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window looks out on a small hill), within this relatively small spread, I see a landscape almost too detailed to recount. Hundreds of thousands of leaves—most of them smaller than an inch long. Tens of thousands of shades of green and brown, comprising the basic colors of desert trees, cacti, and grasses. Tens of thousands of pebbles, rocks, and boulders, some smaller than an ant, others larger than an antelope. I can see that no two pebbles, rocks, or boulders have the identical shape. I can see the water flowing across the four tiers of my natural rock waterfalls—the colors and patterns complex and constantly changing.

If my eyes were not restricted to the tiny slice of frequencies that constitute this vast conscious experience, my awareness would be overwhelmed. As it is, my mind would be readily overwhelmed by the complexity of just this small landscape if I thought too hard about it.

Ponder this: At night, we can have an experience of pitch darkness. Imagine being out camping in a lush forest of aspens and pines; the sun has set and there's no moon. You're deep in the woods away from street lights, cars, and fires. You know that there's grass underfoot, but when you look down, all you experience is a deep blackness. Your perception of darkness is not an accurate representation of reality.

Physics tells us that all objects that have temperature emit a spectrum of light in the range called infrared, meaning that the frequency of these electromagnetic fields is below (infra) what we consciously experience as the color red. If the human retinal cells and nervous system were designed to resonate with the infrared spectrum, you would see not only the grass glowing brightly, but you would see everything on the ground glowing as well—including the dirt, pebbles, rocks, bugs, your shoes, leaves, pinecones fallen from the trees, and so forth.

Physics tells us, in no uncertain terms, that everything that has temperature—everything that "is"—is constantly and dynamically emitting frequencies of electromagnetic signals (light) in the infrared spectrum. In the universe, there is actually no darkness. That infinite network or matrix of electromagnetic fields crossing one another in all directions in the so-called vacuum of space carries information of frequencies within the entire electromagnetic pie—including 12 gigahertz discussed in the previous chapter—not just the tiny slice we can consciously experience. The vacuum is literally filled with light.

Under special circumstances, people may sense the reality of this light. People whose hearts have stopped beating and who have effectively "died," but who have then been successfully revived, sometimes report having had a near-death experience. One of the common characteristics of the experience is an extraordinarily bright light—typically beautiful, peaceful, and loving.

Some neuroscientists have attempted to explain this experience as being caused by a misfiring of the visual portion of the brain—the occipital cortex—due the cessation of blood flow, thereby generating the illusion of light. However, this speculation is inconsistent with what actually happens following the cessation of blood flow to the brain. Dr. Pim van Lommel explains in his 2001 article in the journal *Lancet* that within ten seconds of the time that the heart stops beating, the EEG of the brain goes completely flat—meaning that the brain is actually showing no evidence of neural firing. Van Lommel argues therefore that neural misfiring cannot be the explanation of the near-death experiences.

The fact is, our eyes actually limit our perception of light. They focus our consciousness not only on a small slice of frequencies but in a specific direction as well. In my case, right now my eyes are focused on the screen in front of me rather than on the Native American artwork to my left or right or the books behind my back. So the near-death experience might actually be a more accurate perception of how physical reality, which is electromagnetic reality, actually exists. This is further evidence that there is more to the universe than meets the eye.

Our perception of light is not only limited to a tiny subset of frequencies. Our consciousness is further limited to a tiny subset of intensities of energies that make up the dynamics of the electromagnetic frequencies that our eyes can detect. Just as we can't see the vast ranges of infrared frequencies and below on the low end, and ultraviolet frequencies and above on the high end, we can't see the vast ranges of weak intensities of light that are below our luminal threshold on the low end and the strong intensities of light that are many levels above our saturation threshold.

Returning to our example of being in the woods in the "dark," not only do you fail to see the infrared light of everything literally glowing in