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Gustavo Perez O. Professor of Farm Management
Jose T. Cornejo Professor of Mathematics
Antonio Molina R. Assoc. Prof. of Botany
James S. Packer Assoc. Prof. of Zoology
Carlos F. Burgos Assoc. Prof. of Chemistry (on leave)
Fernando Fernandez Assoc. Professor of Soils
Gladstone Solomon Assoc. Prof. of Agric. Economics

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THE ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA is a privately organized, autonomous institution, established in 1941 under the laws of the State of Delaware and authorized to function by the Congress of the Republic of Honduras.

EAP is a technical agricultural school or college where currently 180 students live in dormitories on the campus and "Learn by Doing" under expert supervision in the gardens, fields and orchards. They obtain first-hand experience in the use of modern agricultural equipment and machinery and they work with all types of livestock. They receive instruction in classroom and laboratory in the basic and agricultural sciences. English is taught during two years. A modern electronic language teaching laboratory is maintained.

A nine trimester, three year program of studies is offered. Only high school graduates or those with equivalent education are admitted. Many graduates go on to U. S. agricultural colleges for further study. With the 1965 graduation there are 953 graduates of the EAP who have come from Spanish speaking countries from Bolivia to Mexico. The predominant countries represented are the Central American Republics, Panama, Colombia and Ecuador. Several of the graduates are now teaching at the EAP after having obtained a Master's degree in the U. S.

Full scholarships include tuition, board, room, clothing, laundry, medical and dental costs, and they are valued at \$2800 per year. At the present time students are required to pay only transportation costs and \$120 per year matriculation fees.

The school is operated with income derived principally from an endowment fund established by the United Fruit Company, plus contributions from individuals, corporations and foundations. At present very significant financial assistance is coming from AID of the U. S. Government.

Note: Gifts and grants are deductible by U. S. citizens from U. S. income for tax purposes.

Report of the President of the Board of Trustees

Central America is progressing at an accelerated pace in its program for economic integration. On the other hand Mexico has taken the lead in the Latin America free trade area (LAFTA) stimulating its development and exploring at the same time the possibility of closer ties with the Central American Common Market. There is a great desire in the area to aid in development and a great demand for technicians is apparent in all the professions. Amongst them the agronomist, the technician in agricultural matters, must take a leading position, since the greatest source of wealth in Latin America relies on this activity.

Escuela Agricola Panamericana believes it is fulfilling its objective providing education to the young men who wish to study Agronomy, Horticulture, and Animal Husbandry. Up to now the School has close to 1,000 graduates who serve different communities in 17 different countries in Central and South America. Each one in his own field carries on useful work, sharing and applying knowledge and techniques, thus strengthening agricultural production and productivity.

We hope that those communities who are receiving the benefits of the knowledge of our graduates, will give us corresponding moral and material aid, in recognition of the need for the education of a greater number of young men, dedicated to an advanced agriculture which requires new disciplines and technology.

The Escuela Agricola Panamericana was honored in 1965 by the acceptance, as members of its Board of Trustees, of the following distinguished persons: Dr. Catherine C. Sears of Boston, Mass.; Mr. Roberto Huertematte of Panama, and Mr. Jorge M. Dengo of Costa Rica.

The School wishes to thank all of those persons who in one way or another have supported its endeavour.

Respectfully submitted,

Francisco de Sola

President of the Board of Trustees

May, 1966

DIRECTOR'S REPORT: 1965

I. Students

There were 171 students in residence at the end of the year which began with 182. On December 4 graduation exercises were held and 59 students graduated. This was the largest graduation class since 1946, which was the first year students were graduated at this institution. The principal orator at graduation was Don Jorge Manuel Dengo, Executive Vice-President of the Central American Development Bank, and member of the Board of Trustees of the EAP.

II. Staff

In the Animal Science Department five new professors assumed duties during the year, including Mr. Thomas Burton, B.S.A., as Head, Dr. G. Torres Yufra, as Veterinarian, and Mr. Fausto Capote, M.S., Mr. Aurelio Revilla, M.S., and Mr. David Hernandez, B.S.A., as professors in the various sections of the department, filling vacancies.

Mr. Albert Radspinner, M.S., became Head of the Department of Horticulture at the end of the year. Mr. Gladstone Solomon, M.S., assumed duties relating to the teaching of Agricultural Economics and Farm Accounting in May. Mr. James Packer, Professor of Zoology and Entomology, returned from leave of absence with his M.S. degree and Mr. T. Kvenvold, Professor of Farm Machinery took leave of absence to finish his M.S. studies. Prof. F. Fernandez returned from Ph.D. studies to resume teaching duties in Chemistry and Soils.

