Let There Be Light

INTERVIEW:: ORIE BACHECHI EXPLAINS THE KIVA LAMP

ACRES U.S.A. Mr. Bachechi, in an article that appeared in Acres U.S.A., November, 1986, you stated the thesis that light could change food and water. Can you explain what you mean?

BACHECHI Since the creation of our planet, light from the sun has been the prime source of energy for all living things. The sun provides a balanced spectrum of light. This balanced spectrum of light is in fact the key of life. For eons, only natural light endured. Then man developed artificial light. Man-made light provides illumination to be sure, but it lacks a balanced spectrum. Natural light is made up of a spectrum that extends through radio infrared to the ultraviolet, x-ray and gamma ray, range in wavelength. It does not contain the same frequencies in the same proportions as natural light. Studies have been made on light with regard to physical properties, but only recently have researchers investigated the effects of light on life. Man-made light unbalances food and water. For example, your average yellow light bulb will raise the acidity side of a product, and the blue of the color will raise the alkaline side of a product. Too much yellow will raise only the acid side of an orange, and not the alkaline side. Therefore, the orange would taste bitter. You would have to add sugar to it to make it sweeter. In the shade of a tree, fruit will become sweeter. To show what I feel is happening inside the cell from the point of view of light, I use color. It can be translated into any form, any action, or any formula that can be used. Let's say that a cell is composed of three parts, red, blue, yellow, and enveloped in white. When one color of light, blue for instance, is shown upon a cell, the blue inside receives blue light, it is seen as blue in a true manner. But at the same time, the red part of the cell turns violet, and yellow goes to green. With a yellow light, we have a different change: blue turns green, red turns orange, and yellow becomes a stronger yellow. With a red light, another change takes place. Blue goes to brown, yellow goes to orange, and red becomes a stronger red. When looking at the cells you should take in consideration the fact that each of these lamps have other parts of the spectrum built into them at all times. In order to balance this, all three colors must shine at the same time so as to strengthen each part of the cell. Now, if these three colors are coming through the pineal gland, they would be given the correct electrical force to the cell. When food is in balance and is eaten and passes through the digestive system and sent forth to all of these cells, the cells can then utilize the correct amount it needs. When everything that enters the body is balanced, the immune systems can operate correctly. If everything were kept at this high level of energy, the body could ward off anything having energy of lesser value. The associate PH values must be in accordance with the energy values. By eating foods that are in proper balance one could clear up anything from a cold to cancer. There is no immunity to death, however!

ACRES U.S.A. What you are saying bespeaks an overall philosophy, or perhaps a science of light. What is light?

BACHECHI There is radiation of light onto the earth from the sun. This comes from cosmic rays to subatomic rays. It takes in radio waves, x-rays, cosmic rays. Right in the middle of all this is sunlight. In other words, manmade light, which is chiefly made to see by, is a very small part of the entire range of radiation from the sun. It happens to be right in the middle of all the cosmic and subatomic rays. Electromagnetic waves are classified according to wavelength, as follows: Hertzian, or radio waves, range in wave length from 780 Nanometers (NM) to 1150 Nanometers. Infrared comes next and extends to the longest wave length of visible red light, about 700 to 780 NM. Visible light, the light that this theory covers, is from approximately 280 NM to 780 NM, covering the mid-ultraviolet (290 to 380 NM), the near ultraviolet (380 to 440 NM), the blue (440 to 495 NM), the green (495 to 570 NM), the yellow (570 to 595 NM), the orange (595 to 625 NM), and the red (625 to 700 NM). Each color is comprised of a band of frequencies, in this color spectrum, and there are many shades of color in each band in which colors exist. For seven years, my prime area of investigation has been the effect of light upon food and water. My research has shown that whenever light of any sort irradiates a substance, (water being the most susceptible), that substance becomes energized due to the photon energy exchange of the light. I have observed that animals seem to prefer the shade. I also noticed that if a person sits under a shade tree, he becomes more relaxed and feels energized. It is important to note that food and water seem to taste better when consumed outdoors in natural light. This is why picnics are so enjoyable. I also observe that man-made light tends to de-energize the body and to cause fatigue very readily. From these observations, I began to see that man-made light tends to de-energize the body and to cause fatigue very readily. From these observations, I began to see that man-made light was quite different form natural light.

