

China is winning the war for the future.

The perennial key geopolitical and geoeconomics issues of the conflict among nation-states over the allocation of scarce critical natural resources have, in the last 25 years, been dramatically affected by the current wave of the globalization of the ownership and of the productive output of natural resources, primarily in Africa and South America. Contemporary globalization has worked very much in the favor of the Peoples' Republic of China (PRC). China's goal of self-sufficiency in all natural resources, technologies, and industrial manufacturing for the stated purpose of achieving total independence from the rest of the world is well on its way to success.

China has combined a coherent industrial policy, based on the above stated goal, and has given that policy a driver with what it calls "capitalism with Chinese characteristics," which turns out to be not profit-centered but national goal-centered capitalism.

One result of Chinese goal-centered capitalism has been the decline of North America's and Western Europe's dominance as the industrial manufacturing and technological innovation centers of the world. The very same Chinese consumer market for manufactured goods that caused a boom for Western OEMs has been redirected to favor Chinese domestic OEMs to move China into its new era of the policy of dual circulation, the gradual substitution of domestic consumption for export markets.

Western politicians are frantic to keep their consumer products' boom going, so they are paying lip service to the notion of a consumer oriented free-market economy based on profit while more and more (disastrously) trying to manipulate

that same consumer market demand without any real understanding of supply economics.

The best example of the failure of the Western approach is the looming and unnecessary energy poverty creating a political theme of an amorphous danger (aka as "boogeyman") called climate change, a "crisis" being used to attempt to manipulate consumer demand through concepts called "clean energy" and the "Green Economy."

Nowhere is there a better example of this than the current political mania for the electrification of transportation power trains. Self-described "experts" and "analysts" confidently predict the market penetration of so-called EVs, electric vehicles, over the next decade and well beyond. But these predictions fail miserably when analyzed through the prism of what is known about the existence, accessibility, volumes, and economics of deposits of the critical technology metals that would need to be present for such predictions to be viable. Further analysis of the current production, distribution and use of electricity is necessary.

Ninety nine percent of the world's transportation runs on oil based fuels, the distribution of which is in effect universal. The same cannot be said for electricity.

The recent breathless coverage of weather "extreme" events, drought in California, hurricane in Louisiana, and flooding in New York and New Jersey have two things in common; one is that they are blamed on "climate change"; and a second thing, that no one in journalism seems to have noticed, that all of, and each of, these events have dramatically reduced or eliminated the flow of electricity to consumers in the affected regions, not just by generation reduction but primarily by disrupting the distribution of reliable electricity.

Imagine, for a moment, that you are a perceptive observer of the U.S. electrical energy production industry and of its

distribution industry. (Note, you therefore couldn't and wouldn't be a mainstream media journalist). How would "greened" emergency services, for example, be able to fulfill their charge (excuse the pun) without reliable continuous electric energy production? The answer is that they will rely and always must rely on fossil fueled vehicles and localized electric generators.

Now further imagine that such fuels and vehicles have been made extraordinarily expensive due to the increased costs (due to supply reduction following forced demand reduction) of fossil fuels, storage batteries, and the need for reliable backup power generation.

The legacy power distribution systems of America and Europe cannot even today cope with extreme weather events and government paid emergency services can only function with off-the-grid power sources. China has a lesser problem, because its electric power generation and distribution are being built on a national scale with exactly the problem, the interruption of power distribution, I am describing being considered and taken into account by China's industrial policy execution bureaucracy.

How would (will) a California city, such as Los Angeles, function in a heat wave/drought when the choice is between air conditioning or charging your electric car? The famous "Valley" society of the Los Angeles complex grew originally after World War II with "all electric homes."

How will steel, aluminum, and copper be mined, refined, and fabricated without baseload, continuous and reliable, electric power to sustain the enormous continuous drains of power that batteries cannot sustain? Such flows cannot be created or sustained by solar panels and wind turbines.

