

SG1J

5 August, 1987

SUBJECT: (S/SS) Ideas from conversation about the "search problem".

1. (S/SS) As per tasking, thought has been given to new ideas concerning the "search problem"; the problem of geographically fixing the location of a ~~target person or site~~. The following ideas seem to have some validity:

a. "~~Back~~ azimuth": While a RVer may not know where he/she is geographically, there seems to be a natural knowledge of direction (north, south, etc.). Descriptions of surrounding locations allow the analyst to pinpoint a spot by locating the described surrounding spots on a map, and ~~going backward along the path the RVer was sent to get there~~.

b. The "~~pendulum~~ method" of allowing the autonomic nervous system to answer yes/no questions about direction and location has not (to my knowledge) been tried by this office. Logically, it would seem to have potential, if approached correctly, and if trained in a uniform manner for all personnel. (Agree)

c. Dowsing is a proven method which has been tried here with some success, but only within the confined area of a known map. It still seems that the possibly exists to use this method, training the RVers ~~from known map areas to unknown~~ expanses. There are many methods of dowsing, and it is ~~only~~ logical that we should see how well they apply to the search problem. (Agree)

d. Associative Remote Viewing has been proven to work for such things as yes/no answers to metals market investments (by Hal Puthoff) and for determining degrees (0-9). I see no reason why this could not also be used for either yes/no or degree-of-space determinations in the search problem. See file

e. Telepathy and/or mind accessing seem to me to be the most promising possibility, once our people are trained and proficient in the processes involved. Usually, the target of a search problem is a person. That person will usually have at least a vague idea of where he/she is located. If not, they can usually at least see/hear/otherwise sense their surroundings in some way. If there is accurate information to be gained from this method, it should not be overlooked.

2. (S/SS) Each of the above methods will naturally lead to others, if they are tried. The main task at this point is to ~~begin trying something~~; not to the exclusion of all other methods, but remaining open for fresh ideas and new discoveries. Agree

3. (S/SS) It should be kept in mind, as well, that what will ~~work~~ best for one RVer may work for another, but perhaps not Agree

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best. If no organized and/or unified method is set upon, I would suggest that we at least task each RVer, on a regular basis, to do a search problem in whatever way he/she chooses. Over a period of time, each RVer can better be able to say which method he/she finds most successful.

3. (S/SS) I would strongly suggest that the paperwork/reports for periodic tasking of search problems for training purposes should not be handled by the Monitors/Interviewers. They already have a very heavy work load, and shouldn't be burdened by work which can be accomplished by someone else. Each assigned search problem could be the responsibility of one of the RVers, on a rotating basis. This would involve the selection of a target, notification of other RVers, reception, evaluation, and reporting of results. A database could easily be kept on the results by target type, method used, and accuracy of results, as well as any other information which seems useful for the end evaluation of this training.

4. (S/SS) At any rate, it seems to me that the most important step in beating the search problem is to get started.