

Poster Cards of the Carnation Revolution 1975-1980

Fifty-eight original poster cards and stickers of post-revolutionary art advocating for various political parties, trade unions, popular movements, labour struggles, and election campaigns



By Sharat G. Lin

The “Revolução dos Cravos” (Carnation Revolution) of 25 April 1974 brought an abrupt end to 41 years of the Estado Novo regime and 48 years of brutal dictatorship. With serious opposition political parties banned and dissenters underground or in jail, it was left to disaffected army captains and soldiers across the country to refuse orders and challenge the regime. Organized as the Movimento das Forças Armadas (MFA or Armed Forces Movement), the rebel soldiers seized radio stations and strategic state properties.



Cautioning people to stay safe inside their homes, thousands of civilians instead came out into the streets to join with and support the rebel soldiers. Seeing the inevitable, the regime of Prime Minister Marcelo Caetano stepped down without firing a shot. Rebel soldiers in the Lisbon flower market placed carnations in their gun barrels, giving the Carnation Revolution its name.

But the original motivation for the MFA mutiny was not a socialist transformation, but rather disaffection with the Guerra do Ultramar, the overseas war in the colonies that began in 1961, sparked in part by India’s liberation of Goa and the rising tide of armed national liberation movements in Angola (MPLA, FMLA, UNITA), Mozambique (FRELIMO), and Guinea-Bissau (PAIGC). The overseas wars, dragging on for over 13 years and killing thousands of Portuguese troops with no end in sight, had become very unpopular. When Prime Minister Caetano dismissed General António de Spínola for his advocacy of a negotiated settlement with guerrilla movements in the colonies, disaffected army officers decided it was time to rebel.

The Estado Novo (1933-1974) dictatorship of António Salazar and Marcelo Caetano was characterized by fierce opposition to communism, socialism, liberalism, democracy, and the freedom to organize. Like fascist Italy and Germany, the quasi-fascist Portuguese regime sponsored indoctrinated civilian militias such as the Legião Nacional (National Legion) and the Mocidade Portuguesa (Portuguese Youth).

With a fractious Left simmering underground or in overseas exile, the Carnation Revolution unleashed an explosion of left politics and trade union activism, as well as granting independence to the colonies. But it also enabled political parties of the centre and right to organize where they had previously been forbidden. Scores of new political parties were founded around this time. Meanwhile, up to a million Portuguese citizens, both military and civilian, returned home from the colonies.



Rural poverty and extreme inequality gave rise to calls for land reform, worker takeovers, and nationalizations. The first two years between 25 April 1974 and the Assembly elections of 25 April 1976 were a period of epic socio-economic upheaval with worker takeovers of small enterprises, agricultural land expropriations, formation of collective farms, and nationalizations of major infrastructure affecting 60-80 per cent of the economy. This Processo Revolucionário Em Curso (PREC) or Ongoing Revolutionary Process also witnessed a collapse in aggregate economic output from which the country would not fully recover until the 1990s.

The politics of the period reflected the class struggles over relations of production everywhere, but especially in the southern hinterlands. For it was here in Alentejo that agriculture was dominated by large commercial landholdings. The fields were worked by landless agricultural wage labourers and small marginal peasants, in contrast to the medium-sized cultivator-owned farms of the northern provinces. Alentejo is the agricultural heartland of Portugal, not only the bread basket, but, for example, producing 80 per cent of the world's cork. The epic struggle for land reform in the south was not merely one of surplus land redistribution, but of full-scale expropriation of large landholdings and collectivization. The poster cards illustrate these class struggles, both the workers' movements and the pushback from landowners in such efforts as the Barreto Law to roll back the land reforms.

It is in this context that left political parties, trade unions, and popular movements would spawn a creative explosion of persuasive revolutionary art, a sample of which is contained in this collection of poster cards. It is worth noting the rich political economic content of the poster cards of the left, in contrast to those of the centre-right and right which, while appealing for votes, were largely devoid of such content.



Every revolution is unique. In many, the organized resistance to entrenched state power and repression takes place over many years, producing a long history of pre-revolutionary art. Armed struggle is often a component or phase of this struggle where the state otherwise holds a monopoly on armed force. The Portuguese Revolution is unique in that, although there were decades of violent repression by the regime, the revolutionary overthrow of the regime was nonviolent. The flowering of revolutionary art took place immediately following the overthrow of state power. Moreover, that revolution actually resulted in a qualitative transition in the relations of production. Only the overwhelming pressures of the world capitalist economy eventually forced a retreat and reversal of that transition.

Many of the same designs in the poster cards of the collection were also printed in full-sized color posters, and these could be seen posted on walls throughout cities and towns during this tumultuous period.