ACRES U.S.A. Are you really saying that in making synthetic light, man has a very difficult time matching it to natural light, much as with synthetic vitamins it is very difficult to get the same benefit as from natural vitamins?

BACHECHI That’s very good. I like the way you put it. Man-made light is out of balance.

ACRES U.S.A. How would you explain that to a layman? Balance, lack of balance, these are relative terms. Most of our readers have some understanding of the spectrum from x-ray to radio weaves, with the light spectrum in the middle. Why would man-made light be out of balance?

BACHECHI Nature creates high ultraviolet, high infrared in the spectral light area. These two are what make your plants grow. Leaves absorb this light, turn it into oxygen, eat up the carbon, but the balance between both points is the shade of a tree or leaf. That‘s why we can’t get a suntan in the shade of a tree. We don’t get the ultraviolet or infrared, but we do get the balance of light in the shade. Ultraviolet and infrared are very necessary, especially in farming because they make the products grow. Now take a field at night and put a big false light over it. A big street light would be out of balance with what nature intended. Inside a home, we have done the same thing. We’ve built

four walls, put a light bulb in it and created an incubator. We can incubate only what that light will allow us to incubate. Next, we are going to raise a lot of nocturnal animals—the cockroach, the mouse, the rat!

The eyes allow light to enter and also trigger certain nerve impulses that activate the pineal gland. We know that melatonin secretion is diminished during exposure to environmental light. The pineal gland synthesizes and releases melatonin in response to norepinephrine…

ACRES U.S.A. You are suggesting that since artificial lighting was introduced, our food, water and air have undergone radical changes? If so, have these changes been so radical that they can be considered causes in the development of ailments, illnesses and diseases not previously known?

BACHECHI Yes, Artificial lights which are used in the homes, the work places and the streets around the world generally produce either an acid or an alkaline environment. This man-made change in our environment affects all things that contain water, or that are of an aqueous nature. Even the windows we have in our homes and buildings can alter the rays of the sun; thus giving us an unbalanced source of light. This unbalanced light source can, in turn, produce conditions in which it can thrive. When those conditions do not conform to what nature has decreed, the body begins to deteriorate. Man, in his zest to improve upon nature, or to replace nature, has in fact, altered this environment to such an extent that he is now paying a heavy price for his folly with his health. Right now there are approximately 1,200 different man-made lights on the market. Each has a color rating, and those which do not equal natural light will alter air, water and food to such a degree that man's existence is also greatly altered. The truth is that different light sources produce different environmental conditions.

ACRES U.S.A. Reporter Tom Valentine made the statement that only one minute of perfect light strikes the earth at any point of a day.

BACHECHI Yes. It depends upon the longitude, the latitude and the altitude, all three come into play. One minute of perfect light hits the Great Pyramid. When you look at light as color, when the three colors come together at a point, then that would be a perfect optima of light, but it can last only as long as the light is there. The sun moves constantly. It is never stable. Now, using pyramid power at home. You are only pyramiding manmade light, is you're not always getting what is known a perfect balance. Some experimenters are getting closer to it, but they are not there. But you go out and put that pyramid in the shade of a tree, or block two sides of it and set the third side to the north, then you would only get the perfect minute one time a year, when the sun gets to that side.

ACRES U.S.A. Suggesting that the ancients had knowledge of things that we still haven't figured out?

BACHECHI Yes. Another thing shows up in pyramid studies. The Aztec Indians also built pyramids, but they built them extremely high on mountain tops, never to a point. They only went up so high, and they stopped with a flat roof. But they have a hole on the north side, too. Actually some of them had them in Argentina and Brazil, on the south side. They're on the other side of the equator. That gave me the clue that at the point in time of the sun going from north to south, winter and summer was giving that optimum moment of light.

