

ISOLATION MODERATION



TONALI WINDSLOR

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–Praise for *Isolation Moderation*–

“A must read for all rational people. Urging readers to think critically, Windslor does an excellent job making the case for the decentralization of government. Throughout this engrossing and in-depth book, Windslor care-fully strings together many hot topics in today’s political climate such as visas and illegal immigration, tariffs, military relations and alliances, and capitalism to construct a balanced and neutral view of today’s international relations world. Using recent examples such as Brexit and the European Union, and examples from ancient times such as the Roman Empire, Windslor delivers a well written, all-encompassing book that explains his ideas in such a way anybody can understand.”

— RICARDO LOPEZ, PhD Economist, Boston, Massachusetts

“This book will interest every individual who wishes to know more or understand better the political situation of the world. Although it is a quick read, it is enormously informative. The writer begins this book with a clear announcement saying that the book is meant to break down the complexity of international relations and to make many old and new ideologies understandable to different people despite their educational level. The book’s introduction sums everything up and encourages the reader to dive in the book. The author divides the book into five well-explained parts that present actual-world problems that countries have failed to solve for years and he suggests reasonable solutions for each. The reader will be surprised with how realistic the given problems and their examples are, and with how doable the proposed solutions could be.”

— NOUR H., Trainer and Content Creator, Gaza, Palestinian Territories

“I really liked *Isolation Moderation*’s mission to make international affairs work better by putting into practice the author’s experience in the field to give clever suggestions, supporting his thesis with historical evidences. The ideas provided are very interesting and I strongly believe that the world’s leaders should consider them in order to build a stronger idea of nation.”

— MARTINA R., Copywriter, Milan, Italy

“*Isolation Moderation* is the perfect book for anyone who wishes to understand and deepen in international relations and how countries should (and shouldn’t) interact. It’s simple, straightforward and highly educational without being dull at all. As it includes examples from modern history, it helps to better understand the topics explained throughout the chapters. When I read it, I felt like the author was sitting right next to me, explaining everything. I think the tone the book conveys is very neutral and anyone -literally anyone- can enjoy it, despite their political preference.”

— MARIA MUZZACHIODI, Teacher, Paraná, Argentina

“This book is very comprehensive and even allows people who do not have knowledge of politics to learn things easily. The ideas are clearly supported by examples and offer a clear vision. I very much appreciated that most concepts are based on concrete cases, which allowed me to better understand some of them. The book is well written, in clear language and several ideas are presented, without trying to impose a way of thinking. Even if the author advises the establishment of some, it also takes into account other elements without denigrating them.”

— DEBORAH ILHE, Traductrice Paris, France

“After the end of the Cold War, the globalized international system is changing again today. Because of the problems that globalization has not solved, politicians who are advocating more nationalist policies in many countries, including the great powers, have come into power. Now, when a normal ordinary person looks at world politics, it is hard to understand. This book presents a new roadmap for countries’ national defenses in today’s world so that anyone interested in these issues can understand. In order to adapt to today’s changing conditions and to make an effective national defense, it is emphasized that countries should first strengthen their national borders and the country within these borders should focus on their own defense. The book also deals with border security. In fact, border security has become important not only for the defense of the country but also for a more controlled process against the increasing refugee problem.”

— TANZER GOZUTOK, Air Force Colonel (Retired), Ankara, Turkey

“This book talks about the concept of moderate isolationism and proposes methods or rather opinions on the behaviors the nations of the modern world should adopt. This political philosophy allows readers to have a sense of global problems and to reinforce their own ideas. I enjoyed reading this book and I really appreciated that it is understandable even for people that are not as knowledgeable about politics; it allows us to have another perspective on the foreign affairs of the modern world. Excellent work by the author which defines the main issues and solutions of today’s world.”

— JEAN G., International Consultant, Fort Lauderdale, United States

“*Isolation Moderation* shows a detailed oriented and structured path providing clear instructions able to trespass intercultural barriers, and where the common aspects of all nations are considered in order to achieve a positive difference in the economic health of a country, without endangering its identity or taking unnecessary risks that would place the control of wealth generation in foreign hands. I highly recommend its reading and discussion as an alternative instructional material.”

