

Government of President Jose Manuel Zelaya

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GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT JOSE MANUEL ZELAYA

PRELIMINARY REPORT ON THE COUP D'ETAT

I. I- GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS.-

The Government of the Republic of Honduras, headed by José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, hereby officially inform the Honduran people and the international community about the causes and motivations that led the military coup d'etat by the on June 28 2009.

Honduras. A society submerged in inequalities.

Honduras's third poorest economy in Latin America, is the country with the highest degrees of social inequality in America. A small group of families posses 90% of national wealth.

This economy elite seized banks, shopping centers, energy generating companies, airport concessions, telecommunications, newspapers, radio and television stations, credit administrators, football team business, fast food stores, factories, management of political parties and even some churches.

Using rigged privatizations they have taken ownership of natural resources, public services and financial services. Now, all three branches of government are at their service after the coup d'etat.

Congress and state institutions create a regime of

privileges for the oligarchy

The National Congress following the rise to power of former President Flores has been at the service of this oligarchy creating a system of privileges and concessions, tax exemptions and weaken the state with a very low tax burden, only 14%.

This economy elite funds the campaigns of political parties, candidates that run for president, deputies and mayors of major cities, they have control of 90% of the most powerful media to buy peoples consciences, they act as owners of the National Congress and through this they assign their attorneys and staff as justice officials and even state comptrollers agencies: Judges of the Supreme Court, Attorney General and Deputy Prosecutor, National Commissioner for Human Rights, Judges of the Supreme Court, the Magistrates of the Supreme Electoral Court and Attorney General of the Republic, in conclusion, all belong to them and obey them all.

The military coup in Honduras is a return to State fascism and the most discredited and repudiated politician in the entire political history of Honduras has been appointed

as Head Usurper, Roberto Michelletti Bain and as Advisor to the Minister a member of the sinister Squadron 3-6, accused of several disappearances and torture in the decade of the 80s, Billy Joya Amendola

Achievements of the Government of President Manuel Zelaya

Paradoxically, the government of President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales had the most successful indicators of all democratic governments in Honduras since 1980, it achieved the highest economic growth rate of 7% over the years (2006-2007) the largest foreign investment, lower debt, the largest public investment, but above all the most significant and important reduction of poverty throughout the country's history, which is undoubtedly his greatest achievement. All without having established new taxes or increased taxes.

The free tuition, school meals, the solidarity bonus, price reduction and fuel allowance, the application of the rule of 60° for the commercialization of fuel, the rescue of public enterprises: ENEE and HONDUTEL, the drop in bank interest rate, the bond agricultural technology, free replacement of energy-saving bulbs, mass literacy programs, funding for micro businesses, the ban on forest cutting, banning open pit mining, the electric energy project for the 700 thousand poorest families in the country, rescuing Palmerola military base to a civilian airport, increasing international reserves, the opposition to the devaluation of the currency (Lempira) against the dollar, PETROCARIBE and incorporation into the ALBA and the 60% increase in the minimum wage to the entire working class, reaching \$ 150 to \$ 230 dollars a month, are just a sample of government actions in the national interest and particularly the poorest.

President Zelaya's Government was far from been a populist government, on the contrary, it strongly promoted private investment both national and international, as a result of various incentives and active participation on the subscription of Free Trade Agreements (FTA). Any neither foreign nor Honduran company nor enterprise suffered nationalization or expropriation from government.

All the implementation laws and mechanism for RD-CAFTA were crated, equally the negotiation and entry into force of FTA with Chile, Colombia, Panama and Taiwan were concluded, and the negotiations of an Association Agreement with the European Union were started. Furthermore the Central American Integration was endorsed through and active participation in the Customary Union. At the same time, Honduras achieved for the first time in history first places in the "Doing Business" index of the World Bank for improvements in competitively and waiting times to open a business. Moreover, a history high was reached in exports enhancement, construction activity and banks business. Taking into consideration, a strong process of infrastructure works, that includes ports, airports and roads. Puerto Cortes was declared the first safe port of Latin America, under the Safe Container Initiative

An important participation of Honduras on international forum and in the framework of fight against drugs can be underline, however some limitations. President Zelaya triggered off within the Central American region the reactivation of the Central American Security Commission. In the Summit that took place in Zambrano, Honduras in 2007 a Central American Joint Security Strategy was established, with the participation of Mexico, the USA and the EU, provided an important outcome with the participation of the Central American Presidents in the Merida Initiative.

Poder Ciudadano Proposal

Our policy proposal Poder Ciudadano incorporated new forms of participation for Hondurans: Poder Ciudadano permanent assemblies at various locations in the country, open doors and permanent presence in the Government sector, social inclusion and support for organizations and individuals in the analysis and solution of national problems.

Finally, given the inconsistencies and limitations in the Constitution of the Republic and the Electoral Law, which restricts the Plebiscite and Referendum Act of citizens' constitutional rights, the Government adopted the Law on Transparency and Access to Public Information Act on Citizen Participation, proceeded to the first massive public participation exercise through a survey whose results were not binding.

The survey was designed for us to express whether or not we agree to install a fourth ballot during the general elections day (November 29, 2009). In case of obtaining a majority for the "yes" response, a bill would be sent to Congress that would regulate the installation of the fourth ballot for the people to rule whether or not it was agreed that the next government to convene a National Constituent Assembly as a mostly peaceful and democratic exercise designed to give citizens effective participation in making major decisions in the country.

Why the coup?

The "owners" of Honduras would not welcome a government that left his "control" and not looking after their own interests and perpetuating their privileges, but giving opportunities to the poorest and to propose in Honduras development plan processes and mechanisms of direct democracy. These families did not understand the message and could not contain their anger at the words of the people, "MEL IS THE ONLY PRESIDENT THAT HAS HELPED US, WHO HAS REMEMBERED US, WHICH HAS DEFENDED THE POOREST".

They unleashed a dirty war, vicious and relentless against the government of President Zelaya, their media, their servants, their organizations, companies and all their resources, they invented and repeated a thousand times their lies: that President Zelaya wanted to perpetuate in power, which would be reelected, who was handing the country to communism and wanted to give the coup, among others.

Despite their tight media control and unlimited financial resources, the "owners of Honduras" could not fight with ideas, reasons, or through peaceful means proposals for citizen participation, hence it took the worst decision: to use brute force, violence, and barbarism and plunge Honduras into the dark night of a military coup.

