

# HONDURAS STRATEGIC CULTURE WORKSHOP

Miami, Florida  
October 07, 2010



Applied Research Center

Latin American and Caribbean Center

Florida International University



**Applied Research  
Center**

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY

Florida International University's Applied Research Center (FIU ARC), in collaboration with the United States Southern Command (SOUTHCOM) and FIU's Latin American and Caribbean Center (LACC), has recently formed the FIU-SOUTHCOM Academic Partnership. The partnership entails FIU providing the highest quality research-based knowledge to further explicative understanding of the political, strategic, and cultural dimensions of state behavior and foreign policy. This goal will be accomplished by employing a strategic culture approach. The initial phase of strategic culture assessments consisted of a year-long research program that focused on developing a standard analytical framework to identify and assess the strategic culture of ten Latin American countries. FIU facilitated professional presentations of the following ten countries over the course of one year: Venezuela, Cuba, Haiti, Brazil, Colombia, Ecuador, Nicaragua, Bolivia, Chile, and Argentina. In addition, a findings report on the impact of Islam and Muslims within Latin America has been produced. The partnership has been expanded to include six additional strategic culture country studies, that is: Guatemala, Peru, Dominican Republic, El Salvador, Paraguay, and Honduras.

The overarching purpose of the project is two-fold: to generate a rich and dynamic base of knowledge pertaining to the political, social, and strategic factors that influence state behavior; and to contribute to SOUTHCOM's Socio-Cultural Dynamics (SCD) Program. Utilizing the notion of strategic culture, SOUTHCOM has commissioned FIU ARC to conduct country studies in order to explain how states comprehend, interpret, and implement national security policy *vis-à-vis* the international system.

SOUTHCOM defines strategic culture as follows: "the combination of internal and external influences and experiences – geographic, historical, cultural, economic, political and military – that shape and influence the way a country understands its relationship to the rest of the world, and how a state will behave in the international community." FIU will identify and expound upon the strategic and cultural factors that inform the rationale behind the perceptions and behavior of select states in the present political and security climate by analyzing demography, history, regional customs, traditions, belief systems, and other cultural and historical influences that have contributed to the development of a particular country's current security rationale and interpretation of national security.

To meet the stated goals, FIU ARC will host a series of professional workshops in Miami. These workshops bring subject matter experts from all over the US and Latin America together to explore and discuss a country's specific history, geography, culture, economic, political, and military climates *vis-à-vis* strategic culture. At the conclusion of each workshop, FIU publishes a findings report, which is presented at SOUTHCOM.

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### **Workshop Participants**

Dr. Astrid Arrarás, Latin American and Caribbean Center (Workshop Lead)  
Dr. José Miguel Cruz, Florida International University (Study Co-Lead)  
Dr. José René Argueta, University of Pittsburg  
Dr. Norman A. Bailey, Institute for Global Economic Growth  
Coronel José Amílcar Hernández Flores, Honduran Armed Forces  
Dr. Ernesto Galvez Mejia, Independent Scholar  
Guillermo Peña Panting, Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada  
Dr. Rodolfo Pastor, El Colegio de Mexico  
Marifeli Pérez-Stable, Florida International University

### **Workshop Facilitators**

Brian Fonseca, Florida International University  
Moisés Caballero, Florida International University

Note: **Leticia Solomon**, Ph.D. And **Michelle Taylor-Robinson**, Ph.D. will make paper contributions to the study.



**FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY**  
**APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER (ARC) & LATIN AMERICAN & CARIBBEAN CENTER (LACC)**  
**HONDURAS STRATEGIC CULTURE WORKSHOP**  
The Biltmore Hotel – Coral Gables: 1200 Anastasia Ave, Coral Gables, FL 33134  
Brickell Room

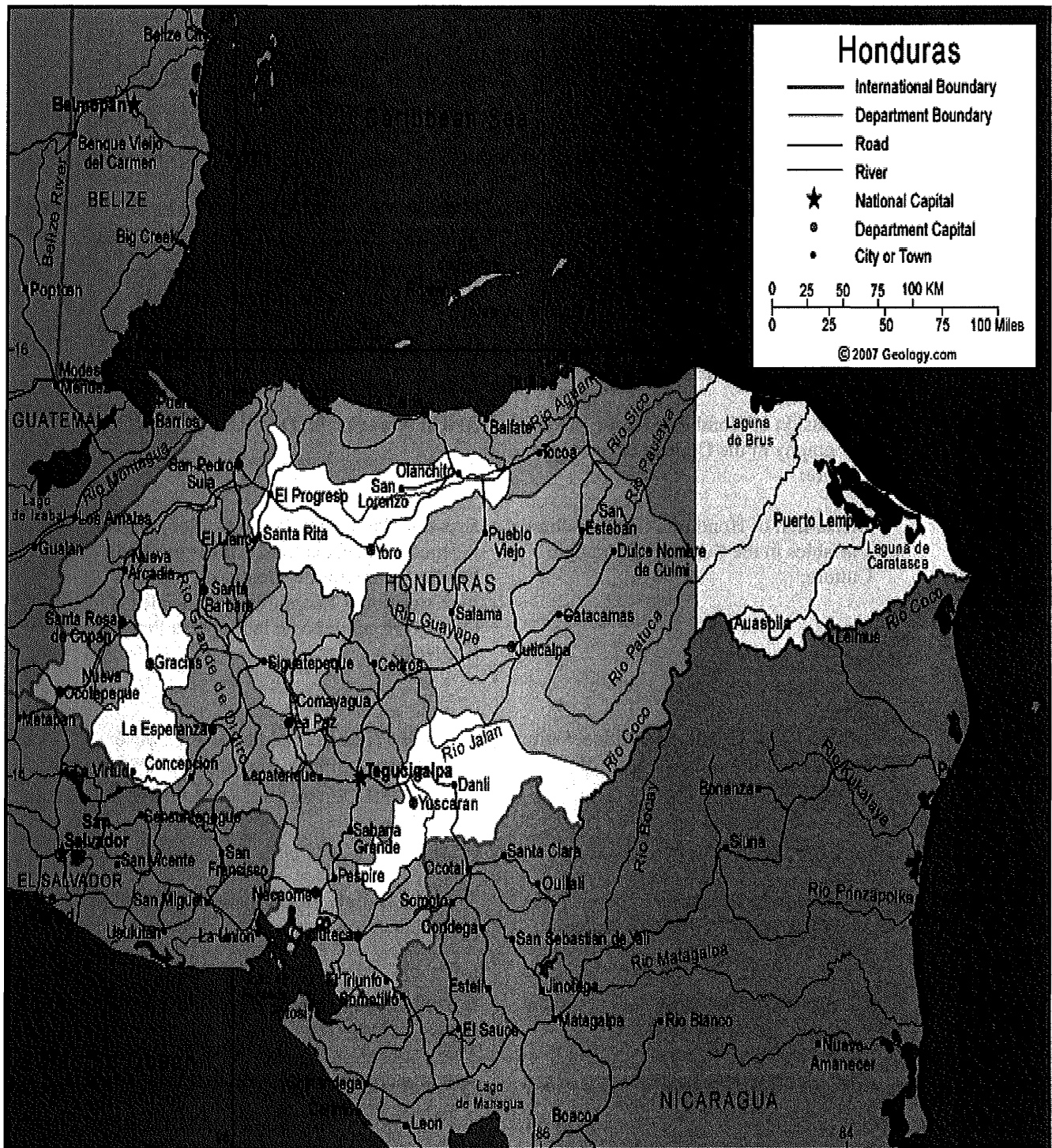
**October 07, 2010**

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<b>0800-0805</b>	Welcome:	<b>Jerry F. Miller</b> , Associate Director for Security Policy and Technologies, FIU
<b>0805-0815</b>	Program Overview and Review of Strategic Culture as a Concept:	<b>Brian Fonseca</b> , FIU
<b>0815-0900</b>	Discussion of Honduran History and Geography in the Context of Strategic Culture:	<b>Astrid Arrarás</b> , Ph.D., FIU
<b>0900-1000</b>	Discussion of Honduran Socio-Cultural Variables in the Context of Strategic Culture:	<b>Ernesto Galvez Mejia</b> , Ph.D., Sociologist / Independent Scholar and <b>Guillermo Peña Panting</b> , Director del Centro de Investigaciones Económicas y Sociales at Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP)
<b>1000-1015</b> <b>1015-1130</b>	Break Discussion of Honduran Political Culture and Institutions in the Context of Strategic Culture:	<b>Marifeli Pérez-Stable</b> , Ph.D., FIU; <b>José René Argueta</b> , Ph.D., University of Pittsburg; and <b>Rodolfo Pastor</b> , Ph.D., El Colegio de Mexico
<b>1200-1330</b> <b>1330-1400</b>	Lunch Discussion of Honduran Economic Variables in the Context of Strategic Culture:	<b>Norman Bailey</b> , Ph.D., Institute for Global Economic Growth
<b>1400-1430</b>	Discussion of Honduran Defense in the Context of Strategic Culture:	<b>Coronel José Amílcar Hernández</b> , Honduran Armed Forces
<b>1430-1500</b>	Discussion Wrap Up and Action Items:	<b>Astrid Arrarás</b> , Ph.D., and <b>Brian Fonseca</b> , FIU