And note that without a steady increase in the production of copper, which is refined ELECTROchemically and melted in

electric furnaces, there can be no clean or green energy transformation. And that there can be no production of the companion metals upon which our electronics depend without massive production of the base, structural metals, within which they occur in tiny quantities. So, paradoxically and ironically, mining will have to increase manyfold and baseload fossil and nuclear electric generation would have to be increased dramatically to sustain the flow of scarce technology metals for the “greening” of society.

There is, of course, an alternative. Electricity for air conditioning, lighting, and transportation can be allocated by privilege, I.e., economic class. The wealthy and their servants will have all that they need and the rest will simply exist in a dry, hot world of water and food rationing. Politicians by the way will rate as “servants” of the wealthy. That must be what the Western politicians think, because that is the world they are creating.

The real question is: Will the climate change “crisis” collapse the fragile democracies of the West before anyone comes to their senses outside of China. Note that China already has secured sufficient supplies of all the metals it needs to avoid the supply crisis now barreling down on the West.

TechMet’s Brian Menell with Jack Lifton on the “extreme supply-demand dislocation” in

technology metals due to EV market demand

In this episode of the **Critical Materials Corner** with Jack Lifton, Jack speaks with Brian Menell, Chairman and CEO of TechMet Ltd., about the “extreme supply-demand dislocation” in technology metals as the electric vehicles and energy storage industries accelerate.

In this InvestorIntel interview, which may also be viewed on YouTube (click here to subscribe to the InvestorIntel Channel), Brian went on to say that TechMet is an investment company that invests in projects across the technology metal supply chain adhering to the highest level of ESG standards. With focus on cobalt, lithium, nickel, tin, tungsten, vanadium, and rare earths projects, Brian told InvestorIntel that TechMet is “only metals and mining company with significant direct U.S. government equity participation.” Brian also provided an update on some of the projects that TechMet has invested in which includes the largest lithium-ion battery recycling company in North America and the cheapest producer in the world of electrolytes used in vanadium redox flow batteries.

To watch the full interview, click here

About TechMet Ltd.

TechMet is a private industrial company that is building controlling or significant minority positions in world-class projects across the technology metal supply chain.

To learn more about TechMet Ltd., click here

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If you have any questions surrounding the content of this interview, please email info@investorintel.com.

A uranium company making

waves in the rare earths space

“One Ring to rule them all” is a central plot element in J. R. R. Tolkien’s fictional novel *The Lord of the Rings*, as well as Peter Jackson’s movie trilogy, both of which I highly recommend. The One Ring was one of the most powerful artifacts ever created and was crafted by Lord Sauron. Sauron’s intent was to enhance his own power, and to exercise control over the other Rings of Power as he hoped to gain lordship over the Elves and all of the other races in Middle-earth. A pretty powerful theme for a fictional story, but where might I be going with this in real life today? Bear with me, it’ll take a bit to follow the tangled way my brain works.

At the recently concluded G7 meeting there was seeming consensus to chastise both China and Russia for various assorted reasons. It’s a reasonable bet that those nations may not be as cooperative with their abundant natural resources on a go forward basis as a result of being singled out. The G7 communique noted the need for supply chain resilience and technology standards so that democracies are aligned and supporting each other. I read into that, rare earths that the developing world requires to meet its climate objectives, amongst other things. Right now China basically owns that space between control of resources and the processing of those resources into useable products. Assuming the West isn’t already too late in light of what InvestorIntel’s Jack Lifton wrote about in this article, we shall soldier on.

The West needs its One Ring, albeit not to rule them all, but to control its destiny. The leading North American candidate to craft that ring (so to speak) is Energy Fuels Inc. (NYSE American: UUUU | TSX: EFR). To quote President and CEO, Mark Chalmers “Without a doubt, Energy Fuels is making major strides toward restoring critical U.S. rare earth supply

chains. In late-March, we began to ramp up production of an intermediate rare earth product at our White Mesa Mill in Utah using monazite from Chemours. This is expected to be a high-value product ready to be separated and refined into value-added rare earth products at Neo Performance Materials Inc's (TSX: NEO) plant in Europe. At this time, no other U.S. company is producing a product this far down the rare earth value chain. However, we have much bigger rare earth plans, and the momentum is building rapidly as we execute our purposeful strategy. We are now taking real steps toward designing and building fully integrated, U.S. rare earth production capabilities."