After the military coup led by these Honduras owners and their puppet politicians, after having banished the President elected by the people and his Cabinet by force of arms, they have continued their war, trying to discredit all actions in favor citizen participation in democracy in Honduras.

As masters and owners of the holders of the Supreme Court, the Public Prosecutor, Court of Auditors, the Electoral Court, the Attorney General's Office and the National Commissioner of Human Rights ordered them to invent charges and accusations of all kinds, ranging from treason, abuse of power, corruption, administrative errors, and so on, and without following even the most elementary steps of due process, much less allow the sacred right to defend the persecuted many arrest warrants against the President of the Republic and several of his ministers have been signed.

Meanwhile, the criminals and the responsible for the coup remain unpunished in the country, committing crimes against humanity against a society that is holding a peaceful and unarmed resistance, responding only with their honor, their dignity and their blood for their tireless desire for a return to constitutional order.

Unpunished Crimes

The Honduran people are not deceived, they know very well who are the ones that have gripped the country using criminal methods, becoming masters of everything, they have sold the country to increase his fortune, the same thieves, the "chinazo" , those of "gasolinazo" the traffic and purchase of arms, who have seized the funds of the National Congress for his political campaigns and now they have stolen the people's sovereign right to choose democratically at the polls, its President, they are the ones who have repressed the people responsible for missing and murdered Hondurans, who have broken the banks, those who traffic in medicines, drugs, fuel and influences. And remain unpunished.

II. AUTHORS OF THE COUP. CATEGORIES.-

- a. First Category: In this first category are the masterminds and financiers of the coup d'etat. A) Former President Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé, owner of the daily La Tribuna and an active partner through proxies of several companies and whose political collaborators of years are the executors of the coup. B) Jorge Canahuati Larach owner of daily El Heraldo and La Prensa, an influential member of the Association of 3 privately owned Media. C) Jose Rafael Ferrari, owner of Emisoras Unidas and Televiscentro, D) Ricardo Maduro, former President of the Republic, owner of banks, schools, stores, and media communication E) Camilo Atala, banker and principal shareholder of several international companies and bank Ficohsa. F) Freddy Nasser, president and principal shareholder of Grupo

Terra, and the energy generation sector by the executive who recently vetoed the amendments to the bill of incentives for clean energy generation, which contained an article which gave a profit of about 50 million just to Mr. Nasser. G) Arturo Alvarez Corrales, owner of concessions in the energy sector, partner of former President Carlos Flores and his chief negotiator in every action that intends to implement. H) Transnational fuel companies.

The central figures in the political coup in this category are: the Liberal Party Candidate Elvin Ernesto Santos (whose Adjutant with surname Pacheco, participated in the assault on the residence on June 28, 2009 at 5:10¹). His main adviser is former President Flores, and in the National Party Porfirio Lobo Sosa.

Without the approval of all the candidates set for such an act criminal conspiracy against the democratic system, would have been impossible since they conspired with their bloc of deputies to illegally bring down President Zelaya and therefore Michelletti was appointed dictator in his place.

- b. Second Category:** In the second category includes military and political perpetrators: A) Roberto Michelletti, President of National Congress, which called itself "constitutional president", without any attribution for it. This man is a veteran and unconditional collaborator of former President Flores. B) Luis Alberto Avila Ruby current Attorney General, Roberto Michelletti newly appointed National Congress and former collaborator and unconditional release of former President Flores. C) Roy Urtecho, current Adjoint Attorney General, recently appointed by Congress, was proposed by direct negotiations of Mrs. Vilma Cecilia Morales, former president of the Supreme Court and former employee of Robert Michelletti in the Honduran Telecommunications Company. D) Avilez Jorge Alberto Rivera, President of the Supreme Court, newly appointed by Congress and former direct collaborator of former President Flores. E) Thomas Arita Valle, Judge of the Supreme Court, newly appointed by Congress and former collaborator and unconditional release of former President Flores. F) Ricardo Alvarez, President of the National Party (main opposition party) and Mayor of the Capital City. It is to date the developer and financier of the so-called "peace marches" in which he has incorporated into more than three thousand employees of the City Hall. G) Oscar Andrés Rodríguez Maradiaga, the current Cardinal of the Catholic Church, who publicly endorsed and through a statement, the violent departure of the President, saying that "hoping there will be no bloodshed." H) All the deputies to the National Congress, that on June 28 were not called to condemn the kidnapping and illegal extradition of the President of the Republic, but to adopt an illegal legislative decree, through which "legalized" the military coup and proceeded without

¹ As the testimony of a member of the Presidential Honor Guard, Pacheco was one of the members and responsible for the operative.

authority to "constitutional name" Robert Michelletti as President. I) The judges of the Supreme Court.

Executors (military): A) General Romeo Vasquez Velasquez, Chief of Joint Staff; B) General Miguel Angel Garcia Padgett, chief of the army, who has publicly stated that "with the action executed stopped communism from Venezuela to reach the United States.. " B) General Prince Luis Javier Suazo, Chief of the Air Force. C) Rear Admiral Juan Pablo Rodriguez Rodriguez, Chief of the Navy. D) Daniel Lopez Carballo, Former Chief of the Joint Chiefs during the administration of former President Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé, and E) Billy Joya Améndola, a former soldier tried for human rights violations in the 80s, disappearances, torture and extrajudicial killings, now a security adviser to Mr. Roberto Michelletti Bain.

- c. Third Category: This category consists of transnational fuel and exporters, who insisted on their behalf, to reverse the reform process to the parity formula of fuels and the elimination of the law of 60 °. As with the devaluation of the Lempira against the dollar.

III. BREACH OF CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER. RIGHTS VIOLATIONS OF EVERYONE.

a) Assault at home, kidnapping and forced exile of the Constitutional President Zelaya.

On Sunday 28 June 2009, at about five in the morning (5:00), the home of the Constitutional President of the Republic was violently assaulted by a strong command of the army and paramilitary that wear hoods. The executors of the crime strafed the gates and immediately entered the apartment in the same proceeding to threaten the president, pointing high-caliber weapons, to the point of telling him to surrender and not to make any opposition. He also had violently robbed the cell phone he was carrying, blocking all communication. There was not read any right to the Constitutional President, it was not given any information, not allowed to communicate with his family, he was not shown any document, not allowed to dress and was only subjected to threats and violence by military and paramilitary. Subsequently commissioned criminals proceeded to kidnap him and took him in his underwear to the Hernan Acosta Mejia air base at about 6:10, where the presidential plane took off in the company of hooded and armed soldiers, pointing against him and against his will, to the city of San Jose, Costa Rica, before making a stopover at the airport Palmerola in the city of Comayagua. After arriving in San Jose he was left down on the airtrack and left there at about eight o'clock in the morning of. The Constitutional President of the Republic, was assisted in the Juan Santamaria airport, from whence he passed his first statements on the criminal act he was subjected.

b) Subsequently prove a case without trial and without due process.