ACRES U.S.A. Are suggesting that light, not water, fills the Fountain of Youth?

BACHECHI Well, let me say The Wonderful World of Light, not Fountain of Youth. The first use of the word light appears in Genesis 1:3. Today's use of the word in science means laser beam. The big difference between these definitions is that in Genesis, light referred today, light and night light, and it was called good. Today, man talks about light with the idea in mind that it is all man-made light. At the same time, science is trying to tell us that sunlight is harmful. If sunlight were harmful, every living thing in the world: plants, animals, fish and fowl, would be in trouble, for all these parts of our world thrive outside, in full view of daylight and nightlight. So we feel that sunlight is not the harmful part of light. Looking deeper into the subject of man-made light, we have been able to show and to prove that man-made light is so different form natural light that it has destroyed many things. Among these things are air, water, and food, and the lifeline of the human body. No other life factor is as important as air. Fresh air is produced by plants, and it takes sunlight to set into motion the process for a plant to produce that fresh air. Animals, birds and even the smallest cell of life need this same air. As for human beings, air is the lifeline to the brain, then the bloodstream and the blood system. Most living systems have two basic components: air and water. Water is the second most important factor for all life. Plants require water to produce air. Man, animals, and fish need water to continue life. Water without light is dead water. Natural light activates all the minerals in water. Man-made light does not activate all its minerals, because it lacks the full balance of light in the correct ray. Last, but not least, is food. Yes, you can survive a long time without food, but if your supply of air and water are not correct, then your food will not benefit you nutritionally. All food is the combination of air, water and light. The soil and the seed give us all the minerals, vitamins and enzymes needed for the human body function. So light is the first driving force needed for life?

ACRES U.S.A. How does light really work, here we mean in terms of human or animal physiology?

BACHECHI Ok. The eyes allow light to enter and also trigger certain nerve impulses that activate the pineal gland. We know that melatonin secretion is diminished during exposure to environmental light. The pineal gland synthesizes and releases melatonin in response to norepinephrine, whose rate of release, in turn, declines when light activates retinal photo receptors. The pineal gland reacts to light, and as a consequence, the energies and forces of the body are raised or lowered, depending upon the light source and the Kelvin rating. The Kelvin rating of the sun changes very fast in

the morning, between the hours of midnight and high noon. The earth is never without light, having either direct sunlight, or reflected light form the moon. If the Kelvin rating starts at midnight at O-K, for the sake of argument, and continues through all the Kelvin ratings until high noon, where it reaches 6800-K, we can use this time frame as a reference as to the effects the Kelvin ratings have on men and women. The average working person goes through many Kelvin changes each day. This is disruptive to his natural body rhythm. The body wakes up by sunlight, and as the person passes out of his or her sleep zone, the day begins. The sleep zone is the time during which the light waves are absent. In early morning the reds and yellows are in full bloom. As work time gets under way, the blue waves are on the scene. At the same time, we are receiving all the waves of light from cosmic through radio waves. Only the visible rays can be seen. It is this visible portion when seen through the eyes and perceived by the brain that tells us it is time to get up.

ACRE U.S.A. And man has created a false time of day by putting lights in his home and place of business?

