



The Sower

THE AMERICAN FARM SCHOOL

THESSALONIKI, GREECE

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VARIOUS TRADING STAMPS SUPPLY USEFUL TOOLS AND HOUSEHOLD ITEMS FOR SCHOOL

Some months ago the Farm School began accepting trading stamps . . . whether green, gold, blue or plaid . . . to help secure valuable, needed items of equipment. The response to the initial announcement has been most gratifying and almost immediately more than thirty books were filled and presented to the appropriate redemption centers in Manhattan. In hand, too, was a sturdy leather bag to carry the booty. While this collection used mostly Plaid and S & H Stamps, the School's supply of King Korn, Blue Chip, Top Value (TV), Merchants, Holden, Gold Bond and World Stamps is also growing and most welcome. An office volunteer is always ready with the mucilage moistener when the stamps arrive.

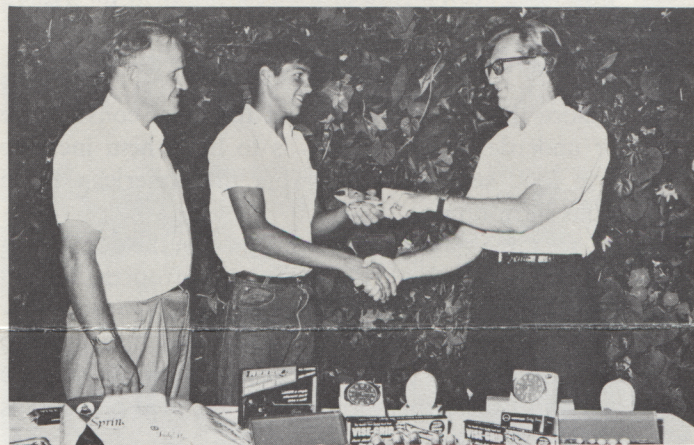
The first redemption resulted in thirty-three pounds of sheets and pillow cases for the infirmary, clocks and timers for the kitchen, tools for the carpenter and machine shops and scissors for the Girls School, all neatly packed in one leather case and carried to Greece personally by the new Vice President, Joseph W. Brinkley. Shortly after arriving at the School for his first visit, Mr. Brinkley presented the various items (Right) to a student leader and department heads and received the thanks of Director Bruce M. Lansdale.

Your unwanted trading stamps provide an especially interesting way of helping the American Farm School collect items it might be hesitant to buy or unable to afford. All types of stamps are welcome, pasted in the books or not, as you prefer. They should be sent to the Office of the Trustees, 36 East 61st Street, New York, N. Y. 10021. And from all the staff a most heartfelt thanks.

Dear Reader:

For more than seven years it has been my privilege to serve as principal author and editor of *The Sower*. The years have seen many changes at the School, and I hope you have enjoyed keeping abreast of the news through this family publication. For your many letters and words of encouragement, I want to express my thanks, and to Mr. Brinkley who now takes over these pleasant duties, I want to wish the best of luck.

A. W. Allport
Editor



JOSEPH W. BRINKLEY SUCCEEDS ALEXANDER ALLPORT AS FARM SCHOOL VICE PRESIDENT

Mr. Joseph W. Brinkley, Regional Vice President of the Radio Free Europe Fund, has been elected Vice President of the American Farm School. He succeeds Mr. Alexander W. Allport, who resigned recently to become Executive Director of the Horticultural Society of New York.

From 1954 to 1961 Mr. Brinkley served as Assistant to the Treasurer of Colonial Williamsburg. Since then he has been with the Free Europe Committee, serving as Deputy Director of the Exile Political Activities Division, Director of Broadcast Analysis in Munich, Germany, and Regional Vice President. As Vice President of the Farm School he will be in charge of the Office of the Trustees and coordinate information, public and community relations, fund raising, staff training and purchasing requirements of the institution.

