Kurdish forces freed them, or the Al-Qaeda government freed them. In either case, they're American allies. So we all know this was in the U.S. interest, to have all these thousands of people released. And it's probably going to be used to put pressure on countries like Iraq, or maybe on the resistance in Lebanon. So, it's not reasonable, it's not logical, but it could happen. A war would be devastating for the world. This is something most people don't recognize.

But if there's no gasoline, no oil, or no natural gas coming from the Persian Gulf region, the Red Sea, or the Caucasus, that would mean prices would go through the roof. Some Americans seem to think that since the United States is energy independent, that'll make a big difference. It won't. It'll make a big difference for the shareholders of the companies producing gasoline, but for the consumer, they're going to pay the same price everyone else around the world is paying for oil and natural gas because of the shortages. So using your automobile, keeping factories running, keeping industries working—AI needing so much energy—this is going to change things dramatically. It's not a smart move. It's not in the interest of the United States. It would be catastrophic for the United States, for the rest of the world, for me, and for Iranians.

But this is the balance of terror. This is what Iran has to prevent war. It's sort of like the Soviet Union and the United States both having nuclear weapons during the Cold War—it was called mutual assured destruction. In a sense, the fate of the world lies in the hands of Washington. But the problem is that Washington, and the people around Trump and in Congress, are "Israel firsters." Many of them are willing to sacrifice the United States and the rest of the world for the Israeli regime. That's just how it is. So reason and logic are useful up to a point, but for some people, it's all about emotions. It's about power. It's about ethno-supremacism. It's about supremacism. So I believe that a war is quite possible, despite the fact that any sane person in the White House—if there are any—would tell Trump that this is a terrible idea.

## #Danny

Iran has these capabilities that allow it to, if the next strike it has to launch occurs—if it's attacked and launches a defensive strike—it could indeed wipe away. It might be attritional in some respects because with the U.S., it'll be a back-and-forth. But they have the capabilities to do this. The big

problem here, as you said, is that once that happens, and once the oil markets go haywire, this directly affects the U.S. military itself. The U.S. military is one of the biggest consumers of oil in the world. It's certainly the biggest consumer of oil in the United States.

I think federal spending on oil—something like 70 or 80 percent of all oil spending—goes to the U.S. military. And that means the U.S. military is going to be heavily affected. A hundred million barrels of oil per year, Professor Morandi. And I don't think domestic production is going to make up for this in the midst of a war. So anyway, your reactions to this? Because yes, Iran can hit back hard—and will. And the longer it goes on, the more the U.S. is going to have to face it. The empire will have to face this mutually assured destruction that it's kind of laid out for itself. It's a position it wasn't in decades ago, but it's in it now.

## #Mohammad Marandi

Yes, and going back to what I said at the beginning, this whole project was pre-planned. The currency manipulation—we now know from the Secretary of the Treasury at Davos—that he carried it out intentionally as an act of war against Iran. We also know, through the admissions or the gloating of the Israelis, that they were involved in killing hundreds of police officers and many other innocent people. The Western media has been lying about the numbers. They said there was no Internet, but during the period when there was no communication, they were still talking about all these numbers—they were just making them up. And who is making them up?

These so-called human rights organizations based in the United States—the same ones that always show up whenever the U.S. government needs them to wage some sort of war or oppression. So all of these—and of course, as I said, the Iranian government stated yesterday, and will soon carry out—they'll soon declare all the names and their ID numbers to make it very clear. But that's not going to change Western media, because they're part of a project. As I said, there's no difference between The Guardian, The Independent, The Times, The New York Times, The Washington Post, or The Wall Street Journal. They're all one and the same when it comes to empire.

Some may say, you know, it's not a good idea to do this, even though they're evil and they deserve it. Others will say, no, let's go for it—they're all the same. But this was a project to get us here, and that's why I think there's a good chance it will happen. Do I believe that means it will happen? No, I don't know if it will. No one can say for certain. But Iran would be foolish not to be planning for all-out war, and that's what it has done. Yet again, when you look at all the numbers, it's a bad idea. Trump wants to make the U.S. military stronger, but he's going to weaken it. He's going to destroy his own military capabilities and the country's economic capabilities at a time when the U.S. economy is doing very poorly and the country is deeply divided.

