

Hawai'i Monitor

Vol. 2 No. 12 • An Independent Monthly Newsletter about Politics and Money in Hawai'i • November 1992

UH faculty PAC sets campaign spending record

□ UHPA PAC spending at \$20,000 per month pace

The University of Hawaii Professional Assembly, the union representing the 3,000 faculty of the UH system, far outdistanced all other corporations, unions and political action committees in election-related spending during 1992.

According to reports filed with the state Campaign Spending Commission, the UHPA PAC spent over \$213,000 between January 1 and October 19. This was more than twice the amount spent by the second ranked PAC, and appears to be an all-time spending record for any group in Hawai'i.

UHPA also reported spending \$122,000 during 1991, bringing their 1992 election cycle total to more than \$336,000. This is nearly three times the amount spent by Bank of Hawaii during the 1990 elections, when it topped all others with \$115,630 in spending.

In general, though, spending through the primary election by most groups appeared to be about the same as, or slightly below, 1990 levels, perhaps reflecting the weak economy or the non-gubernatorial year.

However, the intense last minute advertising campaign by the Democratic Party and its mayoral candidate, Dennis O'Connor, could indicate that these spending figures will be pushed upwards when the final tally becomes available.

Unions high on list

A number of other labor unions joined UHPA among the biggest spenders in this campaign, including the Hawaii State Teachers Association, the Hawaii ILWU, the Operating Engineers, and the Plumbers and Pipefitters.

The Laborers Union, Electrical Workers, and the large and politically active Hawaii Government Employees Association, which represents state and county white collar workers, also rank among the top 20 spenders this election year.

Only two of the state's biggest companies were among the top ten spenders. Bank of Hawaii, which was the top spender during the 1980's, was #6 this year, while Castle & Cooke was #8.

Campaigns or lobbying?

Some reported expenditures appeared to be more lobbying than campaign related. For example, UHPA paid \$39,000 to the public relations firm of Loomis & Pollock for advertising spots promoting the union during the legislative session, while HotelPac reported paying \$5,000 for food at the legislature's opening day.

Interestingly, most of the top spenders made the bulk of their campaign contributions in the first half of the year, during or just after the legislative session. On the other hand, only a few groups spent substantial sums during the height of the campaign.

Cigarette manufacturer Philip Morris made 75% of its campaign contributions during the two weeks immediately prior to the primary election. HotelPac, which represents the Hawaii Hotel Association, spent 70% of its funds during the same period.

Three unions—UHPA, HSTA, and ILWU—were the only organizations stepping in with substantial spending immediately after the primary election. The three unions combined to spend \$78,000

We're back !
 ➔ see p.2 for details

Top Campaign Spenders in Hawai'i Jan. 1-Oct. 19, 1992

1. UHPA PAC	\$213,684
2. HSTA	\$104,878
3. Phillip Morris	\$86,750
4. Hawaii ILWU PAC	\$85,435
5. Realtors PAC	\$82,874
6. SPEC-Bank of Hawaii	\$58,795
7. Operating Engineers	\$51,647
8. Castle & Cooke	\$46,130
9. HOTELPAC	\$46,054
10. Wilson Okamoto	\$41,200
11. Plumbers & Pipefitters	\$41,157
12. Pacific Resources	\$40,411

Source: Corporate and committee reports for January 1-October 19, 1992, on file with the Campaign Spending Commission. Excludes party committees.

Inside...

page 2

Important news from the editor:

"We're back in business!"

page 3

Commission asked to reconsider mid-term contribution rules

Mayor's "shaka" gets OK

page 4

Editorial: Few political leaders look good in Inouye-Reed battle

page 5

Memo of the month: What's missing?

page 6

Book Review: AzScam

page 7

Campaign finance update

page 8

Monitoring in brief: Holmes, Bagoyo, Senate power struggle

Continued on page 2

Copyright © 1992 by Ian Y. Lind

Important news from the editor...

It has been a long and confusing few months for the *Hawai'i Monitor*.