In Williamsburg Mr. Brinkley, a native of Virginia, was active in local and state civic affairs, serving as an officer and member of the Virginia Junior Chamber of Commerce, the Kiwanis Club, the Boy Scouts of America and the Governor's State Education Committee.

Early in his career Mr. Brinkley received training in music and has been an active vocalist in church circles. He lives with his wife, Virginia, in Manhattan.

In announcing his election to the post, Mr. Breckenridge expressed confidence that Mr. Brinkley's broad background would serve the School well in the years ahead. He noted that Mr. Allport has been with the School for almost eight years, years of considerable growth and development, and that the future held additional challenges for the Trustees and the School.

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FOOD AID

Ed. Note: *The following is excerpted from an article by D. Gale Johnson in the latest issue of Headline Series, a publication of the Foreign Policy Association. It is reprinted here for the benefit of our readers — friends and supporters of the American Farm School — who have been aware of the real problem for years and have been actively engaged in its solution by helping others help themselves.*

It is more than ever evident that the most constructive help for underdeveloped nations is to help them increase their own food supply — just what the American Farm School has been doing.

There are three ways of improving diets in the developing nations of the world: (1) Increasing food aid from the United States and other developed nations; (2) significantly increasing food production in the developing nations, and (3) reducing the rate of population growth. Obviously, some combination of these measures can be pursued or perhaps all of them simultaneously.

As a matter of national policy, our primary emphasis until quite recently was upon the first, food aid. The United States has been providing unprecedented food aid on a massive scale for more than two decades. In many ways providing food aid is an appealing policy. We are very rich and are capable of producing more food than we can consume at home and sell abroad in commercial markets. The people in the developing nations are very poor and by our standards have inadequate diets. It seems only reasonable and right that our great agricultural productive capacity should be used to meet the needs of the world's poor. In fact, there are those who believe that it is immoral for the United States to keep land out of cultivation so long as there are hungry people in the world.

The United States has been involved in providing food aid since the early part of World War II. At that time the purpose of food aid was to assist our allies in the prosecution of the war. Massive food shipments were made in the postwar period to aid in the rehabilitation of the war-devastated areas and economies. Aid was given to former foes and allies alike.

Benefits from Food Aid

Our food aid has achieved a number of positive and desirable objectives. It has been used to meet crisis situations in many parts of the free world — a flood in Pakistan, earthquakes in Chile, floods in Italy and the more recent crop disasters in India and Pakistan. The availability of food supplies in the United States, combined with our ability to deliver food quickly almost anywhere in the world, has made life more secure than would otherwise have been true for many of the world's poor people.

Food aid has made possible large-scale school lunch programs, especially in Latin America. Such programs have contributed to keeping more children in school and under circumstances more favorable for learning. Food

has been used as a part of wages for work projects that contribute to economic development. And it has been a positive factor in general economic development by permitting recipient nations to divert foreign exchange earnings from the purchase of food imports to that of capital goods and to accumulate development loan funds in local currencies.

Drawbacks of Food Aid

But a number of negative factors have also been associated with our food aid. When large quantities of supplies are put on the market of a recipient nation, the prices its farmers receive for their product are adversely affected. The effect may be small, but it is nevertheless a barrier to the expansion of output in the recipient country. Since most of the food provided under our programs goes to the large cities, food aid may well inhibit the expansion of economic relations between the city and the farm areas near the city. Since the modernization of agriculture requires that increasing numbers of farmers become a part of the money economy, interference with the extension of market relations for any considerable length of time can have a serious adverse impact upon both food supply and economic growth.

Some prominent economists believe that the ready availability of United States food aid has induced a number of recipient countries to give a relatively low priority to their agriculture in the allocation of investment funds and material resources. As a consequence, food aid may have inhibited the development of agriculture by affecting major policy decisions in the recipient countries as well as having direct adverse economic effects. Certainly food aid contributes much less to the long-run improvement of peoples' welfare than making available an equivalent value of resources in fertilizer, improved seeds and better methods of production.

