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**Sweden Asked Not to Send
A New Ambassador to U.S.**

By ROBERT H. PHELPS
Special to The New York Times

WASHINGTON, Dec. 29—

The United States, irritated by a statement by President Olof Palme of Sweden comparing the bombing of North Vietnam to Nazi massacres of World War II, has asked Stockholm not to send a new ambassador to Washington.

The United States has not had an ambassador in Stockholm since August. The State Department ordered the American chargé d'affaires, John C. Guthrie, who is vacationing in the United States, not to return to Stockholm "at this time."

The American action does not constitute a trend in diplomatic relations with Sweden, since each country would continue to maintain an embassy in the other's capital. But the step does represent a strong diplomatic protest.

The present Swedish Ambassador, Hubert De Hesche, is scheduled to leave his post Jan. 8. The Swedish Embassy said tonight that he would leave on that date, but would not comment on the American action except to call it "unusual."

The request not to send a new envoy was made to Mr. De Besche last Saturday, when he was called in by the acting Secretary of State, U. Alexis Johnson.

Mr. Johnson delivered what the State Department has described as a strong protest to Mr. Palme's statement of Dec. 23 on the bombing.

Mr. de Besche told Mr. Johnson that the protest was based on distorted accounts and, on Sunday, gave a text of the complete statement to the State Department. According to the Swedish Embassy, it reads as follows:

"Things should be called by their proper name. What hap-

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pens today in Vietnam is a form of torture. There can be no military motives for the bombings. Military spokesmen in Saigon have denied that there is any step-up of military activity on the part of the North Vietnamese. Nor could it be Vietnamese obstinacy at the negotiation table.

"Resistance against the October agreement in Paris comes primarily, as was pointed out by The New York Times, from President Thieu in Saigon. What is being done is that people are being tormented, that a nation is being tormented, to humiliate them to force them to submit to the language of force. That is why the bombings are an outrage.

"There are many of this kind in modern history. They are often connected with names—Guernica, Oradour, Babi Yar, Katyn, Lidice, Sharpeville, Treblinka. Violence has triumphed but the judgment of history has been hard on those who carried the responsibility. Now there is one more name to add to the list—Hanoi, Christmas, 1972."

Oradour, Babi Yar, Katyn, Lidice and Treblinka are places

where atrocities were carried out during World War II. In each case but Katyn the killings were indisputably by the Nazis.

Mr. Palme has joined with the leaders of four opposition parties in Sweden in a campaign to get two million signatures for a petition calling on President Nixon to end the bombing of North Vietnam.

Mr. Palme irritated American officials, in February, 1968, when he marched in a demonstration against the Vietnam war with the North Vietnamese Ambassador to Moscow.

Later that year he joined in a demonstration against the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia.

Sweden's granting of sanctuary to some 400 American deserters and draft dodgers is also a source of contention between the two countries.

Palme Would Debate Nixon

Special to The New York Times

LONDON, Dec. 29 — The Swedish Premier, Olof Palme, said tonight that he was ready at any time to have a public discussion with President Nixon on the "principles of democracy."

He made that statement in indicating regret that t

United States has asked Sweden not to send a new Ambassador to Washington. Mr. Palme said diplomats, as civil servants, should be allowed to get on with their jobs regardless of national political differences.

Mr. Palme's statement was relayed by a Swedish Foreign Ministry official who was asked, by telephone from London, to comment on the move by Washington.

Mr. Palme's Statement said: "The weapon of democracy is argument, discussion. Bombing is no argument. And you should not prevent civil servants from doing their jobs.

"I would like to have a public discussion with the President of the United States any time, any place, in any medium, on these principles of democracy."

Europeans Protesting

LONDON, Dec. 29 (AP)—Anxiety is increasing among European governments over the United States bombing of North Vietnam, and there were mounting protests today at official level.

Some governments, including Italy, the Netherlands and Sweden, have officially condemned the raids.

A second group, including

Belgium and Austria, have limited official declarations to expressions of concern, while a third group that includes Britain, France and West Germany has officially maintained silence in face of public demands for condemnation.

On a non-governmental level, the first direct action against the bombing reported in Western Europe appeared to be a boycott by longshoremen in Genoa, Italy, of all United States ships calling at the port. The ban was voted by the men without their leaders' authority.

The Italian Government said Foreign Minister Giuseppe Medici had been instructed to "renew his insistence for the bombing to be stopped and peace negotiations to be resumed."

In the Netherlands, Foreign Minister Norbert Schmelzer announced his Government's condemnation of the bombing yesterday with "a protest against this flagrant violation of the best American traditions."

All Norway's political parties agreed to join a Vietnam conference next week. The Government will discuss the raids at a Cabinet meeting Tuesday.

Denmark's Premier Anker

Joergensen called an extraordinary Cabinet meeting to consider an appeal to the United Nations to put pressure on the United States to stop the bombing.

Denmark's Foreign Minister, Knud B. Andersen, said it could only be hoped that "it will soon dawn up the U.S. Government that the Vietnam conflict cannot be settled through military means."

Finland's four major labor unions urged the United States to stop the bombing, while one declared its readiness to boycott American goods.

Belgium's acting Foreign Minister, Henri Fayat, told the United States Ambassador of "deep emotion" in Belgium over the toll of civilian dead.

The Austrian Government has expressed "serious concern."

In Paris the government's attitude seemed to be that some negotiations were being held there the French should observe strict neutrality.

"West Germany, there was no official reaction, but six members of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party compared the raids to Nazi bombing of civilians in

the Spanish Civil War. They accused United States pilots of attacking open cities, hospitals and schools.

Karl-Hermann Flach, general secretary of the Free Democrats, the other member of the Coalition Government, said the United States should know that "it is not only destroying Vietnam with its carpet bombing but also damaging its world reputation among its friends."

Australian Boycott Grows

SYDNEY, Australia, Dec. 29 (UPI)—Two more maritime unions joined the Australian Seamen's Union today in refusing to handle American ships in Australian ports as a protest against United States bombing of North Vietnam.

The ban will apply to ships flying the United States flag or American-owned and remain in effect until the bombing ceases.

Flag Burned in Auckland

AUCKLAND, New Zealand, Dec. 29 (AP)—Demonstrators in Wellington today burned a United States flag that had been flying at half staff in tribute to former President Harry S. Truman.

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