

ANIMAL
COMMUNICATION:

The Science behind the Art

By Belinda Davidson

METHODOLOGY

RESEARCH HYPOTHESIS

The popular view held by society is that animals make lovely companions, are good to eat and can be useful in service to mankind. If people accepted that animals are sentient beings who share emotions and feelings similar to our own then the world's views and treatment of these beings would have to change.

In this paper, I intend to demonstrate that animals are sentient beings and that animal communication is possible and is not to be dismissed as a pseudoscience. There is a great deal of anecdotal evidence to show that animals are sentient beings, which I will draw on in this paper. Furthermore, I argue that we can communicate with an animal by means of telepathy. This is not a special gift, but a skill that each and every one of us possesses but have forgotten. It can, however, be relearned. This is discussed in the paper.

Significance: People tend to view animals as inferior beings as they do not appreciate their sentience. The significance of this study is to provide evidence that animal communication is possible and to demonstrate that animals are sentient beings. Doing this may result in a change in the behaviour of people towards animals. Being able to change the way that people view the animal kingdom could bring about very positive changes in the way animals are treated as pets, work partners, a food source and in their natural habitat.

The methodology used was qualitative and based on research gathered. It consists of literature reviews followed by two case studies. It is empirical in nature.

Participants: The participants for the case study were randomly selected

Data Collection tools: Relevant internet data bases and other scientifically based material. (Listed in the research proposal)



Diagram 1: Tango A Southern Breeze Blue Wolf dog



Diagram 2: Oscar: The cat who predicts death at Rhodes Island Steere House Nursing & Rehabilitation Centre

Data Analysis: Project scoping was sourced from the following websites:

1. <http://www.martawilliams.com/Consultations.htm>
2. <http://www.animalspirit.org/animal-communication>
3. <http://www.animaltalk.net/>
4. <http://www.animaltelepathy.com/about.html>
5. <http://www.gurneyinstitute.com/>
6. <http://learnanimalcommunication.com/>
7. <http://animalcommunicatorforum.com/>

- Workshops on animal communication hosted by Debbie Caknis were attended
- A workshop hosted by Amelia Kinkade was attended
- Twenty five case studies were conducted and feedback obtained
- Scientific and contemporary literature was read and reviewed

Limitations: Availability of primary source and academically evidenced reading material was limited. This was done on randomly selected scientifically based material. The possible limitations in the case studies is that my love of animals and enthusiasm for the topic may affect my readings

Ethical Issues: The clients used in the case studies gave their written permission for themselves and their animal's case studies to be utilized. None of the participants were harmed.



Diagram 3: The Author talking to Tango

INTRODUCTION

This paper discusses research into an intuitive skill known as animal communication. "Intuition" is defined as acquiring knowledge through an ability to understand or know something immediately without needing to think about it, learn it or discover it by using reason (<http://dictionary.cambridge.org/dictionary/british/intuition>). Animal communication is an intuitive skill, but can be learned.

The method that is used to communicate with animals is telepathic communication. Telepathic communication is the first language of all living beings. It's our natural ability to sense the thoughts, feelings, images, ideas and sensations of another being - whether our own or a different species - without the spoken word. This innate ability enables each of us to more fully understand what the other is experiencing in life (<http://www.spirit-to-spirit.net/telepathic.htm>).

Ever since the beginning of the relationship that developed between man and the animals, man has always regarded himself as the superior being. This is largely due to the fact that man feels he is the only sentient being, that animals do not fall into this category, and therefore that man is the supreme ruler of the planet. Sadly, this has contributed to widespread poor treatment of animals. Yet I believe this assumption is incorrect. In this paper, I will show that animals are truly sentient and that it is possible to communicate with them, in the hope this knowledge will change people's attitudes to animals.

While animal communication is an intuitive skill, it relies on the existence of the Universal Energy Field, through which we can access consciousness and communicate non-verbally. The scientific philosophy behind this will be discussed in this paper.

The paper starts with a discussion of why animals should be regarded as sentient beings, using evidence to show that they fulfil the criteria have evolved to define beings as sentient. The discussion starts by using the following definitions of sentience: being able to perceive or feel things (Oxford English Dictionary), exhibit sensations and feeling and having "conscious perception" (http://www.ehow.com/facts_5758404_definition-sentient.html). This last, the idea of consciousness, is an abstraction and poses the most problems to describe. It is something philosophers continue to grapple with.

Building on the discussion of definitions, field and quantum theory are then explained in the context that relates to animal communication. Using these theories, it is shown that consciousness is present in all places in the body and not just the brain. As understanding the concept of the individual as well as the universal energy field is central to understanding the scientific theory that explains telepathic transfer of information, this concept is also discussed.

That the universal energy field can be conceptualised as a "web" which we can literally log onto in order to telepathically communicate is discussed.

Then I discuss in detail the process of actual communication: from learning to still the mind, to opening the heart to receiving some form of interaction with the animal. I also discuss the things that block our ability to communicate effectively.

The next section is about how animal communication can be useful to us and how to practically apply this skill set. It describes situations where serious medical conditions need decisions to be made for an animal and situations where these skills are used to locate a lost pet. I present two case studies as anecdotal evidence of how helpful animal communication is in dealing with sick and lost animals.

Finally, the conclusion of this paper summarises my findings and how the knowledge I gained in writing this paper has benefitted my practice of animal communication and fuelled my desire to play a role in letting people know the significance and joy that is to be obtained through learning this skill and getting in touch with all forms of life. I plan to establish a website where people can read inspirational stories and information on the topic of animal sentience. I am sure that knowing animals are sentient will change how people treat the animals they come into contact with.

ANIMALS ARE SENTIENT BEINGS

There can be no doubt in any pet owner's mind that his/her animal has an emotional response to stimuli. Dogs wag their tails and rush to greet an owner when he/she arrives home. Most animals will wait at the door when it is close to your usual time of arrival. You only have to accidentally tread on a dog's toe to know by his yelp that he feels pain.

Sentience is regarded as having the ability to feel and there can be no doubt that this is true when we look at the animal kingdom. In this section, I look at sentience and show that animals have feelings and emotions similar to humans.

Animals possess the same five senses as us. These are sight, smell, hearing, touch and taste. Animals also share much of the same physical and chemical responses to sensory happenings. (Balcombe 2006:21) Human emotions are linked to two brain structures, called the amygdala and the hypothalamus, and mediated by biochemicals including dopamine, serotonin and oxytocin. Many animals, especially mammals, have the same neurological structures and brain chemicals as us humans do. (Balcombe 2006:14) This makes their brains anatomically very similar to our human brains.

Brain Positron Emission Topography (BPET) and Magnetic Resonance Imaging (MRI) scans provide further evidence that animals experience emotions like we do. They also experience physical pain in the same way. It is very interesting to note that animals seem to have expectations. When something blocks these from being fulfilled, they show determination and persistence, then may become angry and frustrated and finally give up, but do not forget the experience. Animals also dream and experience REM sleep which is usually associated with a rich imagination. Animals also show signs of planning, like sheep that will wait until the farmer goes out and then roll across a cattle grid (knowing the risk of hurting their legs if they walk across the grid, they roll) in order to get into the neighbouring farm field. (Balcombe 2006)

Animals must be regarded sentient beings as there is a wealth of evidence to show animals experience a vast range of emotions and have fun just as we do (Balcombe 2006:22).