Cartaz número: 01

Solidariedade com os trabalhadores rurais alentejanos

1975

Card number: 01

Solidarity with the rural workers of Alentejo

1975

Alentejo Province, southeast of Lisbon, includes today's districts of Portalegre, Évora, Beja, Santarém, and Setúbal. The agricultural workers of Alentejo led the way with struggles for land reform, worker takeovers of productive enterprises, and collectivization.



Cartaz número: 02

Grande jornada popular de solidariedade com os trabalhadores alentejanos

Pela reforma agrária
Contra a reacção e o fascismo

Com Álvaro Cunhal

Estádio 1º de Maio, Sabado, 27, 15H

Partido Comunista Português (PCP)
Lisboa
27 de Setembro de 1975

Card number: 02

Huge people's day of solidarity with Alentejo workers

For land reform
Against reaction and fascism

With Álvaro Cunhal

May First Stadium, Saturday, 27 [month not given], 3 pm

Portuguese Communist Party
Lisbon
27 September 1975

The PCP was founded in 1921, but was outlawed throughout the dictatorship period 1926-1974.

Álvaro Cunhal was already the *de facto* leader of the PCP when he was arrested by the Salazar regime in 1949. He escaped prison in 1960 and fled the country to exile in Moscow, where he was elected secretary-general of the PCP in 1961. He remained in exile until the Carnation Revolution made it possible for him to return to a hero's welcome in Lisbon at the end of April 1974.



Cartaz número: 03

Defender a reforma agrária

Defender Abril

A comissão promotora
Cerca de 1975

Card number: 03

Defend the land reform

Defend April

The sponsoring committee
Circa 1975

“April” refers to the Carnation Revolution of 25 April 1974.



Cartaz número: 04

Morte ao fascismo!

Reforma agrária: terra e pão

União Democrática Popular (UDP)
Évora
1975

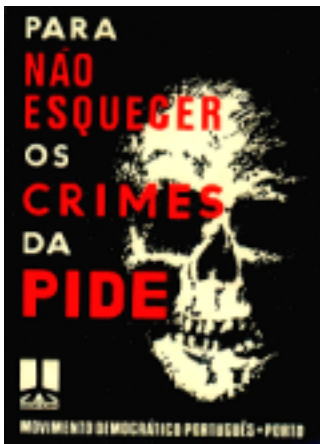
Card number: 04

Death to fascism!

Agrarian reform: land and bread

People's Democratic Union
Évora
1975

The UDP was formed as a common electoral front for several Marxist-Leninist organizations in December 1974. It contested elections in 1975-1983 before merging its candidates with the PCP and later the Bloco de Esquerda (Left Bloc).



Cartaz número: 05

Para não esquecer os crimes da
PIDE

Movimento Democrático Português
(MDP)
Porto
Cerca de 1975

Card number: 05

Not to forget the crimes of the
PIDE

Portuguese Democratic Movement
Porto
Circa 1975

The Polícia Internacional e de Defesa do Estado (PIDE) – International and State Defense Police – was the immensely-feared secret security apparatus under dictator António de Oliveira Salazar. Tracing its origins to the very beginning of the Estado Novo in 1933, it was not fully dissolved until 1969. PIDE infiltrated virtually every underground movement. Thousands of political dissidents were arrested without trial and tortured in PIDE prisons.

The MDP was founded in 1969 as an electoral coalition with the Comissões Democráticas Eleitorais (Democratic Election Commissions) – hence, the name



Cartaz número: 06

Vivam os órgãos da vontade popular

Reunir amplas assembleias de massas para erguer os órgãos de vontade onde não existam; para varrer os dirigentes oportunistas, conciliadores e traidores e eleger novos dirigentes, para centralizar regional e nacionalmente todos os órgãos de vontade popular.

Levar imediatamente à prática por sectores e ramos de produção, à escala nacional, o horário das 40 horas semanais e o controlo operário.

Armar o povo de forma maciça e organizada pelo estreitamento das ligações com as comissões de soldados e marinheiros.

Erguer e alargar a política de Frente Única Democrática e Popular.

Movimento Reorganizativo do Partido do Proletariado (MRPP)
Lisboa
7 de Dezembro de 1975

Partido Comunista dos Trabalhadores Portugueses (PCTP)

MDP/CDE – to run in what were then fully-rigged undemocratic elections.

Card number: 06

Long live the organs of popular will

Reunite broad assemblies of the masses to build organs of popular will where none exist, to sweep away opportunist leaders, conciliators and traitors and elect new leaders, to regionally and nationally centralize all organs of popular will.

Lead immediately to the practice of the 40-hour work week and workers' control by sectors and branches of production on a national scale.