According to the international conventions to which Honduras is a signatory state (Inter-American Convention on Human Rights, International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights), if Mr. Manuel Zelaya Rosales had committed crimes he had to be trialed with the formalities established by the Constitution of the Republic, other national laws and international treaties².

² Article 8 of the Universal Declaration of Human Rights states that everyone has the right to an effective remedy for violations of their fundamental rights. While Article 11 provides that any person charged with crime is entitled to be presumed innocent until proved guilty according to law, and public trial at which he has had all the guarantees necessary for his defense.

Article 89 of the Constitution of the Republic of Honduras guarantees the principle of presumption of innocence by stating that: "Everyone is innocent until his liability is declared by a competent authority. Likewise, Article 90 of the same Code provides: "No one can be tried only by competent court with the formalities, rights and guarantees established by law." What happened on 28 June 2009, also violates the constitutional provisions above, Articles 68, 69, 71, 94 and 102, among others, of our Constitution.³

Moreover, the Criminal Procedural Code as adjective establishes in Articles 417 and 418, the way and the special procedure to prosecute senior government officials, who as a result of constitutional reform will not enjoy any immunity but that the judgments against him are aired before a judge of the Supreme Court appointed a Natural Judge⁴.

All violations of the Constitution and existing law are public knowledge and the authors of them, in a state with strong institutions, should have been caught red handed or at least they should initiate proceedings ex officio by the competent authorities, However this has not happened by the lack of independence and the political commitments made by the heads of institutions have been appointed by Congress.

For example, the Supreme Court on Sunday 28 June 2009, in Press Conference stated that it had delivered no arrest warrant dated 28 June 2009. For his part, prosecutors also on Sunday 28 June 2009, had not submitted any formal prosecution against the President Zelaya Rosales, but now says a tax request was submitted the 28 June 2009 and the Supreme Court now says that it issued an arrest warrant against the president.

As a general rule based on the principle of ultima ratio, and in accordance with the principles governing due process of law, when accused of a crime a citizen must be

³ Article 68 .- Everyone has the right to respect for their physical, mental and moral. No one shall be subjected to torture or cruel, inhuman or degrading treatment. All persons deprived of liberty shall be treated with respect for the inherent human dignity. Article 69 .- Personal freedom is inviolable and only in accordance with the laws may be restricted or suspended temporarily. Article 71 .- No person may be detained and held incommunicado for more than twenty-four hours without being put on the order of competent authority for trial. Article 90 .- No one shall be tried except by a competent court in accordance with the procedures, rights and guarantees established by the Law. Article 94 .- No person shall impose any penalty without having been heard and convicted in a trial, and without that has been imposed by decision rendered by a judge or competent authority. Article 102: No Honduran may be expatriated or delivered by authorities to a foreign country.

⁴ Article 417 .- THE INDICTMENT OR COMPLAINT. PROCEDURE. The charge or complaint against the person found to lead to formation of the facts, be brought before the Supreme Court, which shall designate one of its members to apply the process in the preparatory stages and intermediate to the trial has begun. The sentencing court will make up the three (3) Judges of the Supreme Court appointed by herself. The process will be conducted in accordance with the provisions of this Code, on public trial. When in the commission of a crime involving officials who enjoy immunity and people who do not enjoy it, once declared the first to rise to formation of the facts, know the process in relation to all the accused, the judge appointed in the terms of paragraph first. Article 418 .- CHALLENGE AND FAILURE. Against the decision rendered by the trial court referred to in the preceding article, will fit the appeal, which will meet the Supreme Court in plenary. The integration of the court, however, may not participate Judges who participated as judges or members of the Court ruling.

notified who is allegedly responsible for the action, in order to appear to a hearing in which he reported the charges against him, except in some cases⁵, can deliver an arrest warrant without having exhausted this procedure. Formally and retrospectively is a police record that was conducted by the Judge appointed by the Supreme Court (Thomas Arita Valle), a close associate of former President Carlos Roberto Flores. According to these documents was ordered after the capture of Mr. President on 26 June 2009 and also was issued to search his home, by an order (resolution) than trying to put forth a constitutional guarantee (inviolability of the home), evidence that Mr. Judge does not have the elementary knowledge and less on constitutional law or criminal procedural law in failing to legalize lightness subsequent criminal action, it gave them time to structure its resolutions legally.⁶

c) *False Resignation of President .- crime of forging public documents.*

The National Congress, on 28 June 2009, convened an emergency session, not to condemn what had happened to the President elected by a majority of the Honduran people, not to condemn the blatant violation of all constitutional articles relating to the fundamental guarantees of every citizen (illegal raid on his home, kidnapping, extradition, etc.). but to "replace Constitutionally" the President, without any power to do so.

Like a common criminal, the Secretary of the National Congress Jose Alfredo Saavedra, once he was sure of the kidnapping and violent expulsion of the President to Costa Rica, read out a false letter of resignation, thereby committing the offense of falsification of public documents, as they pretended the President's false signature on a note and also denied the same day of his reading (Sunday 28 June 2009) almost immediately, by the President from the city of San Jose in Costa Rica⁷.

Being clear that the President of the Republic not resigned, and therefore did not sign the letter, as indeed he himself said from Costa Rica, no doubt about who made use of the document at the session of Congress, incurred the crime of falsification of

⁵ Suspected of committing serious crimes, which investigated high hazard or obstruction of the leak investigation is highly likely, repeat offenders in the commission of crimes or who have already been sentenced for other crimes.

⁶ Criminal Procedure Code. Article 213 .- COMMANDMENT AND CONTENT OF THE ORDER OF ACCEPTANCE. To practice a raid, the court issued warrant which contains the following requirements:

1. The court ordered the raid and the subject to which it relates;

2. La precise indication of the place or places to be searched;

3. La indication of registration;

4. The appointment of Judge executor, that in all cases must be accompanied by officials of the Directorate General of Criminal Investigation (DGIC) or alternatively by the national police custody.

