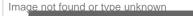
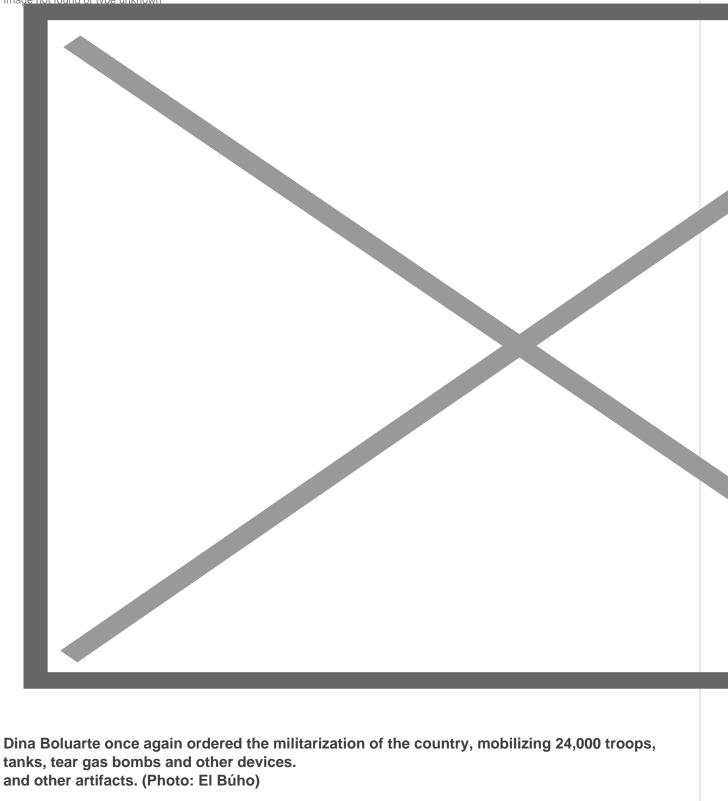
Peruvian president says she doesn't understand





By Roberto Morejon

Not even the three generalized protests in Peru against the continuity of her mandate, in favor of early elections and the closing of the corrupt Congress, have achieved a change in the discourse of the

president-designate, Dina Boluarte.

The obstinate official continues in the presidential chair, supported by the bayonets of the police and the army, because in cities and countryside they repudiate her.

This was once again demonstrated in deep Peru, in the streets of Lima and in the vicinity of the despised Congress, dominated by the pro-Fujimori right wing.

For the third time since last December, when the right wing, oligarchies and Lima elites succeeded in removing Pedro Castillo, Peruvians organized marches, most of them peaceful, to reiterate their demands, so far unheeded.

The first president-designate claims not to understand what is happening and again instructed the militarization of the country, by mobilizing 24,000 troops, tanks, tear gas bombs and other artifacts.

All of them necessary to contain the threat to democracy, says Boluarte, without stopping to analyze the arguments of those who consider the government, the Congress and the Lima elites as terrorists.

In seven months in power, Boluarte has been in a volcano, with barely an intermediate truce, achieved after drowning out previous protests.

The balance of 67 dead falls on the backs of Boluarte, besieged by the prosecution.

But she maintains her presumed innocence and claims to be a victim of the Congress.

Because -she says- there she was rejected proposals for the advance of elections, as demanded by the street, the same that also demands the calling of a Constituent Assembly for a change in the Magna Carta.

Nobody believes in the ruler. Every time she speaks she inflames the spirits of Peruvians, among them those who demand justice for the death of their loved ones at the hands of the police.

In response, the ruler has distanced herself from Latin American countries, from where they questioned the moves against Pedro Castillo.

In Congress, they demand the withdrawal of Peru from international organizations, critical of the excessive use of force between December and February.

The Ombudsman's Office, an autonomous organization that monitors social unrest, indicates that in the mentioned period, out of a total of 1,327 protests, only 11 percent were violent.

So, who applies force?

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