Arm the people on a massive scale, organized by improving links with committees of soldiers and sailors.

Raise and extend the policy of the United and Popular Democratic Front.

Reorganized Movement of the Party of the Proletariat
Lisbon
7 December 1975

The MRPP was founded in 1970 as a Maoist political party. It changed its name in 1976 to the Portuguese Workers' Communist Party.



Cartaz número: 07

Independência nacional !
Democracia !
Socialismo !

Partido Comunista de Portugal (Marxista-Leninista)
Lisboa
1975

Card number: 07

National independence !
Democracy !
Socialism !

Communist Party of Portugal (Marxist-Leninist)
Lisbon
1975

The PCP(ML) was a small Maoist party founded in 1970 that contested elections in 1975 and 1976.



Cartaz número: 08

Contra o congelamento da contratação colectiva
Contra os aumentos dos preços

Em defesa da liberdade de expressão e informação
Em defesa da reforma agrária
Em defesa do regime democrático
Pela independência nacional

Manifestação
Concentração Praça do Chile
14 Fev., 19h

Lisboa
14 de Fevereiro de 1976

Card number: 08

Against freezing collective bargaining
Against price increases

In defense of freedom of expression and information
In defense of land reform
In defense of the democratic regime
For national independence

Demonstration
Gather at Praça do Chile
14 Feb., 7 pm

Lisbon
14 February 1976



Cartaz número: 09

Não ao aumento dos preços!

Aumento geral e imediato de 2.500\$00 !

Lisboa
Cerca de 1976

Card number: 09

No to price increases!

General and immediate increase of PTE 2,500 !

Lisbon
Circa 1976

The graph depicts skyrocketing consumer prices while wages were frozen by outdated collective bargaining agreements.

Persistent global inflation accompanied by economic stagnation had been initially triggered by the quadrupling of crude oil prices in 1974.

The demand for a general wage increase was in *escudos* per month and represented an increase equal to approximately 50% of the minimum wage in 1976.



Cartaz número: 10

Não ao exército profissional!

Serviço militar reduzido ao tempo de recruta!

Lisboa
Cerca de 1976

Card number: 10

No to a professional army!

Military service reduced to the duration of recruitment!

Lisbon
Circa 1976

These demands reflected popular resentment against 48 years of *de facto* military rule.



Cartaz número: 11

Liberdade expressão
 Reunião sindicatos
 Control o operario
 Nacionalizações democráticas
 Reforma agrária
 Comissões trabalhadores morado

Trabalhadores unidos para uma
 maioria de esquerda português

Célula do Partido Comunista
 Português da c. seguros o
 trabalho
 Abril de 1976

Card number: 11

Freedom of expression
 Meeting of labour unions
 Workers' control
 Democratic nationalizations
 Land reform
 Living workers' commissions

Workers united for a majority of the
 Portuguese left

Insurance work cell of the
 Portuguese Communist Party
 April 1976



Cartaz número: 12

Festa popular

2º aniversário

Quinta da Conceição
 Leça da Palmeira
 8 Maio as 15:30H

Partido Popular Democrático
 (PPD)
 Matosinhos
 8 de Maio de 1976

Card number: 12

People's festival

2nd anniversary

Quinta da Conceição Park
 Leça da Palmeira Parish
 8 May at 3:30 pm

People's Democratic Party
 Matosinhos
 8 May 1976

The PPD was founded two weeks after the Carnation Revolution by an assortment of leaders described as ranging from centre-right to centre-left, united not so much by ideology as by the quest for political power. It was later renamed the Partido Social Democrata (PSD). Joining with other centre-right parties to form the Aliança Democrática, AD won power in 1979. In the 1980s, the PSD consolidated itself by moving to the right.



Cartaz número: 13

Vota

Partido Popular Democrático
 (PPD)
 Lisboa
 Abril e Junho de 1976

Card number: 13

Vote

People's Democratic Party
 Lisbon
 April & June 1976

Legislative Assembly elections were held on 25 April 1976, followed by presidential elections on 27 June 1976.

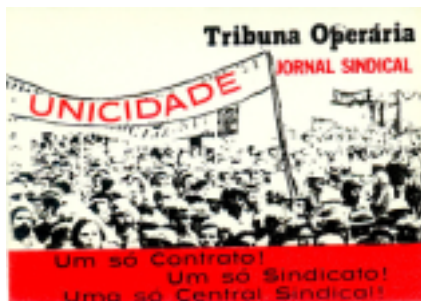


Cartaz número: 14

Não ao referendo!
 Todos a assembleia geral
 Sindicato dos Trabalhadores dos Seguros do Sul
 9 de Dezembro de 1976

Card number: 14

No to the referendum!
 Everyone to a general assembly
 Southern Insurance Workers Union
 9 December 1976



Cartaz número: 15

Tribuna operária
 Jornal sindical
 Unicidade
 Um só contrato!
 Um só sindicato!
 Uma só central sindical!

