

Back to the Beginning: Red Flags in Hawaii

This blog began in January of 2010 with “Red Flags in Hawaii”, giving evidence that the HDOH was engaging in deception and law-breaking to cover Obama’s ineligibility. Now we’ve got strong evidence that the leadership at the HDOH is forcing employees to falsify official records and the workers are fighting back by putting red flags into the forgeries. This series of posts will use that critical puzzle piece to put the whole puzzle together. At the end of this series I intend to make public a redacted version of an affidavit I filed with the Lincoln Police Department, verifying the evidence to substantiate my claims.

1. We already know that a high-level authority at the HDOH conspired to illegally falsify the 1960-64 birth index.

Part of that evidence is the proof that the HDOH falsified the 1960-64 birth index by adding names from non-valid BC’s. Norman and Nathan Asing were adopted by their stepdad, Albert Roloos, and now use the legal names of Norman and Nathan Roloos. I have a copy of the early-70’s divorce records stating that Norman Asing, Sr consented to allow his sons to be adopted and his ex-wife’s signature using her married name of Roloos, recent HI court records listing Norman Roloos and Nathan Roloos, and a PI database spreadsheet listing Norman’s birthday as Aug 4, 1961 – the same day as Mr. & Mrs. Norman Asing were listed in the newspapers as having a son. I also have a certified driver’s abstract for Norman Roloos which I got by providing a SS# that was in his bankruptcy document and the Aug 4, 1961 birth date. So it is clear that Norman and Nathan Asing were adopted. Yet the non-valid, sealed original birth records under the Asing name are listed in the 1960-64 birth index. I also have evidence that a girl who was adopted has her adoptive name in that index but not her original birth name – confirming that birth names are sealed. Norman and Nathan’s non-valid birth names were manually added to the index.

The index is thus NOT a simple printout of the names from all VALID BC’s; any name in that index could have been manually inserted and we have no way of knowing which names are from valid BC’s and which are non-valid. This is particularly significant because when a colleague pressed to see Obama’s birth certificate (that former HDOH Director Chiyome Fukino had said verified that Obama was born in Hawaii) – as REQUIRED to be disclosed following Fukino’s public announcement – Deputy AG Jill Nagamine said that Fukino’s statement had not been based on the birth certificate but on the already-public birth INDEX. Which I’ve now proven was falsified by somebody at the HDOH office who has the power to add non-valid names to the printout. At least 2 of the names were added in violation of a judge’s order that information from those original birth certificates be sealed. So not only was this a deliberate falsification, it was a violation of a judge’s order. **IOW, we already have proof that someone at a high level in Fukino’s HDOH conspired to falsify the 1960-64 birth index, in violation of a judge’s order. This is not a conspiracy THEORY; this is a documented, illegal conspiracy by a high authority at the HDOH. According to the AG’s office that illegal fabrication was the basis for FUKINO’s public statements.**

2. Now we also have evidence that a high authority at the FUDDY HDOH forced a subordinate to forge the Virginia Sunahara death certificate – and that subordinate resisted by deliberately adding red flags.

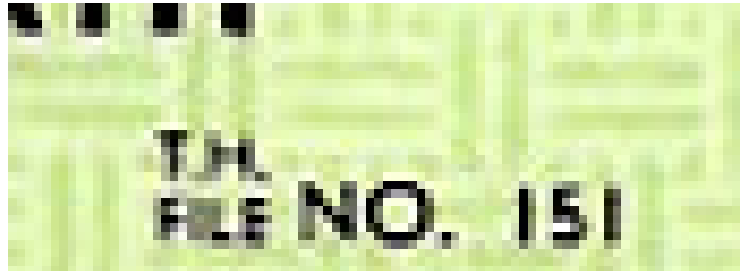
Duncan Sunahara requested a copy of his deceased sister’s death certificate and received from the HDOH a certified copy – a partial scan of which is below (from

<http://obamareleaseyourrecords.blogspot.com/2012/01/update-on-lawsuit-filed-against-hawaii.html>)

STATE OF HAWAII				DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH			
CERTIFICATE OF DEATH							
BIRTH NO. 151-61-11080				T.H. FILE NO. 151 2 151			
1. Name of Deceased (Type or Print)		(First)	(Middle)	(Last)	2a. Date of Death		2b. Hour
APRIL 8		VIRGINIA	TOMIYO	SUNAHARA	Aug. 5, 1961		8:00 P.M.