— ANGELA REYNA, International BA Entrepreneur, Panama City, Panama

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Tranquil Hollow Publishing
Garden Grove, California

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Edited by Brian Frydenborg

Illustrated by Daiana Cordo

Book Design by Kory Kirb

Printed in the United States Of America

ISBN: 978-1-7338161-2-0

ISBN: 78-1-7338161-3-7 (ebook)

For Marie

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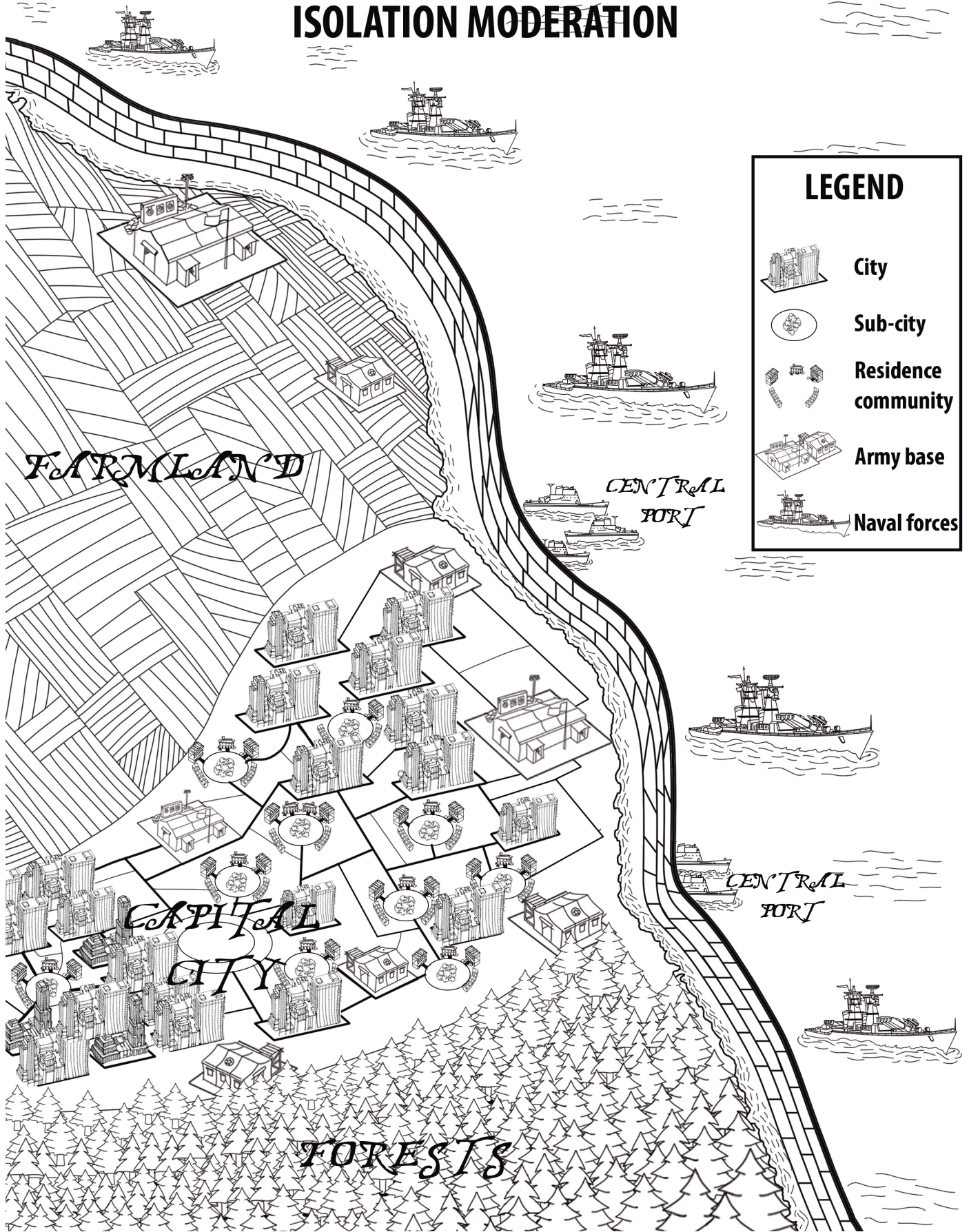
AUTHOR'S NOTE

