



INFORMATION BULLETIN

— 21ST CENTURY — Publication of the Circle of Political Reflection 21st Century

San Salvador, El Salvador, Central America. | No. 57 | October 12–18, 2026

✉ info@crpsigloxxi.org | 🌐 <https://crpsigloxxi.org/boletines>

THINK • ANALYZE • PROPOSE



Honduran “Morazán Week”: The importance of tourism

Thousands of Honduran tourists arrived in El Salvador, drawn by security, healthcare, educational progress and a dynamic economy. Tourism confirms its importance as a driver of national development.

PAGES 1–4

WELCOME
HONDURAN
FRIENDS



EL SALVADOR
WILL ALWAYS
BE YOUR HOME



El Salvador in Silicon Valley: a new frontier for development

Artificial intelligence and innovation create new opportunities to attract investment, generate skilled jobs and build an economy that exports knowledge.

PAGES 4–5



There is no compromise with darkness

The country's transformation requires a clear direction and resolve against political formulas that already failed, bringing suffering, neglect and hopelessness.

PAGES 6–7



The disgusting election season

The country leaves behind the old politics of street confrontation, invasive propaganda and demagoguery, making way for a more mature civic culture.

PAGES 8–9



Football as a remnant of the failed State

The historic crisis of national football reflects old structural shortcomings, improvisation and neglect. The challenge is to build a new model from the ground up.

PAGES 10–11



Honduras: 45 years of democracy?

A critical look at decades of two-party politics, institutional crisis, corruption and the erosion of public trust in Honduras.

PAGES 12–13



The Bible in schools

A proposal to give Bible reading a place in education as a way to strengthen values, respect for others and civic education.

PAGES 14–15

ALSO IN THIS ISSUE



Nayib Bukele and his high approval ratings



Tourism is not imposed; it is built



Thousands of Hondurans visiting El Salvador during Morazán Week experienced safety, peace and joy



Polls as a measure of social motivation



“Tourism confirms that security, confidence and development can transform a country's image.”

EL SALVADOR

NATURE

SECURITY

OPPORTUNITIES

A BETTER FUTURE



Members of the Circle of
Political Reflection
21st Century

Juan Contreras • Oscar Martínez Peñate • Nelson Flores • Mérida Villatoro • Aldo Álvarez
René Martínez Pineda • Mauricio Rodríguez • Rafael Góchez • José Valdez • Christian Colón





NEWSLETTER

21st Century Political Reflection Circle

San Salvador, El Salvador • N°57 • October 12 to 18, 2026

info@crpsigloxxi.org | <https://crpsigloxxi.org/newsletters>

Analysis, reflection and political debate aimed at strengthening democracy and national development.

Honduran "Semana Morazánica": The Importance of Tourism



Last week, the streets of El Salvador were flooded with vehicles bearing Honduran license plates, and border posts with that country—principally "El Amatillo," which Salvadoran authorities estimate is the entry point for 53.2% of Honduran immigrants—were saturated by tourists arriving in private and collective vehicles. Meanwhile, immigration posts at the "Monsero Romero" International Airport were overwhelmed by immense lines of tourists coming from that country, taking advantage of the so-called "Semana Morazánica" decreed in Honduras.

What were so many tourists looking for in El Salvador? That contribution to the country's tourist and economic development is undoubtedly multifactorial.



First, the country has become known for reducing crime, and tourists can move around with peace of mind at any hour of the day or night. The fact of having achieved a country at peace, after having been cataloged as the most violent in the world, exerts a special attraction for tourists. They wish to experience walking down the street at any time of day or night without fear that criminals might target their belongings or, worse yet, their lives.

In the Honduran case, its press has reported that El Salvador has been attending to patients to whom the Honduran health system has failed to provide dignified treatment: in part due to service deficiencies and obsolete equipment; and, more importantly, since last September 7, doctors have not been attending to patients in order to dedicate their shifts to so-called "informative assemblies"—a way of calling the authorities' attention to their unmet demands, especially the payment of salaries delayed for months; the reinstatement of fired doctors; the regularization of contracts; and demanding compliance with the salary baseline and adjustments according to the consumer price index, etc. This situation has dragged on since April, when physicians indicate that agreements supposedly already reached by the parties have been repeatedly breached.

