of all continents, and races, in all stages of economic development.
The division of humanity between the white and the other races, which
coincides not completely, but too closely for comfort, with the division
between the affluent industrialized peoples and the poor underdeveloped
peoples, is I think the most difficult and potentially dangerous
problem in the world.   Our Commonwealth cuts across the associations
based on geography, and race, and religion, or on ideology or on economic
similarity. It is not exclusive. If most of the African members had to
choose between their Commonwealth association and their membership in
the Organization of African Unity, they might doubtless choose the latter.
If India had to choose between its Commonwealth membership and its non-
aligned policies, it might choose the latter. If Canada had to choose
between its links with this or that African country and its regional
association with the United States, few Canadians would give priority to
our African ties, greatly though we value these. But we do not have to
make these choices. The great feature about the Commonwealth association
is precisely that it is not exclusive, that it complements and transcends
rather than attempts to supersede these other more limited groupings.
In this way it helps us all blur the edges of division, reconcile
some differences, and increase understanding between these various
regional and racial and ideological blocs.   It thus promises to help
humanity forward towards that global community which we must before too
long develop, if we are to survive this age of proliferating atoms.

In stressing the great value which I, and my government, attach to
the multi-racial aspect of our Commonwealth, let no-one find implied
any diminution of the values we place on links with Britain and the
other old Commonwealth members, Australia and New Zealand. The contrary
is the case.   Nothing would be stupider than to weaken --- by taking them