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# *Trade Union Information*

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James Connolly 1868-1916

Chronology of Connolly's Life

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RESEARCH SERVICE

1868-1916

## JAMES CONNOLLY

**The following chronology of James Connolly's life has been based in the main on the authoritative and well-researched "The Life and Times of James Connolly" by C. Desmond Greaves (Lawrence and Wishart, London, 1961) and "James Connolly" by Desmond Ryan (Talbot Press Ltd., Dublin, 1924).**

- 1868 June 5. Born at 107 Cowgate, Edinburgh, third son of John Connolly (1833-1900) and Mary McGinn (1833-1892).
- 1878-81. Employed in printing works, bakery and mosaic tiling factory.
- 1882 Enlists in First Battalion, King's Liverpool Regiment. Probably served in Youghal, Castlebar, The Curragh and Dublin.
- 1889 Leaves Army.
- 1889 April 13. Marries Lillie Reynolds at Perth, Scotland. Now employed as carter by Edinburgh Cleansing Department.
- 1889-1894. Active in Socialist politics in Edinburgh as member of Socialist League and later, the Scottish Socialist Federation (SSF). Succeeds his brother John as secretary of SSF. Correspondent of *Justice*, journal of Social Democratic Federation (SDF).
- 1894 November. Stands as Socialist candidate for St. Giles Ward, Edinburgh, in municipal elections. Result: Liberal 1056 votes; Conservative 497 votes; Socialist (Connolly) 263 votes; Irish Nationalist 54 votes.
- 1895 February. Sets up as a cobbler at 73 Buccleuch Street, Edinburgh.
- 1895 April. Stands as Socialist candidate in Poor Law election and is defeated by Monsignor Grady.
- 1895 June. Takes on full-time work as Socialist propagandist and organiser on recommendation of John Leslie who in *Justice* describes Connolly as "a man among men. No man has done more for the [Socialist] movement [in Edinburgh], if they have done as much. Certainly, nobody has dared one half what he has dared in the assertion of his principles . . . . He is the most able propagandist in every sense of the word that Scotland has turned out."
- 1896 May. Becomes organiser of Dublin Socialist Club and goes to live at 76 Charlemont Street, Dublin. (Later moved to 54 Pimlico.)
- 1896 May 29. Appointed secretary of Irish Socialist Republican Party (ISRP) at its foundation in the backroom of a public house in Thomas Street.
- 1896 June 7. First public meeting of ISRP at Custom House, Dublin.
- 1896 September. Manifesto of ISRP issued from 67 Middle Abbey Street. Gets work as labourer in Dublin Corporation.
- 1896 October. First major political essay, "Ireland for the Irish" published in *Labour Leader* (London).
- 1896 Edits excerpts from writings of James Fintan Lalor, *The Rights of Ireland* and *The Faith of a Felon*.
- 1897 March. Pamphlet *Erin's Hope: the End and the Means*, published.
- 1897 June. Arrested following demonstration against Queen Victoria's Diamond Jubilee celebrations.
- 1897 October. Lectures in Edinburgh.
- 1897 December. Rank and File '98 Club founded by Connolly opened to general public at meeting at 87 Marlborough Street, Dublin.
- 1897-98. Edits "'98 Readings" (Five numbers issued fortnightly).
- 1898 March 12. Lectures in Dublin on Paris Commune.
- 1898 March. Manifesto, "The Rights of Life and the Rights of Property," drafted by Connolly and Maud Gonne issued as