As you recall, the August issue reported I had been offered a position as an investigative reporter with the Honolulu Star-Bulletin, and, consequently, would be suspending publication of this newsletter.

I felt at the time that this move would allow me to reach a much broader audience with the kind of critical reporting that has marked the *Monitor*.

Then, while that issue was in the mail to you, along came Hurricane Gannett, the surprise announcement that the Star-Bulletin will be sold or closed within a few months so that Gannett can buy its rival, the Honolulu Advertiser.

This was a shock for newspaper employees. It was also quite a shock for me.

What that means for the future of the Star-Bulletin is unclear, but it has prompted me to realize that independent, critical reporting and analysis of Hawai'i politics will be more important than ever in the months and years ahead.

For this reason, I have decided to return to publishing the *Hawai'i Monitor*. I apologize for the disruption in service, especially for those who have just recently subscribed, but I hope that most of you will welcome this announcement.

I will need your help in the next few months as I try to get the *Monitor* back on a regular publishing schedule and reestablish a stable base. You can help by renewing promptly or by giving holiday gift subscriptions to your friends.

And for those of you who have been wondering, the new book, *Drawn & Quartered*, is just back from the printer and ready for immediate delivery. Check out the ad on page 7. □

Faculty union sets campaign spending record

from page 1

in the four weeks following the September primary.

Administrative costs

Both UHPA and HSTA reported spending substantial sums on the administrative expenses of their PACs as well as on direct contributions to candidates.

Indeed, HSTA reported that nearly three-quarters of its funds went to administrative costs, including meals and travel for PAC meetings, "incentives for teacher volunteers," postage, printing, supplies, and unspecified advertising.

The UHPA PAC reported paying \$44,427 for "overhead," including office space, telephone,

and utilities, as well as an additional \$12,500 for "salaries for staff working on political activities."

Tobacco money

Philip Morris, the cigarette manufacturer which has been spending heavily across the country to defeat anti-smoking legislation, gave \$20,250 to members of the state legislature in January, and then dumped another \$66,500 into legislators campaign coffers on September 10, just a week before the primary election.

Those receiving the maximum \$2,000 during the year included House speaker Joe Souki, majority leader Brian Taniguchi, along with Reps. Annelle Amaral, Roz Baker, Reb Bellinger, Romy Cachola, Marshall Ige, Henry Peters, Calvin Say, Harvey Tajiri, Dwight Takamine, Terry Tom and Nobu Yonamine.

Senators getting the tobacco lobby's top contributions included Ann Kobayashi, Mary George, Richard Matsuura, along with former representative and Senate candidate Karen Horita. □

The next ten spenders--1992

A&B Hawaii PAC	\$40,100
HAWPAC	\$39,945
First Hawaiian Bank	\$39,000
Hawaii Laborers PAC	\$37,215
IBEW	\$35,075
Amfac/JMB	\$33,257
HGEA	\$31,570
Hl. Insurers Council PAC	\$27,810
Hawaii Medical PAC	\$25,589
C. Brewer	\$25,200

Ethics meeting planned

The Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL) has voted to hold its 1994 annual conference in Kona. The organization is made up primarily of agencies which administer laws relating to campaign finance, lobbyist regulation and government ethics. Others, including journalists, academics and public interest organizations, may join as associate members.

The December 1994 meeting will be jointly hosted by the State Ethics Commission and the Hawaii County Board of Ethics. Dan Mollway, executive director of the state commission, is a director of COGEL. □

Hawai'i Monitor

Vol. 2 No. 12 November 1992

Copyright © 1992 by Ian Y. Lind

1750 Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 1306

Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826

Phone/fax (808) 955-8850

An independent and nonpartisan newsletter about politics in Hawai'i. Published 12 times a year. For subscription rates, see page 7.

Photocopying, FAXing, or reproducing in any form, in whole or in part, is a violation of federal law and is prohibited without the written consent of the publisher, except for use by news organizations with proper attribution.

Hawai'i Monitor relies heavily on public records maintained by the Campaign Spending Commission, ethics commissions of the state and counties, and other agencies. We believe that these official sources are factual and without error; however, their accuracy cannot be guaranteed.

