



## Language

Angel, James, [Energy Democracy in UK and Spain: from ideas to practice](#) [1], Brussels, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Buro, 2016

Report on a workshop organized by Global Justice Now, Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung Brussels Office and the Transnational Institute to develop the concept of 'energy democracy' agreed by the German climate justice movement at the 2012 Climate Camp in Lausitz. The aim is to ensure access for all to non-polluting energy, entailing an end to fossil fuel use, democratizing the means of production and rethinking energy consumption. The workshop noted that since 2012 many communal, municipal, worker and movement initiatives were making the concept a reality: for example in Bristol in S.W. England, with a co-operatively owned solar generation project and a new publicly owned municipal supply company

See also: 'Just Transition and Energy Democracy: a civil service trade union perspective, PCS pamphlet, adopted at PCS conference May 2017. (It was also being promoted in translation by the Portuguese Climate Jobs campaign.)

Argues for public ownership and democratic control of energy supplies, and for the creation of a National Climate Service (proposed by the One Million Climate Jobs campaign, launched by the Campaign Against Climate Change Trade Union Group (CACCTU).

See also:

Greener Jobs Alliance: [www.greenerjobsalliance.co.uk](http://www.greenerjobsalliance.co.uk); [2]

Trade Unions for Energy Democracy (TUED) a global trade union community for energy democracy coordinated in New York in cooperation with the Rosa Luxemburg Stiftung, New York office.

<https://energydemocracy.us/> [3]

Brandao, Ana Maria, [Not Quite Women: Lesbian Activism in Portugal](#) [4], In Woodward; Bonvin; Renom, [Transforming Gendered Well-Being in Europe](#) [5] ([F.3.a. General, Regional and National Studies](#) [6]), Aldershot, Ashgate,

de Figueiredo, Antonio, [Fifty Years of Dictatorship](#) [7], Harmondsworth, Penguin, 1975, pp. 261

By journalist and political activist, who supported Delgado in his opposition to Salazar, was imprisoned in Portugal for his resistance to the regime, and campaigned against Portugal's colonial abuses.

Della Porta, Donatella, [Social Movements in Times of Austerity: Bringing Capitalism Back into Protest Analysis](#) [8], Cambridge, Polity and Wiley, 2015, pp. 216

Analyzes movements since 2008 (Iceland) challenging corruption and inequality and situating them within the crisis of neoliberalism. Covers Spain, Greece and Portugal anti-austerity movements, but also Peru, Brazil, Russia, Bulgaria, Turkey and Ukraine.

Drake, Paul, [Labor Movements and Dictatorships: the Southern Cone in Comparative Perspective](#) [9], Baltimore MD, John Hopkins University Press, 1996, pp. 253

In addition to detailed analysis of Argentine, Brazil, Chile, and Uruguay, has comparative discussion with European dictatorships – Greece, Portugal, and Spain.



Fernandes, Tiago, [Authoritarian Regimes and Democratic Semioppositions: the end of the Portuguese dictatorship \(1968-74\) in comparative perspective](#) [10], Working Paper 5-06, Lisboa, Instituto de Ciencias Sociais, Universidade de Lisboa, 2006, pp. 30

Hammond, John L., [Building Popular Power: Workers' and Neighbourhoods' Movements in the Portuguese Revolution](#) [11], New York, Monthly Review Press, 1988, pp. 320

Harman, Chris, [The Fire Last Time: 1968 and After](#) [12], [1988], London, Bookmarks, 1998, pp. 410

Chapter 13 'Portugal: The Revolution that Wilted' recounts from a revolutionary socialist perspective the extraordinary ferment of 1974-75, a period of 'dual power' between radical workers going on strike and occupying their workplaces and the provisional government, with increasing polarization between left and right.

Hilary, John, [The Poverty of Capitalism: Economic Meltdown and the Struggle for What Comes Next](#) [13], London, Pluto Press, 2013, pp. 240

Analysis by War on Want director of how neoliberal elite is using the 2008 crisis to entrench its own power and impose neoliberal policies on Greece, Spain, Portugal and Ireland. The book ends with a sketch of the growing worldwide struggle against neoliberalism and suggesting how alternatives might be strengthened.

Mailer, Phil, [Portugal: the Impossible Revolution](#) [14], [1977], London, Merlin Press, 2012, pp. 276

Firsthand account from Irish libertarian socialist, looking beyond parties and discussing agrarian and urban social struggles.

Maxwell, Kenneth, [Portugal: The Revolution of the Carnations', 1974-75](#) [15], In Roberts; Garton Ash, [Civil Resistance and Power Politics: The Experience of Non-violent Action from Gandhi to the Present](#) [16] (A. 1.b. [Strategic Theory. Dynamics. Methods and Movements](#) [17]), Oxford, Oxford University Press,

Focuses on 1974-75, and provides more detailed references in both Portuguese and English.

Raby, David L., [Fascism and Resistance in Portugal: Communists, Liberals and Military Dissidents in the Opposition to Salazar, 1941-1974](#) [18], Manchester, Manchester University Press, 1988, pp. 288

Analyses various stages of resistance, the role of the Communist Party throughout, of 'military populism' in the 1950s, of socialists and dissenting Catholics in the 1960s, and the impact of the colonial wars.

Valera, Raquel, [A People's History of the Portuguese Revolution](#) [19], London, Pluto Press, 2019, pp. 352

This account of the 19 months Revolution of the Carnations, which arose out of the military coup that overthrew the Portuguese dictatorship in April 1974, stresses that it was a mass popular revolution, not just a change of regime, that involved workers' strikes and widespread debate and communal organizing. It was also a socialist revolution, which was replaced by liberal democracy. The author is a professor at the new University of Lisbon.

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## Links

[1] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2016/energy-democracy-uk-and-spain-ideas-practice>

[2] <http://www.greenerjobsalliance.co.uk>;

[3] <https://energydemocracy.us/>



- [4] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2011/not-quite-women-lesbian-activism-portugal>
- [5] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2011/transforming-gendered-well-being-europe>
- [6] <https://civilresistance.info/section/f-feminist-movements-and-protests/f3-global-womens-movement-1970s-2000s/f3a-general-regional>
- [7] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1975/fifty-years-dictatorship>
- [8] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2015/social-movements-times-austerity-bringing-capitalism-back-protest-analysis>
- [9] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1996/labor-movements-and-dictatorships-southern-cone-comparative-perspective>
- [10] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2006/authoritarian-regimes-and-democratic-semioppositions-end-portuguese-dictatorship>
- [11] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1988/building-popular-power-workers-and-neighbourhoods-movements-portuguese-revolution>
- [12] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1998/fire-last-time-1968-and-after>
- [13] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2013/poverty-capitalism-economic-meltdown-and-struggle-what-comes-next>
- [14] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2012/portugal-impossible-revolution>
- [15] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2009/portugal-revolution-carnations-1974-75>
- [16] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2009/civil-resistance-and-power-politics-experience-non-violent-action-gandhi-present>
- [17] <https://civilresistance.info/section/introduction-nonviolent-action/1-theory-methods-and-examples/1b-strategic-theory-dynamics>
- [18] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/1988/fascism-and-resistance-portugal-communists-liberals-and-military-dissidents>
- [19] <https://civilresistance.info/biblio-item/2019/peoples-history-portuguese-revolution>