- leaflet. Spends three weeks in Kerry reporting for *Weekly People* (New York) on famine.
- 1898 June. Travels to Scotland to seek financial support for new ISRP paper. Keir Kardie loans £50.
- 1898 August 13. First issue of *The Workers' Republic*, "A literary champion of Irish Democracy, advocates an Irish Republic, the abolition of landlordism, wage-slavery, the co-operative organisation of industry under Irish Representative governing bodies."
- 1898 August 14. Lectures in Dublin on "Wolfe Tone and the Irish Social Revolution".
- 1899 February 14. Lectures at 21 Grattan Street, Cork, on "Labour and the Irish Revolution".
- 1899 May. *The Workers' Republic* reissued.
- 1899 August 27. Organises first public protest against Boer War.
- 1900 May 11. *The Workers' Republic* reissued.
- 1900 ISRP sends delegates to International Socialist Congress in Paris.
- 1900 October. *The Workers' Republic* reissued.
- 1901 Pamphlet, *The New Evangel*, (essays from *The Workers' Republic*) issued.
- 1901 May-October. Lecture tour in Britain.
- 1901 October. Delegates to Dublin Trades Council from United Labourers' Union.
- 1901 November 13. Adopted at meeting in 71 Francis Street, Dublin, as Labour candidate for Wood Quay Ward for municipal election.
- 1902 January. Defeated in municipal election. Secures 431 votes against successful candidate's 1,424.
- 1902 February. Pamphlet, *Erin's Hope: The End and the Means*, republished by Socialist Labour Party (SLP) in New York.
- 1902 March. *The Workers' Republic* reissued.
- 1902 May. Addresses May Day meeting held by Social Democratic Federation in Edinburgh.
- 1902 August. Leaves for America on lecture tour as representative of ISRP at invitation of Socialist Labour Party. Begins campaign at the Cooper Union, New York by announcing "I represent only the class to which I belong, and that is the working class".
- 1902 September-December. Lecture tour throughout United States from New York to Los Angeles. Visits Canada. Contributes articles to *Weekly People* (New York), organ of SLP.
- 1903 January 2. Farewell meeting at Manhattan Lyceum Annex, New York. Returns to Dublin.
- 1903 January. Unsuccessful candidate for Wood Quay Ward in Dublin municipal elections. Secures 243 votes.
- 1903 April. Lecture tour in Scotland under auspices of Scottish District Council of SDF and later Glasgow Socialist Society.
- 1903 May. "A Rebel Song", set to music by Gerald Crawford appears in May issue of *The Socialist* (Edinburgh).
- 1903 June 7. Chairman at the inaugural meeting of Socialist Labour Party, Edinburgh, a breakaway from SDF. Later is appointed national organiser.
- 1903 June-July. Lecture tour in Scotland.
- 1903 August. Returns to Dublin. Addresses final open-air meetings in Foster Place of ISRP which proclaims itself the Irish Section of the Socialist Labour Party.
- 1903 September 18. Emigrates to America. Sets up residence in Troy, New York, working as an insurance collector. Joins Socialist Labour Party.
- 1905 Active in Industrial Workers of the World ("Wobblies") in Newark (New Jersey). Organises Singer factory at Elizabeth, New Jersey.
- 1907 January. Member of National Executive Committee of Socialist Labour Party.
- 1907 March 29. Irish Socialist Federation (ISF) founded at 79 MacDougal Street, New York. Member of founding committee.
- 1907 October. Resigns from Socialist Labour Party. (Date given by Desmond Ryan is April 1908.)
- 1907 Organiser of Building Section of New York Industrial Workers of the World. Completes "Labour in Irish History".
- 1908 January. First issue of *The Harp*, official organ of ISF, published in New York.

1908. Founds IWW Propaganda Leagues at McMahan Hall, New York. Inaugural speech published in *Industrial Union Bulletin* of IWW. ISF "Manifesto to Irish wage-slaves" published in *New York Evening Call* (organ of Socialist Party of America).
- 1908 July. Lecture tour of United States. Takes part in campaign of Eugene Debs for President. Delegate to Fourth IWW Convention in Chicago.
- 1908 December. *Socialism Made Easy* published in Chicago. Headquarters of ISF transferred to Chicago.
- 1909 May. Speaks at IWW May Day meeting in New York.
- 1909 June. Appointed national organiser of Socialist Party of America and assigned to Middle West.
- 1910 January. *The Harp* published from the office of *The Nation*, Dublin (Connolly editor with Jim Larkin as Dublin editor).
- 1910 March. Larkin initiates appeal for funds to bring Connolly on lecture tour to Ireland.
- 1910 June-July. Takes part in Free Speech Campaign in New Castle, Pennsylvania led by Big Bill Haywood. Edits *New Castle Free Press* when editor is jailed.
- 1910 June. Final issue of *The Harp*.
- 1910 July 14. Farewell banquet to Connolly at Cavanagh's Restaurant, New York.
- 1910 July 26. Connolly arrives at Derry.
- 1910 July 27. Visits Larkin in Mountjoy Prison, Dublin.
- 1910 July 28. Reception at Antient Concert Rooms, Great Brunswick Street, Dublin.
- 1910 August 7. Speaks at Custom House steps in Belfast.
- 1910 August. Joins Socialist Party of Ireland. Establishes branches in Belfast and Cork. Campaigns for Larkin's release from jail. *Labour, Nationality and Religion* published.
- 1910 October. Manifesto of SPI issued.
- 1910 November. *Labour in Irish History* published in book form in Dublin. Chapters had appeared in *The Socialist* (Edinburgh) and *The Harp* (New York and Dublin).
- Campaigns with Maud Gonne McBride for extension to Ireland of the act providing for meals for school children. Appointed national organiser of SPI.
- 1911 March. Moves to Belfast and joins Irish Transport Workers' Union. Issues manifesto on occasion of visit of King George V to Dublin.
- 1911 July. Appointed Secretary and Ulster District Organiser of ITWU with offices at 122 Corporation Street, Belfast. Living at Glenalina Terrace.
- 1911 July. Addresses mass meeting of locked-out coal trade workers in Dublin.
- 1911 October. Leads millgirls' strike in Belfast.
- 1911 November. Founds Textile Workers' Section of ITWU (Mrs. Tom Johnson first secretary). Delegate from ITWU to Belfast Trades Council.
- 1912 January 30. Arrives in Wexford to lead strikers and locked-out workers following arrest of P. T. Daly.
- 1912 February. Wexford strike settled, Cruise O'Brien, editor of *Wexford Free Press* acting as intermediate between Connolly and employers.
- 1912 Easter. Conference organised by Connolly in Antient Concert Rooms, Dublin, establishes Independent Labour Party of Ireland (ILP) "as the political weapon of the Irish working class". Programme drafted by Connolly.
- 1912 April. Home Rule Bill introduced in House of Commons. Belfast Branch of ILP(I) holds meeting in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast, at which Connolly moves a resolution demanding proportional representation, excision of proposal for a senate and suffrage for women.
- 1912 May. At annual meeting of Irish Trades Union Congress in Clonmel, as delegate from the Belfast Branch of ITWU, Connolly proposes that "the independent representation of Labour upon all public boards be, and is hereby, included amongst the objects of Congress". Motion supported by Larkin and passed by 49 votes to 18.
- 1912 November 23. Issues manifesto "To the Linen Slaves of Belfast".

