

REPORTING THE RESEARCH PRACTICUM:
POSSIBLE TELEPATHIC INTERSPECIES COMMUNICATION

RES1100: Research Practicum Assignment #3
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Abstract

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Possible telepathic interspecies communication, or human telepathic connection to animals, may be possible by learning simple contemplative/meditative techniques to quiet the mind and shift attention. The process to slow brain waves into a pattern similar to that observed during daydreaming, or the accompanying hypnagogic state on the edge of falling sleep, may allow for this consciousness shift. This research consisted of 5 attempted telepathic animal communication sessions with domestic dogs and a cat conducted by the principal researcher to explore the following question: Is the information received from the animals, at a distance, accurate enough to enable the animals' human guardians to identify their animals positively by reading data from all 5 sessions? Two of the 5 human guardians positively identified their animal as their first choice in a ranking exercise, while the remaining three guardians identified their animal as their second choice.

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Introduction

Purpose

This study uses an exploration of meditative/contemplative techniques to enable telepathic communication with animals. This process may be enabled by humans learning simple contemplative/ meditative techniques to quiet the mind, shift consciousness toward a trance-like state, and evoke slow brain waves in a pattern similar to those observed during daydreaming, or the hypnagogic state on the edge of falling sleep. The researcher believes that this process shifts consciousness and thought energy to a higher vibrational level that is outside of time and space.

Psychophysiological coherence is a state of optimal functioning of both one's psychological (mental and emotional) and physiological (bodily) processes (HeartMath, 2006). The researcher believes that a calm mind and tranquil emotions—a high coherence ratio—is critical to the conduct of a successful telepathic animal communication session. Electrophysiological evidence of intuition has shown that the heart and the whole body constantly receive, process, and decode intuitive information (Bem, 2011; McCraty, Atkinson, & Bradley, 2004; McCraty, Bradley, & Tomasino, 2004; Radin, 2004). Perhaps the heart, or the heart's electromagnetic field, may be a source of intuition that enables telepathic communication with animals.

Research Question

The research question was:

When an attempted telepathic animal communication session is conducted under blinded conditions with domestic dogs or cats, is the information received from the

animals accurate enough to enable the animals' human guardians to identify their animals positively from the documented information received from all five sessions? The researcher conducted five telepathic animal communication sessions with animals and their guardians who were not known (blinded) to the researcher. The researcher had only the guardian's name and email, the animal's name, and a photograph of the animal. Communications were extremely limited between the researcher and guardian before the communication session began. The data were collected via individual telepathic communication sessions with each animal, conducted by the principal researcher. After the sessions were conducted, the summary data were passed to the assistant researcher, who supervised all further communications with the guardians for their review and feedback of session results.

Definitions

The following definitions clarify the terms used in this paper.

Consciousness is sometimes defined as the relationships between the mind and the world in which humans interact (Lamme, 2010; Tressoldi, Storm, & Radin, 2010).

Animal may have consciousness as well (Krulwich, 2011; Udell, Dorey, & Wynne, 2011; Zimmer, 2012). The concept includes, among others, awareness, the experience of feelings, wakefulness, a sense of self, and the emotional/executive control system of the mind.

Human companion/guardian: For this practicum research, human/animal pairs were recruited for participation. The guardian is the human responsible for the animal, grants permission for the animal to participate, and completes the Guardian

Feedback Form. The guardian must be of legal age, agree to the Saybrook Institutional Review Board (SIRB) Informed Consent to Participate in Research, must speak and read English, have an email account, and be able to send an electronic photo and Word documents via email.

Psi: A term developed in 1942 by British psychology Robert Thouless as a neutral term for psychic phenomena. The word refers to the 23rd letter of the Greek alphabet and is pronounced like *sigh*. The word is also the first letter of the Greek word *psyche*, which means soul or mind. Psi experiences can include telepathy (mind-to-mind knowledge), clairvoyance (perceptions of distant objects or events), precognition (perception of future events), or psychokinesis (mind-matter interactions, such as the ability to move a physical object with one's mind). For some, it also includes common experiences such as intuitive hunches, gut feelings, or the sense of being stared at.

Telepathic interspecies (animal) communication: The researcher defines this as the process of humans quieting their minds by using meditative/contemplative techniques presumably to open their intuitive capacities to connect and receive images, words, or emotional impressions telepathically from an animal.

Telepathy: A mind-to-mind connection that uses an unknown medium of transfer outside of the physical senses. The word is derived from the Greek word *tele*, meaning distant, and *pathe*, meaning affliction or experience. The term is credited to Fredric W. H. Myers, a founder of the Society for Psychical Research, around 1882 (Parapsychological Association, n.d.).

Learning Objectives

The learning objectives for this project were to test the researcher's grasp of the specific research processes and methods to prepare for more extensive, structured animal communication sessions for future dissertation research. This practicum offered the opportunity to test the telepathic animal communication design and is meant to build on coursework from previous research methods courses.

Review of the Literature

Telepathy and Animal Telepathy

For about 125 years, a small group of scientists has been investigating telepathy obtaining significant results. In a meta-analysis by Pratt, Rhine, Smith, Stuart, and Greenwood (1966) of articles published from the 1880s to the 1940s, 142 published articles described 3.6 million trials with positive hit rates that were statistically significant, even though the effects were small. In 1985, a meta-analysis of 28 parapsychological studies showed a hit rate of 37%. A leading member of the Committee for Skeptical Inquiry (a so-called skeptical organization) performed a meta-analysis of the same data and also found that the odds against chance were astronomical (Hyman, 1985).

However, parapsychology research has challenges that are commonly cited, including ambiguous definition of the subject matter (which topics should be classified as parapsychology research?), lack of replicability, unfalsifiability, unpredictability, methodological weaknesses, and the problem of (a lack of) theory (Alcock, 2010). Hyman (2010) argues that a major flaw in parapsychology research is persistent inconsistency. He states that meta-analysis is an exploratory rather than a confirmatory

procedure and “parapsychologists who try to justify the replicability of psi results with meta-analysis are using a retrospective notion” (p. 44). Replication is further challenged by the decline effect (Bierman, 2001) where experiments that begin with positive effect sizes will, when replicated, show a steady decline over time.

The parapsychology research debate continues, with both advocates and counteradvocates holding varying opinions regarding the authenticity and demonstrable replicability of psychic experiences. However, this researcher agrees with the observation of Irwin and Watt (2007) who write “...if just one of the phenomena should be found to demand a revision or an expansion of contemporary psychological principles, how enriched behavior science would be” (p. 261).

Additional quantum physics research during the last 20 years has discovered that physical objects are not as separate as was once believed by scientists. At the quantum particle level, all separateness disappears and everything is connected. Schrödinger and Born (1935) described this situation as entanglement. Einstein (1947) more descriptively called this inter-relatedness *spukhafte Fernwirkung*, or spooky action at a distance. He believed that quantum entanglement would someday be seen as a mathematical error in calculation.

Instead, scientists continue to be baffled by repeated discoveries at the subatomic level that simply do not subscribe to previously known laws of physics. “Reality is woven from strange, ‘holistic’ threads that aren’t located precisely in space or time. Tug on a dangling loose end from this fabric of reality, and the whole cloth twitches, instantly, throughout all space and time” (Radin, 2006, p. 3).

ESP is a term generally known as an apprehension or cognition of knowledge without the direct involvement of the known physical senses. Thousands of telepathy trials have yielded positive results. A study by the Bastyr University/ University of Washington Consciousness Science Laboratory investigated correspondences in brain activity between people at a distance who had practiced a meditation technique called primordial sound meditation (Radin, 2005). Sixteen people participated in pairs on three occasions at the lab. The participants first meditated together for 30 minutes, then were separated into distant rooms and were each connected to an electroencephalograph (EEG) monitor to record brainwaves. One partner (Jack) was exposed to a flashing stimulus that created a recordable response in the brain while the other person (Jill) sat quietly. Then their roles were reversed. The hypothesis was that Jill's brain would become physiologically activated when Jack was viewing the stimuli and vice versa. The findings confirmed this prediction and repeated findings were reported in other studies conducted in Germany, Scotland, and at the Institute of Noetic Sciences in California to support the theory that when pairs of people keep each other in mind, "their brainwaves become more intercorrelated than one would predict based on conventional theories of brain-mind interaction" (p. 38).

Animal Psi Research

Animal telepathy was first written about in 1919 by William J. Long, a minister and well-known naturalist of the early 20th century. He accepted animal telepathy as

. . . a natural gift of faculty of the animal mind, which is largely unconscious, and it is from the animal mind that we inherit it . . . that the animals inherit this power of silent communication over great distances is occasionally manifest even among our half-natural domestic creatures. (p. 29)

A small group of scientists conducted psi animal research beginning in the 1950s and continuing through the focused period of experimental parapsychology research in the 1960s and 1970s. One of the earliest studies was conducted in 1952 by Osis, who explored human ability to influence the actions of a cat. Two cups of food were available, with scent and other sensory clues minimized. A human experimenter selected a target cup, and then six domestic kittens were tested for their accuracy in choosing the target cup. Variations in the trials included the human's identifying the target cup by choosing a card from a random pack; the human isolated in a cubicle attempting to influence the kittens while another experimenter watched and recorded results; and negative stimuli such as an electrical shock when the kitten chose the incorrect cup. Exploratory trial results showed above-chance scoring, but only for some of the kittens; one of the best-scoring kittens had a close relationship to Osis and his family. Another series of trials that used an independent experimenter showed no positive deviation from chance, and the electric shock trials showed a significant psi-missing condition (Duval & Montredon, 1968a, 1968b). A psi-missing condition refers to instances where the subject has failed to achieve the result through psi, rather than where they have a non-significant negative score gained through random guessing. In this case electric shock trials did not result in any psi influenced results.

In a follow-up study, Osis and Foster (1953) attempted to control for experimenter psi and differences in animal handling that might affect results. Food was placed in only one cup, and the kitten was to discern the correct cup using psi without any influence from the human experimenter. Kittens that were handled roughly or from whom food was

withheld scored significantly below chance, whereas kittens that were handled with affection scored significantly above chance, which appears to suggest that animal performance may be influenced by human/animal social interactions.