This is a book that was written for ordinary people to read and understand. The field of international relations is complex and difficult for those who do not study these issues extensively. This book is not an ideological book in the regards of it advocating simply “liberal” or “conservative” viewpoints (if one wanted to categorize this book by political ideology, then one could refer to it as “fairly liberal, with a strong conservative streak”). Rather, this is a book of commonsense solutions for problems pertaining to foreign policy. All of the ideas and concepts being discussed throughout this book are supported by real-world historical examples, and its language is written in a clear and simple manner so that anyone can understand the topics that are being discussed. Near the end of this book is a glossary of terms for readers to refer to if they have trouble understanding certain terminology (with the words that are highlighted in bold throughout the book listed in the glossary). Readers of this book may not agree with everything that is written here, and may even react strongly to some of the ideas being presented to them. It is important to note that this book was written to show what does not work in the international political system, and then to provide solutions to those problems. Every best effort was made to ensure that this book was written in a balanced and fair- minded manner, and is not meant to offend.

Best Regards,

TONALI WINDSLOR

ISOLATION MODERATION



INTRODUCTION

We currently live in an age of unprecedented levels of **globalization** and interconnectedness. The 21st century world has brought people, countries, economies, and cultures closer together than ever before in human history. In many ways this has brought a range of benefits to people as they are better able to meet people from other cultures and learn new ways of doing things. Yet, it has also brought forth a world of economic instability and unpredictability. The financial crash of the late 2000s and the slow recovery that followed showed how volatile today's international economy has become. The globalization of the world financial system may have brought new prosperity, but also the means for large, sudden downturns as well. This has created a system in which all nations share in the same stakes, in ways both good and bad.

The ability of globalization to help grow economies and lift nations out of poverty are strong benefits of this system. On the downside, the certainty of global financial collapses that bring long recessions, increase national debt levels, and cause populist anger are all causes for concern. Globalization itself has become a target in the minds of large numbers of people around the world who have blamed it for many of the problems they face in their daily lives. This mentality is especially true when it comes to economic matters that hurt the common person the most. Many have sought to implement new policies or embrace political philosophies that they believe can serve as an answer for these problems. The political theory of **Communism** has been given a second look by many, despite its historical failures to provide a classless economic utopia as it originally promised. **Socialism** has also increased in popularity as well, with many European governments having implemented socialistic-like policies into their economies. Others have advocated policies in order to protect national industries from foreign competition. And finally, there are those who believe that the free market is the best mechanism to improve the financial situation that many countries face.

So then what is the solution? The answer to that question is in the very title of this book: Isolation Moderation (or moderate isolationism). In today's world, countries need to spend more of their efforts looking inward and working to improve their own situations first. It has often been said that one cannot help others unless they help themselves first. This common sense is the essence of what this book's political philosophy is attempting to get at. Moving in a more isolationist, nationalistic direction is the best thing that a country can do for itself. However, it is very true that we live in an ever-connected globalized and complicated world, and complete isolation is simply not practical. The new globalized international economy is here to stay, and this phenomena is not reversible. Those who oppose this system are probably not too overjoyed to hear such information, but it is beyond doubt nonetheless.

This book will focus on five main areas on which a nation must focus in order to develop itself to be successful within the 21st-century globalized world. These policies consist of *closed borders*, a strong *national defense*, *free*

trade, and *peaceful relations* among nations. Finally, the concluding part of this book will cover the general social aspects that all nations need to manage well in order to have a healthy and harmonious population. Most importantly, this book will exemplify the right balance that nations should follow regarding the task of “tending to their own garden” while at the same time looking out for the general welfare of their fellow nations as well.

