

is most cruel in the developing world -- in Senegal, in Zimbabwe, in Bangladesh, in Sri Lanka, where there is a devastating combination of expensive oil and lost remittances.

Finally, this is the most volatile and heavily armed region of the world. An accident could trigger a tragedy. A week ago, Iraq's testing of SCUD-type missiles simply triggered an alert which was stood down this time. With every day that passes, that danger grows, and it is extremely risky to argue that we can wait for months and months and months in the hope that sanctions alone can take effect.

Sanctions, in sum, are necessary but not sufficient to meet our declared objectives: The withdrawal of Iraq from Kuwait and the restoration of its sovereignty and legitimate government.

Now is the time for resolve. Collective action stopped Iraqi aggression at the Saudi border. Unequivocal pressure has resulted in the decision to release all -- not some -- of those detained in Iraq and Kuwait. If it has demonstrated anything, the policy which we and other governments followed of not negotiating on the release of some hostages has proved that Saddam Hussein does respond to positions clearly stated and firmly held. Partial solutions based on support for some and not other Security Council resolutions would send mixed messages and signals of false hopes to Saddam Hussein. This could result in the very consequences we seek to avoid. The Government, for its part, intends to hold to the full range of policies which we have helped to fashion in the Security Council. A comprehensive approach based on all the UN Resolutions, including Resolution 678, passed last week, represents the best hope of a peaceful outcome to this crisis.

In the interest of time, I will now circulate information on the economic background of Iraq; domestic food supplies; military capabilities; essential services; industry and manufacturing sectors; the petroleum sector; public morale; the impact of sanctions on exports; and sanction busting.