

Hawai'i Monitor

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DEVELOPERS JOIN FORCES TO CREATE MULTIPLE PACS

Cooperation between a member of the Hawaii Real Estate Commission and a politically well-connected developer apparently led to the formation of 25 political action committees in a five week period of 1988.

Thomas T. Enomoto, president of Land Process Service Corporation, apparently played the key role in organizing the group of PACs while Real Estate Commission chairman Peter Yanagawa handled the required paperwork.

Interestingly, the PACs adopted names which belie their ties to individuals and companies involved in real estate and land development.

Among the group of committees are the Activist Government PAC, the Aloha PAC, Beautify Hawaii PAC, Government Watchdog PAC, Hawaii's Social Conscience, Love for the Land PAC, and the World Peace Forum. A complete listing of the 25 PACs appears on page 3.

Peter N. Yanagawa, who was named to the Hawai'i Real Estate Commission in 1984 and was appointed commission chairman last year, initially served as deputy treasurer for each of the new PACs and handled all reporting to the Campaign Spending Commission.

Funds used to start the PACs were contributed by developers Tom Enomoto and Tom Gentry, and Robert's Hawaii Tours, who each gave approximately \$25,000 to the effort.

These three sources accounted for all of the initial funds for the 25 PACs. Two of the committees each received a subsequent infusion of \$10,000 in 1990 from companies controlled by developer Herbert K. Horita.

Campaign Spending Commission records show that Enomoto's contri-

butions were made in his own name while Gentry gave money from a number of related companies, including Gentry Homes, Gentry Pacific, Gentry Mortgage, Gentry Development, and Gentry Realty.

Robert's funds came from the tour company, although company president Robert Iwamoto Jr. has recently been involved in real estate activities, including the controversial purchase and resale of

The \$75,000 used to start the twenty-five PACs was contributed by developer Tom Enomoto, companies controlled by developer Tom Gentry, and Robert's Hawaii Tours, while a member of the Hawaii Real Estate Commission handled the paperwork.

prime Kona coast property that could end up costing the state millions of dollars.

Although the individual PACs do not appear to have exceeded state contribution limits, their overall spending and the numerous links between the PACs and their financial backers have raised questions. Hawai'i Kai resident Roy Cook charged earlier this year that the committees improperly "acted in concert" in both their fundraising activities and their contributions to candidates.

With a little help from friends

Peter Yanagawa told *Hawai'i Monitor* that he had approached personal friends and business con-

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CONTRIBUTIONS FROM DEVELOPER VIOLATE LIMITS

Companies and individuals associated with developer Tom Enomoto contributed \$16,000 to Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi this summer, according to reports filed by the Fasi campaign.

The contributions, along with others made to members of the Honolulu City Council, appear to have violated state laws which prohibit campaign contributions of more than \$2,000 from any person or group of related businesses.

In addition, only one of the companies has filed reports with the Campaign Spending Commission disclosing its political contributions. State law requires such reports from any company contributing more than \$1,000 to candidates during an election period.

On June 8, 1990, Mayor Fasi's campaign received contributions of \$2,000 each from Certified Storage, Dura/Constructors, Pearl Kai Food Court, and Sugarmill Center Limited Partnership.

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Developers form 25 PACs

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tacts during the 1988 elections with the idea of creating political action committees to support candidates.

He said that the contacts were an effort to generate business for his company, "Political Action Consulting and Management, Inc.," which provides management and support services for candidates and PACs. Yanagawa, who also operates his own real estate company, added that "I've done it for years for various candidates."

Yanagawa is currently treasurer for Representative Carol Fukunaga's campaign (see related story on page 8) and previously served as treasurer for former state Senator Patsy Young, now a member of the Public Utilities Commission. Although no longer a political candidate, Young maintains an active campaign fund with a balance of over \$59,000.

Yanagawa resigned as deputy treasurer of Young's Committee earlier this year after questions were raised about his role, but he wrote to the Campaign Spending Commission that "I will still be an authorized person filing reports on behalf of the Committee."