The birth number that is hand-written could not have been assigned to Virginia in 1961 if either of the 2 BC-numbering methods described by HDOH officials were used. Besides that anomaly, that line has THREE other anomalies:

- A. The fonts for “T.H. FILE” and “NO.” were different sizes and misaligned. On a supposedly pre-printed form.



- B. T.H. stands for “Territory of Hawaii”. (See Appendix A) This is a STATE of Hawaii death certificate, as stated on the very top line of print, but it has a Territory of Hawaii file number. Again, supposedly on a pre-printed death certificate form.
- C. 151 is a BIRTH code, not a code for a particular state or a death code. (See Appendix B) Yet again, supposedly pre-printed.

IOW, EVERYTHING ON THAT LINE IS ANOMALOUS, and to get the “pre-printed” anomalies somebody had to C&P text from different sources rather than simply changing Virginia’s information and leaving the standard form how it is.

SOMEBODY at the HDOH who created this forgery wanted the world to know that the line which has Virginia’s supposed hand-written BC# is a total fabrication, and went to a lot of extra trouble to make it clear that it is a forgery. Why would they want the world to know this was a forgery, unless they were being forced to do it under duress and wanted to put up a red flag so the fabrication would be recognized?

Once we know this critical situation – that somebody at the HDOH is being forced to falsify records and is protesting by putting in red flags – other instances become more clear.

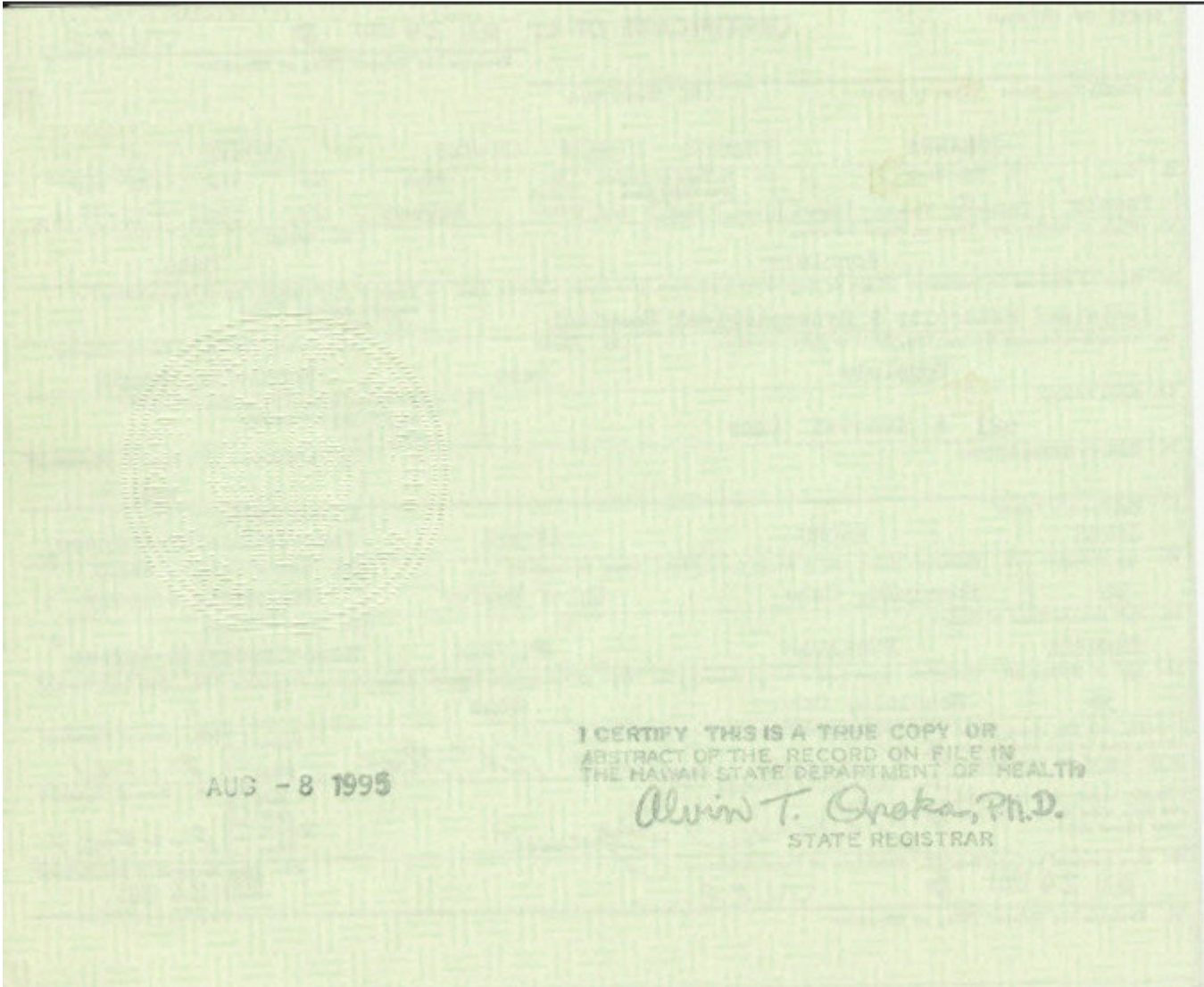
- 3. **Two birth certificates similarly have BC#’s that could not have been issued in 1961 and have deliberate red flags inserted by someone at the HDOH.**

