Domicile, Student Voters and the Constitution

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Additional Information
This article is part of the series Constitutional Connections by John M. Greabe and was originally published by the Concord Monitor.
Domicile, student voters and the Constitution

The wisdom of using the Electoral College to choose our president is a hot topic. For the second time in 16 years (and the fifth time in our history), the "winner" of the national popular vote lost the presidential election in the Electoral College. To many, this "undemocratic" outcome seems wrong. Moreover, as usually happens, the outcome of the election turned on a relatively small number of swing states, where the presidential contest was close and contested. Thus, relatively speaking, the presidential ballots cast in these states carried significantly more weight than those cast by the majority of Americans who live in solidly "red" or "blue" states. To many, this incongruence in voter impact also seems wrong.

Whether our system for electing a president is wise or not, New Hampshire undoubtedly benefits from it. The New Hampshire primary often plays a significant role in the presidential nominating process. And New Hampshire is a perennial battleground.

Paul Musgrave, writing in the Washington Post: "The Trump team's penchant for secrecy, brazen disregard for norms and hostility toward transparency has only fertilized the grounds in which paranoia will grow. For Democrats, the combination of truth and plausible-sounding theories about foreign involvement and Trump's business interests, combined with the bitter taste of opposition, will lead into the temptation of steadily lowering standards for belief. This is the same sort of stew that gives rise to political cultures dominated by rumor, innuendo and conspiracy thinking. Such brews are familiar to students of politics in regions such as Latin America and the Middle East. And we should remember that in many places, such conspiracy thinking reflects an exaggerated recognition that foreign powers, corrupt leaders and hidden agendas did play an outsized role in such societies' politics. Americans' turn toward that direction may, in that sense, nothing exceptional. Eventually, polarization will ebb, and a shared reality will assert itself. Of course, the price of such an epistemic reset may be steep—depression, war, Watertower. In the meantime, the consequences will be pain and strife."

NHwayback

On Jan. 15, 1865, Col. Louis Bell of the Fourth New Hampshire Volunteers was standing with his men on Fort Fisher, N.C., when a marksman on the parapet before them shoots him in the chest. Moments later, as Bell expires, the Fourth and the rest of its brigade take the fort. On a visit to the captured fort shortly after, General Grant found a note from a soldier of the Fourth: "We are present, we have voices and we will not give up."

Mailbag

Why I March

On Saturday, Jan. 21, I will join thousands of women marching in Washington, D.C., for the Women's March on Washington.

I have decided to march because women's rights are human rights. I march for women who rely on the ACA and Planned Parenthood for necessary health care and contraception. I march to show that we will not accept religious discrimination, racial intolerance or discrimination based on sexual orientation.

I march for my daughter so that she may grow up in a world that pays her equally for her valuable time and talents, and so that she knows no boundaries based on her gender.

I march for my sons, so that they recognize the importance of women's contributions to the world.

I march to join voices with women while we tell the world that we are present, we have voices and votes, and we will not give up.

See Cuba D4

The group rented three pink Cadillac convertibles for a tour of Havana.

A Little Perspective

Paul Musgrave, writing in the Washington Post: "The Trump team's penchant for secrecy, brazen disregard for norms and hostility toward transparency has only fertilized the grounds in which paranoia will grow. For Democrats, the combination of truth and plausible-sounding theories about foreign involvement and Trump's business interests, combined with the bitter taste of opposition, will lead into the temptation of steadily lowering standards for belief. This is the same sort of stew that gives rise to political cultures dominated by rumor, innuendo and conspiracy thinking. Such brews are familiar to students of politics in regions such as Latin America and the Middle East. And we should remember that in many places, such conspiracy thinking reflects an exaggerated recognition that foreign powers, corrupt leaders and hidden agendas did play an outsized role in such societies' politics. Americans' turn toward that direction may, in that sense, nothing exceptional. Eventually, polarization will ebb, and a shared reality will assert itself. Of course, the price of such an epistemic reset may be steep—depression, war, Watertower. In the meantime, the consequences will be pain and strife. Until then, natural American politics will just be another example of the paranoid style."

NHSnapshot

Los Angeles attorney Ed Clark (right) and Bill Hunscher, a N. V. talk during the Libertarian Party's convention in Los Angeles the party's nomination for president in 1980, defeating R.
CONSTITUTION FROM D1
swing state, where winners are almost always determined by only a few thousand votes. Recall that, in 2000, Al Gore would have won Florida and the presidency if only 3,700 New Hampshire voters had flipped their ballots for him instead of George W. Bush.

Ballots of many, there are doorways to Downtown New Hampshire and the U.S. Attorneys in national political parties. Many believe that student voters are voting but they are not voting with their primary state to attend school in New Hampshire. Therefore, the impact of their ballots by voting here instead of in their states of origin.

And because student voters disproportionately prefer liberal candidates, this means that these student voters put great success and teaching at an advantage.