2-26-2017

Do Foreign Nationals Really Have Constitutional Rights?

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Do foreign nationals have constitutional rights?

Last month, President Trump issued an executive order that has become known as the “travel ban.” Among other things, the ban sought to temporarily exclude from the United States foreign nationals from seven predominately Muslim countries. Almost immediately, a number of plaintiffs sued and succeeded in obtaining “stays” preventing the ban from going into effect until the cases can be tried. Courts granted these stays because they found that the ban was likely to violate, among other things, anti-discrimination principles embedded within the First and Fifth Amendments to the United States Constitution.

Many of my constitutional law students have wondered how these rulings can be correct. They ask how foreign nationals who reside overseas can plausibly claim protection under a Constitution that gives them no right to travel to the United States. It is a very good question.

For more than a century, the Supreme Court has recognized that foreign nationals are entitled to many constitutional rights when they are present in the United States. For example, a foreign national prosecuted here for committing a serious crime is entitled to the assistance of counsel and other constitutional trial guarantees. Moreover, overseas foreign nationals enjoy constitutional protections with respect to...
High court has weighed in on foreign nationals and constitutional rights

CONSTITUTION FROM D1

The latest fun story that is located within the United States. But things are far less clear when persons outside the territory of the United States invoke the Constitution to challenge governmental action with effects felt overseas.

In part, this lack of clarity reflects fundamental disagreements among Supreme Court justices about the fundamental nature and purpose of our constitutional rights. The justices have tended to fall into three basic camps with respect to this issue.

The first camp says that constitutional rights are best understood as freedoms guaranteed to a specific group of people: at most, United States citizens and persons within the territorial limits of the United States. The second camp argues that constitutional rights are better seen as limitations on American governmental power whenever and wherever it is exercised. The third camp rejects these categorical understandings in favor of a context-specific approach that yields different answers depending on the rights involved and the underlying facts.

All three approaches are on display in United States v. Verduco-Urguizdez, a 1990 Supreme Court decision that may prove quite relevant to the travel-ban cases.

In Verduco-Urguizdez, United States law enforcement agents conducted searches of Mexican properties owned by a foreign national criminal defendant who was on trial in the United States for a number of serious criminal offenses. The searches yielded evidence that the government wished to introduce at trial. The defendant argued that this evidence should be excluded because the searches were conducted without a warrant, in violation of the Fourth Amendment.

A dissenting opinion written by Chief Justice William Rehnquist, a plurality of the court applied the first approach and ruled in favor of the government. In the plurality’s view, the Framers of the Fourth Amendment intended it to protect only those persons “who are part of a national community or who have otherwise developed sufficient connection with this country to be considered part of that community.”

A crucial reason why the plurality reached this conclusion was the absence of historical evidence suggesting that the Framers intended the Fourth Amendment to apply to government searches conducted outside the territorial limits of the United States.

In an opinion written by Justice Anthony Kennedy took the third approach. He rejected both the plurality’s view that constitutional rights belong to a specified group of people and the dissent’s view that limitations on government action within the United States necessarily translate to government action overseas. Instead he instead asked a context-specific question: Is it practical to require law enforcement agents to obtain a warrant for searches conducted outside the United States?

Justice Kennedy thought not: “The absence of local judges or magistrates available to issue warrants, the differing and perhaps uncertainly conceptions of reasonableness and privacy that prevail abroad, and the need to cooperate with foreign officials all indicate that the Fourth Amendment’s warrant requirement should not apply in Mexico as it does in this country.” He therefore joined the plurality in ruling for the government.

If the travel ban case reaches the Supreme Court, it might become yet another precedent about the nature and purpose of constitutional rights and how they apply abroad. Should foreign nationals have the right to challenge (allegedly) discriminatory government decision-making in connection with the discretionary issuance of travel visas to which they have no right? If history is any guide, the court will not speak with a single voice on this important question.

(John Grebe teaches constitutional law and related subjects at the University of New Hampshire School of Law. He also serves on the board of trustees of the New Hampshire Institute for Civics Education.)