Member, Investigative Reporters and Editors (IRE), Council on Governmental Ethics Laws (COGEL), Society of Professional Journalists, and the National Newsletter Network.

'Shaka' gets agency OK

The use of Mayor Frank Fasi's "shaka" campaign logo on city construction project signs does not violate ethics or campaign spending laws, according to two agencies.

In separate opinions released recently, the state Campaign Spending Commission and Honolulu's Ethics Commission found that the use of the mayor's logo is not improper because Fasi does not have "exclusive" use of the logo.

All city construction projects have displayed signs with the mayor's distinctive yellow "shaka" logo since mid-1991, after the City Council prohibited the mayor's name from appearing. The logo features a stylized fist with thumb and little finger extended, and has been used in Fasi campaigns since 1976.

Both agencies noted that Jim Brewer, an unsuccessful Non-partisan candidate for mayor, had announced his intention to also utilize the Fasi logo.

As a result, according to the Ethics Commission, "It can be argued that the use of the 'shaka' logo on City construction project signs benefits Jim Brewer as much as it benefits Mayor Fasi. Furthermore, as Mr. Brewer has proved, any candidate for election is free to adopt the 'shaka' logo as his or her own campaign symbol."

Brewer, who garnered all of 477 votes in his primary election bid, had adopted the logo specifically as a protest against the city signs, which he called "invaluable ad space which keeps a candidate constantly on the minds of all that pass."

The Ethics Commission did not explain why it took over 13 months to render an opinion, or why it based the opinion on Brewer's actions, which did not occur until the Commission had been deliberating on the matter for a full year. □

Commission to reconsider mid-term contributions rule

The Campaign Spending Commission has agreed to review its controversial ruling that allows certain candidates to accept the maximum legal campaign contributions even for elections in which they are not running.

The action came in response to a request from the public interest group Common Cause/Hawaii, which says that the Commission ruling is directly contrary to the legislative intent of state law and the opposite of what the 1978 Constitutional Convention mandated.

State law prohibits anyone from making or accepting campaign contributions of more than \$2,000 in any election. However, the Campaign Spending Commission has allowed elected officials with four-year terms to collect for the primary and general elections that fall in the middle of their terms and in which they are not candidates.

For example, Governor Waihee was able to collect hundreds of thousands of dollars during the 1988 elections from architects, engineers, contractors, and others who do business with the state, even though he did not run for reelection until 1990. Waihee was then able to hit these businesses

for further contributions in 1989-90, even though the companies had already given up to \$4,000 since Waihee was elected in 1986.

During a preliminary discussion at the Campaign Spending Commission's meeting in late October, Commission member Jim

"It makes a big difference in money, very frankly."

Wang said that the ruling creates a "discriminatory situation" because it allows incumbents to collect up to \$6,000 from each of their backers for the next primary election, while challengers are hit with the \$2,000 limit.

Commissioner Linda Rosehill, a lobbyist for Amfac and the person responsible for the company PAC, defended the mid-term contribution policy. Any changes would make "a big difference in money," Rosehill said, "and would be a disincentive [for candidates] to run for a four-year office."

The Commission agreed to consider the matter further and to take informal public testimony at their next meeting, scheduled for the morning of December 1. □

Become a Monitor subscriber !

Name _____

Address _____

City, state, zip _____

Subscription rates for twelve monthly issues:

Sustaining subscribers, \$50 Individuals, \$25
Institutions (corporations, libraries, political committees), \$45

Mail your check to: **Hawai'i Monitor**, 1750 Kalakaua Ave, Suite 1306
Honolulu HI 96826

Very few political leaders respond well to Inouye harassment charges

□ A *Monitor* editorial

The first rule of political reporting, according to a classic Tony Hillerman novel about politics in the southwest, is: "If his lips move, he's lying."

It seems to me that there have been a lot of folks with their lips moving and PR flacks working overtime ever since Rick Reed hit the airwaves with explicit allegations about U.S. Senator Dan Inouye's single-handed sexual exploits.