It is important to say that although this book offers key solutions for how nations should conduct themselves in the modern world, it does not claim present a perfect or utopian system. Past political works such as the Communist Manifesto, written by Karl Marx, presented such a utopian vision for the world. However, when these Marxist ideals were actually put into effect in many countries, the end result turned out to be the exact opposite from what was originally envisioned. The political philosophy of Isolation Moderation in contrast, presents a practical, rather than an ideal vision with guidelines that any nation can follow for its own benefit. This political system can be applied to any type of government, whether it be democratic or authoritarian. It can be established in Western or Eastern cultures, as well as secular or religious societies. This book was not written just for academics or students of political science, but rather, the general public: normal people, their co-workers, friends and families. Ultimately, my end goal is that you enjoy reading this book for yourself, and maybe even learn some new things along the way in such a way that the conversation shifts and comes back to commonsense rationality.

CLOSED BORDERS

OVERVIEW

“Good fences make good neighbors.”

—ROBERT FROST

Closed borders can be defined as national boundaries that limit the movement of people and goods among different territories. In this particular view, the concept of closed borders pertains to people desiring to enter a country, not necessarily people who are seeking to leave it. A nation under a system of closed borders should maintain strong barriers preventing unauthorized movement through the border, and the ability to manage these barriers. Many view the idea of closed borders as a nation being completely shut off from the world and even xenophobic in nature. Contrasting this common view, it can be said that strongly defined and secured borders keep countries safe and preserve their national culture and values. In recent years, there has been a trend of moving away from having strong borders and instead allowing for open travel and free migration among nations. This trend has been led by the majority of Europe’s countries, which have created a political arrangement called the European Union (EU), allowing for free travel among the citizens of member states. This system has been far from perfect, and growing opposition from many countries that have sought more autonomy for themselves, and especially more restrictions on the movement of foreigners into their countries, has challenged the authority of the EU. In addition, the worldwide financial crisis during the late 2000s created and deepened resentments among many EU member states as wealthier nations have been forced to bail out poorer nations, while poorer nations have felt controlled by these wealthier nations. Although the countries of the EU do have some autonomy to manage their own economies, they still have to abide by certain rules set by a centralized and bureaucratic EU governing body. This centralized system has created a number of major rules on how the countries of the EU can exercise their own autonomy, which has only served to make matters all the more complex.

In 2016, the United Kingdom (UK) voted to leave the EU (a choice that became known as ‘Brexit’) as a result of the frustration from these centralized policies, including the desire to regain their national sovereignty (additionally, it is important to note that many of those who supported leaving the European Union were also anxious about cultural and demographic changes that were taking place within the United Kingdom). The UK is hardly alone in the upswing in such sentiment. Throughout Europe, both legal and illegal immigration, including the large influx of refugees from Middle Eastern and African countries, as well as the influx of people from less wealthy parts of Europe into wealthier parts of Europe, has led to increased nationalist sentiment favoring a weakening of the centralized and bureaucratic EU. It has even led to a desire among some to withdraw from the EU entirely, as was most prominently expressed in the Brexit vote. The result of this has been the growth of a number of right-wing

(including many extreme right) political parties across Europe that have advocated platforms that include closed borders, limits on immigration, Euro-skepticism, and other nationalist policies seeking greater sovereignty for their own countries. And Europe is also hardly the only region seeing such changes...

So what do Brexit and these larger trends mean for the policy of closed borders? The important theme that prevails through all of these matters is the fact that countries need their sovereignty, including their desire to attain it. Arguably, one of the largest growing trends in global politics is a backlash against free or easy movement of peoples and generous citizenship laws. In their places, this larger movement is in favor of narrower definitions of what a nation is, who should be allowed to become part of that nation, and who should be allowed to experience that nation through a long-term presence within it.