Card number: 15

Workers' rostrum (speak out)
 Union newspaper
 Unity
 One contract!
 One trade union!
 One trade union centre!

Lisboa
 1976

Lisbon
 1976



Cartaz número: 16

3º aniversário
 Em luta pela liberdade
 Partido Popular Democrático (PPD)
 Lisboa
 7 de Maio de 1977

Card number: 16

3rd anniversary
 In the struggle for freedom
 People's Democratic Party
 Lisbon
 7 May 1977



Cartaz número: 17

Reforma agrária:
 Nem um passo atrás!
 Não à aplicação da lei Barreto!
 Encontro da UDP sobre a reforma agrária
 União Democrática Popular
 Évora
 27 de Novembro de 1977

Card number: 17

Land reform:
 Not one step back!
 No implementation of the Barreto Law!
 Meeting of UDP on land reform
 People's Democratic Union
 Évora
 27 November 1977

The 1976 Constitution laid down rules for implementing land reform.

But the first socialist government passed the Barreto Law in 1977 that greatly increased land ceilings and allowed families of former farm owners to own land that had already been expropriated.



Cartaz número: 18

Apoio à reforma agrária
Campanha de assinaturas
Contra a repressão
Revogação da lei Barreto
Assina porque a reforma agrária é o teu pão

Partido Comunista Português (PCP)
1977

Card number: 18

Support land reform
Signature campaign
Against repression
Repeal the Barreto Law
Sign because land reform is your bread

Portuguese Communist Party
1977



Cartaz número: 19

Com a reforma agrária para o socialismo

Partido Comunista Português
Évora
1977

Card number: 19

With land reform to socialism

Portuguese Communist Party
Évora
1977

In 1977, 58.4% of the population of Portugal lived in rural areas, the vast majority small cultivators for whom land redistribution offered hope of significantly increasing their food production.



Cartaz número: 20

Alegria do povo
A terra a quem a trabalha

União Cooperativa de Produção Agro-Pecuária (UCPAP)
Odemira
1977

Card number: 20

Joy of the people
Land to the tiller

Cooperative Union of Agricultural and Livestock Production
Odemira
1977

UCPAP was founded in 1977 in Setúbal District in which the town of Odemira is located.



Cartaz número: 21
 Com a reforma agrária para o socialismo

Card number: 21
 With land reform to socialism

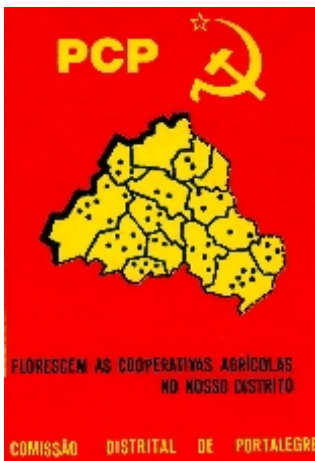
Direcção da Organização Regional de Alentejo (DORA)
 Partido Comunista Português (PCP)
 Évora
 1977

Directorate of the Regional Organization of Alentejo
 Portuguese Communist Party
 Évora
 1977



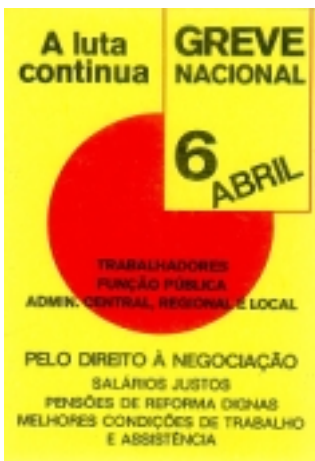
Cartaz número: 22
 Zona da reforma agrária
 Comissões de Base de Saúde
 1977

Card number: 22
 Land reform zone
 Health Support Commissions
 1977



Cartaz número: 23
 Florescem as cooperativas agrícolas no nosso distrito
 Comissão Distrital de Portalegre
 Partido Comunista Português
 Portalegre
 Cerca de 1978

Card number: 23
 Agricultural cooperatives flourish in our district
 District Commission of Portalegre
 Portuguese Communist Party
 Portalegre
 Circa 1978



Cartaz número: 24
 Greve nacional
 6 Abril
 A luta continua
 Pelo directo à negociação:
 Salários justos
 Pensões de reforma dignas
 Melhores condições de trabalho e assistência
 Trabalhadores Função Pública e Administrativa Central, Regional e Local
 Lisboa
 6 de Abril de 1978

Card number: 24
 National strike
 6 April
 The struggle continues
 By the direct negotiation:
 Fair wages
 Decent pension reform
 Better working conditions and assistance
 Central, Regional, and Local Civil Service and Administrative Workers
 Lisbon
 6 April 1978



Cartaz número: 25

4º aniversário

Uma só via: social democracia

Partido Social Democrata (PSD)
Lisboa
6 de Maio de 1978

Government workers went on strike to defend the right to collective bargaining against what they considered to be an unjust newly-approved salary scale.