III. Faculty Study and Travel

Profs. Armour and Torres attended the meeting of the Caribbean Section of the American Horticultural Society and visited the experiment stations on the Island of Jamaica. Prof. Packer attended the annual meeting of the Entomological Society of America in New Orleans. Prof. Perez visited experiment stations and Colleges of Agriculture in Colombia, Panama, Costa Rica and Nicaragua, giving special attention to systems of operation of the physical plants and

problems of administration. The cost of these trips was covered by a grant of the Rockefeller Foundation.

IV. Physical Plant

The physical plant has been improved greatly through generous assistance provided by the grants from AID, which has helped not only in constructions and the purchase of equipment, but also in upgrading important campus facilities.

An example of the latter is the replacement of old eroded pipelines of the pure water system and the renovation and extension of the sewerage system. In addition new brick canals were constructed to bring pure water to the new vegetable garden areas. Equipment for irrigating pastures in the dry season was acquired and put into use.

Five new houses for labor were completed and occupied and also an apartment building for twenty unmarried employees of the labor force. An addition for use in housing the herbarium and adding to library facilities was completed and occupied. Additions to the student service center were completed. The four old dormitories were renovated and they now house 184 students instead of 160. By the end of 1965 a contract had been signed for the construction of a small new dormitory to house 20 students.

With the completion of cold storage chambers the new slaughter house and meats laboratory will be in full use. The installation of more laboratory desks, cabinets and certain special equipment is all that remains to be done in the new Chemistry and Physics laboratory which is in partial use already.

V. Agricultural Departments

The EAP has maintained since 1943 extensive farm operations where its students have the maximum opportunity to acquire adequate experience in modern agricultural practices. Its graduates have been trained on the land of the school, itself, to meet the challenges and hardships of farming. They know how to do as well as why. They have first hand experience in recognizing and in solving farm problems by using

the science of agriculture which they have learned. The following is a summary of progress made in our agricultural departments in 1965.

1. Animal Industry

Much progress was made by the new staff, especially in the area of record keeping and efforts to determine how to reduce costs. Our Agricultural Economist has worked constantly on these problems together with the staff.

The inventory value of our livestock, excluding *rabbits* and *poultry*, has reached \$60,000. *Meat* and *dairy products* produced by the department for the student dining hall were valued at \$49,000. *Ham, bacon* and *sausage* were prepared by the students in the meats laboratory. Young bulls of four breeds were imported, Brown Swiss, Charolais, Santa Gertrudis and Brahma.

Fifty acres of new pastures were planted with Pangola Grass and African Star Grass. For cattle feed in the dry season, 5000 bales of hay were made and 1500 tons of corn and sorghum silage. Our Holstein bull was awarded Champion of his class and our Guernsey bull Champion of his class and Reserve Grand Champion Guernsey at the Central American Livestock Fair held in San Salvador in March.

2. Agronomy

It was fortunate that we had given special emphasis to the production and preparation of good seed, because after a prolonged drought which destroyed early plantings, the Government of Honduras and private farmers came to us for seed for replanting. We provided 46,500 lbs. of corn seed, 19,700 lbs. of bean seed, 2,800 lbs. of sorghum seed and 600 lbs. of rice seed. All students in agronomy practice received good training in seed selection, grading, processing, desinfection and seed germination, using the equipment which had been donated by AID.

Fine results were obtained from crosses of *sweet* corn, furnished by Mr. H. A. Wallace, and from other crosses of high-starch containing lines of corn from Peru. Nine acres of hybrid corn were planted and 8 acres of an improved variety of beans. A new 4-row sprayer proved very useful

for insect control. A self-propelled two-row corn picker was used for the first time in this year's harvest. The total corn crop was 3500 hundred weight, which was grown mostly for livestock feed.

3. Horticulture

During the year 8000 plants were grown in nurseries to be used as stock for grafting and budding by students. In addition 150 mango trees were set out in permanent plantings, 260 avocado trees, 520 citrus trees, 150 papaya trees and 4500 pineapples. A total of 5700 plants was distributed outside.

New areas were put into vegetable production. A superb *onion* crop of 25,000 lbs. was harvested. Experimental trials were carried out with 11 varieties of *melons*, and 6 varieties of *tomatoes*. The value of the vegetables produced and consumed at the school was \$25,000.

VI. Forestry

Ecological changes during the year halted the scourge of the pine beetle. Very few new cases were observed. Our sawmill continued all year to saw into lumber logs from the trees killed by the beetle. The lumber was used in our building program or sold. A truck load of lumber was donated to the victims of a severe earthquake in San Salvador who lost their houses.

A large group of students from the Central American Forestry School in Guatemala inspected our forest for a day. Post-graduate forestry students from the Interamerican Institute of Agricultural Science in Costa Rica made their annual visit, making growth rate studies of our pines. Trainees of the Forest Guard Service of Honduras received a short course in our forest.

VII. Visitors

Agricultural scientists and educational officers from 23 countries visited us during the year. Among the many other visitors there were one or more from each of 25 states of the U. S., including Hawaii.