Nations, much like people need both boundaries and autonomy to manage themselves effectively. Boundaries are healthy: they lay the foundation for positive interactions with others. Without boundaries, the result can quickly turn into chaos, where everyone is involved in everyone else's business to the detriment of their own. Boundaries help reduce chaos and the likelihood of rapid dramatic demographic and cultural changes, which is why a system of closed borders is necessary to maintain a healthy balance in the geopolitical and domestic political spheres. The trend of attempting to achieve relatively open borders and greater integration produced a number of negative side effects for which many governments did little to anticipate or counteract. Large political systems like the EU ended up becoming too centralized, bureaucratic, and detrimental to the sovereignty of individual nations. This kind of a system will almost always lead to some degree of opposition from segments of some of their member countries, which is what we are now seeing across Europe. A centralized government structure that includes multiple nations can make policy and government matters for specific countries, regions, and people far more complicated, cumbersome, and ineffective. Smaller is often more manageable and easier to find general consensus. Governments and bodies that are closer to the people that they govern are often far more in touch with the sentiments of their people.

The Roman Empire in its day became so focused on expansion that it was no longer able to effectively manage itself and its borders any longer. Ultimately this would lead Rome splitting into two separate empires, the East and the West. During its days as a republic, and later as an empire, Rome was constantly plagued by political infighting, civil wars, mass migrations, and outside invasions, which worked to weaken the Roman Empire, until it eventually collapsed under its own weight. Even Rome, which arguably managed its large empire better than any other nation in history, was eventually unable to manage its massive borders, leading to its eventual and inevitable demise.

The British Empire and other European colonial powers (the French, Spanish, Portuguese, and Dutch) also dominated much of the world during their day as well, before they eventually lost control over their imperial territories around the world. This was the result of the pressure of participating in two world wars and the decolonization process that followed.

As can be seen from these historical examples, it is much better for nations to focus on managing their own lands and securing their own borders. Those that do not do this and instead seek to continually expand or interfere in the affairs of others will likely meet this same fate of Rome and the European imperial powers of past times as well. (This is true despite that fact that many of these global empires did enjoy numerous benefits from their expansions). It is important to note that all empires in human history have eventually come to an end, either through collapse or by evolving or devolving over time into something else much smaller and more manageable. This lends credence to the sentiment that nothing lasts forever and all things eventually will come to an end.

It seems that the United States is also heading down this same imperial path as well. It has decided to control large parts of the world through its military power, only to see itself being unable to manage much of the territories that it has tried to control. If the United States does not pull back and focus upon its own sovereignty and borders, then it too will run the risk of collapse, just like the many empires that came before it. As former U.S. President Ronald Reagan once stated, *"A nation that cannot control its borders is not a nation."*

Territorial Boundaries

To begin with, every nation must determine what their national borders are. There is no legitimate nation that does not have borders, and it is for this reason that it is of paramount importance for these boundary lines to be clearly defined. Within each nation shall be a number of States, which are in simple terms, national divisions—thus making the nation a Union of States. Within each State, there shall be defined Districts (or Regions), which are State Divisions. Within each District shall be the Cities, and then Residence Communities.

Large, unincorporated areas can be designated as *agricultural districts*, which can include farmland and forests. These areas can be used for nature preserves, wilderness expeditions, state parks, and private estates.

Greater Sovereignty for the States

One of the most important matters that this political philosophy seeks to promote is the concept of sovereignty. This simply means that each individual nation (or state) has the authority to manage its own affairs without the outside interference of another nation or international organization (such as the United Nations). Nations are in the best position to determine what courses of action are right for themselves and their people. An outside authority simply is not in the ideal position to determine what is best for another group of people—particularly true if they each have different value systems. Within each nation, local communities are also in the prime position to determine the policies and objectives that are best for the people living within those specific communities. In simple terms, smaller is always better, and the best solutions can always be found closest to those who will be directly impacted by them.