What do Trump’s food preferences tell us about the man?

BURNS FROM D1

They got together at the Famous Famiglia Pizzeria in Times Square, and — in a now notorious photo op — decorously ate their pie with knives and forks.

Hilariously ensued, particularly on the part of late night comics and millions of other native (and adopted) New Yorkers. There were endless discussions of how to fold the slice to make it easier to grasp and bite. Now, when Donald Trump does eat pizza, he has a new and novel approach to it.

He carefully scrapes off the cheese and other toppings and eats them, leaving the naked and exposed crust to be dumped in the trash.

For generations, the eating habits of American politicians — especially presidents and those aspiring to the presidency — have been regularly scrutinized and often held up to public ridicule.

Remember during the last campaign when John Kasich’s habit of cramming food into his mouth was widely ridiculed, especially by Trump? And truthfully, while Kasich might be a good man, a great husband and father and all that, it did sort of look as if he was about to lower his head to the plate and start shoveling the food in.

The latest fun food topic for reporters with too much time on their hands is to compare the eating habits of our last president with those of the current one.

Barack Obama, of course, was widely seen as a fastidious eater of overall healthy food, even if he did periodically sneak away with Joe Biden to indulge his passion for cheeseburgers and fries. Other than that, he stuck to healthy meals like salmon laden with veggies from Michelle’s garden, and his between-meal snacks — kept in bowls in the Oval Office — consisted mainly of apples and trail mix. He’d take a break on his Hawaiian vacations, when he and the family would treat themselves to traditional shave ice, flavored with fruit syrups.

Trump, though? Not so healthy, not by a long shot. Melanie may have ordered that Michelle’s vegetable garnish is to be preserved, but little of its bounty is likely to end up on her husband’s plate. He is said to be nuts about Lay’s Potato Chips and Oreos cookies, washed down with Diet Coke and followed by cherry vanilla ice cream.

The portly and exercise-averse septuagenarian is also a devotee of McDonald’s, KFC and Wendy’s when traveling, proclaiming often that their products are unlikely to contain harmful ingredients. Really? And his idea of a great breakfast is bacon and “over-well” cooked eggs. For dinner, he’s a steak and potato man, which is to say several helpings of potatoes, meat and maybe a salad with cream and cheese, and steak cooked so thoroughly “it would rock on the plate,” his long-time Mar-a-Lago butler told the New York Times.

And his premiere meal, his all-time favorite? Meatloaf, especially when made according to a family recipe. It’s on the menu at the Mar-a-Lago Club as well as the White House. (Just a week ago Trump insisted that Chris Christie order it. Apparently, the New Jersey governor is still lining up for Trumpian abuse.) It is said that Trump’s sister, a respected federal judge, makes it for him on his birthday.

It appears that in his food preferences, as in so much else in life, Trump yearns for those halcyon days of the 1960s and ’70s. That’s amazing when you consider that, in the last 50 or so years, American cooking, spurred on by James Beard, Julia Child, Alice Waters and their devoted disciples, has undergone a genuine revolution in ingredient sourcing, cooking styles and recipes.

But that cornucopia of truly spectacular foodstuffs has yet to make it to Trump World.

Pineapple pizza, often dubbed Hawaiian pizza, is not from the Aloha State at all. It was invented — according to the know-it-all Atlas Obscura — in a small city on Ontario, Canada, by a bored Greek immigrant back in 1962. And that’s in Trump’s golden age for food.

Given Donald’s apparent lack of interest in pizzas, I doubt that the White House chefs will have to hang up their whisks and stow their souffle dishes and start rolling out pineapple pizzas.

But — you knew there was a “but” here — pineapples, the chosen fruit of the 1960s, is now more than pizzas. How long will it be before a once-wholesome ham sadly stuffed with sweet pineapple rings and maraschino cherries shows up on the menu for an official State Dinner?

(“Monitor” columnist Katy Burns lives in Bow.)

These are the characters of town meeting season