- 1912 Debates with Hilaire Belloc at Irish Club in London.
- 1913 January. Contests Dock Ward in municipal elections in Belfast. Supported by Trades Council. Secures 905 votes against Unionist opponent's 1,523.
- 1913 March. Issues "Ultimatum to the Linen Lords".
- 1913 May. Delegate from ITWU to annual meeting of Irish TUC in Cork.
- 1913 August 26. Tramway strike led by Larkin begins in Dublin.
- 1913 August 29. Connolly speaks with Larkin at mass meeting outside Liberty Hall.
- 1913 August 30. Connolly arrested. Refuses to give bail to be of good behaviour and is sentenced to three months' imprisonment.
- 1913 August 31. Bloody Sunday in Dublin. Police attack crowds in O'Connell Street.
- 1913 September 1. TUC meeting in Manchester passes resolution demanding freedom of assembly in Dublin. Keir Hardie visits Connolly in Mountjoy Prison.
- 1913 September 7. Goes on hunger strike.
- 1913 September 14. Lord Lieutenant orders release.
- 1913 September. Returns to Belfast and is met by demonstration of dockers and millgirls led by Non-Sectarian Labour Band.
- 1913 September 27. Connolly welcomes to Dublin the steamship *Hare*, loaded with CWS food paid for by TUC from Manchester.
- 1913 October. Connolly prepares statement of workers' case for Board of Trade Enquiry presided over by Sir George Askwith. Tours Scotland seeking support for Dublin workers.
- 1913 October 27. Larkin convicted and lodged in Mountjoy Prison.
- 1913 November. Organises campaign for Larkin's release.
- 1913 November 12. Issues Manifesto to British Working Class and declares that until Larkin's release no ship will leave Dublin.
- 1913 November 13. Larkin released. Larkin and Connolly draft appeal to British workers calling for a general strike.
- 1913 November 14. Larkin leaves for Britain on "Fiery Cross" campaign. Connolly at Liberty Hall asks "Why should we not drill and train men as they are doing in Ulster".
- 1913 November. Speaks with Larkin at monster meeting in Free Trade Hall, Manchester, in support of Dublin workers.
- 1913 November 19. Speaks at Albert Hall, London, with Larkin, George Lansbury, George Russell (AE), George Bernard Shaw, Sylvia Pankhurst.
- 1913 November 23. Name "Citizen Army" first used officially.
- 1914 January 4. Speaks at funeral of Alice Brady, a girl shot by a scab.
- 1914 March 14. Denounces in *Irish Worker* proposal to partition the country.
- 1914 March 22. Irish Citizen Army reorganised and constitution adopted.
- 1914 April 17. Organises protest meeting against the proposed partition in St. Mary's Hall, Belfast.
- 1914 June 1. Irish TUC meets in Dublin and becomes Irish TUC and Labour Party. Connolly elected to National Executive Committee. Proposes motion (passed with three dissentients) condemning partition.
- 1914 July 5. Speaks in Limerick at demonstration in support of striking members of United Carmen's and Storemen's Society.
- 1914 August. In *Irish Worker* denounces the war. Issues manifesto under name of Irish Citizen Army, Belfast Division.
- 1914 August 10. Irish TUC declares that "a European war for the aggrandisement of the capitalistic class has been declared".
- 1914 October. Becomes president of Irish Neutrality League.
- 1914 October 24. Larkin goes to America. Connolly becomes acting General Secretary of ITGWU, editor of *Irish Worker* and Commandant-General of Irish Citizen Army.
- 1914 December 5. Last issue of *Irish Worker* before its suppression.
- 1915 May 29. *The Workers' Republic* issued.
- 1915 May 30. Addresses Labour Day demonstration in Phoenix Park.
- 1915 July 18. Addresses anti-conscription meeting outside Liberty Hall.
- 1915 December 14. Speaks at all-Ireland Rally