And it may also be true that some countries have failed to face up to the issue of population growth because of the assumed availability of our food aid. If food aid has delayed by five years a definitive family planning program, the extra population resulting from that delay could consume more food over their lifetime than most nations have received as aid.

Shadow of the Future

The United States, in recognition of this growing problem, gave its food aid program a major overhaul in the Food for Peace Act of 1966, known as PL 480. This new law puts added emphasis on providing training so that people in underdeveloped countries can help themselves.

The changes in PL 480 . . . were largely motivated by one brutal fact: Unless there is a significant increase in the annual growth of food production in the developing countries and/or a decline in population growth rates, the time will come when the United States will no longer meet the food deficit. This would be true even if the United States

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HELEN McCUNE APPOINTED DIRECTOR OF GIRLS SCHOOL

The recently appointed director of the Girls School is no stranger to Greece or to the Farm School. Formerly supervisor of homemaking work at nearby Anatolia College, Miss McCune was a frequent visitor to the Girls



School during the 1966-1967 academic year. On several occasions she was among the judges who determined the quality of the students' sewing work. And at least once she gave the girls a talk on homemaking, stressing the importance of learning a skill well so that

it might be practiced and taught after returning to their villages.

"Education involves responsibility. When given the opportunity to learn, we have the responsibility to pass things on to others," she said.

Miss McCune, who has worked with the Near East Foundation in Lebanon, Syria and Greece and in U.S. government projects in Turkey and Libya, first came to Greece in the late 1940s while the civil war was still on. She was involved in Marshall Plan work in the Macedonian villages centering around the town of Verria, which is about 60 miles southwest of Thessaloniki. Later she spent four years directing a special homemaking course which trained village girls to become extension agents for the Ministry of Agriculture. The program was financed by the Near East Foundation, the Greek Ministry of Agriculture and the U.S. AID Program. This began her close acquaintance with the Farm School, for the training school was located very near the Farm School.

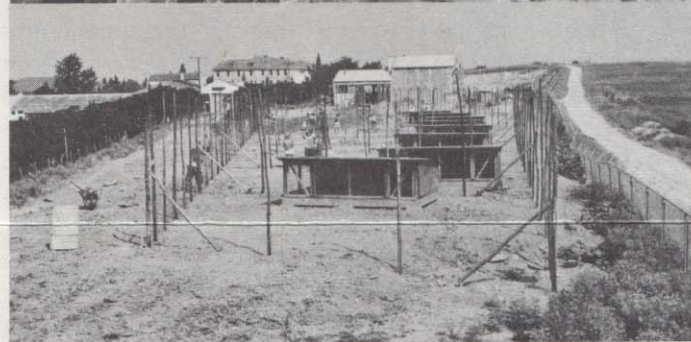
From 1951 to 1956 Miss McCune directed a similar training program for village girls in Turkey. This program was administered by U.S.A.I.D. for child-rearing homesteads.

For the past seven years Miss McCune has been supervising home economics work at Anatolia College, as well as teaching sewing and weaving, food preparation, and nutrition. She has a B.A. degree from the University of Ohio in Business Administration, and a B.S. degree from Cornell University in Home Economics.

"I am very happy to be able to work with the girls," says Miss McCune of her new post. "There are certain training schools for girls in Greece, but not of this kind. In addition to being good homemakers, we expect the girls to have enough skills to enable them to make a contribution to their villages, just as the boys do.

"The girls have an intense desire to learn and a willingness to put forth effort. I noticed this when I was at the Girls School during the winter, judging their sewing work.

"I am most grateful to be able to work with students who have an eagerness to learn."



IT'S OFF TO WORK WE GO — All the way from Rochester, N. Y., to Greece. Twenty-seven high school students spent 3 weeks of their 6½-week European Tour at the Farm School contributing their labor to a much-needed building project. They dug post-holes, set up poles, strung wire, and set sixteen range houses in the area above the poultry houses. They must be proud — we certainly are grateful.