FLORIDA INTERNATIONAL UNIVERSITY APPLIED RESEARCH CENTER- 10555 W. FLAGLER STREET, EC 2100 —  
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## Map of Honduras



**Source:** <http://geology.com/world/honduras-map.gif>

## Select Chronology of Honduran History

### Colonial Period

1502	In July, Columbus reached the coast of Honduras during his 4 <sup>th</sup> voyage.
1543-1773	The Palacio de los Capitanes in Antigua, Guatemala, was the center for Spanish rule over Chiapas, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua during this period.
1797	Some 5,000 black Carib Indians, also known as Garifuna or Garinagu, were exiled from St. Vincent Island to Roatan Island off the coast of Honduras.
1806	A ruling by the Spanish king set a boundary between Honduras and Nicaragua projecting eastward along the 15 <sup>th</sup> parallel from the mouth of the Coco River.

### Independence and U.S. Economic Control

1821	On September 15 <sup>th</sup> , a junta convened by the captain-general in Guatemala declared independence for its provinces Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, San Salvador and Chiapas.
1823	On July 1 <sup>st</sup> , the United Provinces of Central America (Costa Rica, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua and San Salvador) gained independence from Mexico. The union dissolved by 1840.
1839-1840	The Liberals of the United Provinces of Central America under leader Francisco Morazán were defeated in a civil war led by Rafael Carrera. The confederation dissolved into its 4 component states: El Salvador, Honduras, Nicaragua and Costa Rica.
1859	Roatan Island, 40 miles off the mainland, was ceded to Honduras. The British had settled the island with African slaves and the islanders speak English with a Caribbean accent. It was controlled for a time by the pirate Henry Morgan.
1907	On March 21 <sup>st</sup> , U.S. Marines arrived in Honduras to protect American lives and interests in the wake of political violence.
1911	On February 8 <sup>th</sup> , U.S. helped to overthrow President Miguel Devila of Honduras.
1919	On September 11 <sup>th</sup> , U.S. marines invaded Honduras (again).
1922	On February 11 <sup>th</sup> , U.S. intervention army left Honduras.
1924	On February 28 <sup>th</sup> , U.S. troops were sent to Honduras to protect American interests during an election conflict.



<b>1924</b>	On March 19 <sup>th</sup> , U.S. troops were rushed to Tegucigalpa as the Honduran capital was taken by rebel forces.
<b>1956</b>	A military triumvirate composed by General Roque Rodríguez (Director of the "Francisco Morazán" Militar Academy), Roberto Gálvez Barnes (an engineer who was Minister during Lozano's Government), and Héctor Caraccioli (chief of the Honduran Armed Forces) led a peaceful coup against unpopular civilian president Julio Lozano Díaz. The first recorded coup in Honduran history.
<b>1960</b>	The Central American Common Market was set up by a treaty between El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, Nicaragua, and later Costa Rica. It fell apart by the end of the decade.
<b>1963</b>	In Honduras Col. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano (1921-2010), with the backing of the military, ousted civilian President Ramon Villeda Morales.
<b>1965</b>	In Honduras, Col. Oswaldo Lopez Arellano held a constitutional assembly that formalized his position as president of Honduras.
<b>1969</b>	On June 27 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras and El Salvador broke diplomatic relations due to a soccer match. El Salvador and Honduras fought a 4-day "Soccer War" when fans brought out long-simmering tensions during World cup qualifying matches. Some 3,000 people died in the 4-day conflict.
<b>1971</b>	In Honduras Pres. Lopez Arellano backed elections won by Ramon Ernesto Cruz of the National Party.
<b>1972</b>	The Honduran military, under Oswaldo Lopez Arellano, ousted civilian president Ramon Ernesto Cruz.
<b>1974</b>	On September 18 <sup>th</sup> , Hurricane Fifi struck Honduras with 110 mph winds. 5,000 individuals died.
<b>1975</b>	Lopez Arellano was ousted by the armed forces after dissident officers accused him of receiving a \$2.5 million bribe they said U.S. banana company, United Brands, offered to reduce a banana export tax.
<b>1976</b>	On February 4 <sup>th</sup> , a 7.5-7.9 earthquake hit Guatemala and Honduras.
<b>Civilian rule, Human Rights Abuses</b>	
<b>1980-1989</b>	In Honduras death squads reportedly killed 184 people over the decade. During the 1980s the U.S. provided training and support for Battalion 316, a Honduran military unit, which had a history of kidnapping, murder and torture of suspected leftist subversives. Washington gave Honduras \$1.4 billion in aid. By 2000 charges were put forth against 29 soldiers and officers, 8 of whom fled justice.
<b>1981</b>	On November 29 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras held presidential elections. A total of 1,214,735 Hondurans, 80.7 percent of those registered, voted, giving the Partido Liberal de Honduras a sweeping victory.



<b>1983</b>	U.S. forces built the 3,090-acre El Aguacate air base in Olancho province.
<b>1988</b>	On March 16 <sup>th</sup> , the U.S. sent 3000 soldiers to Honduras.
<b>1990-1994</b>	Rafael Callejas served as president.
<b>1990-1998</b>	Death squads killed 701 people over this period.
<b>1992</b>	The Honduran government was forced to revoke a 40-year forest concession it had granted to a Chicago-based paper company, Stone Container, after thousands of Hondurans marched in protest.

### **Demilitarizing Society**

<b>1993</b>	On November 28 <sup>th</sup> , Carlos Roberto Reina (1926-2003) was elected president of Honduras with promises to crack down on corruption and reduce the role of the military.
<b>1994</b>	In January, Liberal Party leader Carlos Roberto Reina took over as President and promised to prosecute corruption and end military influence over civil society.
<b>1996</b>	Some 4,000 Garifuna marched on Tegucigalpa to demand property rights.
<b>1997</b>	On January 7 <sup>th</sup> , Chagas disease, a parasitical illness, has infected an estimated 300,000 out of a population of 5.8 mil. Some 65,000 were in the late stages.
<b>1997</b>	On July 2 <sup>nd</sup> , U.S. aid to Honduras had dropped to \$28 million from a high of \$229 million in 1985. The country had the highest AIDS rate in Central America.
<b>1997</b>	On August 19 <sup>th</sup> , lawmakers voted to name Archbishop Oscar Andres Rodriguez to oversee the creation of a new civilian police force.
<b>1997</b>	On November 30th, Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé (47), a newspaper owner, appeared to have won the presidential elections. He defeated Nora Gunera de Melgar of the National Party, the widow of a former military president. He took office 1998-2002.
<b>1998</b>	Hurricane Mitch made contact. Hurricane Mitch was one of the Caribbean's deadliest storms ever causing at least approximately 9,000 deaths in Central America. The storm hit Honduras, Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, Mexico, Panama, Jamaica, and Costa Rica. The death toll from Hurricane Mitch was approximately 5,657. Some 8,058 were verified as missing, 12,272 injured and 1.4 million homeless.
<b>1998</b>	On December 4 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras declared a national alert because of epidemics. 20,000 people were reported to have cholera and 31,000 suffered from malaria. Diarrhea was affecting some 208,000.
<b>1999</b>	On January 26 <sup>th</sup> , the legislature voted to end 41 years of military autonomy and to put the military under civilian control.