- A. **Johanna Ah Nee’s long-form BC from the HDOH has overlapping BC# digits (impossible with a Bates stamp) and what appears to be a forged Onaka signature.**

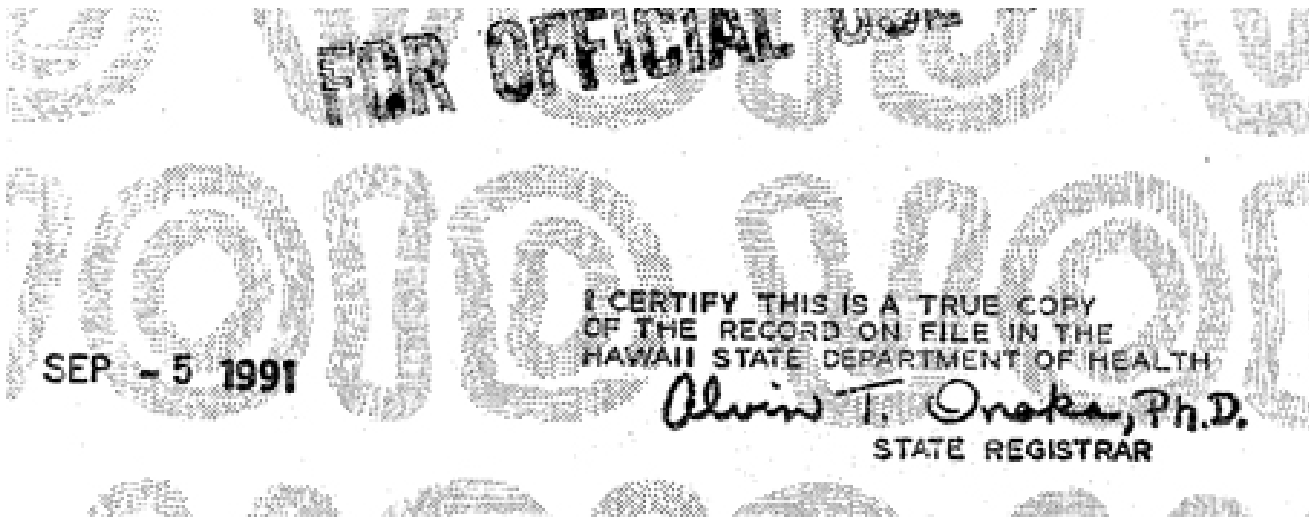
World Net Daily published an image of a redacted birth certificate for Johanna Ah Nee, which she offered to them. There was a clear, convincing seal on it, suggesting it was from the HDOH. But on the backside there was bleedthrough and by adjusting the brightness and contrast a person could see the BC# (which is far out of sequence for either of the 2 contradictory BC numbering systems described by HDOH officials; more on that in later articles or see <http://butterdezillion.wordpress.com/2012/09/13/the-hdoh-has-juggled-bcs-for-at-least-4-1961-bcs/>). I noted at <http://butterdezillion.files.wordpress.com/2011/09/wnd-bc-forgery.pdf> that two of the digits overlapped, which made it clear that the BC# had been manipulated by the HDOH, since the Bates stamp rotates manually and could not create overlapping digits. Again, a blatant red flag showing what information was falsified in that HDOH-created forgery.

I have looked at a LOT of Onaka signatures from various years, though my computer crash swallowed the document which showed the signatures I've compared. That signature on the Ah Nee BC was not made by Alvin Onaka; it has too many careful curves; isn't simple and quick enough to be like any other Onaka signature. It seems to be a crude attempt at matching Onaka's signature from the Peter-Boy COLB of the same era (1991-1995) that Ah Nee's BC copy was supposedly issued.

