principles rather than restraints?

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PROFESSOR ROSEN: Well, as I have suggested, 2 the ACLU's position is that it wants a statement of 3 rights that are restraints, but in the statement, as the Federal Constitution, the statements would be in broad 5 terms, such as, Congress shall make no law respecting 6 7 the establishment of religion, et cetera, et cetera. These, of course, would carry with them broad principles 8 9 or, as in the Fourteenth Amendment, the statement that 10 no state shall deny to any citizen the equal protection 11 of the laws. 12

These, of course, encompass broad principles of every ideal and purpose, but they are also enforceable principles. Now, it may be that sometimes the broad philosophy of the idea outruns the enforceability of the core, but that, I think, is in the nature of a broadly drafted Bill of Rights and I think what we are requesting or what we would support is a Bill of Rights that is drafted in terms of broad principles, subject to further judicial interpretation and application in concrete cases, responsive to those needs that the citizens now have of