BACHECHI Precisely. Man arises form sleep and turns on an incandescent light bulb (2900 K rating), let's say, 5:30 to 6:00 A.M. He goes to the kitchen, puts the coffee pot on the stove under an incandescent light bulb at 2900 K, and goes outside to pick up the paper, at a 5500 K rating, which wakes him up. He returns to the kitchen and once again a Kelvin rating of 2900 K. He then shaves, eats, and reads the paper, all under a 2900 K rating. He leaves for work, driving along in the outdoors at 5500 K for perhaps 15 minutes. He arrives at work, turns on lights in his shop which have a Kelvin rating of 4500 K, and starts his daily activities. Up to this point, he has been awakened twice and has gone back into the sleep zone Kelvin rating, where he spends approximately 4 hours. He is never really awake or asleep, but more in a twilight zone. Along comes 12:00, lunchtime. He walks to a nearby restaurant that takes about ten minutes to reach. He begins to feel energetic. He is now in the work zone. He goes into the restaurant lighted with incandescent bulbs, 2900 K rating, and has lunch. At this point, he goes back to sleep with no difficulty at all. After lunch he walks back to work, again in the work zone for about ten minutes. He reaches the office, back to 4500 K rating again. He now finds himself once more in the twilight zone, but manages to push himself hard until 5:00 P.M. He then leaves for home, goes into the wake up zone and begins to feel good. He's finally wide awake by the time he arrives home, whereupon he goes back into a 2900 K rating, begins to relax,, and gets that old sleepy feeling again. Only five times during the day was he under correct lighting, the moment upon awakening, upon getting the paper, driving to work, driving home and moments before going to sleep. The rest of the day he was never in a balanced lighting environment.

ACRES U.S.A. And the Kelvin point to which nature reacts favorably is 5500 K?

BACHECHI Yes. Our natural sense, call it the sixth sense, tells us that this K is cool and relaxing, will not harm food, and will cool water. Yet, in the shade of a tree good bacteria will grow, but bugs such as cockroaches, etc., will not remain. At the same time, all animals will head for natural shade in order to cool off, or in fact enjoy relaxing

in it at any time of the day. This Kelvin rating appears twice a day, once in the morning and once in the early evening, when the sun's rays are producing a perfect balance. This is the time of day when animals and man eat and drink water. The estimated time of day is between 5:00 A.M. and 9:00 A.M., and again between 6:00 P.M. and 8:00 P.M., depending upon the time of year and the sun's longitude and latitude.

ACRES U.S.A. How does light affect the immune system?

BACHECHI Whatever light strikes the pineal will be governing your body, energy wise. When you look out across a room or outside, light strikes the pineal and pineal triggers every gland in your body. If a gland is triggered with the wrong color, then the body will respond differently to each color.

ACRES U.S.A. Is this the reason that some of our mole type humans who never see light of day, who work all night under fluorescent lights and to bed in the morning, always look so sickly?

BACHECHI Right.

ACRES U.S.A. Wouldn't this have an effect on some of those top dollar bulls that they keep inside, under fluorescent light all the time?

BACHECHI Artificial light would have a tremendous effect on them. The bull is geared to light, so controlled by light. He wakes up by light and I put to bed by light. The chicken, the hog, any animal is controlled 100% by light, and we the human beings are the only animals that will defy light. The bull will go lay down in the shade of a tree all afternoon. That's his nature. A lion will kill an animal and drag it into the shade of a tree and wait 15 to 20 minutes before he eats. There are many things in nature alone that light controls. I believe the sixth sense that we talked about in animals is actually light. They actually are and do govern themselves entirely by light. They will not move at certain times of the day because the light is wrong. And yet at night they can see, sometimes better than we can. That's all done by light. If you were to take a bull and you put him under a constant stable light; he could not go beyond that.

ACRES U.S.A. And this is why a perfectly good bull, when in the prime of his life, all of a sudden topples over dead in some of these situations?

BACHECHI It's speculation that we are entitled to make. I've never worked that close with bulls, or with cattle. If a bull is not full awake, then he is not fully operating. No more than we are. The bull in the field is very alert, but he becomes very dormant inside of a building because he is not completely awake.

ACRES U.S.A. This matter of life and death and light, can you help us get a handle on it? We can identify the effect on the pineal gland, and certainly all farmers know that the extra light is needed in the chicken house. And now we have to presume that a

balance light would improve on the lights generally available. Is the eye the only valid contact point for this balanced light?