Patients arriving from various parts of that country to public hospitals have made expenditures that affect their meager finances, only to face a lack of attention. In contrast, Honduran media report that many of them are being attended to free of charge, with quality and warmth in El Salvador. The internet shows a modern and efficient health system in this country, oriented toward making "the public better than the private." Patients and tourists want to experience those advances in Pipil land, which are denied to them in Hibueras.

Add to that the advances in the public educational system, with the donation of tablets to young children and laptops to older students, alongside quality training for their teachers; it is something the Honduran tourist wants to witness live, because in their homeland that has only been seen in the border "pockets," where El Salvador carried out a massive donation.

On the other hand, the international press reports that El Salvador is showing top-tier economic indicators: for example, the World Bank has just forecast that the Latin American economy will grow this year by 2.2%, while El Salvador's will grow by 4.50% and 3.90% in 2027—in both cases ranking right behind Guyana among its Latin American and Caribbean peers.



This makes the Honduran tourist want to see the changes the press reports are taking place in El Salvador, and for that, they utilized the so-called "Semana Morazánica." What, then, is the history behind it, for which Salvadoran streets were "invaded" by Honduran brothers and sisters?



In 2014—during the government of Juan Orlando Hernández—the Legislative Assembly approved Decree 75-2014 to create an extended period during which Hondurans could boost the national economy by doing domestic tourism. To achieve this, it merged three October holidays into a single week: October 3, commemorating Soldier's Day in honor of the birth of the unionist paladin; October 12, celebrating the discovery of America; and October 21, which was Armed Forces Day, celebrating the coup d'esprit against Julio Lozano Díaz and the establishment of a Military Junta. The 2014 decree noted that this fusion of the three holidays was done "for tourism purposes," to benefit the national economy.

In 2015, Decree 78-2015 modified the previous one and formally created the holiday, naming it "Semana Morazánica" and reiterating that it is meant to foster tourism.



The Honduran government has classified it as a success, estimating—for example—that 800,000 tourists mobilized in 2014, that the number nearly doubled the following year (1.5 million), and that in 2016 it surpassed two million. Over the decade that has passed since then, it has continued to deem the adopted strategy a success.

However, this year Honduran newspapers have shown scenes of scarce movement toward the country's tourist spots. Instead, they point out that the border posts with El Salvador were packed. According to initial estimates from El Salvador's General Directorate of Migration and Foreigners and the Ministry of Tourism, midway through "Semana Morazánica," Honduran migrants totaled 58,522 people, representing a 20% increase compared to the previous year.

The same sources indicate that between January and September of the current year, El Salvador received visits from 699,022 Honduran tourists, 26.6% more than the previous year. If we were to innocently sum those figures to roughly estimate Honduran tourists over ten months, the estimate for the twelve months of that year would be 979,279 tourists, although it would be no exaggeration to consider that—for the reasons already indicated—the actual amount is higher.

Economic spillover is estimated by the same sources considering that the average daily expenditure of this type of visitor is \$117, and that they have an average stay of four nights. Keeping these figures stable, this means that monetary income into the country solely from Honduran tourists would amount to approximately \$458,302,572—a respectable amount not only for the total sum, but also for its spillover across different layers of society.

This simple example—using underestimated data—shows the importance that the tourism sector holds for El Salvador. Therefore—just as immense efforts are being made in security, education, and health, among other fields—we must also further intensify the promotion of the country abroad and the care given to tourists who visit us.

El Salvador in Silicon Valley: A New Frontier for Development



For generations, Salvadorans have demonstrated the capacity for work, entrepreneurship, and self-improvement, both inside and outside our borders. Today, El Salvador begins to explore a scenario that until recently seemed reserved for major technological powers: the development of artificial intelligence.

This week, our country took its technological vision to San Francisco Tech Week, in the heart of Silicon Valley. There, Ginger Luckey Gaetz, representative of the National Artificial Intelligence Agency (ANIA), presented El Salvador as an especially favorable environment for entrepreneurs and innovators. The news deserves to be celebrated for what it represents: a small country aspiring to participate in one of the most important economic transformations of our time.

Artificial intelligence is redefining industries, professions, and business models. For El Salvador, it represents an extraordinary opportunity to diversify its economy, attract investment, generate skilled jobs, and open new possibilities for Salvadoran youth. For decades, the country has primarily exported products, services, and—painfully—human talent. Now the possibility arises to build an economy that also exports knowledge, innovation, and technological solutions.



— SIGLO XXI —

Yet what is truly inspiring is imagining what this could mean for future generations.