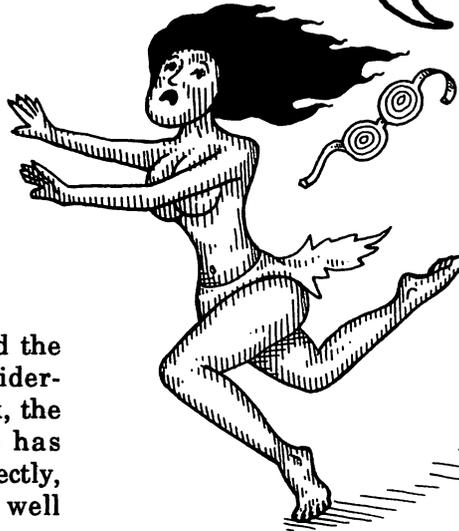
A few women have bucked the trend and have shown considerable character. Lenore Kwock, the alleged victim, is one who has come across honestly and directly, handling herself extremely well under difficult circumstances.

Rep. Annette Amodeo, a Democrat and former police officer, had the integrity to put principal first and political affiliation second, and deserves great credit for having taken a public position in support of victims of sexual harassment and abuse.

And Rep. Jane Tatibouet, a Republican, circulated a thoughtful, detailed and on-target statement which in a fair world would have gotten far more attention than it did. Indeed, it should have assured her election to the state Senate but, in this strange political environment, could actually have the opposite effect.

Beyond these few, the record is pretty dismal. Let's start with Reed, who no-one should mistake for a champion of women's rights. Here is a man who seems to go through wives like Kleenex, and who depends on the personal and political advice of a self-appointed "guru" who apparently believes that women have smaller brains and are less intelligent than men.

DON'T TRY
TO RESIST ME,
I AM A POWERFUL
U.S. SENATOR.



© 1992 JOHN S. PRITCHETT

And Senator Dan? He hasn't had much to say beyond a dismissive reference to a vivid imagination. Dan and his handlers are pretending that the events Kwock has described are so outlandish as to be completely and totally unthinkable.

Well, I don't know about you, but it doesn't require any great leap of imagination for me to envision a powerful male politician of Inouye's generation getting into precisely this kind of mess.

After all, this is a place where grope-it-yourself bars are a standard and accepted form of adult entertainment, and where public officials get far less scrutiny than elsewhere.

But perhaps most disturbing has been the dramatic retreat of other elected officials, who have shown a grim paucity of moral imagination. Instead of finding ways to respond to the serious issues of women's victimization, Democrats and Republicans alike have instead responded by forming

a human shield around the Inouye pork barrel, even pushing obviously reluctant and uncomfortable women into the line of fire.

Unlike women in the U.S. Congress, who marched in protest against the Senate's all-male proceedings in the Anita Hill hearings, the legislature's House and Senate women's caucuses have been forced into inaction and then compelled to lie about the political pressures that have been exerted to defend Dan.

Even while denying Kwock's version of the past, Inouye and his supporters could have responded positively by assuring us of their commitment to women's rights and pledging to put a stop to sexual harassment and exploitation in the world of politics. Instead, they implied that it is impolite, and politically dangerous, to let such issues rise to the surface.

Now that the election is over, it's time to demand that these issues get the immediate attention they deserve. □