BACHECHI Not exactly. I believe that every wave of light penetrates and affects all matter, whether it is microscopic or macroscopic in nature. Men, animals and plants are controlled by these waves. These waves are pure energy and exert tremendous forces through out the universe. Man has stated that ultraviolet or infrared light dos "such and such," but he cannot separate them with man-made machines. Man cannot, under man-made light, create ultraviolet of infrared without producing a spectrum of light with each and every color. Therefore, we cannot say that ultraviolet or infrared can do this or that. We can say that a light with a high ultraviolet spectral density, along with all these other colors, has done "so and so." But tests are conducted daily without taking the light factor into consideration. It is difficult, therefore, to explain test results since this variable is never considered. I am talking about the overhead lamps in all research laboratories and in other testing facilities around the world. If we were to test waves to see which wave could change the water by activating or deactivating each and every chemical placed in the water; I believe we would find that every ray from the center line into the blues and up into the ultraviolet would decrease the acids and increase the alkaline. If we take every ray from the center line into the blue/green and outward to the infrared, we would find just the opposite to be true. To perform these tasks would be rather time consuming, as well as impossible. Nature, on the other hand, gives us all the waves at the same time continuously, but will intensify different rays at different times of the day. For example, early morning waves o infrared appear at the outset of the sunrise, and then move into orange and yellow as the day progresses. As midday approaches, they are followed by small touches of green, then on into clear daylight, as we call the blue. The blue is maintained for a period of time that lasts on into the latter part of the day and then the entire process reverses itself. It cycle back through the same changes that took place at sunrise. The entire world undergoes these changes. As a result of these changes, the world goes form cold to hot and back to cold. It wakes up all life and puts all life back to sleep again. The diurnal periodicity, I feel, causes these waves of light to start form two sides at the same time. In early morning, both the ultraviolet and the infrared begin to close in at the same time. As the day proceeds, more infrared shows up to warm all life. As the day does on and moves into a new Kelvin zone, all animals, wildlife, start to drink water and eat food. In the next Kelvin zone, birds begin to fly around and great activity takes place everywhere. As high noon approaches, animals seek the shade and watch the day go by. We could say their sixth sense is operating. Periodicity is quite prevalent among all life, controlled by either the sun or the moon, or both. Women are aware of this more so than men, since they have a more obvious indication, a monthly period controlled by the ultraviolet generated by moonlight. Now back to your chickens. The question is which is the correct light to make that chicken lay better? As I see the egg industry, they have trouble now with completely thin shells. That tells me that the calcium absorption of the chicken is not correct. It is not the egg. The egg is only a product. The chicken has to be balanced first.

ACRES U.S.A. Specifically, what does light high in yellow do?

BACHECHI Light that is high in yellow destroys the alkaline side of a product thereby creating a highly acid product. When a light I high in blue, it will destroy the acid side of a product, thereby raising theory. A cannery that is packing food under a Kelvin rating of 3100 K will put more sugar into its products than a company producing the same product under a 4500 k lamp. The meat department of a grocery store puts a pink light with a Kelvin rating of "X" over the meat to make it look better. This light, pink, grows a bacteria so fast that within two days the meat is almost no good. They also use spotlights (100 watt, 2900 K) which dry out the meat. This is a light problem. The light attacks the molecules of the meat, creating an environment that allows the bacteria to grow, yet meat can be kept in the shade of a tree for three to four days with no bacteria growth, although the surface will dry out to protect the inner meat.

ACRES U.S.A. This grocery connection is not well known. How did you turn up that relationship?

BACHECHI I was doing a study on why something would rot. The quickest thing that I could find that would rot was a T-bone steak in a showcase. The butcher was constantly telling me his light was turning his meat green. So in two days, he would turn it over and cook the other side, and if it didn't sell, he would grind it into hamburger with some of the green stuff still on it. He didn't remove it too much. A lot of dyes came into play in the early years.

ACRES U.S.A. And of course they try to keep the meat as cold as possible.

