Colin R. Munro

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Preface

'Another book on constitutional law?' The purpose of this book is not to rival the major textbooks, whose authors are perforce obliged to try to cover the subject in all its many aspects. Instead, the aim here is to offer students a deeper perspective on some of the central themes. In the case of constitutional law, there is particular force in Sir Walter Scott's observation (in *Guy Mannering*) that: 'A lawyer without history or literature is a mechanic, a mere working mason; if he possesses some knowledge of these, he may venture to call himself an architect.' That a proper understanding of the constitution cannot be gained from legal rules alone may increase the difficulties of the subject for the student, but also adds immeasurably to the interest and enjoyment to be derived from it. If this book eases the difficulties, and helps to convey to readers some of that interest and enjoyment, it will have achieved its objects.

Parts of chapters 3 and 9 originally appeared in *Public Law*, and I am grateful for permission to reproduce the relevant material. Some of the book was prepared while I was a Visiting Scholar at Wolfson College, Cambridge in the congenial atmosphere fostered by its President, Professor D. G. T. Williams. Mr John Alder, Professor Francis Lyall and Professor Graham Zellick found time to comment on several chapters, and I benefited from their suggestions, not least when they were unable to agree with my views. My colleague at the University of Manchester, Professor Gillian White, was also kind enough to advise on one chapter.

Mary Platt, Helen Christie, Christine Johnson and Angela Wallace coped efficiently and cheerfully with my manuscript, and Butterworths were as considerate a publisher as any author could wish for. Without the help and encouragement of my wife Ruth, this book could not have been written. Without the diversions offered by Philip and Sally, it might have been written twice as quickly, and it is dedicated to them by the father they were sometimes able to persuade to come out to play.

C. R. M. Manchester February 1987

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1 The British constitution

Every state in the world has a constitution in the original sense of the word, by which is meant the body of rules and arrangements concerning the government of the country. In the United Kingdom, where the principal institutions of government have developed over hundreds of years, many of these rules are customary in origin. Some of the rules are to be found in legislation, including such famous enactments as Magna Carta and the Bill of Rights, as well as modern statutes like the Representation of the People Act 1983 and the British Nationality Act 1981. Others reside in the judgments of the courts, although Dicey, the greatest of our constitutional lawyers, exaggerated the importance of this element when he characterised our constitution as 'judge-made'. Some other matters which call for consideration are not legal at all: the government of a country could not be fully described without reference to political facts, practices and obligations.³

In the eighteenth century, another meaning of the word 'constitution' came into fashion. Following their success in the War of Independence, the Americans had chosen to establish a framework for national government in a single document which was called a 'Constitution for the United States of America'. Similarly, the revolutionaries in France had drawn up a Constitution in 1791 which limited the authority of the King. These were the models which the radical politician Thomas Paine had in mind when he complained that 'no such thing as a Constitution exists in England'. ⁴ Later the contrast with the United States and France inspired the French writer de Tocqueville to remark that our constitution was one which did not exist. ⁵ De Tocqueville, who was an admirer of the British constitution, was merely drawing attention to the absence of a single document referred to as 'the constitution'.

The term 'constitution' continues to be used in two senses. Of course, if we are speaking of the British constitution, only one meaning is possible. On

¹ These include important parts of constitutional law such as parliamentary privilege (see ch 7) and the royal prerogative (see ch 8).

² A V Dicey Introduction to the Study of the Law of the Constitution (10th edn) p 196.

³ Some of these are referred to as constitutional conventions: see ch 3.

⁴ Thomas Paine The Rights of Man Part the Second ch 4.

⁵ Alexis de Tocqueville Democracy in America vol 1 pt 1 ch 6.

2 The British constitution

other occasions, it is generally clear from the context which meaning is intended. Not content with that, however, some writers coined the term 'written constitution' to describe a document such as the United States Constitution of 1787. What is worse, countries were then divided by some commentators into those having a written constitution or, lacking that, an unwritten constitution. This was a singularly unhappy distinction. It suggested, wrongly, that in countries such as the United Kingdom, constitutional rules were only customary and could not be found in written form in statutes, reported cases and books, perhaps even that they were 'transmitted orally from generation to generation, like the earliest poetry of ancient Greece'. It also suggested, wrongly, that in countries such as the United States, all the rules and arrangements concerning government had been reduced to writing in a single document. In practice, this is never the case. The documents called constitutions are often fairly short, and so many constitutional matters are regulated by ordinary legislation. Over the years, too, the framework in the document becomes overlaid with judicial interpretations and political practices. In other words, the constitution of a country, in the older sense of the word, includes, but is invariably larger than, the constitution in the newer sense.

The true distinction, it may be seen, is simply between states where some of the more important constitutional rules have been put in a document, or a set of associated documents, given special sanctity, and states where the constitution has many sources, none of which enjoys such recognition.

It is easy to understand why in many countries the fundamental framework of government has been set out in a document. What was more natural in post-revolutionary Russia in 1917 or newly independent Nigeria in 1960, or Zimbabwe after an independence settlement giving civil equality to the black majority was agreed in 1979? When there is a break with the past, and the institutions of government are altered, a formal embodiment of the new arrangements seems appropriate. The births of new nations and the unions of partners are aptly marked by rites of passage in the form of constitutional documents to which a special significance is attached. If later, in a state which has had such a constitution, it is desired to change some fundamentals, as in Canada in 1982, when a new constitution was adopted which could be amended without recourse to the United Kingdom Parliament, then a formal document is likely to be employed, so that the new arrangements may present as much appearance of legitimacy as did the old.

The circumstances which have led to the making of constitutions in other countries have largely been absent in this one. The British have not suffered conquest, or the loss of a major war, or revolution, for several hundred years. The United Kingdom has resulted from unions of the nations in the British

6 H W Horwill The Usages of the American Constitution (1925) p 1.