Young's current treasurer, Diane Leslie, also serves as vice-president of Yanagawa's political consulting firm.

Yanagawa said that one of those he had contacted about the potential uses of PACs and his own management services was developer Thomas T. Enomoto who, according to Yanagawa, "thought that it was a good idea." A developer with close ties to many Democratic politicians, including Governor John Waihee, Enomoto was apparently in a position to follow-through.

Yanagawa also recalls talking to an officer of the Gentry companies, where he had already helped to form two political action committees, but says that he never spoke to anyone from Robert's.

Yanagawa told *Hawaii Monitor* that he soon started getting referrals from fledgling PACs. Most of the referrals were from Enomoto, al-

though Yanagawa said that "some were from others."

The result was the group of 25 PACs which were registered by Yanagawa between September 23 and October 29, 1988.

Yanagawa strongly denies that he was responsible for organizing the PACs. "Definitely not me," he said. "I only provide the reporting stuff for the PACs--I keep track of their accounts, balance the check-books, and send them the reports to sign."

The Enomoto connection

A number of the people whose names appear on Campaign Spending Commission records as officers of the PAC have business connections with Tom Enomoto, lending weight to Yanagawa's account.

According to its chairman, the purpose of the "Beautify Hawaii PAC" is to back pro-development candidates and to support those who favor housing and development.

Alexander J. Fadrowsky III, chair of Citizens for Responsible Government Spending, is a real estate agent and an officer of Landplus Hawaii. According to state business registration records, he is also vice-president of Pearl Kai Food Court Inc., a corporation headed by Tom Enomoto. Fadrowsky and Enomoto are also partners in the related Pearl Kai Food Court Limited Partnership.

Linda Gee, chair of the Fair Government Forum, is president of Landmark Property Corporation, property managers for the Pearl Kai Food Court, Nimitz Business Center, and other Enomoto projects.

Judith Nabarrete, a real estate agent and chair of the Better World PAC, is (perhaps coincidentally) now advertising a business for sale in the Sugarmill Center, an Enomoto property managed by Landmark Property Corporation.

Paul Morikawa, chairman of Hawaii's Social Conscience, was reached at the offices of Land Process Service Corporation, the real estate development and services company headed by Tom Enomoto.

State business registration records show that Lydia Tsui, chair of the Urban League PAC, was one of the founders and original officers of Land Process Service Corporation, and Setsuo Izutsu, chair and treasurer of Aika I'Aupuna, was one of the founders of Dura/Constructors, both Enomoto companies.

Other PAC officers include Jackson Nakasone, chair of the Activist Government PAC, who is a member of the City Planning Commission and president of CBI Inc.; Peter Trask, chair of Aina Ikaika, an attorney who is currently preparing the annual "masters" report on the Bishop Estate; and Robert Luerson, chair of the Economic Opportunity Council, who is with the architectural firm of Johnson Tsushima Luereson Lowrey Inc.

Development orientation

Clifford Fujiwara, a senior vice-president with Honfed Bank and chairman of the Beautify Hawaii PAC, explained how he got involved.

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Hawaii Monitor relies on public information prepared by candidates and political committees and filed with the State Campaign Spending Commission, as well as on reports of the Commission. We believe that these official sources are factual and without error; however their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

Responses to articles or expressions of opposing viewpoints are welcomed. Letters are subject to editing to fit in available space.

Developers create multiple PACs from page 2

"A group of developers were setting up some PACs, and I did it as a favor to them," he said.

Fujiwara said that the purpose of the Beautify Hawaii PAC is "to back pro-development candidates" and to support those who "favor housing and development."

Jim Hedemark, a commercial real estate agent who recently formed his own company, is chair of the Hawaii Canoe Paddling PAC. The name came from Hedemark's long involvement as a canoe paddling coach, but the money and direction came from the same group of developers.