The 800 pound gorilla in North American rare earths right now is MP Materials Corp. (NYSE: MP) but they are focused on their own production at Mountain Pass and have an offtake agreement with Chinese based entities. Additionally, they are still in their Stage 2 development process which would only get them to where Energy Fuels is capable of today. The other differentiator with Energy Fuels is that many, if not most, rare earths ores contain low levels of radioactive materials, including uranium and thorium, necessitating extensive radioactive materials licensing requirements. Energy Fuels 100% owned White Mesa Mill has existing infrastructure (licensed, constructed and in operation) with a 40 year history of "responsibly managing low-level radioactive materials". Energy Fuels is in a unique, industry-leading position with this asset to process monazite ores into rare earth carbonate. In other words, a recipe for success in light of the current political environment.

The Company has several collaborations with the U.S. government and national laboratories on various rare earth initiatives, including being granted a \$1.75 million contract by the U.S. Department of Energy to perform studies that complement work to develop rare earth separation capabilities at their White Mesa Mill. As well, Energy Fuels has deals with

The Chemours Company and Hyperion Metals Limited to process ore from their respective mines at the Offerman Mineral Sand Plant in Georgia and the Titan project in Tennessee. Energy Fuels will process the monazite sands into a mixed rare earth carbonate for use as feed material for Neo Performance's separated rare earth production plant in Europe.

Energy Fuels and its White Mesa Mill are uniquely situated as the only North American facility to be able to process an intermediate rare earth product. The company is flush with cash, with approximately \$57 million having finished Q1/21 with \$44 million plus raising \$13 million throughout April and May via an at the market share issuance. Additionally, the Company has an available inventory of saleable uranium and vanadium with a market value of approximately \$28 million. The fact that it is also a uranium company is responsible for the wash out in the stock price yesterday (down 9.4%) on news of a potential issue at a Chinese nuclear facility. This news caused a broad brush destruction of market cap across the whole uranium sector. However, if you see the rare earth side of the Energy Fuels business being the potential future of the company then perhaps this is a buying opportunity.

Before we can climb out from the Chinese control of rare earths and battery materials – we must understand our

past.

Technology is the engineering of science, and manufacturing engineering is the scaling up of engineering to enable the efficient and economical mass production of finished goods.

The scientific development of the rare earth permanent magnet and of the lithium-ion battery both occurred primarily in the United States in the greatest period of consumer technology development in American history; from 1945 until the end of the twentieth century.

Until the moon landing in 1969 the US Department of Defense (DoD), from the beginning of World War II, and NASA, from 1961-69, was the majority funding entities for both science and technology. Since then private corporations have provided the majority of funding for consumer product development.

The current awakening of government to a critical materials' supply crisis as a security issue has highlighted the failure of American manufacturing to pay any attention to the dangers of just-in-time supply chains, made fashionable beginning in the 1980s as a technique to free up the capital required by inventories of raw materials and semi-finished goods. For the capital-intensive OEM automotive, aerospace, and allied industries this was a "no brainer."

Overlooked completely at that time was the end of corporate subsidies for and thus the demise of stand-alone in-house education in specialty manufacturing engineering (now called "automotive engineering in the OEM automotive industry). The General Motors Institute, GMI, in Flint, Michigan, for example, was a company-owned engineering college the students of which were typically GM employees in what is now called work-study programs. This ensured **continuity** as older engineers both taught and worked alongside the "students" in any one of the many parts plants and assembly plants in Flint

and nearby Saginaw, Michigan, where foundries and the world's largest steering gear manufacturing operations operated.

One of GM's parts operations in Indiana was called the Magnequench Division; it was the world's largest manufacturer of rare earth permanent magnets.

