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**Wide Hostility Found
As First Exiles Arrive**

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By DOUGLAS E. KNEELAND

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SAN FRANCISCO, May 1—The arrival in the last few days of the first thousands of South Vietnamese refugees to be resettled in this recession-hobbled country has set off a groundswell of controversy.

Opposition to the resettlement appeared to be strong across the nation and may have been reflected by today's vote in the House of Representatives against a bill that would have provided \$327-million in aid for the refugees.

Some of those hostile to the newcomers seem to be just weary of the whole long American involvement in things Vietnamese and eager to shut the door on the unhappy past. Others voice fears of epidemics of Asian diseases.

A few, however irrationally, see those fleeing Communism as a Communist threat. Some see the refugees as just the

opposite—a possible nucleus of right-wing strength. But the vast majority of those opposed to the resettlement express concern about the economic impact at a time when the country already has an unemployment rate of 8.7 per cent.

However, officials and others favoring the immigration have pointed out that many of the Vietnamese fled in large family groups. They contend that if the small children, the elderly and the nonworking wives are subtracted from the 80,000 expected, only a fraction of that number may seek to enter a labor market that at last report had nearly 84 million persons employed despite the almost 8 million out of work.

Ambassador L. Dean Brown, who is heading the President's refugee panel, has pledged that

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the Vietnamese will be divided equitably among all sections of the country. Nevertheless, the adverse reactions have been widespread.

In Seattle, for instance, the City Council turned down this week by a vote of 7 to 1 a resolution that would have welcomed the fleeing South Vietnamese to this country.

In Niceville, Fla., on the edge of Eglin Air Force Base, where several thousand immigrants are expected to be quarantined until they can be placed in homes and jobs, residents are circulating a petition asking that they be sent someplace else.

Similar feelings have been reported in communities around Camp Pendleton in Orange County, Calif., and Fort Chaffee, Ark., where other refugees are being sent.

Here in California, official resentment over the influx has perhaps been the strongest of all. Ever since the plan to evacuate South Vietnamese was announced, Gov. Edmund G. Brown Jr. has protested loudly

that he did not want them taking jobs from Americans in his state, which has nearly a million unemployed.

Yesterday, the Brown administration proposed that Congress amend the Vietnamese refugee aid bill that it is considering to provide "jobs for Americans first."

That the opposition to the resettlement is not limited to areas where thousands of refugees are to be housed temporarily has just been made clear in a Gallup Poll.

1,491 Adults Questioned

The nationwide poll asked 1,491 adults in 300 scientifically selected locations whether evacuated South Vietnamese should be permitted to live in the United States. Of those interviewed, only 36 per cent said that they should, and 54 per cent said they should not. Ten per cent had no opinion. By regions, the opinions were not drastically different. In the East, 37 per cent said that they should, 51 per cent said they should not. Twelve per cent had no opinion. In the Middle West, the figures were 33, 57 and 10 per cent. In the South, 35, 52 and 13 per cent. In the West, 41, 55 and 4 per cent.

In random interviews this week with nearly 100 persons in more than a dozen cities across the nation, correspondents found much of the same type of opposition that was expressed in the poll, although many people were receptive to the mass immigration.

In New York, for example, five of eight persons interviewed at random favored the resettlement.

One of those, Robert D. Vilbiss, 36, a salesman who has been out of work since November, cited the precedent of the admission of 675,000 anti-Castro Cubans since the early nineteen-sixties and the 40,000

Hungarians who fled their country after the 1956 uprising against the Communist government there.

"We have received refugees from other countries seeking to get out," he said. "We have opened our doors to Cuban refugees and Hungarian refugees and can't deny the same to Vietnamese."

A middle-aged secretary, the mother of a Vietnam veteran, also said that the United States should take in the refugees.

"What are you going to do with them?" she asked. "We've got a responsibility now and have to follow through."

In most cases, the depth of the hostility varied with the economic conditions of the city or its remoteness from any likelihood of contact with the refugees.

