

ARTICLE 5

Study on Signatures.

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Translated to English and Edited by Jeff Demmers

A recent request on the meaning of the D357 cover letter, I wondered what we really knew about signatures and collected my notes.

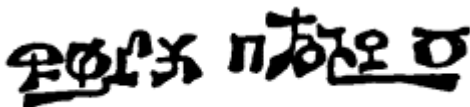
A Signature Observation.

Almost every time a letter is signed, the name of the signatory appears either in the contents of the letter or in addition to the signature. This plain reference in the letter's writing language is never handwritten. This makes it possible to distinguish two concepts:

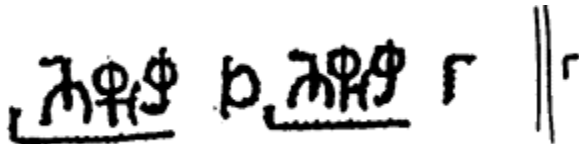
- The signature "ideographic," which is always handwritten. In the current state of my knowledge of Ummite writing, several parameters seem certain including: the recognition of numbers and the identification of identity of groups of signs.
- The signature "claimed" in clear and directly readable.

A detailed examination of all the 1,300 pages at my disposal highlights several elements:

- Handwritten signatures are infrequent and do not appear until 1987
- The most common and unimitated signature (number control) is that of **AOXIIBOO 3** son of **IRAA 6** (T13-6 (**D392**), T13-8 (**D392**), T13-43, T13-72, T13-81, T25-05, T25-38, TP16, TJP-6). Other signatures only appear once or twice.



- The signature of UHOOA 5 sons of **UHOOA 2** appears ONLY ONE FIVE



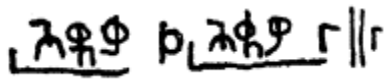
without contradiction, in the T13-1à3 (**D2655**) sent in March 1987 to Aguirre, in association in the letter with several very restrictive mentions of non-broadcasting, not copies under

repeated sanction of cessation of mailings. Even though Farriols received a copy of it, I do not rule out that Pea may have received a copy.

- The incoherent signature by incompatibility of the "manuscript" with the "claimed in plain light" (UHOOA 5 manuscript claimed OAXIIBOO 6) appears 3 times:

- 8 January 1990 in a letter to Aguirre [which is "in principle" the only one with the means to detect inconsistency from that date] which I listed TJP-1, and which also contains at least one incoherent indication of the beginning of its author's stay (March 88 declared when he signed a document received in March 1987 , unless it is a possible typo). So, two Spaniards (Aguirre and Rafael Farriols) had the means, from the beginning of 1990, to recognize this inconsistency.

Dicto OAXIIBOO 6 hijo de IRAA 3

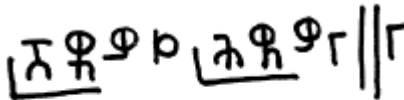


- In the autumn of 1992 in the letter from Ryiad (NR-5) received and published by JPP




Dicté par OAXIIBOO 6 fils de IRAA 3

- October 09, 1993 in the letter on proplyd , received by JPP, which I listed TJP-157 (NR3)



DICTE PAR OAXIIBOO 6 FILS DE IRAA 3



- *AJH addition on July 15, 2003: there is an equivalent problem on the letter H-28 (NEF 93)*

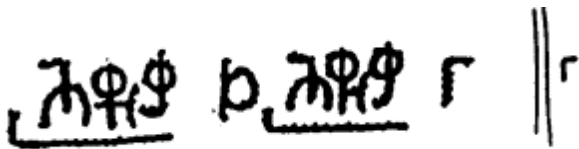
I observe about this incoherent signature that the graphics differ very slightly from the original UHOOA 5 by the deformation of the first ideogram, the absence of a vertical bar on the second ideogram, the difference between the first ideograms of each name that should be identical.

In any case nothing significant: the difference with the claimed signature is obvious. See below (2) and TJP-1

I also observe that the name originally expressed AOXIIBOO in its valid signature has systematically become OAXIIBOO in incoherent signatures.