<b>1999</b>	In July, Pres. Facussé fired 4 top military officials in an attempt to quell a power struggle and denied media reports of an attempted coup.
<b>1999</b>	Nicaragua filed the border case against Honduras, saying international law gave it the right to "explore and exploit" natural resources, including possible oil reserves and fish stocks within a zone 200 miles from its coast. Honduras claimed that a ruling by the Spanish king in 1906 set a boundary projecting eastward along the 15th parallel from the mouth of the Coco River. The UN resolved the dispute in 2007.
<b>2000</b>	On May 11 <sup>th</sup> , Mexico reached a free-trade agreement with Guatemala, El Salvador and Honduras.
<b>2000</b>	On July 10 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras qualified for debt relief and was expected to save over \$556 million in debt service under a program of the World Bank and the IMF.
<b>2000</b>	On September 5, protestors from the Chorti tribe began blocking Copan Archeological Park and demanded land to farm. Police removed some 900 protestors on September 7 <sup>th</sup> and approximately 17 people were injured.
<b>2001</b>	On August 17 <sup>th</sup> , it was reported that police and private security forces in Honduras had killed at least 66 children this year.
<b>2001</b>	On August 18 <sup>th</sup> , It was reported that a month-long drought ravaged Central America. Honduras lost 80% of its basic grains.
<b>2001</b>	On November 25 <sup>th</sup> , in Pres. elections Ricardo Maduro (50) led polls over Rafael Pineda of the governing Liberal Party. Early returns showed Maduro with a 52% lead.
<b>2002</b>	On January 26 <sup>th</sup> , Congress elected Justice Vilma Cecilia Morales as the 1st woman to head the Supreme Court.
<b>2002</b>	On January 27 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras restored diplomatic ties with Cuba just before Ricardo Maduro took office.
<b>2003</b>	In August, Honduras passed an anti-gang law. Gang leaders faced 9-12 years in prison.
<b>2003</b>	On October 14 <sup>th</sup> , across Honduras thousands of protesters blocked streets and burned tires to demand the government not renew a debt-payment agreement with the IMF.
<b>2003</b>	On December 17 <sup>th</sup> , George W. Bush's administration reached a free-trade deal with El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua for immediate duty-free access to half of all U.S. farm exports and 80% of consumer goods.
<b>2004</b>	On April 19 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras President Ricardo Maduro announced the pullout of his 370 troops from Iraq "in the shortest time possible."

- 2004** On May 28<sup>th</sup>, U.S. officials and 5 Central American countries (Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras and Nicaragua) signed a free trade pact (CAFTA), to be later approved by Congress. The Dominican Republic would be included later.
- 2005** On December 2<sup>nd</sup>, Partido Nacional de Honduras said it had enlisted 300 lawyers to check results of the country's disputed presidential election for evidence of fraud. Officials still hadn't declared Honduras' new president five days after the country's contentious election. According to an exit poll published by a local TV channel, José Manuel Zelaya Rosales was ahead by 50.6 percent, against Porfirio Lobo Sosa's 44.3%. However, Lobo, the National Party candidate did not accept the result of the election, arguing that the figures his own party had actually put him ahead in the race. The National Party had asked for a vote recount, accusing the Supreme Electoral Tribunal, the country's top electoral authority, of having committed gross errors in the process. Finally, after 10 days of waiting the National Party conceded the elections to Manuel Zelaya, the Liberal Party candidate .
- 2007** On March 16<sup>th</sup>, the Inter-American Development Bank announced it would forgive \$4.4 billion in debt owed by five of the poorest countries in Latin America and the Caribbean. The bank excused the foreign debts of Bolivia, Honduras, Nicaragua, Haiti and Guyana in an announcement ahead of its annual meeting.
- 2008** On August 25<sup>th</sup>, Honduran Pres. Manuel Zelaya signed adherence to the Bolivarian Alternative of the Americas (ALBA), a trade alliance created in 2004 by Venezuela and Cuba as a regional alternative to trade agreements with the U.S.
- 2009** On June 26<sup>th</sup>, In Honduras leftist President Manuel Zelaya pushed ahead with a June 27 referendum on revamping the constitution, risking his rule in a standoff against Congress, the Supreme Court and the military.
- 2009** On June 28<sup>th</sup>, more than a dozen soldiers arrested President Manuel Zelaya and disarmed his security guards after surrounding his residence before dawn. Protesters called it a coup and flocked to the presidential palace as local news media reported that Zelaya was exiled to Costa Rica. He was detained shortly before voting was to begin on a constitutional referendum the president had insisted on holding- even though the Supreme Court ruled it illegal and everyone from the military to Congress and members of his own party opposed it. The nonbinding referendum was to ask voters if they wanted to hold a vote during the November presidential election on whether to convoke an assembly to rewrite the constitution. Roberto Micheletti, the leader of Congress, was sworn in to serve until Zelaya's term ends. This was the first military ouster of a Central American president since 1993, when Guatemalan military officials refused to accept President Jorge Serrano's attempt to seize absolute power.



<b>2009</b>	On June 30 <sup>th</sup> , The UN adopted a resolution calling on all 192 UN member states not to recognize any government in Honduras other than Zelaya's. Roberto Micheletti, Honduras' interim leader, warned that the only way his predecessor will return to office is through a foreign invasion. The regime that ousted Zelaya claimed that the deposed president allowed money and tons of cocaine to be flown into the Central American country on its way to the U.S.
<b>2009</b>	On July 3 <sup>rd</sup> , Roberto Micheletti said new elections would be held on Nov. 29, as some 200, 000 demonstrated both for and against the return of Pres. Zelaya.
<b>2009</b>	On July 28 <sup>th</sup> , the U.S. government turned up the pressure on the interim government of Honduras to accept the return of exiled President Manuel Zelaya, suspending the diplomatic visas of four Honduran officials a month after the military coup.
<b>2009</b>	On August 26 <sup>th</sup> , Central America's development bank said it is freezing credits to Honduras following the June 28 coup that ousted President Manuel Zelaya. Many other multilateral agencies and foreign governments have put Honduras aid projects on hold, in the face of the interim government's refusal to reinstate Zelaya.
<b>2009</b>	On October 30 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras interim President Roberto Micheletti and ousted Pres. Manuel Zelaya signed the Tegucigalpa-San Jose Accord. The power-sharing agreement required Mr. Zelaya to drop his plan for a referendum on constitutional reform.
<b>2009</b>	On November 29 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras held elections. Porfirio Lobo and Elvin Santos, two prosperous businessmen, were the front-runners. Conservative rancher Porfirio Lobo gathered a strong lead, and Santos conceded defeat.
<b>2009</b>	On November 30 <sup>th</sup> , The United States recognized the results of the controversial election in Honduras but said the vote was only a partial step toward restoring democracy after the June coup that ousted the elected president.
<b>2010</b>	On January 28 <sup>th</sup> , Honduras' new administration began its term saying the nation is bankrupt and will likely need international financial assistance to recover from months of diplomatic isolation over its June coup.
<b>2010</b>	On March 4 <sup>th</sup> , U.S. Secretary of State Hillary Rodham Clinton, on the sidelines of a meeting of regional officials in Costa Rica, said the Obama administration will resume aid to Honduras that was suspended after the coup last year and urged Latin American nations to recognize the new Honduran government.