- against Conscription at Mansion House, Dublin.
- 1916 January 19-22. Meeting with Military Council of Irish Republican Brotherhood, at which the date for Rising is agreed (Easter Sunday, April 23). Becomes member of Military Council.
- 1916 March 24. Police raid on Liberty Hall successfully resisted by Irish Citizen Army.
- 1916 March 26. A play *Under Which Flag* by Connolly performed in Liberty Hall.
- 1916 April 16. "Green Flag of Ireland" raised over Liberty Hall.
- 1916 April 23. Military Council of IRB meets in Liberty Hall and decides on rising on Easter Monday.
- Proclamation of Republic printed in basement of Liberty Hall.
- 1916 April 24. Appointed Vice-President of the Provisional Government of the Irish Republic. As Commandant-General of the Dublin Division of the Army of the Irish Republic, leads mixed body of Citizen Army and Volunteers to seize GPO as headquarters for Rising.
- 1916 April 27. Connolly wounded.
- 1916 April 29. Surrender of insurgent forces. Connolly taken to Dublin Castle.
- 1916 May 9. Court-martialled and sentenced to death.
- 1916 May 12. Strapped to a chair, is executed in Kilmainham Jail, Dublin.

## CONNOLLY'S WRITINGS

The following is a list of the books and pamphlets written by James Connolly :

- 1897 *Erin's Hope : The End and The Means*.  
Published by Irish Socialist Republican Party, it contains articles originally published in *Labour Leader* and *Shan Van Vocht*. A second edition issued as Workers' Republic Pamphlet No. 1 (believed by P. S. O'Hegarty to have been published in 1898) contains a poem entitled *Erin's Hope*, "written on reading Comrade James Connolly's pamphlet" by Mary M. Johnston, Detroit. An American edition with a preface by Connolly was published in New York in February 1902.
- 1901 *Home Thrusts* by Spailpin.
- 1901 *The New Evangel*.  
A reprint of essays originally published in *The Workers' Republic*.
- 1901 *Socialism and Nationalism*.
- 1907 *Songs of Freedom*. Published in New York.
- 1909 *Socialism Made Easy*.  
Published by C. H. Kerr and Co., Chicago. This first edition contains extracts from "Talking Points" originally published in *The Workers' Republic* and four articles. In 1911 the articles were incorporated into the Year Book of the "One Big Union" movement in Australia under the title of *The Axe to the*
- Root*. The first European edition was published by the Socialist Labour Press, Glasgow in 1917.
- 1910 *Labour, Nationality and Religion*.  
Being a discussion of the Lenten Discourses against Socialism delivered by Father Kane, S.J. in Gardiner Street Church, Dublin, 1910. Published in The "Harp" Library, Dublin.
- 1910 *Labour in Irish History*.  
Chapters originally appeared in *The Workers' Republic*, *The Harp* and *The Socialist*. Published by Maunsel and Co., Dublin.
- 1915 *The Reconquest of Ireland*.  
Published at Liberty Hall, Dublin.  
[*Labour in Irish History* and *The Reconquest of Ireland* were reprinted in one volume in 1917 by Maunsel and Co., Dublin with an introduction by Robert Lynd, under the title *Labour in Ireland*. Further editions with the same title were published by Maunsel and Roberts Ltd., Dublin and London in 1922 and by the ITGWU in 1944].
- 1918 (?) *The Legacy and Songs of Freedom*.  
Published by the Socialist Party of Ireland, Liberty Hall, Dublin.  
Contains a prefatory poem by Maeve Cavanagh. The verses included are: A Legacy—The Dying Socialist to his Son; The Message; Arouse; A Rebel Song; Freedom's Pioneers; The Flag; A Festive Song; Saoirse, a Ráin; The Watchman; Freedom's Sun; "Be Moderate"; Hymn of Freedom; The Call of Erin; When Labour Calls; Shake out your Banners; O, Slaves of Toil!; A Father in Exile; Human Freedom.

Two plays were written by James Connolly, *The Agitator's Wife* written in the United States and *Under which Flag*, a three act play performed in Liberty Hall by the Workers' Dramatic Company on 26 March 1916.

**Pamphlets edited by James Connolly :**

1896 *The Rights of Ireland and The Faith of a Felon* by James Fintan Lalor. Published in Dublin.

1897-98 '98 *Readings*. Five numbers. Published in Dublin.

**The following papers were edited (and in many cases largely written) by James Connolly:**

*The Workers' Republic* (Dublin) August, 1898-May, 1903. (Not continuous — 85 issues.)

*The Harp* (New York) 1908-1910. Monthly.

*The Irish Worker* (Dublin) 24 October-5 December 1914. Weekly. (Suppressed December 1914.)

*Irish Work* (Dublin) 19 December 1914. (One issue only.)

*The Worker* (Dublin) December 1914-January 1915. Weekly. (Suppressed February 1915.)

*The Workers' Republic* (Dublin) 29 May 1915-22 April 1916. Weekly.

**James Connolly contributed from time to time to a great many newspapers and periodicals including the following (the years shown cover the period during which Connolly's contributions appeared) :**

*Justice* (London — editor, Harry Quelch). Journal of Social Democratic Federation 1892-93, 1900.

*Edinburgh and Leith Labour Chronicle* (Edinburgh — editor, Dickenson). Under pseudonym R. Ascal. 1894-95.

