

Trump Says Birthright Citizenship Issue Will Go to Supreme Court

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He said in an interview with Axios that he intends to restrict birthright citizenship by way of an executive order.

Graham's bill, he says, will take the same form as Trump's proposed executive order, ending a loophole that allows children born in the United States to non-citizen parents to claim automatic citizenship.

On Wednesday morning he tweeted birthright citizenship "will be ended one way or the other".

Ilya Shapiro, a lawyer with the libertarian Cato Institute, said that although there is a debate in academic circles among conservatives on whether Congress could legislate on the issue without running afoul of the 14th Amendment, "it's not something that can be done by executive action alone".

Here's what you need to know about birthright citizenship - and why the president wants to get rid of it.

"The United States Welcomes immigrants from all over the world who pursue the legal options available to them to seek permanent residence or citizenship in our country".

"Well you obviously can not do that", Ryan said, asked for his position on the president's proposal.

U.S. Sen. Angus King, I-Maine, also responded by saying he was against the president's proposal.

Ryan and Mr. Trump have clashed in the past, particularly during the 2016 presidential election.

"It is not covered by the 14th Amendment because of the words 'subject to the jurisdiction thereof.' Many legal scholars agree Harry Reid was right in 1993, before he and the Democrats went insane and started with the Open Borders (which brings massive Crime) 'stuff.' Don't forget the nasty term Anchor Babies".

"Let me tell you why this amendment was written, it was written for two reasons: One, to make a clear and unambiguous constitutional reversal of one of the worst Supreme Court opinions in history, Dred Scott v. Sanford, which said that African-Americans are not persons and not citizens".

Vice President Mike Pence said the plan may not be unconstitutional, telling Politico in an interview that while "we all cherish" the 14th amendment, the U.S. Supreme Court has not weighed in on the issue entirely. "This case will be settled by the United States Supreme Court!" he added.

That phrase traditionally has been interpreted as meaning people who have immunity from USA law such as children born to foreign diplomats in the United States. This is different, Napolitano said, for illegal immigrants who can be prosecuted and can sue in court because they are subject to the law as American citizens are. Critics of birthright citizenship say that the amendment was never meant to apply to children of two non-citizens - and particularly those who have come to the country illegally.