Humans tend to place a huge emphasis on intelligence. The problem is that we base judgement of the intelligence of animals in human terms. In order to judge the intelligence of an animal, we have to do it in the context of the animal's environment, diet and other factors. An example is the Wilson Warbler. These birds migrate thousands of miles each spring, yet they return to the same spot in the woods that they nested in the previous year. They even recognise their neighbours. A bird called the honey guide can remember all the beehives in a 100-mile radius. An experiment was done exposing rats to cigarette smoke for four hours a day. The rats then placed their faeces in the smoke delivery system so it became blocked (Balcombe 2006:25).

There are some reported examples of insight learning in apes. Lethmate describes the following sequence suggesting insight in a young orangutan: The orangutan was given a long rod which could be inserted into a transparent plastic tube to reach a sweet and push it out. The orangutan knew what the sweet was but he did not know how to use the rod as a tool to obtain it. At first, he bit the tube and tried unsuccessfully to insert the tool. He then moved away and sat down, apparently in frustration as he began to perform stereotyped (repetitious) behaviours with the tool and blanket. Then he glanced back at the tube and, apparently, at this moment the insight came to him. He got up, walked over to the tube carrying the rod, inserted it into the tube and obtained the sweet. Although he was, of course, rewarded by eating the sweet, this was only at the end of the sequence and his solution to the problem did not have to be conditioned by giving him lots of rewards during the learning of the task. Instead, the problem appeared to be solved in a flash of insight. (Rogers 2000:63)

Animals love to play. Who hasn't experienced a dog dropping the ball at your feet waiting for you to throw it again and again? Animals have invitations to let the other animals know that the game is on. Mongooses wave their tails from side to side, ravens have a special play walk, dogs do a play bow and brown bears wobble their head from side to side. Ravens have been seen playing games sliding down the roof and then going back up to do it again. They also enjoy tobogganing on their backs down snow banks. Groups of birds play games where one drops a stick and the other has to catch it. Seagulls play the same game but using a stone. Elephants enjoy trunk wrestling. Komodo dragons like to play tug-of-war. An octopus has been observed taking an empty pill bottle, pushing it into a strong water flow, and then catching it before repeating the process. Squirrels have been often known to come up to a window to tease a cat that is safely locked behind the glass. (Balcombe 2006:67)

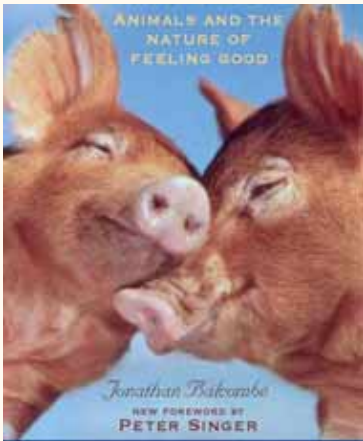


Diagram 4: Two pigs in a very loving embrace

Do animals have sex for pleasure rather than simply for procreation purposes? Animals have been observed having oral sex, stimulating their genitals using their hands, flippers or paws and even been seen to have interspecies sexual coupling. As masturbation can in no way be used for procreation, it must be assumed the animal does it for pleasure. All female mammals have a clitoris. Bonobo apes have females who engage in mutual masturbation. This is done about once every two hours. Male Bonobo Apes engaged in homosexual behaviour including fellatio and manual masturbation. Captive male rhesus macaques sometimes would rather have anal sex with another male than intercourse with a female. Pregnant seals close to term will often copulate when they come to shore. Spinner dolphins have sex all year round. White tailed deer unsheathe their penises, lick them and then rub them against their rib cage until they ejaculate (Balcombe 2006:106-109). This would seem to show that many species of animals enjoy sexual encounters and will actively seek them out for pleasure rather just procreation.

Animals derive pleasure from physical contact with each other. There is no mistaking that dogs love to be petted and will repeatedly solicit touch. Touch conveys a message of trust and mutual like. Meerkats constantly touch each other, especially when they are sleeping. Zebras like to stand nose to tail resting their heads on each other's rumps. Dolphins in captivity often select to have a rub rather than a fish if allowed to choose a reward. Social grooming is widespread in mammals and many birds allopreen. Cows often lick each other and horses like to groom each other. Hippos queue up for the fish to groom them and clean their teeth. This often makes them fall asleep (Balcombe 2006;125). All the behavioural criteria discussed above are used to define a being as sentient – particularly in reference to why we as humans are sentient. With the wealth of evidence all around us that animals also fulfil these criteria, how can we fail to regard an animal as a sentient being who feels like we do and has a comparable intelligence when judged by suitable criteria? The sooner people can acknowledge this, the sooner the world can become a far happier and safer place for animals to inhabit. (Balcombe 2006:143)

There can be little doubt that animals are sentient beings that experience a whole range of emotions similar to our own. Knowing this, one should then regard animal communication as a wonderful opportunity to learn and broaden our horizons regarding our views on animals. Many native cultures regard animal telepathy as a very natural part of life. Shamans and medicine men/woman rely on animal guides and spirit animals in order to help them with their spiritual work. These indigenous people regard themselves as part of the "web of life". This is the universal energy field where all consciousness is considered to reside. In the next section we will be discussing some scientific theories that support the existence of this field. communication as a wonderful opportunity to learn and broaden our horizons regarding our views on animals. Many

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THE SCIENCE BEHIND HOW IT ALL WORKS

Recent advances in science have shown that all living things are surrounded by an energy field. Surrounding this energy field is a larger field known as the universal energy field. Telepathic communication is possible through being able to access this universal field, much like a computer logs onto the internet in order to gain information. In order to better understand these concepts we need to look at the science behind them.

Field Theory:

In the early 19th century the discovery of electromagnetic phenomena occurred. Here we find that particles are able to create a disturbance in the space around them thus when another particle is present it feels a force. As a result it became known that we lived in a world where there were forces that interacted and we all experience energy fields. This would explain how we are all able to have an effect on each other without being in physical proximity to each other. This is known as Field theory and explains our ability to pick up "vibes": for you to feel when someone stares at you from across the room or to get a feel for someone before you even speak to him/her. You can also pick up a feel for an animal and whether he is happy or sad (Gerber 2001:47).

The American physicist Nick Herbert has been even more specific on the similarities between Quantum Theory and consciousness. Herbert thinks that "consciousness is a pervasive process in nature. Mind is as fundamental a component of the universe as elementary particles and forces. Mind can be detected by three features of quantum theory: randomness, thinglessness (objects acquire attributes only once they are observed) and interconnectedness (John Bell's discovery that once two particles have interacted they remain connected). Herbert thinks that these three features of inert matter can account for three basic features of mind: free will, essential ambiguity, and deep psychic connectedness. Scientists may be vastly underestimating the quantity of consciousness in the universe." (<http://www.scaruffi.com/science/qc.html>)

Theory of Relativity:

In 1905 Albert Einstein published his special theory of relativity. What this basically says is the time is not linear and that space is not three dimensional. Both go together to form a four dimensional space time continuum. We could all be living all of our lifetimes simultaneously in a different space time continuum. According to Einstein, "Mass is nothing but a form of energy and matter is simply slowed down or crystalized energy" [cited in Brennan 1988:24 Thus as a physical being we are just made up of energy but not only this we could be living all of our lifetimes at once in a different time and space. As all living being consist of just energy we are able to exchange energy and communication is being able to exchange energy which is then interpreted by our bodies as data. Much like when we see a picture. The image we see is light waves that are focused on the retina and here the light is changed into an electro chemical signal that can be interpreted by the brain.