"I knew these guys, that was part of it," Hedemark said. "They came and said, 'why don't you form a PAC, we'd like to help you, and you can contribute to the candidates of your choice.'"

Judith Lee, a Kamehameha Schools employee and chair of the Government Watchdog PAC, said that "I'm interested in supporting political candidates and so I agreed, when they asked me, to take on this committee," but Lee declined to identify who had asked.

Hedemark stressed that while "those people have helped us with donations," his PAC obtained the funds with no strings attached. "They've never tied any things to it. There's never been any request, any demand, or any guidelines. I've really been satisfied with this," Hedemark reported.

A reluctance to talk

Most other PAC officers were reluctant to discuss the nature of their committees.

When asked about his organization, the chairman of Citizens for Responsible Government Spending, Alexander J. Fadrowsky III, denied knowledge of the group and refused to comment. According to Campaign Spending Commission records, Fadrowsky has been the registered officer for the group since it was formed.

Political Action Committees created in 1988 and funded by Enomoto, Gentry, and Robert's

Accountable Government PAC
Aika l'Aupuna
Aina Ikaika
Aloha PAC
Anti-Crime Support Group
Atelier PAC
Balanced Viewpoints PAC
Beautify Hawaii PAC
Better World PAC
Betterment of the Floral Ind
Citizens for Responsible Govt
Economic Opportunity Council
Ethnic Pride PAC
Fair Govt Forum (formerly the
World Peace Forum)
Government Watchdog PAC
Hawaii Canoe Paddling PAC
Hawaii Planning Forum
Hawaii Education Forum
Hawaii's Social Conscience
Hoku PAC
Hui O'kupa
Love for the Land PAC
Pac for Hawaii's Youth
Sensible Growth PAC
Urban League PAC

Paul Morikawa of Hawaii's Social Conscience told *Hawaii Monitor* that he was "not willing to talk about it."

Kenneth Teshima, chairman of the Sensible Growth PAC and a real estate appraiser for Bishop Estate, was similarly unwilling to comment. "I got involved in this very discreetly and I want to keep it that way," Teshima said, adding "you know what I mean."

Wesley Yoshikawa, an architect and chair of the Atelier PAC, also refused to answer any questions. "Its purely a personal thing," he said.

Judith Nabarrete, a real estate agent and chair of the Better World PAC, declined to discuss her committee and said that she was "pret-

ty protective" because of previous "attacks" on the PACs. "Its been a real busy year for me and I've forgotten the background," she said, adding that "one thing I remember is not to talk more freely."

Backing only a few candidates

The group of 25 Yanagawa-Enomoto PACs has made relatively few contributions to candidates since they were formed two years ago. During the 1988 elections, 15 of the PACs combined to contribute \$5,000 to David Stegmaier. Eleven PACs gave \$3,000 to Representative Les Ihara, while nine committees delivered a similar amount to Kaua'i Representative Ezra Kano'ho.

Representative Henry Peters reported receiving \$4,000 from 16 of the PACs in early 1990, while Fred Hirayama received at least \$5,500.

Representative Karen Horita received at least \$7,000 in 1990, most of which came from two committees, the Balanced Viewpoints PAC and Hui O'Kupa, which had in turn received a total of at least \$26,000 from companies controlled by Herbert K. Horita.

The Balanced Viewpoints PAC also made two unusual expenditures in late 1989 and early 1990. The PAC reported paying \$649.44 to Voter Contact Services in December 1989 for election statistics, with another similar expenditure of \$665.60 in February 1990.

The types of statistical reports prepared by Voter Contact Services are widely used by candidates but would be of little use to a political action committee.

In this case, it would appear that the Balanced Viewpoint PAC may have purchased the data for a candidate and failed to report the resulting "in-kind" contribution.

No Conflict, Yanagawa says

Many of the 25 PACs made few, if any, political contributions. However, all did make regular payments to Yanagawa's consulting firm, Political Action Consulting and Management, which charged

Developers join forces, create PACs *from page 3*

\$100 for each report completed and filed with the Campaign Spending Commission.

