

Rhodium: The Mystery Nutrient Revealed

by Charles Walters

Trace nutrients tend to become submerged once the so-called roster of essentials is exhausted. They do not count, if standard books on the subject are to be taken seriously. Yet peer-reviewed research says something else. Unfortunately, it takes research between 40 and 50 years to make it into the clinic. For this reason and for reasons to be explained, you won't encounter the mineral rhodium in the vocabulary of most health maintenance providers or nutritionists who hope to cope with metabolic mischief.

It is rare, this element called rhodium — number 45 on the Periodic Table of Elements, number 56 on the Olree Standard Genetic Periodic Chart. Most tables on the composition of ocean water do not list it at all, or merely satisfy their readers by citing the average 0.0000006 per cubic mile, the same value assigned to the Earth's crust ten miles deep. Yet rhodium, symbol Rh, invites our attention in a way so esoteric it asks for more space than it was given in *Minerals for the Genetic Code*, a book for which this report serves as an updated codicil.

THE ROAD TO Rh

Rhodium has an atomic weight calculated at 102.9055, is extremely hard, and is corrosion resistant — all this in a silvery-grey industrial metal. If scientists had not found platinum, they might not have found rhodium at all.

Rhodium was discovered in a sample of platinum ore by an English scientist named William Hyde Wollaston in 1803. It was Wollaston who reached into antiquity for the Greek word *rhodon* ("rose") because the metal also suggests a rose color. The fact that rhodium salts shine like a rose and have a commercial value largely restricted to their uses as a hardening agent for platinum and in catalytic converters need not detain us here.

Our quest takes us instead into a health maintenance mode hardly envisioned in the dreams of philosophy a few years back. If we write in metaphors, we hope that we can be pardoned.

A few years ago, hardly anyone spoke of the mineral yttrium (see "The Yttrium Paradox Explained," *Acres U.S.A.*, January 2007), and only laboratory workers were on speaking terms with the probiotics called *Bifidobacterium bifidum* or *Bifidobacterium longum*. Yttrium does not show up in any analysis of the human body, yet it is essential in servicing essential bacteria in the gut.

This point is mentioned here because a probiotic with yttrium was barely known a few years ago, yet we now find credible research and labels announcing the availability of yttrium in products that require it. *Bifidobacterium longum* is even listed on lactic products such as kefir.

In brief, it is useless to examine an element or its role in isolation, and this is especially true when it comes to the rare mineral rhodium. In this case, we can summarize with a three-part statement: aluminum means debilitation; yttrium means life; rhodium means health.

Minerals for the Genetic Code details almost all of the metabolic uses of rhodium, including the AGC codon. Its relevance to the amino acid serine and the fact that protein construction calls on rhodium 13,173,076 times during the building chore define the biological reason for being of this rare element. Rhodium is a +4 on the Olree Standard Genetic Periodic Chart. Rhodium affiliates with boron and the halogen bromine. The nemesis in the rhodium-serine connection is aluminum. It annihilates the role of bromine and is generally acknowledged as a precursor for Alzheimer's disease.

Olree states that, "like cobalt and lithium, rhodium is a carrier of other minerals into the genetic code." As a chiropractic physician, Olree's attention

gives us insight usually denied in most peer-reviewed literature, that of healing arts often called ancient with modern refinement. At issue is the role of the spine. Olree describes the connection thus: "The sacral five connects with the heart meridian and the small intestine, regeneration taking place at 1 p.m., just like carbon. Rhodium is responsible for the absorption, utilization and excretion of zirconium, molybdenum, neodymium, technetium, palladium, silver, cadmium, indium and tin."

Rhodium obeys the law of "let there be light" discussed in our codicil entry on scandium (March 2008). Light and chemistry partner for the purpose of destroying tumors, and light also enables some chemicals — otherwise essential — to achieve a lethal status, often one no longer governed by homeostasis. Toxicity runs rampant and is quite capable of feeding viruses that cause encephalitis and arthritis via the Sindbis virus.

This background stated, we now move on into the uplands of recent revelations.

CANCER

Merrill Garnett is a dentist with a passion for researching palladium — target, cancer. From the Garnett McKeen Laboratory in Bohemia, New York, has come insight not taught in D.D.S. courses at New York University circa 1955. These findings deliver a special relevance to rhodium and several satellite minerals. Lighter than rhodium by one electron is ruthenium. One electron heavier than rhodium is palladium.

Some of the minerals we talk about are new vocabulary words to many readers, but not so with palladium. Almost all people walk within a few feet of palladium every day, this because the catalytic converters in our automobiles are as necessary to modernity as the telephone, fax, or computer. But this form is not organically bound.