Salvadoran youth developing artificial intelligence applications. Universities training researchers. Entrepreneurs creating companies capable of competing internationally. Small businesses using technology to multiply their productivity. Of course, this vision will demand education, infrastructure, investment, and perseverance. No transformation happens by decree.

However, major changes begin when a nation broadens its horizons and dares to compete in new fields. El Salvador is bringing its proposal to the global technological stage. Now it has the opportunity to translate that presence into development, prosperity, and a future.

There Is No Conciliation with Darkness

Some people might at times express that the current ruling party should make alliances and listen to the other opposition forces. Facing such a stance, I would like to address in this article that, before giving a firm response, it is necessary to consider certain logical elements that must be brought to the table of analysis.

In El Salvador, there has been a transformation not only in the fields of security, education, and health, but above all in the way politics is practiced and public affairs are managed. This being said, it leads us to state that there is no way to conciliate light with darkness.





Certainly, in mystical and philosophical matters, we speak of necessary polarity, but in the component of exercising power for the common good, one cannot work with polarity; rather, one must work solely under a path that places no obstacles in the way of a nation's social development.

Hence, as the master Friedrich Nietzsche wisely stated: "He who has a *why* to live can bear almost any *how*." And that *why* has at its foundation the clarity of the path being traversed, leaving no room for doubts about different roads.

Well then, one cannot and must not conciliate the way of governing with totally opposed ideas that in the past already had their opportunity and not only failed, but led the country and its people to suffering, abandonment, and hopelessness.

Thus, if the formula created within this sacred territory is working, why should it be changed or entangled with other forms from sectors that have already shown their disinterest in the population? Logic guides us and, therefore, decisions must be hardened.

Si visa disposita est et prospera est, cur eam mutamus? If the path is laid out and prosperous, why deviate from it?



The Filthy Electoral Era



How fortunate we are today, Salvadorans. Those dark years when political activists from traditional parties violently fought in the streets, threw stones at each other, and even clashed with gunfire over territorial disputes to paint a concrete utility pole, paper over a communal wall, or saturate the visual field with propaganda have been buried in the past.

For decades, the electoral calendar in El Salvador did not signify an exercise in democratic maturity, but rather the arrival of a grotesque and polluting era. It was the display of the stalest folklore of the party system: the invasion of public space by fanatical hordes defending the colors of elites who, the day after the election, sat together to carve up the spoils of the state.

Of course, residues still remain. There are still a few misplaced actors who have failed to understand the profound transformation—not only political and social, but principally cultural and civic—of our country. These are the ones who insist on keeping their personal battles in the arena of sterile confrontation. However, today they remain completely left behind and reduced to their personal social media accounts, where a few



followers play along with them as a passing form of entertainment amid gossip, rumors, and political jokes. They are, in essence, the talking skeletons of political practices technically extinct in our society.

Yet how good it feels to go out into the streets today and not find oneself immersed in that overwhelming sea of flags, vinyl banners, and billboards aggressively carpeting our avenues, neighborhoods, and major cities. The average citizen no longer has to endure the auditory and visual siege of the same faces as always, promising solutions to problems they themselves created and perpetuated.

This evolution in democratic culture represents the death of megaphone demagogy. Soon, any vestige of those old practices that led ARENA and FMLN militants to court and even to jail over street fights—while the true kingpins of politics enjoyed impunity in their offices—will disappear.

The new generations of Salvadorans will grow up with a completely different conception of civics. They will never know what it was like to watch propaganda pamphlets rain down from the air on election day itself; tons of paper trash saturated with empty promises that, deep down, were only the guarantee of leading us to the same old slaughterhouse, with the sole difference being the color of the butcher's shirt.

El Salvador has traded primitive confrontation for the evaluation of tangible results. Politics has ceased to be the tribal festival of the elites and has become the continuous demand of a people who finally understood that their dignity is worth more than a bundle of corrugated metal sheets or a t-shirt bearing the face of a demagogue. That filthy electoral era was not democracy; it was a circus. And the circus, for the good of the homeland, has closed its doors permanently.

Football as a Residue of the Failed State



One can sustain the thesis that El Salvador's football disaster at the 1982 Spain World Cup (that painful 10-1 defeat against Hungary) was not merely a sporting embarrassment, but also the visible symptom of social decay. That tragedy occurred in the midst of the armed conflict, while an attempt was made to dismantle the old oligarchic order without any future yet in sight.