Yanagawa told *Hawaii Monitor* that he did not believe that there is any conflict between his role as a consultant to developer PACs and his position as chair of the Hawaii Real Estate Commission. He described the Commission's role as largely ministerial, and said that he has "very little discretion" in carrying out the Commission's work.

However, Yanagawa indicated that he had excused himself earlier this year from voting on two matters involving Gentry companies in order to avoid any appearance of a conflict. "I have no direct links with Gentry," Yanagawa said, but "I just thought that it might be better if I didn't vote."

Yanagawa also said that he had, on the advice of his attorney, decided to "stay away from" directly handling the checkbooks of any PACs that he services. He said that previously he held the checkbooks of six PACs.

Camouflaging PAC actions

According to Jack Gonzales, executive director of the Campaign Spending Commission, Hawaii law places no restrictions on the names adopted by political committees, even if those names effectively conceal the committees' intent or the identities of their sponsors. Gonzales said that PAC organizers are currently free to select any name, even one that is misleading or inappropriate.

This can make it difficult to identify the interests behind a PAC and frustrates one of the primary purposes of the state campaign spending law.

Tracing the common interests behind this group of PACs was further complicated by the failure of the businesses involved to disclose their contributions. Any business or organization spending more than \$1,000 to influence an election is required to either register as a PAC or to file a contribution report with the Campaign Spending Commis-

sion.

But neither Robert's Hawaii Tours nor the Gentry companies disclosed their \$25,000 in contributions to these PACs.

According to Jack Gonzales, these contributions may actually fall through a loophole in the disclosure requirement. Although state law requires disclosure of all contributions made for "influencing the nomination for election, or election of any person to office," Gonzales be-

Hawaii law places no restrictions on the names adopted by political committees, even if those names effectively conceal the committees' intent or the identities of their sponsors.

lieves that contributions to a PAC may avoid the reporting requirement.

"If you take a strict interpretation of that, if they're giving it to a PAC and not an individual running for office, then they may not have to submit a report," Gonzales said. Under such an interpretation, all contributions to PACs could be exempt from disclosure, Gonzales indicated. However, Gonzales did not recall the question ever being considered directly by the Campaign Spending Commission.

Beyond contribution limits

Hawaii Monitor found that all three of the initial funders have run afoul of campaign spending laws by making contributions that exceed the contribution limits.

In its report on the 1988 elections, the Campaign Spending Commission listed contributions totalling \$8,000 to John Waihee from four Robert's Hawaii companies, all during the same period. Waihee received the maximum \$2,000 checks from Robert's Hawaii Inc., Robert's Hawaii Tours, Inc., Robert's Tours and Transportation, and Robert's Travel Service. State law limits con-

tributions from related companies to a total of \$2,000 per election.

The four Robert's companies also gave more than the legal amount to Senate President Richard Wong (\$5,000) and Honolulu Mayor Frank Fasi (\$2,220).

Jack Gonzales told *Hawaii Monitor* that Campaign Spending Commission staff had discussed the apparent violations with Robert's officials and would normally have also brought it to the attention of the candidates' campaign treasurers.

However, Gonzales was unable to recall whether the excess contributions had been returned.

Similarly, the Gentry companies were found to have violated campaign spending limits in 1989 by contributing to candidates on behalf of various Gentry companies as well as two related PACs, the Sensible Land Use PAC and the Ocean Recreation PAC.

In this case, the Commission directed candidates to return the excess contributions to Gentry.

Early questions

The links between diverse sounding Yanagawa-Enomoto PACs were initially noted by Roy Cook earlier this year while reviewing campaign spending files in preparation for a possible run for the legislature. Cook, a Hawaii Kai resident and neighborhood board member, was interested in the PAC contributions that had gone to David Stegmaier in 1988, and after further research began to raise questions about the activities of the whole group of PACs.

