

The Iceland Summit: How Leaders See It

Excerpts From Summit Remarks by Reagan and Gorbachev

Mr. Reagan

Following are excerpts from President Reagan's departure address at Keflavik Air Base in Iceland yesterday, as recorded by The New York Times.

Thank you very much, Ambassador Ruwe, men and women of our armed forces and my fellow Americans. Thank you all, it's good to feel so at home. And I want to apologize for being so late. As you know, General Secretary Gorbachev and I were to have concluded our talks at noon after more than seven and a half hours of meetings over the last two days. But when the hour for departure arrived, we both felt that further discussions would be valuable. So I called Nancy and told her I wouldn't be home for dinner. She said she understood, in about six and a half hours I'll find out. Now, the talks we've just concluded were hard and tough, and yet they were extremely useful. We spoke about arms control, human rights and regional conflicts. And, of course, Mr. Gorbachev and I were frank about our disagreements. We had to be. In several critical areas, we made more progress than we anticipated when we came to Iceland. We moved toward agreement on drastically reducing numbers of intermediate-range nuclear missiles in both Europe and Asia.

One Area of Disagreement. We approached agreement on sharply reduced strategic arsenals for both our countries. We made progress in the area of nuclear testing. But there remained at the end of our talks one area of disagreement. While both sides seek reduction in the number of nuclear missiles and weapons throughout the world, the Soviet Union insisted that we sign an agreement that would deny to me and the future Presidents for 10 years the right to develop, test and deploy a defense against nuclear missiles for the people of the free world. This we could not and will not do.

So late this afternoon I made to the General Secretary an entirely new proposal: a 10-year moratorium on the development of S.D.I. in exchange for the complete elimination of all ballistic missiles from the respective arsenals of both nations. So long as both the United States and the Soviet Union prove their good faith by destroying their nuclear weapons by year, we would not deploy S.D.I. The General Secretary said he would consider our offer, but only if we restricted all work on S.D.I. to laboratory research, which would have killed our defensive shield. I said that I would accept the moratorium cause of peace, and though we put on the table the most far-reaching arms control proposal in history, the General Secretary rejected it. However, we made great strides in Iceland in resolving most of our differences and we're going to continue the effort.

Visit to Base. But this brings me to my main reason in coming to Keflavik today: to say to you all and express my gratitude, gratitude for a job well done. I hope you all know the importance of your mission here. Iceland has been a way held a strategic position in the Atlantic, commanding, if you will, the sea between the Old World and the New. Since this is Columbus Day I have to be careful of this, but many of those who believe that the Vikings were the first Europeans to discover the Americas hold that the ancient Norse sailors first heard of North America from an Icelandic. And during World War II, Iceland played a crucial role in the battle for freedom. Early in the war, German U-boats began to exact a devastating toll, including the shipping that supplied the British people with food from the United States. Between March and December 1941, the Germans sank ships totaling more than a million tons. Churchill watched with growing disquiet as his nation was pushed closer and closer to starvation. In April of 1941, the British established bases on this island for escort groups and aircraft. In July, we joined them, with the consent of the Icelandic authorities, with bases of our own. These operations staged from this very island proved decisive in the balance of the entire struggle. In Churchill's words: "The escort groups became ever more effective and as their power grew, that of the U-boats declined. Europe was saved to continue the struggle for freedom."



A TALK WITH STAFF: President Reagan conferring with Donald T. Regan, left, White House chief of staff, and Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter, national security adviser, yesterday in Reykjavik, Iceland.

movements in the vital sea lanes between the United States, Iceland and Europe. You perform all these tasks with efficiency and dedication, in short, with a keen sense of duty. And ladies and gentlemen of our armed forces, on behalf of a grateful Commander in Chief, I salute you.

President and Saluting. I can't resist telling you a little story that I just told the Marine guard at the embassy. The story has to do with saluting. I was a second lieutenant of Horse Cavalry back in the World War II days. As I told the Admiral, I would up flying a desk for the Army Air Force. So I know all the rules about not saluting in civilian clothes and so forth and when you should or shouldn't. But then when I got this job and I would be approaching Air Force One and Marine One and those marines would come to a salute, and I know that I'm in civilian clothes I would not and say hello and thank they would drop their hands, and they wouldn't, they just stood there. So one night over at the commandant's quarters, marine commandant's quarters in Washington, and I was getting a couple of highballs and I didn't know what to do, so I said to the commandant, I said, "I know all the rules about saluting in civilian clothes and all, but if I'm the commander in Chief, there ought to be a regulation that would permit me to return a salute." And I heard some words of wisdom. He said, "I think you did, no one would say anything."

