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**Hanoi Regime Reported Resolved To Oust Nearly All Ethnic Chinese**

**Millions of Dollars Being Exacted From the Refugees Said to Be a Major Source of Government Revenue**

BY FOX BUTTERFIELD
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HONG KONG, June 11 — Vietnam appears determined to expel virtually all the members of its ethnic Chinese minority and is exacting hundreds of millions of dollars from them before their departure, much of it to repay Soviet aid and arms sales, according to refugees and intelligence sources here.

Despite denial by Vietnamese officials, there is growing evidence that the exodus is being organized by the Government. The regime regards the Chinese as of doubtful loyalty and as unproductive city dwellers who are an obstacle to plans for rural development.

A Vietnamese official who is in charge of emigration in Ho Chi Minh City recently told the representative of a foreign relief agency that the Government wanted to expel the Chinese as quickly as possible and asked for his help. The Vietnamese official, Vu Hong, the head of the consular department of the Foreign Ministry, said there were still 800,000 to 1.2 million Chinese in southern Vietnam following the departure of 300,000 Chinese during the last year.

Roughly 200,000 others have been expelled or have flown from northern Vietnam in the last 12 months, leaving 300,000 there, by the count of a Western diplomat in Hanoi. Since Vietnam’s border war with China in February, the number of departures has speeded up, with 3,000 a day leaving from north and south in the last few weeks, refugee officials say.

**Subjected to Harassment**

To encourage the Chinese to depart, they have been subjected to harassment, including loss of jobs, closure of schools, curfews, intimidation by the police and the creation of detention camps.

An International Red Cross official who has worked in Vietnam believes that, as more refugees are put out to sea, the likelihood of their reaching a foreign shore has been declining. From talks with leaders of the Chinese community in Ho Chi Minh City, the official calculates that the proportion of those drowning or dying of exposure, hunger and thirst at sea has risen from 50 to 70 percent. The reason, he believes, is that fewer seaworthy boats are being used.

Chinese Connections Are Crucial

Evidently few people with Chinese connections are exempt. Nguyen Van Minh, 31 years old, was a Soviet-trained civil engineer from Hanoi and a party member. Two months ago, he says, he was called in by the police and questioned.

"You have always been a loyal Communist, but isn’t your grandmother a Chinese?" the police were said to have asked. When Mr. Minh said he was, he was given the choice of a boat or a resettlement area.

In like fashion, Nguyen Van Tri, a 39-year-old postal clerk from Haiphong, the port city, was dismissed from his job without cause, he said in an interview here. He said he was repeatedly detained and interrogated by the security police and threatened with death if he did not leave the country or report to one of the new rural resettlement centers.

Then his two children’s Chinese school was closed and they were forbidden to attend regular Vietnamese schools, he said. His wife lost her job in a garage, and a curfew during hours of darkness was imposed on an entire Chinese neighborhood. Vietnamese friends came to say that they could no longer remain in contact. The rice ration, a little over two pounds a month, was cut off, Mr. Hong said.

Finally, a policeman put him in touch with the captain of a fishing boat that was to leave for Hong Kong. For the equivalent of $850, a person, which he paid to the policeman, passage was arranged. "We had to sell all our furniture and our clothes," Mr. Hong said. "When we got aboard the boat, the police searched us and took the little jewelry we had hidden."

To insure that the emigration plan works, the Vietnamese have reportedly set up two camps in the north for Chinese who balk at the choice of risking their lives at sea or of moving to a resettlement area. The camps, described by refugees as concentration camps, are at Vinh Bao, near Haiphong, and at Nghe An.

In the south, the authorities have set up two transit camps near the port of Vung Tau to process the refugees, according to some people who arrived on the Sen On. The refugees are brought to the camps by bus from Ho Chi Minh City and are then taken to their boats on other buses.