Long (1919) was the inspiration for animal telepathy studies by Sheldrake (2000) in which thousands of people wrote to him to report remarkable telepathic and precognitive behavior of their pets, particularly dogs who seemed to know when their owners were coming home. One of the most unusual writers was Aimee Morgana, guardian of a (then) 10-year-old African Grey parrot named N'kisi. N'kisi was reported to respond to Morgana's thoughts and intentions in a direct manner that appeared to be telepathic in nature.

Starting when the parrot was five months old, Morgana worked to train N'kisi with two techniques known as *sentence frames* and *cognitive mapping*. "By the time he was five years old he had a contextual vocabulary of more than 700 words . . . and by January 2002, [N'kisi] had recorded more than 7,000 original sentences" (Sheldrake & Morgana, 2003, p. 601). Morgana reported that N'kisi had awakened her by commenting on the actions in her dreams.

Video-taped trials were conducted in 2003. Morgana and N'kisi were separated in different rooms, on different floors, and video cameras filmed each of them separately. Morgana would open an envelope with a photo in it and study it for about 20 seconds. N'kisi was to pick up her thoughts and state aloud appropriate keywords and/or sentences to describe the picture. A variety of scoring methods and statistical analyses were used. According to them all,

N'kisi scored very significantly more hits than would have been expected by chance. But even though our procedures probably underestimated N'kisi's performance, the results were highly significant statistically and imply that N'kisi was influenced by Morgana's mental activity while she was looking at particular pictures, even though he could not see her, hear her, or receive other normal sensory clues. (Sheldrake & Morgana, 2003, p. 614)

More recently, Dutton and Williams (2009) explored two main threads in an exhaustive meta-analysis review of animal psi research. The first was experimental research that had been generally conducted within a classical conditioning paradigm: Animals can be trained to respond to a stimulus in a way that produces a measured baseline response that "has tended to explain animal psi as an evolutionarily adaptive process of information transmission" (p. 43). The second thread was animal fieldwork, which recognizes the importance of the human-animal relationship for the occurrence of psi. The authors argued that "the evidence suggests that animal psi may function as an expression of relationship or 'resonance' between individuals" (p. 43).

Irene Pepperberg is a cognitive scientist who worked for 30 years with an African Grey parrot named Alex. They were partners and pioneers in animal cognitive research. With the brain the size of a shelled walnut, birds have not been believed by behavioral scientists to possess any potential for language, consciousness, or anything remotely comparable to human intelligence. Alex, however, proved all those assumptions wrong. Pepperberg proved that the parrot could add, sound out words, and understand concepts such as bigger, smaller, more, fewer, and none. He was capable of thought and intention.

When he died unexpectedly on September 6, 2007, it made headline news worldwide.

Scientifically speaking, the single greatest lesson Alex taught me, taught all of us, is that animal minds are a great deal more like human minds than the vast majority of behavioral scientists believed. Clearly, animals know more than we think, and think a great deal more than we know. (Pepperberg, 2009, p. 77)

Method

The proposed study was phenomenological with a quantitative approach. The research will measure, via a ranking and weighting scale, the accuracy of the telepathic animal communication sessions as judged by the guardians when they are asked to identify their animals from summary results. This method is similar in design to many of the previous telepathy trials that have been conducted during the last 100 years, in that statistically positive hit rates are determined based on successful selection of either a 50/50 choice, or ranking, by the participants. This design is also similar to that used in mediumship studies, which are blinded, controlled trials that gauge the accuracy of information received by a medium from a person who has died. The trials are structured for anomalous information reception with blinding of the medium, the rater, and the experimenter to eliminate conventional explanations for the information received, accuracy, and specificity (Beischel, 2007).

Participants

Five guardian and animal pairs were recruited from the professional animal communication contacts of the principal researcher. These included humans and animals that the principal researcher had never met. The researcher had no information about the guardian or the animal other than the guardian's name and email address.

Human participants were of legal age, spoke and read English, had an email account, and were able to send electronic photographs and Word documents via email. Animal participants were domestic dogs and nonferal cats at least one year old that had lived with the guardian for at least one year.

Research Procedures

The process by which this research was conducted is as follows:

- The Saybrook Institutional Review Board approved the SIRB application, Informed Consent to Participate in Research (see Appendix A), and all instruments and communications to be used in the project.
- Five guardian/animal pairs were recruited from the professional animal communication contacts of the principal researcher.
- The principal researcher contacted the guardians individually via email and asked them to participate in the research, to read the Code of Ethics for Interspecies Communicators (see Appendix B), to sign the Informed Consent to Participate in Research, and return the consent to the principal researcher via email (see Appendix C).
- The guardians agreed to the research and returned the Informed Consent form to the principal researcher via email.
- The principal researcher returned an email acknowledgement of the Informed Consent form and requested from the guardian (a) the animal's name and (b) at least one (and no more than three) electronic photographs that showed the animal full body and specifically showing their face and eyes. The questions

to be asked of the animal were included in this email. The guardians were required to advise the principal researcher if they preferred that any of the questions not be asked of their animals (see Appendix D). No other information was requested.

- The guardian sent the principal researcher the animal's name and photograph(s) via email, along with any questions that they preferred not be asked of their animal.
- The principal researcher acknowledged receipt of the name and photographs via email and informed the guardian of the date and time the telepathic communication session was scheduled (see Appendix E). The guardian was not involved in the session in any way but was asked to observe their animal's physical behavior during the time of the session and to set their intent for a successful session. The principal researcher had no further contact with the guardians.
- The principal researcher completed each of five telepathic communication sessions with the animals, carefully documenting with a digital audio recorder each animal's responses to the same questions and summarized the responses. This summary document was sent to the assistant researcher via email along with the guardian contact emails.
- During each communication session, the principal researcher's husband read aloud the questions for each animal. The questions were repeated

telepathically to the animal, and the animal's responses were also repeated out loud for the digital recording.

- The assistant researcher sent the Communication Sessions Summary Document (see Appendix F) via email to the guardians with instructions (see Appendix G).
- Guardians were asked to review the Communication Sessions Summaries, and to complete the Summary Feedback Table (see Appendix G) to rank and weigh each communication session regarding their confidence of which session was with their animal. Guardians returned the completed feedback table to the assistant researcher via email.
- The assistant researcher collected the guardian feedback documents and forwarded them to the principal researcher when all were received. When all feedback was received from all guardians, the animal research was complete.
- Principal researcher received the guardian feedback and prepared the practicum final report.
- The principal researcher will send a summary report to all participants who requested a copy after the Practicum Report is accepted.

Telepathic Animal Communication Process

Based on the research literature, this researcher suspects that a calm mind and emotions are critical to the conduct of a successful telepathic animal communication session. The attainment of this state requires practice and may necessitate changes in lifestyle to avoid harmful substances and environmental conditions that agitate or dull the

mind. Activities that reduce stress and increase calm, such as yoga, meditation, good nutrition, regular exercise, adequate rest, and time spent in nature or with animal companions may all increase one's heart coherence and calm emotions.

Meditation and regulated breathing enable a person to focus on the physical body rather than on random thoughts. The researcher also believes that grounding and calming visualizations quiet the mind and shift consciousness. Experienced communicators recognize that that expansion of intuitive skills, which this researcher believes translates to telepathy skills, is an important factor to increase the accuracy of animal communications. The following guidelines are suggestions that may promote the establishment and maintenance of a heart-centered space:

- Believe in your own intuitive skills and don't invalidate the messages, images or impressions received;
- Be mentally quiet, receptive, alert, and emotional peaceful. A mind that is confused and full of thoughts and background static may be incapable of listening and receiving. Don't try to force the communication.
- Be humble and receptive and allow animals to teach you. Your attitude influences how receptive you are to their communications.
- Be flexible and don't cling to conventional notions of human/animal communication. Expect the unexpected and be open to surprises.
- Remain open-minded and nonjudgmental. Avoid analysis, criticism, and attempts to evaluate any feelings, impressions, thoughts, verbal messages,

sounds, or specific ways of knowing. Allow the sense of meaning to unfold at its own pace.

- Practice frequently with a variety of animal species, and ask for spiritual help from any source that you trust.

The above guidelines were applied to the process by which these animal communication sessions were conducted:

- In a meditation room, the researcher gathered required materials such as the name and photograph(s) of the animals, the researchers' animal communication journal, digital audio recorder (to document animal responses), and paper documentation forms to ensure immediate transcription of information from the session.
- The researcher studied the animal photograph(s), maintaining openness to any immediate impressions and documented anything received intuitively.
- With eyes closed, the researcher focused both on her breathing and a grounding visualization in which a tree trunk travels from the seat through the chair, floor, building, and down to the center of the earth, where it was physically attached. Focus continued on a five-square breathing technique as follows: count to five while inhaling a deep breath in a slow, measured, controlled rhythm; hold the breath through another five count; exhale slowly for a five count; keep the lungs empty through a five count; then repeat the cycle for a total of 10 to 15 cycles. Each cycling includes visualization with every inhalation of clean, white, high frequency

vibrations coming out of the earth and up the tree trunk into the researcher's body. Every exhalation was accompanied by visualization of all of the researcher's levels of stress, worry, and anxiety leaving the body with the breath. The cycles concluded with a few minutes of normal breathing and an appreciation of the calm state.

- The researcher then engaged in a second, yoga breathing technique called Nadi Sodhana, or alternate nostril breathing. This is considered by yogis to be a very powerful technique to confer relaxation and, balance and to calm the mind and nervous system. *Nadi* refers to energy channel and *sodhana* means purification. To perform this technique, the researcher closed off one nostril with a finger and drew a slow, controlled, even inhalation, then exhaled through the same nostril. At the end of the exhalation, the other nostril is closed off with an inhalation and exhalation cycle through this nostril. The cycle was repeated 10 to 15 times. At the end of this technique, the researcher felt that her mind was very calm and her emotions very balanced.
- The researcher then studied the photograph of the animal, closed her eyes, focused again on her breathing, affirmed the intention to connect with the pictured animal, and asked for spiritual help from trusted sources to help her obtain clear messages from the animal. These trusted sources include the Source (or universal energy), the Diva of Animal Communication, and the angels and archangels of the animal in the session. The researcher

further requests the Source to create a sacred energetic space for the communication session to take place in.

