

1 of 8 homes destroyed in Hawaii hurricane Iwa

United Press International
HONOLULU — The American Red Cross said that about one of every eight single-family residences on Kauai were either demolished or made uninhabitable by Hurricane Iwa.

The Red Cross estimates were based on a survey of 80 percent of Kauai's 13,000 single-family homes and provided the first firm estimates of damage caused by the storm. Reports on the devastation were still coming in from both Kauai and Oahu.

Red Cross spokeswoman Jeanne Park said that survey results late Sunday showed that 1,343 single-family homes, 489 multi-family homes, and 75

businesses on Kauai were either destroyed or suffered major damage as a result of the storm.

Park said another 2,669 houses and 314 duplexes and condominiums suffered minor damage, but could still be lived in.

Red Cross damage estimates for the island of Oahu show 418 dwellings, including 45 multi-family residences, and 30 businesses, were destroyed or rendered uninhabitable.

Park said the organization is currently preparing 15,000 to 18,000 meals per day on Kauai for some 5,000 people.

Federal and state officials met Sunday to work out details of

opening disaster assistance centers for storm victims on both islands needing government aid.

Early on Sunday, Kauai's electric company managed to bring electric power to the capital city of Lihue and the northern coast of the island with a stop-gap hookup with one of the island's functioning power plants.

The nuclear submarine USS Indianapolis, which came to the island's Nawiliwili Harbor Saturday in case its power was needed to start the plant, was expected to leave the island Monday. Three portable generators flown into Hawaii from California, and barged to Kauai

Sunday, also were not needed to start the Lihue plant.

On Oahu, Hawaiian Electric Co. managed to bring back power to the island's north shore far earlier than expected, leaving only western shore area Nana-kuli without power. That area was expected to be without electricity for two to four weeks, Hawaiian Electric spokesman Kevin Doyle said.

Doyle said that although power has been restored to almost all areas of Oahu and some on Kauai, many people remain without power because the lines leading to their homes are down.

World crisis blamed on Reagan policies

United Press International
NEW YORK — The global economic crisis is expanding and can largely be blamed on the "progressive failure" of Reagan administration policy, a Columbia University research group concluded Monday.

In a gloomy assessment of world affairs, the group called the latter half of 1982 a time of "disorder and loss of control" and sharply criticized U.S. initiatives in both domestic and foreign arenas.

Their authoritative "Global Political Assessment" warned that persistent recession and high interest rates in industrialized countries and crushing debt in the developing world may force "long lasting changes" in some nations. Released twice a year by

Columbia University's Research Institute for International Change, the publication's consultants include scholars from top world forums.

"In both economics and global politics, the risk of snowballing crises which could overwhelm the best efforts of political leaders increased yet again," the report's editor, William H. Overholt, concluded.

"Reagan repeatedly promised that tax cuts, social spending cuts, business deregulation, tight money and heightened military spending would rejuvenate the economy.

"Instead, huge budget deficits produced high interest rates and a deep recession."

He wrote that a surprising world trade decline, a \$600

billion Third World debt, financial trouble in virtually every Latin American nation and widespread corporate failures damaged confidence in financial markets and "pessimism increased."

The report singled out "a markedly high" interest rate, notably in the United States, and called growing reluctance of Western commercial banks to lend to developing nations "the most troubling aspect of the world outlook."

The report does not absolve developing nations, saying debt problems in nations such as Brazil and Mexico "are in varying degrees caused by domestic policies. But it characterizes U.S. officials as having been "slow" to address the need for pump-priming in capital-starved countries.

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Lame-duck session exposes congressional controversies

United Press International
WASHINGTON — A lame-duck session of Congress called by President Reagan is facing a few post-Thanksgiving leftovers and a platter full of pre-Christmas controversies.

Foremost among the legislation to be considered at the post-election session, is a proposed nickel-a-gallon gasoline tax to

pay for rebuilding the nation's deteriorating roads and bridges.

Passage seems certain as both Republican and Democratic leaders are pushing the measure with the backing of Reagan. It would create about 320,000 jobs.

With the main issue in the Nov. 2 election the nation's double-digit unemployment,

Reagan is preparing to submit Congress a package designed to stimulate the economy.

Initially, Congress was to quit for the year before the Nov. 2 election, but Reagan decided that it return to finish work on the appropriations needed to fund the government.

Senate Republican leader Howard Baker on Sunday, forewarned general bipartisan cooperation during the lame-duck session.

Interviewed on CBS's "Face the Nation," Baker said most Republicans now agree federal social programs "cannot be cut significantly again," and most Democrats agree the budget "must be gotten under control."

Baker said since there is a way that all the pending major bills can be passed during the short session, Congress will have to pass another so-called "continuing resolution" to finance government operations in the interim.

That action will not be a happy one for most members, take, since it is certain to include a continuation of the ceiling on top federal pay increases. If the ceiling were dropped, members of Congress and other top officials would get a pay raise.

The first order of business in the House Monday is the swearing in of Katie Hall, the liberal Indiana Democrat elected to fill the vacancy caused by the Labor Day death of Rep. Adam Benjamin, D-Ind.

The Senate will immediately turn to the president's veto of the Environmental Research, Development and Demonstration Act.

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