Food Aid (Continued from page 2)

made it a matter of national policy to provide as much food aid as it could.

Focus on Self-Help

The following quotation from (one) of the most distinguished scientists of our country concerned with the food problems of the developing nations may provide an appropriate transition from our discussion of food aid to our consideration of what needs to be done to assist the developing nations to increase their food output.

J. George Harrar, president of the Rockefeller Foundation, which, through its support of research and general leadership, has probably made a greater contribution to the solution of the food problems of the developing nations than has the government of the United States, recently said:

"It is a humanitarian proposition to suggest that the more advanced and affluent countries of the world should assume the burden of feeding the hungry nations through intensive agricultural overproduction to produce surpluses, but, taken alone, this course would place a continuing and growing burden on all of the producer nations involved and could at best be only a short-term expedient, as well as a force disruptive to the local economy. A more rational approach to the vital and alarming problem of providing adequate food for all nations would be a large-scale and well-organized effort toward overcoming the tremendous underproduction which plagues so much of the world today."

FARM SCHOOL NEWS AND NOTES

U.S. Alumni Association Formed

In the long history of the School, not every graduate has remained in Greece and worked his farm. Some, perhaps as many as thirty, have chosen to migrate and settle in the United States and Canada. A few have achieved professional status and others are in business here. One member of the original graduating class even endowed a scholarship through a bequest in his will.

The School has tried to keep track of those graduates living abroad, and now a U.S. Alumni Association has been formed. Anyone having information about Farm School graduates residing here should write to Mr. Tommy Kazantzios, Alumni Secretary, 43 East Hanna Ave., Apt. A., Indianapolis, Indiana 46227. Tommy, a graduate in 1949, is now in the insurance business.

Dr. Antonios Trimis Returning to School

Tony Trimis, as he is known to most friends of the Farm School, has completed studies for his Ph.D. in Agricultural Economics at the State University in Bozeman, Montana. For many years he served as Community Development Coordinator for the Nomos of Thessaloniki, and he is expected to resume his responsibilities later this year. Through a special grant Dr. Trimis will soon visit the Pacific, observing community development projects in other countries such as Japan, the Philippines, India and Pakistan. This broadening experience should enable Tony to make an even greater contribution to the School and the people of Greece in the years ahead. Congratulations, Tony, on the completion of your studies.

Staff Complete Training in the United States

Two other long-time members of the School staff have finished their studies and deserve congratulations too. Panayiotis Rotsios, a teacher of agriculture, has earned his M.Sc. in Livestock Production from West Virginia University, and Athanasi Pantazides, supervisor of the Poultry Department, has earned his Bachelor in Poultry from the University of Arkansas. Both deserve congratulations for their perseverance. As agriculture advances it becomes more complex, and the extra training these men receive will prove essential to the curriculum offered by the School.

Jeannie Woolston Married September 9

Almost anyone who has visited the Farm School during the past five years has met or heard of the inimitable Jeannie: greeter, hostess, guide and friend to all. We are pleased to record her marriage in September to Mr. Wendell Fenton of Wilmington, Del. The Fentons will reside in Paris where he is associated with the law firm of Sullivan & Cromwell. Don't forget, Paris is not far from Greece.

Brinkley Succeeds Allport

(Continued from page 1)

We know Mr. Brinkley looks forward to meeting many friends of the American Farm School soon, and working with them for the benefit of the School in the years ahead. In the meantime, should you be in the vicinity of the Office of the Trustees, a visit would always be welcome.

The Sower

FROM

The American Farm School

Thessaloniki, Greece

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ

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Return Requested

TO.

The article on page 2 is excerpted from issue number 184 of *Headline Series* by D. Gale Johnson, published by the Foreign Policy Association. A copy of the magazine may be ordered from:

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