

Liechtenstein's growth rate is higher than that of more heavily education-invested Switzerland and Luxembourg. One could also say that the Liechtensteiners know what they're doing when they invest a bit less in education and more in other growth factors, since they are growing faster. But these are all over-simplified measures of complex relative rates of investment in education, and economic growth returns to education that must be more closely examined with better comparative time series data and analysis.

How do small state structures impact on people? How good are small states for men, women and children, for the old and handicapped, for the poor, for the rich, for sick and healthy people? In comparison to other small states with 1 - 10 million inhabitants, Liechtenstein ranks very high. That does not mean that we understand why that is so.

What can Liechtenstein advise the small new states in Eastern Europe? What should Liechtensteiners say to them, when they knock on the door with the plea: "Tell us for once what you've done so well here! We want that for ourselves also!" What would you say to them? "Come here and live with us!" No, we doubt that Liechtensteiners would say that.

There is an increasing and well-founded fear of increasing immigration from Eastern Europe (not to mention the possibility of a mass migration of panicked millions following another possibly worse Chernobyl environmental catastrophe, or increased refugee flows from an expanded and escalated Balkan war). But what should one say to them, when they come? They would enthusiastically go to the U. S., where there is still plenty of space and opportunity. Emigrants think and express the thought clearly that large countries like the U. S. or Germany are big and rich enough to afford many more immigrants. But those people that remain in Armenia or Estonia or Bosnia will repeatedly ask in this fashion and seek answers.

The world needs a good small state model, and that is a difficult assignment. In the interest of world peace and prosperity, but above all in the attention that must be paid to the many poor new small countries, we hope that we can begin to systematically research and determine what we can advise them concerning better governments and economies. What can they learn and what can we advise them from the aspect of a small and excellent state?