- At this point in the process, the researcher had attained a blank slate and felt very disconnected from her physical body. Sometimes she could no longer feel her hands or feet. Tranquil and in a light trance and with the animal's photograph in mind, the researcher telepathically called the animal's name, for example, "Angie, are you there?" If a mental response was received from the animal (generally a *yes*), the researcher introduced herself, explained that the animal's guardian had agreed to my connecting with them, and asked whether the animal was willing to answer some questions. With an affirmative response, she proceeded through the guardian-approved questions. If the animal declined to engage in the process, the session would have been concluded and another animal recruited.
- The researcher then explained to the animal that for the purposes of this research, their responses and any other impressions received would be repeated aloud, as verbatim as possible, for digital audio recording and accurate transcription to the summary document.
- When all questions were concluded with the animal, the researcher thanked them for their participation and disconnected from them telepathically. Responses or impressions received that may not have been captured by the audio recording were noted.

- After each session was completed, the researcher immediately documented the animal's responses, first from memory and then listening to that session's recording and refining or correcting the data as needed.

Research Design

The ranking and weighting feedback form was constructed by the researcher in order to obtain both a ranking (high to low) and weighting points (an indication of confidence in their ranking choice) from the guardians. This form was sent to the guardians (see Appendix G) to discover the accuracy levels of the telepathic animal communication sessions. The guardians indicated their choices (by numbers 1 through 5) of which session was most representative of their animal. The guardian's level of confidence in that choice is indicated by a weighting that used 100 points across all five sessions. A large number of points indicated a high confidence level.

Data Analysis

The principal researcher conducted five animal communication sessions during the months of November and December, 2011, as listed in Table 1:

Table 1

Animal Communication Sessions

Session	Animal /Species	Guardian	Date	Pacific Time
A	Animal A/Canine	Guardian A	11/13/11	1 pm
B	Animal B/Canine	Guardian B	11/20/11	1 pm
C	Animal C/Feline	Guardian C	11/20/11	2 pm
D	Animal D/Canine	Guardian D	11/27/11	1 pm
E	Animal E/Canine	Guardian E	12/3/11	4 pm

The principal researcher documented the animal's responses to a standardized list of questions during the communication sessions (see Appendix D). This list was developed by the researcher with the expertise and input of several professional animal communicators (who make their living with this work) as well as non-professional but experienced communicators who have been involved in this work for many years. Each guardian approved the entire list of questions; no questions were omitted for any animal. After all sessions were completed, the communication sessions summary (see Appendix H) was sent to the human guardians by the assistant researcher with instructions to complete the summary feedback table. All guardians were blinded as to which session was with their animal.

Of the five sessions, all guardians successfully identified their animal as either their first or second choice in the ranking exercise. Two guardians correctly identified their animals as their first choices, and the remaining three guardians identified their animal as their second choices as shown in Table 2:

Table 2

Guardian Ranking Summary

Session	Guardian	#1 Ranking (Animal)	#1 Ranking Weighting Points	#2 Ranking	Guardian's Animal
A	Guardian A	Animal E	80	Animal A (Correct)	Animal A
B	Guardian B	Animal A	85	Animal B (Correct)	Animal B
C	Guardian C	Animal C (Correct)	100	Not selected	Animal C
D	Guardian D	Animal E	80	Animal D (Correct)	Animal D
E	Guardian E	Animal E (Correct)	50	Animal A	Animal E

Comments from Animals

Session A with Animal A/canine. The impression of Animal A (see Appendix I) was that of a young dog. From the dog's photograph, she appears to be a yellow Labrador or Lab mix. The researcher heard a high-pitched voice, and she had a happy, vibrant



Figure 1: Animal A.

personality, contrary to the researcher's expectations of an older, more mature persona. The researcher specifically did not ask the guardians for the animal's breed or age, as this information may have biased perceptions before the sessions; the photographs, however, do provide some insight. Animal A's message to her guardian was that the guardian works too much and does not play enough. When asked about her life, she said "I'm really happy; I have a great life."

Session B with Animal B/canine. Animal B's photograph is of a large, golden dog, possibly a Golden Retriever, yellow Labrador, or Irish setter mix. She appears to have pronounced graying hair around her muzzle and eyes, and this may have biased the



Figure 2. Animal B.

researcher as to her age; however, Guardian B stated in her comments that "my animal is only 7 years old." Nevertheless, when asked about her health (see Appendix J), Animal B spoke of pain in her joints, and when asked for details, the researcher received the impression of arthritis in both shoulders and in her hips.

Unfortunately, veterinary studies have confirmed what guardians have long suspected: the larger (and heavier) the dog, the shorter its life span, and life expectancies can vary widely by breed. Generally, average canine life span is around 12 years, with dogs weighing less than 30 pounds living the longest, whereas the giant breeds that weigh more than 100 pounds, such as Great Danes or Deerhounds, are elderly at only 6 to 8 years old. In a study of 700 dogs representing 77 American Kennel Club breeds, “Weight was the significant predictor of life span, revealing that breeds smaller by weight generally live longer than heavier breeds” (Greer, Canterbury, & Murphy, 2007, p. 208). In this case, the guardian may not be aware of the expected shorter lifespan of her large dog.

Session C with Animal C/feline. Animal C seemed surprised when the researcher connected with her (see Appendix K), but agreed to talk. She gave the impression of a lonely cat who would like the company of another animal and more attention or play time with



Figure 3. Animal C.

her guardian. When asked what she would change about her life, the impression received was of a perch of some kind, where she could get high and look out the window. Because this was the only feline in the group, the guardian easily identified his animal. He acknowledged her loneliness but continued, “She hates other animals.” This comment leads to speculation about the other animals to which she may have been exposed. It has been the experience of the researcher in her work with animals that not all animals get along with others immediately, and cats in particular may take days or even weeks to

acclimate to a new animal in their home but are generally happier and more social with other animals in the house.

Session D with Animal D/canine. Animal D (see Appendix L) had a happy voice and was little surprised with my connection to him. I received short, concise answers, with the impression that he is a “dog’s dog” and a healthy animal who is really happy with his life. His guardian initially thought (correctly) that this session was with Animal D but was thrown off by the animal’s stating that he only lived with one human. The guardian then chose him as her second ranking choice.



Figure 4. Animal D.

Session E with Animal E/canine. Animal E (see Appendix M) is one of the most intelligent animals with which the researcher has connected with in some time. He had a deep, mature, calm voice and asked intelligent questions during the session. In the beginning of the session, after the researcher’s



Figure 5. Animal E.

introduction, he asked, “Why are we doing this?” The researcher explained that the research was to gather data and test whether his guardian would be asked to identify him from his answers. He accepted this explanation and we continued with the questions.

For question E9, “What is your favorite toy you have available today?” his answer was a bit delayed: “I don’t play much with toys.” The impression received was that he is very intellectual and that toys were quite beneath him, that they held no interest for him. Just after this question the researcher’s dog, Daphne, positioned at the researcher’s feet, gave a single, loud, sharp bark. She has never done this before during any communication session, for this research or otherwise. Animal E asked with interest, “Who’s that?!” From past experience, the researcher was aware that sounds from either environment could travel through the telepathic connection during a communication session, but the question was still surprising. The researcher explained and Animal E indicated that he would like to meet Daphne, who crawled into the researcher’s lap as she introduced the two dogs telepathically.

During each session, the researcher’s husband read the questions aloud, so they were digitally recorded, and then the researcher repeated them telepathically to the animal. After the researcher repeated question E12, Animal E commented dryly, “You don’t have to repeat everything.” The researcher laughed aloud then apologized to him as his intelligence became apparent.

At the end of the session, the researcher thanked Animal E for his participation. He asked, “What happens next?” The researcher explained and the animal approved. The overall impression was of a wise spirit who was clearly more intelligent than most dogs.

Comments from Guardians

Comments of Guardian A (guardian of Animal A/Canine, Session A). In the summary feedback table from Guardian A (see Appendix N), she observed that her dog

was very alert during the communication session. “She woke up from her nap and looked around, seeming puzzled.” However, the questions did not support her strong recognition of her animal in any of the sessions. Her comments indicated that for her, an important selection criteria was the number of humans and/or other animals with whom the animal reported that it lived. For her dog, Animal A, the answer received was correct as one human.

Comments of Guardian B (guardian of Animal B/canine, Session B). In her summary feedback table, Guardian B (see Appendix O) also appears to have used other humans or animals in the house as a selection criterion. When asked about her health, Animal B stated she “wanted 10 years back.” However, Guardian B did not select her animal as her first ranking choice because “My animal is only 7 years old, this animal wants 10 years back.” Instead she chose Animal A (incorrectly) as her first choice and stated, “(My animal) does not live with other animals, otherwise accurate.”

Comments of Guardian C (guardian of Animal C/feline, Session C). Guardian C was guardian of the only cat in the five sessions. In his summary feedback table (see Appendix P), the guardian correctly identified April as his first ranking choice. The researcher had received the impression that Animal C’s favorite food or treat was a crunchy salmon-flavored treat. On the feedback Guardian C commented, “She’s lonely but hates other animals. She likes salmon but doesn’t get crunch salmon. She doesn’t have a tiny house to live in, so it’s not 100% fit.”

Comments of Guardian D (guardian of Animal D/canine, Session D). In her summary feedback table, Guardian D (see Appendix Q) initially correctly identified her

animal and commented, “When reading this [the communications sessions summary], I initially thought it could be (my animal), and he just was not counting my boyfriend as a guardian.” The information received from Animal D by the researcher was that he lived with one human. (It has been the experience of the researcher that animals will sometimes answer a question like this considering only who is important to them. It would be an interesting follow-up to ask the guardian whether she believes Animal D has any emotional attachment to her boyfriend.)

Comments of Guardian E (guardian of Animal E/canine, Session E). In her summary feedback table (see Appendix R), Guardian E correctly identified her animal, but with only 50 weighting points. She commented, “I was torn between (Animal E) and (Animal A) as #1; both had things that fit.” It is also note worthy that Guardian A, guardian of Animal A, selected Animal E as her first choice. In this case, both guardians thought the answers from each other’s animals were very similar.

Discussion

Methods

As previously described, the researcher deliberately reached a very quiet and meditative mental state before each telepathic communication session. In the first session, with Animal A, it became apparent this state would not permit the researcher to alternate states before and after each question. The researcher then recruited the assistance of her husband to handle questions from a standardized list. The researcher's usual communication sessions involves the animal's guardian, who is on the telephone line, and the researcher, who is on a headset. This enables a conversation to be held about what issues or questions the guardian may have for the animal and so that the researcher then becomes the channel of communication between them while in a relaxed, meditative state.