Although that *Selecta* possessed great individual talent (*Mágico* González, *Pájaro* Huezos, *Chelona* Rodríguez), structural deficiencies and managerial chaos were already evident. Ever since, national football stumbled along. The poor level of play ceased to be cyclical and became structural, replicating the vices of the era: generalized impunity, managers with quasi-slave-like treatment toward players, short-termism, zero investment in grassroots development, and suspicions regarding teams that, without being profitable, continued to operate. This ethical decomposition culminated years later with the stain of match-fixing.

Our failed football is, ultimately, the result of that failed state of the past. What was inherited in sports is the accumulated residue of a society that, during the armed conflict and the three decades of subsequent



governments and leaderships, was in permanent disintegration. Therefore, the current challenge is not to patch up what exists, but to build a completely new structure upon the ruins of that past.

The task is titanic.

It is not enough merely to have the work of a new Federation; it requires the commitment of all actors who maintain a constructive attitude. This effort demands breaking with sectors historically accustomed to personal gain and their own petty interests. It is time to decide whether to attempt to resuscitate the sick patient or to conceive a new model from the roots up. If this process is undertaken with rigor today, the fruits in the senior national team will be seen in about ten years. Understanding this is the first step to stop waiting for miracles and begin building with sound criteria where previously there was only abandonment.

Honduras: 45 Years of Democracy?



The Liberal Party, founded in 1891, and the National Party, born from the fracture of liberalism in 1902, marked prolonged Honduran bipartisanship. In 1981, Honduras initiated, through general elections, the return to civilian government after years of military rule. The Liberal Party won with Roberto Suazo Córdova, who assumed the presidency on January 27, 1982—the date on which a new Constitution also entered into force. Thus began a phase that generated expectations of "stability," "development," and "institutional strengthening."



Forty-five years later, the question is inevitable: Were those expectations achieved?

Subsequent political history shows a deep transformation. Bipartisanship, which for decades structured the political life and governments of the country, began to fracture—especially following the attempt in 2009 to implement a National Constituent Assembly that proposed replacing the 1981 Constitution. As a consequence of that crisis, the Liberal Party fractured once again, and in 2011, Liberty and Refoundation (LIBRE) was born: a communist and socialist movement admiring the Cuban model and idolizing dictator Fidel Castro. In 2021, after decades of disastrous governments and under the promise of "we will give you everything for free, but we will take it from those who have it," the people granted them power. Over time, LIBRE ended up reproducing the practices of the system it questioned, resurrecting old ways of exercising power and seeking to expand or maintain political and state control beyond institutional limits.

Yet the transformation has not been solely political. Honduran institutionality has faced periods of weakening, the loss of millions of dollars in debt without investment, the deterioration of infrastructure, and the bankruptcy of public enterprises like ENEE and HONDUTEL. Added to this are the embezzlements at IHSS and BANADESA; a National Police linked and accused of ties to organized crime, with officers convicted in the United States; and politicians convicted of money laundering and drug trafficking who continue to hold political and institutional power.

Citizen trust has also eroded. For decades, values, principles, and public responsibilities have been displaced by electoral interests, power struggles, and questions regarding the use of state resources. By 2026, the new government, headed by the National Party and President Nasry "Tito" Asfura, has been in office for nine months without yet presenting a general report on the conditions in which it received the state coffers and the administration.

Meanwhile, the consequences of more than 45 years of so-called "tripartisanship"—the same actors with different colors and under the labels of right, center, and left—affect approximately 9.5 million Hondurans in the country and nearly 2.5 million abroad, part of the so-called diaspora.

After 45 years, perhaps the question is no longer just whether those expectations were achieved, but also: Will the Honduran people continue to allow the same politicians and rulers to keep running the country? History



cannot be changed, but it can serve to understand the present and build the political and institutional change that Honduras needs.

Nayib Bukele and Elevated Levels of Popularity



President Nayib Bukele continues to be the most relevant political phenomenon in the history of El Salvador and an example already being imitated in other Latin American countries. Seven years after coming to power, various opinion measurements—even those antagonistic to the current government—show that he maintains elevated levels of citizen approval, stemming particularly from the issue of security.

A poll by the Central American University (UCA), conducted in May 2026, gave presidential performance an 8.24 out of 10. Furthermore, 87.8% of respondents rated President Bukele's performance as very good during his seventh year in office. Other studies, such as the one conducted by *La Prensa Gráfica*, placed approval at 85.5%.