Role of Iceland. I cite all this history because Iceland was crucial to the cause of freedom, then it is even more important today. The U.S. and Iceland are joined together as members of NATO. And here you are, thousands of miles from home, closer indeed to the Soviet naval bases on the Kola Peninsula than to our own East Coast. And in view of those naval bases and the potential threats you serve as a vanguard for Iceland, the United States and all the NATO allies. You monitor military air traffic, you track submarines and you monitor shipping

whether your families are here or back home, the next time you see them or write a letter, you tell them for me their President thanks them, and so does all America. It seems to me we have one more round of applause still to go. The talks that we've concluded could never have had it not been for the generosity of the people of Iceland.

Pay Rates for Military. Well, it's time to go now, Nancy's waiting dinner. After all Congress is still in session, and I have to get back and keep an eye on them. Sometimes they get strange ideas about reducing pay rates for the military. But don't worry, I'll never let 'em. But in closing let me say simply this: You are not here on NATO's front line, you're not making the sacrifice of leaving home and friends so far behind merely to keep the world from getting worse. You're here to make it better, for you're here in the name of liberty.

Yes, the ultimate goal of American foreign policy is not just the prevention of war but the expansion of freedom to see that every nation, every people, every person someday enjoys the blessings of liberty. All that you do has strengthened world peace — the peace in which the flame of freedom can continue to burn and spread its light throughout the world. I have to tell you that of all the things that I'm proud of in this job, none match the pride that I have in those of you who are wearing the uniform of your country — you young men and women. God bless you. Many years ago at the beginning of World War II, Gen. George Marshall was asked what was our secret weapon, and he said then, "Just the best olankety-blank kids in the world." Well, I have to tell you, we still got them — that secret weapon. God bless of you. Thank you very much.

Mr. Gorbachev

Following are excerpts from the statement by the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, at his news conference yesterday in Reykjavik, Iceland, as recorded by The New York Times.

Our meeting with the President of the United States — America is ended — the meeting with President Reagan. The meeting lasted a little more than we had expected, had planned. That was because we had business to transact. Now the meeting has ended. And sometimes they say that when you stand face to face with someone you cannot see his face. So I have just left the place where we've had that meeting, and particularly the last stages of that meeting, the debates were very pointed, and I'm still very much under the impression of those discussions, those debates. And so I will try to tell you what really happened — not just to share my impressions, but to tell you what happened.

First Impressions. Of course, those will be first impressions, and of first impressions, first analysis. A time for more analysis will come. This was a major meeting, and you will feel that when I tell you, even though I'm not sure about the substance of the problems that have been examined in a very broad, in a very interested, in a very intense way.

The atmosphere at the meeting was friendly. We could discuss things freely and without limitation, outlining our views as to various problems. And this has made it possible for us to have a more in-depth understanding of many major issues of international politics, bilateral relations and, above all, the urgent problems that really focus the attention of the world, the questions of war and peace, of ending the nuclear arms race and the entire range of problems within that broad topic. But before I begin to characterize the meeting to you, before I characterize the substance of the discussions and of the proposals of the two sides and of the outcomes of this meeting, I would like to say, to explain to you — because I didn't have this opportunity before — why is it that we put forward this initiative to have this meeting. In June of this year, the states of the Warsaw treaty put forward a large-scale and comprehensive program to achieve a major reduction of conventional arms and armed forces in Europe.

Problems of a Nuclear Age. We also, based on the lessons we drew from the Chernobyl tragedy, we also made major proposals about the need to convene an urgent session of the International Atomic Energy Agency in Vienna, and that meeting did take place and some promising results have been achieved. Now we have an international machinery that makes it possible to resolve many problems in this important area, the important area of the safety of nuclear energy. Now in other words, for all those years, throughout that time — and I think I'm not exaggerating in assessing our policy — throughout that time — and I'm speaking about facts,