Holograms:

Let us look at a picture made from laser light, this is called a holograph. A Hologram is made by sending a single laser beam through an optical splitter [beam splitter] in order to create two laser beams from the same source. One of the beams passes through a diffusing lens that spreads it from pencil thin rays into flash like beacons. This beam is directed by mirrors to fall onto a photographic plate while the other beam also passes through a diffusing lens but its job

is to light up the object being photographed. Now what happens is this beam also falls upon a photographic plate after bouncing off the object and this creates a 3-D image that we call a hologram e.g. In retinal photography. "The amazing property of a hologram is you can cut away a little piece of the photographic film, hold it up to the laser light and still see an entire intact three-dimensional image of the photographed object". [Gerber 2001: 47] The fact is that a hologram is an energy interference pattern in each piece within this pattern contains the whole.

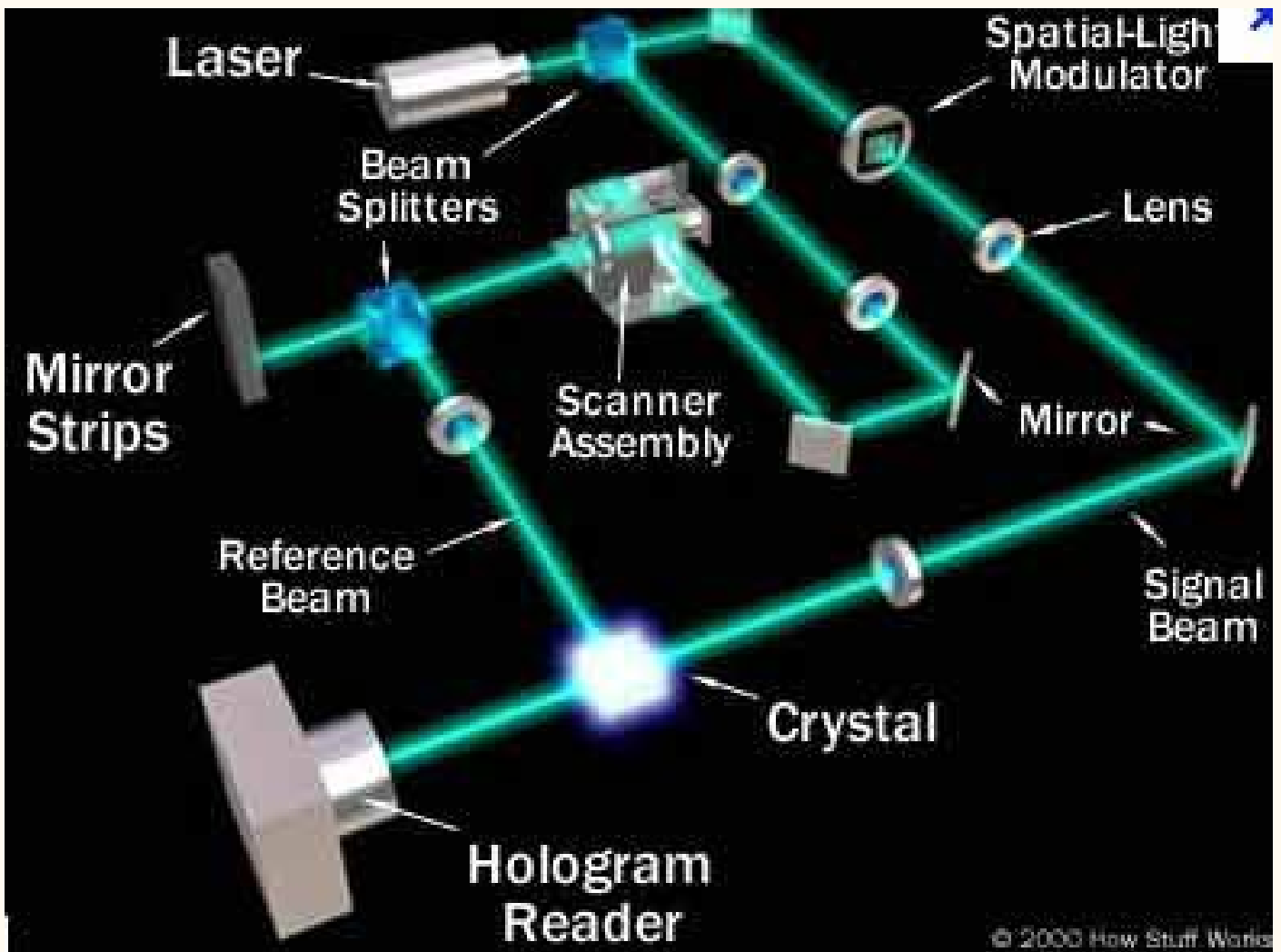


Diagram 5: How a holographic image is made

This in turn would mean that particles can be waves at the same time that they are particles. The universe has become a web of inseparable energy.

According to a brain researcher known as Dr Karl Pribram: "The Universe is defined as a dynamic inseparable whole which always includes the observer in an essential way. The hologram concept states that every piece is an exact representation of the whole and can be used to reconstruct the whole hologram". [Cited in Brennan 1988:25] Our brain operates in a holographic manner as when we use our sense of say smell the information is sent around our whole system then each piece of our system can produce the information of the whole.

If we take this one step further, this principle can be seen in the human body where every cell contains a DNA blueprint. From this one cell we can clone the entire human. There have been many ethical issues surrounding human cloning and to date in 1997 a sheep named Dolly was cloned. To date 22 species of animals have been cloned ranging from a fish to a wolf.

When a foetus is created from a sperm cell from a male and an ovum from a female, then each cell

contains 50% of the chromosome material from each of them. The cells then multiply to form an embryo but the question is how that each cell knows where it must go in order to form say an arm or a leg. Science cannot explain this but the Etheric blueprint of the physical body can. (Gerber 2001:51)

The etheric body is a holographic energy template of the physical body and has within it the blueprint needed to tell the cells where to go to form the structures of the physical body.

In the 1940s Harold Burr began photographing bioelectrical fields of plants and he found that the electrical field around a seedling was not the shape of the original seed, but was the shape of the adult plant. [cited by Gerber 2001:53]. He is saying that our energy field holds the blueprint of how we will look as an adult and as such can direct the cellular activity to attain this as a physical reality.

This shows on an energetic level that by being able to tune in to the electromagnetic field of a living being. This can be done by clairvoyance, clairvoyance or any extra sensory perception. It is a very helpful skill when wanting to assess the health of a being.



Diagram 6: A seed showing the energy field of the adult plant

Quantum Physics

It has been proven by physicists by the wave particle duality of subatomic particles that one cannot only convert matter into energy but that it should also be possible to convert energy into matter. We have learnt that light is able to be both a particle and a wave. Light then often appears in discreet energy packets called Quanta. It was then discovered that matter, on a subatomic level does not have a definite existence but has a tendency to exist. Particles can change into other particles and they can come into being from energy and then just vanish. As a conclusion

everything that is being is composed of the same energy. {Cited by Hawkins & Mlodinow 2010: 90} According to quantum physics a particle has no definite position or speed unless and until these qualities are measured by an observer. There are many particles that cannot be measured but seem to just pop in and out of existence. "Werner Heisenberg's uncertainty principle of 1926 states: You cannot together measure the speed and position of a particle. " [Cited by Hawkins & Mlodinow 2010: 90]" quantum physics leads us to accept a new form of determination, given the state of the system at some time, the laws of nature determine the possibilities of various pasts and futures rather than determining the past and future with certainty" [by Hawkins & Mlodinow 2010: 90] According to quantum physics each particle is some probability of being found anyway in the universe, and the universe has no single past or history.

