1. Record Nr. UNINA9910172244003321 Autore Hanchard Michael George Titolo Orpheus and power [[electronic resource]]: the Movimento Negro of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Brazil, 1945-1988 / / Michael George Hanchard Princeton, N.J.,: Princeton University Press, c1994 Pubbl/distr/stampa **ISBN** 9786612751905 1-4008-2123-1 1-282-75190-5 1-4008-1196-1 Edizione [Course Book] Descrizione fisica 1 online resource (214 p.) 305.8/00981 Disciplina Soggetti Black people - Race identity - Brazil - Rio de Janeiro Black people - Race identity - Brazil - Sao Paulo **Brazil Race relations** Brazil Politics and government 20th century Lingua di pubblicazione Inglese **Formato** Materiale a stampa Livello bibliografico Monografia Description based upon print version of record. Note generali Nota di bibliografia Includes bibliographical references (p. [191]-200) and index. Front matter -- CONTENTS -- ACKNOWLEDGMENTS -- INTRODUCTION Nota di contenuto -- PART ONE: RACIAL HEGEMONY -- ONE Racial Politics: Terms, Theory, Methodology -- TWO. Brazilian Racial Politics: An Overview and Reconceptualization -- THREE. Racial Democracy: Hegemony, Brazilian Style -- PART TWO: NEGATION AND CONTESTATION -- FOUR. Formations of Racial Consciousness -- FIVE. Movements and Moments -- SIX. Racial Politics and National Commemorations: The Struggle for Hegemony -- SEVEN: Conclusion -- NOTES -- APPENDIX --**BIBLIOGRAPHY -- INDEX** Sommario/riassunto From recent data on disparities between Brazilian whites and nonwhites in areas of health, education, and welfare, it is clear that vast racial inequalities do exist in Brazil, contrary to earlier assertions in race relations scholarship that the country is a "racial democracy." Here Michael George Hanchard explores the implications of this increasingly

> evident racial inequality, highlighting Afro-Brazilian attempts at mobilizing for civil rights and the powerful efforts of white elites to

neutralize such attempts. Within a neo-Gramscian framework, Hanchard shows how racial hegemony in Brazil has hampered ethnic and racial identification among non-whites by simultaneously promoting racial discrimination and false premises of racial equality. Drawing from personal archives of and interviews with participants in the Movimento Negro of Rio de Janeiro and Sao Paulo, Hanchard presents a wealth of empirical evidence about Afro-Brazilian militants, comparing their effectiveness with their counterparts in sub-Saharan Africa, the United States, and the Caribbean in the post-World War II period. He analyzes, in comprehensive detail, the extreme difficulties experienced by Afro-Brazilian activists in identifying and redressing racially specific patterns of violation and discrimination. Hanchard argues that the Afro-American struggle to subvert dominant cultural forms and practices carries the danger of being subsumed by the contradictions that these dominant forms produce.