

## Götz Betancourt, Shirley E., 2015, Liderazgo y Política Exterior (Leadership and Foreign Policy), Santiago de Chile, RIL editores. 174 pp.

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### BOOK REVIEW

Exploring Chile's foreign policy has always been a challenge for Latin America. The model of export promotion has proved to be the path to follow in economic terms, result of this model: growth, development towards inclusion and better distribution.

Götz Betancourt starts from an interesting premise, there are exogenous factors that drive these economic objectives, nevertheless the author seeks to understand the endogenous, in this case the leadership. This is analysed under psychological profiles such as Greenstein suggested. It is under this approach that an analysis between a model of foreign policy under "executive" approach (used by Ricardo Lagos); and an "adaptive" model (exercised by Michelle Bachelet) becomes relevant for the reader.

Her analysis not only underpins in the idea of building a leadership, but also in the shaping through the personal history of each of these two characters, as well as training key position for the development of a foreign policy, such as that exercised by Chile during First decade of the 21st century.

The history of Chile allows us to understand the formation of leaders. Ricardo Lagos undertakes the difficult task of making Socialism a political possibility. He rises as the second Socialist leader through the democratic path, this put Chilean politics to test on how viable the political model for Latin America was. Lagos, according to the author, was able to combine two elements: a vision of leadership and an understanding of the international environment. These are two conditions that make Chile a model to follow. This is why Götz proposes a series of milestones that mark how the foreign policy model changes and transmutes from the personality of Lagos towards an identity of the country.

The case of Bachelet, becomes interesting, according to the author two key ideas are expressed: continuity and change. The latter is given by its relation with the history of Chile, whereas the first one was more focused on having been part of the government of Lagos. If something distinguished her were the mandate and the way to develop consensus to ponder policies. This was extended on her vision of the foreign policy, where priority was given to regional integration with a view to empowering Latin America. This was reflected in her active participation in foreign policy towards his neighbors. It is

under this analysis that an adaptive process and a rearrangement of Chile's strategy towards a model of reinsertion to the world arises.

The author stresses the need to look introspectively as the personality of the leader and the influences produced by this one. The development of foreign policy and emphasizes the needs not only of opportunities in the international world, but as these are defined in a process of continuous leadership. Götz has opened a new chapter in the history of Chile little explored, but with the ability to continue inquiring for future generations, how Chile is positioned before the world.