The use of an assistant during the process enabled the researcher to stay in a relaxed, mindful state and the questions were recorded. The researcher repeated the animals' responses aloud so that they would be tape-recorded. This became an important backup to the researcher's memory of the animals' responses and therefore a valuable addition to the research data. During the dissertation research, the design will be modified so that the guardian will be on the telephone line, and the researcher will use a conference call recording service to archive the session. The session's recording will also be available to the guardian as listen only, for later review as they wish.

Participants

Participant recruitment was a greater challenge than expected. Upon approval of the practicum proposal, the researcher had three guardian/animal teams who had agreed to participate; and within a week, the final two teams also appeared to be lined up. However, one guardian dropped out before even reading the Informed Consent. After an initial brief explanation of the research process and methods, he replied by email, “Unfortunately, based on the information in your response, I don't believe that the design and structure of this study meets the basic scientific standards that would be needed in order to ensure that the results will have any scientific validity.” Another participant who is a well-known author and instructor in the genre of telepathic animal communication declined to participate without stating a reason.

In the recruiting process for these last two teams, a friend and professional animal communicator sent the researcher's participation request to a few of her clients whom she thought might have an interest in the project (see Appendix S). The letter, surprisingly, received no response. About 10 days later, she followed up with another email and received the following comments, which she forwarded to the researcher. They are significant in regard to the issues they surface and the attitude of potential participants. The researcher will address these topics for her dissertation research recruitment efforts.

The first feedback indicated the potential participant's desire for a few simple sentences of explanation:

The research lady (needs) a lot of effort from the guardians, who don't know her. The request is very long, detailed, and you want to stop reading 1/3 of the way thru. Though it isn't something all that attractive, people want it straight and to

the point, and “what’s in it for me,” if they respond. Her points might be reduced to one sentence, and people don’t need to know all the process involved.

Academia speak could be translated into regular folk speak. She could be offering free sessions with your pet, with minimal effort from the guardian, something like that.....

Right now to the reader it feels like a detailed hassle no one has time for.....

If it was totally simplified, more folks might respond.....these days for political action it’s often a few clicks of the mouse, and you’re done. The forms she needs for feedback could be done for the computer, so the guardian could click the response, etc...

The second feedback, from a busy mother who did not carefully read the original explanation about time required of participants or their role in the research as participant/guardian versus communicator:

Sorry to hear no one else responded to your friend. I must admit I was a bit confused. I wasn’t sure if I was to be a person with animal or a communicator. Also, the fall is a bit nuts for me. Since I wasn’t sure how much time it was going to take with Deborah—perhaps she could have been more clear on that in her request—I didn’t want to commit. I usually have a few clients on top of my mom duties and other commitments each week so helping Deborah with research seemed like it could be a straw on the proverbial camel for me. She was clear on what the guardians could expect but not the communicators. Are we doing them on the phone with her? Do we have freedom to do it whenever on our own? My recommendation is that she give more information so the communicators know what to expect...

Despite these unexpected delays, two additional weeks produced two more teams and all participants signed off on the Informed Consent.

Originally the researcher had hoped to have at least 2 or 3 of each species (dog/cat), but that did not happen and is a limitation of this design and the small sample size. The presence of only one cat in the summary information admittedly made it an easy identification.

Another issue that surfaced from the participants after the completion of the sessions was whether or not they had correctly identified their animal. In January, 2012, after receiving approval from the SIRB Director, each guardian was advised via email which session was conducted with their animal, and they were sent their animal's communication session documentation as a Word document attachment. They did not receive any information about any other sessions conducted but only those with their own animal.

Using hard copy documents was also a difficulty in that it caused time delays. Some participants had difficulty receiving emails with attachments, and analysis was more complex. For the dissertation study to follow, the project description, recruiting efforts, Informed Consent, and animal communication session documentation will be managed and completed online, for easy completion, data recording, and data retention.

Design

With only 2 of 5 guardians correctly identifying their animal as their first choice, the researcher has concluded that there is a design flaw in using standardized questions for all animals. Although interesting animal responses were received, questions such as "What is your job?" or "Do you have stress in your life?" do not provide a clear identification process for guardians. Based on the guardian comments, most made their final determination based on the question, "How many humans do you live with?" Another limitation of this design was that the guardians did not rank every question. The following design modifications are under consideration for the future dissertation research:

- Improved recruitment efforts and online communications and surveys;
- Use only five standard questions, asked of every animal;
- During recruitment, the researcher will advise guardians that they will be asked to furnish 10 to 15 questions that are important to them and their relationship with their animal. These questions can be anything meaningful to the guardian on the topics of environment, body (including health), mind, or spirit;
- Supply the guardian's questions to the researcher before the session. The researcher develops them into a web-based survey form;
- Conduct and record the session using a conference call with the guardian on the telephone, and ask the animal both the standard questions and the guardian's furnished questions. Offer guardians access to the recording (or a MP3 file, or both) after the session is completed. This affords the guardian what is, essentially, a free telepathic animal communication session to address their issues or questions. This addresses the concern of, "What's in it for me?" from a nonparticipant comment; and
- After the session is completed, the researcher will complete the web survey form using the responses received from the animals. Guardian will be notified via email with a link to the survey. The survey form will rank every question as to accuracy of the response received via the communicator. This will allow a much more meaningful analysis than only an animal identification based on a summary of standardized questions.

Conclusions

The original research question was, “Is the information received from the animals accurate enough to enable the animals’ human guardians to identify their animals positively from a summary of data from all five sessions?” For this small and limited study, the data demonstrate that the answer to this question is *yes* but with qualifications. Two guardians correctly positively identified their animal as reflected in their first choice ranking. The remaining three guardians all semi-positively identified their animal as their second choice in their ranking. No guardians ranked their own animal below second in the ranking exercise. The qualifications are related to the nature of the standardized questions, as they were not specific enough to warrant immediate and definitive identification by the guardians.

This study has been a valuable learning exercise as part of preparation for dissertation research. As noted in the discussion, different approaches are required in the areas of methods, participant recruitment/retention, and study design. The dissertation research will include a larger base of approximately 20 animals. The researcher is considering the impact of the species of animals utilized: Domestic dogs and cats are obviously the most prevalent in American households. However, horses, llamas, ferrets, guinea pigs, rabbits, and birds also are fairly common as domestic pets or family members. Because the guardians’ questions will be ranked for accuracy for a specific animal, perhaps the five standard questions could be generic enough to cover multiple species. This was a valuable practicum, and the researcher learned a great deal that will be utilized in her doctoral study.

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Appendices

Appendix A: Informed Consent to Participate in Research Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project

Purpose:

The purpose of this Ph.D. Practicum research project is to document the information received from five animals during telepathic interspecies communication sessions. The animal's human guardians will then be asked to identify their animal from a collection of all session's summary data, to determine if telepathic communication obtains accurate enough data to personally identify an animal. This project is being conducted by Deborah L Erickson, principal researcher, who is a PhD graduate student of Saybrook University, in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of Doctor of Philosophy in Psychology.

Principal Researcher:

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Wanda Buckner, D.Ed.

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Procedures:

[1] This study involves:

- The principal researcher, who is conducting the animal communication sessions, agreeing to the attached "Code of Ethics for Interspecies Communicators" (Appendix B).
- The human guardians agreeing to this Consent to Participate in Research.
- Guardians agreeing to allow the principal researcher to conduct a telepathic communication session with their animal. The guardian is not involved in any way during the communication session. There is no telephone or physical involvement of the guardian, and both guardian and animal are in a different city and/or state from the principal researcher before, during, and after the telepathic session.
- All session data will be compiled into a summary document, with personal identification of guardians and animals removed.

[2] Completion of the animal communication session between the principal researcher and the animal is expected to take 30 to 40 minutes. The guardian is not involved in any way during the session, the researcher is working only from the animal's name and an electronic photograph, showing the animal's face and eyes.

[3] When all communication sessions are completed and documented, the principal researcher sends the session summary documentation to the Assistant Researcher. From this point forward in the research, there is no further communication between the principal researcher and the guardians.

- [4] The Assistant Researcher sends to all guardian participants a summary document of all telepathic session data via email. The human guardians are requested to identify their animal from the session data (the animal's answers to specific questions), to rank their choices (#1 through #5) as well as weighting points to indicate their confidence level of each ranking.
- [5] The guardian completes the Summary Feedback Table. This exercise should take 10 to 20 minutes to complete.
- [6] The guardian sends their Summary Feedback showing their ranking and confidence level of each telepathic session back to the Assistant Researcher via email.
- [7] Animal research is complete when all guardian ranking reports are received by the Assistant Researcher.

Possible Risks and Safeguards:

This study is designed to minimize as much as possible any potential physical, psychological, and social risks to participants. Although very unlikely, there are always risks in research, which you are entitled to know in advance of giving your consent, as well as the safeguards to be taken by those who conduct the project to minimize the risks.

Risks to human participants are minimal to moderate in the areas of physical, psychological, and social. This study has low to moderate human contact, being between the Principal Researcher and the human guardian via email, and between the Assistant Researcher and the human guardian also via email.

This study will comply fully with the APA 2002 Ethics Code. All participants must electronically sign this Consent before participating.

An interspecies communication session is a practice that is designed solely to enhance the well-being of an individual animal, and it has reasonable expectation of success. The purpose of this study will be to research the quantitative outcome of these sessions, in a way that allows the researcher to test a hypothesis, permit conclusions to be drawn, and thereby to develop or contribute to generalized knowledge.

All human and animal participants will be fairly treated by the researcher. All human participants will have access to the final summary research report, and all participants' personal information will be held confidential. All study data will be aggregated and no individual participants will be personally identified.

I understand that:

- [1] My participation shall in no way have any bearing on my relationship with the Principal Researcher, or alter or deprive me of any or all services presently received in the institution and setting in which I participate, as well as those provided by the institutions sponsoring, funding, and providing oversight, inclusively, for this research project.
- [2] Although my identity, and the identity of my animal, shall be known to the Principal Researcher and the Assistant Researcher, all identifying information shall be removed at the time of transcription of the animal's information.