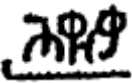
B. Detailed Study of Signatures

1 - Identical Ideogram Groups Conform to Identical Names:

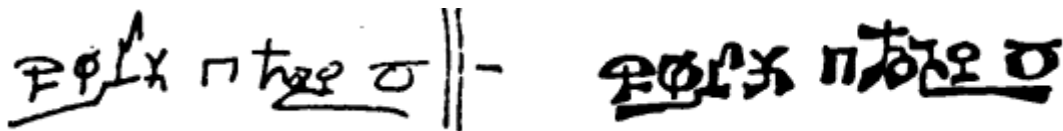


Signing of UHOOA 5 sons of UHOOA 2 (T13-1à3) Consistent with numbers and other reserved indications. This is the first signature that can be considered authentic. I don't know how to explain the "hash" pointed lines. It seems a kind of zigzag of low amplitude, as if to give thickness to the line (or so the Ummite is reached with a mini-Parkinson!) ...

It is observed that two identical names: UHOOA are represented here by identical groups of ideograms, according to the logic of two-univocal correspondence meaning-signified and that

represents  UHOOA. (E1).

2 - Signatures of AOSII 3 Sons of IRAA 6 (T13-4à5) and AOXIBOO 3 Son of IRAA 6 (T13-6à8)



1: *AOSII 3 sons of IRAA 6*

2: *AOXIBOO 3 son of IRAA 6*

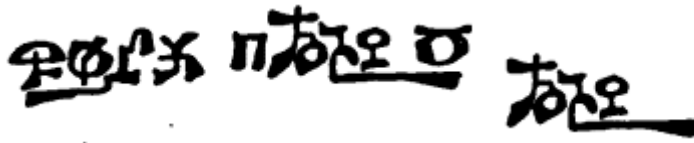
We find that these two (?) individuals have the same signature and much in common in names.

3 - Signing Letter from Ryiad (and Proplyd and 8 January 90 to Aguirre): identical to (1) and not to (2), despite the mention below. The difference between AOXIBOO and OAXIIBOO is also noted. Symbols are worth 5 and 2



4 - Case of the IRAA Segment in the 3 Incoherent Signatures.

In the signature of AOXIBOO 3 son of IRAA 6 (T13-6/8), consistent, it is the segment that



evokes IRAA and evokes the number 6, according to the logic of building all signatures (the father is quoted second, from left to right, just after the number of the signatory).

In the claimed signatures of OAXIIBOO 6 sons of IRAA 3,



this is the segment that evokes IRAA according to the construction logic cited.

We are therefore faced with two different groups of ideograms for the same name, at odds with the above observation (E1). The same is true that the group of ideograms is supposed to evoke IRAA in incoherent signatures while it evokes UHOOA in the coherent signature (E1).

As these inconsistencies are observed in three different letters over a period of 4 years, the will to replace them seems clear to me.

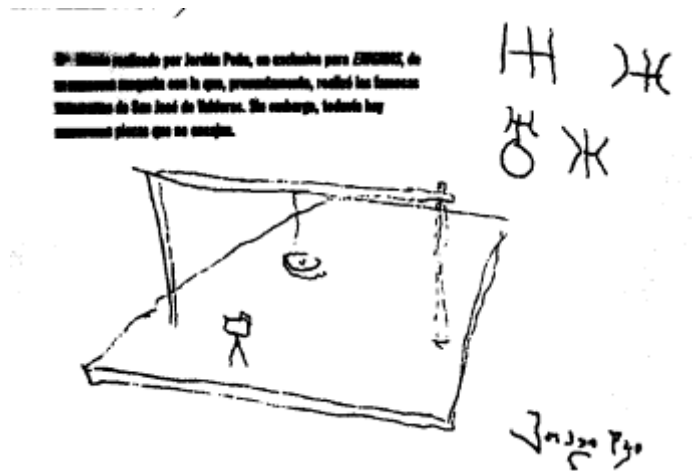
C - Other Reserved Parameters are Involved in the Signatures.

As a result,

- The comparison of the 3 incoherent signatures shows that the writing is not a photocopy of either signature, but that it has been actually redone each time (arrangement of ideograms,

position of symbol 2 of the progenitor and especially length of horizontal lines), which militates for Ummite intoxication or for a sophisticated fake.