I'm speaking not just about intentions but about facts — we have been doing everything to help a new thinking to emerge in this nuclear age. And the meeting that will set the list of those specific actions that the Soviet Union has undertaken based on the letter and spirit of the accord reached with President Reagan at Geneva. And still, and now I am coming to the motives by which we decided to propose to have this meeting in Reykjavik. The hopes that major changes would take place in the international environment, the hopes that all of us entertained after my meeting with President Reagan, I would say, put it this way, rather cautiously, those hopes had begun to vanish, were beginning to vanish and I think, that for some good reason that happened. And above all, because the Soviet-U.S. negotiations in Geneva at which a lot, a great deal has been said, maybe too much has been said, where as I said to the President yesterday, 50 or 100 various options are being debated, the options on how to curb the arms race and begin to reduce nuclear arms. And, you know, even though I'm not sure about the really the discussion there are fruitful.

I would say you would agree that if we had only the negotiators had only one or two or three options, that would mean that the debate has been narrowed down and that change is now on for specific accords in important areas. But nothing of that kind is happening in Geneva at the main forum of international politics at this time. The arms race has not been halted. Our initiatives, which have mentioned earlier, have been evoking a broad response internationally but which have not been understood by the U.S. Administration. So the situation was deteriorating. The concern in the world, felt by people throughout the world, was increasing and I think I am not exaggerating. I think you are here representing the people of the world, and you know that the world is in turmoil. The world is concerned. The world demands leaders of the great powers, the leaders of the Soviet Union and the United States display political will, display determination to stop the arms race, to stop the arms race, dangerous and unpredictable consequences.

I was not setting conditions, I was expressing the understanding of my responsibility, the responsibility of myself and of the President to approach our meeting in Washington with a view to reaching results. And I said to the President in Reykjavik, and I said to the President during this meeting, that we should not allow, Mr. President, a failure of our meeting in Washington. And that is why I proposed to have this meeting here because we had something to propose, we had constructive proposals that could bring about results, could bring about proposals, serious solutions in Washington. And I cannot really imagine for one moment that we had met in Washington that meeting should have been a failure. And that was why I proposed to have this working meeting in Iceland, in Reykjavik, in order to have a businesslike discussion here, in order to listen to each other carefully and try to find points of convergence, try to find common approaches consistent with the interests of our two countries, with the interests of our allies, with the interests of the world, of the people of the world. Well, I must say that the Americans came — have — came to this meeting empty-handed, with the entire set of mobilized — of mobilized proposals that are making the situation so bad, so stuffy at the Geneva negotiation table. So in order to end that bad situation, to open up the road to a new stage, to resolve the questions, to resolve certain proposals and I have now related to you what has happened. So what should we do?

'Pile-Up of Problems'. This summer I had a meeting with former President Nixon and he said to me based on my great political experience and on my whole life, I can say, that the search for that ghost of superiority has taken us too far. And it is really very difficult now to end the pile-up of problems that has been created by those nuclear arsenals and this makes the situation in the world very dangerous. I think, nevertheless, that all that has happened, and really what has happened is accords, agreements, that we have not been able to really materialize. And I think that proposals were presented as a package. I think you understand why. But anyway the roads we have traveled towards these major agreements, major accords on the reduction of nuclear arms, gives me substantial experience, gives me substantial gain here in Reykjavik. I think both the President of the United States and ourselves should reflect on the entire situation that has evolved here at the meeting and once again to come back and to try to step over that difference between us. We have reached agreement on a great deal of things. We have traveled a long road. I feel the President probably would have to seek the advice of Congress, of American political leaders, of the American public. Let America think. We are waiting. We are not withdrawing the proposals that we have put forward and we would say the proposals on which, substantially, we have agreed. Now, secondly, I think that all realistically minded forces in the world should now begin to act.

Reporter's Notebook: Hapless K.G.B. Man Is Briefly Stranded

By MAUREN DOWD Special to The New York Times REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 12 — Raisa Gorbachev's crumpled K.G.B. man misplaced one of its men today. An Iceland state radio reporter named Sigurdur Arnardottir found the K.G.B. agent pacing back and forth helplessly on a farm 50 miles outside the city. Mrs. Gorbachev visited a small chapel on a remote farm called Burfell this morning and the motorcade sped off, stranding the man and his K.G.B. name was Vasilyev. The K.G.B. did not immediately notice Mr. Vasilyev was missing and, by the time Ms. Arnardottir found him, he was hungry and worried. She gave him a ride back to town, fed him some Coca-Cola and chocolate biscuits — this nation's favorite snack — and returned him to the Soviet cruise ship *Georgi Ostrovski*. "I hope they won't send him to Siberia or anything," Ms. Arnardottir said as she watched him trudge up the gangplank.