Here is the back of the Ah Nee BC (from <http://www.wnd.com/2011/09/342937/>):



Here is the signature from the Peter-boy COLB (found at <http://img6.imageshack.us/img6/4746/peterboycertificate.jpg>)



Let me put those signatures side by side:

1991 Peter-boy signature:

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Alvin T. Onaka, Ph.D.".

Ah Nee (supposed) 1995 signature:

A handwritten signature in green ink that reads "Alvin T. Onaka, Ph.D.".

April 2011 signature (from COLB whose raised seal I felt):

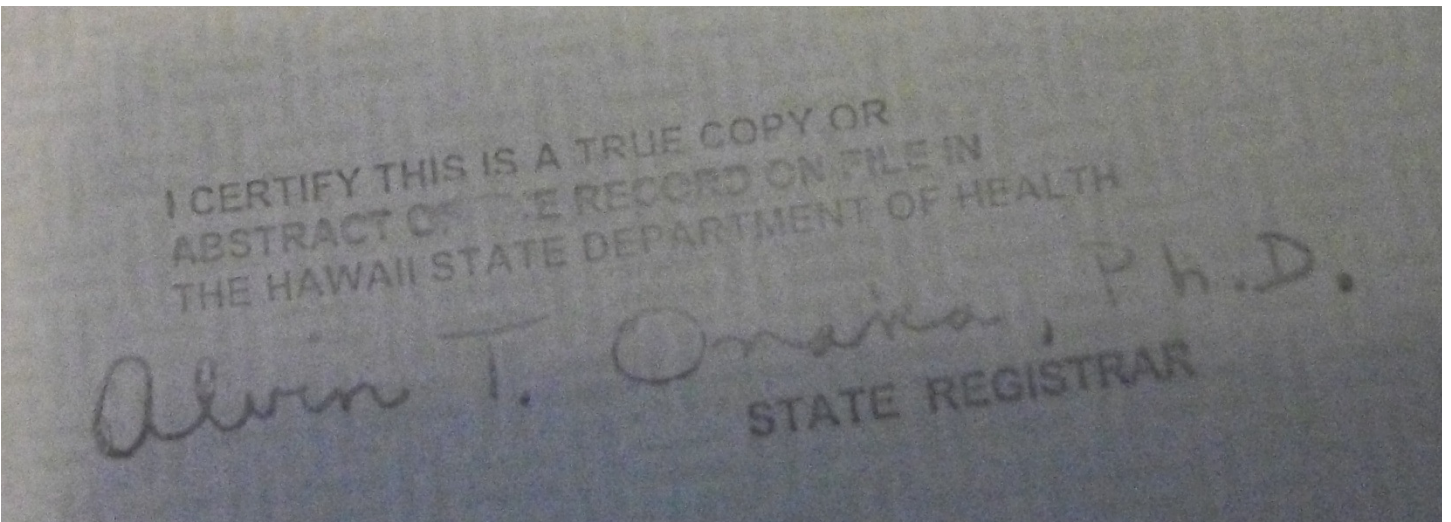
A handwritten signature in black ink on a document with a raised seal. The signature reads "Alvin T. Onaka, Ph.D." and "STATE REGISTRAR". The seal text includes "ABSTRACT OF THE HAWAII STATE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH".

- B. The 2 authenticating marks from the registrar (aside from the raised seal) are the certifying statement and the signature; Obama's long-form had the TXE typo (from the HDOH) to deface the certifying statement and a smiley face to deface the signature.

I received from a colleague a certified copy of a short-form BC that had an official-looking raised seal:

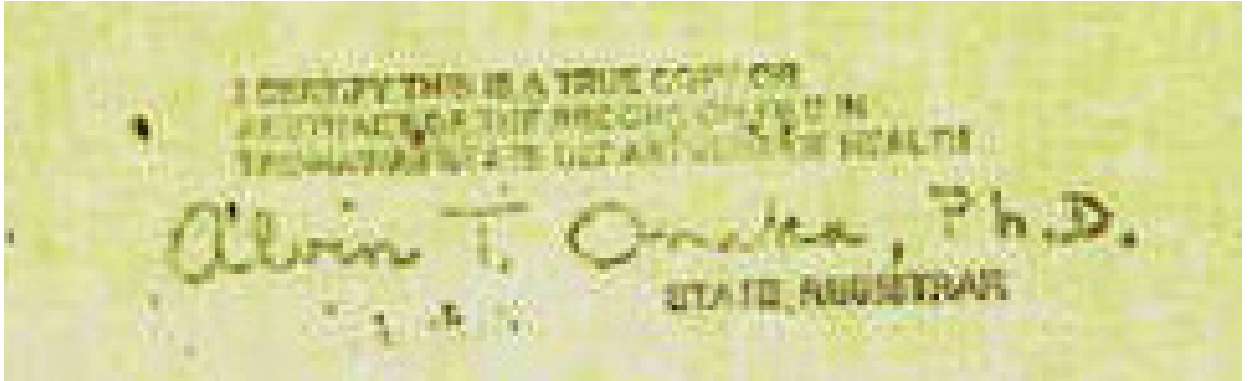


But the certifying statement had TXE in it:



The HDOH has a certifying stamp that does NOT have TXE in it: it was shown on an image of a certified long-form received by a friend of Miki Booth, which was issued on March 15, 2011 – a little over a

month before Obama's long-form forgery was disclosed (image below taken from <http://wtpotus.files.wordpress.com/2011/04/miki-booths-long-form-bc-from-hawaii.jpg>)



So they had a stamp that would not have had the typo TXE, but somebody at the HDOH used the one that had the typo anyway

SUMMARY: In addition to proof that somebody in a high position at the HDOH illegally altered the 1960-64 birth index, we have proof that Virginia Sunahara's death certificate was altered by someone at the HDOH – and that someone deliberately made the forgery obvious. It appears that the same thing happened on Ah Nee's and Obama's long-form BC's. All these fabrications by the HDOH involve BC#'s that don't work with either numbering method the HDOH has described, and the red flags center around the area of the BC that has the BC# (in addition to the area with the authenticating marks from Onaka): The entire line with Sunahara's handwritten BC# is blatantly anomalous. Ah Nee's BC# has overlapping digits. The last digit of Obama's BC# is in a different layer and has different features than the other digits. It is very possible that the HDOH worker deliberately put in overlap on Obama's last digit like he/she would later do with Ah Nee's fabricated long-form. So whatever worker was forced to do these fabrications put in red flags pointing directly to the BC#'s. There is NO DOUBT that the HDOH leadership is forcing resistant workers to fabricate vital records, and the BC#'s are central to the fabrications.

Upcoming articles will put together more pieces of the puzzle, leading to a clear picture of what the HDOH has done over the past 4 years. But the fact of HDOH leadership forcing subordinates to create forgeries is central to understanding all the other evidence. Please note that high officials in both the Fukino and Fuddy HDOH's have been caught red-handed in illegal fabrications. At this point the only time period in which we HAVEN'T documented illegal activity is the time when interim HDOH Director Neal Palafox was in charge of the HDOH. This will be an important piece of the puzzle as well.

APPENDIX A– T.H. stands for Territory of Hawaii

Copied from <http://library.ucsc.edu/sites/default/files/Abbreviations.pdf> :

• Abbreviations

Abbreviations Used on Rowland Cards

ac =	acre
AG =	Arroyo Grande, California
apptd by My ayunt =	appointed by Monterey <i>ayuntamiento</i> = municipal council (also in Santa Cruz & Branciforte)
ayuntamiento =	municipal council, used in pre-Statehood times
b =	born or birth
Bancroft =	Hubert Howe Bancroft's <i>History of California</i>
Bancroft says =	Hubert Howe Bancroft's <i>History of California</i>
B.C. =	Boulder Creek
bap =	baptized
bkkpr =	bookkeeper
Branc. =	Branciforte [the Santa Cruz Pueblo of 1797]
BP =	bride's parents
BR =	bride's residence
Bus =	business
But. =	bought?
C. =	(Spanish) <i>ciudad</i> = city
Cal. Bat. =	Frémont's California Battalion
Cas. =	(Spanish) <i>casado</i> = married
Cav =	cavalry
c. e. of Sentinel =	city editor of <i>Santa Cruz Sentinel</i>
celeb. =	celebrated
ch. =	children
co. =	company or county
Cons. Ry. =	Consolidated Railway (Pajaro Valley)
cq =	question?
CQN =	question?
d =	died or death
D.A. =	District Attorney
D.A.R. =	Daughters of the American Revolution
Del. =	delinquent
dept sheriff =	deputy sheriff
dif. =	(Spanish) <i>difunto</i> = dead or late
dist. =	distribution, district
dlls =	dollars
dtr =	daughter