Card number: 25

4th anniversary

Only one way: social democracy

Social Democratic Party
Lisbon
6 May 1978

Founded within two weeks after the Carnation Revolution as the Partido Popular Democrático (PPD), it was renamed the PSD to more closely reflect its social democratic character.



Cartaz número: 26

6º Congresso

Partido Social Democrata (PSD)
Lisboa
1-2 de Julho de 1978

Card number: 26

6th Congress

Social Democratic Party
Lisbon
1-2 July 1978



Cartaz número: 27

Vota C

Pela democracia sindical
Para a unidade dos trabalhadores

Sindicato dos Bancários do Sul e Ilhas
Lisboa
1978

Card number: 27

Vote C

For trade union democracy
For workers' unity

Banking Union of the South and Islands
Lisbon
1978

Elections for union contracts were packaged as lists A, B, C, etc.



Cartaz número: 28

Cuidado

Zona de actuação do governo
Mota Pinto

União Democrática Popular (UDP)
Lisboa
1979

Card number: 28

Caution

Zone of the Mota Pinto government
at work

Popular Democratic Union
Lisbon
1979

Carlos Mota Pinto was a co-founder of the Partido Popular Democrático (PPD), considered a centre-right party. He served as prime minister in a coalition government during 1978-1979, working to undo some of the socialist goals of the Revolution.



Cartaz número: 29

Primero de Maio de 1979

Unidade sindical

Sindicato dos Trabalhadores de
Transportes Rodoviários e
Garagens, Postos de
Abastecimento e Ofícios
Correlativos do Centro e Sul
Lisboa
1º de Maio de 1979

Card number: 29

May Day 1979

Trade union unity

Union of Road Transport, Garage,
and Petrol Station Workers and
Corresponding Offices of the
Centre and South
Lisbon
1 May 1979



Cartaz número: 30

5º aniversário

Sempre coerentes
Mais determinados

Partido Social Democrata (PSD)
Lisboa
6 de Maio de 1979

Card number: 30

5th anniversary

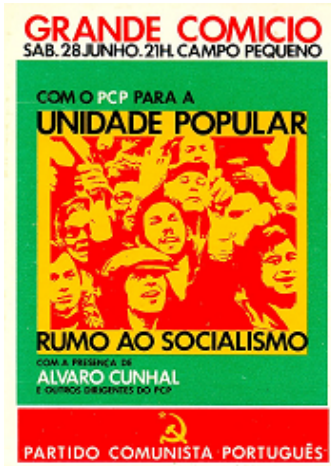
Always consistent
More determined

Social Democratic Party
Lisbon
6 May 1979



Cartaz número: 31
 Encontro nacional
 Pavilhão Campo de Ourique
 Trabalhadores do Comércio
 Lisboa
 19-20 de Maio de 1979

Card number: 31
 National meeting
 Campo de Ourique Pavilion
 Commerce Workers
 Lisbon
 19-20 May 1979



Cartaz número: 32
 Grande comício
 Sábado, 28 de Junho, 21H
 Campo Pequeno
 Com o PCP para a unidade popular
 Rumo ao socialismo
 Com a presença de Álvaro Cunhal e outros dirigentes do PCP
 Partido Comunista Português
 Lisboa
 28 de Junho de 1979

Card number: 32
 Mass rally
 Saturday, 28 June, 9 pm
 Campo Pequeno
 With the PCP for popular unity
 Towards socialism
 With the presence of Álvaro Cunhal and other leaders of the PCP
 Portuguese Communist Party
 Lisbon
 28 June 1979



Cartaz número: 33
 2º Congresso
 Partido Social Democrata (PSD)
 São Miguel
 Açores
 5-6 de Outubro de 1979

Card number: 33
 2nd Congress of the Azores branch of the party
 Social Democratic Party
 São Miguel
 Azores
 5-6 October 1979



Cartaz número: 34
 Juventude Social Democrática (JSD)
 Lisboa
 Cerca de 1979

Card number: 34
 Social Democratic Youth
 Lisbon
 Circa 1979
 The JSD is the youth wing of the Partido Social Democrata.