5. The specific reason for the raid, with specific people or objects sought, if known, and of evidence for practice and,

6. The date, signature and seal of the court.

⁷ Article 284 of the Criminal Code such behaviors as follows: (...) shall be punished with imprisonment of three (3) to nine (9) years, the person acting in whole or in part a false public document or altering a real one, of so as to cause injury, running any of the following facts: 1. Counterfeit or faking the letter, signed or initialed, and 2. Assuming an act the involvement of people who have not had.

Likewise, Article 289 of the same Code provides: "Whoever knowingly makes use of a false document in whole or in part shall be punished as if the author of the falsehood."

public documents and conduct must not go unpunished especially high representation on behalf of the people who they represent. Particular behavior was observed in the Deputy for the Department of Francisco Morazán, MARCIA FACUSSE Villeda (relative of former President Carlos Roberto Flores and thermal energy entrepreneur Fredy Nasser. Nuera Villeda Manuel Toledo, who is a partner of Rafael Ferrari owner Televisión), who stated at the international news network CNN that President Zelaya and "all his cabinet" had resigned and that he believed that the resignation had come via fax.

The communication of the Constitutional President of the Republic, from San Jose, Costa Rica, to the rest of the world, came through with CNN journalist Glenda Umaña, before which denied the alleged resignation, saying he had never resigned, which is obvious, it is a notorious fact that hours before he announced the alleged waiver, the President had been kidnapped and expelled the country illegally.

d) Legislative Agreement ousted President Manuel Zelaya Rosales with no constitutional or legal support.- aberrant precedent that must not go unpunished.

As a result gave the criminal action of submitting false surrender, the Congress, led by Roberto Michelletti and with direct participation of the Board and members of the various blocks, with the exception of members of the Democratic Unification Party and several members of the Liberal Party; violating all constitutional norms issued a legislative decree whereby "finalized" the second phase of the implementation of the conspiracy for a coup. In summary indicated decree contains the following articles:

Article 1. The National Congress, under Articles 1, 2, 3, 4, 205 paragraph 20 and 218 paragraph 3), 242, 321, 322 and 323 of the Constitution of the Republic, agrees: a) disapprove the conduct of the President of the Republic, citizen Jose Manuel Zelaya Rosales, the repeated violations of the Constitution of the Republic and the laws and lack of orders and judgments of the courts. b) Separate the citizen José Manuel Zelaya Rosales of the office of President of the Republic of Honduras. Article 2. Citizens constitutional name Roberto Micheletti Bain, current President of the National Congress in the post of Constitutional President of the Republic for the time remaining to complete the constitutional period that ends on 27 January 2010. Article 3. This Decree shall enter into force on the date of its approval by Congress.

This deed executed by the Members of the National Congress is establishing a number of offenses and materialize without a doubt, the breakdown of constitutional order, and the replacement of popular sovereignty was usurped by a government with the participation and complicity of members of the State Joint Staff of the Armed

Forces who were responsible for accomplishing the first task of the day Sunday, June 28, 2009, to kidnap and deport the legitimate Constitutional President.⁸

It is true that under section 205 subsection 20) of the Constitution, it is duty of Congress to approve or disapprove the administrative conduct of the executive branch, but such power of approval or disapproval of behavior management, is that 'administrative' and in no way gives the National Congress in any part of our legal system so that following the "administrative disapproval of behavior", separate from office by legislative decree Citizen President, (who had been violently kidnapped and expelled the country by military forces) and who was elected until 27 January 2010, by a majority vote of the people, making use of its sovereignty.

Moreover, if allowed to lay this heinous and tort precedent of Congress, would accept that as that paragraph 20 of Article 205 allows "approve or disapprove the administrative conduct of the Executive, Judiciary, Supreme Electoral Tribunal, High Court of Auditors , Attorney General's Office, Attorney General of the Environment, Public Ministry, National Commissioner for Human Rights, National Registry of Persons, decentralized institutions and other bodies and Special Assistant State ', without any limitation, no established procedure and without no institutional control, this branch of government that undoubtedly has a political character, is able to break the institutional fully complete, as are firing (though not the ones to name) to any officer, whenever not like it or disagree with the "administrative conduct of an official.

In addition to the above, if the disapproval of the administrative behavior and separation of the Citizen President as Congress made by: "... the repeated violations of the Constitution of the Republic and the laws and lack of orders and judgments of the courts ", it means that from now on the legislative branch will also serve as prosecutors and as Judiciary Committee investigating and judging the facts, but above all in violation of one of the most basic individual rights: The Right of Defense.⁹

Furthermore, in accordance with Article 235 of the Constitution of the Republic, holding the executive branch is exercised on behalf and for the benefit of the people by the President, and this should be directly elected (not appointed by Congress) by the people by simple majority. Hence the "appointment" by agreement or legislative decree, Mr. Roberto Micheletti as "Constitutional President" violent as provided in Article 2 of the Constitution and reaffirms or configure the breakdown of constitutional order.

⁸ Crime of treason to the Country: Article 2 of the Constitution of the Republic, under Article 310-A of the Penal Code states: "Article 2.- The sovereignty of the people from whom emanate all the powers of the State are exercised through representation. The impersonation of popular sovereignty and the usurpation of the powers that are classified as crimes of treason. The responsibility in these cases is inalienable and may be deducted automatically or on request of any citizen. "" Article 310-A.- The crime of treason punishable under Articles 2 and 19 of the Constitution of the Republic shall be punished imprisonment of fifteen (15) to twenty (20) years.

⁹ Article 82 of the Constitution of the Republic: "The right of defense is inviolable. The inhabitants of the Republic have free access to the courts to exercise their actions in the manner provided by law. "

Finally, Article 242 of the Constitution of the Republic that serves as support for the spurious Legislative Decree refers to the "replacement in office, in case of" temporary absence "of the constitutional President, and never to" appointments of Presidents "by Congress, and less separate. Both actions have a significant value against the constitutional structure of organization, security and very existence of the State and against popular sovereignty which emanate the powers exercised by proxy, constitute a real usurpation of power who constituted exercise of popular sovereignty: the people.

Honduras and the world were witnessing the absence of the Constitutional President was not a voluntary absence, but caused by the violation of all citizens' rights and the execution of one of the most shameful crimes in the history of our country: the kidnapping and unlawful expulsion in sleepwear of the Constitutional President and Commander in Chief of Armed Forces of Honduras, by the military high command led by Romeo Vasquez Velasquez.

e) The involvement of the Attorney General Luis Alberto Rubio, the Plenary of Judges of the Supreme Court and Judge Tomás Arita Valle in the conspiracy for the coup.