Cook initially questioned Yanagawa's position as deputy treasurer in each of the PACs, citing a law that prohibits an individual from being an officer in more than one committee which supports or opposes the same candidate.

Yanagawa responded that he was not really an officer of the PACs but simply served as an agent. He said that the decision to be listed as a deputy treasurer was made only after consulting with and receiving approval from the Cam-

Continued page 7

"MODEL" LAW SUGGESTS CAMPAIGN REFORMS

A "model" campaign finance law developed by the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL) suggests a number of reforms, including higher contribution limits for some offices coupled with strict prohibitions on contributions by corporations.

COGEL, an organization made up primarily of agencies and professionals responsible for the administration of laws on campaign spending, ethics, and lobbying, approved the model law in September.

The COGEL proposal suggests contribution limits that vary with the position sought, from \$5,000 for governor to \$500 for state House candidates.

It proposes that corporate and organizational contributions to candidates be prohibited altogether, similar to the restriction under existing federal law, and that a limit of \$1,000 per year be established on a person's contributions to a political action committee.

Although COGEL envisions allowing corporations, unions and other organizations to form PACs, the proposal would make it unlawful for groups to solicit funds for their PACs from anyone other than their own employees, members, stockholders, or their families.

The model law would prohibit cash contributions of more than \$100 because such contributions are hard to audit and difficult to trace. Legislators would be prohibited from accepting or soliciting contributions while the legislature is in session or, alternately, would be required to immediately report such contributions.

COGEL would also require lobbyists to file an annual report itemizing political contributions from the lobbyist or immediate family members, the lobbyist's employer, any PAC sponsored by the employer, and disclosing contributions "solicited, arranged, or transmitted by the lobbyist."

COGEL notes that while the relationship between public officials and contributions from lobbyists has been subject of growing public concern, traditional forms of disclosure have not adequately identified contributions that may relate to lobbying activities.

Overall, the COGEL proposal tries to reconcile "state of the art provisions with "workable standards that would not impose an undue burden" on those required to comply. ■

Contributions exceed limits from page 1

The same day also brought checks of \$2,000 from Robin Oura, Stanley Kono, and Nick Pavia, officers of Dura/Constructors.

Fasi had received an earlier contribution of \$2,000 from The Landmark Property Corporation, which manages certain of Enomoto's buildings.

State business registration records show that Tom Enomoto is president of Certified Storage, and a partner in Sugarmill Center and Pearl Kai Food Court. He was also the founder of Dura.

Honolulu City Councilmember David Kahanu got a total of \$5,000 on September 27, 1990 from Enomoto, Pearl Kai Food Court, Land Process Service Corporation, Dura/Constructors, and The Landmark Property Corporation.

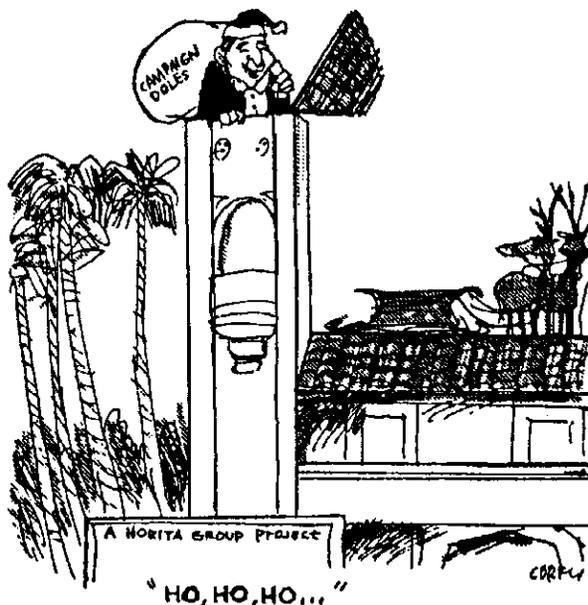
Councilmembers John DeSoto and Rene Mansho, who ran unopposed, received \$1,000 each from Pearl Kai, Sugarmill Center, and Landmark.

