

right now, all those people are fighting over smaller and smaller pieces of land. It's like life is a zero-sum game. "You kick me out of my village, I'll kick you out of your village."

If—the Bible says, wisely, that "where there is no vision, the people perish." We need to have an alternative vision. They need to be brought into the vision of a prosperous Europe. They need to have more to gain by working together than they do by having constant fights with one another. They need to have—and we need to reach out and lift up there.

So, however this conflict ends or whenever it ends—I think I know how it's going to end—but whenever it ends, we have some building to do. They have to have something to live for. You just can't tell people what they can't do; they got to have something to be for, something to dream of, a future to build, and we ought to be a part of it.

From President Clinton's address to humanitarian relief organizations, in Roseville, Michigan, on April 17, 1999:

... Do we want a future where every ethnic group is con-

finied in smaller and smaller and denser and denser pieces of land, and then, just to be secure, they must be a separate country? Or do we want a future in the Balkans and in south-eastern Europe where they can do what we are struggling to do here in America, where, yes, people can have their own heritage and their own faith and their own traditions, but they are a part of a larger effort to share a bigger future?

I think the answer is clear. If you want people to give up the misery of yesterday, you must give them the hope of a better tomorrow. And that is what we have to focus on. After World War II, that's what we did for Germany, our adversary, as well as France and Great Britain, our allies. After the Cold War, we reached out to Hungary, Poland and the Czech Republic with economic and other aid. We reached out to Ukraine and to Russia to try to help to deal with the nuclear problems, to try to help them get started again. And if you look at the success of Central Europe, it's hard to say that it wasn't the right decision. . . .

So, I ask you, all of you here today, who have been so

Schiller Institute's call for Balkan Marshall Plan

The Schiller Institute and EIR promoted the idea of a Marshall Plan for Bosnia, in a campaign launched by Institute founder Helga Zepp-LaRouche in 1996. Here is an excerpt from "Launch a New Marshall Plan to Rebuild Bosnia," EIR, May 10, 1996.

At a press conference in Washington, D.C. on May 2, members of the Schiller Institute's Committee to Save the Children in Bosnia-Herzegovina called for the United States to launch a program for reconstruction of the devastated Bosnian economy, a "new Marshall Plan" like that which rebuilt Europe after World War II. Unless this is done, they said, the situation could quickly deteriorate, bringing with it the danger of a new world war.

Four committee members gave a first-hand report on the situation in Bosnia and Croatia, following a visit there on April 12-19. The full delegation was comprised of Nihad E. Dzinovic, chairman of the Bosnia Relief Organization in California and member of the National Advisory Board for Humanitarian Aid; James Mann, former U.S. Congressman from South Carolina; Dr. Jozef Miklosko, the president of the committee, and former Vice Prime Minister of post-communist Czechoslovakia; Theo W. Mitchell, former State Senator from South Carolina; Benjamin Swan, State Representative from Massachusetts; the Schiller Institute's Elke Fimmen and Paolo Raimondi; and

Umberto Pascali of the Schiller Institute and secretary of the International Parliamentarians Against Genocide in Bosnia.

Addressing the press conference, Nihad Dzinovic emphasized that there is no real peace now, because Bosnia has not been allowed to have economic reconstruction, productive jobs, and dignity. There is 90% unemployment in Sarajevo, he said, and it is even worse outside the capital city. He outlined the Schiller Institute's five-point plan for securing Bosnia's productive economy and national sovereignty:

1. Bosnian reconstruction must be guaranteed in the form of a crash program similar to the Marshall Plan.
2. The political, institutional, and economic sovereignty of Bosnia must be preserved against the conditionalities of international financial institutions and geopolitical interference by powers such as the heirs of the British Empire.
3. The United States is the only country, at this point, that can push for such reconstruction and sovereignty, and should take up the project of Commerce Secretary Ron Brown, who died in an April 3 plane crash in Dubrovnik, Croatia, along with many industrial executives, representing an investment potential of tens of billion of dollars.
4. The war criminals responsible for the aggression and genocide must be prosecuted and punished.
5. It is necessary to inform and mobilize the public in the West, and especially in the United States, on the necessity of guaranteeing the rights of Bosnia, which nation put a stop to the widening of the Greater Serbian assaults and the designs of their sponsors. . . .