13 hours were enough for senior officials of the Public Ministry and the Supreme Court justify (a posteriori) the coup, who is acting as subservient to her only a few months to the person they had been named: Roberto Michelletti. In 13 hours time limit, using his high office, covered with a cloak of "legality" plot that had been simmering months ago and was reported to the Attorney General by Andres Pavon, president of CODEH, obviously unwittingly and probably without even suspecting that one of those directly involved in breaking the constitutional order was exactly Mr. Attorney General Luis Alberto Rubi Avila, unconditional and old friend of former President Carlos Roberto Flores. The facts we impose the obligation to review the Public Ministry, which conducted research actionable Mr. Attorney General a complaint against the severity of the scenario presented by Andres Pavon, involving the mockery of popular sovereignty through force and violence.

How did the 13 hours were spent on Friday, 26 June 2009, according to the process built a posteriori? According to the file constructed a posteriori, ie after the coup, the Supreme Court by Judge Thomas Arita Valley, received the tax request by the Prosecutor General Luis Alberto Rubi against the President of the Republic, on Friday 26 June-11: 00 am and that same day 26 (ie in a period of 13 hours, if we estimate the 26th closed at 12 midnight) the Chief Justice reviewed the case, studied and found the allegations (found full evidence of crime and the evidence of participation of the President) and without further ado sent a note to Chief of the Armed Forces Joint General Romeo Vasquez Velasquez. The note contains three important messages:

1. That the undersigned, Judge Thomas Arita Valley, has been appointed as a judge Natural unanimously by the full court.

2. To be served through the authority delegated Vasquez Velasquez, to capture the citizen President of the Republic of Honduras, José Manuel Zelaya Rosales who is presumed responsible for the crimes of: AGAINST THE WAY OF GOVERNMENT, TREASON, ABUSE OF AUTHORITY AND USURPATION OF FUNCTIONS the detriment of public administration and the State of Honduras, following the previous fiscal requirements presented in this Court by the prosecution.

3. An illegible signature at the end, also dated 26 June 2009 (or the signature is presumably the removal of the note or received in the Joint Staff of the Armed Forces).

Easily seen: That we are facing the fastest process of fiscal and judicial history of Honduras as a maximum period of 13 hours (counted from 11 in the morning of June 26 until 12 at night thereof), the Attorney General Luis Rubi introduced a tax requirement, the Court convened in the middle of its 15 judges and appointed Thomas Arita Valley to act as judge and he began his day off and also warrant that also sends same day another note to Lt. Col. Rene Antonio Bueso Hepburn in the Joint Staff, to proceed "at the relevant time" to pave the home of the president of the Republic of Honduras and without any motivation or reasoning indicates the location of housing . Not available before June 28 the existence of any process against the President, there is no doubt that it was designed and developed after the coup as a means of justifying the criminal act. Queda por responderse :

Why the Judge directed the warrant to Romeo Vasquez Velasquez and the searchnote to the Lieutenant René Antonio Hepburn?

Why the case of a delicate action was in question where the country's democratic stability and the presidency, the senior judge failed to appear at the office of the President to inform him of the facts and listen to his statement?

Why the tax request was filed with the Supreme Court on Friday and not before?

f) After the coup d'état, the Supreme Court states: Manuel Zelaya Rosales is no longer President and therefore must held trial by ordinary courts. Criminal Judge Normandina Iris Ortiz enters the process.

After the coup occurred, the High Court of Justice of Honduras and not through Judge ARITA TOMAS VALLE, but of the Criminal Division as a whole, is freed of the court record built soon after the event and on Monday 29 June 2009 issued a resolution which does not even related to the warrants and burglary which were delivered in 13

hours and that led to the illegal deportation of the country of the President, and taking as a basic consideration that "is in the public and knowledge notorious citizen Jose Manuel Zelaya has ceased to hold the status of Constitutional President of the Republic resolves: 1. Having presented the request for fiscal together with accompanying documents, and 2. To transmit this request to the court of first instance fiscal Unified Criminal Court of Tegucigalpa, Francisco Morazán, in order to continue with the ordinary provisions of the Code of Criminal Procedure. This resolution does not even notified, only ordering a compliment.

To support this decision it is worth asking:

Did he reviewed the High Court of Justice (Criminal Division) the Agreement issued by the National Congress, where MPs act as trial court?

Did he reviewed Mr. Attorney General's Office indicated congressional Agreement through which to judge, sentence and suspend the President, without the mandate or authority to do so?

In conclusion the Attorney General's Office and Judges of the Supreme Court fulfilled its role and now Criminal Judge Ortiz de Melara Normandin (wife of a brother of Supreme Court exmagistrada (term of President Callejas) Ligia Melara de Andrade who is a personal friend of Norma Regina de Callejas the former first lady.

g) Political persecution of the Government Cabinet members.- The criminalization of all behaviors. Arbitrary use of criminal law as a first ratio.-

With some exceptions, public officials who make up the Cabinet are being pursued with great urgency by the Public Ministry, the Supreme Audit Court and some judges of the Judiciary. The facts against them have not even been proven, a condition required for a charge, many of them (far transcended sensationalism by the media who supported the coup) are facts that are not even within the realm of criminal. In this regard there is ample case law in the courts of Honduras, so this action only reflects the fierce political persecution by the regime for the sole purpose of discrediting the civil service and above the process of peaceful resistance.

The conduct of public officials in connection with the management of state resources should be judged first at the administrative level by the High Court of Auditors, which constitutionally is the governing body of the control system of public resources¹⁰ and that at this point is also validated by his performance, the appointment of individuals in different positions, a proposal by the coup regime. Senior officials of the State are entitled to a trial following a special law, called "Procedure to prosecute senior officials of the State", which despite retain that capacity, it does not have resigned, or who have been dismissed by the named, has not been implemented.

¹⁰Article 222 and following of the Constitution of the Republic.

After the coup, the Public Ministry, the institutions of the executive branch headed by Mr Micheletti and the judiciary, are proceeding together accusing senior officials and close aides of President Zelaya, arrest warrants are fighting and using the media coup for discredit and prosecute with no warranty and legitimacy by mere falsities, the role played.