Linda Wong, who challenged Gary Gill for the District VI seat on the City Council, received checks of \$2,000 from Dura, Landmark, and Ind-Com Properties, another Enomoto company.

Donna Kim, chair of the Honolulu City Council's powerful Zoning Committee, received \$4,000 from Enomoto last year. The total included \$500 checks from Sugarmill Center, Land Process Service, Ind-Com, Certified Storage, Dura, Industrial Associates, Kokea Center Partners, and Tom Enomoto.

Industrial Associates is a real estate investment partnership whose general partners are Tom Enomoto, Dennis Enomoto, and Robert McFarlane. General partners in the Kokea Center Partners are Tom Enomoto and Kokea Center Inc., headed by developer Tom Gentry.

Of the various Enomoto-related companies contributing to candidates during this election, only Dura has filed reports with the Campaign Spending Commission detailing contributions made during the 1990 elections. ■



This cartoon by Corky Trinidad originally appeared in the Star-Bulletin in July 1990 and is reprinted with permission..

CAMPAIGN FINANCE PRACTICES CREATE INDUSTRY "OUTLAWS"

This column by *Hawaii Monitor* editor Ian Lind first appeared in the December 1990 issue of *Building Industry*, The Construction Magazine of Hawaii, published in Honolulu by the Trade Publishing Company. It is reprinted here with permission. For more information about *Building Industry* magazine, call 848-0711.

* * *

Two weeks before September's primary election, Honolulu City Council member Donna Mercado Kim, chair of the Council's Zoning Committee, had no campaign worries. She had a "free ride" back into office with no opponent in either the primary or general election, and over \$183,000 in her campaign bank account.

Yet despite this total lack of electoral pressure, another \$10,000 flowed into her campaign fund in the next fourteen days, virtually all of it from architects, engineers, contractors, land owners, attorneys, and others with direct financial interests in projects that pass through the City Council and the Zoning Committee.

It seems quite clear that these were not bona fide campaign contributions from political supporters but, rather, payments of tribute to a political figure with power over a major part of the regulatory process affecting the building industry. The same thing can be said of the campaign funds of most other Council members in Honolulu and on the neighbor islands. It is true of the governor's multi-million dollar warchest, as well as the campaign accounts of the legislative leaders and county mayors who raise funds primarily from those seeking to profit from favorable action in the granting of contracts, permits, rezonings, and similar decisions by public officials.

Why are campaigns for public office so heavily dependent on money from such special interests? Is it the result of an elaborate "shakedown" of businesses by politicians eager to boost their election prospects?

Or, instead, are we seeing builders using their financial resources to buy favors from otherwise honest public servants?

It seems difficult, if not impossible, to sort out cause and effect, but we can ask who benefits from this system of campaign financing. Incumbent politicians swell their campaign coffers, largely out of public view, while contributors gain a distinct and unfair advantage in the competition for public resources and

Our campaign finance system, which one observer has called "legalized corruption", penalizes honest businesses that find it difficult to compete against those with a political "lock" on the market.

policies. Meanwhile, the rest of us, largely innocent bystanders, bear the costs of this campaign finance system.

Perhaps most importantly, ordinary citizens are robbed of the right to elect representatives of their own choice. It is a relatively small group of large campaign contributors who determine which candidates will have the resources to compete effectively for public office. Voters, meanwhile, are increasingly pushed into the background as candidates and elected officials cater to this new constituency made up of major campaign contributors.

Nowhere is this trend more apparent than in the large number of incumbents who did not actually have to face the voters this year because they had no opposition. The king-size warchests available to incumbents undoubtedly scared off many potential challengers.

As a result, nearly one-third of the entire legislature ran without opposition and needed only a single vote in the primary to win. In essence, they elected themselves to office. Three members of the Honolu-

lu City Council were similarly unopposed.

