Patronage Irish Style: Irish Politicians as Brokers

Bax, Mart

Trefwoorden: Patronage, Ireland

Samenvatting

The concept of patronage has widened with frequent use, necessitating its differentiation for analytical purposes. J. F. Boissevain ("Patrons as brokers," Sociologische Gids, 1969, nov-dec, 379–386) distinguished between resources 'patronage' and resources 'brokerage'; the former being directly controlled and the latter being second order resources. Patrons and brokers are roles, not persons, and can be operated by the same person in different contexts. The political system in Ireland, previously based on patronage, has given way to a system founded on brokerage. Patronage disappeared with a structural change of Irish society. The new electoral system has caused political brokerage, and other factors such as strong local influence in selecting candidates, a strong tendency of personalization of sr, and unemployment. The political broker assumes the role of intermediary between the electorate and administrative units of government. Local government is more important for broker politicians and the electorate; the central government representative faces management problems. These problems are solved with circles of small, local brokers. Because these local brokers may aspire to the position of government representative, they are simultaneously potential threats and indispensable coadjutors to the Irish political broker. R. Lent.

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Artikelen
Henry Alexander (Irish politician). From Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia. Jump to navigation Jump to search. For other people named Henry Alexander, see Henry Alexander (disambiguation). Alexander's gravestone, Groote Kerk, Cape Town. He was the brother of James Alexander, who was also a Member of Parliament for Old Sarum, and who bought the patronage of the borough in 1820 from their cousin, The 2nd Earl of Caledon.[2] He was also the brother of Josias du Pré Alexander. References[edit]. ^ Leigh Rayment's historical List of Members of the Irish House of Commons cites: Johnston-Liik, Edith Mary (2002). The History of the Irish Parliament 1692-1800 (6 volumes). Ulster Historical Foundation. ^ Farrell, Stephen (2009). Colonel Richard Martin (15 January 1754 – 6 January 1834), was an Irish politician and campaigner against cruelty to animals. He was known as "Humanity Dick", a nickname bestowed on him by King George IV. He succeeded in getting the pioneering Cruel Treatment of Cattle Act 1822, nicknamed 'Martin's Act', passed into British law. Martin was born at Ballynahinch Castle, County Galway, the only son of Robert Martin FitzAnthony of Birch Hall, County Galway, and Bridget Barnwall, a daughter of Robert