Ernest says =	Ernest Otto, Santa Cruz journalist
ESC =	East Santa Cruz
G.A.R. =	Grand Army of the Republic
Georhe =	(typographical error) = George
G.F.A. =	General Freight Agent
Go =	San Diego
Grndtr =	granddaughter
Gt. Reg. =	Great Registers of Voters & Poll Lists
H.S. =	high school
Hy =	Henry
imm. =	immediately; immigrated
Inf. =	infantry
Inv. =	investment [e.g., S.F. Inv. house]
I.O.O.F. =	Independent Order of Odd Fellows
ISJRd =	"I" is a typo = Old San Jose Road
JP =	Justice of the Peace
JR =	Jeannette Rowland
Lbr or lbr =	lumber
lbrmn =	lumberman
lit =	litigant
lr =	Leon Rowland
m =	married
M =	thousand (lumber, as in thousands of board-feet)
M & L Co. =	mill & lumber company
M.A.M. =	Moses Avery Meder (Meador)
M.E. =	Methodist Episcopal Church
ment. =	mentioned
mex. =	Mexico/Mexican
Mntn. =	mountain
Mont. =	Monterey
M.P. =	Marion Pokriots
My =	Monterey
n or N =	native of
Nr =	near
NSC =	New Santa Cruz Theater
NYV or NY Vols =	Stevenson's Regiment of First New York Volunteers
N.Y. Pt =	New Year's Point (<i>Año Nuevo</i>)
OA =	Oakland, Calif.
P.O. or po	post office
Paj. Val. =	Pajaro Valley
Pct. =	precinct (civil voting district)
Pd. =	Portland? ; Piedmont? ; paid
Placera =	Market Place
PM =	post master
prop or props.=	proprietor(s)
R =	Range (used w/Township & Section)

RBF =	Residence of the Bride's Father
RBM =	Residence of Bride's Mother
RBP =	Residence of Bride's Parents
RC =	Rafael Castro
Riptide =	Newspaper (bios attributed to: TLM = Thomas L. McHugh)
R.R. =	railroad
rs = reals =	monetary unit: Spanish coin worth @ 12.5¢
res =	residence, or resident, or resignation
S =	Section (used with Township & Range)
Sallante =	Rancho Zayante
Sayant =	Rancho Zayante
S.B. =	Santa Barbara
S.C. =	Santa Cruz
Sch =	school
SCHS or S.C.H.S. =	Santa Cruz High School
SCMD =	Santa Cruz Mining District
SCPA or SCPS =	Society of California Pioneers of Santa Cruz Co.
Sent. =	<i>Santa Cruz Sentinel</i>
SF or S.F. =	San Francisco
SJ =	San Jose
SJB =	San Juan Bautista
SLOB =	San Luis Obispo
Sons of Temp. =	Sons of Temperance
SP =	Southern Pacific Railroad
SPC or SPCRd =	South Pacific Coast R.R., or = S.P.C. Ry. or SPCRd
Srio. =	Secretariat, or <i>Secretario</i> , or secretary
Stab =	probably an abbreviation for Santa Barbara
Str. =	steamer (ship)
Surv. =	survived by
T or Twp. =	Township (used w/Range & Section)
T.A.W. =	[twice-a-week?]
Ter. =	Territory
T.H. =	Territory of Hawaii
TLM =	Thomas L. McHugh
T.O. =	Territory of Oregon (before Feb. 14, 1859)
typo =	typographer
UTC =	Union Traction Company (street railroad)
varras =	varas = 1 vara = 33.33 inches (Spanish)
viuda =	widowed (Spanish)
w =	widow
Wx / Wx.T. =	Washington / Washington Territory
Wars. =	Watsonville (a typo?)
Wats. =	Watsonville



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Hawaiian Glass Bottles



Collecting Hawaiian Bottles By Steve Goodenow



Hawaii is no different than any other state in the Union in that there are glass and ceramic bottles that were manufactured as containers to be used by Hawaii" companies. What is unusual is the fact that bottles and other containers first came to the State when it was a kingdom and possibly long before many of the other 50 states. Most know that Hawaii is the last state to be admitted to the Union in 1959. What many don" realize is that Hawaii was fully operational as a Hawaiian Kingdom, Sovereign Nation, and Territory of the United States well before 1959.

Look at some of Hawaii" firsts. First Public School west of the Rockies was Lahaianaluna on Maui. The first private business club was The Pacific Club founded in 1851. What" interesting about 1851 is the fact that Ulrich Alting, a German merchant, imported the first known Hawaiian embossed soda bottle. Even before, bottles may have been manufactured for the Hawaii market.