The public also loses when the costs go up and quality declines on public works projects, something that is almost inevitable when politics and favoritism are allowed to weigh so heavily in public decision-making.

Our campaign finance system, which one observer has called "legalized corruption", also penalizes honest businesses that find it difficult to compete against those with a political "lock" on the market. Smaller firms or those who refuse to make campaign payoffs either avoid the public sector altogether or compete for the "left-overs".

Finally, the current approach to campaign funding is creating a class of "outlaws" made up of those who ignore or evade the law in order to increase their contributions to, and influence over, candidates and public officials. It is illegal, under Hawaii law, for any person or organization to contribute more than \$2,000 per election to a candidate, or to directly or indirectly reimburse another person, whether a company officer or employee or a family member, for contributions which they make to candidates.

Businesses may also violate the law if they agree to "kick back" a portion of a contract's proceeds to the campaigns of public officials. Furthermore, employees who are asked to take part in such schemes take a legal risk when they agree to go along. The fact that these practices are common and have gone largely unpunished in the past does not change the fact that they are illegal.

The first step towards campaign finance reform is to let the "sunshine" of public scrutiny focus on the problem. Those within the building industry who are disturbed at the way that money is corrupting state and local politics need to become active participants in the public debate on this critical issue. ■

Developers join forces, create PACs *from page 4*

paigned Spending Commission staff. However, after another round of review, Yanagawa took his name off each of the committees, although he continues to prepare their reports to the Commission.

Cook later called on the Attorney General to investigate the links between the PACs, but no official complaint was ever filed with the Campaign Spending Commission. Absent a complaint, the Commission apparently took no further action.

Yanagawa charges that Cook has been inconsistent. "He makes all kinds of noise about PACs," Yanagawa says, "then he turns around and hits them up for contributions." Cook, who ran against John Henry Felix for a seat on the Honolulu City Council, denies the charge, saying that he campaigned on a low budget without the seeking support from PACs.

Cook believes that PACs and their corporate sponsors have too much political influence. "They can divert so much money to candidates that people who try to run without their support can't compete," Cook said in a recent interview.

Campaigning costs money and "that's where the influence lies," Cook believes. "Someone like Enomoto can spread the money across the spectrum [of candidates], and then he owns you."

Enomoto's clout

Whether Tom Enomoto can claim to "own" any candidates is questionable, but there is certainly no doubt that he wields considerable political influence, especially in Democratic Party circles.

Just before the general election, Governor Waihee's campaign chairman asked Enomoto to step down from his position as agent for a Japanese corporation's \$100 million golf course development in Windward Oahu.

It was apparently felt that Enomoto's close ties to Governor Waihee would potentially conflict with his business role during a campaign in

which golf course development had become a political issue.

This incident provides just one illustration of the political position that Enomoto has come to occupy.

In the early 1970's, Enomoto founded Dura/Constructors along with his brother, Dennis Enomoto, and Setsuo Izutsu. Operations of Dura were later turned over to Dennis Enomoto while Tom branched out into numerous other business ventures.

In 1980, Dura hired Henry Peters, the state representative from Waianae who was shortly thereafter elected Speaker of the House. Peters remained on Dura's payroll until 1984, when he was appointed to the Bishop Estate Board of Trustees.

Peters reciprocated by naming Enomoto to the State Judicial Selection Commission in April 1981. At the time, Peters told the Honolulu Star-Bulletin that he considered Enomoto to be "the best person" for the job out of a field of 80 potential candidates.

Controversy later erupted when it was revealed that the Judiciary had leased a Waianae building from an Enomoto partnership while Enomoto served on the influential Judicial Selection Commission.

Enomoto was also close to Tom "Fat Boy" Okuda, the former deputy director of the state courts whose unconventional lobbying activities bought considerable political clout. Enomoto's name appeared on the list of "honorary" sheriffs' badges awarded by Okuda to friends and allies. Enomoto had badge #242, while business associate Michael Tsubata had badge #243 and Robert McFarlane #207.

