PERU

• Themes
  o Export oligarchy
  o APRA vs. military
  o “Peruvian Revolution” (leftist military)
• Export oligarchy very real, though more diversified (sugar, minerals, guano)
• Export enclaves (“company towns”) radicalized workers
• APRA (American Popular Revolutionary Alliance) founded in 1924 by Victor Haya de la Torre
  o Anti-imperialist and international solidarity
  o Longest-lasting political party (still a significant force today), with Haya de la Torre the most well-known political figure over a long period of time (1920s through the 1980s)
• 1945-48: Bustamante (elected, included APRA, with military and oligarchy opposed)
• 1948-56: Odria (military) ousts Bustamante and APRA
  o Begins to undermine APRA’s appeal to the lower-classes
  o “Odria’s populism”
  o Urban squatter as a political base for Odria
  o But oligarchy becomes intolerant and forces return to civilian rule
• 1956-62: Prado (elected, representative of the oligarchy, but APRA is supportive)
  o APRA is “selling out”
  o Popular Action (AP) formed to fill vacuum on the left
  o AP led by Fernando Belaunde Terry
• 1962—contested elections—Haya de la Torre narrowly wins, but army stages a transitional military coup
• 1963-68: Belaunde (elected, middle-class, urbanization, reformist)
  o Unable to fulfill promised reforms
  o Army sympathetic to these reforms—and increasingly anti-U.S. (nationalist)
  o Belaunde proves to be too weak to enact reforms
  o International Petroleum Corporation (IPC—subsidiary of Standard Oil) scandal—anger of Belaunde’s promise to compensate IPC and “loss” of contract page detailing compensation
• 1968-75: “Peruvian Revolution”
  o Military overthrows Belaunde—impatient with slow pace of reforms
  o U.S. pulling from the right and guerrillas pulling from the left
  o Velasco as President
  o Nationalizes IPC and many other enterprises, banks, utilities, etc.
  o Agrarian reform—significant redistribution of land
  o Industrial reform—joint worker/entrepreneur ownership
• 1975-80: Conservative military government
• 1980-85: Belaunde
• 1985-90: Alan Garcia
  o Aprista
  o Initially popular, dynamic, and charismatic
  o Hyperinflation (2,200,200% over the five years), decline in standard of living, rise of guerrillas (Shining Path, or Sendero Luminoso
• 1990-2001: Alberto Fujimori
  o Popular after the problematic presidency of Garcia
  o But had authoritarian tendencies
  o 1992 “auto-coup” (centralizing of presidential powers)
  o Ended 15 years of Shining Path terror and arrested their leader, but at what costs?
    o Presidency ends in resignation under cloud of corruption
• 2001-2006: Alejandro Toledo
  o Opposition leader, initially seen as reformist
  o But also becomes accused of corruption
• 2006-2011: Alan Garcia
  o More moderate than earlier
  o Left feared he would become an anti-Chavez ideologue
  o Defeated Humala in election partly due to the impression by many that Humala was close to Chavez
• 2012-2016: Ollanta Humala
  o “More Lula than Chavez”
  o Former military officer
  o Fighting poverty is priority
  o Defeated Keiko Fujimori (Alberto Fujimori’s daughter)

CONCLUSION

• “Peruvian Revolution”—why a leftist military
  o Reform space
  o Anti-Apra strategy
  o Anti-US strategy
  o Other political movements discredited
• But problems of the leftist military
  o Very difficult to maintain anti-US stance
  o Could not establish its own political base
    o Economic problems could not be resolved through populism and reform
• Historical problems of institutional development and political leadership