**Sources:** BBC Timeline: Honduras <<http://news.bbc.co.uk/>>  
**Timelines:** Honduras <<http://timelines.ws/countries/HONDURAS.HTML>>

## Country Facts: Honduras

### Geography

<b>Location</b>	Central America, bordering the Caribbean Sea, between Guatemala and Nicaragua and bordering the Gulf of Fonseca (North Pacific Ocean), between El Salvador and Nicaragua
<b>Geographic Coordinates</b>	15 00 N, 86 30 W
<b>Map References</b>	Central America and the Caribbean
<b>Area</b>	total: 112,090 sq km country comparison to the world: 102 land: 111,890 sq km water: 200 sq km
<b>Area - Comparative</b>	slightly larger than Tennessee
<b>Land boundaries</b>	total: 1,520 km border countries: Guatemala 256 km, El Salvador 342 km, Nicaragua 922 km
<b>Coastline</b>	820 km
<b>Maritime Claims</b>	territorial sea: 12 nm contiguous zone: 24 nm exclusive economic zone: 200 nm continental shelf: natural extension of territory or to 200 nm

### Climate

<b>Current Weather</b>	subtropical in lowlands, temperate in mountains
<b>Terrain</b>	mostly mountains in interior, narrow coastal plains
<b>Elevation Extremes</b>	lowest point: Caribbean Sea 0 m highest point: Cerro Las Minas 2,870 m

### Natural Reserves

<b>Natural Resources</b>	timber, gold, silver, copper, lead, zinc, iron ore, antimony, coal, fish, hydropower
<b>Land Use</b>	arable land: 9.53% permanent crops: 3.21% other: 87.26% (2005)
<b>Irrigated Land</b>	800 sq km (2003)
<b>Total Renewable Water Resources</b>	95.9 cu km (2000)
<b>Freshwater Withdrawal (domestic/industrial/agricultural)</b>	total: 0.86 cu km/yr (8%/12%/80%) per capita: 119 cu m/yr (2000)
<b>Natural Hazards</b>	frequent, but generally mild, earthquakes; extremely susceptible to damaging hurricanes and floods along the Caribbean coast
<b>Environment-Current Issues</b>	urban population expanding; deforestation results from logging and the clearing of land for agricultural purposes; further land degradation and soil erosion hastened by

	uncontrolled development and improper land use practices such as farming of marginal lands; mining activities polluting Lago de Yojoa (the country's largest source of fresh water), as well as several rivers and streams, with heavy metals
<b>Environment - International Agreements</b>	party to: Biodiversity, Climate Change, Climate Change-Kyoto Protocol, Desertification, Endangered Species, Hazardous Wastes, Law of the Sea, Marine Dumping, Ozone Layer Protection, Ship Pollution, Tropical Timber 83, Tropical Timber 94, Wetlands signed, but not ratified: none of the selected agreements
<b>Geography - Note</b>	has only a short Pacific coast but a long Caribbean shoreline, including the virtually uninhabited eastern Mosquito Coast
<b>People</b>	
<b>Population</b>	7,833,696 country comparison to the world: 93 <i>note:</i> estimates for this country explicitly take into account the effects of excess mortality due to AIDS; this can result in lower life expectancy, higher infant mortality, higher death rates, lower population growth rates, and changes in the distribution of population by age and sex than would otherwise be expected (July 2010 est.)
<b>Age structure</b>	0-14 years: 38% (male 1,521,006/female 1,457,790) 15-64 years: 58.4% (male 2,290,300/female 2,280,848) 65 years and over: 3.6% (male 127,187/female 156,565) (2010 est.)
<b>Median Age</b>	total: 20.7 years male: 20.3 years female: 21.1 years (2010 est.)
<b>Population Growth Rate</b>	2.002% (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 60
<b>Birth Rate</b>	26.28 births/1,000 population (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 62
<b>Death Rate</b>	4.96 deaths/1,000 population (July 2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 189
<b>Net Migration Rate</b>	-1.3 migrant(s)/1,000 population (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: 125
<b>Urbanization</b>	urban population: 48% of total population (2008) rate of urbanization: 2.9% annual rate of change (2005-10 est.)
<b>Sex Ratio</b>	at birth: 1.05 male(s)/female under 15 years: 1.04 male(s)/female 15-64 years: 1.01 male(s)/female 65 years and over: 0.81 male(s)/female total population: 1.01 male(s)/female (2010 est.)
<b>Infant Mortality Rate</b>	total: 21.68 deaths/1,000 live births



	country comparison to the world: <u>98</u> male: 24.53 deaths/1,000 live births female: 18.68 deaths/1,000 live births (2010 est.)
<b>Life Expectancy at Birth</b>	total population: 70.45 years country comparison to the world: <u>142</u> male: 68.76 years female: 72.22 years (2010 est.)
<b>Total Fertility Rate</b>	3.17 children born/woman (2010 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>63</u>
<b>HIV/AIDS - Adult Prevalence Rate</b>	0.7% (2007 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>65</u>
<b>HIV/AIDS - People Living with HIV/AIDS</b>	28,000 (2007 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>71</u>
<b>HIV/AIDS - Deaths</b>	1,900 (2007 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>60</u>
<b>Major Infectious Diseases</b>	degree of risk: high food or waterborne diseases: bacterial diarrhea, hepatitis A, and typhoid fever vectorborne diseases: dengue fever and malaria water contact disease: leptospirosis (2009)
<b>Nationality</b>	noun: Honduran(s) adjective: Honduran
<b>Ethnic Groups</b>	mestizo (mixed Amerindian and European) 90%, Amerindian 7%, black 2%, white 1%
<b>Religions</b>	Roman Catholic 97%, Protestant 3%
<b>Languages</b>	Spanish, Amerindian dialects
<b>Literacy</b>	definition: age 15 and over can read and write total population: 80% male: 79.8% female: 80.2% (2001 census)
<b>School Life Expectancy (primary to tertiary education)</b>	total: 11 years male: 11 years female: 12 years (2004)
<b>Education Expenditures</b>	3.8% of GDP (1991) country comparison to the world: <u>119</u>
<b>Government</b>	
<b>Country Name</b>	conventional long form: Republic of Honduras conventional short form: Honduras local long form: República de Honduras local short form: Honduras
<b>Government Type</b>	democratic constitutional republic
<b>Capital</b>	name: Tegucigalpa geographic coordinates: 14 06 N, 87 13 W time difference: UTC-6 (1 hour behind Washington, DC during Standard Time) daylight saving time: +1hr, begins second Sunday in March; ends first Sunday in November

<b>Administrative Divisions</b>	18 departments (departamentos, singular - departamento); Atlantida, Choluteca, Colon, Comayagua, Copan, Cortes, El Paraíso, Francisco Morazán, Gracias a Dios, Intibuca, Islas de la Bahía, La Paz, Lempira, Ocotepeque, Olancho, Santa Barbara, Valle, Yoro
<b>Independence</b>	15 September 1821 (from Spain)
<b>National Holiday</b>	Independence Day, 15 September (1821)
<b>Constitution</b>	11 January 1982, effective 20 January 1982; amended many times
<b>Legal System</b>	rooted in Roman and Spanish civil law with increasing influence of English common law; recent judicial reforms include abandoning Napoleonic legal codes in favor of the oral adversarial system; accepts ICJ jurisdiction with reservations
<b>Suffrage</b>	18 years of age; universal and compulsory
<b>Executive Branch</b>	chief of state: President Porfirio LOBO Sosa (since 27 January 2010); Vice President Maria Antonieta Guillen de BOGRAN (since 27 January 2010); note - the president is both the chief of state and head of government head of government: President Porfirio LOBO Sosa (since 27 January 2010); Vice President Maria Antonieta Guillen de BOGRAN (since 27 January 2010) cabinet: Cabinet appointed by president (For more information visit the <a href="#">World Leaders website</a> ) elections: president elected by popular vote for a four-year term; election last held on 29 November 2009 (next to be held in November 2013) election results: Porfirio "Pepe" LOBO Sosa elected president; percent of vote - Porfirio "Pepe" LOBO Sosa 56.3%, Elvin SANTOS Lozano 38.1%, other 5.6%
<b>Legislative Branch</b>	unicameral National Congress or Congreso Nacional (128 seats; members elected proportionally by department to serve four-year terms) elections: last held on 29 November 2009 (next to be held in November 2013) election results: percent of vote by party - NA; seats by party - PNH 71, PL 45, PDC 5, PUD 4, PINU 3
<b>Judicial Branch</b>	Supreme Court of Justice or Corte Suprema de Justicia (15 judges are elected for seven-year terms by the National Congress)
<b>Political Parties and Leaders</b>	Christian Democratic Party or PDC [Lucas Evangelisto AGUILERA Pineda]; Democratic Unification Party or PUD [Cesar HAM]; Liberal Party or PL [Roberto MICHELETTI Bain]; National Party or PN [Antonio ALVAREZ Arias]; Social Democratic Innovation and Unity Party or PINU [Jorge Rafael AGUILAR Paredes]
<b>Political Pressure Groups and Leaders</b>	Beverage and Related Industries Syndicate or STIBYS; Committee for the Defense of Human Rights in Honduras

or CODEH; Confederation of Honduran Workers or CTH; Coordinating Committee of Popular Organizations or CCOP; General Workers Confederation or CGT; Honduran Council of Private Enterprise or COHEP; National Association of Honduran Campesinos or ANACH; National Union of Campesinos or UNC; Popular Bloc or BP; United Confederation of Honduran Workers or CUTH