to see if they could shoot an Icelandic blackbird — a dark-meat delicacy served on special occasions. The men were let go, but the police kept the gun. Like the K.G.B. agent, the scientists went home tired and hungry. Since the Geneva summit meeting, more than 200,000 children from all over the world have sent letters to the superpower leaders to ask for peace. The men were in the scrawled ink and crayon messages is often incoherent. "When we have a war, it means people die," 8-year-old Jill Attwood wrote in Ohio. "When people die, it is a bad war." Or, from Mikey Johnson, a fourth-grader from Ohio: "I don't want a nuclear war because it would be the end of the world." Or this simple message from Anya Ballis of Cleveland Heights, Ohio: "BAD!!!"

agreement, everyone must hear his own truth," said Valentin M. Falin, a member of the Central Committee and the chairman of the Novosti press agency, who was on hand to promote the Soviet truth. But the Russians haven't yet got the hang of the trenchant quote. Explaining the new role of public relations in the Soviet Union, one of the Soviet leaders put it this way: "The first reality in the new role of public relations is the development of open and real information for the exchange of views and opinion to have different opinions and to have discussions in the press and mass media." There was no follow-up.



VISIT TO COUNTRYSIDE: Raisa Gorbachev, wife of the Soviet leader, using her jacket to warm Lara Bodovsardottir, 4, during visit to a small chapel in town of Burfell, 50 miles outside Reykjavik, Iceland.

Reagan is described as appearing 'stall and impassive.' Mr. Speakes said, "In the second, he is described as looking 'relaxed and smiling.'" At another point, a CNN news analyst was called in to examine a Presidential shoulder lift for significance about the progress, he is described as "shrugged," said the analyst. "But it wasn't a negative shrug."

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As the leaders huddled, everyone desperately looked for clues to the meetings were going on. Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, illustrated the confusion over the signals of body language and sparse comments when he read the leads of two Reuters stories on Mr. Reagan's demeanor at the moment when the leaders came together today. "In the first version, President

The Iceland Summit: Jousting With The Press

Accord to Limit Disclosures Breaks Apart in Arguments

Special to The New York Times
 REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 12 — The agreement by Soviet and American officials to withhold disclosures about the summit conference produced an argument between the two delegations today, and between President Reagan's spokesman and reporters covering the meeting here.

It began when Larry Speakes, the White House spokesman, acknowledged this morning that he sent a formal written protest on Saturday night to Genshadi I. Gerashin, Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman.

Mr. Speakes said that George A. Arbatov, the director of the Soviet Institute for U.S.A. and Canadian Studies, violated the spirit of the agreement at a news conference Saturday morning at which he criticized the American position on nuclear weapons testing.

And at his afternoon briefing today, Mr. Speakes declared that the Russians had committed an even worse violation of the agreement.

Comments by Veikhov
 He said that this time it was Yevgeny P. Veikhov, a vice president of the Soviet Academy of Sciences, who had told a reporter that he was very optimistic that there would be agreement on several contentious arms control issues under discussion here.

Mr. Speakes and other Administration aides said the Veikhov remarks implied it would not be the Russians' fault if no agreements were reached.

"This is a flagrant and obvious violation of our agreement, and the agreement between the two leaders that this should be personal and private," Mr. Speakes said in an angry tone. He added that the Americans considered this the end of the agreement to withhold disclosures.

"We now consider ourselves free to discuss what has occurred in the meetings in some detail, you know, confidentially so the two can continue this afternoon," he said.

Some Reporters Are Angry
 Some reporters, angry because they perceived Mr. Speakes to be playing favorites among them, said he was being hypocritical. They said the Administration had also been breaking the accord behind their backs.

Mr. Speakes publicly criticized Vice Adm. John M. Poindexter, the national security adviser, who is reported to have merely for telling reporters that the meetings were "businesslike."

"Poindexter shouldn't have said



PROTEST THWARTED: Two Icelandic vessels prevent the Sirius, center, from entering Reykjavik harbor. The ship, part of the fleet of Greenpeace, the environmental group, was trying to sail near Hofdi House, where meeting was being held, to display a protest sign.