Bell's Theorem

In 1964, a physicist, J.S Bell, published Bell's Theorem. This theorem mathematically supports the concept that subatomic particles are connected in some way that transcends space and time. [Cited by Brennan 1988: 27] This means that if something happened to one particle it will affect another particle but this would happen at once without time being a factor. It implies we can connect instantly with anyone, anywhere. This applies to humans as well as animals.

The hundredth Monkey Principle

According to Rupert Sheldrake this is the theory that all systems are regulated by organized fields which serve as blueprints for form and behaviour. This effect reaches across time and space meaning their effect is the same at a distance as it is in close range. [Cited by Brennan 1988: 27]

A very good example of this is shown by Lyall Watson in the hundredth Monkey principle. In 1952 there was a monkey called Macaca who had been observed in the wild for 30 years. The scientists had been feeding monkeys sweet potatoes dropped in the sand. The monkeys loved the potatoes but not the dirt so one of the younger monkeys learnt how to wash her potatoes and soon taught their mothers.

The mothers learnt from their children but somehow the adults did not learn from each other. Then suddenly all the monkeys learnt to wash the potatoes but the amazing thing is that soon colonies of monkeys far away soon all began washing their potatoes. None of these groups of monkeys were in contact with each other or feeding humans.

This is explained as when a new behaviour is learnt by a species then the causative field for the species is altered. If this behaviour continues, due to morphic resonance, it will have an impact on the entire species. Sheldrake calls morphic resonance. He describes it as a kind of memory in things determined not by their inherent natures, but by repetition. He also describes morphic resonance as something which is transmitted via "morphogenetic fields." This gives him a conceptual framework wherein information is transmitted mysteriously and miraculously through any amount of space and time without loss of energy, and presumably without loss or change of content through something like mutation in DNA replication. Thus, room is made for psychical as well as physical transmission of information. {Cited by Brennan 1988: 27}

This leads us to conclude that the universe is a connected whole with a huge interlocking web of infinite possibilities. We are a part of the whole but since it is inseparable we are able to tap into this interconnected field to heal anyone anywhere.

The Universal Energy Field

Then we have the concept of the universal energy field which states that this field exists

somewhere between the realms of matter and energy. Dr John White and Stanley Krippner, specialists in life energies and the physics of paranormal phenomena, state that this energy field has the following properties:

- It permeates all space, animate and inanimate objects and connects all objects to each other.
- It flows from one object to another and its density varies inversely with the distance from its source.
- It also follows the laws of harmonic inductance and sympathetic resonance.
- If you are able to view the field you will see it is very organized. It has pulsing points of light, webs of lines, sparkles and has clouds.
- People who have investigated the field say that united the field is more powerful than if you had to add the sum of all of its individual components.
- The UEF is always associated with some form of consciousness.
- It exists in greater than three dimensions and is amazing in that the energy field always remains charged no matter how much energy is drawn from it. [cited by Brennan 1988: 40]
- We perform animal communication by tuning into the field and selecting the same frequency as the animal. It's like tuning into a radio station. If we are unable to find the correct frequency, we will be unable to telepathically communicate and receive reliable information.



Diagram 7: The universal energy field

Quantum physics has discovered a property in the subatomic world of known as non-locality. This refers to the ability of quantum entity, such as an individual electron, to influence and other quantum particle over any distance despite there being no exchange of energy or force. [Mctaggart,L 2003: 12]

Scientists suggest that once quantum particles have made a connection, this connection is always retained no matter how far apart these particles get separated. That is how one particle is always able to influence the other one. No matter how hard scientists tried to take quantum measurements in the laboratory the results always differed between observers suggesting that there was a relationship between the two.

The next question was whether the consciousness of the person observing the experiment was impacting on the measurements. That's leading us to believe that we are in fact the creators of our own reality. In the world of quantum physics, quantum fields are not governed by forces but by exchanges of energy which constantly move around in a dynamic pattern. Thus there is a constant energy exchange. Everything in the universe is interconnected through time and space.

Einsteins Theory

Einstein's famous equation is $E=mc^2$. This established that energy turns into mass. What is now realised is that this equation tells us how much energy is needed to create the appearance of mass. Thus everything you see or feel in this world at its most basic form is simply a collection of energetic charges that are interacting within a background of electromagnetic charges and fields. There is no such thing as mass, only an electrical charge. (Mctaggart 2003:14)

Bio photon emissions

Harold Burr, a professor of anatomy at the Yale University School of Medicine from 1916 to 1950, began to study bio photon emissions in living things. This was done by recording the light emitted by cells. He found that in a healthy person the emissions were cyclical and balanced but when someone was ill the emissions became erratic and disorganised. This showed that where there was a disruption in the smooth balanced flow of energy the person became ill on a physical level. The same applies to an animal. (cited by Mctaggart:2003 47)

The Digibio laboratory in Claremont, USA, did an amazing experiment where they took a genuine pig heart and kept it pumping using cardiac bypass technology. They were then able to dilate or constrict the blood flow through the vessels by using drugs such as histamine and atropine. They then recorded the frequencies of the electromagnetic signals that were given to the cells by the drugs and when they played the signals back to the heart. The heart reacted in exactly the same way as if it had been given the drugs. This proved that by mimicking the electromagnetic frequency of the drugs, the scientists were able to produce the same effects on the blood vessels as was obtained through conventional medicine. Thus introducing a specific energy frequency to the physical body is able to impact the body in a positive healing way. This is very important when performing animal healing which goes hand in hand with communication.

Where memories are stored

Walter Schemp, a mathematician at the University of Siegen in Germany, discovered the quantum holograph in 1992. All of our outer reality that is perceived by the brain comes from the five senses, hearing, smell, taste, touch and visual perception.

Immanuel Kant stated that what we know of the world at large is an interpretation made by our brain. The translation your brain makes from the external stimulus of the visual cortex to the picture that you hold in your head is all from external electromagnetic wave patterns.

People always thought that memories are stored in the grey matter of your brain. By experiments on rats it was discovered that memory resides in all the different parts of the brain and not in one specific area. Now when the holographic theory was discovered it was realised that memories are stored as a wave interference pattern. Walter Schemp who later contributed to the quantum brain theory by stating that memories are not actually stored within the brain itself but in the fabric of space, the physical vacuum. The brain acts simply as a reader/writer tool to access the physical vacuum where the holographic memory is stored as a wave pattern.

The whole body is connected by micro tubules filled with water that connected the whole body

like the internet. This meant that the whole body and not just the brain, share the same conscious awareness. The body is like the Internet and the brain like a computer that can logon at any time to any place. This would mean our human capacity for knowledge and communication is far greater than we could ever imagine.

The above scientific data has demonstrated that the whole world and everything in it consists purely of energy. We, and everything around us, are surrounded by their one's own individual electromagnetic fields which is known as the Aura.

Surrounding and interpenetrating everything is a Universal energy field inside which we all reside. Everything we do will have a ripple effect. We do not live in a three dimensional universe and there is no linear time. In order to communicate with an animal, it is simply a matter of tuning into the universal energy field and allowing communication to happen.

In the next section, I will take this discussion of scientific theory further by discussing the process involved in telepathically communicating with another living being.