Cartaz número: 35

Contra a vida cara e o desemprego!

Unidade na luta!

Confederação Geral dos Trabalhadores Portugueses (CGTP)
 União Geral dos Trabalhadores (UGT)
 Lisboa
 1979

Card number: 35

Against the high cost of living and unemployment!

Unity in struggle!

General Confederation of Portuguese Workers
 General Union of Workers
 Lisbon
 1979

The CGTP, founded illegally in 1970, emerged after the Carnation Revolution as the largest trade union federation in Portugal. It is affiliated with the PCP.

The UGT, founded in 1978, is affiliated with the Partido Socialista (PS) and is the second largest trade union federation.



Cartaz número: 36

Festa do avante!

Alto da Ajuda
 Lisboa

Partido Comunista Português (PCP)
 Lisboa
 7-9 de Setembro de 1979

Card number: 36

Festival of going forward!

Alto da Ajuda
 Lisbon

Communist Party of Portugal
 Lisbon
 7-9 September 1979

Alto da Ajuda is a plaza near the Palácio Nacional da Ajuda in a southern district of Lisbon.



Cartaz número: 37

A escolha certa

Partido Popular Democrático (PPD)
 Lisboa
 Dezembro de 1979

Card number: 37

The right choice

People's Democratic Party
 Lisbon
 December 1979



Cartaz número: 38

Votar é um acto livre e consciente

Aliança Democrática (AD)
Lisboa
Dezembro de 1979

Card number: 38

Voting is a free and conscious act

Democratic Alliance
Lisbon
December 1979



Cartaz número: 39

Vota AD a maioria certa

Aliança Democrática (AD)
Lisboa
Dezembro de 1979

Card number: 39

Vote AD, the certain majority

Democratic Alliance
Lisbon
December 1979



Cartaz número: 40

Vota APU

Aliança Povo Unido (APU)
Lisboa
Dezembro de 1979

Card number: 40

Vote APU

United People's Alliance
Lisbon
December 1979

The APU was an electoral coalition of the PCP and MDP/CDE from 1979 until 1985. As a voting bloc it won an average of 20% of the votes cast.



Cartaz número: 41

Não tenho culpa

Não votei AD

Partido Socialista (PS)
Lisboa
2 de Dezembro de 1979

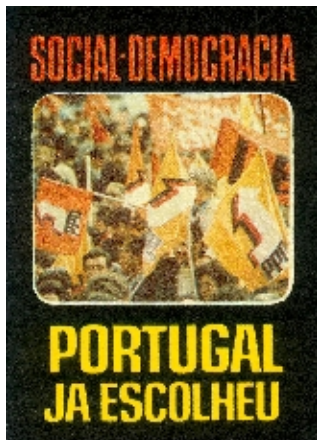
Card number: 41

Not my fault

I did not vote AD

Socialist Party
Lisbon
2 December 1979

Forming the government during 1975-1979, the PS distributed this sticker following its loss to the Aliança Democrática (AD) in the 1979 Assembly elections.



Cartaz número: 42

Social democracia

Portugal ja escolheu

Aliança Democrática (AD)

Lisboa

Dezembro de 1979

Card number: 42

Social democracy

Portugal has already chosen

Democratic Alliance

Lisbon

December 1979



Cartaz número: 43

Comício com a presença do
Camarada Secretário-Geral
Arnaldo Matos

O golpe social-fascista de 25 de
Novembro e as tarefas do
proletariado

Pavilhão dos Desportos, Lisboa
18 de Dezembro, Quinta-feira, 21H

Movimento Reorganizativo do
Partido do Proletariado (MRPP)

Lisboa

18 de Dezembro de 1979

Card number: 43

Rally with the presence of
Comrade Secretary-General
Arnaldo Matos

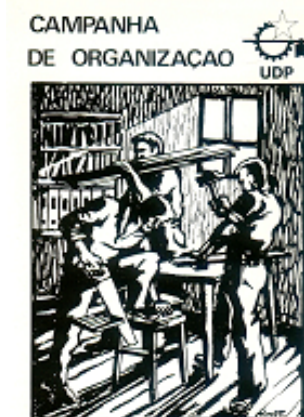
The social-fascist coup of 25
November and the tasks of the
proletariat

Sports Pavilion, Lisbon
18 December, Thursday, 9 pm

Reorganized Movement of the
Party of the Proletariat

Lisbon

18 December 1979



Cartaz número: 44

Campanha de organização

Apoia as obras da sede nacional

União Democrática Popular (UDP)

