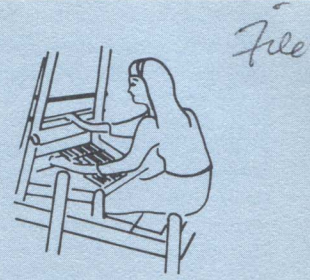




THE AMERICAN FARM SCHOOL  
**Sower**



NO. 75

THESSALONIKI, GREECE

FALL 1971

## New Curriculum School to Shift to Higher Grade Level of Education

Over the next three years the American Farm School plans to implement a new curriculum that will provide a more technically oriented education at a higher academic level.

Boys now enter after six years in Greek elementary school. Under the new program, nine years in the public schools will be required for entrance. Thus, future Farm School graduates will earn a new kind of technical diploma at the high school level.

Graduates in the program will qualify for a Foreman's Certificate, roughly the equivalent of a technical high school diploma in the U.S. But the comparison vastly understates its importance in a developing country like Greece.

The holder of a Foreman's Certificate can go on to a technical junior college, and some may. He can move immediately into a well paying job as an agricultural technician, and some may.

But most of the graduates will return to their villages, where they will be able to build better lives for themselves and their families. More than that: they will be able to demonstrate, to guide and to teach. As Stavros Androurlidakis, Director of Instruction, points out, that is the reason for the existence of the American Farm School.

The new three year program will break down like this:

In the first year the boys will study Greek, English, religion, math, general agriculture, and animal sciences, while also working in the fields, barns and shops.

During the next two years, each boy will select one of four areas of specialization:

- Farm machinery
- Gardening and floriculture
- Minor livestock
- Dairy and calf feeding

A boy who selects "minor livestock" for example, will concentrate his studies and practical instruction in animal husbandry. No matter which specialization each boy has selected, however, he will continue will such basic studies as Greek, English, math, and farm management.

For two summers the students will receive on-the-job training related to their specialty.

The new program will be phased in gradually. A small pilot group of boys will enter when the new education law is signed. Next fall the entire freshman class of some eighty boys is expected to be on the new basis.

For the time being, the Girls School will continue to accept girls who have completed elementary school. Thus, academic subjects will still be at the junior high school level. Homemaking skills and handicraft training will continue to receive major emphasis.

AMERICAN TEENAGERS feed a cement mixer in the Greek village of Lakkia. The story of GREEK SUMMER 1971 is on the next page.





## Greek Summer 1971

### HOW THE 'DITCH' BECAME THE 'HOLLOW'

The village is called Lakkia, and the name can be translated two ways: "ditch" or "hollow".

When 43 American and five Greek teenagers first bounced over the dusty road into Lakkia, they called it "the Ditch". When they left for the last time, the village square paved with concrete and sweat and love, they called it "the Hollow".

The metamorphosis from Ditch to Hollow is what Greek Summer was all about. It was a subtle change, and yet profound.

Like the Greek Summer teenagers who came before, and like those who will follow, the 1971 group discovered the joy of getting to know each other and themselves.

In their six weeks they cruised to the Greek islands and swam in the Aegean Sea. They climbed Mt. Lecovitos in Athens at midnight. They watched the sunrise from the Areopagus and consorted with the gods on the summit of Mount Olympus. They also went into the fields and dug onions in the scorching Greek sun.

Some learned how to bag the onions, clean squash, and work a loom. Some learned to make building blocks of cement, to keep bees and even how to milk a cow.

They all stayed at the Farm School while working on their main project — paving the village square in Lakkia. But when the project was finished, the villagers put on a celebration feast and invited each worker to stay overnight with a Greek family.

It was a night to remember. Afterwards,

Mike Askew of Norwalk, Conn., put it this way:

"I had been wondering if friendship would ever come. Some days I'd just sit down and wonder when I'd be going home . . . but when we left Lakkia for the last time there was great love in our hearts, and friendship. And if I ever come back to Greece, I know where I can find a friend."

Kim Pittenger of Cincinnati, Ohio, said:

"In dimly lit village kitchens, we talked over cheese and bread and watermelon and, when morning came, we said goodbye to Yorgo, Demetri, Vasso and Katina.

"Then we went bouncing down the dirt road for the last time, and we knew that The Ditch had become The Hollow in our hearts."

**Smiles bridge the language barrier when GREEK SUMMER boys communicate with Greek villagers.**



## Breckenridge to Head Greek Summer 1972

Alan Breckenridge, Assistant to the Headmaster of Horace Mann School in New York City, has been appointed Director of Greek Summer 1972.

He succeeds John Jessup, who led Greek Summer 1971, and also assumes the recruiting responsibilities formerly handled by Miss Sarah Holland.

Alan has been teaching English at Horace Mann since 1960. He has taught summer programs at Phillips Andover Academy and in the ABC (A Better Chance) program at Dartmouth College. Last summer, Alan spent two weeks at the Farm School getting first-hand experience with Greek Summer. He received his B.A. degree from Columbia University and his M.A. from New York University.

While Alan is directing the program, wife Eva, son John (9) and daughters Jodi (7) and Jennifer (2) will be at the Farm School with him.

## GRADUATE USES MODERN METHODS TO PIONEER IN POULTRY BUSINESS

Emmanuel Terjis, Class of 1949, is a "broiler man". With modern techniques learned at the Farm School, he became the first man in his village to go into the poultry business.

Emmanuel started with one small incubator, which hatched only a small percentage of the eggs laid. Today, he owns nine Jamesway incubators like those at the Farm School, each with a capacity of 7000 eggs. His yearly production exceeds 500,000 chicks which he markets in the neighboring villages.

For several years, his hens lived in poultry houses adjoining the Terjis home. Recently, however, Emmanuel completed a \$20,000 housing facility based on a Farm School model.

