U.S. House moves freeze

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budget toward approval of farm credit bill **Associated Press**

WASHINGTON — The House of Representatives moved toward approval of a credit bail-out for financially troubled farmers and their

lenders during a Tuesday session.

By doing this, members of the House also moved closer to a confrontation with a veto-minded Presi-

As several hundred farmers lobbied on Capitol Hill for more gov-ernment aid, Democratic House leaders predicted an African famine relief bill with farm credit amend-ments attached would pass easily and go to Reagan for his signature

Reagan "seems to want the farm-ers to cry 'uncle' before he gives them the help they need," said House Speaker Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. O'Neill decided to shortcut nor-mal procedures and send a Senate-passed version of the bill straight to

He said the president "can veto the farm bill, but he can't veto the problem. If we can spend hundreds of billions putting missiles in the ground, we can spend half a billion

whose unmanageable debt loads are preventing them from getting new loans for spring planting: \$100 million in interest subsidies, \$1.85 billion in new loan guarantees and about \$7 billion in immediate ad-

vances on crop loans normally not received until harvest time. Congressional economists say the measure's actual cost to the government over the next five years will be about \$429 million after loans are repaid. The administration believes the cost will be higher, about \$1 bil-lion to \$2 billion, because of antic-

ipated defaults on guaranteed loans.
Senate Majority Leader Robert
Dole, R-Kan., told a meeting of the
U.S. Feed Grains Council Tuesday:
"Within the next few days we are going to lay to rest this so-called farm credit crisis. "Obviously some farmers are not going to make it, and that's unfortunate. But I don't know what the answer is ... I don't think there are any.

Republicans in Congress have charged that Democrats used the bill as a vehicle for the farm-credit pro-visions to force Reagan into an embarrassing and difficult position. But Democrats contend they merely The bill includes several provisions easing credit for farmers as possible.

Democrats contend they merely want to get aid to farmers as quickly as possible.

Illegal aliens

Camp houses the 'sneaked in'

MIAMI — A sprawling 36-acre federal prison complex surrounded by a double row of barbed wire holds 523 people from 30 countries. Known as the "Carribean Ellis Is-

land," this facility houses the people who have tried to sneak into the

York Evans, a 26-year-old, English-speaking Haitian with a talent for painting and poetry has been held at the Krome North Service Processing Center for seven months. "America is freedom," Evans says. "I left my country in search of free-

The inmates at Krome are only a fraction of the aliens who enter South Florida and the United States. The U.S. Border Patrol arrests about 9,000 "deportable" foreigners

in Florida each year, and most of them pass through Krome. More than 125,000 Cubans fled their homeland in the "Freedom Flotilla" from the port of Mariel in 1980, and around 100,000 Haitians have entered the United States in the past five years, federal officials

When it was first set up in 1980 on the site of a former missile base, it was called the "Krome Refugee Camp." About 2,500 refugees milled around in hastily erected, yellowand-white-striped circus tents. Some of them came in response to President Carter's promise of an "open eart" for the newcomers from

Tive years later, the tents have been replaced by concrete blocks nted pastel purples and blues. dusty west Dade County, about 20 miles from downtown Miami.

It costs the federal government \$38 a day per inmate to keep Krome

Outside the large, hangar-like building where many inmates congregate during the day, a reporter was immediately surrounded by a

was immediately surrounded by a crowd of perhaps 100 inmates in regulation orange jumpsuits who hoped he could do something about their plight.

Inside the building, small groups sat in the library leafing through copies of National Geographic magazine. In the mess hall, they ate lunch, sitting beneath a large color mural of a skyscraper-studded, nighttime Miami skyline, staring at images of America that most will never see for themselves.

For, according to government sta-

For, according to government statistics, around 80 percent of illegal aliens caught entering the United States eventually accept the govern-ment's offer of a free ticket home, or make their way out of the country by their own means

Once they are detained in a fa-cility such as Krome, some inmates can qualify for bond, often around \$500, and be released into the community pending a later hearing. According to the Immigration and Naturalization Service here, 77 percent of them disappear and are never heard from again.
Immigration officials who run

Krome describe it as a humane place, where inmates are decently housed and well fed. They are given a chance to learn English and other skills. But its detractors describe it as a "concentration camp" because it imprisons people who are trying to And the camp is now located in flee repressive governments.

Police acting 'out of it' to be given urine tests

BOSTON — Police officers who appear red-eyed, woozy or simply a little "out of it" will be given surprise urine tests in the first program of its kind in the nation aimed at detecting illicit drug use, the Boston Police Department announced Tuesday.

"We're not going to march into the station house and shout, 'Freeze. Line up. Everyone take a urine test." said spokesman Robert O'Toole. "It won't be random. But if omeone is acting strange or out of it, and we've been around so we know what to look for, they will be asked for a urine sample."

Gerald Arenberg, executive director of the American Federation of Police, called it a "pioneer program," and said he had not heard of anything similar elsewhere in the na-

Boston police officials said the 1,800-member department is not beset by a major drug problem. The new program, O'Toole said, was the dea of new Commissioner Francis Roache, whose "key purpose is in-

"We're not saying we have junkies driving around in police cruisers," OToole said. "We're human like ev-

eryone else. Some of our officers use

drugs.
"But we can't have that. Policemen on the road have to make split-second decisions with a lot of common sense and a lot of compas-

When police union officials first heard about the plan, they said it sounded like "a witch hunt." But when they learned the details, they said they would not oppose the program as long as it focused only on of-ficers who clearly appeared to use

"We are absolutely against any random taking of urine or blood samples," said Robert Guiney, president of the 1,500-member Police Patrolman's Association. "But if there is probable cause that anybody is using drugs, they (the internal affairs

unit) can do what they have to do."
O'Toole said details of the drugtesting plan are still being worked out by Roache, who was appointed by Mayor Raymond Flynn last

month, and his advisers.

O'Toole said, "We have yet to decide what measures would be taken if someone refuses to take a urine test, and we don't know what exact, firm steps will be taken as far as discipline and treatment.



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