Border Security

The proper defense and security of a nation's borders must be one of the most important priorities that the national government must undertake. Strong borders protect a state from foreign invasion, and serve as a deterrence against illegal immigration, the entry of contraband materials, human trafficking, and the entry of unwanted individuals, such as terrorists. All national borders that are adjacent to borders of other countries by land must be protected by a strong border wall. The national border wall can be built using man-made materials (e.g., concrete or steel), or natural wildlife barriers that can make outside entry more difficult (e.g., rivers, trees, and undergrowth). Technology should also be used to help monitor the border as well. The border wall shall be operated by the national military, which has the responsibility for protecting the country from foreign attacks, while also serving as the main border enforcement force (a well-known historical example of this was the Great Wall of China, which was built for the very purpose of protecting the homeland from outside threats). Any part of the nation that resides on the coast shall be patrolled by the national Naval forces, which again serve to protect the country and to ensure the security of the open sea areas that are not protected by a border wall.

Ports of Entry

The national government shall designate certain locations as **ports of entry**, which are specific places where people can legally enter the nation. These ports of entry can include border checkpoints, seaports, and international

airports. At each port of entry, official identification checks shall be conducted here (which include passports and visas). These ID checks shall be conducted by the national military.

Annexation

If a country seeks to expand its national territory, this should not be done through military force, but rather through **annexation** with mutual agreement between both countries. There may be circumstances in where it is beneficial for two states to merge together, whether it be economic, political, or cultural. In the case where both states are in agreement that annexation is the best outcome for both of them, then such a move should be permitted to occur.

Secessionism

There may be times where it is necessary for a part of a country to **secede** from the greater nation. Sometimes a nation may become too large and unmanageable, therefore making secession a practical and cost-efficient move. In other cases, a certain part of a country may be distinct culturally or geographically from the greater nation, thus making secession a desirable option. For an act of secessionism to take place, generally two steps should be followed. First, a specific part of the country must identify a reasonable need to leave the nation. This can be for some of the following reasons: 1) administering the territory in question is too expensive for the national government to manage. On the other hand, the territory may be in a situation in where they pay more to fund the national government than they receive back in the form of benefits and services, 2) Geographical barriers (such as mountains or large bodies of water) create a separation between the territory and the nation, 3) the culture or values of the territory are so different from the greater nation that remaining unified is not a practical or desirable option. The second step is that the people of the territory in question should agree by a majority vote to secede from the nation. If these two steps are followed, then the national government should allow the territory to secede. A perfect example of this can be seen with the region of Catalonia, located on northeastern part of Spain. Catalonia has long viewed itself as distinct from Spain, having its own culture, economy, and language. Many natives living within the region have sought to establish their own nation; in 2017, a majority of Catalonians voted in favor of independence from Spain. Their bid for independence was of course rejected by the Spanish government, despite the fact that the region met every criteria outlined above in order to secede and form their own nation.

National Language

Every nation should determine which language to designate as their legal national language. The national language is the language that all citizens are required to speak, and the language in which all official national government business is conducted and in which official communications from the national government will be communicated. No person can become a citizen of a nation until they have learned the national language and have been sufficiently tested to ensure their competency. Having a national language is a good means to ensure a sense of unity and a common form of communication among the people. However, in some countries, it may make sense to have more than one national language. This would be most appropriate in countries that are very diverse, or where having a single national language could create social unrest. Countries like the Democratic Republic of Congo, India, and even Canada have multiple languages because of their diversity and because these languages are spoken by large parts of their populations.

The national government can designate other secondary languages as well, but these shall not supersede the national language in which every citizen must know. There may be reasons to have some languages be given secondary or tertiary status, depending on the circumstances of a particular country. There should also be no restriction on other languages being spoken, and anyone can learn whatever language that they wish. Many countries around the world have already designated national languages for their people, including secondary languages. Some of these countries include Germany, Canada, Israel, Russia, Poland, Spain, Turkey, Italy, Lebanon, New Zealand, and the Philippines.