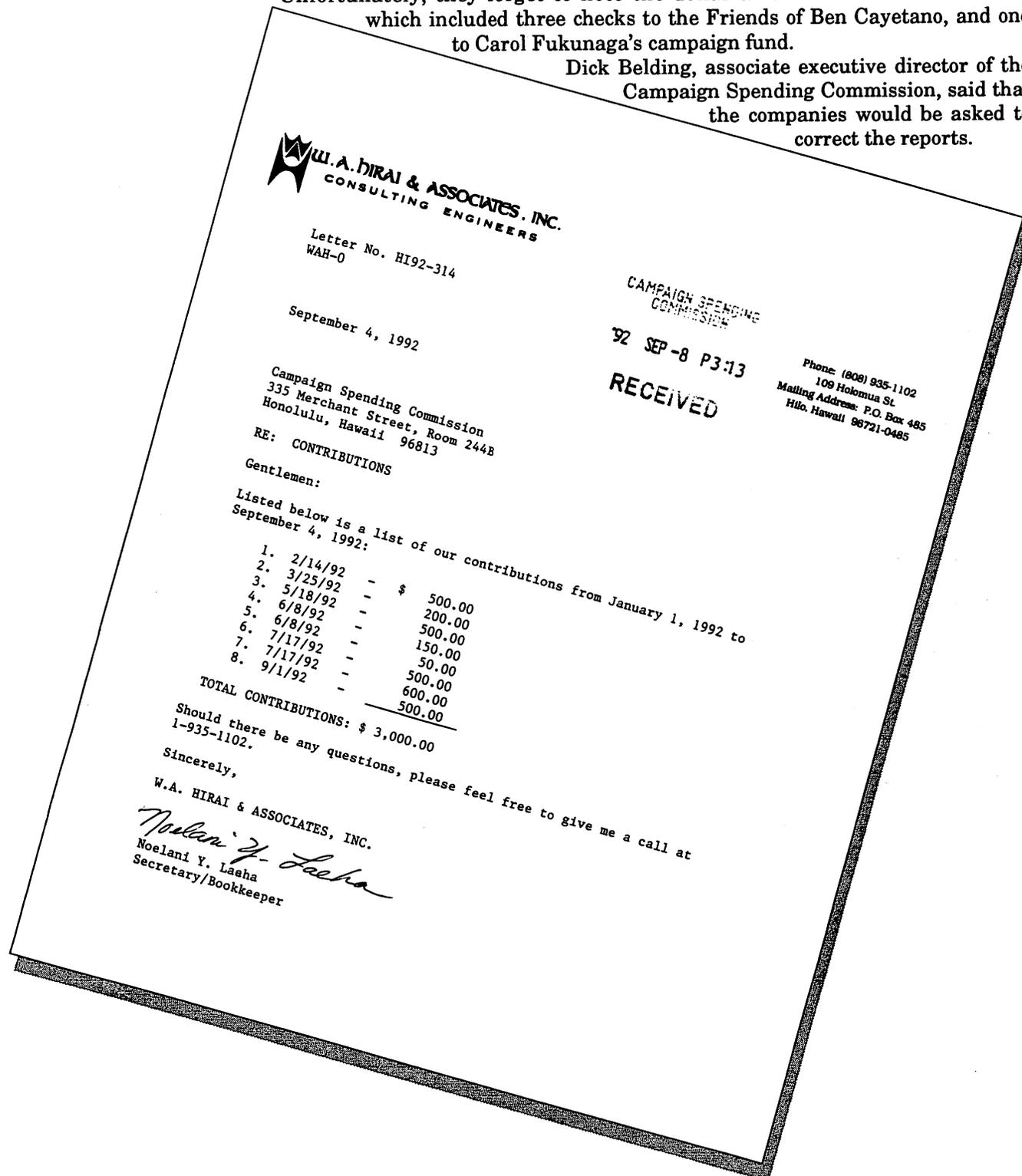
Memo of the month

These "disclosures" leave something to the imagination

It didn't take long to realize that something was missing from this firm's recent report to the Campaign Spending Commission. Although the letter shows that W.A. Hirai and Associates made eight campaign contributions totalling \$3,000 this year, we still don't know where the money went.

And Hirai wasn't alone. The law firm of Cronin, Fried, Sekiya, Kekina & Fairbanks sent in its report a few days later carefully listing the dates on which contributions were made and the names of the recipients. Unfortunately, they forget to note the dollar amounts of the contributions which included three checks to the Friends of Ben Cayetano, and one to Carol Fukunaga's campaign fund.

Dick Belding, associate executive director of the Campaign Spending Commission, said that the companies would be asked to correct the reports.



