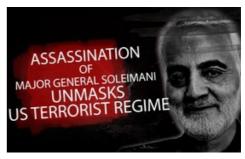




Assassination of Major General Soleimani unmasks US terrorist regime



In the morning hours of January 3rd, the Iranian Major General Qasem Soleimani was assassinated by a targeted drone attack of the USA. As justification for the assassination, the murdered was referred to as an imminent threat and linked to terrorism.

But was Soleimani really a terrorist? A few years ago he had helped the USA as an ally in the fight against terror in Iraq.

So what was the real reason to suddenly turn the former ally against terror into a terrorist? The question "Cui bono? - Who benefits?" sheds light on this dark chapter. [read on]

Assassination of Major General Soleimani unmasks US terrorist regime

In the morning hours of January 3rd, the Iranian Major General Qasem Soleimani was assassinated by a targeted drone attack of the USA. As justification for the assassination, US President Donald Trump described the man killed as an immediate threat to the USA and mentioned him together with terrorists such as the leader of IS, al-Baghdadi, who had also been assassinated by the USA shortly before.

Although years ago, the alleged terrorist Soleimani had assisted the USA as an ally in fighting terrorists in the Iraqi city of Jurf Al Sakhar.

To justify the drone attack without prior questioning of the US Congress, the Trump administration had nothing tangible to show. Republican Senator Mike Lee even found the reasons given there "insulting", "degrading" and "unconstitutional".

So what was the real reason as to why the former ally against terror was hastily declared a terrorist and killed?

Looking at the purpose of General Soleimani's trip to Baghdad, the assassination is even more significant: Soleimani wanted to meet directly with the last Iraqi Prime Minister Adil Abd al-Mahdi in Baghdad to respond to a peace offer from Saudi Arabia.

Iraq should have played a mediating role in this. Al-Mahdi even informed Trump about the meeting, whereupon Trump thanked him for this progress.

Thereupon Al-Mahdi believed Soleimani's safety was guaranteed. But then Soleimani was killed by the US attack on his convoy just before the meeting with Al-Mahdi.

Saudi Arabia and Iran have for years been considered to be hostile regional powers in the Middle East. The conflict is a justification for the presence of the USA with numerous military bases in the region. The enmity between the two countries led to two proxy wars in the



region which continue to this day: the so-called "civil war in Syria" that broke out in 2011, and since 2015 the war in Yemen, which has led to a humanitarian catastrophe that has lasted for years.

The USA is using both wars for its interests. Since 2014 it has invaded Syrian airspace with its air force and expanded its presence there.

They are providing support to Saudi Arabia against Yemen. President Trump himself flew to Saudi Arabia in 2017 to close the largest arms deal in history: He sold a record \$100 billion worth of arms to the warring country.

If General Soleimani's diplomatic mission had been successful, it could have brought peace to the five neighbouring countries of Saudi Arabia, Iran, Iraq, Yemen and Syria. Al-Mahdi, who wanted to receive Soleimani as a diplomat, therefore considers it a "cynical lie" that Trump called him a terrorist after his assassination.

Also the three-time US presidential candidate and long-time congressman Ron Paul sees Soleimani's assassination as a direct damper for peace talks between Saudi Arabia and Iran. Is that what was actually planned? The suspicion is obvious, since the influence of the USA on Saudi Arabia seems to be waning. During his visit last October, Russian President Vladimir Putin offered the country options to break away from the USA politically, economically and militarily.

Thus a peace agreement with its neighboring countries would make Saudi Arabia even more independent of the USA and its military bases in the long term.

In order to maintain its own position in the Middle East, the USA apparently wanted to demonstrate that it did not accept the negotiations with Iran.

How else could they declare a diplomatic mission known to them to be an immediate threat? In the same way, the USA had already killed the leader of the Taliban, Mullah Akhtar Muhammad Mansur, by a US drone attack in 2016.

He wanted to negotiate a peaceful end to the US occupation of Afghanistan. Mansur's death strengthened the hardliners under the Taliban and led to an increase in violence throughout the country, destroying any hope of negotiations for a US troop withdrawal.

In view of these connections, the question arises as to who really deserves to be called a terrorist and an immediate threat.

from jmr.

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