

Sheinbaum: Following AMLO's legacy

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By Roberto Morejón

On a memorable day due to the breadth of positions in dispute and the fact that two women were among the main candidates for the presidency, Mexicans overwhelmingly gave their vote in the elections to Claudia Sheinbaum, of the ruling progressive coalition Let's keep making history.

An initial controversy prevailed after the polls closed, because the polls came to grant victory to the representative of Morena, the same party of President Andrés Manuel López Obrador, while Xochitl Gálvez, promoted by the opposition PRI, PAN and PRD, claimed the vanguard position.

But after a massive participation of voters, Claudia Sheinbaum emerged triumphant, behavior at the polls that will allow the Fourth Transformation to continue, a process of changes incorporated by those who many call AMLO.

With a comfortable advantage and for the first time in the entire history of Mexico, a woman will occupy the Presidency, with the mission of continuing the successful policies of López Obrador.

A 61-year-old environmentalist and academic, Sheinbaum assured that she would not submit to any powerful foreign economic power.

For her inauguration in October, the President-elect has the majority support of lower-income sectors, supported by Morena, in whose formation she participated.

As a result of López Obrador's administration, Mexico today has between five and eight million fewer poor people, elderly people proudly display the increase in their pensions and clinics are beginning to open in remote areas to serve citizens without health insurance. .

It is true that the country must mitigate violence and counter organized crime, but AMLO's government preferred to attack the origin of evil, and not fight the cartels in a fratricidal fight.

Surely the elected dignitary will have her own vision of how to implement this process.

It will not be easy for him, nor was it for López Obrador, subjected to diatribes from the global right and media power.

The campaigns crashed into a reality in which the president fought against corruption and confronted his adversaries.

The conservatives' attempt to frighten the electorate into not voting for Morena and Claudia was significant, arguing that Mexico was sinking into polarization and terror.

Finally, the election day took place, with some incidents, but in peace, and democracy took center stage.

The Mexican elections acted as a plebiscite on the course adopted in the six-year term.

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