

**New Radical Rights in Lusotopy: a comparative perspective**

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The election of Jair Bolsonaro in 2018 in Brazil as well as the entry of André Ventura from Chega into Portuguese Parliament after the 2019 legislative elections reflects the emerging of new radical rights in countries where these political forces have been marginalized since their transition to democracy. This issue aims at analysing the renewal of radical rights in these two countries, both in a comparative and a transnational perspective.

Although many recent works have been made on radical rights (Giblin, 2014 ; Camus et Lebourg, 2015 ; Jamin, 2016), they mainly focus on Europe and North America (Kaplan et Weinberg, 1998; Barka 2006) and tend to neglect Latin America or, more generally, non-occidental expression of radical rights. However, a long tradition of studies based on a North/South comparison exists on extreme and radical rights before the third wave of democratization. More precisely, several works on Lusotopy, that is to say the contemporary spaces stemming from Portuguese history and colonization, analyzes comparatively the rise of extreme political forces in different continents, their relation and their role, especially in the consolidation of the *Estados Novos* (Macedo, 1983, Gonçalves, 2014; 2018, Araujo, 2018). The aim of this issue is to understand radical rights by focusing on two countries where, until recently, radical rights were marginal since the end of their authoritarian regime, in 1974 in Portugal and at the beginning of the 1980s in Brazil. In both countries, the radical right has lately experienced a swift entrance into the political field that this issue aims at understanding. The proposal of articles will therefore focus on the following subjects:

First, what are the processes explaining the quick rise of a new radical right in the two countries? What organizations, groups and networks compose the support groups of Jair Bolsonaro in Brazil and Chega in Portugal? Are they different from the support groups of radical rights in other European or American countries? Which processes made possible the restructuring of radical rights? What are the differences between the actual radical rights and the organizations that represent this political force in the past?

Second, studies on European radical rights often link the rise of parties to the construction of immigration as a public problem and the definition of migrants as a threat to national identity and economy. Nevertheless, in Portugal and Brazil, this subject has long been secondary in the public debates (Machado, 2005; Carvalho & Duarte, 2020), at least compared to other European countries or the US. What role does the “lusotropicalist” frame (Castelo & Cardão, 2015; Cahen & Matos, 2018) play on the way immigration is conceived by radical rights? How the

conceptions of national identity in both countries combines with radical right projects? What or who is designed as a threat by Portuguese and Brazilian far right?

Third, what are the links between Portuguese and Brazilian radical rights? Whereas André Ventura has been compared to Bolsonaro and that many Brazilian has emigrated to Portugal during the last decade, can we observe the circulation of some ideas, an influence on the way “problems” are framed by the radical right in both countries? What is the role played by the social media on this circulation? Studies based on transnational approaches, focusing on the links established between actors, organizations and social networks on the two sides of the Atlantic are welcomed.

**The publication schedule is the following:**

Submission of an abstract (500 words): 1<sup>st</sup> August 2020

Communication of decision: 1<sup>st</sup> September 2020

Submission of articles: 30<sup>th</sup> November 2020

Internal feedback: January 2020

Resubmission: 28<sup>th</sup> February 2020

External peer -reviewed feedback: May 2020

Submission of revised paper: July 2021

Publication of the special Issue: October 2021.

The editorial guidelines are available here: <https://journals.openedition.org/lusotopie/1586>. Authors can submit an article in French, English and Portuguese but the whole issue will be in English (we provide the translation of the articles).

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