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By HENRY TANNER Special to The New York Times
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Thousands March in Paris Singing Israeli Anthem and Waving Flags

By HENRY TANNER
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PARIS, June 6 — The mood of most Frenchmen appears to be in sharp conflict with President de Gaulle's policy of aloofness in the Middle East.

Thousands of young people marched in the streets of the capital again today, waving French and Israeli flags, shouting "Israel will live," and singing the anthems of the two countries. Older people applauded from the sidewalks, and threw confetti from windows and balconies.

The press, virtually unanimous except for L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, recited Israeli military victories with obvious relish under huge headlines.

In the National Assembly tomorrow, Foreign Minister Maurice Couve de Murville will state the Government's case, and the opposition viewpoint will be given by Guy Mollet, the Socialist who was Premier in 1956 when French troops fought on Israel's side.

Many deputies have voiced opposition to the Government policy, but assembly rules make it possible for the regime to limit debate to a single speech.

But no amount of pressure from any quarter is likely to change the President's stand. His Middle Eastern policy is part of a constant global policy.

Ten years ago, France was Israeli's closest friend and ally. The Egypt of President Gamal Abdel Nasser was her archenemy, the chief protector and supplier of the Algerian nationalists who were fighting the French.

As soon as he was able to liquidate the Algerian war, or even a little earlier, the French leader set out to improve his relations with the Egyptians and the other Arab countries.

This operation of goodwill, a high official recently said, "succeeded 100 per cent." And, he added triumphantly, "our relations with Israel deteriorated only about 10 per cent."

This equilibrium is important to the President. One of the principal points in his policy is that France must cease to be a "partisan" in order to become universally respected, if not liked.

French officials point proudly to the fact that French prestige in the so-called Third World, from West Africa to East Asia, has never been greater, while American and British diplomats and journalists are being driven from one capital after the other.

As of tonight, these officials say, it is France, and France alone, that is keeping lines of communication open to all parties in the conflict.

This, in the Gaullist view, is sufficient justification for the President's policy. Mr. Couve de Murville is expected to stress this point in his speech to the Assembly tomorrow.

Neutrality in the Middle East, according to the Gaullist view, is an application of the President's worldwide "policy of independence," his opposition to what he calls the American and Soviet "hegemonies."

There have been times when the French President seemed afraid that Moscow and Washington would get together and make "deals" at the expense of France and other, less powerful countries. His opponents call this the President's "Yalta complex." He will never forget, they say, that he was not invited to the Yalta Conference of 1945 attended by Roosevelt, Stalin and Churchill.

At other times the President's main concern has been that the United States and the Soviet Union will drift into war. This, according to reports from Gaullist sources, is what he fears now.

He is being described as feeling that the peaceful co-existence between Washington and Moscow is dangerously strained. His determination to stay neutral — in the Middle East as well as in Asia and Europe — therefore is greater than ever, these sources say.

Another constant factor in President de Gaulle's policy is his effort to get France elevated to the status of a Great Power and to have the Big Four, or the Big Four together with Communist China, settle the fate of the world.

He is convinced that no lasting solution can be found in any part of the world without a basic understanding between the United States, the Soviet Union, Britain and France.

His first move in the Middle East crisis was to propose a meeting of the Big Four. When the Soviet Union rejected his proposal, he amended it to a Big Four "consultation," and this is still his position.

The Asian parallel to this aspect of his policy is his repeated assertion that a settlement in Vietnam is possible only with Communist China's participation.

President de Gaulle does not want to be the first mediator either in Vietnam or the Middle East. He wants to be the last, the one who brings about a settlement when conditions are ripe.

In the meantime, he is willing to ignore public opinion at home and to brave criticism from friendly governments.

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