HOW TO ANIMAL COMMUNICATE

Since ancient times, humans and animals have been able to communicate. As we developed the ability to talk, we lost our ability to telepathically communicate. It is a latent ability that we all possess and with a willingness to learn to reawaken the ability, we are all capable of telepathic communication.

When we look at the example of how bats navigate and hunt, they use echolocation or “Bio sonar”. What this means is that they make a very high frequency sound and when the sound hits something an echo bounces back. From this echo the bats not only know what the sound waves bounced off but also exactly where it is. The bats bio sonar has a unique signature frequency. So each bat makes a unique sound, as do dolphins and whales. {Balcombe,J, 2006; 125}

Psychic communication is much the same. Each human has their own unique brand of bio sonar using electromagnetic waves. We can send out and capture thoughts, feelings, impressions and memories. This ability is a learned skill and is simply another sense that needs to be awakened. Your own mind creates the words, so the human brain interprets the animal thoughts by putting them into a language, pictures or sounds that you can understand. The way you receive information depends on the development of your brain i.e. some people may see pictures [clairvoyance] while others may get feelings [clairsentience] Karl Pribram, a renowned brain researcher has shown that the brains deep structure is essentially holographic and that information is distributed throughout the body. {Brennan,B,1988 ;27} This explains how different senses can be used to attain telepathic communication.

The first step in animal communication is to quieten the mind. During our active day-to-day living, our mind is in a beta state. That is the brain waves are at a frequency of 14 – 40 hertz and this state is associated with heightened alertness and logic. The Alpha brain state is when you are in a light meditative state and is associated with a meditative state. This is from 7.5 to 14 hertz. {Gerber,R, 2001} The Alpha state is ideal for animal communication as it allows for resogenesis to take place. Resogenesis is when we learn to vibrate at the same frequency as the animal and this allows us to be able to transmit and receive information, like tuning into a radio station. {Kinkade,A, 2006; 53}

It is important to have prepared a list of questions you want to ask the animal. This is important as it keeps you focused on the information you wish to elicit and gives structure to the conversation. Remember your heart accepts everything. Your heart holds no judgement or criticism. It is the centre, the core of who you are. Its language, intuition, is a powerful form of communication. In order to program into an animal’s frequency, we must be able to will our consciousness to be mobile and travel on waves. We establish communication through the heart. When we think of ourselves as being a wave then human and animal energy can join together and flow in harmony. {kinkade,A, 2006: 57}

Think of when you meet new people. At first you may be guarded and only communicate on an intellectual level. If the person has an open heart and is really interested in what you have to say, you are more inclined to share more of yourself. The animal always needs to feel safe with you. If you are talking to a strange animal, it’s important to always be polite. Ask permission, show good manners. Put the animal at ease by explaining who you are, who asked you to speak to him/her and why. {Murray,S, 2009; 79}

Now you need to connect with your heart. What works for me personally is to allow my heart to

be filled with a feeling of overwhelming love and light. I then visualize a bridge of love extending from my heart to the animal's heart. I always feel a bit of a jolt in my heart as I connect. There are many different ways of connecting; some people like to visualize a ray of light connecting one's brow chakra to the animal's brow chakra. { Murray,S, 2009; 79} Others use meditation in order to put their minds in a receptive alpha state {Brunke,D, 2002;21} It is not important what method is used. All that matters is that you reach the correct vibrational frequency to allow for an exchange of information to take place.

Communicate with focus. Thoughts, pictures, words or feelings may come through. Pay attention for any of these. You may also use a gestalt technique which is when you visualise entering the animal's body and being able to experience what the animal is feeling as though it were in your own body. Learn to recognise your style of connection. Do not be afraid to ask for clarity or for more information. Learn to ask open-ended questions. Learn to trust the process {Cited by Murray,S,2009;84}

Once you have obtained all the information that you want make sure that you thank the animal and find out that there's anything that they want to say or any messages they have for their owner or humankind in general. It is always important when doing subtle work that we adhere to an ethical code. Being polite and always asking permission to speak to an animal shows courtesy and respect. It also imparts that you are interested in hearing what the animal has to say. {Kinkade,A,2006;30}

There are many methods of ending the communication. One is by imagining a silver cord joining you and the animal dissolve and then a waterfall of stars pouring over the animal separating you and taking each of you back to your natural resonant frequencies.{knkade,A,2006;33}

Everyone needs to learn to respect and revere animals as fellow beings - different in physical form than you but of the same spiritual essence and potential. When we are learning the steps to communication there are usually some blocks that prevent us from communicating effectively. In the next section I discuss what the possible blocks are to animal communication and how to overcome them.

BLOCKS TO ANIMAL COMMUNICATION

It is normal to struggle in the beginning. It is like learning a new language. Initially you may communicate mostly by means of sign language. Then slowly you learn the odd word or phrase. You may then attend some workshops and language classes where you learn to become more fluent. Before you know it you're comfortably communicating and can understand everything {Williams,M,2003;105} In my personal experience it took a long time from catching a word, feeling or phrase to getting whole fluent sentences.

People often suffer from performance anxiety. This comes from being asked to divulge their answers and the fear that they have got it wrong and will appear incompetent. {Williams,M,2003;104} This comes from placing too much pressure on you. You must never worry about the information you receive as you can only get what you get. Never look at what you don't get and place emphasis on the information you do receive. Always reflect on the positive as this will provide the encouragement to persist and make you feel better about your ability to communicate. It is a new skill and takes time to learn. Think of it as learning to ride a bicycle. At first it was really hard to balance but as you became more adept the easier it got. Communicating with an animal is exactly the same.

I interviewed two different animal communicators who said that believing that the information was authentic and then having the courage to express what they had learned were the biggest

hurdles to overcome. The ability to be honest, not to take any negative experiences to heart, and to develop the belief that they were truly communicating helped them to overcome these hurdles. A great deal of practice and learning to go with their first impressions was essential.

The other problem is being unable to quieten the mind. This is something that doesn't happen instantly but tends to take some training. Meditation is the best way to achieve this but remember to always be realistic about your goals and expectations. It takes time to learn to meditate and results are not always achieved overnight. Be patient with yourself. {Williams,M,2003;129}

You may find yourself trying too hard and wanting instant results. The harder you try the harder you make it for yourself. It is very important to let go of attachment to the outcome and just to let go and let the thoughts come to you. In my experience you need to be able to step back emotionally in order to convey non-judgemental impressions. If I am personally involved with the animal I will have a fellow communicator do a reading for me. When you start out even one thought is cause for celebration. Be willing to make mistakes. Errors often occur when we pre judge a situation and base impressions on the physical appearance of the animal, often we are inclined to ignore the first impression we get or try to over analyse information that we receive. Communication can be open to misinterpretation and we may make a mistake but not asking for clarification. If one gets fifty per cent of the information right it is considered acceptable but normally one would expect to have seventy per cent correct information. { Williams,M, 2003;50}

A problem that is often encountered is projecting one's feelings onto animals. One may look at the animal's outward appearance and body language and base decisions on what one sees. It is very important to listen to what the animal has to say and cast all judgement to one side. {Kinkade,A,2006;52}

At first everybody tends to doubt themselves, it is completely normal. Be patient with yourself and don't compare yourself to others. Don't look at what you aren't getting that focus on what you are getting. One often feels that one's not getting enough information so do not be afraid to ask for more details e.g. if an animal feels disappointed, asking why he feels that way and what can be done in order for him to feel better. {Kinkade,A,2006;48}

WHERE ANIMAL COMMUNICATION IS USEFUL

I would firstly really like to emphasise that animal communication is in no way a substitute for veterinary care and all animals with a problem should first have a thorough medical check before an animal communication and consultation is undertaken. An animal communicator is not qualified to diagnose or treat medical problems and to attempt to do so may lead to legal problems due to misrepresenting one's scope of practice.

