

Discussing foreign trade as a weak link in the economy during a war, Gen. Lagovskiy noted the great dependence of modern warfare on certain war materials—such as chrome and platinum—and the lack of major deposits of such materials in the United States and other capitalist countries.

He advocated the encouragement of a potential adversary, such as the United States, to accept imports of such "weak link" strategic minerals from the Soviet Union.

A United States military jet airplane, he emphasized, cannot be produced in the United States by utilizing only domestic raw materials. He gave these startling figures: The United States must import 92 per cent of the chrome, 97 per cent of the nickel, 76 per cent of the raw aluminum, and 88 per cent of the cobalt needed for such an aircraft.

Russia's success in exploiting this strategy must have amazed its sponsors. In a recent typical 6-month period, 84 per cent of United States imports from Russia have been in materials related to the "weak link" strategy—not only chrome ore but industrial diamonds, platinum, palladium, rhodium, nickel, and titanium.

How and why did the United States get itself into this fix?

First, it voluntarily cut itself off from supplies of chrome ore from Rhodesia by joining in United Nations sanctions against that small nation. This political decision gave Russia, the only other major source of the ore, a virtual monopoly.

Second, it began to rely on Russia for other critical metals under the "bridge-building" programs of the Johnson administration. The idea was that Russia would respond to trade benefits by reducing supplies to North Viet Nam and the middle east conflict.

Russia happily accepted the profits of trade but the "reciprocity" expected never materialized. It even stepped up its logistic supply of world revolution.

The psychological effect on soviet planners contains a degree of danger, Sutton noted. From their viewpoint, the situation means United States weakness and as such can be considered a sufficient invitation to initiate aggression.

It makes little sense, he conclude, to spend vast sums on a defense against soviet missiles without, at the same time, taking steps, at little cost, to remove the nation from the "potentially dangerous corner" into which it has maneuvered itself.

THE PANTHERS NEED HELP

HON. ROBERT H. MICHEL

OF ILLINOIS

IN THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

Friday, December 12, 1969

Mr. MICHEL. Mr. Speaker, the Black Panther movement has been in the news quite frequently and, to say the least, the picture is rather grim. Some black leaders who have no sympathy for the tactics and policies of the Black Panthers have expressed concern over the recent clashes between the Panthers and police departments in some of our larger cities—and rightly so.

An editorial appearing in the December 10, 1969, edition of the Peoria Journal Star makes the point that the Panthers can be equated with the Ku Klux Klan. I insert the editorial in the RECORD at this point:

THE PANTHERS NEED HELP

The killing of Peorian Mark Clark and the Black Panther leader last week in Chicago

may serve to bring to a head the new boil which the Panthers have imbedded under the skin of human relations in America.

Some real questions have been raised by responsible people, both black and white, about the "shootout" in Chicago.

John Kifner of the New York Times reported Sunday that "an inspection of the first floor apartment did not seem to square with the police accounts of a torrid gun battle." The Chicago Daily News, in calling for Chicagoans to "cool it", editorialized Monday that "The nature and order of events inside the apartment remains to be determined," a strong indication of disbelief of the police story.

Since the Chicago incident, other violent confrontations between police and Black Panthers have occurred in Kansas City and Los Angeles and many black leaders who have no sympathy at all with the Black Panther's violent "political" program are deeply concerned about what is happening.

There is no question that a pattern of violence involving the Panthers and the police has evolved across the nation, but the pattern was not made during the past week. It began to take shape with the "ghetto riots" which spawned small groups of violent conspirators in several cities. And it was finally put together under the Panther label by a coterie of articulate ex-convicts and jobless civil rights activists who duped a few young men who were not overly bright to sell their newspapers and play the cannonfodder roles of tough-guy revolutionaries.

The Black Panthers leaders—now mostly safe in jail or self-exile excelled in their ability to express hatred—hatred for white bigots, hatred for black "Uncle Toms", hatred for the American system of law and enterprise which is flawed by racial discrimination. Hate coupled with intimidation and demagoguery made the Panthers into a sort of a black Ku Klux Klan. The white sheet was replaced with the black beret and jacket. And the police, who the Panthers think hold American society together, became the Panthers' Enemy No. 1.

In the past two years, we are told by the Panthers, 27 of their members have been killed by police. We do not know how many policemen—or "pigs" in Panther terminology—have been killed by the Panthers.

After all of the killings the Panthers have consistently argued that the police were assassins, conveniently forgetting that it was the Panthers themselves who declared war on the police.

In most of the cases, the Panther stories of police atrocities have been disbelieved, but in last week's "shoot out" in Chicago at 4:40 a.m. the fight was so one-sided that the Panthers found sympathy if not support.

We doubt very much that anything resembling a murderous police conspiracy against the Panthers exists, but there is no doubt that a violent Panther conspiracy is aimed at police. The Panthers themselves have made no secret of this. They publish self-incriminating statements regularly in their newspapers and urge others at public meetings to join them in their war against the police. The only mystery is why the government has not taken more legal action than it already has against these advocates of violence and revolution.

It would not be a surprise if a policeman, facing a group of armed Panthers, fired the first shot. And it would not be hard to believe that a policeman might fire more shots than necessary to subdue such men. The Panthers have simply invited this to happen by stock-piling guns and threatening the police repeatedly.

It seems plain enough that our society can not tolerate the Panthers any more than it could tolerate the Klan. I seems plain enough that the way to stop the Panther movement is the same way which was used to stop the Klan.

Just as intelligent whites refused to have anything to do with the Klan, intelligent blacks must refuse to tolerate or associate with the Panthers.

The real sympathy that the Panthers need from black leaders of the day is the kind which attempts to protect these young men not from the police but from the idiotic Panther leadership which should not be allowed to continue to drive young men like Mark Clark to early graves.

The idea that the Panthers sell that no black man should speak out against "a brother" no matter what he does must give way to the higher intelligence which recognizes that killers, demagogues, and foolish people come in all skin colors. The Panthers, like the Klan, are proof of that.