**International organization participation**

BCIE, CACM, FAO, G-77, IADB, IAEA, IBRD, ICAO, ICCT, ICRM, IDA, IFAD, IFC, IFRCS, ILO, IMF, IMO, Interpol, IOC (suspended), IOM, ISO (subscriber), ITSO, ITU, ITUC, LAES, LAIA (observer), MIGA, MINURSO, NAM, OAS (suspended), OPANAL, OPCW, PCA, PetroCaribe, RG (suspended), SICA, UN, UNCTAD, UNESCO, UNIDO, Union Latina, UNWTO, UPU, WCO (suspended), WFTU, WHO, WIPO, WMO, WTO

**Diplomatic Representation in the US**

chief of mission: Ambassador Jorge Ramon HERNANDEZ Alcerro  
chancery: Suite 4-M, 3007 Tilden Street NW, Washington, DC 20008  
telephone: [1] (202) 966-2604  
FAX: [1] (202) 966-9751  
consulate(s) general: Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, Miami, New Orleans, New York, Phoenix, San Francisco  
honorary consulate(s): Jacksonville

**Diplomatic Representation from the US**

chief of mission: Ambassador Hugo LLORENS  
embassy: Avenida La Paz, Apartado Postal No. 3453, Tegucigalpa  
mailing address: American Embassy, APO AA 34022, Tegucigalpa  
telephone: [504] 236-9320, 238-5114  
FAX: [504] 238-4357

**Flag description**

three equal horizontal bands of blue (top), white, and blue, with five blue, five-pointed stars arranged in an X pattern centered in the white band; the stars represent the members of the former Federal Republic of Central America - Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala, Honduras, and Nicaragua; the blue bands symbolize the Pacific Ocean and the Caribbean Sea; the white band represents the land between the two bodies of water and the peace and prosperity of its people

*note:* similar to the flag of El Salvador, which features a round emblem encircled by the words REPÚBLICA DE EL SALVADOR EN LA AMERICA CENTRAL centered in the white band; also similar to the flag of Nicaragua, which features a triangle encircled by the words REPÚBLICA DE NICARAGUA on top and AMERICA CENTRAL on the bottom, centered in the white band



## Economy

### Economy - Overview

Honduras, the second poorest country in Central America, suffers from extraordinarily unequal distribution of income, as well as high unemployment and underemployment. The economy relies heavily on a narrow range of exports, notably apparel, bananas, and coffee, making it vulnerable to natural disasters and shifts in commodity prices; however, investments in the maquila and non-traditional export sectors are slowly diversifying the economy. Nearly half of Honduras's economic activity is directly tied to the U.S., with exports to the U.S. equivalent to 30% of GDP and remittances for another 22%. The U.S.-Central America Free Trade Agreement (CAFTA) came into force in 2006 and has helped foster investment, but physical and political insecurity may deter potential investors. The economy is expected to register marginally positive economic growth in 2010, insufficient to improve living standards for the nearly 60% of the population in poverty. Despite improvements in tax collections, the government's fiscal deficit is growing due to increases in current expenditures from increasing public wages. Tegucigalpa lacks an IMF agreement; its Stand-By Agreement expired in April 2009 and former President ZELAYA's commitment to a fixed exchange rate undermined a follow-on.

### GDP (purchasing power parity)

\$32.5 billion (2009 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 103  
\$33.2 billion (2008 est.)  
\$31.86 billion (2007 est.)  
*note: data are in 2009 U.S. dollars*

### GDP (official exchange rate)

\$14.27 billion (2009 est.)

### GDP - Real Growth Rate

-2.1% (2009 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 149  
4.2% (2008 est.)  
6.3% (2007 est.)

### GDP - Per Capita (PPP)

\$4,100 (2009 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 154  
\$4,300 (2008 est.)  
\$4,200 (2007 est.)  
*note: data are in 2009 U.S. dollars*

### GDP - Composition by Sector

agriculture: 12.2%  
industry: 27.1%  
services: 60.6% (2009 est.)

### Labor Force

3.327 million (2009 est.)  
country comparison to the world: 97

### Labor force - by Occupation

agriculture: 39.2%  
industry: 20.9%

	services: 39.8% (2005 est.)
<b>Unemployment Rate</b>	3% (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>21</u> 3% (2008 est.) <i>note: about 36% are unemployed or underemployed</i>
<b>Population Below Poverty Line</b>	59% (2008)
<b>Household Income or Consumption by Percentage Share</b>	lowest 10%: 0.7% highest 10%: 42.2% (2006)
<b>Distribution of Family Income - Gini Index</b>	53.8 (2003) country comparison to the world: <u>15</u> 56.3 (1998)
<b>Investment (gross fixed)</b>	23.5% of GDP (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>58</u>
<b>Budget</b>	revenues: \$2.819 billion expenditures: \$3.4 billion (2009 est.)
<b>Public Debt</b>	24.4% of GDP (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>95</u> 17.9% of GDP (2008 est.)
<b>Inflation Rate (consumer prices)</b>	5.9% (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>152</u> 11.4% (2008 est.)
<b>Central Bank Discount Rate</b>	NA%
<b>Commercial Bank Prime Lending Rate</b>	17.94% (31 December 2008) country comparison to the world: <u>37</u> 16.61% (31 December 2007)
<b>Stock of Money</b>	\$1.633 billion (31 December 2008) country comparison to the world: <u>98</u> \$1.6 billion (31 December 2007)
<b>Stock of Quasi Money</b>	\$5.574 billion (31 December 2008) country comparison to the world: <u>79</u> \$5.239 billion (31 December 2007)
<b>Stock of Domestic Credit</b>	\$7.172 billion (31 December 2008) country comparison to the world: <u>85</u> \$6.298 billion (31 December 2007)
<b>Market Value of Publicly Traded Shares</b>	\$NA
<b>Agriculture - Products</b>	bananas, coffee, citrus, corn, African palm; beef; timber; shrimp, tilapia, lobster
<b>Industries</b>	sugar, coffee, textiles, clothing, wood products, cigars
<b>Industrial Production Growth Rate</b>	-7.4% (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>128</u>
<b>Electricity - Production</b>	6.05 billion kWh (2007 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>106</u>
<b>Electricity - Consumption</b>	4.696 billion kWh (2007 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>110</u>
<b>Electricity - Exports</b>	0 kWh (2008 est.)
<b>Electricity - Imports</b>	11.8 million kWh (2007 est.)

