

## Acknowledgments

This project began with a Fulbright-Hays grant that I received while completing a Master's degree in Columbia University's School of International and Public Affairs. As a Master's student, my original research question had been the extent to which public policy and capital outlays under Peru's "Revolutionary Government of the Armed Forces" (1968–1980) had shifted in line with this regime's expressed commitment to decentralize and redistribute the country's heavily concentrated investment and income structures. The answer, although obvious in retrospect, caught me off guard: despite the lofty reformist goals of this particular military regime, its legacy was just the opposite. If anything, patterns of state investment and capital accumulation were more highly aggregated by sector, region, and income group when the military finally returned to the barracks in 1980. Like so many students of Peru, I was hooked by the complexities of a situation that had appeared at first glance to be so straightforward.

For this first phase of my research I would like to acknowledge the Fulbright Commission in Lima for its financial support, as well as the Centro de Investigación at the Universidad del Pacífico (CIUP), also in Lima. As a visiting researcher at CIUP, I benefited from the dynamic and collegial atmosphere there and in particular from my numerous conversations with Folke Kafka, Guido Penano, Bruno Podestà, and Jürgen Schuldt. While at CIUP, I also had the opportunity to collaborate with another Fulbright researcher at that time, Prof. Patricia Wilson from the University of Texas at Austin. I want to thank Pat Wilson for sharing the first available database on policy outcomes under the military regime, and for encouraging me to coauthor a paper with her on our respective Fulbright projects that was eventually published in the *Latin American Research Review*.

It was the conceptual loose ends from this Fulbright year, and the fact that my project had raised so many more questions than it had answered, that prompted me to enter the doctoral program in political science at Columbia University. There, I quickly joined on to a Latin American doctoral study group that Doug Chalmers had recently launched, and this set the intellectual context for the development of the broader political economy themes on which this book is based. Within that group, I am especially grateful to Marc Chernick, Margaret Keck, and Kathryn Sikink, for their insights and camaraderie. At Columbia, I also want to thank Doug Chalmers, Bob Kaufman, and Mark Kesselman, who read every word of every draft, and then some. Perhaps the high point of this period was Carlos Díaz-Alejandro's course—

my very first on Latin American political economy—which set a standard that I continue to strive for in my own teaching and research.

For the second fieldwork stint, I returned to Peru armed with the theoretical and methodological foundations of comparative politics, international political economy, and development economics. Even then, I was hardly prepared for the new round of challenges facing the country, including a guerilla-inspired civil war, hyperinflation, and Latin America's first official debt default in the wake of the 1982 financial crisis. My host this time around was Lima's premier think tank, the Instituto de Estudios Peruanos (IEP), and I especially want to acknowledge Cecilia Blondet, Julio Cotler, Marisol de la Cadena, Efrían Gonzáles, and Oscar Ugarteche for their encouragement and support during my time at IEP. As IEP's lead economist, Efrían Gonzáles was instrumental in hashing over the contours of the explanatory framework presented here. This second phase of my research was also funded generously by the John D. and Catherine T. MacArthur Fellowship in Peace, Conflict, and Security; the Institute for the Study of World Politics; the Organization of American States; the Ploughshares Award; and, the Kellogg Institute for International Studies at the University of Notre Dame.

At the very point when it appeared that Peru had lost its political economic footing once and for all, the country shifted onto a turnaround course that would constitute one of the region's most dramatic comebacks in the 1990s. As with the story of the complete collapse of the political economy in the 1980s, I approach this remarkable recovery from the standpoint of institutional analysis. That is, I disaggregate those state and societal institutions that underpinned Peru's turnaround, and I examine the interplay between international and domestic variables in shaping constructive institutional change over time. For this last phase of the research I want to acknowledge another Lima think tank that hosted me, GRADE, and especially Javier Escobal and Alberto Pascó-Font for their insights and feedback on my research. Funding for this last leg of the project was provided by the John Randolph Haynes and Dora Haynes Foundation; the North-South Center at the University of Miami; and the Fletcher-Jones Foundation.

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