Immigration Quota

The national government shall decide on an annual basis the exact number of people allowed to immigrate into the country for matters such as employment, education, and residency. This annual immigration quota is not designated for specific countries, but rather for highly-skilled and low-skilled individuals that are needed to work in certain industries based on the demand for various goods and services. The nation will decide what types of skills are needed to help build the economy, and foreigners who meet this criteria can apply to relocate into the country, along with certain family members. It must be said that legal immigration can provide great benefits for the country, which can include diversity, increased talent, specialized skills, and higher levels of entrepreneurship. However, it also must be said that illegal immigration is not acceptable. Even if a person is leaving a poor economic situation back home and looking for a better life for themselves and their families, illegal entry into another country without going through the proper procedures is not the right way to accomplish this. If a person wants to immigrate into another country, then they must follow the established legal process the same as everyone else.

Regarding the United States in particular, the issue of illegal immigration is a longstanding national security issue that has not been properly addressed by the federal government. Interestingly, there are a growing number of Americans who encourage illegal immigration and want to give these people who break the law amnesty and government services. Some think that this kind of action is completely reasonable and justified. But a follow-up question must then be asked: could an American simply decide to move to France and then take up residency and receive public benefits without going through France's legal immigration process? Absolutely not, for the idea that anyone can do that and get away with it is simply absurd.

If a nation is in need of a large number of temporary workers to work in key industries (such as agriculture, healthcare, or technology), then there must first be two steps that must be taken. The first is that the national government (along with the input of relevant industry stakeholders) must make a determination of whether or not such workers are needed in the first place. For example, if the work can be performed by domestic workers who possess the right skills and they are willing to perform that work, then preference should be given to them over cheap labor from abroad. Another matter that can influence this determination is whether or not domestic workers have the skills to do the needed work. If there are not enough workers, or not enough workers with the right skills or inclinations, then the national government can determine that foreign workers are needed. Once this decision has been made, the second step that must be established is the creation of a *guest-worker program*. This employment program will provide temporary work for foreign workers for a fixed time period. It is not attached to citizenship, although certain policies can be enacted that provide a pathway to citizenship for foreign workers if they have met certain conditions, such as having worked in the country for a number of years and not having a criminal record. They must also show that they have contributed to the national economy in a positive manner, including through the paying of taxes. The establishment of a guest worker program is also ideal because it will guarantee protection and reduce the chance of exploitation for the foreign workers during their stay in the country. This can include protections from poor working conditions and low pay, along with general legal rights as well.

Multiculturalism and Assimilation

The overall goal when it comes to immigration is to have all people properly assimilate and become part of the nation in which they now live. This includes learning the national language, participating in the labor force, and abiding by the same values that are shared collectively by the people of that nation. It should not be encouraged for immigrants to remain isolated from the greater society and remain apart. Rather, all immigrants must become a part of the culture in where they now live. **Multiculturalism** in terms of diversity of different races, backgrounds, religions, and nationalities is perfectly acceptable and should be encouraged. However, loyalty towards their new country must be expected, and therefore cultural assimilation in the greater society is necessary.

Accepting Refugees

The national government shall decide on a case-by-case or situational basis how many refugees it will permit to enter the country. Accepting refugees should not be automatically granted, but instead can be permitted if 1) the refugees are in dire need of humanitarian assistance, and 2) their safety is threatened by persecution in one form or another by their home government, and 3) the country has the resources to properly care for them upon their arrival or can secure aid from a third party to do so. Thus, all actions pertaining to the decision to accept refugees must be made with great consideration for the concern of the refugees and for the ability of the nation to properly accept them.

In 1939, a ship called MS St. Louis left Germany with over 900 Jewish passengers who were trying to escape the Nazi government during the Holocaust. The passengers were denied asylum in the United States, Canada, and Cuba due to their restrictive immigration laws at that time.

Many of the passengers from the ship would end up being forced to return to Europe, where they died in concentration camps. In a case such as this, the decision to allow the Jewish refugees to obtain asylum should have been granted, as each of these nations could have easily accommodated the relatively low number of refugees whose lives were in danger. It also would have been a compassionate and inexpensive move to have accepted these passengers for asylum.