<b>Oil - Production</b>	0 bbl/day (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>187</u>
<b>Oil - Consumption</b>	56,000 bbl/day (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>96</u>
<b>Oil - Exports</b>	0 bbl/day (2007 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>149</u>
<b>Oil - Imports</b>	46,130 bbl/day (2007 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>90</u>
<b>Oil - Proved Reserves</b>	0 bbl (1 January 2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>171</u>
<b>Natural Gas - Production</b>	0 cu m (2008 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>100</u>
<b>Natural Gas - Consumption</b>	0 cu m (2008 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>145</u>
<b>Natural Gas - Exports</b>	0 cu m (2008 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>174</u>
<b>Natural Gas - Imports</b>	0 cu m (2008 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>162</u>
<b>Natural Gas - Proved Reserves</b>	0 cu m (1 January 2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>167</u>
<b>Current Account Balance</b>	-\$1.327 billion (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>137</u> -\$1.96 billion (2008 est.)
<b>Exports</b>	\$5.196 billion (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>102</u> \$6.458 billion (2008 est.)
<b>Exports - Commodities</b>	apparel, coffee, shrimp, wire harnessing, cigars, bananas, gold, palm oil, fruit, lobster, lumber
<b>Exports - Partners</b>	U.S 59.6%, El Salvador 5.61%, Guatemala 5.28%, Mexico 4.19%, Germany 4.04% (2009)
<b>Imports</b>	\$7.788 billion (2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>95</u> \$10.51 billion (2008 est.)
<b>Imports - Commodities</b>	machinery and transport equipment, industrial raw materials, chemical products, fuels, foodstuffs
<b>Imports - Partners</b>	U.S 46.81%, Guatemala 8.92%, El Salvador 7.13%, Mexico 5.54%, Costa Rica 4.91% (2009)
<b>Reserves of Foreign Exchange and Gold</b>	\$2.127 billion (31 December 2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>111</u> \$2.493 billion (31 December 2008 est.)
<b>Debt - External</b>	\$3.315 billion (31 December 2009 est.) country comparison to the world: <u>115</u> \$3.209 billion (31 December 2008 est.)
<b>Exchange Rates</b>	lempiras (HNL) per U.S. dollar - 18.9 (2009), 18.983 (2008), 18.9 (2007), 18.895 (2006), 18.92 (2005)
<b>Communications</b>	
<b>Telephones - Main Lines in Use</b>	825,800 (2008)



	country comparison to the world: <u>86</u>
<b>Telephones - Mobile Cellular</b>	6.211 million (2008)
	country comparison to the world: <u>78</u>
<b>Telephone System</b>	<p>general assessment: the number of fixed-line connections are increasing but still limited; competition among multiple providers of mobile-cellular services is contributing to a sharp increase in the number of subscribers</p> <p>domestic: beginning in 2003, private sub-operators allowed to provide fixed-lines in order to expand telephone coverage contributing to an increase in fixed-line teledensity to roughly 10 per 100 persons; mobile-cellular subscribership exceeded 80 per 100 persons in 2008</p> <p>international: country code - 504; landing point for both the Americas Region Caribbean Ring System (ARCOS-1) and the MAYA-1 fiber optic submarine cable system that together provide connectivity to South and Central America, parts of the Caribbean, and the U.S; satellite earth stations - 2 Intelsat (Atlantic Ocean); connected to Central American Microwave System</p>
<b>Radio Broadcast Stations</b>	multiple privately-owned terrestrial television networks, supplemented by multiple cable TV networks; Radio Honduras is the lone government-owned radio network; roughly 300 privately-owned radio stations (2007)
<b>Internet Country Code</b>	.hn
<b>Internet Hosts</b>	16,075 (2010)
	country comparison to the world: <u>115</u>
<b>Internet Users</b>	658,500 (2008)
	country comparison to the world: <u>102</u>
<b>Transportation</b>	
<b>Airports</b>	104 (2010)
	country comparison to the world: <u>56</u>
<b>Airports with Paved Runways</b>	<p>total: 12</p> <p>2,438 to 3,047 m: 3</p> <p>1,524 to 2,437 m: 2</p> <p>914 to 1,523 m: 4</p> <p>under 914 m: 3 (2010)</p>
<b>Airports - with Unpaved Runways</b>	<p>total: 92</p> <p>1,524 to 2,437 m: 2</p> <p>914 to 1,523 m: 16</p> <p>under 914 m: 74 (2010)</p>
<b>Railways</b>	<p>total: 699 km</p> <p>country comparison to the world: <u>104</u></p> <p>narrow gauge: 279 km 1.067-m gauge; 420 km 0.914-m gauge (2008)</p>
<b>Roadways</b>	<p>total: 13,600 km</p> <p>country comparison to the world: <u>125</u></p> <p>paved: 2,775 km</p>

## **Waterways**

## **Merchant Marine**

## **Ports and Terminals**

## **Military**

## **Military Branches**

## **Military service age and obligation**

## **Manpower Available for Military Service**

## **Manpower Fit for Military Service**

## **Manpower Reaching Military**

## **Significant Age Annually**

## **Military Expenditures**

unpaved: 10,825 km (2000)

465 km (most navigable only by small craft) (2008)

country comparison to the world: 84

total: 123

country comparison to the world: 47

by type: bulk carrier 10, cargo 57, chemical tanker 6, container 1, liquefied gas 1, passenger 4, passenger/cargo 7, petroleum tanker 25, refrigerated cargo 7, roll on/roll off 4, specialized tanker 1

foreign-owned: 42 (Bangladesh 1, Canada 1, China 3, Egypt 3, Greece 4, Hong Kong 1, Israel 1, Japan 4, South Korea 6, Lebanon 1, Mexico 1, Singapore 12, Taiwan 2, Tanzania 1, Vietnam 1) (2008)

La Ceiba, Puerto Cortes, San Lorenzo, Tela

Army, Navy (includes Naval Infantry), Honduran Air Force (Fuerza Aerea Hondurena, FAH) (2008)

18 years of age for voluntary 2 to 3-year military service (2004)

males age 16-49: 1,989,556

females age 16-49: 1,939,462 (2010 est.)

males age 16-49: 1,483,292

females age 16-49: 1,502,788 (2010 est.)

male: 94,501

female: 90,757 (2010 est.)

0.6% of GDP (2006 est.)

country comparison to the world: 156

## **Transnational Issues**

## **Disputes - International**

International Court of Justice (ICJ) ruled on the delimitation of "bolsones" (disputed areas) along the El Salvador-Honduras border in 1992 with final settlement by the parties in 2006 after an Organization of American States (OAS) survey and a further ICJ ruling in 2003; the 1992 ICJ ruling advised a tripartite resolution to a maritime boundary in the Gulf of Fonseca with consideration of Honduran access to the Pacific; El Salvador continues to claim tiny Conejo Island, not mentioned in the ICJ ruling, off Honduras in the Gulf of Fonseca; Honduras claims the Belizean-administered Sapodilla Cays off the coast of Belize in its constitution, but agreed to a joint ecological park around the cays should Guatemala consent to a maritime corridor in the Caribbean under the OAS-sponsored 2002 Belize-Guatemala Differendum; memorials and counter memorials were filed by the parties in Nicaragua's 1999 and 2001 proceedings against Honduras and Colombia at the ICJ over the maritime

boundary and territorial claims in the western Caribbean  
Sea - final public hearings are scheduled for 2007

**Illicit Drugs**

transshipment point for drugs and narcotics; illicit producer  
of cannabis, cultivated on small plots and used principally  
for local consumption; corruption is a major problem;  
some money-laundering activity

**Source: CIA World FactBook**

**< <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/pa.html> >**

## Participant Paper Guidelines

Each participant is asked to prepare a 7-10 page formal academic paper (**double spaced, 12 font, Times New Roman**) that will address specific component of the final Findings Report outline. Please include references. References should be in addition to the 7-10 page paper-limit.

Papers are **due on November 05, 2010**. These papers are required for Dr. Arrarás to put the draft of the Findings Report together. If there is an issue with meeting the deadline, please contact Dr. Arrarás or Brian Fonseca as early as possible.

Each participant will be assigned specific areas to focus on before and after the workshop takes place. Papers will be discussed at the workshop.

