Frontiers of Equality in the development of EU and US citizenship

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Citation for published version (APA):
1. Equality, not allegiance, is the most important aspect of citizenship as a legal status.

2. By constantly trying to restrict the rights of EU citizens, both sedentary and mobile, the government and legislature of the Netherlands make a significant contribution to the development of the equalities that EU citizens enjoy, in that the ensuing pronouncements by the Court of Justice of the European Union often go farther than merely reversing the restriction that the Dutch government and legislature intended.

3. Art. 36(3) of Regulation 492/2011 should be abolished, since it serves no necessary purpose and represented, at the time of its adoption in Regulation 1612/68, an attempt to racially subcategorize and disadvantage certain nationals of European Community member states. (See p. 235)

4. In the European Union, as in the United States, it is an ultimately absurd and untenable proposition to say that only those citizens who cross interstate borders have an equal right to sit at the lunch counter.

5. The practice of completely renumbering articles in subsequent revisions of European Treaties, as well as the European Commission’s practice of not making consolidated versions of past Treaty revisions available on the EU website, frustrates research into the history of Treaty provisions.

6. Rechtenfaculteiten en de Nederlandse Orde van Advocaten dienen het makkelijker te maken voor afgestudeerde juristen om voor én de rechtspraktijk én de rechtswetenschap te kiezen door aio-schappen op advocatenkantoren in het leven te roepen, tevens de advocatenopleiding te verlichten voor advocaat-stagiaires met bijzondere wetenschappelijke kwalificaties.

7. De Nederlandse nieuwsmedia dienen een scherper onderscheid te maken tussen de termen ‘paspoort’ en ‘nationaliteit’, om zo duidelijk te maken dat het staatsburgerschap meer is dan een stuk papier, ook voor genaturaliseerde burgers en hun nakomelingen.

VIII. Ceterum censeo prohibitionem bipatriaiae (e.g. Art. 9(1)(b), Art. 15(1)(a) Rijkswet op het Nederlanderschap) esse delendam.