

1 through which the power of self-government may be  
2 exercised. A Declaration of Rights accompanying such an  
3 act of creation is designed principally to reserve and  
4 declare those rights of the people which no official,  
5 no agency, no transient majority may transgress. The  
6 vital and preeminent function of a Declaration of Rights  
7 is to define with all possible clarity those rights  
8 which the people wish to hold free from any diminution.  
9 Rights to be treated with this highest regard must  
10 be so formulated as to be capable of protection against  
11 even legislative interference. In our constitutional  
12 traditions and practice, this has come to mean rights  
13 selected, defined and formulated in such manner that they  
14 are capable of judicial protection at the petition of  
15 any individual.

16 In that connection it is important to keep  
17 in mind that a Constitutional Convention is not a  
18 super-legislature convened to supply all the omissions  
19 and correct all the errors of which the legislature may  
20 have been guilty over the past 50 or 100 years. Nor is  
21 a constitution super-legislation designed to establish