- It reveals the systematic inconsistency of another reserved parameter.
- I also notice that the writing seems the same hand, except for the original.
- The assurance of the route eliminates the realization by José Luis Joddon Pea whose writing abilities after several brain thrombosis are still very bad in 1993 (or later since I do not yet know the date of the drawing of the hand of Pea appeared in *Enigmas*, quoted by J Fraile Pelaez on Ummo Sciences and shown below).



The Spanish legend of the document opposite says: "Drawing by Jordon Pea exclusively for *ENIGMAS*, of the supposed model with which he has, by presumption, made the famous photographs of San José de Valderas. Nevertheless, there are still many pieces that don't fit."

Conclusion

The set of parameters leads to false^{3rd} category, option b, "psychosociological". (see below)

It remains to try to understand the possible motivations of these incoherent but perfectly recognizable indications.

D: Reflection on fakes.

About a collection of remarkable documents, the question of authenticity is often asked. It is generally appreciated in relation to a corpus of pieces deemed authentic by the assurance of their provenance or the common characteristics originally specific. This raises the question of the detection of forgeries. The distinctive criteria of forgeries should not be mixed with the motivation of the perpetrator or authors.

Forgeries can be categorized into several families: by their distinctive criteria or by the assumed motivations of the authors.

Distinctive Criteria.

There is no question here of developing the detail of the criteria for assessment. For this reason, reserved parameters have been cited above that are not made public for obvious reasons.

One can distinguish:

1) False "ideals".

These are documents that NOTHING can distinguish from the originals. Only the author can recognize and prove paternity provided that he has made the necessary arrangements for proof before publication and from elements objectively verifiable by the dates, in all cases outside the document itself. Apart from such a system, the forger himself is then unable to designate his own works, which seems particularly absurd, except in the case of financial interests.

2) The rude or clumsy fakes.

These are documents with many characteristics at odds with those of the recognized originals. In general, immediately identifiable characteristics of content, presentation or accompaniment.

3) Sophisticated fakes.

These documents whose criteria differ from the characteristics of the corpus of the originals, each difference can be individually equated with an isolated bearable gap, because of its ambiguity. It is most often the statistically abnormal number of these discrepancies and their common ambiguous nature that leads to the view of the document as a probable forgery. Almost nothing is certain here and the demonstration often difficult.

The Authors' Assumed Will (determination by motivations).

It is here that the technical nature of the forgery (study of distinctive criteria) will help to discern the probable and real motivations of the possible author. It is necessary to have an idea of his psychology and his cultural and mental level.

a) False rude or clumsy is a misrepresentation of ill-performed deception attempts. They are usually the work of spirits whose intellectual level is not in line with the necessary level of quality (knowledge or achievement skills). Counterfeiters are clearly distinct from the original authors, because what is the point of making immediately detectable forgeries?

b) Sophisticated forgeries can be the work of skilled and knowledgeable counterfeiters.

What can be their motivations? Basically, that of deceiving, with a variety of motivations of^{2nd} level (Money, will destroy, jealousy, revenge, personal valuation, etc.)

They can also be the work of the original authors, and then what can their motivations be? They have the means to make "perfect fakes" that we will not be able to differentiate from the originals. If they introduce remarkable differences (more or less easily), it is obviously so that they are observed. What's the point? A probable purpose of observing the reactions they elicit in the population, in the sense of a sociological sample studied, the object of the investigation. For example, to test whether differences are observed or not, or after how long? The goal can only be intellectual, for example to stimulate the reflection that I am conducting here (the goal is then for the use of the target). Or attract attention by inducing doubt, even weak, expandable to the content of the document.

This reasoning should have animated the Spanish in their questions about the truth of the documents they received.

With regard to Ummite documents, true or "false signed" - one can try to distinguish several cases combining

- the desire to discredit by the internal or external inconsistency (to the document) of the contents,
- the willingness to test a specific individual or collective reaction in the micro-group, in particular the group's analytical capacity in its community: exchanges and their "product".

(**) It would be more appropriate to talk about inconsistent documents with the whole, by reserving the characterization of "false" to the category (2). The problem then is to assess the degree of inconsistency...