GM and Ford were heavily invested in science. The General Motors Technical Center and the Ford Scientific Laboratory were outstanding, but the managers of the corporations were losing focus on the long term and entering the long decline in their fortunes due to just-in-time outsourcing and the emphasis on share price, not corporate citizenship, aka, "financialization."

Hugely expensive attempts at automation in the late 1970s and early 1980s had convinced American OEM automotive that it wasn't going to work, so instead of profit growth through technological productivity increases the managers turned to cheap overseas labor. At first American engineers were sent to organize and manage operations in "developing" countries like China. It was assumed, as a matter of faith, that the Chinese in particular would never learn how to develop "native" industries to compete with American ones in producing goods for the American home market. Poorly made Japanese cars were just then the source of much derision in Detroit's toniest suburbs. Korean cars were non-existent.

In the last 20 years of the twentieth century, the American Big Three car makers disassembled their vertically integrated operations, their in-house engineering continuity "colleges", and any long-term planning they might have looked at in favor of just-in-time outsourcing and management by the metric of share price only.

As I recall rare earth permanent magnets were first studied by the Russians in the late 1960s, by the 1970s both Japan's Sumitomo and General Motors had developed and begun

manufacturing and using samarium cobalt types. In the late 1970s, cobalt pricing spiked (take note of this well those who look for big increases in rare earth, lithium, and cobalt prices as a supply or demand driver!) and this caused General Motors to switch over to neodymium iron boron magnets for its miniaturization of electric motors needs. The capacity for the production of the separated rare earths needed soon overwhelmed the then Molycorp's mine and separation capacity (7,000 tpa), and it (Molycorp) sought to outsource. The Chinese, eager for investment, and jobs, and having the large accessible deposits (as byproducts of mining the iron ore, magnetite) of light rare earths in the Bayan Obo region of Inner Mongolia, where health, safety, and the environment were of no interest soon became the biggest miners and separators of light rare earths using the chloride based solvent extraction technology proved out and gifted to them for that purpose by Molycorp.

Most commentators say that, after the above transfer of technology, the rest is history. But that means overlooking something. The Chinese did not just take over a technology and keep it static. They did at first, but soon, it was noticed by their leader, Deng Xiaoping, and soon thereafter the state underwrote a massive rare earth use and production research and development program while such programs in the west withered and died.

Rare earth mining and separating in North America ceased in 1998, the manufacture of rare earth metals, alloys, and magnets in North America ceased shortly thereafter, and the large-scale company set up originally by Sumitomo and GM for that purpose, Magnequench, which had dominated the production of rare earth permanent magnets for many years, was, after many years during which it was unable to compete with Chinese rivals, ultimately sold to a Canadian concern that moved it to China in 2004.

It is not possible to ignore the fact that competence erosion

in the extraction, separation, making of metals and alloys from, and making magnets based on rare earths did not occur as these technologies left North America. It is also foolish to not consider China's massive intellectual property developments in all of those rare earth sourcing, refining, and in the development of and manufacturing of rare earth enabled product technologies can be just ignored by those who think that throwing money and university research at a problem can miraculously overcome a generation of neglect and a criminal discontinuity of engineering skills.

Whether or not the US can re-create a total domestic rare earth enabled products supply chain will depend on whether or not the management of such attempts has enough perspective to find engineers, still alive who created the rare earth refining, metal and alloy making, and permanent magnet industry and entice them to train a new generation. I personally think we can still do this and be globally competitive, but I am skeptical of financiers who know nothing of how technologies are commercialized.

And until there is a focus for this work in the form of a commitment by, for example, the US DoD to take or pay for enough tonnage of rare earth permanent magnets and to pay for the tooling to produce the more than 500 different specifications of rare earth permanent magnets used in weapons systems, nothing will happen.

European manufacturers of products using rare earth permanent magnets still have a small domestic supply chain that has maintained continuity for 45 years. But Europe has no rare earth mines. America has such a mine, and North America has many such deposits in development. America also has the only licensed and capable processor of purchased monazite in the Western World. That project is up and running. It will deliver the first multi-ton lot of radiation-free mixed rare earth carbonate to a European customer next month. That customer will separate the rare earths and deliver the magnet ones to a

British company that will turn the delivered oxides into metals and alloys, which in turn will go to a German company to be made into magnets for a German OEM automotive company's EV powertrains.