*Labour Leader* (Glasgow and London — editor, Keir Hardie). Supported Independent Labour Party. October 1896 and January 1898.

*L'Irlande Libre* (Paris — editor, Maud Gonne). Organ of Irish colony in Paris. 1897.

*Shan Van Vocht* (Belfast — editor, Alice Mil-

ligan). Republican magazine. November 1896, January 1897 and August 1897.

*Limerick Leader* (Limerick). July 1897.

*Weekly People* (New York — editor, Daniel De Leon). Organ of Socialist Labour Party. 1898, 1899, 1904 — 1907.

*Detroit Today* (Detroit). 1902.

*The Socialist* (Edinburgh). Official organ of the Socialist Labour Party. 1904.

*International Union Bulletin*. (Chicago—editor, Edwards). Published by Industrial Workers of the World. 1907-1908.

*New York Evening Call* (New York). Organ of Socialist Party of America. 1908.

*The Irish Nation* (Dublin — editor, W. P. Ryan). 23 January 1909.

*International Socialist Review* (Chicago). October 1909, February 1910, March 1915.

*New Castle Free Press* (New Castle, Pennsylvania—editor, McKeever). June-July 1910.

*The Irish Worker* (Dublin — editor, Jim Larkin). 1911-1914.

*Catholic Times* (Liverpool). 8 and 22 November 1912.

*Daily Herald* (London — editor, George Lansbury). 6 December 1913.

*Forward* (Glasgow — editor, Thomas Johnston). 1910-1915.

*Irish Review* (Dublin — editors, Thomas MacDonagh and Joseph Plunkett). October 1913.

*The New Age* (London — editor A. R. Orage). 30 April 1914 ("Old Wine in New Bottles").

*Fianna* (Dublin). Organ of Fianna Éireann. 1915.

*O'Donovan Rossa Souvenir* (Dublin — editor, Sean McGarry). July 1915.

*Votes for Women* (London).

*The Communist* (London). 1924. Posthumous notes of Connolly on Socialism and Religion.

**A list of books on James Connolly is given on next page.**

# BOOKS ON CONNOLLY

The following is a list of books on James Connolly or which deal with events in which he participated (except the Easter Rising about which there are many books):

- Boyle, John (ed.), *Leaders and Workers*. Mercier Press, Cork, 1963. Includes text of Radio Éireann Thomas Davis Lecture on James Connolly by Desmond Ryan.
- Clarkson, J. Dunsmore, *Labour and Nationalism in Ireland*, Columbia University, New York. 1925.
- Connolly, James. *Labour in Ireland*. With introduction by Robert Lynd, Maunsel and Co., Dublin. 1917. (Contains *Labour in Irish History* and *The Reconquest of Ireland*.)
- Connolly, James, 1. *Labour in Irish History*, 11. *The Re-conquest of Ireland*, with introduction by Cathal O'Shannon. The Sign of the Three Candles, Dublin, n.d.
- Connolly Heron, Ina. *James Connolly—A Biography*, Published in eight instalments (64 pages) in the March to October 1966 issues of *Liberty* (ITGWU, Dublin).
- Connolly O'Brien, Nora. *Portrait of a Rebel Father*, Talbot Press, Dublin. 1935.
- Davies, Noelle, *Connolly of Ireland*, Swyddfa's Blaid, Caernarfon, Wales, 1946.
- Edwards, Owen Dudley and Pyle, Fergus (eds.), *1916 The Easter Rising*, Macgibbon and Kee, London. 1968. Includes essay by Donal Nevin on the Irish Citizen Army.
- Flynn, Elizabeth Gurley, *I Speak my own Piece*, Masses and Mainstream, New York. 1955.
- Fox, R. M., *Connolly the Forerunner*, The Kerryman, Tralee. 1946.
- Fox, R. M., *History of Irish Citizen Army*. 1943.
- Fox, R. M., *Jim Larkin. The Rise of the Underman*, Lawrence and Wishart, London. 1957.
- Greaves, C. Desmond, *The Life and Times of James Connolly*, Lawrence and Wishart, London. 1961.
- Larkin, Emmet, *James Larkin—Irish Labour Leader*, Routledge and Kegan Paul, London. 1965.
- Martin, F. X., OSA (ed.), *Leaders and Men of the Easter Rising*, Methuen, London. 1967. Includes an essay on Connolly by Edward MacLysaght.
- MacAonghusa, Proinsias and O Reagáin, Liam (eds.), *The Best of Connolly*, Mercier Press, Cork. 1967.
- Mac An Bheatha, Proinsias, *Tart na Córa-Saol agus Saothar Shéamais Uí Chonghaile*. Foilseacháin Náisiúnta Teo., Baile Atha Cliath. 1963.
- Musgrove, P. J. (ed.), *A Socialist and War 1914-1916 by James Connolly*, Lawrence and Wishart Ltd., London. 1941.
- Nevin, Donal (ed.), *1913 Jim Larkin and the Dublin Lockout*, Workers' Union of Ireland, Dublin. 1964.
- Ó Cathasaigh, P. (Sean O'Casey), *The Story of the Irish Citizen Army*, Maunsel and Co., Dublin. 1919. (Reprinted in *Feathers from the Green Crow—Sean O'Casey 1905-1925*. Edited by Robert Hogan, Macmillan and Co., London. 1963.)
- O'Faoláin, Sean, *Constance Markievicz*, Jonathan Cape, London. 1934.
- O'Shannon, Cathal (ed.), *Fifty Years of Liberty Hall*, Irish Transport and General Workers' Union, Dublin. 1959.
- Ryan, Desmond, *James Connolly* with introduction by Henry W. Nevinson, Talbot Press, Dublin. 1924.
- Ryan, Desmond (ed.), *Socialism and Nationalism*. A selection from the writings of James Connolly with introduction and notes by the editor, The Sign of the Three Candles, Dublin. 1948.
- Ryan, Desmond (ed.), *Labour and Easter Week*. A selection from the writings of James Connolly with introduction by William O'Brien, The Sign of the Three Candles, Dublin. 1949.
- Ryan, Desmond (ed.), *The Workers' Republic*. A selection from the writings of James