Inside "AzScam," the sting that hit Arizona's legislature

In early 1990, tough talking J. Anthony Vincent appeared in Phoenix, cash in hand, with a plan to bring casino gambling to Arizona. The plan needed legislative approval to move forward, so Tony Vincent did what many in his position do every day: he hired lobbyists, funded studies, made campaign contributions and cozied up to key legislators.

But "Tony" wasn't actually the front man for a gambling conglomerate. In fact, he was Joe Stedino, the undercover point-man for a "sting" operation run by local police and prosecutors, and aimed at catching politicians willing to sell their votes.

This book is Tony Vincent's story of the sting from beginning to end. Built largely around the secretly taped conversations that led to a long list of criminal indictments, the book does not provide an intellectual analysis or a finely crafted description of the political process.

It is, however, well worth reading for its largely unedited glimpse of insider politics, from the coarse language to the baroque infighting, greed and jealousy that drive politics in Arizona and elsewhere.

And perhaps most importantly, the book shows quite graphically that campaign practices which have become routine in Hawai'i are really illegal acts that can end political careers in the most embarrassing of fashions.

Interestingly, many of AzScam's criminal charges resulted from the relatively widespread practice of laundering excess campaign contributions by breaking them into otherwise legal amounts and attaching the names of family, friends, employees or business associates.

In some cases, these third parties simply "lend" the use of their names and are not otherwise

What's in it for me? How an Ex-Wiseguy Exposed the Greed, Jealousy, and Lust that Drive Arizona Politics

Joseph Stedino with Dary Matera. Harper Collins Publishers, 1992. 335 pages, with index. Hardcover, \$22.

Reviewed by Ian Lind

directly involved, while in other cases they might be asked to write checks to a campaign and then accept reimbursement. In either case, the practice is illegal because it conceals the actual source of the funds.

Shiree Foster, an employee of the Arizona Chamber of Commerce, was charged with one count of "conspiracy to participate in a crime" for allowing her name to be used to launder a piece of someone else's campaign contribution.

Other Arizona politicians accepted from a few hundred to over \$60,000 in cash, then turned to the task of finding enough names to cover the illegal contributions.

Another way to launder funds, used in both Arizona and Hawai'i, is to route them through political parties while implicitly earmarking them for the use of specific candidates.

The Republic Party of Hawaii faced charges of this kind stemming from its efforts to target certain candidates during the 1990 elections. In that instance, the Campaign Spending Commission determined that there was insufficient evidence to support the charges.

Arizona Representative Sue Laybe, a Phoenix Democrat, was not as lucky. Laybe's denial that she attempted to launder funds for her campaign through a national Democratic committee fell apart when a top aide to U.S. Senator Dennis DeConcini confessed his role in the plot. Michael Crusa, DeConcini's state director,

revealed during a televised hearing that he had accepted \$10,000 from Laybe and agreed to run the funds through the Party. But in a doubly ironic turn of events, it was later revealed that Crusa actually pocketed the money and never delivered it to the Party.

Laybe, who took a total of \$24,960 from Tony Vincent, eventually pleaded guilty to two felony counts and was sentenced to six months in jail, four years of probation, \$14,960 in restitution and 600 hours of community service.

AzScam nabbed far more politicians than its architects thought possible. A few moments after one ambitious state Senator left with \$10,000 of Tony Vincent's cash in his pockets, one of the top county prosecutors confided in Tony that his bosses were "really disappointed in how many politicians are falling. They never expected this. They're afraid there's not going to be anyone left to run the state."

That turned out to be an exaggeration, but the list of those facing charges was depressingly long. It included the chair of the House Judiciary Committee, the former executive director of the state Democratic Party as well as the Party's county chairman, the Senate majority whip, the chair of the Senate Government Committee, two high-powered business lobbyists and a union lobbyist, and others.

Could it happen here? After reading this book, the real question is why it hasn't happened already. □

Campaign finance reform update

Dr. Ronald D. Michaelson, Executive Director of the Illinois State Board of Elections, reported on developments in campaign finance reform at the recent annual meeting of the Council on Governmental Ethics Laws. The following summary of his report was prepared by Ed Feigenbaum, publisher of the Indiana Insight newsletter, and is reprinted here by permission.