And at a time when the rest of the world is sick and tired of the United States anyway—the U.S. government. But who knows? We can't say anything for certain, because it's Trump. One thing I'd also like to add is that you mentioned a couple of times, in two articles, where they said "a

weakened Iran" or "a battered Iran," or I don't know what. But the fact is, no—Iran today is far more prepared for war than it was eight months ago. Iran learned a lot from the war that the U.S. and Israelis carried out, because it hadn't fought a war since Saddam Hussein invaded the country at the behest of the West, when the West gave him chemical weapons. One of the most disgraceful people is the German Chancellor. I mean, all German Chancellors are somehow more disgraceful than others.

## #Danny

Yes, that's true.

## #Mohammad Marandi

I have never heard a German Chancellor once mention how they gassed Iranians in the 1980s—how I was gassed, how my friends were gassed with German chemical weapons. They were the ones who carried out these crimes. The German regime, this fascistic regime, is constantly insulting Iranians. And, you know, it's stunning how racist it is. People are still, as we speak, Danny, still dying from chemical weapons, because it can be a very slow death. It destroys your lungs gradually. Even though I survived two chemical attacks, I wasn't injured badly, so I didn't go down that road. But the brother of a friend of mine—actually, a colleague of mine in a department I'm affiliated with—his brother died from chemical weapons just a few years ago.

So he was injured in the 1980s, and he just went downhill. Imagine the torture he went through. And then this disgusting regime in Germany has the audacity to talk about Iran. They should just shut their mouths and mind their own business, because their economy has already hit a brick wall. But, you know, sometimes people should go and look at the images of the dying Iranians and Iraqis. Saddam Hussein used those chemical weapons against his own people, and no one in the West ever said anything about it. The first time chemical weapons became an issue was when Saddam invaded Kuwait. Then suddenly CNN—back when CNN was a thing—was constantly showing images of Halabcheh.

And Bush, the father, went on television and said, "Saddam is a monster. He invaded his neighbor and he used chemical weapons." Well, who gave him the chemical weapons? Who encouraged him to invade his neighbor? This is how Western media functioned back then. This is how Western governments functioned back then. It's even worse today. Western media today is just sheer propaganda. Back then, you did have a few people in the media making sense, writing things that were half decent. Now that's all gone. It's just propaganda. But the Germans, the Europeans—the role they played in our region today is the same as it was back then. When the Israelis invaded Lebanon, they supported it.

In the UN Security Council, they were attacking Iran for the Israeli attack while Iran was negotiating with the United States. The head of the IAEA was justifying the attack before the war to make it

seem legitimate. It wasn't legitimate, but they wanted to create this aura of legitimacy. So the point I'm trying to make here is that people should look through the propaganda. The Iranians reported 3,117 deaths—300 to 400 of them were police. Imagine if, in the United States, which has a population four times that of Iran, 1,500 police officers were killed in two days. What would be the response of the state?

## #Danny

I've been saying, Professor Morandi, those numbers are wartime numbers. Those are the kind of numbers you get in a massive war. I just want to remind you of that.

## #Mohammad Marandi

Instead of blaming Iran, they're the ones who should be ashamed. And then they inflate the numbers. They blame Iran and inflate the numbers in order to help Trump. Who's trying to help Trump? Trump's opponents are trying to help Trump. That's why I'm saying the empire is the empire. When Trump, uh, during his first term, was despised and attacked day and night for being a Russian agent—right?—we had Russiagate. Then, when he started firing missiles into Syria, suddenly everyone was applauding him: "That's my president," is what they said. Yes, exactly. That's how the state functions. That's how the media apparatus works. And so we should have zero expectations. But at the same time, people should resist. I think across the globe, people should boycott everything American as much as possible.