(Continued on page 12)



## WOMEN'S EARNINGS

THE latest official figures of the earnings of women employed in industry relate to October 1965. However, on the basis of quarterly estimates of the earnings of *all* workers in each industry which are issued by the Central Statistics Office, rough estimates of women's earnings can be made for a more recent date.

The table on page 10 shows for 23 industries the average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked by female wage-earners, 18 years and over in October, 1965. The figures, compiled as part of the Census of Industrial Production, have been taken from various issues of the *Irish Statistical Bulletin*. Also shown are the numbers of women engaged in each industry at October 1965, taken from the same source. The industries included in the table are those employing more than 400 women.

At the right hand side of the table are shown *unofficial estimates* of the average weekly and hourly earnings and hours worked by women in September 1967 for 22 manufacturing industries. The earnings figures for each industry have been calculated by increasing the official estimates of average earnings for October 1965, by the percentage increase between September 1965 and September 1967 in the corresponding index number for *all* workers in the industry as given in the CSO's Quarterly Industrial Inquiry. A similar calculation was made in respect of hours worked.

In effect, it has been assumed that the *percentage* change in earnings and hours worked between September/October 1965 and September 1967 was the same for women as for "all workers" in the particular industry. This method of estimating women's earnings as at a recent date has in the past yielded fairly accurate results for most industries. They are, however, as has been stated, unofficial estimates and are, of course, subject to a margin of error. For those industries where women are the predominant part of the work-force the

error is not likely to be great. In industries which have proportionately large numbers of male workers, the error is likely to be greater: in these cases the earnings figures shown for women are probably under-stated since it is clear that in the course of the Tenth Round during 1966, women workers received a *relatively* higher increase in wages than men, whereas the formula used in the calculations assumes that men and women received the same percentage increase over the two years 1965-1967.

The official estimate of the average weekly earnings of women engaged in manufacturing industries in October 1965 amounted to £7 2s. The unofficial estimate of earnings in September 1967 is £8 5s., an increase over this two-year period of £1 3s. or 16%. Hours worked in these industries are estimated to have fallen slightly from 41.4 to 40.8. Average hourly earnings accordingly rose by 17% from 3s. 5d. to 4s. 1d.

Of the twenty-two manufacturing industries included in the table on page 10, three had average weekly earnings for women of under £7 10s., thirteen industries had average earnings of £7 10s. to £8 10s. and six industries had average earnings of over £8 10s.

There were eleven industries with average hourly earnings for women of under 4s. while a further nine industries had earnings of 4s. to 4s. 6d. Only two of the industries had earnings of over 4s. 6d.

Average hours actually worked exceeded 42 in eight of the 22 industries. In six industries they were below 40.

Variations in weekly earnings between different industries may reflect a number of factors apart from differences in the rates of pay for comparable classes of workers. They could be a reflection of the numbers of hours worked, the varying proportions of skilled and unskilled workers, differences in the opportunities for extra earnings from payment-by-

results schemes, etc., and in the amount of time lost by short-time working, etc.

The earnings figures shown include bonuses, payments for overtime, amounts earned on piecework or by other methods of payment by results. They are taken before deduction of the employee's social insurance contribution and PAYE.

#### Lower Paid Women Workers

Figures of the distribution of wage-earners in industry according to weekly earnings are also compiled in the Census of Industrial Production. Those for October 1965 have been published in the September 1967 issue of the *Irish*

*Statistical Bulletin*. A summary of this information is given in the table opposite.

In considering the figures in the table regard should be had to the fact that they relate to October 1965 and that since then the average weekly earnings of women workers in industry appear to have risen by about £1 3s.