The question now is will the US government wake up to the fact that it must use Title 7 of the Defense Production Act to assemble an industrial panel to address this issue.

The Chinese are watching intently.

Chinese Dominance of Rare Earths Sets off Alarm Bells in Washington

In this episode of InvestorIntel's **Critical Materials Corner with Jack Lifton**, Jack talks about geopolitical issues with China and how regionalism is going to affect not just the interest and demand for rare earths, but for all critical materials.

In this InvestorIntel video, which may also be viewed on YouTube ([click here to subscribe to the InvestorIntel Channel](#)), Jack went on to say that the Chinese dominance of the rare earths space has set off alarm bells not just in the US but also in EU and Canada. "I see the security of the supply of critical materials becoming a regional issue in this world," he added. Jack highlighted that Canada is going ahead faster than the US in the critical materials space by developing several rare earths deposits for production and building the first full-scale rare earths separation plant in Saskatchewan.

To watch the full video, [click here](#)

Jack Lifton on the real challenge of China Incorporated on the global supply of rare earths

China's recent re-enactment of its export "prohibition" list illustrates the differences between the impact of the West's "financial globalization" and of China's approach to globalization under "Socialism with Chinese Characteristics" on the individual nations' security of supply of critical materials (rare earths) as enabled by what are the two principal competing economic systems in today's world, "free market" capitalism and state-controlled capitalism (also known as Socialism with Chinese characteristics).

It's easy to say that China's recent revisions to and the republication of the law that makes the export of named technologies from China either subject to governmental approval or simply illegal, is retaliation for the American (Trump[?]) (and now also the Japanese and EU) administrations' technology import and use bans applied recently to Chinese cybertechnology, but for the Rare Earths these restrictions have been in place for more than a decade, and their updating and reaffirmation in Chinese law tells a much more nuanced and worrisome story.

Looking carefully at those of China's export restrictions that are focused on rare earth "processing" technology, they show that China does not want any of its companies, state-owned or

“private”, to give any assistance to foreign entities to develop any aspect, at all, of a total rare earth supply chain.

I have been told that China originally acquired rare earth separation (by solvent extraction) technology from the first Molycorp in the early 1980s when that company was seeking to lower its costs by exporting the rare earth separation technology it had developed in the 1960s and 70s to China where bastnaesite, the same mineral as was being mined at Mountain Pass by Molycorp, was being recovered in large quantity as a byproduct of iron ore mining in Baotou, Inner Mongolia. I believe that Molycorp also then began sending some ore or ore concentrates from California to China at that time for separation in China. I have been told that the “blueprint” for a rare earth separation plant supplied by Molycorp was stolen and illegally “sold” into alleged operatives from China in the first Chinese “rare earth processing rush” in the 1980s during which dozens of dedicated solvent extraction systems for rare earths were built outside of Molycorp’s control.

Deng Xiaoping, the real founder of modern China’s economic system famously said during this period of rapid growth for China’s rare earth “processing” industry that **rare earths were to China what oil was to the middle east**. Besides encouraging the development of a rare earth industry and to support it, this pronouncement also encouraged the creation in Chinese universities of departments of “separation science” in departments of chemistry and chemical engineering. Today, in 2020, thousands of Chinese chemists and chemical engineers specialize in rare earth “processing.” The State Key Laboratory for Separation Science at Peking U., alone, has four locations with more than 400 researchers, more than 150 of whom hold PhDs! It is estimated that several thousand Chinese researchers are dedicated today to the field of rare earth studies in China.