Overview. Dr. Michaelson concluded that "1992 is turning out to be another vintage year in campaign finance reform at the state level," with 1988 seemingly the last year with such comparable activity. He found that at least five states "enacted meaningful changes in their laws," including Georgia, Iowa, Kentucky, Nebraska, and Rhode Island. Dr. Michaelson noted these major areas of interest:

Contribution limits. Contribution limits appeared to be "the most popular of cures" in 1992, with 11 states considering new limits and eight states actually passing such changes. In four of the five states with major campaign finance overhauls this year, one of the key elements was "rigorous contribution limits."

Limits on fundraising. Continuing a trend begun in 1990 and much in evidence in 1991, various types of limitations on fundraising proved to be common in 1992. Five states had new proposals on the topic, and five others actually enacted new legislation in this area. Alaska, Iowa, and Nevada were among those now banning contributions during legislative sessions. As a result of an extended session, a proposal to change Georgia's session ban passed on chamber, but was not successful in the other. The State of Washington has a session ban referendum on the Fall ballot.

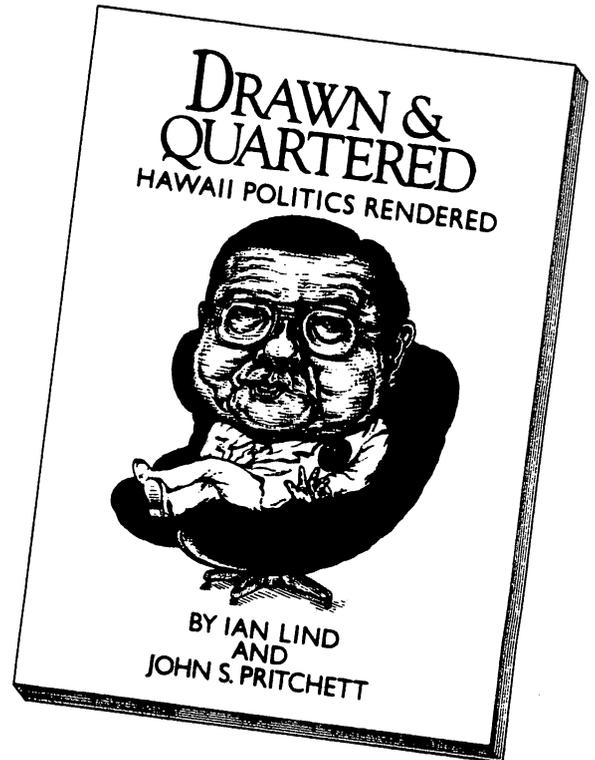
Other types of limitations enacted include restrictions on the source of funds used to qualify for public funding. Kentucky won't allow more than 50 percent of qualifying contributions to come from any one congressional district, and bans all private contributions to publicly financed candidates within the last 30 days of a campaign except in certain limited circumstances. In Nebraska, at least 65 percent of qualifying contributions must come from individuals.

Acceptable uses for campaign funds.

Nine new limitations on campaign expenditures were enacted, with an additional six states considering such a move. Several of these new initiatives ban personal use of funds, and at least one state in 1992 has deemed it improper to use surplus funds to run for another office. Advisory opinions from campaign finance agencies in Kansas, Michigan, New Jersey, and Ohio further tightened the definitions of legitimate campaign expenditures. In Kansas, it is now illegal for a candidate committee to contribute to other campaigns, state or local party committees, or PACs.

Public financing. "This will just not go away," reports Dr. Michaelson, as states continue to pursue the option. While public financing proposals in Alaska, Louisiana, and Pennsylvania failed, Kentucky and Nebraska implemented new programs, and there was significant expansion of Rhode Island's public financing

IT'S READY & IT'S OUTRAGEOUS!



This new book includes 42 of John Pritchett's best caricatures of local politicians, plus commentary by Hawai'i Monitor editor Ian Lind.