I mean, there are some things I can't boycott—although this new app has come out. I think people should start using that and leave... what's it called? The other one. I've never used TikTok before. I've already been expelled from Facebook and Instagram, so that doesn't make a difference to me. People should just boycott Western goods, especially American goods. Even Americans—they should do their own thing. I've been telling my Venezuelan friends for the last couple of months that they should create a movement in Latin America for people to refrain from purchasing American goods, to weaken the empire. And it's for the good of the American people. If the empire is weakened, then the United States can hopefully one day become a normal country and start thinking about the interests of its own people.

## #Danny

DD Geopolitics did a good roundup of the buildup right now in the region surrounding Iran. So we, of course, have the USS Lincoln—not mentioned here—but every mainstream outlet has been reporting on it, the aircraft carrier. And, of course, the fighter jets that were once in Puerto Rico are now heading to Spain. They'll probably end up somewhere in the Middle East. There are also the electronic warfare aircraft—the Growlers—all of that is coming. And then, of course, there are murmurs about B-2 bombers, which were used in the first war, in a potential U.S. attack on Iran.

So my question to you, Professor Rani, is: what is the mood right now in Iran? Are people afraid of war? Hold on—I don't know why it's doing this. There we go. OK. Are people afraid right now of this war that's rapidly escalating? How are people taking it? Because, you know, there's the government, which of course is preparing. But how are people seeing the situation for themselves, given they just went through this horrible—what was a massacre by the rioters—and now the U.S. and Israeli-backed forces are facing a potential bombing campaign that could be bigger than the last one? How are people taking this?

## #Mohammad Marandi

As we saw, I mean, the riots—the massacres that these rioters carried out—were on the 8th and 9th of January. And then, on the 12th of January, if I'm not mistaken, you had the anti-riot protests, the protests in defense of the Constitution and state institutions. And they were massive—up to 3 million people in Tehran participated. Across the country there were massive turnouts. I remember Musk and these people at X were trying to pretend they weren't real, even though there was rolling coverage on different channels throughout the day. You had international media—CCTV, CGTN, RT, Al Jazeera English, Arabic, Turkish media, others were there. But most importantly, if they really had questions, there are so many satellites over Iran. They could have just checked the images, and I'm sure they did—and they were stunned at the number of people on the streets across the country.

So you had many, many millions of people on the streets. The country is united, but of course, war is not something people are enthusiastic about. Some people don't believe it's going to happen. They think Trump is not that stupid and that he's just trying to get some sort of concession from Iran—which he won't. There's no way he's going to get any concession. Ultimately, if there is a deal, you can be sure it'll be like in Yemen, where he'll say that he won, but it's actually something else. But some believe he will strike, and they think he'll fail, and some are very worried. People react in different ways. But I think that... people look with horror at how the—let me first say something about the Iranian diaspora, and then I'll get to what I was about to say.

The Iranian diaspora is made up of, let's say, two parts. One is ordinary Iranians who went abroad to find a better life and a better job, because Iran has been sanctioned for decades. I mean, a lot of people do well in Iran, but it can be difficult—it is difficult. The sanctions are meant to make peaceful people suffer and to make people die. That has been the objective of the Europeans and Americans in Iran and elsewhere: to make kids suffer, to make kids die. Just like in Gaza, but in Gaza it's more blatant and more open. You see kids freezing to death at night right now, during these days. But in countries like Iran, Venezuela, and Cuba, there can be sudden shortages of certain medicines or supplies that are key for factories.

Factories can go bust, and then people lose their jobs and their lives become wrecked. So some people leave. But you also have a lot of people in the West who belong to these terror organizations like the MEK. The MEK cult, back in 1981 when Saddam invaded Iran, declared a military uprising against the state. A foreign country was attacking—just like the rioters a couple of weeks ago, when

we were, you know, under siege from the United States—they carried out these riots. It's treacherous. After that, they left Iran and went to Iraq, serving as foot soldiers for Saddam Hussein. There were thousands of them. They were taken across Europe and North America, and in just one of their bases in Albania, there are like three or four thousand of them.

Each of them has dozens of different accounts. You can tell—if you look under some of my tweets, you'll see them insulting my mother or my sister, or threatening my children. And by the way, telling X doesn't have any effect. They can threaten your life, they can threaten the lives of your loved ones, they can do whatever they want. But the point is, the comments are very similar and sometimes identical. You can tell it's someone who's very bored, sitting at a keyboard, or a woman typing away, cutting and pasting. So you have thousands of these people just in Albania, and many thousands elsewhere.