All of the raging commentary about Chinese intellectual

property theft from the West, America in particular, has masked the fact that regarding rare earth processing downstream of ore concentration China has an existing and growing advantage technologically over all of the West. While it is certainly true that we do not know the true costs of mining and refining rare earths in China, because China doesn't seem to capitalize health and safety concerns that are both significant and also highly regulated in the USA and almost all other Western countries, we must also concede the advantage of extensive experience to China in the effective production of rare earth metals, alloys, and magnets. The current method of choice, for example, for the production of rare earth metals, the electrolytic reduction of molten salts, has never even been practiced commercially in the USA.

The unfortunate truth is that the US and the West needs technological help. Particularly in scale-up, from China's large reservoir of downstream (of mining) rare earth processing knowledge and experience if, and only if, the goal is global competition with China for the 150,000 mta rare earth permanent magnet markets. If the goal is regional or national self sufficiency and security of supply then governments will have to either subsidize or get much smarter, with regard to economics and the selection of companies that have the necessary skill sets, about (re) establishing total domestic supply chains for critical materials and, especially, the components manufactured from them.

The American federal bureaucracy is an assembly of the industrially inexperienced but well credentialed (not necessarily well educated!) who first and foremost speak with each other, and, when and if they must reach outside of their group, go only to academics for advice on policy.

Implementation of policy is simply not considered, and the excuse for that is it would look like overstepping their authority, favoritism, or worst of all, a mistake might be

made that would reflect badly on the bureaucrat.

China's mandarin bureaucrats are chosen primarily for their experience and skills as well as their education and (Chinese Communist) Party connections. The China "State Council" sets the nation's industrial policies. The bureaucrats implement those policies. Those bureaucrats, speaking with the authority of the State Council and President, have a great influence on the lending policies of the People's Bank of China.

The current Chinese "President" has decreed (not recommended) that by 2025 China will be independent of the rest of the world in 10 key high technologies. Several of these technologies are critically dependent upon rare earth enabled components, especially rare earth permanent magnets.

China is today cleaning up its rare earths industry to meet global standards of health and safety. This has necessitated a sharp restriction on rare earth mining within China. China is today, in 2020, on a track to import nearly 40% of its needs for rare earth bearing ores for ALL of the rare earths.

In fact, heavy rare earth production from so-called ionic clays has essentially halted within China. Yet, notwithstanding the rare earth mining pollution "problem" the implementation of China 2025 is advancing rapidly.

What does this mean for Western rare earths mining, refining, metal and alloy making, and rare earths enabled products' manufacturing? It means that China, Incorporated, is your competitor at every stage of the total supply chain. It means more importantly that as China's consumer economy grows and as long as China requires outside raw materials the rest of the world will be completely subjugated to Chinese pricing and export policy.

Neither the US (or any other allied) defense establishment can take the risk of having its rare earth permanent magnet and alloy supply cut off or curtailed by the Chinese government.

Even more dependent upon China today, in permanent magnet volume alone, are the global OEM automotive and consumer appliance industries.

Investment outside of China in a total rare earths supply chain is a necessity for US defense and the continuation of an independent American manufacturing base for high technology consumer products. It is certainly not wise to put all of your eggs in one basket, but it is also very unwise to plan on just one company or one technology to solve America's (and the West's) dependency on the Chinese rare earth industry. The solution is to choose only those participating companies that understand the need to manage or have a total rare earth supply chain in view. The poor economics of some of the component operations of the total rare earths supply chain can be solved by legislation (e.g., the Cruz rare earth components tax relief bill) or by the distribution of costs among the supply chain components so that the whole is profitable.

It's time for a serious discussion of the rare earths supply problem. China is not planning to assist the development of competitors in this field.

**Invitation for Trump to join
Lifton on the Technology
Metals Show to discuss the
Critical Materials Executive**

Order issued yesterday

This morning I raced through Fallon, Kimmel, Corden and Colbert as I do every morning with a cup of coffee. The idea? Hit the ground running having enjoyed the late-night talk show hosts translations of the news events from the day before...

Henry Weingarten doesn't understand why I cannot commit to a follow up interview, he's right – we need one. After all, in our last interview he forecasted everything from who will win the Presidential election to a bullish graphite, gold and media market this Fall. Undoubtedly we would all like to know what percentage of forecasts he is making on our capital markets that are right and which ones are wrong. Alright, we will get this done and live by next week.