It has accused the Minister of the Presidency Enrique Flores Lanza, the Minister of Finance Rebeca Santos, Commissioner Vice President Aristides Mejia, the Minister of Energy Advisory Rixi Moncada, all with an arrest warrant following the same procedure used against the President , ie without being heard and that their actions are without merit criminal prosecution, even administrative. The insurgents making use of Absolute Power have achieved the goal of keeping out of the resistance from the June 28, the major contributors to the Government of the Republic headed by Manuel Zelaya Rosales.

Investigations by international and regional agencies that have been present in the country have concluded that: "checked obvious obstacles to access to justice, the drastic limitations imposed on freedom of the press and attacks on freedom of expression, the militarization of security features and state institutions, abuses by security forces and lack of adequate response from the control mechanisms of the state. Not only that human rights violations have not been judicialized, but that the judicial system is instrumented to prosecute dozens of protesters against the de facto regime. They also warned during his meetings with various state authorities, which could be to constitute the crime of political persecution, the jurisdiction of the ICC, the repression unleashed by systematically against all supporters of the deposed government of President José Manuel Zelaya. " The fiscal persecution is growing for all social leaders (workers, farmers, educators) who are being detained and without the slightest evidence, accused by the prosecution and taken almost immediately to hearings on terrorism charges, treason, rebellion, sedition and others, although to date there is no charged only for the murders, rapes and other abuse of women, psychological torture, arbitrary arrests and injuries ordered and executed by the de facto regime.

Chancellor Patricia Isabel Rodas was also subject to seizure by another military squad in civilian and paramilitary hooded her out of his home the same day, 28 June 2009, through force and violence, pointing caliber weapons. Along with the ambassadors of the sister republics of Cuba, Venezuela and Nicaragua, was assaulted and taken to the Air Base Hernan Acosta Mejia of Tegucigalpa, where the military left her alone all day in a dark room and locked, completely isolated but above all without telling the reasons for his kidnapping; moved after eleven at night, January 28, in a plane of Miguel Facussé (relative of former President Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé) to Mexico City in the company of a official of the embassy in Honduras in this country. This action of transfer as well as a number of threats received by the Chancellor in the Diplomatic Room Air Base, were directly executed by General

Prince Suazo, Commanding General of the Air Force, but after more than 50 days coup, any activity seeking to do justice against this criminal act has been initiated.

The Minister assisting in energy, was also threatened in their physical integrity, by phone, from the day Saturday morning and it was pursued by individuals in civilian clothes in hours in the evening of the day Saturday 27 June. She accompanied by his eldest son went on Saturday 27 at Departmental Police Offices in Choluteca, where it could not be served by the Commissioner in charge and only wished to place on record its appearance in the book news of the day. Then on Sunday 28 between 6:40 and 7:30 in the morning was pursued by an unmarked car, leaving the hotel where he stayed for informing people about the kidnapping of President Zelaya.

In later days, the Minister of Labor and Social Security Minister of Yout Gustavo Caceres were arrested in the San Marcos de Colon, while traveling to the border to meet with the President, along with twelve other people they remained until hours of the morning at a police post, because of the curfew.

h) Curfews .- Illegality and violation of individual rights.

Executed the coup and the illegal exercise of power on usurping the sovereignty of people, from Sunday 28 June 2009, Honduras is experiencing a state of terror through the so-called "curfew", which are true direct violations of individual rights enshrined in the Constitution of the Republic¹¹, have been issued without completing any formalities, national chain simply tells people what the hour is included.

The coup without any declaration or notice of restriction of rights, since the days Sunday 28 and Monday 29 June, began his practice in violation, and was until June 30 that developed the "executive decree number 011-2009, for a period of 72 hours, which displayed a number of defects such as: It was created in cabinet and has no motivation or establishment of the reasons for this, not stated it has been ratified by Congress and later was published in the Official Gazette.

There have been days that the application of so-called curfew was implemented immediately without giving time for people to reach their destinations, thereby facilitating the arrests that the police do and the military.

These acts committed by the de facto regime, limiting individual rights of people, are real human rights violations, and carry to their supporters, civil and criminal liability and that all detentions are illegal perse.

¹¹ Constitution of the Republic .- 'Article 78 .- The guarantee freedoms of association and assembly as long as not contrary to public order and morality. Article 79 .- Everyone has the right to meet with others peacefully and unarmed, in a public demonstration or transitional assembly, in relation to their common interest of any nature, without warning or special permission. Article 81 .- Everyone has the right to move freely, leave, enter and remain in the country ... "

i) De Facto officials are committing the crime of usurpation of functions.-

About accompanying the product system are exerting coup charges and have taken oath on the Constitution of the Republic that has been broken, are committing the crime of usurpation of functions and all acts performed are subject to the corresponding avoidance, including acts of those officers sworn before the coup d'etat, comply with the Constitution and laws have been provided to validate the acts of a de facto regime that lacks any law.

Senior officials appointed by the de facto regime are:

a. Gabriela Nunez de Reyes .- (Finance) Minister of Finance in the government of former President Flores and daughter of Amado H. Attorney Nunez, Deputy Minister of Labor in the Constitutional Government of Ramón Villeda Morales, promoted to Minister of Labor in coup Oswaldo López Arellano.

b. Carlos Lopez Contreras .- (Foreign Affairs) belongs to the National Party. Former Foreign Minister and head of policy management of the Nicaraguan contras from Honduras, in clear violation of the rights of the people of Nicaragua and Honduras.

c. Martha Lorena Alvarado Town .- (Foreign Affairs-Vice Chancellor), is a deputy elected by the Movement of President Zelaya. Daughter of Andrew Allen Advocate Harbor, Chancellor of the 1963 coup government, I accept the charge betraying the Liberal Party, which was the presidential candidate before the coup occurred.

d. Rafael Pineda Ponce .- Former President of Congress in the government of former President Flores. Minister of Education of the Government of President Zelaya, deposed in 2007. Officer of the military dictatorship in the late seventies.

e. Nicolas Garcia Sorto .- (Labor and Social Security). Nationalist exmagistrado the Supreme Court in the period of Mrs. Vilma Morales Montalvan. Defender of former President Rafael Leonardo Callejas.

f. Benjamin Bogran .- (Industry and Trade). Served as Executive Secretary of COHEP. He especially strong pressure on the government by raising the minimum wage in 2009.