Available now for \$9.95 per copy, or 3 for \$25.
Send your check to: Hawai'i Monitor Books,
1750 Kalakaua Ave., Suite 1306,
Honolulu HI 96826. Telephone 955-8850.

law. Kentucky's new law contains a serious disincentive for those who choose to turn their noses up at state funds; privately financed candidates will be limited to receiving contributions of no greater than \$100. Rhode Island's new provisions offer free statewide public television time for candidates accepting public funds. On the flipside, Washington State voters will have an opportunity in November to support a ban on the use of public matching funds for candidates, and Wisconsin legislators failed to increase the check-off for public funds.

[Indiana Legislative Insight, PO Box 383, Noblesville, Indiana 46060.]

Monitoring In brief...

Target: Holmes. Easy to miss among this summer's ads for political fundraisers was a typical invitation to pay twenty-five bucks for an evening of "ono food," refreshments and "local entertainment" with Joe Pickard.

"Meet Joe and His Friends," the ad said. But the ad didn't identify Pickard's party affiliation, if any, or what office he is seeking. Indeed, it didn't take long to determine that he isn't on the ballot for any office this year.

It seems that Pickard is getting an early start on the 1994 elections, when he will challenge Steve Holmes for the right to represent Windward O'ahu on the Honolulu City Council.

Pickard appears to be the choice of the contractors and developers who figure that if Holme's won't take their money, he isn't likely to dance to their tune.

Holmes announced last year that he would not accept any campaign contributions from developers, and will limit other donors to a maximum of \$250 per election.

Pickard was the president of Club Kona, and was among the ocean recreation entrepreneurs who fought city and state efforts to restrict their operations.

Joe and his father, a former Honolulu police officer, are also the founders of Pacific Shield, a private detective and guard service. The senior Pickard has been associated with several Windward and North Shore developments, and has been a large campaign contributor to Mayor Fasi and to David Kahanu, the former pro-development Council member from the district.

Interestingly, three of Kahanu's former staff signed the letter that accompanied Pickard's fundraiser tickets that were mailed to contractors, lobbyists and others.

By starting this early, Pickard will be able to take advantage of a legal loophole and accept up to \$6,000 from each of his major supporters for the 1994 primary. □

Power play. The ongoing struggles for leadership in the state House and Senate have become high stakes affairs in light of rumors that Governor Waihee or Sen. Akaka could get positions in the Clinton administration.

According to state law, the president of the Senate becomes Lt. Governor if that office is vacated for any reason. A likely scenario has Waihee taking a cabinet appointment in Washington, Ben Cayetano taking over as governor, and the new Senate president moving into Cayetano's office. Watch for the Senate battle to heat up quickly if Clinton is elected.

Who's counting? When Maui County Councilmember Vince Bagoyo reported to the Campaign Spending Commission just prior to September's Primary Election, it appeared that he was relying on grassroots support.

Bagoyo reported that all of the \$35,616 he had raised since the beginning of the year had come in amounts of less than \$100, with none coming from big donors.

Now it looks like Bagoyo's report was just a bit misleading. An initial comparison of his report with those filed by corporations and political action committees for the same period shows that most of his campaign funds actually came from a familiar cast of characters.

Among a long list of those giving well over \$100 to Bagoyo's campaign were Fukunaga & Associates (\$2,000), PBR Hawaii (\$2,000), Castle & Cooke (\$1,750), R.T. Tanaka Engineers (\$1,000), Warren S. Unemori Engineering (\$500), Richard M. Sato (\$500), Maui Pineapple (\$500), and Wilson Okamoto & Associates (\$450).

Despite the hidden help, Bagoyo was defeated in the primary, and it is not clear how or whether the Campaign Spending Commission will pursue the candidate's initial false report. □

Hawai'i Monitor

1750 Kalakaua Avenue, Suite 1306
Honolulu, Hawai'i 96826

Bulk Rate
U.S. Postage
P A I D
Honolulu, HI
Permit No. 21