Merill Garnett has bound palladium to alpha-lipoic acid, which is water soluble at one end, oil soluble at the other end. Rhodium and palladium are combined with molybdenum. This may seem to be "ho, hum" stuff until we listen to Garnett: "The genetic code does not explain cell development." In other words, gene

expression is not governed by the genetic code — only gene identity is.

It was stated — and proved, we think — that minerals are necessary to give amino acids character and a three-dimensional structure.

In Garnett's view, energy is prime. The molecules in the human body cannot communicate through chemical means alone. A biological pulse is required. Thus, it appears that Garnett is relying on the palladium-anointed lipoic acid — furbished with molybdenum and piloted by rhodium — to energize the DNA helix structure itself.

These reports have also revealed another trick we now summon to refurbish our explanation. That fact is that the DNA coil tightens up, loosens, and so on, all on a daytime, nighttime basis. This oscillation can now be measured.

Researcher Garnett has been working on this for at least 14 years, putting energy into the DNA coil, therefore changing the output of DNA. Garnett's compound is a liquid crystal polymer composed of palladium and lipoic acid. Rhodium is the lodestone, so to speak. It can be compared to vitamin B₁₂, a metaphorical magnet for zinc. In short, the rhodium is used to funnel the lipoic acid. Garnett's communication to a reluctant medical community says, "electronic reducing activity by cyclic voltammetry." The translation is understood when the above terms are taken to mean that the laboratory has been able to measure the electrical potential of DNA. Outside of a medical journal, we are allowed to speak more plainly — so, here goes: *Without energy in the DNA, a person dies.* Therefore, putting energy back into the DNA is a missing link in cancer therapy. We return then to the premise of *Minerals for the Genetic Code*.

And what cancels out the powerhouse energy the DNA requires? Richard Olree hardly pauses when he answers, "A mineral imbalance, toxicity (mineral or otherwise) and the scourge of radiation."

Add a word to your vocabulary: *PolyMVA*. Visit www.polymvasurvivors.com and click on "Testimonials" to read survivor case reports, most of which are stage 4 cancers. *PolyMVA* can be defined as a type of chemotherapy that targets only cancer cells.

Healthy cells are viable and not starved for energy. Cancer cells have a deficit of energy. *PolyMVA* puts energy back into the DNA structure, tightening the DNA coil and turning off cancer-producing gene activity.

PolyMVA may well be the ticket for serious cancer cases. Certainly it gives rhodium a real reason for being.

LITERATURE

No book would ever go to press if the writer did not face up to his or her mortality and close out the manuscript. The manuscript for *Minerals for the Genetic Code* closed 40 years ahead of its arrival at the clinic, but it would still be open had it waited for even one more entry.

Consider what follows, then, an addition to the section on rhodium. The words are those of Merrill Garnett.

"In the traditional DNA-based genetic code . . . I found a dynamic numeric corollary of the genetic code. The second code covers energy exchange and is the electronic receiver and transmitter of DNA."

That's what Richard Olree illustrates with refreshing clarity in his chart of elements overlaying the genetic code.

Garnett continues: *When it [the DNA] gets out of alignment, it can no longer exchange energy, and we die. Dead things have only the first code. Life has both codes.*

The first code is the basic DNA code, ACET. Garnett calls the second code the dynamic corollary. It covers energy exchange and is the electronic receiver and transmitter of DNA. The first code stores traits. The second code expresses and suppresses traits. The second code is a musical program of repeated phrases with rephrased combinations throughout life. They require the alignment of the nucleosomes for transmission. They are specially coiled chromogens. They form a series of induced electron devices and send 50 millivolt signals to the catalytic center of certain enzymes that ultraload resonance frequencies.

Such passages may seem obtuse to those unfamiliar with the grammar of the subject. We can erase some of those esoteric words by stating simply that the world of chemotherapy as practiced is mutagenic, not therapeutic. Real therapy

obeys the Hippocratic dictum, "First, do no harm." Most of chemotherapy proposes to alter or break DNA. By re-connecting the DNA electronically and thermodynamically, the channel is tuned to a greeting of a musical nature.

A few more lines from the Garnett message form a paean and a summary.

"Transferring the charge in and out of DNA with palladium . . . changes the charge and the charge on the cell membrane. This happens on a normal cell in the same specific range. Induction of this normalization charge in tumors provides novel therapeutic concepts" — from "Notes Towards a Conciliatory Genetic Code," May 2000.

Through it all, rhodium stands ready to perform its office.

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