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By HENRY TANNER Special to The New York Times
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PARIS, June 10 — The three Moslem countries of North Africa that were formerly linked to France have had sharply contrasting reactions to the Israeli military victories.

Algeria, where the mixture of Arab nationalism and revolutionary socialism is richest, is defiant, critical of both Gamal Abdel Nasser and the Soviet Union, and vehemently anti-Western.

President Touari Boumediene declared today that his Government would not accept the cease-fire.

Tunisia, where the outbreak of the war had touched off unexpected and uncharacteristic anti-Western and anti-Jewish riots, has reverted to her traditional stand in favor of careful diplomacy and a quiet search for peace.

Today nearly a hundred Tunisian intellectuals expressed their "sympathy" to the Jewish community of Tunis and deplored the riots, in which the city's synagogue and the British and United States embassies were sacked.

Morocco, always the most remote and taciturn of the three regimes, is remaining aloof. She has never had good relations with Mr. Nasser, and when he announced his resignation yesterday as President of the United Arab Republic, shock was mixed with half-disguised satisfaction.

But today, after Mr. Nasser's withdrawal of his resignation, King Hassan sent him a telegram of congratulation.

The Algerians' relations with Egypt and Syria have been close, if at times complicated. Ahmed Ben Bella, whom Colonel Boumediene removed from power in a military coup two years ago, was Mr Nasser's close friend.

For a long time the Bouemdiene regime was suspect in Cairo, where it was regarded as lacking revolutionary zeal. This coolness began to disappear a few months ago.

Algiers is believed to have close ties with some of the most radical nationalist elements among the Syrians, and this is thought by some to be one of the reasons for the violent Algerian reaction to the Israeli military drive into Syrian territory.

When Mr. Nasser's fall appeared imminent yesterday, there was concern here among specialists on North Africa that Colonel Boumediene would become the principal spokesman for Arab militancy. If Algiers became the leading center of Arab nationalism, the existing balance in the Western Mediterranean could be seriously upset.

Algeria has 180 modern Soviet planes and a large Soviet-equipped armored force.

A radicalization of Algeria's regime inevitably would lead to friction with her two weaker neighbors, Tunisia and Morocco, both of which are determined to remain friendly with the West, including the United States in particular.

French-Algerian relations could only deteriorate if the Algerians, disappointed over Moscow's luke-warm policies, were to turn to Communist China as the only remaining friend of the Arabs.

Algeria's growing isolation from the West would have an adverse effect on that country's already suffering economy, and economic setbacks in turn would lead to still greater political radicalism.

These are some of the reasons that French specialists and officials hope that Israel will not drive the humiliation of her enemies too far. Continued fighting and immoderate territorial and political demands after the cease-fire could produce unmanageable problems in France's North African backyard.

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