It will be seen from the table that just under 30% of women in industry earned less than £6 per week in October 1965. (Some of these women workers may have had their normal earnings reduced by short-time or sick absence.) Over half the women earned less than £7 per week. Nearly three-fourths of them earned less than £8. At the other end of the scale, only

*Average earnings and hours worked by female wage-earners, 18 years and over, in a week in October 1965 and in September 1967*

Industry	October 1965				September 1967*		
	Number of women engaged	Weekly earnings £ s.	Hourly earnings s. d.	Hours per week	Weekly earnings £ s.	Hourly earnings s. d.	Hours per week
<i>Food Industries</i>							
Bacon factories	869	6 0	2 8	44.4	6 17	3 1	44.4
Milk products	452	7 7	3 5	43.4	9 6	4 3	44.1
Fruit and vegetable canning, jams	1,734	5 19	2 11	40.6	7 6	3 5	42.7
Bread, biscuits, etc.	2,043	7 6	3 8	39.9	7 19	4 0	39.4
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	2,693	6 11	3 6	37.9	7 17	4 1	38.6
<i>Textiles</i>							
Woollen and worsted	2,321	7 4	3 5	43.0	8 12	4 0	43.5
Linen and cotton	888	7 1	3 4	42.7	8 1	3 10	41.8
Jute, rayon, nylon, cordage, etc.	1,060	6 13	3 3	40.4	7 12	3 10	40.1
Hosiery	2,888	6 19	3 3	43.4	8 3	4 10	42.6
<i>Clothing and Footwear</i>							
Footwear	1,963	8 4	4 0	41.5	9 5	4 6	41.0
Men's clothing	2,486	7 7	3 8	39.8	8 8	4 3	39.8
Shirtmaking	1,239	6 16	3 4	40.6	7 18	3 11	40.8
Women's clothing	3,882	7 6	3 7	40.4	8 6	4 2	39.8
Miscellaneous clothing	528	6 14	3 3	41.3	7 9	3 7	41.4
<i>Paper and Printing</i>							
Paper and paper products	1,494	7 17	3 9	42.2	9 1	4 5	40.6
Printing, publishing, etc.	1,588	8 8	4 0	42.0	9 9	4 5	43.0
<i>Other Manufacturing Industries</i>							
Tobacco	815	9 18	4 8	42.0	11 4	5 8	39.7
Furniture, etc.	454	7 0	3 5	40.9	7 18	3 11	40.1
Chemicals and drugs	714	6 10	3 2	41.1	7 15	3 10	41.0
Glassware, pottery, etc.	547	6 16	3 1	44.7	8 3	3 8	44.2
Metal trades	896	6 9	3 3	40.0	7 10	3 10	38.8
Electrical machinery, appliances	2,404	6 17	3 3	42.6	8 7	3 11	42.6
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>38,774</b>	<b>7 2</b>	<b>3 5</b>	<b>41.4</b>	<b>8 5</b>	<b>4 1</b>	<b>40.8</b>
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning	1,639	6 13	3 1	42.7			
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>40,849</b>	<b>7 1</b>	<b>3 5</b>	<b>41.0</b>			

\*Unofficial estimates. See text.

8% of women in industry earned more than £9 while a mere 4% earned more than £10 per week.

*Number and distribution of female wage-earners, 18 years and over, in all industries in a week in October 1965, classified according to weekly earnings*

Weekly earnings	Number of wage-earners	% of total	Cumulative percentage
Less than £4	2,737	6.7	6.7
£4 but less than £5	3,460	8.5	15.2
£5 " " " £6	5,820	14.3	29.5
£6 " " " £7	9,575	23.4	52.9
£7 " " " £8	7,551	18.5	71.4
£8 " " " £9	5,262	12.9	84.3
£9 " " " £10	3,095	7.6	91.9
£10 " " " £11	1,522	3.7	95.6
£11 or over £12	901	2.2	97.8
£12 " " "	926	2.2	100.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>40,849</b>	<b>100.0</b>	<b>—</b>

The table in next column shows for 23 industries the percentage of women engaged in October 1965 who had weekly earnings of (a) under £6, (b) between £6 and £8 and (c) over £8. (The official statistics of the earnings distribution of women are available in great detail for thirty-one industries but for reasons of space only three earnings categories are shown in the table for those industries employing over 400 women.)

Industries in which more than one-third of the women earned less than £6 per week in October 1965 were: bacon factories (51%), chocolate and sugar confectionery (43%), metal trades (43%), fruit and vegetable canning, etc. (37%), miscellaneous clothing (37%), glassware, pottery, etc. (35%), hosiery (34%), chemicals and drugs (34%).

Industries in which one-third or more of the women earned over £8 per week were: tobacco (76%), printing (54%), footwear (50%), milk products (44%), paper and paper products (41%), bread, biscuits, etc. (38%), men's clothing (33%).

On the assumption that the weekly earnings of women in industry increased by the same percentage as did the earnings of all workers engaged in manufacturing industries, i.e. by 16%, between October 1965 and September 1967, then £6 in October 1965 is very approximately equivalent to about £7 in September

1967 and £8 equivalent to about £9 5s. On this basis it would seem that in September 1967 nearly one-third of the women employed in manufacturing industries earned under £7. About two out of five earned between £7 and £9 and about one-third earned over £9 per week.