- [3] My responses to the questions by my animal will be summarized and all identifiers, such as name, email, or related information that might be used to identify me or my animal, will be replaced and coded with a number.
- [4] This Informed Consent Form will be kept separate from the data I provide, in a secure file for five years, known only to the Principal Researcher, and Assistant Researcher, after which it will be destroyed.
- [5] The data collected in their raw and transcribed forms are to be kept anonymous, electronically stored in a secured file accessible only to the Principal Researcher for five years, after which it shall be destroyed.
- [6] Transcribed, anonymous data in the form of anonymous response listings from animal participants will be kept indefinitely for future research.
- [7] All the information I give will be kept confidential to the extent permitted by law. The information obtained from me will be examined in terms of group findings, and will be reported anonymously.
- [8] There is to be no individual feedback regarding my animal's responses. Only general findings will be presented in a Summary Report of which I am entitled a copy, and my animal's responses are to remain anonymous.
- [9] None of the personal information I provide associated with my identity will be released to any other party without my explicit written permission.
- [10] If quotes of my responses are used in the research report for the course, as well as any and all future publications of these quotations, my identity as well as my animal's identity shall remain anonymous, and at most make use of a fictitious name.
- [11] I have the right to refuse to answer any question asked of me as the human guardian, and my animal has the right to refuse to answer any question asked of him/her as the animal participant.
- [12] I have the right to refuse at any time to engage in any procedure requested of me and my animal has the right to refuse to answer any question asked of him/her as the animal participant.
- [13] I have the right to withdraw myself and my animal from participation at any time for any reason without stating my reason.
- [14] I have the right to participate without prejudice on the part of the Principal Researcher and Assistant Researcher.
- [15] It is possible that the procedures may bring to my mind thoughts of an emotional nature which may upset me. In the unlikely event that I should experience emotional distress from my participation, the Principal Researcher and Assistant Researcher shall be available to me. They shall make every effort to minimize such an occurrence. However, should an upset occur and become sufficiently serious to warrant professional attention, as a condition of my participation in this study, I understand that a licensed mental health professional will be made available to me. If I do not have such a person, the Principal Researcher will refer me and reasonable costs up to the first two visits will be paid by the Principal Researcher.

- [16] By my consent, I understand I am required to notify the Principal Researcher at the time of any serious emotional upset that may cause me to seek therapy and compensation for this upset.
- [17] I will receive a copy of this signed consent form for my records.

Once submitted, I will receive an email confirmation of submission from the Principal Researcher and a request for the animal's name and an electronic full-body photograph of my animal, in particular showing his/her face and eyes, to be returned via email.

Regarding any concern and serious upset, you may contact the Principal Researcher at: 360-673-3276. You may also contact the Practicum Research Supervisor, Dr. Jeanne Achterberg, at (Jachterberg@saybrook.edu). Should you have any concerns regarding the conduct and procedures of this research project that are not addressed to your satisfaction by the Principal Researcher and her Research Supervisor, you may report and discuss them with Dr. Willson Williams at WWilliams@saybrook.edu, the Director of the Saybrook Institutional Review Board.

Possible Benefits:

I understand that my participation in this study may have possible and potential benefits.

- [1] I may obtain a greater personal awareness, knowledge, and understanding of the accuracy and experience of a telepathic animal communication session.
- [2] Through future communications and possible applications of the findings of the research, indirectly my participation may bring future benefits to others who have the same interest in enhancing the life of their companion animals.
- [3] My participation may enable the Principal Researcher and others working in the topic area to contribute to knowledge and theory of the practice of telepathic interspecies communication.

Summary Report:

Upon conclusion of this study, a summary report of the general findings will become available. If you would like a copy of the report, please check the box below and provide the address to which you would like it sent (your email or postal address):

I would like to receive a copy of the Summary Report by:

Email:

Postal Address:

Consent of Principal Investigator

I have explained the above procedures and conditions to this study, and provided an opportunity for the research participant to ask questions and have attempted to provide satisfactory answers to all questions that have been asked in the course of this explanation.

Deborah L. Erickson

Electronically signed November 10, 2011

Consent of the Participant

If you have any questions of the Principal Researcher at this point, please take this opportunity to have them answered before granting your consent. If you are ready to provide your consent, read the statement below, then sign, and print your name and date on the line below.

I have read the above information, and have had an opportunity to ask questions about any and all aspects of this study, and give my voluntary consent to participate.

Name:

Email:

Date:

Email this form to: DEBORAH@DEBORAHERICKSON.COM

Appendix B: Code of Ethics for Interspecies Communicators

Formulated in 1990 by Penelope Smith

Original at [http://www.animaltalk.net/consultlist.htm#CODE OF ETHICS](http://www.animaltalk.net/consultlist.htm#CODE_OF_ETHICS)

Our motivation is compassion for all beings and a desire to help all species understand each other better, particularly to help restore the lost human ability to freely and directly communicate with other species.

We honor those that come to us for help, not judging, condemning, or invalidating them for their mistakes or misunderstanding but honoring their desire for change and harmony.

We know that to keep this work as pure and harmonious as possible requires that we continually grow spiritually. We realize that telepathic communication can be clouded or overlaid by our own unfulfilled emotions, critical judgments, or lack of love for self and others. We walk in humility, willing to recognize and clear up our own errors in understanding others' communication (human and non-human alike).

We cultivate knowledge and understanding of the dynamics of human, non-human, and interspecies behavior and relationships, to increase the good results of our work. We get whatever education and/or personal help we need to do our work effectively, with compassion, respect, joy, and harmony.

We seek to draw out the best in everyone and increase understanding toward mutual resolution of problems. We go only where we are asked to help, so that others are receptive and we truly can help. We respect the feelings and ideas of others and work for interspecies understanding, not pitting one side against another but working with compassion for all. We acknowledge the things that we cannot change and continue where our work can be most effective.

We respect the privacy of people and animal companions we work with, and honor their desire for confidentiality.

While doing our best to help, we allow others their own dignity and help them to help their animal companions. We cultivate understanding and ability in others, rather than dependence on our ability. We offer people ways to be involved in understanding and growth with their fellow beings of other species.

We acknowledge our limitations, seeking help from other professionals as needed. It is not our job to name and treat diseases, and we refer people to veterinarians for diagnosis of physical illness. We may relay animals' ideas, feelings, pains, symptoms, as they describe them or as we feel or perceive them, and this may be helpful to veterinary health professionals. We may also assist through handling of stresses, counseling, and other gentle healing methods. We let clients decide for themselves how to work with healing their animal companions' distress, disease, or injury, given all the information available.

The goal of any consultation, lecture, workshop, or interspecies experience is more communication, balance, compassion, understanding, and communion among all beings. We follow our heart, honoring the spirit and life of all beings as One.

Appendix C: Solicitation Email to Human Guardians

Hello,

I am a Ph.D. Psychology student with Saybrook University, and I'll be completing my doctoral thesis on telepathic interspecies communication. As part of my program study, and as partial fulfillment of an advanced research practicum course, I'd like to ask for you and your animal's participation in a research study exploring telepathic interspecies communication. The animal must be a domestic dog or (non-feral) cat at least a year old, and must have lived with you for at least a year.

Because the research is being conducted through the university, participants would need to agree to an Informed Consent to Participate in Research Form, which fully explains the process and procedures, which I'll send you by email. You'll also receive the Code of Ethics for Interspecies Communicators, the principles by which I agree to and these animal communication sessions will abide by.

Please review the Informed Consent carefully, and when I receive an email back from you agreeing to participate, I'll acknowledge receipt of your agreement, along with a request for an electronic photograph of your animal sent by email.

I appreciate your consideration to participate! Please contact me directly at the email below and I'll send you the Informed Consent document right away. Thank you!

Deborah Erickson
deborah@deboraherickson.com
Saybrook University
Ph.D. Psychology Student

Appendix D: Acknowledgement of Informed Consent and Request for Animal Name and Photograph

Hello!

Thank you for returning the Online Consent Form, as your agreement is required prior to participating in this research. As outlined on the Informed Consent, I am an animal communicator, and this practicum research involves telepathic interspecies communication.

- To enable the communication session, I need to receive your animal's name and an electronic photograph sent via email attachment. The photograph is best as a full-body photo, but particularly showing the animal's face and eyes. You may send up to three photos, if you like, but at least one is required to participate.
- The questions to be asked of your animal are below. Please advise me if you would prefer any of these questions not be asked of your animal, and I will comply with your request.
- When your animal's photo is received, I will reply by email and let you know the date and time when the telepathic session will take place between me and your animal. You will not be participating in the session, but are asked to be aware of your animal's physical movements during this time frame. Please document any unusual behavior you may observe for the feedback form you will complete later. During this time frame also please be sending your intention for a successful session. Your animal will be physically separated from me, in another city and/or state. All communication between me and your animal will take place telepathically.
- Your animal's information will be documented and sent to Wanda Buckner, Assistant Researcher on the project. All session data will be compiled into a summary document that Wanda will send to you with instructions by email.

Thank you for participating in this important research. I appreciate your time and effort, and will be sure to make available a summary report to all participants who request a copy.

I look forward to receiving your animal's name and photo!

Deborah Erickson
deborah@deboraherickson.com
 Saybrook University
 Ph.D. Psychology Student

Category/ #

Questions

Category/ #	Questions
Introduction	Introduction by Principal Researcher to animal, to explain what this session is about, that their guardian has agreed, and to ask for their participation.
	If agreement to participate is not received from the animal, the session will end and another animal will be recruited to participate.
Environment	
E1	How many humans do you live with?
E2	How many other animals do you live with?
E3	(If affirmative response to E2) What kinds of animals are they?
E4	(If affirmative response to E2) Do these other animals live inside or outside?
E5	Have you lived with your current guardian since you were young?
E6	(If negative response to E5) Have you lived with other people before?
E7	What is your favorite food or treat(s) you get now?
E8	Does your guardian know it is your favorite food or treat(s)?
E9	What is your favorite toy you have available today?
E10	What is your favorite activity or play currently?
E11	Does your guardian know this is your favorite activity?
E12	What is your favorite place to sleep or rest now?
Health	
H1	Do you have any health issues?
H2	(If affirmative response to H1). May I shift inside your body and feel what you feel so that I can describe how you experience this issue to your guardian?
H3	Follow-up question(s) if needed regarding health issues.
Spirit	
S1	How is your emotional state?
S2	Are you happy in your life?
S3	What is your job?
S4	(If negative response to S3) What would you like your job to be?
S5	What do you like most about your life?
S6	Do you have stress in your life?
S7	(If an affirmative response to S6). How or why do you have stress in your life?
S8	What would you like to change about your life?
S9	Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your life?
Message for Guardian(s)	What message(s) do you have for your human companion?
	Is there anything else you want them to know?
Closing Thank you	Acknowledge the information shared and thank the animal for their participation.
Other information	Overall impressions of the animal or additional information received by the animal communicator.