Criticism and Praise for President on 'Star Wars'

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in the hand," he added, "for two in the bush, S.D.I."

Senator Gary Hart, the Democrat from Colorado who is considered a leading candidate for the Presidency in 1988, was even more critical of the President's performance.

"It appears that building Star Wars is more important to this Administration than meaningful arms control," said Senator Hart, who is retiring at the end of his term. "Many of us have argued that an unreasonable attachment to a speculative space-based defensive system would come to block real progress toward arms control."

But reports of a "high noon" showdown between Mr. Speakes and the Veikhov statement that some progress had indeed been made constituted serious pressure.

Andrej Grachev, a deputy chief of the Central Committee propaganda department, said this morning that the Russians would not comment on the dispute over who broke the agreement to withhold disclosures.

Mr. Speakes said that the Russians heard at the Hotel Saga expressed concern about the Veikhov interview.

that Reagan and Gorbachev will not close the door to future meetings. We need to have a running dialogue between our two countries if we are to make strides resolving these issues."

Representative Jack Kemp of New York, a conservative Republican who is expected to seek the Republican Presidential nomination, said he was relieved that Mr. Reagan did not relent on Star Wars. He also said he did not believe that the breakdown of the talks "necessarily bores ill" for a future agreement.

"The President is committed to moving forward on S.D.I., and has an equal commitment to offensive arms reductions, but not one at the expense of the other," he said. "The Soviets are going to have to come back to the table. Describing the President's conduct as 'magnificent,' Mr. Kemp said he believed the Russians "are trying to make political hay right before our election."

Before the talks, Mr. Kemp had expressed concern that the space-based defense program might be weakened in the negotiations.

Bonn Sees Setback
 BONN, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — West Germany's foreign policy spokesman

described the results of the United States-Soviet summit meeting tonight as a setback for disarmament, and an opposition Social Democrat said an arms control accord could be years away.

"I am disappointed but not depressed, although this is certainly a setback," said Volker Ruehe, parliamentary foreign policy spokesman for the Christian Democratic Party of Chancellor Helmut Kohl.

Horst Ehmke of the Social Democrats said the failure in Reykjavik had made today "a black Sunday for humanity," he added. "One must now assess what there will be no further progress during Reagan's remaining period in office and that we could lose four to six years before we are back to a situation where progress is possible."

Pole Bars Solidarity Talks
 WARSAW, Oct. 12 (UPI) — Prime Minister Zbigniew Messner has declared that he will not talk with leaders of the outlawed Solidarity union because they oppose Communism, the official press agency PAP said today.

"There will not be any talks with the opponents of this system," Mr. Messner said in a speech to a Communist Party conference on Saturday.

The Sticking Points

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now has a clear idea of where the relationship will go from here.

Both expressed deep disappointment about the results, but both also left the door open to renewed efforts.

For now, however, there is no date for a full summit meeting in Washington. The United States later this year or early in 1987, for the prospect of one. This afternoon's meeting, the last of four, dragged on until it seemed that both sides were too exhausted to figure out the next steps.

Mr. Shultz clearly had no prepared statement when he appeared before the international press corps at the Lofthotel Hotel. American officials as well as reporters were eager to see how he would describe the events. Over in a nearby movie theater, Soviet officials were gathered around a single radio hanging on Mr. Shultz's every word as well. The scene was similar in both places when the Soviet leader took the stage.

The sense was more one of exhaustion than failure. The two leaders had engaged in a titanic test of endurance and will. In the end, neither was prepared to sacrifice what he considered most important. Mr. Reagan was not prepared to abandon his dream of a shield against missile attacks in Europe, though he was willing to compromise on its scope. Mr. Gorbachev was determined to destroy the American president's vision, but was also prepared to pay a heavy price to do so.

That price was a series of proposals, which elicited counterproposals from Mr. Reagan, which in turn led to what both sides described as "enormous" and potentially "historic" progress toward reducing nuclear arms and reducing nuclear testing.

On medium-range forces, they agreed to eliminate all those missiles on both sides in Europe. This went well beyond earlier talk of limiting each side to no more than 100. The new understanding was that the Russians would be able to retain 100 medium-range missile warheads in Asia, and the United States would deploy a like number on American soil.



ARRIVING FOR TALKS: Anatoly F. Dobrynin, right, the former Ambassador to Washington, arriving yesterday at Hofdi House for final session of talks in Reykjavik.