Two Advisers and the Director of the Instituto Superior de Agricultura in the Dominican Republic visited the EAP on an inspection trip. The

Director returned late in the year for the purpose of hiring several of our graduating students from that republic.

Mr. K. Lyons of "La Hacienda" and Mr. K. Gilmore of the "Reader's Digest" were overnight visitors.

Towards the end of the year representatives from government and private agencies came from Costa Rica, El Salvador, Nicaragua and Honduras to interview candidates for employment from our graduating class.

VIII. Alumni Association

During the year the Director met with groups of Honduran graduates in San Pedro Sula and in Tegucigalpa, also with groups in Costa Rica, El Salvador, Guatemala and Nicaragua to discuss the establishment of an Alumni Association and the possibilities of fund raising by such an association. A representative of the EAP visited these same countries, some several times, for the purpose of obtaining the help of graduates in the fund raising campaign.

On December 5 a General Assembly of graduates was held at the EAP. Official representatives from 11 countries were present. After approval of the Statutes of the association a Board of Directors was elected and the Alumni Association was formally constituted.

Albert S. Muller Director

May, 1966

ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA, INC.

Statement of Income & Expenses Year Ended December 31, 1965

Income:

Gifts & Grants		\$158,150.00							
U.S. Grant AID	\$135,309.00(1)								
Other Gifts	22,841.00								
Endowment Income		310,375.00							
Matriculation Fees	19,890.00								
Total Income									
Expenses:									
Instruction & Administr	ration	\$276,399.00							
Students' Expenses (foo- medical, etc.)	d, clothing,	112,174.00							
General Operating Expenses (building, grounds, power, light, maintenance, etc.) 126,999.00									
Development Program		9,446.00							
Investment Managemen	t Services	10,616.00							
Auditor's Fees		2,000.00							
Annual Report		3,798.00							
Trustees' Expenses 1,742.									
Total Operati Net Deficit	ng Expenses	\$543,174.00 <u>\$54,759.00</u> (2)							

- Footnotes: (1) Not including U.S. Government AID assistance of \$100,000 authorized for buildings & equipment.
 - (2) Deficit was balanced by withdrawals of principal from Endowment Fund.

Market value of the Endowment Fund, December 31, 1965: \$7,507,115.66.

ESCUELA AGRICOLA PANAMERICANA 1965

	TOTAL	7	10	7	84	126	20	63	93	205	14	88	72	25		25	111	3	953
Number of graduates by year and by country	1965	3		1	4	11		5	9	5	1	3	9	4		4	9		29
	1964		3		∞	2		2	_	∞	1	2	3	4			9		40
	1963	4	2	3	9	S		4	7	7		3	4	7			-		48
	1962		2		∞	7		4	4	5		9	∞	9			2		52
	1961		2	3	6	15	3	6	9	7	5	7	9	2		_	11		98
	1960		-			S		5	9	5	2	2	2			_	7		36
	1959				2	4	3	7	2	4		9					7		36
	1958				2	7	2	5	4	16		5	2			7	∞		53
	1957				3	S		5	4	∞		8	3				8		44
	1956				4	7		9	_	6		9	3				4		40
	1955				5	3		3	3	15	2	7	7			-	9		47
	1954				9	3	3	2	6	12		7	2			-	5		20
	1953				5	8	1	2	4	8		3	2			æ	6		45
	1952				5	10	2		7	9		9	4			7	7		44
	1951				5	7	3	1	9	6		1	4				9	1	43
	1950				9	5	2		7	14		3	5			3	3		48
	1949				2	9		1	5	11		3	2	1		2	5	2	40
	1948				2	3	1		8	11		3	4			2	5		39
	1947				2	10		2	5	1	2	4	5	1		3	5		40
	1946 1947					3			3	44	1	3	4				5		63
		Belice	Bolivia	Chile	Colombia	Costa Rica	Cuba	Ecuador	Guatemala	Honduras	Mexico	Nicaragua	Panamá	Perú	Dominican	Republic	El Salvador	Venezuela	TOTAL

Footnote: In 1961 two graduation exercises were held due to a change in the length of the school year.



New chemistry and physics laboratory



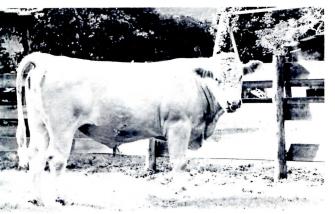
New annex to library and herbarium



Students processing seed samples in laboratory



Pure bred calves - Holstein



New breed of cattle at the EAP-Charolais bull



New breed of pigs at the EAP-Spotted Poland China



Students operating harvester in corn field



Logs from trees killed by pine beetle ready for milling



Students harvesting onion crop



Students grafting avocado stock



Students working with lettuce in the vegetable garden



Action during a basketball game

