

that no Maryland boy, going to Fort McHenry today to hear a recital of the glorious defense of this city in 1814, ever thinks of his heroic ancestors as having fired upon the English, or of the English as having assaulted our shores. In his mind, the battle, rather, was between two mythical forces, far removed from any reality.

The sterling lesson in all this to me is that such friendship as we have been able to build is possible between all nations, and that therefore a lasting world peace is an attainable end. It is true that the peoples of our two nations are bound together by a common language, a common culture and common heritage, and that these factors have played an important part in the good relationship we now enjoy. But there are even stronger ties—the ties of mutual trust, a singularity of purpose, a common belief in the inherent dignity of man. There has never been an instance in all of recorded history when two nations worked together in such complete accord as did the United States and Great Britain in World War II. This experience, with the two countries engaged in a life-or-death struggle for their own preservation and for the preservation of the freedom of mankind, is assurance to us that enmity between us in the future is unthinkable.

Wars will end and the world will find peace when other nations of the world develop the kind of friendship and the kind of understanding that Englishmen and Americans now enjoy. Let us pray fervently that that day will come soon.

GREETING, CUBAN LIBERATED WAR PRISONERS ANNAPOLIS

August 22, 1962

It is a pleasure to me as Governor to welcome to Maryland and to our Capital City, Annapolis, you courageous men who so gallantly risked your lives to restore freedom to your homeland.

This State House here, which is older than our Republic, is to Americans a shrine of freedom. It was in a chamber just below us here that the treaty was signed with Great Britain, formally ending our War of Revolution and guaranteeing independence to the thirteen English Colonies which a few years before had broken their ties with the Mother Country.

It was in the same chamber that George Washington resigned his commission as Commander-in-Chief of the Army following the surrender of the British in Yorktown.