BACHECHI To keep the bacteria growth down, yes. But at the same time, overhead, they have a lamp that enhances bacterial growth. I was working in Kansas when some of this came to my attention. My mother-in-law lost her leg, due to bad circulation. About a year later she lost the other leg and passed away. That is what triggered me. Here was a woman only in her early 60s, very healthy in all respects, but the whole bottom circulation system dropped off. I went to the local doctor and talked to him. *"Oh, he says, in all of western Kansas we have lower circulatory problems."* I came back to Albuquerque. I was reading an article by a Czechoslovakian doctor who found that pink light was rotting the tails off mice. This has been well published. So I called him and asked him a few questions, and I came to the conclusions that if pink light was rotting the tails off of mice it also was affecting the food of the mice. So I took a dog and fed him under pink light, and his whole lower extremities from the hip down began to deteriorate very badly. I then did one other study. I went to every butcher shop in Albuquerque. Being a light bulb salesman at the time, I could walk in and ask very stupid questions. I would talk about lights a little bit, and then I would say, *"How is your lumbago?"* Well the answer was usually, *"I've got pleurisy, I've got phlebitis*," everything the butchers had was from the hip down. The butcher was the only man who would take a fresh piece of meat home every night, one right out of the showcase. You and I would probably freeze it, or do something else with it before we ate it. Not the butcher. I found that over 80% of them had a bottom problem, form the hip down. So when I went back to Kansas the following year, I wanted to see if I could find a correlation between pink lights and meat and lower extremity problems. So I started in at

Marion, Kansas, to Dodge City on Highway 60 and I bet my brother-in-law five bucks that I could pinpoint the problem, and I did. Every ma and pa grocery store had pink light form Marion to Dodge City, and the only thing that clued me in was that I knew the salesman up there, and he used to sell the hell out of pink lights because it was the best thing to make food look good.

ACRES U.S.A. It gave it a cosmetic touch?

BACHECHI Right. But the pink light became the key. My brother-in-law lost about $25 before he quit betting. The butcher, the cashiers, the owners, all had the same problem because they all had the same light. Big stores like Safeway or Piggly Wiggly did not go to the pink light in the rest of the store. They kept the pink light in their showcase.

ACRES U.S.A. What does pink do, other than spoil meat?

BACHECHI Pink will calm you down, but over a short period of time it goes into reverse. I did a test in Albuquerque in an automated coffee shop. The guy wanted everybody out of there in 15 minutes. I put pink spotlights in the coffee room, and I could get those people out of their in 13 to 15 minutes. They couldn't stand it. Pink turned them on and left them turned on. They would come and sit down, and in about 15 minutes it would drive them out of the building.

ACRES U.S.A. If light in fact affects food that way, what s the full effect of light on food and water?

BACHECHI It is known that as food and water go through the digestive system of the body, the acid food creates an alkaline product whereas an alkaline food creates an acid product. It is also known that in an alkaline field bacteria grows abundantly. For instance, if you eat food in which the alkalinity has been lowered by light, and you consistently eat that food all the time, the body will slowly go into an alkaline zone. Since bacteria can grow in an alkaline field, the body then becomes an incubator and can grow anything from a common cold to any disease you wish to name. It is known that the body should be slightly on the acid side to fight off sickness. Hence, a substance treated by natural light will differ form that of man-made light. When water that has many minerals dissolved in it is subjected to natural light, these minerals become energized. If you drink the water, the energized minerals will give added energy to the body. On the other hand, if the same water is subjected to man-made light, since it will have been energized by an unbalanced light source, it will impart an unbalanced supply of water and minerals. This will be the case whether the water is found in a kitchen, restaurant, hospital, research lab, or whatever. Take the following case in point: If a supply of water contains sulfur and manganese and is subjected to sunlight, the sulfur will be energized by the yellow waves and the manganese will be energized by the blue waves. Both these elements will be properly energized because of the balance light source. Now take the same water, but use only a yellow light source. The environment has changed, and due to the yellow waves, the sulfur would predominate, leading one to

think that the water had an abundance of sulfur. In fact, the water would still have both of these elements, but the sulfur would have become more highly energized. If we now extend to all situations, the theory that light is a source of irradiation, the same results would be evident. If the wrong light source is used, the results will be wrong, or at the least very misleading. Ina nay place that used man-made lights which are not a balanced full spectrum, all things, whether they are people, plants or minerals, that are exposed to these lights will be greatly affected by their exposure to this unbalanced environment. This unbalanced environment will produce different anomalies in people, plants, animals and minerals.