Appendix E: Acknowledgment of Animal Information received from Guardian.

Hello;

Thank you for sending your animal's name and photos to participate in the Telepathic Animal Communication research. The telepathic communication session with your animal is scheduled on <day>, <date> at <time>. You will not be involved in any way, but please send your intentions for a successful session.

If possible, please be observant of your animal's physical behavior during this time frame, and note anything of interest. You'll have an opportunity on the Feedback Form to share anything interesting you may observe.

Thank you again for participating in this important research!

Deborah Erickson

deborah@deboraherickson.com

Saybrook University

Ph.D. Psychology Student

**Appendix F: Instruction Email to Guardians with
Communication Sessions Summary Document**
(Sent by Assistant Researcher by email.)

Hello!

Thank you again for participating in this Telepathic Interspecies Communication research study.

The attached document is a summary of all five animal communication sessions conducted by Deborah Erickson, principal researcher. Each session asked each animal the same questions, which are related to your animal's environment, health, spirit, and any messages they may have for their human guardians.

Your participation is now requested to review this summary data, and to identify which session you believe was conducted with your animal, based on the responses documented. There were five sessions conducted, note that a session may flow through on multiple pages but are clearly identified at the top of each page.

All information documented may not be completely accurate for your animal. Possible reasons may be as to the skill of the animal communicator in filtering the information received, the animal may not fully understand or misinterpret the question, or may simply choose to not answer the question. Professional animal communicators estimate that the information they receive is 80% to 85% accurate, so please keep this in mind when reviewing the session data. Feel free to add your comments and thoughts to the session feedback. We are also particularly interested in hearing about any physical reactions you may have noticed from your animal during the date/time frame of the communication session.

Please complete the Summary Feedback Table on the first page of the attached package, indicating your ranking of each session, and your weighted confidence level in that ranking. For example:

- You believe Session C was with your animal, so you would Rank this session #1. Based on the data provided, what is your confidence in that ranking? If you are mostly or completely confident, you would use 80, or 90, or perhaps all 100 of the total 100 Weighting points for this session.
- Perhaps you are so sure that Sessions A and D were not your animal that you would Rank them #4 and #5 of your rankings, with zero Weighting points for each, as you know they are not your animal.
- If you believe Session B seems to have answers that are very close to your animal, but not completely accurate, and no other sessions seem as close, you could rank this session #1 with only 50 or 60 points used for Weighting.

The Summary Feedback Table, attached, offers more information on how to use the Ranking and Weighting options.

Please return your completed Feedback Form to Wanda Buckner at wanda.buckner@comcast.net no later than December 18, 2011. Please feel free to contact her with any questions or confusion you may have on the Ranking and Weighting

exercise, but keep in mind she cannot answer questions about the communication sessions or the data received, as she did not perform the communication sessions with the animals.

Thank you again for participating in this important research!

Signed,

Wanda Buckner, Assistant Researcher
Deborah Erickson, Principal Researcher

**Appendix G: Example of Summary Feedback Table
to be completed by Human Guardians
Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project
Guardian Feedback**

Guardian Name _____

- The Ranking is your decision as to which of the five sessions most closely matches your animal, based on the data provided.
- The Weighting is 100 points spread among all five sessions. Use a higher number of points to indicate a higher confidence level in your Ranking decision.

For example:

- You believe Session C was with your animal, so you would Rank this session #1. Based on the data provided, what is your confidence in that ranking? If you are mostly or completely confident, you would use 80, or 90, or perhaps all 100 of the total 100 Weighting points for this session.
- Perhaps you are so sure that Sessions A and D were not your animal that you would Rank them #4 and #5 of your rankings, with zero Weighting points for each, as you know they are not your animal.
- If you believe Session B seems to have answers that are very close to your animal, but not completely accurate, and no other sessions seem as close, you could rank this session #1 with only 50 or 60 points used for Weighting.

Session	Your Ranking 1 (High) to 5 (Low)	Weighting Points	Your comments on the session data, or any physical reactions you noted from your animal during date/time of the session.
A			
B			
C			
D			
E			
	Total must equal	100 points	

**Appendix G: Example of Summary Feedback Table
to be completed by Human Guardians**
Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project
Guardian Feedback

Page 2

Guardian Name _____

Any other comments you may have on this project:

Appendix H: Communication Sessions Summary
Session (X)

Session X: Page 1 of X

This is the Summary Feedback that the guardians will be reviewing showing the data from each animal communication session. There will be a total of five sessions (A thru E) documented and each will have a complete set of questions and animal responses:

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
Introduction	<p>Introduction by Principal Researcher to animal, to explain what this session is about, that their guardian has agreed, and to ask for their participation.</p> <p>If agreement to participate is not received from the animal, the session will end and another animal will be recruited to participate.</p>	
Environment		
E1	How many humans do you live with?	
E2	How many other animals do you live with?	
E3	(If affirmative response to E2) What kinds of animals are they?	
E4	Do these other animals live inside or outside?	
E5	Have you lived with your guardian since you were young?	
E6	(Or) Have you lived with other people before?	

< Etc...continues thru all Questions As on Appendix D for each of the five sessions >

Appendix I

Session A: Page 1 of 3

Communication Sessions Summary Session A: Animal A (Canine)

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
Introduction	Introduction by Principal Researcher to animal, to explain what this session is about, that their guardian has agreed, and to ask for their participation.	Animal agreed to participate. Voice is young and high, which surprised the researcher. The impression of a younger dog than the photograph looks like. A vibrant, happy tone of voice and personality.
Environment		
E1	How many humans do you live with?	One.
E2	How many other animals do you live with?	Two or three.
E3	(If affirmative response to E2) What kinds of animals are they?	A cat and two (?) other dogs.
E4	Do these other animals live inside or outside?	Inside
E5	Have you lived with your guardian since you were young?	Yes, since a puppy. Impression of a building the animal came from – a shelter or rescue of some kind?
E6	(If negative response to E5) Have you lived with other people before?	NA
E7	What is your favorite food or treat(s) you get now?	Flat leather chew – pigs ear? Some kind of chew -- roundish and flat.
E8	Does your guardian know it is your favorite food or treat(s)?	“Yes, but I don’t get enough of them!”

Session A: Page 2 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
E9	What is your favorite toy you have available today?	Some kind of rope tug. A big, thick rope tug.
E10	What is your favorite activity or play currently?	“Tug. ‘Cause I always win.”
E11	Does your guardian know this is your favorite activity?	Not necessarily, not my favorite, no.
E12	What is your favorite place to sleep or rest now?	Impression of animal fully stretched out on a human bed.
Health H1	Do you have any health issues?	“No, I feel good, I’m strong.”
H2	(If affirmative response to H1). May I shift inside your body and feel what you feel so that I can describe how you experience this issue to your guardian?	NA
H3	Follow-up question(s) if needed regarding health issues.	NA
Spirit S1	How is your emotional state?	“I’m very happy, I have a good life.”
S2	Are you happy in your life?	Yes.
S3	What is your job?	“I’m the guardian of the other animals. I’m the biggest, so I watch over them.”
S4	(If negative response to S3) What would you like your job to be?	NA
S5	What do you like most about your life?	“My momma.”
S6	Do you have stress in your life?	No.
S7	(If an affirmative response to S6). How or why do you have stress in your life?	NA
S8	What would you like to change about your life?	(Did not receive an answer.)

Session A: Page 3 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
S9	Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your life?	"I'm really happy. I have a great life."
Message for Guardian(s)	What message(s) do you have for your human companion?	I'm really happy to be here. I'm really happy to be with (the guardian), but (the guardian) works too much. Doesn't play enough.
	Is there anything else you want them to know?	"More treats. More play. I love you."
Closing Thank you	Acknowledge the information shared and thank the animal for their participation.	Thanked the animal for talking to me, closed the connection.
Other information	Overall impressions of the animal or additional information received by the animal communicator.	Very happy dog, younger in spirit and voice than the animal appears in the picture. The animal's personality came thru as a young dog.

Appendix J

Session B: Page 1 of 3

Communication Sessions Summary Session B: Animal B (Canine)

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
Introduction	<p>Introduction by Principal Researcher to animal, to explain what this session is about, that their guardian has agreed, and to ask for their participation.</p> <p>If agreement to participate is not received from the animal, the session will end and another animal will be recruited to participate.</p>	Animal agreed to participate.
Environment		
E1	How many humans do you live with?	Impression of the number two. I asked a man and a woman? “Yes”
E2	How many other animals do you live with?	A bit of a hesitation. One, I think.
E3	(If affirmative response to E2) What kinds of animals are they?	Impression of something smaller than the animal – a cat?
E4	Do these other animals live inside or outside?	“Oh inside. She’s old, like me.”
E5	Have you lived with your guardian since you were young?	“At the very beginning I didn’t, but I’ve been with them a long time now.”
E6	(If negative response to E5) Have you lived with other people before?	“A different family when I was very young.”
E7	What is your favorite food or treat(s) you get now?	Impression that animal really likes billy bones, long hard bones. And animal gets some kind of meaty treats, softer, out of a package.
E8	Does your guardian know it is your favorite food or treat(s)?	“Oh yes.”