### Findings Report Outline

#### **I. Origins of Strategic Culture**

##### Physical:

- Geography
- Climate and Natural Resources
- Demographics: Generational Change
- Technology

##### Political:

- Government/Political System
- Historical Experience
- Elite Beliefs
- Military Organizations

##### Social/Cultural:

- Dominant Worldview/Values and Ideologies
- Popular Narrative in Myths, Symbols, and Key Texts

#### **II. Perpetuators of Strategic Culture**

##### Elites:

- Leadership Beliefs and Values
- Personal versus Institutional Decision-making Structure

##### Security Forces Organization/Bureaucracy:

- Historical Experiences
- Prevailing Values and Orientations

#### **III. Challenges, Continuity, and Change**

##### Contemporary Security Challenges:

- Recent "Shocks" or Challenges
- Enduring Rivalries
- Emerging Problems

##### Continuity versus Change:

- Strategic Cultural Continuity
- Innovations or New Direction

## **Participants' Biographies**

### **Honduras Strategic Culture Study Leads**

#### **Astrid Arrarás, Ph.D.**

*Senior Lecturer, Latin American and Caribbean Center, Florida International University*

Astrid Arrarás holds a Ph.D in Political Science from Princeton University (1998). She is currently a Senior Lecturer in the Department of Politics and International Relations at Florida International University. She teaches undergraduate and graduate courses on a range of topics including comparative politics, political violence, international relations of Latin America, politics of South America, politics of Central America, politics of Latin America and Democratization. At FIU, she earned the Excellence in Teaching Award in 2004. She has published several articles in academic journals and book chapters in edited volumes. Her area of specialization is Democratization, and her country of expertise is Uruguay. She is currently working on the completion of a book manuscript on the political participation of former guerrillas in mainstream politics and Democratization in Uruguay.

#### **José Miguel Cruz, Ph.D.**

*Assistant Professor, Florida International University*

José Miguel Cruz is an Assistant Professor at Florida International University. He has been the director of the University Institute of Public Opinion at the University of Central America (Universidad Centroamericana) in San Salvador from 1994 to 2006. He has been professor of Social Psychology in the Psychology department at the University of Central America and at the Universidad de El Salvador. He has also lectured at the Universidad Nacional Autónoma de Honduras, and Lund University, Sweden. He has worked as a consultant for the World Bank, the Inter-American Development Bank, the Pan-American Health Organization and the United Nations Development Program in the topic of Central American violence, crime, and gangs. As such he has advised several organizations and public officials on violence prevention and criminal violence measurement. As director of IUDOP he conducted and supervised several survey-based assessments on violence prevention programs. He has been working on Central American gangs or *maras* since 1996, and has published several books and articles about Central American gangs. He holds a Doctoral degree in Political Science from Vanderbilt University and a Master degree in Public Policy in Latin America from Oxford University, England. His last edited book, *Street Gangs in Central America* (UCA Editores, San Salvador, 2007), summarizes an eight-year-long research project on gangs in the Central American region.

## Honduras Strategic Culture Participants

### **José René Argueta, Ph.D.**

*University of Pittsburg*

Dr. José Argueta was born and raised in Honduras. He got two degrees in forestry and worked for about 15 years as a forester and an environmentalist in Honduras. During those years, Dr. Argueta had the opportunity to work with rural communities and get to know much of the Honduran countryside and its culture. He also worked teaching and conducting research at the National School of Forestry. Dr. Argueta was also the promoter and founding president of ECO-REDES, one of the first environmental NGOs in Honduras. His work caused him to be elected as “Forester of the Year, 2002” by the Honduran Association of Foresters (COLPROFORH).

After suffering a Spinal Cord Injury in a car accident, Dr. Argueta moved to the U.S. to continue his studies. He obtained a Master’s degree in Environmental Management and Policy at Yale University and later a Doctoral degree in Political Science at the University of Pittsburgh. This seeming shift in fields was the result of his realization that it is not only economics that affects the environment but mostly politics.

During his years in the U.S, Dr. Argueta has worked teaching political science, but mostly conducting research on Latin American political culture, with a greater emphasis in Honduras. As a result, working as a research consultant, he has produced several studies sponsored by different organizations, including the bi-annual reports on political culture and democratization of Vanderbilt University’s Latin American Public Opinion Project.

Dr. Argueta has also produced a book on Electoral Accountability in Honduras and is currently working on a second book describing the Honduran political system and its interaction with its political culture.

### **Norman A. Bailey, Ph.D.**

*Institute for Global Economic Growth*

A native of Chicago, Illinois, Dr. Bailey is a graduate of Oberlin College and holds the degrees of M.A. in International Affairs and a Ph.D. from Columbia University.

He did his army tour of duty in strategic intelligence and joint operational planning. After serving as an economist on the staff of Mobil International Oil Company, where he participated in studies of the Canadian petroleum market, crude and product flows among the major oil companies, and bunker oil marketing, Dr. Bailey founded Overseas Equity Inc., which prepared investment studies for clients in the financial field. He was then invited to join an investment-banking firm, Bailey, Tondou, Warwick & Co., Inc. and became its president. The firm specialized in debt and equity transactions in the developing world.



Simultaneously, Dr. Bailey joined the faculty of The City University of New York (Queens College), where in six years he was made a full, tenured professor.

In 1981 he joined the Reagan administration as Special Assistant to the President for National Security Affairs and Senior Director of International Economic Affairs on the staff of the National Security Council in the White House.

Since 1984, Dr. Bailey has been an international economic consultant to governments, government agencies, corporations, banks, investment banking firms, trade associations, and trading companies on five continents. He is also Adjunct Professor of Economic Statecraft at the Institute of World Politics in Washington and President of the Institute for Global Economic Growth. He serves on various boards of directors and editorial and advisory boards. During 2006 and 2007 he was on the senior staff of the Office of the Director of National Intelligence.

Dr. Bailey has been awarded two honorary degrees, i.e., The National Security Award and the Cold War Commemorative Medal. He is a member of two orders of knighthood.

**Coronel José Amílcar Hernández Flores**  
*Honduran Armed Forces*

Colonel Hernandez Flores graduate from the Academia Militar General Francisco Morazán as an infantry officer. Since graduating he has held various senior level positions within the Honduran Armed Forces in commanding and policy making capacity and has participated in peacekeeping operations in Haiti, post-earthquake support operations in Ecuador, and was an observer in Bolivian peace keeping operations. Colonel Hernandez Flores has participated in extensive military training and education programs to include advanced military education at the Escuela de Aplicación for officers. Colonel Hernandez Flores is a military instructor, active in preventive and emergency management operations, rescue of hostages, and preservation of democracy. Additionally, he received superior military education in the Command and Staff National Defense course.

Colonel Hernandez Flores also holds a BA degree in Judicial and Social Science with a concentration in law and recently received mention as Notary Exequatur by Supreme Court Justice and the Defense Security Matters Central (UDH-University of El Salvador, Argentina.)

**Ernesto Galvez Mejia, Ph.D.**  
*Independent Scholar*

Ernesto Galvez Mejia holds a Ph.D. in Theology from Latin University of Theology. He also received the degree of Magister Scientiae in Rural Sociology from Advanced Latin American Program in Rural Sociology FLACSO-University of Costa Rica. He has a BA in Sociology from CSUCA Program-University of Costa Rica. In addition, Dr. Galvez Mejia is a graduate of Social Evaluation, Federal university of Vicosa, Minas Gerais, Brazil (OEA\_BID), and Restorative Justice, International Prison Confraternity, PFI, Hong Kong, China.

Dr. Galvez Mejia's educational experiences include: Professor of Sociology, University of Costa Rica; Professor of Honduran History, Catholic University of Honduras (UNICAH); and Professor of Sociology and History of Honduras, Christian Evangelical University (ECENM). Complementing his scholastic endeavors, are diverse experiences both as an administrator and a sociological consultant, engaging in various activities such as social participation in the environment, ESA Consultants-COLENCO for the Peruvian Government (2005); and Social Expert, Strengthening Through Management of Environment and Sustainable Development in Central America Project, Central American Commission of Environment and Development CCAD-PNUD-BID, Guatemalan headquarters.

In addition, Dr. Galvez Mejia has written extensively in sociology and related fields. His most recent works include: *The Social Environment Participation in Honduras in the frame of Globalization*, a paper presented in the Regional Congress of the Environment and Sustainable Development, FLACSO-PNUD, Guatemala, 17-21 August, 1998; *Situation of the Child and Youth in Extreme Poverty in Honduras*. BM/FIDAS/FHIS. 2002; and *Alternative Proposal of the Social Civic Group for the Strategy for the Reduction of Poverty*, July 2007.