Elimination of Ballistic Missiles
 Mr. Reagan further said that he would be willing to sharply reduce the scope of his proposed space-based system if the sides would agree to the elimination of ballistic missiles over the next two years.

Specifically, he proposed and Moscow agreed on a 50 percent cut in all missile warheads and missile launchers by the end of the first five years. Beyond that, Mr. Reagan proposed that the sides would agree to a 50 percent reduction of the missiles would be phased out during the next five years.

He said that the agreements on particular issues were dependent on agreement on two basic issues regarding missile defenses: the scope of allowable research and development on space-based systems, and what if any defenses would be permitted after the 10-year period. This conditional accord was lost when agreement was not reached on the main issues.

Mr. Reagan insisted that research, testing, and development continue on space-based systems, and insisted that these activities were allowed by the ABM treaty.

Limits on Research
 Mr. Gorbachev insisted that there be no testing and development whatsoever, and that research be confined to the areas of agreement on the two sides in a good position to sign a pact on medium-range missiles during a Gorbachev visit to the United States.

The two leaders also broke their impasse over nuclear testing. Here, again, Mr. Gorbachev took the lead by saying that he was ready to forgo his demand for an immediate cessation of all nuclear tests. Instead, he essentially accepted Mr. Reagan's proposal to begin with steps to reduce

the number and yield of nuclear tests over time, as long as the sides committed themselves to eventual cessation.

Ingredients for Success
 These two breakthroughs, on medium-range missiles and nuclear testing, meant that both of the ingredients thought essential to a successful summit here were in place.

Beginning this morning, officials on both sides let out the word that progress was being made. Their comments were restrained, but optimistic nonetheless.

By always looming overhead throughout the two days were the central issues of reductions in strategic forces and how these would be linked to the future of space-based defenses.

Even here, on the toughest questions, progress had been made.

It is not clear now who proposed what first. But both agreed to extend the antiballistic missile treaty of 1972. That agreement was of indefinite duration, but allows the parties to withdraw after giving six months' notice. Today the sides discussed an agreement not to exercise the withdrawal provision for 10 years, plus the six-month notice period. That was up from an American proposal of seven years and a down from a Soviet proposal of 15 years. It meant that neither side would deploy additional missile defense systems, beyond the one side permitted by the treaty, for 10 years.

Compliance With Agreement
 Later, at his news conference, Mr. Shultz also said that a vigorous research program and some minimal deployed system were essential to insure Soviet compliance with the reductions in offensive forces.

In other words, the American side was saying it simply did not trust Moscow to live up to the reductions pact and wanted to keep the defensive program going as insurance.

And later this afternoon, officials said, it seemed as if the potentially vast areas of agreement on other issues might force both sides into further concessions on the central issues. By all accounts, they labored to exhaust and then gave up. Neither could outlast the other. Neither would show himself more eager for agreement. Each was prepared in the end to risk failure here rather than make the ultimate compromise. And so, they parted. Mr. Shultz said

the United States would be "glad to pick up where they left off" here with arms negotiators in Geneva.

Mr. Gorbachev said that his proposals would not be withdrawn.

Then, the sides withdrew to their respective capitals as night fell on Reykjavik, there to shape perceptions of what happened here, there to await the world's verdict, and then, at both indicated, to start all over again.

Mother Teresa at Nuns' Vows
 After Plane Crash in Tanzania

DAR ES SALAAM, Tanzania, Oct. 12 (Reuters) — Mother Teresa flew to western Tanzania today after emerging unscathed from a plane crash that killed five people.

The 1978 Nobel Peace Prize winner arrived in Tanzania, 360 miles west of Dar es Salaam, to see seven new nuns take the vows of the Missionaries of Charity, which she founded in Calcutta.

Mother Teresa, 78 years old, is on a week-long visit to convents in Tanzania. Her chartered light plane crashed into a crowd of well-wishers Saturday on the outskirts of Hombolo, near Dodoma, 200 miles west of Dar es Salaam.

She is due to leave Dar es Salaam on Wednesday to return to Khartoum, where she plans to open homes for victims of the three-year-old civil war in the southern Sudan.