Some common issues I have faced in practice and have found animal communication to be helpful in addressing are: **Behavioural problems:** many owners experience behavioural problems in their pets such as soiling in the wrong place, cats not using the litter box and fighting among pets in the household. Other behaviours are quite clearly based in emotional problems: Pets being agitated or nervous, animals showing signs of depression, problems with separation anxiety and destructive behaviours. Consulting an animal communicator will help one to get to the root cause of the problem, which may be physical or emotional. If one were to consult a behaviourist the emphasis would be on remedying the problem behaviour rather than addressing the underlying cause. The virtue of being able to speak with an animal is that the needs and feelings of that unique and special being can be heard, shared, and responded to in an individual way. {Williams,M,2003}

Relocation: it is hugely helpful if one is able to explain to an animal all the details surrounding relocation. It is important that they know what to expect. They need to know about the new home, where they will be going. If it's far away your close by. Will there be kennels or cattery involved? Will they be getting there by car or plane? Are the issues around quarantine? If animals know all of these details they are far more settled throughout the whole process. By telepathically sending the animal pictures one is able to give them information and insight concerning events and this will help to allay their anxiety. Karl Pribram describes this as "it's like the brain is secreting vision and mind. Mental phenomena arise through the interaction between brain, body and environment. The whole interactive thing produces an emergent, which we call mind and spirit" In other words in order to telepathically communicate you have to open your consciousness and let the camera of your consciousness learn to view what is beyond the blur of ordinary perception. {Kinkade,A,2006;55}

Lost animals: Animal communication can be life-saving when helping to relocate a lost animal. Not only in helping to locate the animal but also to establish the reasons why it got lost in the first place. It also helps to establish if the animal is alive or dead. Some animals may choose to leave home of their own accord. {kinkade,A,2006;211}

Sick or injured animals: When animals are sick or injured, it is very helpful to be able to talk to them. You can find out how the medication is affecting them, what level of pain and suffering, what measures can be instituted to make them feel better. The animal can be consulted when major treatment decisions need to be undertaken such as chemotherapy, radiation or surgery. It is important that the animal communicator has the medical knowledge to explain medical treatments or procedures or this must be undertaken with the help of the veterinary surgeon treating the animal. The animal needs to be given all the information relevant to their treatment options. It is also important to explore the emotions behind physical diseases. Many problems may also be exacerbated due to an unhealthy environment, poor diet or inadequate care. {Williams,M,2003;181}

Death and dying: When owners are faced with the death of an animal it is incredibly helpful to find out what the animal wants. Whether they want to die by themselves or they need assistance in crossing over. Do the animals have any special requests like way they would like to be euthanized and who they would like present. They can also be consulted as to what they would like done with their remains e.g. what they like to be buried or cremated. It is very helpful to explain to an owner that when an animal dies the consciousness [spirit] of the animal lives on. This spirit resides in the universal energy field and this is how animal communicators can still talk to the animal once it has passed over. Every animal has an immortal soul. The animals like to stay close to us in spirit after they have passed over. {Kinkade,A,2006;215} Communication with passed over animals can be very healing for the grieving owners. It helps to bring peace and comfort knowing the animals are safely on the other side and helps to put to rest any feelings of unresolved guilt. In the next section, I shall use two case studies to illustrate how I used communication to address the particular needs of two animals.

CASE STUDIES

In my practice as an animal communicator, I experience validation of communication on a daily basis. Everyone has their own unique way of receiving communication. I find that I am mostly clairvoyant and clairsentient. I get very strong feelings about things and information I receive is often accompanied by a series of pictures which I see in my mind's eye. I have medical knowledge and experience and have compiled a symbol dictionary which helps me to intuitively gather information regarding the animal's health when I do a body scan.

In the case studies below, I demonstrate how intuitively, through telepathy, it is possible to receive accurate information from an animal that can be validated by the animal's care givers.

CASE STUDY 1:

My first case study involves the tracking of Bailey, a dog owned by Petal. Bailey left home when Petal left Mozambique. I have copied over the exact mails as they were sent and received. The black writing is from the owner and the green writing is my response.

