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Nota di contenuto	Front matter -- Contents -- Preface -- Introduction -- 1. Trade Policy, Exchange Rates, and Growth -- 2. Are Economic Crises Necessary for Trade Liberalization and Fiscal Reform? The Mexican Experience -- 3. Macroeconomic Instability and Social Progress -- 4. Continuity, Change, and the Political Economy of Transition in Chile -- 5. Inflation and Unemployment as Determinants of Inequality in Brazil: The 1980's -- 6. Israel's Stabilization: Some Important Policy Lessons -- 7. Progress Report on Argentina -- 8. Bolivia: From Stabilization to What? -- 9. Tax Lore for Budding Reformers -- 10. Deregulation as a Source of Growth in Mexico -- 11. Partial Adjustment and Growth in the 1980's in Turkey -- 12. Stopping Three Big Inflations: Argentina, Brazil,

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The debt crisis of 1982 caused serious economic disruptions in most developing countries. Reform, Recovery, and Growth explains why some of these countries have recovered from the debt crisis, while more than a decade later others continue to stagnate. Among the questions addressed are: What are the requirements for a stabilization policy that reduces inflation in a reasonable amount of time at an acceptable cost? What are the effects of structural reforms, especially trade liberalization, deregulation, and privatization, on growth in the short and long runs? How do macroeconomic instability and adjustment policies affect income distribution and poverty? How does the specific design of structural adjustment efforts affect results? In this companion to *Macroeconomics of Populism in Latin America*, the authors confirm that macroeconomic stability has a positive effect on income distribution. The volume presents case studies that describe in detail the stabilization experiences in Brazil, Israel, Argentina, and Bolivia, and also includes discussion of Chile, Mexico, Peru, and Turkey.