Don't miss Sunday's Times Magazine

Gorbachev Angrily Makes Charge That Reagan 'Scuttled' Accords

By PHILIP TAUBMAN
 Special to The New York Times

REYKJAVIK, Iceland, Oct. 12 — Mr. Mikhail S. Gorbachev said today that by insisting on development of "Star Wars" weapons, President Reagan "scuttled" a series of broad arms control agreements reached by the two men at their meetings here.

The Soviet leader said that "only a madman would accept" the American insistence that research and development of a space-based missile defense system be allowed to proceed beyond laboratory work under a broad agreement to reduce nuclear weapons.

Mr. Gorbachev said that a news conference after the collapse of his talks with Mr. Reagan that he had come to Iceland thinking was the best way to end the arms race was to present President Reagan with a radical package of new proposals.

'Major Concessions' by Moscow
 Mr. Gorbachev said Moscow had presented a package of "major concessions and compromises" at the meeting, while the United States side "came empty-handed" and a whole set of mottled proposals.

Mr. Gorbachev, leaning forward in his seat, said he was angry at the air with his right hand at times for emphasis, spoke without notes for an hour about the talks before responding to questions. His presentation was polished and at times impassioned.

In an apparent effort to put Mr. Reagan on the defensive, he presented a detailed defense of the new Soviet proposals and Moscow's handling of relations with Washington since their meeting in Geneva last November.

Portraying the Soviet position as a radical and far-reaching effort to end the arms race, he placed the overall blame for the failure of the talks on the influence of the military-industrial complex in the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev, flanked by top aides on a makeshift podium at a Reykjavik news conference, said he was encouraged by the breakdown in the talks.

"Let us not panic," he said. "This is not the end of contact with the United States. It is not the end of international relations."

He said the Soviet proposals remained on the table and expressed hope that the agreements nearly concluded this weekend could be revived.

"Let America think," he said. "We are waiting. They are not withdrawing our proposals."

Mr. Gorbachev, who appeared serious but not grim, reported that he had told Mr. Reagan that they "were missing a historic chance. Never had our two sides been so close together."

Mr. Gorbachev said "both of us should reflect on what happened here," adding, "The meeting was important and promising."

Although he called the failure "sad and disappointing," Mr. Gorbachev added that "it was not an unproductive meeting."

He described the talks as "a step in a difficult dialogue."

As he spoke, Mr. Gorbachev was flanked on his left by Aleksandr N. Yakovlev, Soviet secretary of the Central Committee in charge of propa-

ganda, and Marshal Sergei P. Akhromeyev, a First Deputy Defense Minister and Chief of Staff. Marshal Akhromeyev wore a suit rather than his normal green army uniform.

To Mr. Gorbachev's right were Foreign Minister Eduard A. Shevardnadze and the Anatoly F. Dobrynin, the former Ambassador to Washington who is a Central Committee secretary and a top foreign policy adviser to Mr. Gorbachev.

Asked whether the weekend's events ended the prospects for a visit by him to Washington, Mr. Gorbachev said "It doesn't mean we are farther from Washington than we used to be. We are closer. The United States considers our proposals."

Dim Prospects for U.S. Visit
 However, he said nothing about setting a date for a visit to Washington. Another senior Soviet official, Georgi A. Arbatov, the director of the Soviet Institute for U.S.A. and Canadian Studies, said before Mr. Gorbachev's appearance that unless Washington changed its position on basic arms control issues there would be little chance for a Gorbachev trip to the United States.

Mr. Gorbachev said that Mr. Reagan, noting his disappointment at the Soviet position on "Star Wars" research, asked, "Why because of one word are you so intransigent?"

Mr. Gorbachev said Moscow could not back down on Mr. Reagan's program to develop exotic new missile defense technologies because the program threatened to produce new offensive weapons and to extend the arms race into space.

Mr. Gorbachev said that he brought new proposals to Iceland covering all facets of the arms control talks in Geneva because those negotiations "were at a standstill."

Trying to Restore Momentum
 "We brought proposals which, had they been accepted, would in a short time make it possible to avert the threat of nuclear war," he said.

Mr. Gorbachev said that he had proposed that the United States expectant that reductions in strategic weapons include cuts in American bombers and nuclear-capable tactical aircraft stationed in and around Europe.

Mr. Gorbachev said he was surprised by Mr. Reagan's initial reluctance to accept the proposal for eliminating intermediate-range missiles because the United States had made a similar suggestion in 1981.

"I said, 'I don't understand how you can abandon your own child,'" Mr. Gorbachev said.