Session B: Page 2 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
E9	What is your favorite toy you have available today?	Some kind of soft squeak toys. Animal likes squeak toys.
E10	What is your favorite activity or play currently?	“To lie in the sun and snooze.”
E11	Does your guardian know this is your favorite activity?	“Yes.”
E12	What is your favorite place to sleep or rest now?	Impression of a big round soft bed, really soft. Might even be heated, really warm and soft. It’s brown and round, maybe a small floral pattern of some kind on the cover.
Health H1	Do you have any health issues?	“My joints hurt sometimes. I’m not moving as fast as I did once. But overall I feel pretty good.”
H2	(If affirmative response to H1). May I shift inside your body and feel what you feel so that I can describe how you experience this issue to your guardian?	Animal gave me permission to move into her body. Impression of a little arthritis in both shoulders, but it’s more in the hips. Animal has more trouble getting up and down with the hips.
H3	Follow-up question(s) if needed regarding health issues.	Impression of the animal’s eyes, really bright light is starting to hurt the animal’s eyes. The animal loves lying in the sun but wants eyes covered.
Spirit		
S1	How is your emotional state?	“I’m really happy, I’m well taken care of.”
S2	Are you happy in your life?	“Yes”
S3	What is your job?	“I’m not sure anymore. I think now just to love mom.”
S4	(If negative response to S3) What would you like your job to be?	“I’m ok with the way things are.”
S5	What do you like most about your life?	“Sleeping. I’m getting old and tired and I like to sleep.”
S6	Do you have stress in your life?	“No.”
S7	(If an affirmative response to S6). How or why do you have stress in your life?	NA

Session B: Page 3 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
S8	What would you like to change about your life?	"I'd like 10 years back."
S9	Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your life?	"No, I've got a good life. I'm well taken care of."
Message for Guardian(s)	What message(s) do you have for your human companion?	"Just thank you for the wonderful live I've had. Thank you for taking care of me."
	Is there anything else you want them to know?	"I'm getting up there but I'm still ok. I'm still in pretty good shape. So they don't need to worry."
Closing Thank you	Acknowledge the information shared and thank the animal for their participation.	Animal was thanked and connection closed.
Other information	Overall impressions of the animal or additional information received by the animal communicator.	Very sweet soul, getting up there in years, still pretty healthy but her bones are getting tired, having trouble moving. But she's happy, she's had a good life.

Appendix K

Session C: Page 1 of 3

Communication Sessions Summary Session C: Animal C (Feline)

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
Introduction	<p>Introduction by Principal Researcher to animal, to explain what this session is about, that their guardian has agreed, and to ask for their participation.</p> <p>If agreement to participate is not received from the animal, the session will end and another animal will be recruited to participate.</p>	Animal seemed a little surprised when I connected but agreed to answer some questions.
Environment		
E1	How many humans do you live with?	One.
E2	How many other animals do you live with?	None, but the animal would like another animal for company.
E3	(If affirmative response to E2) What kinds of animals are they?	NA
E4	Do these other animals live inside or outside?	NA
E5	Have you lived with your guardian since you were young?	“Yes.”
E6	(If negative response to E5) Have you lived with other people before?	NA
E7	What is your favorite food or treat(s) you get now?	Impression of a crunchy salmon-flavored treat.
E8	Does your guardian know it is your favorite food or treat(s)?	Yes.

Session C: Page 2 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
E9	What is your favorite toy you have available today?	Impression of feathers on a stick / string / fishing pole.
E10	What is your favorite activity or play currently?	Impression of chasing things.
E11	Does your guardian know this is your favorite activity?	“Yes.”
E12	What is your favorite place to sleep or rest now?	Impression of a soft house, covered, dark, where animal can curl up. Enclosed except for door opening.
Health H1	Do you have any health issues?	“No, I’m pretty young. I’m pretty strong.”
H2	(If affirmative response to H1). May I shift inside your body and feel what you feel so that I can describe how you experience this issue to your guardian?	NA
H3	Follow-up question(s) if needed regarding health issues.	NA
Spirit S1	How is your emotional state?	“I’m happy but lonely.”
S2	Are you happy in your life?	She’d like some company.
S3	What is your job?	“To make (my guardian) laugh.”
S4	(If negative response to S3) What would you like your job to be?	NA
S5	What do you like most about your life?	“When (my guardian) is playing with me.”
S6	Do you have stress in your life?	Impression that animal doesn’t know how to answer that. It’s not stress, but animal is lonely when alone.
S7	(If an affirmative response to S6). How or why do you have stress in your life?	Loneliness.
S8	What would you like to change about your life?	Besides company, impression of a perch, something that would enable animal to get high and look out the window.

Session C: Page 3 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
S9	Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your life?	“No.”
Message for Guardian(s)	What message(s) do you have for your human companion?	“Play with me. Pay more attention to me.”
	Is there anything else you want them to know?	“More treats.”
Closing Thank you	Acknowledge the information shared and thank the animal for their participation.	Animal thanked, connection closed.
Other information	Overall impressions of the animal or additional information received by the animal communicator.	Young healthy animal that is lonely. Spends a fair amount of time alone, not a lot but would like some other animal company.

Appendix L

Session D: Page 1 of 3

Communication Sessions Summary Session D: Animal D (Canine)

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
Introduction	<p>Introduction by Principal Researcher to animal, to explain what this session is about, that their guardian has agreed, and to ask for their participation.</p> <p>If agreement to participate is not received from the animal, the session will end and another animal will be recruited to participate.</p>	Animal agreed to participate. A happy voice, a little surprised with my connection.
Environment		One
E1	How many humans do you live with?	
E2	How many other animals do you live with?	Two cats, no other dog.
E3	(If affirmative response to E2) What kinds of animals are they?	NA
E4	Do these other animals live inside or outside?	One cat goes outside & inside, one stays inside.
E5	Have you lived with your guardian since you were young?	No. For several years yes but not forever.
E6	(If negative response to E5) Have you lived with other people before?	Yes, a single man.
E7	What is your favorite food or treat(s) you get now?	Really likes hard bones, chews.
E8	Does your guardian know it is your favorite food or treat(s)?	Yes.

Session D: Page 2 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
E9	What is your favorite toy you have available today?	A ball – tennis ball size.
E10	What is your favorite activity or play currently?	To chase – run after the ball.
E11	Does your guardian know this is your favorite activity?	Yes.
E12	What is your favorite place to sleep or rest now?	Impression of a round pet bed, very thick and soft. The animal really likes it.
Health H1	Do you have any health issues?	No, I'm strong.
H2	(If affirmative response to H1). May I shift inside your body and feel what you feel so that I can describe how you experience this issue to your guardian?	NA
H3	Follow-up question(s) if needed regarding health issues.	NA
Spirit S1	How is your emotional state?	He's happy.
S2	Are you happy in your life?	"Yes I've got a good life."
S3	What is your job?	Guardian. Of the house and the human companion.
S4	(If negative response to S3) What would you like your job to be?	NA
S5	What do you like most about your life?	Running on the beach with a ball. Playing ball on the beach.
S6	Do you have stress in your life?	"No."
S7	(If an affirmative response to S6). How or why do you have stress in your life?	NA
S8	What would you like to change about your life?	If (the guardian) wouldn't work so hard, if (the guardian) could be home more.

Session D: Page 3 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
S9	Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your life?	"I've got a good life, (the guardian) takes good care of me."
Message for Guardian(s)	What message(s) do you have for your human companion?	"Thank you for taking such good care of me."
	Is there anything else you want them to know?	"I love you, I'm really happy with our life."
Closing Thank you	Acknowledge the information shared and thank the animal for their participation.	Done.
Other information	Overall impressions of the animal or additional information received by the animal communicator.	A happy, healthy animal.

Appendix M

Session E: Page 1 of 3

Communication Sessions Summary Session E: Animal E (Canine)

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
Introduction	<p>Introduction by Principal Researcher to animal, to explain what this session is about, that their guardian has agreed, and to ask for their participation.</p> <p>If agreement to participate is not received from the animal, the session will end and another animal will be recruited to participate.</p>	<p>I introduced myself, animal agreed to participate. Animal asked me “Why are we doing this?” I explained it was research project around animal communication, that I was gathering data for a research project. “Oh, ok” the animal responded.</p>
Environment E1	How many humans do you live with?	Two.
E2	How many other animals do you live with?	Two.
E3	(If affirmative response to E2) What kinds of animals are they?	Impression of a cat and a dog; two animals smaller than this animal.
E4	Do these other animals live inside or outside?	“Well, everybody goes outside.” All live inside but get outside too.
E5	Have you lived with your guardian since you were young?	“Yes.”
E6	(If negative response to E5) Have you lived with other people before?	NA
E7	What is your favorite food or treat(s) you get now?	Hard bone, impression of a long hard bone of some kind. Might be rubber.
E8	Does your guardian know it is your favorite food or treat(s)?	“Not really, not necessarily.”

Session E: Page 2 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
E9	What is your favorite toy you have available today?	"I don't play much with toys." Didn't get anything back, really.
E10	What is your favorite activity or play currently?	(Note: My dog barked at my feet right after this question was asked. Animal asked "Who's that?" I explained it was my dog Daphne. Do you want to meet her? "Yes" Daphne crawled into my lap as I introduced them to each other telepathically.) Asked the question again, I got nothing back, really. He doesn't think of anything as an activity or play.
E11	Does your guardian know this is your favorite activity?	NA
E12	What is your favorite place to sleep or rest now?	(Note: The format that has been followed is an assistant reads the questions out loud, to get on the audio recording, then I repeat them to the animal telepathically. After I repeated this question the animal said "You don't have to repeat everything.") "Where I want to. The couch, usually."
Health H1	Do you have any health issues?	No, not really. He's slowing down a little bit but he feels pretty good right now. "No complaints"
H2	(If affirmative response to H1). May I shift inside your body and feel what you feel so that I can describe how you experience this issue to your guardian?	NA
H3	Follow-up question(s) if needed regarding health issues.	NA
Spirit		
S1	How is your emotional state?	The animal is happy, "I feel a little in limbo with what to do with myself when they're gone."
S2	Are you happy in your life?	Yes.
S3	What is your job?	The animal is in charge of the house – of the safety of the house.

