



ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA  
TEGUCIGALPA HONDURAS

### MONTHLY NEWS LETTER

JULY 1954. The question of how far to let the boys go in hazing new students comes up every year. We insist - and shall continue to insist - that no physical harm be done. But what would you do in a case such as the following: A bright lad came in to take the entrance examinations. He was told to get his supper, go to sleep, and show up at seven in the morning. In the mess hall the boys began to rag him: "Hey, recruit, you've come to the wrong place. This is not a Zoological Park!" The boy couldn't take it and went home immediately.

Our soils here around the school are not for growing beans. History repeats itself. This year we are harvesting just about as many beans as we planted. Which reminds us of the two negros who were talking about their farming. Says one: "We buys hogs in the autumn at eight dollars, and sells them in the spring at eight dollars." "You can't make money that way," says the other. "No," says the first, "but we has the use of the hogs all winter."

Interesting event: Dr. William E. Dunn, Director of the Inter-American Schools Service, came with H. Franklin Irwin of the American Embassy in Tegucigalpa. Dr. Dunn is interested in seeing more American schools established in Latin America. So are we. Let us look back. Up to the time of the last war, the Germans maintained many schools in this part of the world. We believe they were supported in large part by their government. They were so good that not only Germans, but lots of Latin Americans and lots of gringos, too, sent their kids to the Deutsche Schule. Many lasting friends were made for Germany. Since we are in the education business, we feel we have the right to ask: Would it not be a good thing for the United States to spend more money on American schools in Latin America?

Another interesting event: We were visited by Dr. Siegfried Graf von der Recke, Chief of the Oficina Forestal Latino-Americana of the F.A.O. He was accompanied by Bernardo Roehrs (one of our graduates, with subsequent training in the College of Forestry at the University of Florida) who has recently been appointed Chief of the Servicio Forestal under the Ministry of Agriculture, Republic of Honduras. By a happy coincidence, we have just added to our staff Professor James W. Miller, Jr., who for many years has taught in the College of Forestry at the University of Florida.

When Forester Paul Shank joined our staff seven or eight years ago, he undertook to make our 3000 acres of pine forest an example of good forest management. Professor Miller intends to continue along this line. We think we have made a start by fighting, and usually stopping, forest fires, and by thinning-out where desirable. Graf von der Recke, a distinguished German forester, wants us to continue, with a view to making our forest an outstanding demonstration of what can be achieved. All of us believe the forests of Honduras constitute one of the greatest natural resources of this country. Both Graf von der Recke and Bernardo Roehrs are anxious for us to train some young foresters - there is need for them in these countries. Perhaps we can do it. We would like to give all our students elementary training in forestry - we did it when Paul Shank was here. A few of them might go on for professional training elsewhere - Graf von der Recke thinks Chile is an excellent place for this.

We received 100 White Pekin ducklings from New Orleans. Six promptly drowned themselves. Rather ironical.