Meanwhile, the Cid-Gallup poll released in May 2026 reports a 93% approval rating from the population toward President Bukele's administration. The latest known measurements of the Salvadoran leader's popularity were presented by Mitofsky and TResearch, showing 90% backing and placing President Bukele in first place globally. This recently presented data ratifies that his popularity is recognized even beyond our patriotic borders—something that evidently discomforts the opposition, as they find themselves left without arguments, without proposals, and without a voice.

The reasons accounting for President Bukele's elevated approval margin are of widespread public domain, beginning with the eradication problem number one: crime generated by gangs, which were practically neutralized by the security policy promoted by the leader. Historic achievements are also recognized in education—with unprecedented reforms—as well as advances in tourism and health, to mention a few. Now, the leader's efforts are focused on achieving the long-awaited economic miracle, which is already showing signs of frank recovery with projected GDP growth at 5% by the end of the current year.

For these reasons and more, he remains number one in popularity.

Tourism Is Not Imposed; It Is Built

When a government sets aside fundamental aspects for the well-being of its citizens—such as security, recreation, and opportunities to enjoy free time—one must ask whether it is truly fulfilling the responsibilities it assumed upon being elected to generate change in society.

Over the past few weeks, we have observed changes and debates in our neighboring countries, especially regarding tourism. In light of these situations, a question arises: Why do some citizens prefer to travel to other countries to enjoy their vacations? The answer may be related to the opportunities they find beyond their borders, the variety of activities available, and the conditions that allow them to enjoy their free time.





Is it the population's fault to want to enjoy their vacations in another country? Why question those who decide to go out and discover other places? The problem arises when people attempt to single out citizens for their decisions, rather than reflecting on the conditions the country itself offers so they can also enjoy their vacations within it.

A government must understand that its responsibility does not consist solely of demanding that people support what is domestic, but also of generating the necessary conditions so that they *want* to do so. When one attempts to impose a preference instead of building opportunities, the risk is weakening trust between the citizenry and its institutions.

However, we must not forget what is ours either. It is important to recognize and care for domestic tourism, strengthen recreational spaces, and ensure our citizens have opportunities to enjoy their own country. This does not mean we should give up discovering other places, but rather understand that tourism development also requires conditions that benefit the population.

In the end, the issue should not be whether a person decides to vacation inside or outside their country, but whether sufficient opportunities exist for them to freely choose where to do so. Promoting the domestic market does not consist of questioning those who seek other options, but of building a country that also offers reasons to stay, enjoy it, and discover it—while taking care to prevent gentrification.

Thousands of Hondurans Who Visited El Salvador in Semana Morazánica Experienced Moments of Security, Peace, and Joy— Aspirations They Wish to Build in Their Country



"We feel safer here in El Salvador than in our own country, Honduras." This phrase was repeated in thousands of opinions in the media and on social networks during the wave of tourists from our sister nation who decided to take advantage of *Semana Morazánica* (vacation week in Honduras) to visit El Salvador.

The main attraction was the environment of security built by President Nayib Bukele's government in recent years, which has become a benchmark to follow for other governments and an aspiration demanded by their inhabitants.



Oportunately, the president inaugurated the new mausoleum where the remains of General Francisco Morazán rest in the Historic Center of San Salvador—a founding hero originally from Honduras, imbued with the spirit of Central American unity whom *Catrachos* respect and admire. They set out to personally witness the tribute to their compatriot who, in his final wishes after being executed in Costa Rica on September 15, 1842, desired that his remains rest for eternity in El Salvador.

It was a hard blow for the current Honduran government. Despite the country offering excellent tourist and cultural attractions to locals and foreigners alike, it failed to stop and convince more than 50,000 compatriots from enjoying their vacations in its territory.

An atmosphere of joy and recognition of President Bukele's governmental work could be felt—knowing that with a national vision, determination, freedom, bravery, and above all, governing for the people, changes can happen in a short time.

Undoubtedly, the Honduran brothers and sisters who visited El Salvador left not only happy, grateful, and enthusiastic to return, but also with the aspiration and conviction that upon crossing the border back to their beloved homeland, the Salvadoran model is entirely feasible—if the will is greater than the interests of corrupt groups, politicians, and officials.





