## Preface and Acknowledgments

When Sue Stokes first met Valeria Brusco and Marcelo Nazareno, at an academic conference in Buenos Aires, Valeria's newborn baby, Lucía, slept quietly in a carrier by her mother's side. Thad Dunning, as yet unknown to the rest of us, was just beginning graduate school.

Now Lucía Allende Brusco is a strapping teenager. She is learning Italian and likes jazz dance and boys. Thad is a tenured professor. In other words, it took us a long time to write this book.

Many things delay the completion of academic books. Classes must be taught, programs administered, other research projects attended to, children raised. But there are additional reasons for the delayed completion of this particular book.

More so than is usually the case, we were repeatedly stumped by evidence that did not fit received theories – or even common sense. The book is about distributive politics. The received theories usually predict that parties and governments will spend scarce resources on responsive voters. And these responsive voters will be fence-sitters, people who might otherwise not turn out or vote for the party responsible for the distribution but who could be swayed by a favor or a program. Yet over and over again, the evidence seemed to tell us that not fence-sitters but firm party loyalists were the primary beneficiaries of the distributive game.

Because we believed in the received theories, we discarded them only reluctantly. Like good Kuhnians, a few anomalies did not shift our paradigm. But eventually the weight of the anomalies was too much. Constructing an alternative theory was only one of the tasks we faced. Our new theory suggested new questions and new observational implications. Many parties can be decomposed into leaders and low-level operatives or brokers. If brokers play the distributive game by different rules than do their leaders, allocations of resources should come out differently when brokers are in control and when leaders are

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in control. (They do.) If brokers are imperfect agents of party leaders, antimachine reform movements, when they break out, may be driven as much by party leaders as by non-partisan reformers. (In several countries, they have been.) And if brokers are imperfect agents, it should be the case that they impose agency losses on parties and parties should devise elaborate techniques to monitor the brokers and minimize these losses. (We offer evidence that both are true.)

If our theoretical deconstruction, reconstruction, and testing took time, this was not for lack of help from many people. A large international network of scholars has been at work on topics directly related to our own, and we have benefited enormously from their research, insights, and criticisms. This network includes Herbert Kitschelt, Beatriz Magaloni, Alberto Diaz-Caveros, Federico Estévez, María Victoria Murillo, Ernesto Calvo, Luis Fernando Medina, Frederick Schaffer, Allen Hicken, James Robinson, Rebecca Weitz-Shapiro, Philip Keefer, Norma Álvarez, Yolanda Urquiza, Simeon Nichter, Germán Lodola, Dominika Koter, Nicholas Van de Walle, Kanchan Chandra, Steven Wilkinson, Carles Boix, Steve Levitsky, Kasper Lippert-Rasmussen, Arnoldo Rosenfeld, Eddie Camp, and Mariela Szwarcberg. The manuscript went through no fewer than three book conferences, probably a record. The first was at Nuffield College, Oxford, where Iaian McLean, Jörgen Weibull, Peyton Young, and Avinash Dixit discussed it. The second was at the Juan March Institute in Madrid and involved José María Maravall, Ignacio Sánchez-Cuenca, Nasos Roussias, Jan Teorrell, Miriam Golden, Alberto Diaz-Cayeros, Susan Hyde, Alberto Simpser, Ken Greene, and David Rueda. Finally, a University of Washington-Cambridge University Press "Seattle Seminar" included Margaret Levi, Dan Posner, Gary Cox, Brad Epperly, Adam Forman, Barry Pump, and Carolina Johnson.

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