Lisboa

Cerca de 1980

Card number: 44

Organizing campaign

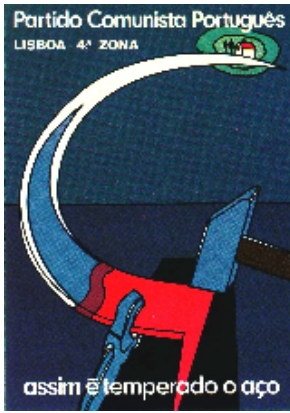
Support the work of the national
office

Popular Democratic Union

Lisbon

Circa 1980

APOIA AS OBRAS DA SEDE NACIONAL
20.00



Cartaz número: 45

Assim é temperado o aço

Partido Comunista Português
Lisboa, 4ª zona
Cerca de 1980

Card number: 45

So is the steel tempered

Portuguese Communist Party
Lisbon, 4th zone
Circa 1980



Cartaz número: 46

Zona de Cabo Ruivo

10 mil pelas conquistas de Abril

União Democrática Popular (UDP)
Lisboa
Cerca de 1980

Card number: 46

Cabo Ruivo Zone

10,000 achievements of April

Popular Democratic Union
Lisbon
Circa 1980

Cabo Ruivo is the major maritime industrial zone of Lisbon.

“April” refers to the Carnation Revolution of 25 April 1974.



Cartaz número: 47

Vota AD é mais seguro

Eleições para as autarquias

Aliança Democrática (AD)
Lisboa
1980

Card number: 47

Vote AD is safer

Elections to local offices

Democratic Alliance
Lisboa
1980



Cartaz número: 48

Por um poder local forte e autónomo

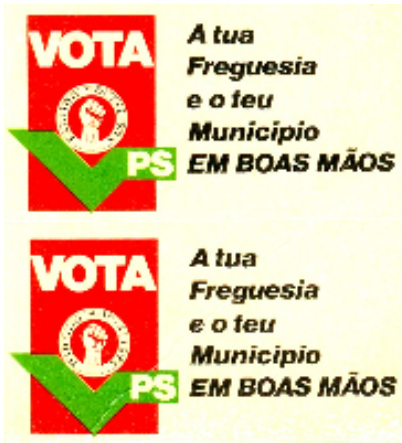
Centro Democrático e Social (CDS)
Lisboa
1980

Card number: 48

For a strong and autonomous local government

Democratic and Social Centre
Lisbon
1980

The CDS was founded shortly after the Carnation Revolution in July 1974 as Christian democratic party of the centre-right. It won the race for mayor of Lisbon in 1980. In 1993, Partido Popular was added to the name – CDS-PP.



Cartaz número: 49

A tua freguesia e o teu município em boas mãos

Partido Socialista (PS)
1980

[gummed labels]

Card number: 49

Your neighborhood and your municipality are in good hands

Socialist Party
1980

The PS was founded in 1973 in exile in Germany. Since the Carnation Revolution, PS has won a plurality of seats in the Assembly of the Republic in half of the parliamentary elections. While the Aliança Democrática held power nationally in 1980, the PS held power in the Lisbon municipality. So much of its local publicity was to promote its accomplishments.



Cartaz número: 50

Uma força diferente para melhorar Portugal

Partido Trabalhista (PT)
1980

Card number: 50

A different force to improve Portugal

Labour Party
1980

The PT was a Maoist party created in 1974 by a split from the PCP(ML). It contested elections in 1976 and 1980. It is not to be confused with the centre-left Partido Trabalhista Português (PTP) founded in 2009.



Cartaz número: 51

Palavras de ORDEM

Eusébio independente nunca enganou a gente
 enganou a gente
 Contratos cá para fora já
 Cabaz do carneiro, muita fome, pouco dinheiro
 Mudança da AD. Nos preços já se vê
 O povo não come com o cabaz da fome
 O custo de vida aumenta, o povo não aguenta
 Trabalho sim, despedimentos não
 Desemprego não, queremos trabalho e pão
 Avante, avante com a reforma agrária
 Reforma agrária dá pão, sua destruição não
 Reforma agrária em frente, é pão para toda a gente
 Carneiro e Amaral ao serviço do capital
 Trabalhadores vencerão o governo da reacção
 Divisão sindical, só interessa ao capital
 CGTP-IN – Unidade Sindical
 Unidade sindical contra o governado capital
 A luta continua carneiro para a rua

Fevereiro de 1980

Card number: 51

Words of ORDER

Independent Eusebius never deceived us
 Contracts here already expired
 Basket of meat, much hunger, little money
 Change the AD. In prices already seen
 The people do not eat from a basket of hunger
 The cost of living increases, the people can not stand it
 Work yes, layoffs no
 Unemployment no, we want work and bread
 Forward, forward with land reform
 Land reform gives bread, not its destruction
 Land reform forward, bread is for everyone
 Carneiro and Amaral in the service of capital
 Workers overcome the government's reaction
 Division of labour unions only interests capital
 CGTP-IN – trade union unity
 Labour union unity against the governed capital
 The struggle continues for a way

February 1980

Author unknown. Evidently written by a poorly-educated person, and sometimes incoherent, this text nevertheless reflects the conditions and grievances of common working people.