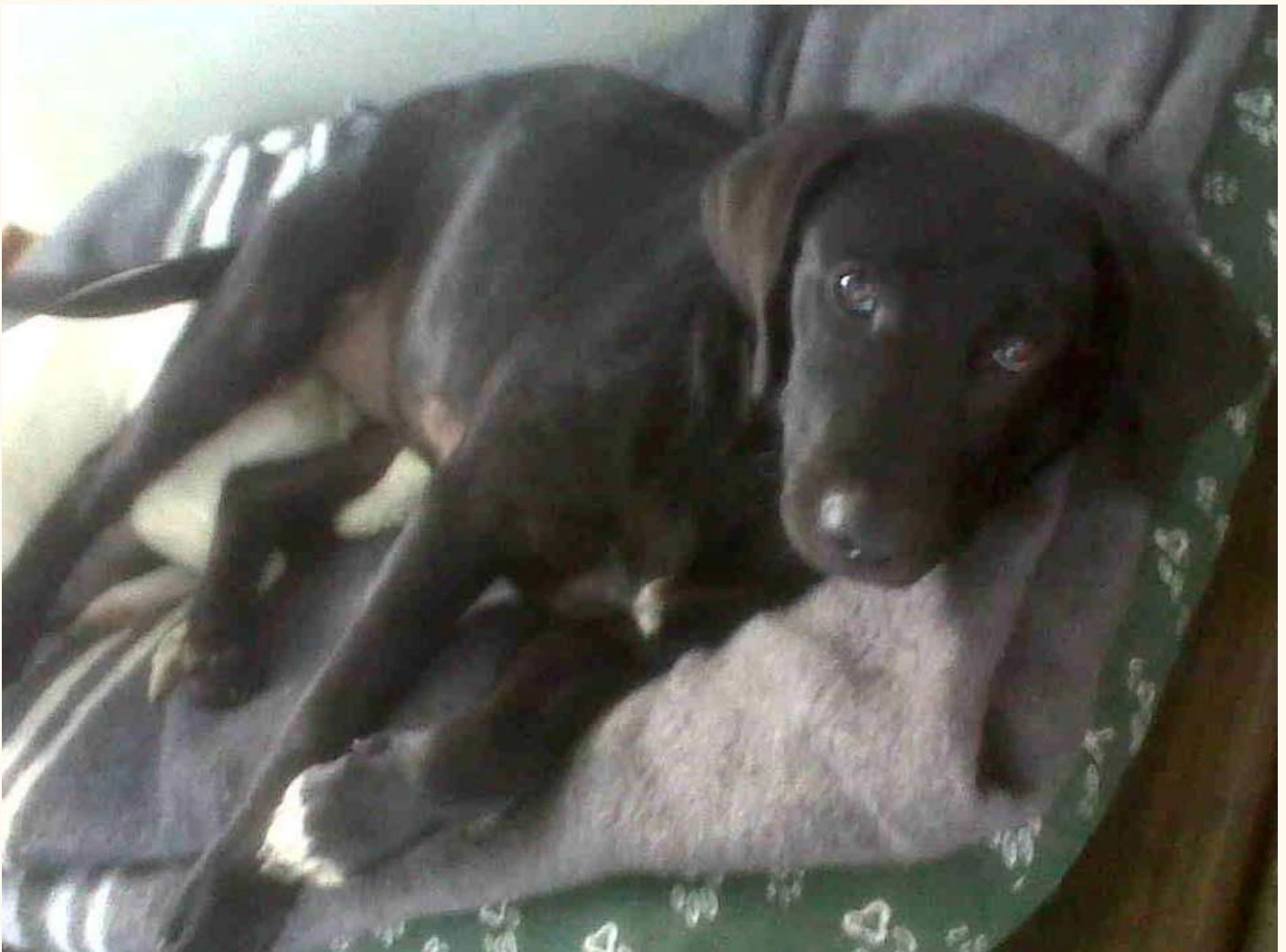


Diagram 8: Bailey

So my dog's name is Bailey, she was born on 27 November 2011. She is black with a white marking on her left paw and her chest. She has skin problems and her hair is thin in patches. We live in Ponta Do Ouro in Mozambique. We have another dog Dori which is a cross jack russell/fox terrier. Dori is the "boat dog" and gets to go out every day. Bailey has had to stay home as she wanders

off. My boyfriend favours Dori and has not wanted Bailey although he has his moments where he gives her a little attention. I have been her master, fed her, bathed her, played with her and loved her. My 4 year old also adores her and they bonded well. She has never left the house whilst I was there however when I left for SA on Fri, she did her 1st act of disappearing, she was found in front of where I work on the beach in the evening. 2 days later, this past Sun she again disappeared, not to be seen again. She has a brother (Riley) a white lab in our town. We do not have roads or street names, all sand roads. I really hope that you can help. Regards Petal

Bailey is a gorgeous and loving girl. I see a picture of her where her tail is wagging so hard her whole rear end wiggles. She adores her family and is a little shy but easily coaxed into saying hello. She is very smart and adores her mum and your daughter who she sees as her playmate and friend. She is very young and has left of her own accord.

There are problems at home. She knows she is a cause of strife in your relationship. There is stress around her and she manifests this in the skin problems she has. She cannot understand why your boyfriend ignores her yet Dori is accepted and loved by him. She is pushed away and Dori gets to go everywhere. She is only a puppy and doesn't know what she has done wrong and what Dori does that is different. She feels there should be equality.

She has had enough so as soon as you left there was nothing keeping her at home so she left too. She has been very close to you and like a shadow. She was lost when you left. She was left with someone who had no interest in her welfare. She says she does not want to come home unless there are some changes.

There is not a nice vibe. She wants equal treatment and wants to be loved and accepted and if this can't happen then she does not want to be part of a divided family.

She is not far away and is sleeping in a hole she digs in soft sand and lives off scraps. If she can't be accepted she says she would rather find a new home. It is not a good situation she will not come home until you are back. She has such a big heart and so much love to give. She is so smart you could teach her anything. She wants a happy family.

She loves her food, the games especially tug and fetch. She loves digging in the sand and racing around with your daughter and playing with sticks. She loves it when you sit on the ground and cuddle her in your lap.

I am worried about her being out alone, very pretty and young. She knows where home is but won't go back without you. She is not far away but you need to be home. You need to make a decision and tell her what the outcome is then she will decide whether to come home or not. She wants no divisions and wants to be accepted, wanted and loved. She has a special soul and brings sunshine wherever she goes. She is not hurt, hungry or thirsty and spends a lot of time snoozing.

Please get home as soon as you can and if not find her another family. I must emphasize she adores her Mum but if you aren't there neither will she be.

Belinda, I am so happy and sad all at once. I am on my way home and the only thing I will concentrate on is finding her! I promise to make things right with Wayne and her. He is missing her too. She came to me for a reason and I left my antidepressants because of her. I have not been as fulfilled as I have since she came into my life. We love her so so very much and desperately want her back. I will be home after 5 and I AM going to search for her. She must please please come home, I have been dreading going back and not having her there to welcome me back. She is all I think about. Belinda thank you so much once again - Bless you, x

I have tuned into Bailey. She is still reluctant to go home as you need to let her know things will change. She is near the water. I see a picture of a wooden jetty and brown wooden buildings which is close to where you live. There are very few people. She is not hungry or thirsty and is being taken care of by some people. There are green trees and sand.

Belinda it is with the most heartfelt thanks that I want to let you know that Bailey is HOME! My friends called me this morning to say they had found her behind their house at a BROWN wooden house barking. They live 100 down the road! She is looking great! She has a new collar and I believe these people have taken and tied up a dog there before. I am so so happy, for 3 nights in a row since coming home I have dreamt of her return, this morning I asked her again to please come home and a minute later my phone rang! Belinda Bless and thank you

CASE STUDY 2:

This case study is about a cat that was very sick at the time called Caesar. The owner's correspondence is in black and my responses are in green.



Diagram 9: Caesar

He is VERY ill right now and on a drip at the vet with the most dreadful running stomach. My vet is at his wits end and says he doesn't know what else to do. Caesar started with a running stomach about a week ago and I took him off to the vet for a check-up and he gave him an anti-biotic for the stomach. 2 days later he had the most terrible foul stomach workings and it was like pink blood (looked like pyometra). I took him to the vet and he has been there ever since. They have had to put him on a drip because he is not taking in enough fluids otherwise and although there is no blood in the stool it is still too loose (like water) The blood test showed high neutrofiles last week which means that he must have had a terrible infection. I think this is from the new batch of food

I put down as I have a number of other cats with terrible stomachs around the same time period and also a few cats vomiting etc. PLEASE could you help me? I am absolutely beside myself! Poor Caesar just looks at me with these dull eyes and I don't know what to do for him....

When I tune into him there is a huge overwhelming nausea where I just want to hurl and hurl. There is also an acidic taste in his mouth. I have dispensed with all the usual chit chat as he feels terrible. He feels very weak and is just so exhausted by the whole scene. He really feels he cannot go on much longer like this. You seem to be sending him healing as amazingly his chakras are balanced and I will do Reiki on him now to balance the auric levels and give him an energetic boost. I feel he has a bacterial infection which he picked up from another cat. The antibiotics don't seem to be helping him. I feel the infection has aerobic and anaerobic components. I receive this information as a part of my symbol dictionary for specific bacteria] He has no appetite due to the nausea. His hydration seems fine. His white cell count feels up and he has a bit of a headache. These situations are always a little tricky as I am not a vet and hold them in the highest regard. However if this were my cat I would really like the cat on Kaopectin to halt the diarrhea. Ulsanic to ease the acidosis in the tummy. Something for the nausea and a triple antibiotic like penicillin, gentamicin and flagyl to cover all the bases. I really hope this is of some use and will work on him now. Please keep me posted on how he is doing.

I wanted to give you a bit of feedback on Caesar. We did a test and he tested positive for a bacteria (name I cannot now remember) Flagyl was a good call and there was a more specific drug which the vet ordered and is giving him. He needs to be on the meds for at least a month He started eating yesterday on his own (YAY!!!) and certainly looked a bit perkier when I saw his yesterday afternoon. Was actually standing up for a change. But his stool is still terrible so that is a concern. Thanks so much for your help Belinda, it really helped to make both Caesar and me feel a LOT better ?