Mr. Terjis owns and farms 15 acres of land which are divided, Greek fashion, into six separate parcels. He also finds time to spend with his two children — and to be an advisor and councilman in his church.

Which reminds us. Do you know which came first, the chicken or the egg? You'll find the answer in Genesis 1.20.



**The Terjis family places a tray of eggs in the incubator where they will remain for eighteen days. They will then move them to the hatchery; three days later, the chicks will be peeping.**





## A Gate Named Hadjis

The new main gate to the center of the Farm School has been named the Demeter Hadjis gate: a tribute to a great leader and teacher.

When Demeter Hadjis came to the Farm School as a penniless orphan, he offered to carry water to help out. He worked his way through the school, earned a degree at Cornell University and returned to pioneer the development of the Farm School dairy and become head of all farm operations. Later, he served as head of academic instruction as well.

Revered by generations of Farm School students and nationally respected as a livestock expert, Demeter Hadjis is retired now. But his name on the main gate is a permanent reminder of his fulfillment of the ideals of the American Farm School.

## COME FLY WITH US TO GREECE

The name of the plane is the Friends of the American Farm School Charter. It's our own private jet and next spring it will fly us to Greece and back at a bargain price — only \$225 if we fill the plane.

On board our TWA 707 we'll toast our journey with champagne (or Scotch or Coke if you prefer). We'll dine first class, we'll see a first run movie, and we'll enjoy first rate companionship.

There's a special sort of conviviality on every Farm School charter flight. We've had experts on ancient Greece, Byzantium scholars, folks interested in weaving and people who just love to travel. The common bond, of course, is the Farm School — you must be an active contributor in order to qualify for the flight, so everyone on board is a Friend of the School.

But once the Farm School jet lands in Athens, your time is your own.

Sheila McKechnie, our professional tour manager, will send you brochures on land tours and island cruises. Or you can make your own plans (see insert). You don't even have to stay in Greece; just show up in Athens — or in Rome, where we'll make a pick-up stop — for the flight home on June 8.

Spare a few days along the way and you will find a warm welcome awaiting you in Northern Greece. There will be special events at the Farm School from May 13–15. You can learn a Greek dance, enjoy yourself at a Greek barbeque, get to know the students you are helping, join the boys and girls at a candlelight service, visit with a family in a nearby village, or just poke around the campus inspecting the livestock, the shops, and the looms.

The Spring Charter is the only flight planned for 1972. So make your reservation now. (Deposits for new contributors due November 11.) For planning purposes, we project the round-trip fare at \$295, based on a group of 130. The more who come, the smaller the fare. If we fill the plane (170 people) the fare will fall to \$225. Remember that you must be a Farm School contributor to qualify for the charter flight.

Most people who receive THE SOWER already qualify — but enclose a contribution if you have any doubts.

No doubt about one thing. This will be a flight to remember!

### METAMORPHOSIS

*I sought my soul,  
my soul I could not see  
I sought my God,  
but God eluded me  
I sought my brother  
and there I found all three*

— anonymous, quoted by Bruce Lansdale when the 1971 Greek Summer group got together for the last time at the village of Metamorphosis.

WHEN 32 GIRLS come to call, it's time for the Farm School boys to put on a show — and that's how Panayotis Nicolaou became airborne. He's demonstrating the art of Greek dancing to a group of girls from Hollins College, Va. The Greek students already are planning a show for the charter flight folks who will come to call next May.





# GREEK TURKEY FOR THANKSGIVING DINNER

Greek boys and girls in Pilgrim costumes and American Indian outfits? Of course! It's a standard sight every Thanksgiving at the American Farm School.

Each year the students present a play dramatizing the first Thanksgiving. The audience includes many Greeks, and also many members of the American community. All have been invited to celebrate this traditional American holiday with the students and staff of the School.

After the play, and after the entire audience has filed by to shake hands with the actors and actresses, the Indians wash off their paint and the Pilgrims change into conventional dress. Then the entire group — students, staff and guests — moves on to Princeton Hall for the traditional feast of Thanksgiving.

Naturally, the main course is turkey. But these are special turkeys, raised by the students in the School's three-year-old turkey project.

When the project was launched in 1969 with a shipment of 1,200 one-day-old poults from the United States, the birds had to be housed in temporary quarters. But the 2,220 poults shipped in 1970 moved into more spacious quarters — the 40-by-60-foot John Leight Memorial Poultry Science building.

The new building was made possible by the generous donations of friends of John Leight, who served in Greece for many years with the Glenn Tobacco Company (an affiliate of the R. J. Reynolds Industries, Inc.).

The prime purpose of the project is to train students in modern turkey production. But it's had two happy side effects. The project has provided a



Feeding time in the John Leight memorial turkey house building. The turkey poults are sent by air from the U.S. and are raised for market by Farm School students.

Farm School Indian shows group of Pilgrims how to plant corn in annual re-enactment of the first Thanksgiving. Students then join Greek and American guests in a traditional turkey dinner.



welcome source of income for the School — with a net profit of \$3,978 in 1969 and \$5,563 in 1970-71.

The project also has helped introduce this native American bird to Greece. Both Greek and American families in Thessaloniki and Athens (via Olympic Airways) now enjoy turkey for Thanksgiving, Christmas, and just plain Sunday dinner.

ΑΜΕΡΙΚΑΝΙΚΗ ΓΕΩΡΓΙΚΗ ΣΧΟΛΗ  
**Sower**

THESSALONIKI, GREECE

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Return Postage Guaranteed

**LANSDALES TO BE IN U.S.  
OCT. 23 — NOV. 17**

Tad and Bruce Lansdale will be here for a working visit. A series of speaking engagements are planned. If you wish them to talk to your group, contact the New York Office. Their spirit is willing but time is limited!