Eusebius was a Roman bishop and theologian of the fourth century.

AD is the Aliança Democrática, the centre-right electoral coalition of the Partido Social Democrata (PSD), Centro Democrático e Social (CDS), and Partido Popular Monárquico (PPM).

Francisco de Sá Carneiro and Diogo Freitas do Amaral were leaders of AD between 1979 and 1981.



Cartaz número: 52

25 de Abril sempre!

Festa popular

Parque Eduardo VII
25 de Abril todo o dia

Aliança Povo Unido (APU)
Lisboa
25 de Abril de 1980

Card number: 52

25th of April forever!

Popular festival

Eduardo VII Park
25 April all day

United People's Alliance
Lisbon
25 April 1980



Cartaz número: 53

Grande comício

Álvaro Cunhal

Partido Comunista Português
Beja
20 de Abril de 1980

Card number: 53

Mass rally

Álvaro Cunhal

Portuguese Communist Party
Beja
20 April 1980



Cartaz número: 54

Não à agressão francesa em África

Centro de Intervenção para o
Desenvolvimento Amílcar
Cabral (CIDAC)
Lisboa
1979

Card number: 54

No to French aggression in Africa

Amílcar Cabral Centre of
Intervention for Development
Lisbon
1979

The French army launched Opération Barracuda to depose the leader of the Central African Republic, Jean-Bédél Bokassa, in a coup on 21 September 1979.



Cartaz número: 55

Timor

Seminário internacional sobre
Timor-Leste no 5º aniversário
da fundação da FRETILIN

Lisboa
20 de Maio de 1979

Card number: 55

Timor

International seminar on East
Timor on the 5th anniversary of
the founding of FRETILIN

Lisbon
20 May 1979

The Frente Revolucionária de Timor-Leste Independente (FRETILIN) was founded in 1974 as a resistance movement against





Cartaz número: 56

Um dia de salário para os trabalhadores da Nicarágua!

Unidade:
Confederação Geral dos
Trabalhadores Portugueses
(CGTP)
União Geral dos Trabalhadores
(UGT)
Lisboa
1979

Portuguese colonialism. After the Carnation Revolution in Portugal, East Timor declared independence in 1975, but was invaded and reoccupied by Indonesia. FRETILIN, through its military wing, continued to wage a guerrilla war against Indonesian troops until it gained independence in 2002.

The Indonesian bomb is depicted with U.S. CIA backing as the military aggression took place in the aftermath of General Haji Muhammad Suharto's anti-communist purge aided by the U.S. government that exterminated perhaps a half million left political activists and supporters in Indonesia.

Card number: 56

One day's wages for workers of Nicaragua

Unity:
General Confederation of
Portuguese Workers
General Union of Workers
Lisbon
1979

This was a tangible gesture of internationalist solidarity with the working class of Nicaragua struggling with its own Sandinista Revolution.



Cartaz número: 57

Libertação imediata dos Trotskistas condenados à morte no Irão!

Lisboa
1980

Card number: 57

Immediate release of the Trotskyists sentenced to death in Iran!

Lisbon
1980

Though marginalized within the left in Portugal, as elsewhere, Trotskyists gave internationalist solidarity to their fellow comrades facing persecution around the world.



Cartaz número: 58

Não aos novos misseis na Europa

Pelo desarmamento, pelo paz

Comício
Pavilhão dos Desportos
8 Fev. 21:30H

Lisboa
8 de Fevereiro de 1980

Card number: 58

No to new missiles in Europe

Peace through disarmament

Rally
Sports Pavilion
8 February, 9:30 pm

Lisbon
8 February 1980

Seeking to outdo each other, the U.S. and U.S.S.R. were engaged in a seemingly endless arms race to place more strategic and tactical missiles in Europe. Common people said, "No!"

The poster cards in this collection were acquired by Sharat G. Lin during a study tour in 1980 with an emphasis on Évora and Beja, major towns in Alentejo that were epicentres of political activity in the class struggles for land reform, farm collectivization, and worker takeovers of small factories.

Sharat G. Lin writes on global political economy, labour migration, the Middle East, South Asia, and public health. He is a research fellow at the San José Peace and Justice Center.