Other contributors to the de facto regime:

a. Mauricio Villeda Bermúdez .- electoral figurehead Elvin Santos Ordoñez. Son of Former President Jose Ramón Villeda Morales, who after suffering a coup in the last month of his government, became the coup government's Ambassador to the United Nations Organization.

b. Corrales Arturo Alvarez .- Businessman with concessions in the energy sector, partner of former President Carlos Roberto Flores Facussé. Negotiator and executor of negotiations dark power groups.

c. Camilo Atala .- Entrepreneur of the financial sector, the beneficiary of public affairs, officials of central and one of the main financiers of the coup.

IV. INTERNAL RESISTANCE – AN EXAMPLE OF DIGNITY AND STRUGGLE

The internal resistance began to organize immediately after the coup occurred, in the "National Resistance Front against the coup d'etat." They are integrated in the front labor organizations, farmers, teachers, members of various political parties, women's organizations, artists, writers, indigenous, Garifuna, students of secondary and university education, defense of human rights, housewives, merchants, small and medium businesses and a substantial section of the Catholic and Protestant. With central management, the front has made a tremendous amount of activities that have enabled domestically and internationally know the almost universal condemnation of the violent action that resulted in the rupture of constitutional order.

Through its various reported the Resistance Front has the following positions:

a. Do not permit the electoral process (which begins on 1. September) and the conduct of general elections on 29 November this year, but constitutional order is restored through the return of President Manuel Zelaya.

b. No waiver of the convening of a national constituent assembly, and occurred because the rupture of constitutional order, the legal solution to rebuild the state and democratic order is through this Call.

c. Not accepted the amnesty for all crimes against humanity that were committed against the people in the more than 50 days of peaceful resistance. And it requires immediate imprisonment for offenders.

V. V- CONDEMNATION AND INTERNATIONAL RESPONSE.

a. Energetic Condemnation of the Coup.

The people of Honduras to fight in the streets and held in peaceful resistance from the day of the coup is not only the international community has given unanimous support for the return to constitutional order and to reverse the act peacefully criminal executed by a group of people fully identified.

The General Assembly of the Organization of American States (OAS) at its thirty-seventh special session decided:

1. Strongly condemn the coup against the constitutional Government of Honduras and arbitrary detention and deportation of the Constitutional President Jose Manuel Zelaya Rosales was unconstitutional alteration of the democratic order.
2. Reaffirm that President Jose Manuel Zelaya Rosales is the constitutional President of Honduras and demand the immediate restoration, safe and unconditional release of the President to their constitutional functions.
3. That it shall not recognize any government that emerges from this break unconstitutional and reaffirming that the representatives appointed by the constitutional and legitimate government of President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales are the representatives of the State of Honduras to the Organization of American States.
4. Instruct the Secretary General, along with representatives from several countries, make diplomatic efforts aimed at restoring democracy and the rule of law, and the return of President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, as provided in Article 20 of the Democratic Charter American, and report to the Extraordinary General Assembly on the results of initiatives. These initiatives is not successful within 72 hours, the Extraordinary General Assembly shall immediately implement Article 21 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter to suspend Honduras.

The Security Council of the United Nations, also ruled unanimously against the violent act perpetrated against the constitutional government of President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales, called it a coup, and do not recognize the usurper government of the coup emerged strength.

The Organization of American States (OAS) at its thirty-seventh special session, unanimously, and in view of Honduras in the context of inter-American system has violated the Democratic Charter, the organization decided to expel from our country, as long as the rupture of constitutional order. The text of the resolution is as follows:

1. Suspend the rule of Honduras from exercising their right of participation in the Organization of American States in accordance with Article 21 of the Inter-American Democratic Charter. The suspension takes effect immediately.
2. To reaffirm that the Republic of Honduras should continue to fulfill its obligations as a member of the Organization, particularly in human rights and urge the Inter-American Commission on Human Rights to continue to take all necessary measures for the protection and defense of human rights and fundamental freedoms in Honduras.
3. Instruct the Secretary General, along with representatives from several countries duly appointed, to intensify all diplomatic and other initiatives to promote the restoration of democracy and the rule of law in the Republic of

Honduras and the return of President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales so that it can fulfill the mandate for which he was democratically elected and immediately report to the Permanent Council. No management imply recognition of the regime that emerged from this breach of constitutional order.

4. Encourage Member States and international organizations to review their relations with the Republic of Honduras during the diplomatic efforts to restore democracy and the rule of law in the Republic of Honduras and the return of President José Manuel Zelaya Rosales .

5. Instruct the Secretary General to forward this resolution to the other agencies of the Inter-American System and the Secretary General of the United Nations –

Similarly, the SICA, the Rio Group, CARICOM, the Non-Aligned ALBA and UNASUR, European Union, the African Union, Parliaments of Central America, Latin America and Europe, among others, have strongly condemned by written resolutions, the coup in Honduras.

b. Confirmation of Human Rights violations of every man or woman who proclaims or is against the de facto regime.-

All regional and international human rights that have visited our country were able to observe in situ the serious violations of basic human rights of men, women, youth, children, etc.. which are pronounced peacefully against the coup and that for more than 50 days have been in the resistance. Sniper deaths, beatings, arbitrary arrests, torture, detention of minors, elderly, women, and so on. are properly documented and images that will demonstrate the barbarity committed by the de facto regime headed by Roberto Micheletti and supported by the military, paramilitaries and police. The findings of the International Observation Mission on the situation of human rights in Honduras, as contained in the final report on 7 August 2009, clearly state that: "... The Mission concludes that what is at stake is more than a simple political struggle to restore legal order and allow a legitimate president return to power. This is an unresolved conflicts, which are part of an economic elite that had seized power as undemocratic, allied with the army, and various sectors which require a new institutional and social order would mean increased opportunities for citizen participation. That's why repression manifests itself in particular against peasant leaders, environmentalists, indigenous, Afro-descendants, women mobilizing for their rights and against trade union leaders.