NOTE.—An article in the March 1968 issue of *Trade Union Information* dealt with the earnings of men in industry.

*Percentage of female wage-earners, 18 years and over, engaged in a week in October 1965 who had weekly earnings of (a) under £6, (b) £6 but less than £8 and (c) £8 or over*

Industry	Percentage of women in industry with weekly earnings of		
	Less than £6	£6 but less than £8	£8 or over
<i>Food Industries</i>			
Bacon factories	51	43	6
Milk products	29	27	44
Fruit and vegetable canning, jams, etc.	37	55	8
Bread, biscuits, etc.	32	30	38
Chocolate and sugar confectionery	43	32	25
<i>Textiles</i>			
Woollen and worsted	26	45	29
Linen and cotton	30	42	28
Jute, rayon, nylon, cordage	30	53	17
Hosiery	34	38	28
<i>Clothing and Footwear</i>			
Footwear	11	39	50
Men's clothing	19	48	33
Shirtmaking	31	47	22
Women's clothing	25	43	32
Miscellaneous clothing	37	43	20
<i>Paper and Printing</i>			
Paper and paper products	18	41	41
Printing, publishing, etc.	18	28	54
<i>Other Manufacturing Industries</i>			
Tobacco	8	16	76
Furniture, etc.	30	39	31
Chemicals and drugs	34	50	16
Glassware, pottery, etc.	35	39	26
Metal trades	43	41	16
Electrical machinery, appliances, etc.	22	59	19
<b>Total Manufacturing</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>41</b>	<b>30</b>
Laundries, dyeing and cleaning	28	61	11
<b>Total All Industries</b>	<b>29</b>	<b>42</b>	<b>29</b>

# Facts and Figures

The following facts and figures have been summarised or derived from replies to Parliamentary Questions in Dáil Éireann.

**Radio-TV Licence Fees** Revenue from radio and television licences in the year 1967-68 is estimated at £2,180,000.

**House Costs** The average gross prices for five-roomed new houses for which purchase loans were approved by Dublin Corporation and Dublin County Council were about £3,472 and £3,600 respectively in 1966-67.

**State Contribution to Social Welfare** The State contribution to expenditure (not including costs of administration) on social assistance and social insurance benefits increased from £23.7 million in 1958-59 to £25.9 million in 1962-63, an increase of £2.2 million over this five-year period. In the following five-year period, 1963-64 to 1967-68, it rose by £13.5 million from £28.9 million to £42.4 million.

**Electoral Statistics** The number of electors (1967-68 register) per Deputy is 11,899 and the population per Deputy (1966 census), 20,028.

**Dublin Housing List** The number of families of five or more persons on the Dublin Corporation waiting list for housing is 1,587; the number with four persons, 1,570 and the number with three persons, 1,496.

**School Leaving Age** It is intended to raise the school leaving age to 15 in July 1970.

**Motor Insurance** Premiums earned on motor insurance business in 1965 amounted to £7.8 million. Claims amounted to £5.6 million (70% of premiums earned), commission to £0.9 million (11%) and expenses £1.8 million (23%). The underwriting loss in 1965 was £335,000. This compares with a profit of £400,000 in 1964 and £177,000 in 1963.

**Shipping** In 1966 about 22% (by net tonnage) of the ships entering or clearing at Irish ports with cargoes from and to Britain and

Northern Ireland were of Irish nationality. The corresponding figures in respect of ships with cargoes from and to other countries were 4% and 6½% respectively.

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## LABOUR COURT RECOMMENDATIONS

**Gypsum Industries Ltd., Kingscourt/ETU(I).** Remuneration of electricians. The Court did not recommend the grant of the claim. (No 2260—March 1968).

**Local Health Authorities/ITGWU, WUI and IWWU.** Promotion system for psychiatric nurses. The Court considered that the most suitable arrangement would be to combine a system of promotion based both on merit and seniority, under which an agreed proportion (say 50%) of higher vacancies would be reserved for the most senior suitable officers and similar proportion reserved for officers either senior or junior who are selected on a merit test. It recommended that the parties should re-examine the whole matter with a view to reaching mutual agreement on the establishment of such a combined system. (No. 2262—13 March).

**CIE/ETU(I).** Parity for signal linemen Class 1 with electricians. The Court did not recommend the concession of the claim (No. 2263—14 March).

**CIE/Clerical and Supervisory Trade Union Group.** Reduced working hours and additional annual leave for station masters and clerical staff. The Court recommended a one hour's reduction to 38 hours per week from 1 June 1968 with a further hour's reduction to 37 from 1 June 1969. The Court did not recommend the concession of the holiday claim. (No. 2264—15 March).

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(Continued from page 8)

## Connolly

Connolly with introduction by William McMullen, *The Sign of the Three Candles*, Dublin. 1951. Includes *Labour, Nationality and Religion*.

Ryan, W. P., *The Irish Labour Movement*, Talbot Press, Dublin. 1919.