

THE UNITED KINGDOM AS

indivisible parliamentary sovereignty. Fourth, we
will consider two forces germane to the devolution

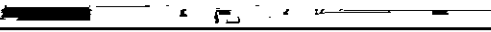


political consequences. Third, it distinguishes federalism from pluralism; while pluralism also values diversity and the accommodation of distinct

of this group, legislative unions, provide some assurance to constituent units of a degree of autonomy via some sort of "perpetual compact",

periodic popular discontent. (Keating *Regionalism*

goes so far to characterize as "an operational

Burgess notes that federal ideas were _____ was a growing and inevitable development. The _____



over Irish Home Rule. Under its influence, the

expression, we must first note the main

~~1. The Irish Home Rule Bill of 1912.~~

~~2. The Irish Home Rule Bill of 1912.~~

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

The UK has been faced, then, with a populous
centre, England, committed to unity, and a less

handled in special committees, while the Welsh
Grand Committee debated matters relating to

economic planning. In an attempt to overcome this problem, central government initiated, in 1964, a

it.(Bogdanor *Devolution* 161) Second, it publicized the regional inequality of public expenditure; the benefit to the members of the system of elite

canvassed, and the opinion of a constituent unit is given particular attention if the change is likely to differentially affect it.(Livingston 271-2)

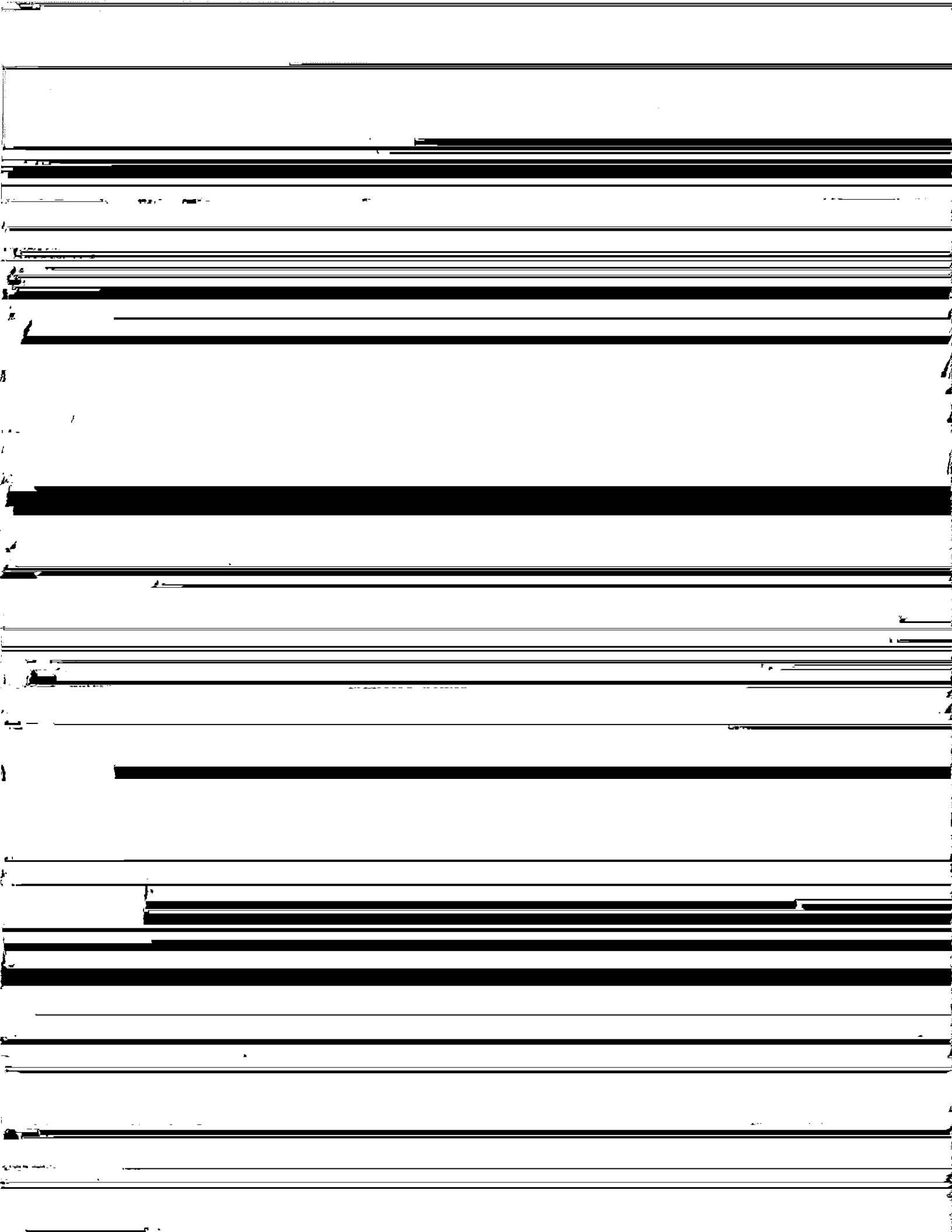
The way referenda have recently been used as a means of legitimising changes regarded as constitutional has reinforced the recognition of the

Ireland at least one hundred seats in the Commons, an over-representation of fifty percent, as well as special representation in the House of Lords.(Livingston 270)

A second possibility is to effect a form of constituent self-government. Prior to 1922, the

larger neighbour", similarity in policy outcomes between Scotland and England does not prove political dependence. (Paterson 5, 30) Paterson concludes that the Scottish Office has provided Scotland sufficient control to effect "a similar degree of autonomy to the component parts of

referendum was held once more in September 1997. With the experience of the Thatcher regime still fresh, voters in Scotland embraced a greater measure of autonomy. However, there persisted a large degree of ambivalence in the results: the turnout was only 60 percent, 74 percent of whom



18 Gerard Horgan, *The United Kingdom as a Quasi-Federal State*

Kendle, John. *Federal Britain: A History*.
London: Routledge, 1997.

Paterson, Lindsay. *The Autonomy of Modern
Scotland*. Edinburgh: Edinburgh University
Press, 1994.

Edinburgh: Edinburgh University Press