Session E: Page 3 of 3

Category/ #	Questions	Animal Response
S4	(If negative response to S3) What would you like your job to be?	NA
S5	What do you like most about your life?	“When (the guardian) is home and engaged with me.” And eating.
S6	Do you have stress in your life?	No. The animal likes to harass the cat but it’s all in play, all in fun, and the cat knows it.
S7	(If an affirmative response to S6). How or why do you have stress in your life?	NA
S8	What would you like to change about your life?	Animal thought about this one for a while. “A bigger yard. More room to run, more room to be safe.”
S9	Is there anything else you would like to tell me about your life?	“No, I have a good life.”
Message for Guardian(s)	What message(s) do you have for your human companion?	Animal would like some different food -- mostly gets kibble, the same thing over and over, would like some change in the diet, to try some different kibble.
	Is there anything else you want them to know?	“I love my life, they’ve taken good care of me.”
Closing Thank you	Acknowledge the information shared and thank the animal for their participation.	I thanked the animal for their participation. The animal asked “What happens next?” I explained that I had talked to other animals and the summary information would be sent to the human guardians and they would try to pick out their animal. He said “ok”
Other information	Overall impressions of the animal or additional information received by the animal communicator.	Deep voice, a very smart, observant animal. Very curious and wants to know details. A rather dry wit and attitude toward life. Impression of a wise spirit who is more spiritually advanced than most dogs.

Appendix N

Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project Summary Feedback Table to be completed by Human Guardians

From Guardian A

- The Ranking is your decision as to which of the five sessions most closely matches your animal, based on the data provided.
- The Weighting is 100 points spread among all five sessions. Use a higher number of points to indicate a higher confidence level in your Ranking decision.

For example:

- You believe Session C was with your animal, so you would Rank this session #1. Based on the data provided, what is your confidence in that ranking? If you are mostly or completely confident, you would use 80, or 90, or perhaps all 100 of the total 100 Weighting points for this session.
- Perhaps you are so sure that Sessions A and D were not your animal that you would Rank them #4 and #5 of your rankings, with zero Weighting points for each, as you know they are not your animal.
- If you believe Session B seems to have answers that are very close to your animal, but not completely accurate, and no other sessions seem as close, you could rank this session #1 with only 50 or 60 points used for Weighting.

Session	Your Ranking 1 (High) to 5 (Low)	Weighting Points	Comments on the session data.
A	2	20	1 human
B	3	0	Seems to be an old dog
C	4	0	Only lives with 1 human & 0 animals
D	5	0	1 human & 2 cats
E	1	80	
	Total	100	(Must equal 100 points)

**Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project
Summary Feedback Table
to be completed by Human Guardians**

From Guardian A
Page 2

Mana was very alert during the session. She woke up from her nap and look around, seeming puzzled.

I did not really recognize her in any of your sessions. Session E has some intriguing answers, but they could pertain to any other dogs.

Appendix O

Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project Summary Feedback Table to be completed by Human Guardians

From Guardian B

- The Ranking is your decision as to which of the five sessions most closely matches your animal, based on the data provided.
- The Weighting is 100 points spread among all five sessions. Use a higher number of points to indicate a higher confidence level in your Ranking decision.
- For example:
- You believe Session C was with your animal, so you would Rank this session #1. Based on the data provided, what is your confidence in that ranking? If you are mostly or completely confident, you would use 80, or 90, or perhaps all 100 of the total 100 Weighting points for this session.
- Perhaps you are so sure that Sessions A and D were not your animal that you would Rank them #4 and #5 of your rankings, with zero Weighting points for each, as you know they are not your animal.
- If you believe Session B seems to have answers that are very close to your animal, but not completely accurate, and no other sessions seem as close, you could rank this session #1 with only 50 or 60 points used for Weighting.

Session	Your Ranking 1 (High) to 5 (Low)	Weighting Points	Comments on the session data.
A	1	85	This animal does not live with other animals, otherwise accurate.
B	2	15	My animal only 7 years old, this animal “wants 10 years back.” Animal year? Also animals says lives with 2 , my animal lives with just me.
C	5	0	This sounds like a lonely cat.
D	3	0	This is male and lives with other animals. Mine female with no other animals. I am retired and do not work too hard.
E	4	0	This is a male living with other animals.
	Total	100	(Must equal 100 points)

Appendix P
Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project
Summary Feedback Table
to be completed by Human Guardians

From Guardian C

- The Ranking is your decision as to which of the five sessions most closely matches your animal, based on the data provided.
- The Weighting is 100 points spread among all five sessions. Use a higher number of points to indicate a higher confidence level in your Ranking decision.
- For example:
- You believe Session C was with your animal, so you would Rank this session #1. Based on the data provided, what is your confidence in that ranking? If you are mostly or completely confident, you would use 80, or 90, or perhaps all 100 of the total 100 Weighting points for this session.
- Perhaps you are so sure that Sessions A and D were not your animal that you would Rank them #4 and #5 of your rankings, with zero Weighting points for each, as you know they are not your animal.
- If you believe Session B seems to have answers that are very close to your animal, but not completely accurate, and no other sessions seem as close, you could rank this session #1 with only 50 or 60 points used for Weighting.

Session	Your Ranking 1 (High) to 5 (Low)	Weighting Points	Comments on the session data.
A	3		
B	2		
C	1	100	She's lonely but hates other animals. She likes salmon but doesn't get crunch salmon She doesn't have a tiny house to live in So it's not 100% fit
D	4		
E	5		
	Total	100	(Must equal 100 points)

Appendix Q

Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project Summary Feedback Table to be completed by Human Guardians

From Guardian D

- The Ranking is your decision as to which of the five sessions most closely matches your animal, based on the data provided.
- The Weighting is 100 points spread among all five sessions. Use a higher number of points to indicate a higher confidence level in your Ranking decision.

For example:

- You believe Session C was with your animal, so you would Rank this session #1. Based on the data provided, what is your confidence in that ranking? If you are mostly or completely confident, you would use 80, or 90, or perhaps all 100 of the total 100 Weighting points for this session.
- Perhaps you are so sure that Sessions A and D were not your animal that you would Rank them #4 and #5 of your rankings, with zero Weighting points for each, as you know they are not your animal.
- If you believe Session B seems to have answers that are very close to your animal, but not completely accurate, and no other sessions seem as close, you could rank this session #1 with only 50 or 60 points used for Weighting.

Session	Your Ranking 1 (High) to 5 (Low)	Weighting Points	Comments on the session data.
A	4	0	
B	3	0	
C	5	0	Confident this is a cat.
D	2	20	When reading this I initially thought it could be Murray and he just was not counting my boyfriend as a guardian.
E	1	80	I have always thought Murray was a highly intelligent and sensitive dog. I'm surprised by some of his answers, like not sure if I know what his favorite treats are, and the unclear response to favorite game and toy. Also, I adopted him from the SPCA when he was 2-2.5 yrs old, so wonder why he didn't mention his past home. I especially liked that he told you "You don't have to repeat everything". I am very confident that this is Murray, though it throws me off that he said he has always lived with me. I also have two cats, though he does not see them much. His answers were funny – like "everyone goes outside".
	Total	100	(Must equal 100 points)

Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project

**Summary Feedback Table
to be completed by Human Guardians**

From Guardian D

Page 2

Your observations of your animal during the animal communication session, or any other comments you may have on this project:

Did not observe anything in particular, I believe if he was contacted right on time, we were playing ball for about 10 minutes before I realized what time it was. Nothing out of the ordinary observed.

I'm hoping that I chose correctly, as I do feel I am very sensitive to Murray. I think that we communicate well and I am always looking for ways to do this better.

Thank you for including us in the project.

Appendix R

Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project Summary Feedback Table to be completed by Human Guardians

From Guardian E

- The Ranking is your decision as to which of the five sessions most closely matches your animal, based on the data provided.
- The Weighting is 100 points spread among all five sessions. Use a higher number of points to indicate a higher confidence level in your Ranking decision.

For example:

- You believe Session C was with your animal, so you would Rank this session #1. Based on the data provided, what is your confidence in that ranking? If you are mostly or completely confident, you would use 80, or 90, or perhaps all 100 of the total 100 Weighting points for this session.
- Perhaps you are so sure that Sessions A and D were not your animal that you would Rank them #4 and #5 of your rankings, with zero Weighting points for each, as you know they are not your animal.
- If you believe Session B seems to have answers that are very close to your animal, but not completely accurate, and no other sessions seem as close, you could rank this session #1 with only 50 or 60 points used for Weighting.

Session	Your Ranking 1 (High) to 5 (Low)	Weighting Points	Comments on the session data.
A	2	40	There were comments like “my momma” which is what I call myself to him.
B	3	5	This did not have anything to make me think it’s Max.
C	4	5	This did not seem anything like Max either.
D	5	0	Definitely not Max.
E	1	50	I was torn between E & A as #1, both had things that fit.
	Total	100	(Must equal 100 points)

**Telepathic Interspecies Communication Research Project
Summary Feedback Table
to be completed by Human Guardians**

From Guardian E
Page 2

I did not observe Max acting any differently than normal. I think this is a really excellent project, I'm looking forward to seeing the results.

Appendix S

Recruitment Letter used for Final Teams

Hello;

I am a student of Saybrook University, working on my Ph.D. in Psychology with a concentration in consciousness and spirituality. I have completed my coursework, and this semester I am working on essays and my research practicum, which is a mini-research project in preparation for my dissertation research, which will be on telepathic animal communication.

For this project I'm recruiting five animal/guardian pairs, (I now need one more pair) of whom I know nothing of their living situation, animals in the household, etc. The animal must be a domestic dog or (non-feral) cat that has lived with the guardian for at least a year. The process will go like this:

1. Each participant must sign off on the Saybrook Institutional Review Board Consent to Participate document, which explains the research process and what you can expect.
2. Once the Consent is received, the guardian reviews and approves the questions to be asked of the animal, and the guardian sends me a full-body photo of the animal, particularly showing their face and eyes. They can send up to 3 photos. The guardians are not involved in the AC session, as I'm creating blinded conditions for the research. They are advised the date and time the communication session will take place and to keep positive intentions in mind, and to watch their animal's behavior during the time of the session. There is no further communication between myself and the guardians.
3. I conduct separate animal communication sessions, working off the photos, asking each animal a standard list of (carefully designed) questions, and carefully documenting the results I receive.
4. All session data is summarized and sent to my friend Wanda Buckner, who is the Assistant Researcher. Wanda will send out the summarized data to each of the 5 guardians, and their assignment is to carefully review the summarized data, rank the results, and hopefully identify their animal. I expect this may take about 30 minutes for the guardians.
5. The guardians send back their completed ranking form to Wanda, who sends them all to me for analysis for the practicum report paper.

Please let me know directly at the email below if you'd be interested in participating.
Thanks for your consideration!

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