

# La mala gestión como obispo de Chiclayo lastra las opciones del cardenal Prevost para ser Papa

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**After twelve years of pontificate where the Spanish language has copied important positions within the Roman curia, it is difficult (but not impossible) for the cardinal to opt again for a cardinal who has as its second language Spanish.**

In recent days, the name of what has been prefect of the Dicastery for Bishops for two years begins to sound strongly in Rome: Robert Prevost. This Augustinian cardinal of American nationality enjoys the sympathy of the pro-Francis curia and could be the alternative if the candidacies of Parolin and Tagle do not go ahead. Parolin is persecuted by the shadow of [secret agreements with the Chinese communist regime](#) and his [nefarious role in the dispute in the Valley of the Fallen](#) having ceded to the blackmail of the Spanish government. To Tagle, the [bankruptcy of Caritas Internationalis](#) and his videos of star of The Voice could be enough for the cardinals to pass the Filipino.

For this reason, in Hispanoamerica and in European circles they already work to promote the candidacy of [Robert Prevost](#) who for almost ten years served as bishop of Chiclayo, in Peru, before relocating in Rome to manufacture bishops to Francis' media. It was in January 2023 that the Pope brought Prevost to Rome to replace Cardinal Ouellet as Prefect of the Dicastery for Bishops. That same year, in September, the Pope created him a cardinal.

## The controversial management of Prevost as bishop of Chiclayo

When Prevost arrived at the Vatican, little was known about him beyond some of his management data in the pandemic, he imposed such as imposing communion on hand or establishing that confessions were made by telephone to avoid physical contact.

But since March 2024 the shadow of poorly managing some cases of abuse that occurred in his diocese haunts him. A group of victims [sent the Pope a letter](#) explaining that in 2019, when Prevost was bishop of the diocese of Chiclayo, there was a priest from his dioceses, Eleuterio Vásquez Gonzales, who allegedly sexually assaulted three minors and that Prevost took no action. Less known is the case of priest José Burga also for child abuse; but so far filed in the diocesan curia.

At that time, Cardinal Prevost avoided answering directly to the questions raised by this media and referred us to the press office of the diocese of Chiclayo which in a statement justified Prevost's good performance in this case. In September 2024, [the indictment against Prevost gained even more force](#) when two of the allegedly abused girls offered their testimony on a television show.

A few days soon, something unusual came to light: the Episcopal Conference of Peru instead of facing this accusation decided to go to the attack [and pursue priest Ricardo Coronado Arrascue](#), who served as a defense lawyer for the victims. [In an unpublished statement](#), the Episcopal Conference of Peru prohibited this canonist priest from exercising the defense of these victims.

Since then, an ecclesiastical campaign has unleashed under the pontificate of zero tolerance - against this priest defending victims of abuse. In addition to prohibiting him from being a lawyer to represent victims of abuse in the face of the inaction and concealment of some bishops, the bishop of the diocese of Cajamarca, Isaac Circuncia Martínez Chuquizana, has since tried to expel Ricardo Coronado's priesthood since he was invited to voluntarily request the dispensation. In this purpose he had the bishop of Chota, Victor Villegas Suclupe. Both unconditional Cardinal Prevost.

The Bishop's pressures achieved the desired effect. InfoVatican has been able to confirm that in December 2024 the Dicastery for the Clergy, of which Cardinal Prevost is a member, Ricardo Coronado Arrascue censured with supposedly the specific approval of Pope Francis. Her lawyer had previously gone to the aforementioned dicastery to review the process and had informed her that she found nothing extraordinary, nor a reason for censorship. Strange was the speed with which this process began and closed against this Peruvian priest of the diocese of Cajamarca and who was turning out to be a stone in the shoe for Cardinal Prevost. He was not allowed access to the proceedings, there was no reading of charges, nor did he know the results of a previous investigation, whether it was actually done in accordance with the law, or rather trying to look for a crime as it was. In the end, the Dicastery banned him from sponsoring causes around the world.

In addition, days before the death of the Pope this media received information that the diocese of Chiclayo allegedly paid \$150,000 to the victims of abuse who denounced Cardinal Prevost for cover-up. Today's response from the bishopric is silence.

Cardinal Prevost also has other cases in which he has exhibited his vengeful character: two priests of the diocese of Chiclayo: a former parish priest of the cathedral and former rector of the seminary, who had to seek refuge in other dioceses.

The truth is that in these twelve years of Pontificate Pope Francis has tried to fight against sexual abuse within the Church, although his decisions in many cases have gone in the opposite direction to what he preached. Outrageous cases such as those of the Argentine bishop Gustavo Zanchetta or the Jesuit Marko Rupnik have diminished Francis' credibility and his speech to fight this scourge in recent years. The existence of a double measuring rod has been palpable according to whoever was the victim and in the case of Prevost, there is bishop who for the least have been removed from office.

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