On the opposite end, there are definitely cases where the national government can and should deny refugees, even if there is a genuine need for humanitarian assistance or serious threats of persecution against them. Such principles are relevant in cases in which there are too many refugees for the government to properly support, or when a large and sudden influx of new people can create unnecessary friction and hostility among the native population (or between the native population and refugees that are already being hosted by the country).

Another related example is the refugee crisis that Europe has been experiencing with several Middle Eastern countries in recent years, particularly Syria. In this case, many people have fled from their home countries to escape war, oppressive regimes, and Islamic terror groups, seeking new homes in Europe. The result of this has been a large influx of hundreds of thousands of refugees entering the continent, contributing to a nativist backlash and adding to ongoing costs to provide care and services for these refugees. It is perfectly reasonable for Europeans and their respective governments to want to limit the numbers of refugees that are allowed to enter their borders. Simply put, it is not the responsibility of Europe to clean up the mess that other countries have created. This includes having to pay the enormous costs of providing care to citizens of other countries, which is the responsibility of their own governments, along with international aid agencies and NGOs. That is not to say that Europe should not take in any refugees, but the number it took and the pace of intake might have been adjusted to avoid some of the major backlashes that have occurred throughout the continent. Some ways that European governments could help in this situation besides directly taking in refugees is by sending out humanitarian workers to provide direct

assistance to the refugees, working with the refugees' governments to help them find solutions to their domestic problems. In some cases direct military action can be used to help remove brutal regimes from power, or at least limiting their ability to kill and displace their own people, which causes the refugee problems in the first place.

Citizenship

The national government shall determine the rules regarding citizenship and how this can be attained by foreigners. Generally, citizenship should automatically be provided to those born within the nation's borders (if at least one of the parents is themselves a citizen). Additionally, citizenship should also be granted to those born outside the nation's borders if at least one of the parents is a citizen. This will ensure that children born outside the country due to specific circumstances (such as a parent's job being located overseas) will be entitled to the right of citizenship. For foreign individuals that wish to become citizens, they must submit an official application with the national government for consideration. Citizenship to foreigners should not be granted automatically, but instead, permanent residency status must be given first, and after a set amount of time (say, seven years for example), then that person can be fully eligible to attain citizenship for themselves and their immediate family members. During this waiting period before citizenship is granted, the foreign resident must demonstrate that they can contribute positively to the nation. This includes being able to hold employment, pay taxes, and remain free from criminal activity. The national government shall also create the policies regarding the act of renunciation and rescinding of citizenship as well.

Expatriation

The national government shall make appropriate laws regarding **expatriation** for its citizens. Whether the policies regarding expatriation are restrictive or liberal are entirely at the discretion of the national government based upon its need at the current time.

Visas

The national government is the authority responsible for establishing visa policy, for matters such as tourism, study, immigration, business, employment, and other defined categories. Visa policy should be designed to benefit the nation, and not to allow for people of other nations to take advantage of visa policy for their own benefit. For example, those who seek to immigrate into the country should be able to demonstrate that they have specialized skills that will benefit the country. Students who seek to study at universities within the nation's borders should not just go ahead and take their knowledge back to their home countries to compete against the nation that educated them. Rather, they should use the knowledge and skills that they have learned to benefit the host nation. Therefore, when visa policy is designed for educational purposes, it should be to recruit promising students from abroad to help gain specialized knowledge to work in key industries in which domestic students are not able to work. The main objective should be to capture talent from abroad and then use it for the best interests of the nation.

ABOUT

TONALI WINDSLOR was born and raised in Southern California. He holds an undergraduate degree in Religious Studies from California State University-Long Beach and a graduate degree in Diplomacy from Norwich University. He has a strong interest in entrepreneurship, currently working as an executive for a Wyoming-based direct marketing firm. He also served for several years in the United States Army.

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