

his friend of forty years as "one who has moved an immortal world in the forward march of Canada." He said that he was
 of King as the one man ^{whose career had enabled him} able to lead Canada united ^{into the} heart of this world-shaking struggle. ^{The whole meeting will} remain one of the great scenes of British Parliamentary tradition.

Prince Bulow, in his memoirs, refers to these gentlemen-fights in Britain, to which he ^{contrast} enviously compares, as a German Chancellor, the bad manners of the German Reichstag. In the schools of tolerance, which should be created in all countries after the war, ^{and} also in every school of oratory, this London speech by King, of May 11, 1944, should be analyzed as a classical example of how to be a mediator and yet as firm as a dictator.

^{in his words at Westminster King was} ^{It should also be noted also he} ^{also reflecting his own life-long concern for} ^{the cause of Anglo-American friendship.}

King said ^{Blanchard} that it was a source of confidence throughout the free world that he was continuing his leadership, "with a vision and a courage which had already become a legend." ^{Blanchard} ^{was back as} ^{Blanchard} ^{the} ^{vision} "a model of what we hope the whole world will some day become." ^{King stated the words in which he had sought to portray it were not} ^{today is not surpassed in any part of the world if, indeed, it has} ^{been equaled at any time in the world's history"}

vision was not his alone, that indeed the ^{amicities} ^{for different ideologies, it brought us closer to a united world peace}