The badges were withdrawn after a Judiciary investigation revealed that their issuance by Okuda had been improper.

Building relationships

Enomoto's political influence can be discerned in some of his real estate activities.

Governor John Waihee's 1990 re-

election campaign reported making rent payments at the Nimitz Business Center, an Enomoto complex, as well as additional payments apparently involving offices at 800 S. Beretania, another building owned by Enomoto.

Another political figure with close ties to Enomoto is State Senator Mike Crozier, who replaced Peters on the Dura payroll in 1986.

Crozier, who made an unsuccessful run for Congress this year, also rented space in the Nimitz Business Center for his campaign headquarters.

In the process, Crozier's campaign was apparently extended substantial credit. In a report filed with the Federal Election Commission on October 15, 1990, the Mike Crozier Campaign Committee reported an outstanding debt of \$17,100.04 for headquarters rent at the Nimitz site.

The payments were owed to the Landmark Property Corporation, the property manager for the Nimitz Business Center. Landmark Property president Linda Gee is also chair of the Fair Government Forum, one of the 25 PACs funded by Enomoto. ■

Novelist and former political columnist Fletcher Knebel assisted in the research for this article.

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Monitoring in brief...

Good Neighbors/Good Money!

When John Radcliffe resigned as president of the pro-initiative Hawai'i Democratic Movement in order to take over as the leader of "Good Neighbors/Good Planning," the business-oriented group opposed to zoning by initiative, some cynics said that it had something to do with money.

But it wasn't until late this year that Good Neighbors/Good Planning disclosed who had shared in the \$87,584.48 that it had spent for "fees & allowances" in the first six months of 1990.

In a September 27 letter from Karen Iwamoto, the group's treasurer, to the State Ethics Commission, it was disclosed that Radcliffe received an \$18,000 payment for "Coordinator's fees" over the 6-month period, while Hawaiiana Advertising and Public Relations was paid \$19,000. Hawaiiana's general manager, Steve Hirano, reportedly first approached Radcliffe with the idea of forming an anti-initiative group.

But the big winner was the public relations firm of Patti Cook & Associates, which was paid \$48,351.36 to assist in lobbying and "education".

Now you see it...

On September 12, 1990 Representative Carol Fukunaga's campaign treasurer, Peter Yanagawa declared that her campaign had not received nor spent any money since the beginning of 1990. The official declaration was made on one of the Campaign Spending Commission's standard forms, and seemed straightforward except for the fact that Fukunaga had held a successful fundraising event during the spring, and had been mailing campaign information to her constituents throughout the year.

Yanagawa subsequently filed an amended report revealing that in fact tens of thousands of dollars had gone in and out of the campaign's coffers during the period.

The amended report was filed on October 20, but dated September 12, the same day as the original "\$0" report had been certified and signed.

The two conflicting September 12 reports were accepted and filed by the Commission without comment.

Some guys have all the luck.

Mufi Hannemann, who made his second unsuccessful bid for Congress this year, appears to have been able to kick-start his campaign as a result of the support of his employer.

Hannemann, a vice-president of C. Brewer & Co., disclosed that he had been paid "salary" and "bonus" of \$92,315 in 1989. In 1990, Hannemann reports, this figure more than doubled to \$193,667, an increase of \$101,352. Not a bad raise, especially considering that Mufi went on unpaid leave on July 1 in order to campaign full time.

The increase did come at an opportune time because Mufi then reported "loaning" his campaign just under \$125,000 of personal funds.

No names, please.

A former legislative staffer, now working at the City Council, has gone to court in an attempt to make it easier to inspect financial disclosure statements filed with the State Ethics Commission by elected and appointed officials. Current law requires a person to provide their name and address before being allowed to inspect an official's file, and Ron Boyer believes that this is really a form of intimidation intended to discourage people from learning about their representatives. "There's a lot of fear in the state already," he says.

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