Those interviewed in hard-pressed Detroit and Los Angeles, for example, tended to be harsh in their resentment of the newcomers. But most people questioned in Greenwood, S. C., a textile city of 21,000, and Delphos, a western Ohio farming community of 7,000, voiced little opposition to the refugees.

Economic Losses Cited

"People are losing their cars, houses, jobs," said a 35-year-old black auto worker in Detroit, who did not want to be identified. "Let them stay there until we do something for people here."

"I wouldn't resettle rabbits here, no, nothing else," declared Gene S. Umskis, 27, another Detroit resident, who is studying data processing. "This area is overcrowded now, I don't see why we should sacrifice our jobs and bring in more people. We are not obligated to police the whole world."

"My parents emigrated, someone had to sponsor them," said a 49-year-old Detroit woman of Polish extraction who works as a cashier to support her seven children because her husband is retired on a disability. "It was not a load on the government or on taxpayers. It's a hard world every-

where. Still, charity begins at home. Keep the Vietnamese in Vietnam. Send funds to help them in their own country."

In Los Angeles, where there is a large population of illegal aliens, mostly from Mexico, concern was repeatedly expressed that the refugees would add to the welfare rolls and threaten low-income jobholders.

"They are a burden on this society," said Harry Deligter, who has been receiving unemployment compensation since losing his job as a night club pianist last year. "We have enough problems without carrying more unemployed persons."

"They are out of their environment," said Rusty Foy, a carpenter. "They can't speak English, and they will be on welfare before they get off the airplane. And who pays for that? We do."

"Who is going to support them?" asked Lynn Vogelman, a secretary. "Am I going to have a choice whether my taxes have a voice, I don't want them coming. If they are going to up my taxes, I would rather it were to help some Detroit auto worker."

Mrs. Vogelman, as did a number of other persons interviewed, raised questions about the character of those who escaped from Vietnam.

"These people that have got the dough and have been selling heroin for the last 10 years, I say no," she said. "I don't want these people that shove women and children off planes."

In Greenwood, S.C., people took a different view.

"It's absolutely ridiculous for any white American to sit around and say we shouldn't allow any refugees to come in when we're all descendants of refugees," said C. Rauch Wise, a 31-year-old lawyer.

Tommy Hammond, 20, an unemployed construction worker, agreed with Mr. Wise, who is a member of the state board of directors of the American Civil Liberties Union.

"I don't have a job myself,"

he said, "but I think someone poor and strange to the land will need help, and we ought to give as much as we can give them."

Sentiments were similar in Delphos, Ohio.

"They have as much right here as any other immigrants," said Mrs. Ronald Wittler, 31, who is a nurse and a mother of three.

Concerned about Orphans

Voicing particular concern for the orphans, she said, "I'd like to see those little kids have parents."

Ben Jones, 24, a service station manager, said that he thought children should have preference among the refugees, but he attached some qualifications.

"They should screen them to see if they are pro-Communist," he said, "and once they get over here we would have to school them until they get adapted to this country."

In Miami, where the vast majority of the Cubans settled, resentment against them appears to be at least partly responsible for strong feelings against the immigration of Vietnamese.

"It's time we took care of our own," said Joseph Saunders, a Miami television repairman. "First, we had the Cubans and now the South Vietnamese. Sure, we are a nation of immigrants. But now we, the taxpayers, have to pay for their expenses. Our forefathers had to fend for themselves." On the other hand, some members of the new Cuban community feel a kinship with the South Vietnamese refugees.

"How can I possibly say no to South Vietnamese when this country opened its doors to me and to hundreds of thousands of Cubans when we were fleeing Castro and Communism," said Mrs. Bertha Rodriguez, a legal secretary. "I'm sure these new immigrants will be good, hardworking and law-abiding citizens and, even in the short run, an economic asset for any community."



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Vietnamese wearing beads and crosses shouting from a fishing boat near the U.S.S. Mobile off Vietnam Tuesday.