The Mission also notes that the institutional dysfunction, beginning with the absence of autonomic control of the organs of power, excessive politicization of the judiciary, the lack of a minimum of protection jurisdiction the highest authority of the State ... "" ... Finally, the Mission shows baffled by the attitude in supporting the coup kept by the Catholic hierarchy of Honduras and representatives of several evangelical churches,

and their active involvement in organizing the demonstrations of support for this convened by the de facto regime. "

c. Restrictions on civil liberties and media manipulation.-

The restriction on civil liberties of citizens, the abolition of the powers and independence of media manipulation by overthrowing the legitimate government by the newspapers El Herald and La Prensa and La Tribuna, television channels and radio media as Telecentro United Stations Radio America and Radio Cadena Voces while dealing militarily and proceeded to shut down independent media, along with other evidence confirming the direct involvement of four businessmen and politicians in the conspiracy that culminated in the violent and unlawful detention, the abduction and deportation of the Constitutional President of the Republic by the Armed Forces of Honduras and consequently, with the breakdown of constitutional order and the democratic system. From the 28th of June 2009, the independent media as a channel 36, Radio Globo, Radio Progreso, and the agenda of the journalist Eduardo Maldonado MAYA TV, were closed and militarized, the energy they were interrupted in their transmitters and from that date until now have been made continuous suspension by the de facto regime. Other radio and television stations nationwide have suffered repression for expressing through their media, opinions different from the regime and condemn the coup. The Special Rapporteur on Freedom of Opinion and Expression of the Organization of the United Nations, by Frank La Rue, stated as a conclusion in a press release dated August 10: "I can say that in Honduras there is no freedom of expression to discuss the facts of each day or to criticize the de facto authorities, nor to condemn the coup. There is no systematic way of documenting the events, arrests and cases of excessive force or torture, so that neither the people of Honduras and the international community have access to objective information. "

Individual rights contained in Articles 72, 73 and 74 of the Constitution of the Republic seem to be facing a real situation facing the country¹².

d. Role of the National Human Rights Commissioner.

The National Commissioner for Human Rights was established as an institution to guarantee the rights and freedoms enshrined in the Constitution ¹³. The powers of the Commissioner are subject to a Special Act.

¹² Article 72 .- It's free expression of opinion by any media without prior censorship. They are accountable to the law those who abuse this right and those who direct or indirect means to restrict or impede the communication and circulation of ideas and opinions. "Article 73 .- The printing presses, radio stations, television and other means of transmission and dissemination of ideas and all its components, may be seized or confiscated, or calusuradas or interrupted their work because of felony or misdemeanor in the expression of thought without prejudice to the responsibilities incurred po remains memorandum, in accordance with the law ... ". "Article 74 .- You can not restrict the right to freedom of thought by indirect methods or means, ales such as abuse of government or private controls the material used for printing newspapers; of frequencies or appliances or devices used to disseminate information ".

Ramón Custodio López, to the amazement of friends and strangers, the man who once defended his life to human rights, currently in a second term was appointed by Congress to run the institution, has publicly expressed support for the coup state.

The national population has been repressed with tear gas, with shock and outrage to their bodies, with arrests without any warranty, all the dead, the wounded and their families are unprotected because the Commissioner of Human Rights defended the army's actions, saying on one occasion, that the bullets they were using were made of rubber.

The conduct of this Honduran citizen has been condemned internationally. He was expelled from the International Federation of Human Rights have been removed and some economic support from bodies including the European Union.

Because of the "rubber bullets" of the Commissioner Ramon Custodio, have been violently killed during the coup and curfews, more than a hundred people¹⁴, Among them:

- ISIS OBED MURILLO Mencia, killed by the military in the way of peaceful resistance by the 5th of July at the international airport of Tegucigalpa, where from the roofs of office buildings snipers gunpoint. (now the airport's concession to Mr. Fredy Nasser, also a beneficiary of large contracts for thermal power generation).
- PEDRO MUÑOZ Magdiel SALVADOR, captured on July 24 during one of the roadblocks by curfew, where Ocotal was heading to meet with the President. He was found murdered with signs of torture on 25 July.
- Professor Roger ANRAHAM VALLEJO Soriano, who was killed while participating in a peaceful demonstration for the return to constitutional order in the Post of El Durazno, exit to the highway to the north of the country, from where all the protesters were suppressed by force and military violence, up to the zonal market in the city of Bethlehem Comayaguela, having to run about 5 kms.

¹³ Article 59 of the Constitution of the Republic.

¹⁴ Complaints Under CODEH, according to records of the Directorate of Forensic Medicine.

VI. LEGIMITATION AND IMPUNITY PRETENSION OF THE COUP D'ETAT THROUGH A FRAUDULENT ELECTORAL PROCESS AND WITH THE PRESIDENT IN EXILE REPRESENTING THE BIGGEST POLITICAL FORCES..

The insurgents intended to legalize and give continuity to blow through the electoral process, involving only the candidates coup, so the National Front against the coup that brings together all sectors of Honduran society, expect the international community, hold about firm and unwavering position not to recognize a flawed electoral process and illegitimately elected authorities, as this would constitute a new crime against democracy.

VII. CONCLUSIONS:

1. The coup in Honduras is a factual response groups to prevent the further process of reforms of social content and perpetuate their traditional economic and commercial interests with strong external linkages.
2. The coup is the return of the fascist practices in Honduras have installed a dictatorship that is running criminal murder, rape, torture and political persecution, as it has found the international community.
3. With the coup, was proven once again that the existence of the Armed Forces in Honduras, has only served to perpetrate coups and promote a system of repression against human rights and democratic order.
4. The coup is an affront to the democratic aspirations of the peoples of Latin America, their governments and their presidents, and has shown that despite the public condemnation made by President Barack Obama, conservative groups in the United States support the coup, still dominate the monopoly of power in that nation.
5. The decisions of multilateral bodies such as the Organization of the United Nations and the OAS condemned the coup and ignoring the de facto regime, like the mediation proposal by Secretary Hillary Clinton have been flouted and are being defeated by the intransigence the coup regime and the lack of international instruments to compel compliance with them.
6. We confirm that the Government of President Zelaya, with the goal of restoring democracy by peaceful means, has reiterated its acceptance to the Agreement

proposed by President Oscar Arias has expressed his determination to sign in Tegucigalpa before the first September 2009.

7. We reiterate that the people have the constitutional right to revolt when the government imposes a usurper. The Honduran people today will never accept a dictatorship resists, or participate in an electoral process that seeks to impunity and the strengthening of the insurgents, or accept the surrender of constitutional law.

8. Our principles for the defense of our country, social reform and people's rights are not negotiable, therefore, STRUGGLING TO OVERCOME.

VIII. SOURCES.

- a. Constitution of Honduras
- b. Secondary laws of Honduras
- c. International treaties and conventions ratified by Honduras
- d. Reports of all national and international organizations have visited the country.
- e. Views of all sectors that have been forwarded to officials in Honduras and in exile.

GOVERNMENT OF PRESIDENT JOSE MANUEL ZELAYA ROSALES

August, 2009