Then you have the monarchists who stole the country's wealth when they fled in 1979—billions of dollars, many billions. And these people are calling for Iran to be bombed too. They have no place among the Iranian population here. I mean, you'll find crazy people here too who believe that Trump is good and that maybe the country should be bombed, but the population is, of course, completely opposed to this. So you have these monarchists—many thousands of them—with a lot of their own money, and all of them get funding from the U.S. government and European governments. The MEK too—they have many TV channels, websites, different organizations, think tanks. So you have thousands upon thousands of people on the payroll.

And maybe tens of thousands if you include the Kurdish terror groups, or the Wahhabi, Baluchi, ISIS remnants, and all that. When you put all these different groups together—I mean, they say there are like 300 Persian TV channels in the West. They outgun the Iranians ten to one. I don't know how many channels they have in Iran, but they're all hostile. So you have all these people. If people wonder why—and they're really crazy—the language is like, "the bombs are coming." I tweeted this, I think, today. A few years ago, I was invited by the BBC for a debate in Beirut. It's a show on the BBC World Service—I forget the name of the show, but whatever. And I accepted.

And then the BBC contacted me and said, "You know, we can't invite you. AUB—the American University of Beirut—has banned you from entering the campus." It turned out that the State Department, under Pompeo, told AUB that if they allowed this guy, Matt Ehret, to get on campus, they'd be heavily fined. That came out later, I learned. In any case, the BBC wanted to replace me. I said, "Well, if you replace me, then you can't do it on the campus." And they said, "No, no, we want to do it there." So I told people in Lebanon, and there were some student protests, and the BBC was forced to change the location—and they invited me.

Sorry, there was a lot of explaining there, but I want to get to the point. The debate was one hour, and then there was a BBC Arabic debate right after it, in the same place and on the same topic. So you had Arabic speakers right after us, sitting in our chairs, having the same debate we just had, but in Arabic. There were a lot of people from the BBC there—English and Arabic—in Beirut. We were all

sitting and talking together, maybe 30 or 40 of them, in a large circle. After the show, they were sort of celebrating that it was all over. And one of the people who worked at BBC Arabic said, "You know, in BBC Arabic, we have people from all over the Arab world."

And they all want their country to be presented in a positive light, no matter what the government's like. They want the country shown in a positive light on BBC Arabic. And then she said, "But BBC Persian is the exact opposite—they hate Iran." Everyone started saying, "Yeah, it's amazing." Like, both BBC English and Arabic—the different people there who were sitting together and talking—they all said, "These people are not normal." And then there are all those other channels, like the infamous Iran International, which is Netanyahu's TV. They're even worse. So you have this huge network of people directly funded by the West, and then you have the rest of the population, the diaspora, who are either intimidated by them or sometimes influenced by them.

But you cannot be pro-Iranian in the West. I mean, let's say someone like me—if I went to the United States and wanted a job—would they give me one with my political views at an elementary school, a middle school, a high school, or a university? Of course not. So if people are wondering why the voices among the diaspora are so unhinged, so hostile, so menacing—why they support Trump and aggression, why they support the Israeli regime—it's because they're either from the cult of the MEK or the monarchists, who for decades subjugated the people through SAVAK, which was created by the Mossad. These are not normal people. They're funded, and they're paid to be like that. So people should not be surprised.

The point I'm making is that inside the country, the people are steadfast. They support the state. We saw that in the enormous rallies on January—I think it was the 12th. Because our calendar is different, I'm trying to remember the exact day, but I think it was Monday, January 12th. Outside of Iran, though, you have a lot of decent, ordinary Iranians, but there's also this segment of the diaspora that's unhinged. They're well-paid, and that's how they make their living. And they're worse—people tell me they're far worse. Just a couple of nights ago, an influencer did an interview with me, and she was telling me that the Cuban American population hates the government of Cuba, but they would never call for the bombing of Cuba.