ACRES U.S.A. And when this right light is incorrect, not once but a number of times a day, it starts affecting the human body, its acid, alkaline balance and so on?

BACHECHI Each gland has an acid/alkaline system of its own, but we know that when the body generally turns alkaline you're dead. When you are laying there on a cold slab, your body is near a pH of 14. You're dead. And that's when the worms take over. If your body were acid, the decay microorganisms could not decompose. That's why when a cow dies and lays out in the field, the maggots come. Where do they come from? They were already in the animal. They just had to have the correct pH state to grow. The same is true with the human body. The more alkaline you turn, the more disease you can get. The digestive tract of the human being, much like the digestive tract of a cow, converts everything that is acid into alkaline, and everything that's alkaline into acid.

ACRES U.S.A. The light would have an effect on the practice of medicine, the strength of vitamins and so on? If light were to change the strength of a product which has been prescribed according to the laboratory test specifications, and the product is sold by a drug store to an individual who takes it according to directions, how well will the medicine perform if it is then exposed to another unbalanced light source? Is the individual taking what has been prescribed or is he now taking something else? If the strength has changed, it could appear to be the wrong product since the laboratory specifications are set up under one source of light and the ingestion of the product took place under a different source of light. Couldn't this type of situation be dangerous and a potential health hazard to those whom the product was intended to help?

BACHECHI We have a chart that shows how a ray of light striking a product, cell, plant or the human body changes its form to 180 degrees opposite. Take any one ray of light, follow it through a cell point, and note the change it will show. Take a man-made light source and note the Kelvin rating of the lamp, this will indicate its highest point and why certain lamps perform special duties. For example, when babies are born and are taken to the nursery, they are under "10 cool white" lamps with a Kelvin rating of 4500 K. It has been found that some infants develop yellow jaundice or bilirubin after 72 hours in the nursery. The medical profession, in order to correct the anomalies that have shown u in the babies, has employed a blue lamp with a 15,000 K rating to offset the "10 cool white" lamps. This has changed the Kelvin rating of the room to an alkaline field, 7125 K, thereby offsetting the Kelvin rating of 4500 K, an acid producing field. This not

only changes the field, but also changes the food that the babies eat. The babies have to remain under blue lights for 40 hours. The average baby will eat 20 times during this period. In theory, the milk or formula has been stored and formulated under 4500 K, which has destroyed any alkalinity. As this adulterated food, which is lacking in alkalinity, goes through the digestive processes of the body, the body begins to change from high alkaline to lower acid, thereby killing the virus that can host yellow jaundice. As the light shines on the baby, it can also through its effect on the pineal gland, cause the baby to become very hyper and very tender to the touch.

ACRES U.S.A. What is the effect of the ultraviolet ray produced by the blue light?

BACHECHI Overexposure to this can create many side effects.

ACRES U.S.A. At one point in this conversation you mentioned the immune system. And you seem to suggest that the body can handle a lot of contamination, even chemicals, if the immune system is strong enough to push them out. Does the immune system break down and make people susceptible to the AIDS virus, or is the AIDS virus so strong that it breaks down the immune system?

BACHECHI The immune system breaks down and they get AIDS. Excess use of antibiotics is a problem, to combat colds, a little touch of gonorrhea, whatever. They keep taking antibiotics and those antibiotics do not know good bacteria from bad bacteria, and they kill them all. And this process slowly annihilates the immune system. Eating a lot of broken foods and constantly taking baths in high detergent waters, which are full of germicidal also figure. Germicidal were killing them too.

ACRES U.S.A. How did you get into the business of making a profession out of light and what is the background of development of KIVA light?

