



mand and the President fully endorsed the report on acid rain made by Mr. Lewis, his representative, and Mr. Davis, the Prime Minister's.

The President said he wished that was the end of the problem but acknowledged it was not.

"Serious scientific and economic problems remain to be solved. But in the spirit of cooperation and goodwill which has come to characterize the way Canadians and Americans approach their common problems, I am confident we have begun a process which

will benefit future generations in both our great countries."

#### *Arlington*

In the afternoon the Prime Minister placed wreaths at the Tomb of the Unknown Soldier and at the Canadian Cross in Arlington National Cemetery. The Cross, the only foreign monument in the cemetery, was erected by the Canadian government in 1926 to honour the Americans who were killed while serving in the Canadian Expeditionary Forces in World War I. Inscriptions were

added later honouring Americans who died while serving in the Canadian Forces in World War II and Korea. Mr. Mulroney was the first Canadian Prime Minister to visit the memorial.

More than 35,000 Americans fought in the Canadian Forces during World War I and 30,000 during World War II. More than 900 died in World War II, most

of them from the Royal Canadian Air Force.

A cannon salute was fired, American and Canadian colour guards presented their flags and a band played both national anthems. After the wreaths were placed, a drummer sounded four muffled ruffles and a bugler played taps.

#### *Press Conference*

At four p.m. the Prime Minister held a press conference in Ballroom C at the Vista Hotel. It was attended by some 200 press people, some who spoke French, some English and some both. Mr. Mulroney moved from French to English and back again. Half of the places were equipped with earphones carrying instant two-way translations.

The Prime Minister reported "substantial progress on all accounts," cited the highlights of the summit and answered questions.

#### *(On Acid Rain)*

"We've obtained a full endorsement by the President of the report of our two personal envoys, Messrs. (William) Davis and (Drew) Lewis. This represents a real commitment . . . on an issue which has bedevilled our relationship . . . (The President) has given a full

## **BACKGROUND: NORAD**

Canadian-American defence cooperation began when Prime Minister William Lyon Mackenzie King and President Franklin Delano Roosevelt met almost casually at Ogdensburg, N.Y., in 1940 and set up the Permanent Joint Board on Defence, a civilian-military group.

After World War II the emphasis shifted to the defence of North America against bombers approaching from the north. The Pine Tree radar line was formed just above the border and Canada set up its own line along the 55th parallel. In

1957 the United States added the Distant Early Warning (DEW) line across the edge of the Arctic. (At last year's summit meeting a decision was made to update the DEW line.)

The North American Air Defence Command, a fully integrated joint operation for the defence of the continent, was formed by Canada and the United States in 1958. It has been renewed at regular intervals and at this year's summit the President and Prime Minister extended it for another five years.