Reviewing the emails, Russell Fryer of Critical Metals PLC (LON: CRTM) alerted many of this AM to the Executive Order on Addressing the Threat to the Domestic Supply Chain from Reliance on Critical Minerals from Foreign Adversaries that was published on the White House site yesterday.

Russell adds in his email: "The use of the term 'foreign adversaries' is quite a strong phrase, designed and inserted to call out China..." He then adds his summary points of interest:

1. the United States develops secure critical minerals supply chains that do not depend on resources or processing from foreign adversaries. (i.e. China)
2. the United States develops globally competitive, substantial, and resilient domestic commercial supply chain capabilities for critical minerals mining and processing.
3. reduce the vulnerability of the United States to the disruption of critical mineral supply chains through cooperation and coordination with partners and allies,

including the private sector

4. build resilient critical mineral supply chains, including through initiatives to help allies build reliable critical mineral supply chains within their own territories

OK, thanks Russell and kudos on listing Critical Metals PLC in London earlier this week, we are all watching to see what you do next.

Now Trump? While the content of this Executive Order is unquestionably of great interest to me and my associates in this sector, why wasn't Trump busy investing in how to clean up his post debate mess is of great interest to me. Experts tell me that the positive he is doing for critical materials will continue no matter who becomes President this Fall, but it does makes it hard to communicate what I deem to be a very positive action on his behalf when he is **not** behaving like a gentleman.

For the record, talkative is fine. After all, rare earths' experts are exceptionally talkative...

In fact, I was speaking with Jack Lifton earlier this last week and asked him about a new editorial candidate for InvestorIntel to do a regular column on our sector, and his response to one candidate was "he's good, but if you ask him the time, he will give you the history of how time was created."

My point? Give us Trump for the Technology Metals Show and I will have no challenge being the moderator with Jack Lifton as I am used to strong driven communicators with passionate positions on why we should all be buying their stock. On that note I would like to personally extend an invitation for President Trump to be on the Technology Metals Show and have Jack Lifton interview him on this Executive Order?

Now why will this work? It will work, because we are all on

the same side here...when it comes to our North American issues around sustainability, we all agree. No one should ever be solely reliant on one nation for all of our Technology Metals.

See a theme here?

Before I change the point here, yes, I do plan on asking Ron Wortel to write a piece on this order ASAP. Why Ron? Well in a conversation with Ron yesterday in discussions about him taking on a regular moderator role of a critical materials editorial board (this clever idea was suggested to me by Jeff Green and his team at J.A. Green & Company last week). Ron was discussing his history in rare earths, and you know what? I think he can do it and do it well. Ron's style is understated and many of us enjoy reading well done text that is written by knowledgeable professionals that understand the business...you will of course tell me what you think – you always do.

Alright, I am running to go assist Raj Shah on putting together a Top 20 InvestorChannel Watchlist of graphite companies today. Would like to thank Julie Pacquet of Nouveau Monde Graphite Inc. (TSXV: NOU | OTCQX: NMGRF) for being the catalyst of this idea.

On a final note I am going to start calling out 'flags on the field' of the capital markets and today I would like to highlight an analyst who did what I deemed a 'smackdown' on another rare earths company in an eblast I received yesterday. Let me add, I have grown weary of advising him that his content is not my friend and have been unsuccessfully and getting off of his darn list, but hey this is simple.

How can you call out other critical material company when you sit on Boards and are presently raising funds for your own company (in the same sector of course)? When are we as investors simply going to build a wall for you and insist that you not climb over it? Consider this my brick, and as I have told you before – why can you not just market yourself without

tearing someone else down, especially when you do not know what is going on.

It seems we have analysts that could use a brush up on professional behavior as well.

Enjoy your day, we will get Mr Weingarten set up for an interview, finish the InvestorChannel Graphite Watchlist, and attempt to get the news release written on the new Investor Talks video meeting series and in your inbox by Friday afternoon.

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