Polls as Scrutiny of Social Motivation



Political leadership has been, since 2019, one of the most studied facts in the country, and in our case that leadership has a name and a face: Nayib Bukele. The data and all the information they conceal have been favorable to the Salvadoran president (nationally and internationally). In attempting to decode them within the daily life of both the intellectual and the average citizen, we have discovered, poll after poll, the scientific truth (the reinvention of the country) and the pragmatic truth reflected in social motivation and the massive support of the people for their leader—a figure backed by nine out of 10 people, beyond their individual imaginations and personal histories, the vast majority of which is a story of victims. Undoubtedly, political leadership has had to be redefined to understand its meaning and signifier for political theory and for the people.

Hence, the point of convergence for new definitions, regardless of analytical approach, is that leadership is a sociocultural construction (a symbol of motivation or disappointment). For that reason, the power of its spectrum permeates all social relations, both friendly and antagonistic. While some authors (Machiavelli, Nietzsche, and Weber, among others) use a reductionist approach to leadership by centering it on the individual



based on personal characteristics viewed as static or fragmented (subjectifying it under the omnipotent form of charisma), critical sociology turns to historical context (the objective, the inherited conditions, the social in individual mode, the hermeneutics of self) to study and understand it as an individual-social fact moving between the presences and absences of history—given and being given—a history in which one can appear as hero or villain, victim or victimizer, or as tragedy, comedy, or drama of reinvention, because identity is in constant transformation as a product of experience, memories, actions, and relationships with others. In this last regard, Nayib Bukele sets the standard at both the national and global levels.

In any case, the separate options for analyzing the new type of leadership initiated by Nayib can be reduced to two: subjectivist (the micro and personal, the selfhood) and objectivist (the macro and collective, the structure and context that provoke substantial changes in the leader, seen as who he is for others)—an approach that considers both politics and the society in which it is exercised as social subjects. In this realm, Nayib Bukele is the one who personifies these social subjects.

Nevertheless, understanding political leadership—in a modernity and postmodernity that deny themselves as innocuous—demands combining the subjective (the leader remembered for his personal style and constant reinvention; the figure who, in Nayib's case, is larger than the party harboring him and who transcends national borders) with the objective (the leader who rewrites history to reinvent the country in the image and likeness of its citizens). The latter serves as the essential factor, since the individual is, in the end, a direct result of the social from the social reality of the moment—placing historical leadership on the debate table as a sociological singularity, in the sense that this type of leader lends his name and face to the juncture to disrupt the structure. It implies a solicitous link among leader, followers, context, text, narratives, social motivation, opponents, and, as a roadmap, a plan of radical social transformation achieved gradually.

Over the last seven years, El Salvador became the ideal canvas to write a new narrative of political leadership, because Nayib conquered, unprompted, the most privileged spot in opinion polls worldwide: the average approval rating in Gallup and Cid-Gallup polls over the last six years stands at 90%—meaning that 9 out of 10 Salvadorans approve of his administration and leadership.

This fact, unprecedented in the country and the world (due to the level of acceptance achieved after inheriting one of the most dangerous countries in the world with an institutionality founded on corruption and impunity),



allows for building a narrative of leadership that integrates the leader's daily life with the country's historical context (the inherited conditions and the conditions to be bequeathed).

Indeed, Nayib Bukele (the leader who is the product of the silent accumulation of forces from a population submerged in disappointment, disillusionment, and disenchantment forged over thirty years of a two-party system lacking real democracy) was the one who gave meaning to the notion of "a better country in which the public is better than the private" for the benefit of the vast majority of Salvadorans—those millions of bodiless shadows who, denationalized, were turned into victims of crime, corruption, impunity, and social inequality, the latter being the fundamental cause of all the former.

In support of these assertions, it can be cited that "the most recent poll by TResearch International records a 90% approval rating for President Nayib Bukele, 8.5 percentage points higher than a year ago." That level of approval leads him to top the ranking of presidents in the Americas published by Mitofsky, followed at an 18-point distance by his Mexican counterpart, Claudia Sheinbaum (72% approval). Globally, Bukele occupies first place (90%); in second place, Vladimir Putin of Russia (76% approval); in third place, Claudia Sheinbaum (72%); and in fourth place, John Lee of Hong Kong (69% approval). Faced with such overwhelming numbers of political leadership, words become superfluous.

Members of the Political Reflection Circle of El Salvador 21st Century

Juan Contreras • Oscar Martínez Peñate • Nelson Flores • Mélida Villatoro • Aldo Álvarez • René Martínez •
Mauricio Rodríguez • Rafael Góchez • Jose Valdéz • Christian Colón



