

Whitlam Is Conciliatory, but Warns on Raids

By **ROBERT TRUMBULL**
Special to The New York Times

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 9—Prime Minister Gough Whitlam took a conciliatory tone toward the United States today, but warned that he would react strongly and publicly against another renewal of the intensive bombing of North Vietnam, a cause of friction between Canberra and Washington.

But Mr. Whitlam repudiated, by inference, anti-American statements by members of his new Cabinet, that have marred this country's traditionally warm relations with the United States in recent days.

The new Prime Minister also said in a news conference that he had officially informed France that Australia would regard further French nuclear tests in the South Pacific as "unlawful," and would request an injunction by the International Court of Justice unless Paris gave "satisfactory assurance" soon that the nuclear program at Mururoa Atoll, in French Polynesia, would now stop.

Envoy to China Named

Mr. Whitlam announced that Dr. Stephen Fitzgerald, a 34-year-old China scholar, would be the first Australian Ambassador to Communist China.

Dr. Fitzgerald, of Australia National University in Canberra, accompanied Mr. Whitlam to Peking in 1971 as interpreter and adviser.

The establishment of diplomatic relations with Peking was one of Mr. Whitlam's first official acts after his Labor party's electoral victory last month over the conservative coalition that had ruled for 23 years.

Mr. Whitlam disowned personal identification with the last few days' strident attacks on President Nixon over the bombing by three members of his Cabinet.

He said that he had not cleared the critical statements

and that, furthermore, all pronouncements on foreign policy from now on would come from himself only, as Minister of Foreign Affairs, a position that he holds concurrently with the Prime Ministership.

U.S. Relations Assessed

He also condemned the boycott of American ships by leftist waterfront unions here over the last two weeks. Under pressure brought by the more moderate Australian Council of Trade Unions, and by a retaliatory ban on Australian cargoes by the International Longshoremen's Association in the United States, the local maritime bodies voted today to lift their boycott on Thursday.

The recent bombing of Hanoi and Haiphong represented "the only cloud on the horizon in relations between the United States and Australia," Mr. Whitlam declared.

If it were not for that bombing, "relations between the present Australian Government and the United States Government would be better than they have ever been since the Second World War," he said.

The Labor party has been "enthusiastic" in backing President Nixon's "great initiative to bring about a détente with China," whereas the previous conservative Government in Canberra had been "sulky and sullen" over the American approach to Peking, Mr. Whitlam said.

But in the event of a resumption of the bombing above the 20th Parallel, Mr. Whitlam declared, he will go beyond his recent protest to President Nixon and make a "public statement."

Boycott's End Welcomed

WASHINGTON, Jan. 9 (AP)—The State Department today welcomed the action suspending the two-week boycott of American shipping in Australia.

The State Department spokesman called this action "wel-

come news to us." He declined to talk about Prime Minister Whitlam's apparent clamp-down on further foreign-policy comments by Australian Cabinet members.

Dockers End Ban Here Today

United States dock workers are slated to end their boycott of Australian ships and goods today, the president of the International Longshoremen's Association said in New York yesterday.

Thomas Gleason, the union president, said that the ban, which has affected Australian ships in eight Eastern and Southern United States ports, would end this morning.

Church Group in War Appeal

BANGKOK, Thailand, Jan. 9 (AP)—The executive committee of the World Council of Church-

es appealed today to all American churches to "do everything in their power" to protest the recent bombing of North Vietnam above the 20th Parallel.

The committee also pledged support for antiwar efforts in the United States, including resistance to the draft and student demonstrations.

The resolution was adopted at the end of an 11-day conference on the theme of "Salvation Today," sponsored by the World Council. About 300 church leaders from more than 90 countries attended, but most of them had left Bangkok by the time the antiwar resolution was presented.

The resolution urged President Nixon to withdraw United States forces entirely from South Vietnam. It said that violence in Vietnam was directly related to the arrogance of "imperialistic power."