Thirsty whalers who wintered in Hawaii were served whiskey from bottles with the abbreviation S.I. for Sandwich Islands. As the Kingdom of Hawaii was acknowledged by business, the initials H.I. for Hawaiian Islands started appearing on bottles. After the Hawaiian Islands became an official territory of the United State in 1900, the abbreviation H.T. or T.H. begin to appear (Hawaiian Territory or Territory of Hawaii). The initials of

H.I. and H.T. were used on both Hawaiian Bimals and machine made bottles until the 1920'.

What made Hawaiian bottles somewhat unique and diverse was the geography of Hawaii and its relative island-by-island isolation. Difficulty in transportation from the mainland and within the islands created the need for small businesses to have their own brands thus different bottles.

When drilling discovered water and sugar and pineapple companies became the principal economy of Hawaii, each island had a number of sugar and pineapple companies each with a company store. For a state small in square miles people are shocked when they learn that there were over 38 different soda companies that produced over 270 varieties of bimal (bottles hand blown into a mold) soda bottles. The variety of soda works companies continued when ABM (machine blown bottles) first appeared. By the 1930', however, a consolidation of bottling companies was taking place. As with the other 49 states, soda companies disappeared or were absorbed by Coca-Cola, Pepsi and others.

Milk bottles followed a similar fate. Again the relative isolation of the islands and difficulties in transportation on individual islands created the necessity of establishing many dairies. On Oahu alone, there were over 400 dairies, many using different embossed and stenciled (painted) bottles. Each Island was the same. While only a few milk bottles are bimals, there are hundreds of different ABM' both embossed and painted that reflect the variety and location of the dairy.

What is not widely understood is the fact that Hawaii had no glass manufacturing capacity and all bottles were shipped from the mainland, Japan or abroad. Some of the bottles were manufactured by Pacific Coast Glass Works and the initials P.C.G.W. appear. Bottles came from other manufactures in California, Indiana, London and New Jersey.

The variety of bottles runs the gamut from torpedo type bottles, Codd' marble bottles, Hutchison types and crowns as well. Colors range from the standard aqua and clear to beautiful citrons, amber and sun turned amethyst. Some think that Hawaii has the most desirable collectible bottles and many of the soda bottles are among the rarest and are highly valued.



Oahu was known as the "athering Place." It can be said that the principal old ports of Lahaina, Maui and Honolulu show evidence of the world' bottles. The West discovered Hawaii in 1778. It wouldn' surprise me that someone threw a ceramic bottle or crude glass bottle off that first ship into a harbor (which would have been on Kauai or the Big Island). Divers find incredible bottles from all over the world. My personal collection includes bottles from Asia, Europe and the rest of the United States that somehow made their way to Hawaii.

Likewise Hawaiian bottles made their way to the mainland. While to my knowledge no Hawaiian bottles have been discovered in Astoria Oregon, home to early fur traders, earlier Hawaiians were sent there to assist in the fur trade. Did you know there was an Oyhee county in Idaho? Oyhee is the very old way of spelling Oahu. Early Hawaiians were taken to Idaho, again to assist in the fir trade. Of course there were many travelers to and from Hawaii. The military, transferred employees, etc. may have taken bottles back home. I have attended many bottle shows on the mainland and it is not surprising to find Hawaiian

bottles. Remember they were manufactured there and of course many never made it to Hawaii. This is especially true of siphon bottles.

Bottles unique to Hawaii include whiskeys, gins, beers and a variety of medicines. Interesting there are no bitters manufactured for Hawaii. Most likely this was because of the missionary influence that knew booze when they saw it. There are a number of publications that feature Hawaiian bottles. The "ible" of bimals is Hawaiian Bottles of Long Ago by Elliott and Gould. There are publications on milks and ABM bottles (pre-statehood), which have been assembled by local collectors who are members of the local bottle club.

While officially bottle collection took off in the late 1960' and early 1970', there were probably a few early collectors in the 1950'. We all say we wish we knew then what we know now! I remember taking glass bottles to the stores to get the refunds. While that dates me, I wish had had kept the good ones back. They would be worth a lot more now.

The Hawaii Historical Bottle Collectors Club was founded in 1970 and still has an active membership. They hold monthly meetings and once a year hold an annual bottle show. This show is widely attended by locals and mainlanders. For more information on the Club [click here](#)

Those wishing more information on Hawaiian bottles can email me at Info @ HawaiianCollectibles.com. Enjoy your collecting. I'e found bottle collectors to be among the world' best people always willing to help educate and share their knowledge. Bottle collecting is just another form of gathering historical evidence. Have fun and Aloha!