BACHECHI I an industrial salesman and have been for 30 years. In New Mexico, we have a very small population. We have one million statewide. In Kansas City I can sell 10 lamp bulbs where I can only sell one here. It became a matter of survival. I'm selling bolts, nuts, screws, and steel and lots of other things, and light happened to be one item that I could go into town and sell to every store. So I took light on a sub-line. Trying to be a halfway decent salesman, I tried to learn the nomenclature of everything so that I would know what I was talking about when I talk about a product. Light became very fascinating and it all started because by iced tea changed flavour while I was studying. I started asking, *"Can light change iced tea?"* and everybody kept telling me, *"No."* And the more I asked, the more "no's" I got. In a period of one month, I had analyzed what was ding it because I have 60 light bulbs I could play with, I have found about 60 different flavors of tea immediately out of the same jar of Lipton's instant tea. All I would do was light up the water and put the tea in it, and I began to find out that each water tasted different, and the tea would, therefore taste different. Today I could make you probably 1,100 different glasses of water, which light independently and in combination with others.

ACRES U.S.A. So you as a matter of necessity experimented with light and learned something about it. Do you build your KIVA lights yourself?

BACHECHI No. They are manufactured and brought to Albuquerque. I modify them here. The only man outside of the KIVA stockholders who knows how it is done is Tom Valentine, the writer.

ACRES U.S.A. in your various reports you mentioned histories with arthritis, high blood pressure, constipation, and all sorts of things, and they seem to enjoy relief from these problems once they have exposure to the KIVA light?

BACHECHI That's what they say. But we're not in the sickness business. We can't cure cancer or arthritis or hemorrhoids. Yet people who have been under this light say they are recovering and balancing the rest of their body enough to be able to knock off some of these problems. But apparently balanced light can trigger the pineal of the body, and it can bring food up to the correct digestion level. The human body is in the sickness and health business, and it knows how to go about the business of healing itself if the digestive tract is in order. That's why when I say cows, dogs and cats, I mean this correct light helps take care of the dogs and cats and cows.

ACRES U.S.A. How can interested people get your KIVA light for plant experimental purposes?

BACHECHI We have dealers, and they advertise. We have a membership club which costs $40.00. This gives customers direct access to KIVA. We feel this is necessary because dealers simply handle business and supply and cannot necessarily answer all the questions people have. We have a manual and we will likely have a communication form soon. The first problem is to learn the theory. After that, I can answer questions. At 60 days I can ask the user if this happened and that happened and they will then realized that it happened.

ACRES U.SA. How have people responded?

BACHECHI Letters of endorsement of the KIVA process have given me the encouragement to continue my investigating and probing into the "how" and "why" of various kinds of man-made lights and how they compare with natural sunlight. When I had the opportunity to work with the KIVA light and develop the KIVA process I could easily see the similarity between the KIVA light and natural sunlight of a shaded nature. There are approximately 1200 different man-made lights. Each on has a color rating, and those that do not match the shade of a tree will alter air, water, and food to such a degree that man's existence is also altered. If what I have shown here is true, then how can man rely on things that are produced, tested and prepared under artificial lights? Therefore, it could be determined if the product being prepared would need more salt or more sugar, depending upon the K of the lamps in use, to offset the taste. Example: food that we call acid may have some alkaline substances it in it. If the light source has a 4100 K rating, it will energize the acid part of the food, causing it to taste more acid. But since the

alkaline side of the product was not activated, the food would therefore not taste correct, as it would under the shade of balanced light. Take the same food, place it under a lamp of 6500 K rating, and the food would taste more alkaline than acid for just the reverse reasons mentioned above. With the idea in mind that light rays are a form of energy that activate minerals and/or chemicals, we can begin to see that if food in the correct balance Is fed to the body, this would establish the proper pH of the body on a long-term basis. It appears that since we use lamps pf 4100 K rating in most industrial institutions that produce edible items, then warehouse these edible items under the same lamps, we are and have been slowly feeding acid to the body through the digestive tract, turning the food into an alkaline product, thereby raising the alkaline balance of the body to the point where no known virus could grow.