I have just been doing some work with your beautiful boy. When I connect with him he says he is feeling much better. His tummy still feels a little queasy but nothing like it was. He complains that he is feeling cold and shivery and that it hurts at the back of his neck between his shoulder blades. His Anus also feels a bit raw. His chakras are amazingly all balanced. His kidney meridian is unbalanced and this usually relates to sexual confidence which leaves me thinking he may have had a bit of a rough experience with a queen. His Auric levels were fine. He has an emotional block around a woman he is missing. He says she used to take care of him then left a while ago. Then there is another block around him desperately wanting to be allowed to roam free outdoors. He wants freedom and no outside supervision. He insists a cat needs his privacy. He also said breeding is an issue. He has no problem with breeding but he has big issues about being watched while he services the queen. He says it humiliated him and hurts his dignity. He says you are the best Mum and he knows you will hear him. He also says something to bind his tummy please. I have worked on him and everything is balanced. I have put him in ceremony as he wants crystal work. He is far more communicative so must be on the mend.

Thanks for the feedback I went to visit this afternoon and he was standing up and when I touched him he purred softly - he is so sweet...so I can see he's doing a bit better. I asked them to put the hot pad on for him, which they have done. The problem with blankets is (so they tell me) is that he is literally pooing " green water" (their exact words) and the whole of his cage is just full of it when his tummy goes so he ends up lying in this dreadful smell...I hope the heating pad helps him though - they have it protected under nappy liners so it should be ok and it's on a very low heat too. But I did feel that his hind quarters are much colder than his chest area They will also put some Fissan Paste on his anus to ease the sting there. And they are giving him something to bind his tummy too. I went and bought some skinless chicken and will make him some and take that to him tomorrow- at least he is eating now! About the woman he misses- I have racked my brain but the only 2 women who have had daily contact with him are myself and my housekeeper

(Velicia) and she still works here. Yes I know he doesn't like being watched :) it's why I usually put him in a room with the girls and switch the light off. I figured that out after seeing him freeze up when he saw me watching. I really didn't mean to embarrass him - just the excitement of him actually wanting to work got the better of me! But it won't happen again. And about him running around - I know he likes his space. He shares a very big area with a few others now which has a covered patio with a long sleeping bench and that leads into the 3rd bedroom where there are perches with "beds". I do have another area where I can put him but the problem is that the girls run around there and then I have no control over who he has mated or when the matings occur... so that's a bit of a problem - I will have to think about that. The only alternative is to neuter him which, if that is what he prefers, I will do. I wanted him to mate 2 or 3 of my girls this year and was planning to neuter him then, and if he stops spraying he can come and sleep on my bed :)))

Hope you are having a great weekend. Caesar says he is feeling a bit better and would like to try more chicken perhaps with a little rice. He is still queasy and his tummy hurts. He still feels cold but not as badly as yesterday. Any chance he can have a heater near his cage? His aura, chakras and meridians are all balanced. He has an emotional block around the masculinity issue. He must have overheard you talking about him being neutered and wanted you to know he would consider being neutered if that meant he could have his freedom. By this he means total freedom to have the door open to outside and come and go as he pleased. He would like to be a normal cat. He said the person who cared for him was not a caregiver but rather someone who spent time making him feel special. Sylvia comes to mind. He says he feels sad, lonely and left out. He does not get enough attention and he doesn't want to share the attention. He says at least when he is sick he has loads of attention. He is feeling a bit abandoned. He would very much like to be an only cat. All in all he feels very down. Please visualize him being enclosed in a vibrant pink bubble and give him a pink blanket. j

Thanks for the feedback. I am really sorry he's feeling so isolated and alone, it really saddens me. I can put him in the house/patio area when he gets home, it's no problem other than the girls are there, but I will make it up for him if it helps to make him feel better. I took him more chicken and a pink blanket. The heating pad is on but they can't use a heater- the set-up doesn't really cater for that. And if he gets too hot he would have no- where to move to cool off. Vet says he can maybe come home tomorrow or Monday, so here's hoping. I would like to put him in my room so I can keep an eye on him but I am worried about his tummy." In these examples, the information I received was very clear and verified by the owners. I believe it demonstrates that telepathic communication is possible. In addition, I believe that what we know about physics shows that it is also supported by science. We live in a world where everything is a vibrating mass of energy. It is only a matter of re-awakening our latent abilities and a whole new world will open up before our eyes.

CONCLUSION

The object of this paper has been to show that telepathic communication is possible and is supported by science.

In the first part of the paper, I discussed how animals are sentient beings. The general meaning for sentient is "to perceive or feel," to be aware or have physical sensations. A sentient being is self-aware, and some people believe this only applies to humans. We know pets are capable of feeling pain and can suffer, but just how aware are they of their surroundings and of the people they share their life with? I believe I have demonstrated that they are as aware as humans, despite interpreting and communicating things differently to the way humans do.

Following that, I looked at the science behind animal communication. Field theory explains how all living beings are surrounded by an electromagnetic field that extends outwards from the body. This is known as the aura. The theory of relativity explains how we are all just made up of energy and the holographic principle shows how consciousness is stored anywhere in the body. Quantum physics brings in a whole new science, as a particle has no definite movement or speed. All of these things show that the seemingly impossible can be done and can be explained by science.

I then explored how one can perform an actual communication. It is a latent skill that we all possess and like any new skill, with a little practice one soon sees verifiable results. The steps required were outlined before possible blocks to communicating with animals were discussed. Often, we feel unable to communicate with animals, but this is usually our refusal to accept that it is possible and something that we can personally accomplish rather than the task being impossible.

The science and practice discussion then culminates in a section explaining the circumstances where animal communication can be beneficial for both the human and the animal. Two case studies taken from my practice are used to illustrate two of these: assisting a sick cat communicate the issues that have resulted in his anxiety and dis-ease and finding a "lost" dog. These serve to show that animal communication is verifiable and, in the circumstances of a lost and sick animal, very helpful in understanding the real reasons behind the illness and the disappearance.

This paper has shown that, although animal communication is an intuitive skill, there is also a scientific basis to show how it is possible. We all possess the ability to communicate with other beings and through exercising this latent ability a whole new world is possible.

Animal communication demonstrates that we should respect and revere animals as fellow beings - different in physical form from humans, but of the same spiritual essence and potential. If you approach animals with condescension, thinking they are inferior in intelligence, awareness, or substandard in any way, you limit your ability to perceive and understand them as they truly are. As you increasingly see and treat them as fellow intelligent beings, you allow them to express themselves more deeply and fully to you, and your relationship develops, matures, elevates, and expands. (Smith,P,1978)

Through showing people that animals are sentient beings with thoughts and feelings just like humans, I hope to achieve a change in people's attitudes and the way in which they regard and treat animals.

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Diagrams:

- Diagram 1: Tango a Southern breeze wolf dog owned by the Author
- Diagram 2: Oscar the cat who predicts death www.discovery.com 1/10
- Diagram 3: The Author talking to Tango
- Diagram 4: Cover page to Pleasurable Kingdom www.jonathanbalcombe.com 2/10
- Diagram 5: How a holographic image is made www.howstuffworks.com 29/9
- Diagram 6: A seed showing the energy field of the adult plant www.matthewscotwallace.com 28/9
- Diagram 7: The universal energy field: www.worldbeatculturalcenter.memberlodge.com 29/09/2012
- Diagram 8: Bailey
- Diagram 9: Caesar

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