bismuth

Russell

SEMI-CYCLIC ALTERATION

In an electric current there is a constant interchange between anode and cathode or positive and negative poles. A light particle expands as it leaves the anode in an outward radial direction and contracts as it radially approaches the anode. This light particle has been the same light particle at all times in all parts of its journey. Its variation of charge and discharge, its direction of motion and the condition of wave pressure in which it finds itself at any time are the sole reasons for its changing from one condition to another. The light particles are all the same light particles, all being different only in pressure condition.

This is also true of the elements of matter. Whether they be iron, carbon, silicon, **bismuth** or radium, all are composed of the same kind of light particles.

They all seem to have different qualities and attributes, but those qualities and attributes are likewise given to them purely by the positions they occupy in their waves. [Walter Russell, The Secret of Light, pages 167-168]

Schauberger

[16] List of paramagnetic and diamagnetic elements:
1. Apart from iron, nickel and cobalt, whose magnetic properties are already known, osmium and almost all iron compounds are paramagnetic metals.
2. **Bismuth** and antimony are particularly diamagnetic. Zinc, tin, lead, copper, silver and gold as well as glass and carbon disulphide and other non-conductors are strongly diamagnetic. [Aloys Kokaly, Implosion Magazine, No. 45, p. 19. For further elaboration of the various forms of magnetism, see Chapter 2, endnote 23, p. 88, The Fertile Earth, Vol. III of the Ecotechnology series. - Ed.] [The Energy Evolution - Harnessing Free Energy from Nature, The Catalysts]