**Rodolfo Pastor, Ph.D.**

*Research Professor, History, El Colegio de Mexico*

Rodolfo Pastor is a social historian from Honduras, where he has been a member of the Liberal Party Central Committee, and Minister of Culture from 1984-1998 and again from 2006 until recently. He has also been Coordinator of the Social Cabinet of President M. Zelaya. Dr. Pastor received his BA from Tulane University and holds a Ph.D. in history from El Colegio de México where he has also been a research professor of history. Pastor has previously been a visiting professor at the University of Pennsylvania, the University of Chicago and Haverford College. His research has focused on social history and ethno history. In addition to his nine books, he has been a regular columnist of newspapers in Honduras and contributed to United Nations publications on social policy. Recently Dr. Pastor served as a Visiting Scholar at the David Rockefeller Center for Latin American Studies (Harvard University) teaching *Central American and Mexican (or Mesoamerican) Peoples: 1500-1840*, and *Alternative Narratives: an Introductory Seminar on the Modern Literature and Historiography of Latin America*. Dr. Pastor is currently a Research Professor in the Department of History at El Colegio de Mexico.

**Guillermo Peña Panting**

*Director, Centro de Investigaciones Economicas y Sociales Consejo Hondureño de la Empresa Privada (COHEP)*

Guillermo Peña has a BA in Political Science from North Carolina State University and a Masters in Entrepreneurial Economics from Universidad Francisco Marroquin in Guatemala.

Mr. Peña has been involved in public policy institutes and worked at the John Locke Foundation (North Carolina) as a research intern, the International Policy Network in London as Latin American Coordinator and political analyst. Now works as the Director of the Centro de Investigaciones Economicas y Sociales at the Honduras National Business Council (COHEP) in Tegucigalpa.

**Marifeli Pérez-Stable, Ph.D.**

*Professor, Department of Politics and International Relations, Florida International University*

Marifeli Pérez-Stable is a professor at Florida International University and a Senior Non-Resident Fellow at the Inter-American Dialogue (Washington, DC). She has authored *The Cuban Revolution: Origins, Course, and Legacy* and has edited *Looking Forward: Comparative Perspectives on Cuban's Transition. Looking Forward*; which was a finalist in the ForeWord Magazine Book of the Year Award (2007). Dr. Perez-Stable chaired the task force on Memory, Truth and Justice, which issued the report, *Cuban National Reconciliation*. She is a member of the Council on Foreign Relations and an associate of COMEXI, the Mexican Council on Foreign Relations. Her Miami Herald column on Latin American affairs appears every other Thursday. Dr. Perez-Stable latest book, *The United States and Cuba: Intimate Enemies*, is forthcoming from Routledge Press (2010).

## Strategic Culture Program Leads

### **Brian Fonseca**

*Senior Political and Security Analyst, Applied Research Center, Florida International University*

Brian Fonseca is a Senior Political and Security Analyst at Florida International University and coordinator of FIU-SOUTHCOM Academic Partnership. Brian Fonseca has authored various reports for United States Southern Command, among them "Energy Outlook: Brazil", "Emerging Relationships: Iran & Latin America", "Emerging Relationships: China and Latin America", "Identifying Opportunities for U.S.-Cuba Military Cooperation"; "Domestic Politics in the Dominican Republic After the Earthquake in Haiti"; and "Human Smuggling and the Terrorist-Criminal Nexus." Mr. Fonseca authored a chapter titled "Globalização e Contrabando de Seres Humanos no Hemisfério Occidental" in the book *Segurança E Governança Nas Américas* (Universidade Federal de Pernambuco, (2009, ISBN: 857716571). He is an Adjunct Professor of International Relations, the Principal Investigator of the U.S. Army Western Hemisphere Security Colloquium series, and Co-Principal Investigator of the FIU-SOUTHCOM Academic Partnership.

Mr. Fonseca holds a MA in international business from Florida International University. He has attended Sichuan University in Chengdu, People's Republic of China; and is a graduate of the National Defense University's Center for Hemispheric Defense Studies' Advanced Transnational Security, Stability, and Democracy Program. He served in the United States Marine Corps from 1997-2004 and facilitated the training of several foreign military forces in both hostile theaters and during peace time operations in Kosovo, the Caribbean, Europe, North Africa and the Middle East. Brian Fonseca received several national awards recognizing his efforts and strategic thinking capabilities from the Secretary of the Navy.

### **Moisés Caballero**

*Research Analyst, Applied Research Center, Florida International University*

Moisés Caballero graduated from Florida International University with a Bachelors degree in Political Science with a second Major in International Relations. Mr. Caballero is completing his Master of Arts in Latin American and Caribbean Studies (MALACS) with a focus in Cuban and Cuban American Studies.

Mr. Caballero has completed numerous financial service industry courses and has been an influential retail banking leader developing emerging Hispanic business and consumer markets. At Volunteer State Community College, Mr. Caballero served as an Adjunct Faculty member and taught Principles of Banking. He has been extensively involved in many community efforts and projects; Mr. Caballero has served as a Commissioner on the Davidson County Human Relations Commission in Nashville, Tennessee where he took an active role in defending and advocating for minority groups in the community; as President of Conexión America, a nonprofit organization whose mission is to help Latino families realize their aspirations for social and economic advancement by promoting their integration; and most recently he served as Chairman of the Sumner Hispanic Alliance, whose purpose is to offer a venue of cultural sharing,

education, assistance and guidance for members of the Hispanic community. He has been recognized for his successful leadership, developing an enterprising character, and achieving constructive results for the Middle Tennessee community through his efforts with Conexión America and the Sumner Hispanic Alliance. He has been awarded the St. George Award and recognized as a Tennessee Colonel for his untiring efforts on behalf of the residents in Middle Tennessee.

Moisés Caballero served in the United States Marine Corps Reserve from 1985-1991.

#### Undergraduate Research Assistants

##### **Pamela Pamelá**

*Graduate Research Assistant, Applied Research Center, Florida International University*

Pamela Pamelá is a graduate Research Assistant at Florida International University's Applied Research Center. She holds a Bachelor's in Political Science and is expected to graduate with a second Bachelor's of International Relations in the fall of 2010, with a certificate in Latin American Studies. She has participated in two study abroad programs during her undergraduate work at Florida International University; one language program in France in 2009 and the second in Argentina for studies in Political Science and International Relations in 2010. She will pursue a Master's degree in International Relations upon graduation. Born in Venezuela, Pamela migrated to the United States in 1998.

##### **Yuliet Llanes**

*Undergraduate Research Assistant, Applied Research Center, Florida International University*

Yuliet Llanes' responsibilities include completing academic research efforts in contemporary topics in support of the FIU-SOUTHCOM Academic Partnership. She is expected to graduate in 2013 from Florida International University with a Bachelor's of Arts degree in Political Science. She will be pursuing a certificate in Middle Eastern studies as well as continuing towards a Master's degree upon graduation. Born in Cuba, Ms. Llanes immigrated to the United States in 1994.

##### **Juan Muskus**

*Undergraduate Research Assistant, Applied Research Center, Florida International University*

Juan Muskus' responsibilities include completing academic research efforts in contemporary topics concerning national security in support of the FIU-SOUTHCOM Academic Partnership. He is expected to graduate in 2010 from Florida International University with a Bachelors of Arts degree in International Relations, with a concentration in Middle East and Latin America studies and a Certificate in National Security Studies. He is a former sergeant in the United States Army, where he served on active duty from 2003 to 2008. Mr. Muskus has trained foreign military and police forces in Afghanistan and Iraq. Upon graduation, Mr. Muskus will be pursuing a Juris Doctor degree.

**Carlos Sarmiento**

*Undergraduate Research Assistant, Applied Research Center, Florida International University*

Carlos Sarmiento's principle responsibilities include supporting the coordination of events and aiding the research effort for the FIU-SOUTHCOM Academic Partnership. He is expected to graduate in 2011 from Florida International University with a Bachelor's of Arts in International Relations. In addition, he will be pursuing a certificate in Latin American Studies. After graduation he will pursue a Masters degree broadening his knowledge of the Latin American world region. Born in Venezuela, Carlos Sarmiento immigrated to the United States in 1998.



## NOTES