The Gallery at Hawaiian Stones & Artifacts --736 South Street, Suite 103, Honolulu, HI 96813
Telephone: (808) 526-3245 Email:hawaiiancollectibles@gmail.com

Clips copied from http://www.rdatoolkit.org/sites/all/files/constituencyreviewfiles/Phase1AppB_10_27_08.pdf

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B.11 Names of Certain Countries, States, Provinces, Territories, etc.

Use the abbreviations in **Table 1 RDA** for the names of certain countries and of the names of states, provinces, territories, etc., of Australia, Canada, and the United States when the names are recorded:

- a) as part of the name of a place located in that state, province, territory, etc. (see **16.2.2.9**) or other jurisdiction (see **16.2.2.11 RDA**)
- b) as the name or part of the name of a place associated with a family (see **10.5**) or corporate body (see **11.3 RDA**)

Do not abbreviate the name of a city or town even if it has the same name as a state, etc., listed in *Table 1* (e.g., *Washington, D.C.* not *Wash., D.C.*). Do not abbreviate any place name that is not in the list.

TABLE 1

Name	Abbreviation
Alabama	Ala.
Alberta	Alta.
Arizona	Ariz.
Arkansas	Ark.
Australian Capital Territory	A.C.T.
British Columbia	B.C.
California	Calif.
Colorado	Colo.
Connecticut	Conn.
Delaware	Del.
District of Columbia	D.C.
Distrito Federal	D.F.
Florida	Fla.
Georgia	Ga.
Illinois	Ill.

Northwest Territories	N.W.T.
Nova Scotia	N.S.
Oklahoma	Okla.
Ontario	Ont.
Oregon	Or.
Pennsylvania	Pa.
Prince Edward Island	P.E.I.
Puerto Rico	P.R.
Queensland	Qld.
Rhode Island	R.I.
Russian Soviet Federated Socialist Republic	R.S.F.S.R
Saskatchewan	Sask.
South Australia	S. Aust.
South Carolina	S.C.
South Dakota	S.D.
Tasmania	Tas.
Tennessee	Tenn.
Territory of Hawaii	T.H.
Texas	Tex.
Union of Soviet Socialist Republics	U.S.S.R.
United Kingdom	U.K.
United States	U.S.
Vermont	Vt.
Victoria	Vic.
Virgin Islands	V.I.
Virginia	Va.

APPENDIX B: 151 is the BIRTH code for Hawaii, not the DEATH code.

I can testify that the chart below, taken from <http://www.peoplefindernow.com/3adofals.htm#footnote> , has the correct birth code for Nebraska, Minnesota, and Illinois, because I have seen birth certificates from those states. I can also testify that the Certificate of Fetal Death for my daughter does NOT have a federal DEATH code similar to the birth code – nor does it use the Nebraska BIRTH code of 126. IOW, these are BIRTH codes, not STATE codes for use on both birth and death certificates.

*State Birth Certificate Codes			
AK - 150	AL - 101	MI - 121	MN - 122
AR - 103	AZ - 102	MO - 124	MS - 123
CA - 104	CO - 105	MT - 125	NC - 132
CT - 106	DC - 108	ND - 133	NE - 126
DE - 107	FL - 109	NH - 128?	NJ - 129
GA - 110	HI - 151	NM - 130	NV - 127
IA - 114	ID - 111	NY - 139,131? or 156	
IL - 112	IN - 113	OH - 134	OK - 135
KS - 115	KY - 116	OR - 136	SD - 140
LA - 117 or 157	MA - 120?	PA - 137?	RI - 138
MD - 119 or 154	ME - 118	SC - 139	TN - 141
TX - 142	UT - 144	VA - 145	VT - 143?
WA - 146	WI - 148	WV - 147	WY - 149
<p>It appears as though not all states adhere to the federal system, namely NH and PA. The numbers with a question mark are states that cannot be verified. It appears as though MD and NY issue a completely new number to adoptees. The fourth and fifth digits signify the year on all. For example if you were born in FL, your number should appear as 109-65-00000. The 109 stands for FL and the 65 stands for the year. The remaining numbers are the file number.</p>			<p><i>*Note: If you have any additional information regarding false birth certificates in any state or country, let the community know by adding to this list. Please email us the information for review if you're sure it's valid. Email</i></p>

