



Community development as an element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development (with special reference to the community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece)  
by Antonios Epaminondas Trimis

A thesis submitted to the Graduate Faculty in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the degree of DOCTOR OF PHILOSOPHY in Agricultural Economics  
Montana State University  
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Abstract:

"Community development" has been a subject of many different and varying interpretations. People from many lands and of many disciplines have given a multitude of meanings to what "community development" is all about.

Students of "community development" seem to focus on the importance of development efforts in the "human" or "social" factor, while students of "regional development", seem to be emphasizing in this effort the "economic" factor.

A number of investigators have been trying lately to bring about a synthesis of the "social" and "economic" factors in development, thus establishing a socio-economic synthesis approach.

The purpose of this study is to contribute towards this socio-economic synthesis. The contention of the investigator is that "community development" should become an important element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development. In other words, in development efforts, we should try to merge and integrate whatever knowledge exists today of the two subjects.

In order for the study to be meaningful and useful, an interplay of empiricism and theory has been employed. The empiricism is embodied in a study of the community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece. The theory was drawn from the existing literature on the subject.

The study revealed, on one hand, what can really be accomplished through "community development", and on the other hand, it demonstrated what cannot be accomplished. It was at this point that the study indicated the importance of "regional development" in tackling problems that "community development" could not solve.

The study ends with the following recommendations aiming towards the integration of community and regional development in the nomos of Thessaloniki, Greece, Identify the boundaries of communities, areas and regions Determine the economic growth potentials of communities, areas and regions.

Determine the levels of authority in formulating policies. Establish short and long-run goals and objectives.

Determine the methods by which the policies will be implemented. Enumerate the methods by which the policies will be implemented. Establish criteria for evaluation.

Formulate a strategy of action.

- 1.
- 2.

3.

4.

5.

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7.

8.

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COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT  
AS AN ELEMENT  
IN  
AREA AND REGIONAL  
SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT  
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The author entered Montana State University in the Fall of 1965, in order to continue his studies toward a Ph.D. degree in Agricultural Economics. He has been granted a fellowship by the International Cooperation Center for the duration of his studies.

The author after the completion of his studies, plans to return to his native land with his wife and their little daughter "Antigone", a product of the Gallatin Valley.

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"Social change comes for the most part inconspicuously, and for the most part it is worked by unimpressive little men whose names and achievements are rarely entered in the records of social history."

La Piere

The author owes a deep debt and gratitude to the villagers of Thessaloniki, pioneers of community development and social change, who helped him understand their joys, problems, dreams and aspirations in their quest for a better and more bountiful life.

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## ABSTRACT

"Community development" has been a subject of many different and varying interpretations. People from many lands and of many disciplines have given a multitude of meanings to what "community development" is all about.

Students of "community development" seem to focus on the importance of development efforts in the "human" or "social" factor, while students of "regional development", seem to be emphasizing in this effort the "economic" factor.

A number of investigators have been trying lately to bring about a synthesis of the "social" and "economic" factors in development, thus establishing a socio-economic synthesis approach.

The purpose of this study is to contribute towards this socio-economic synthesis. The contention of the investigator is that "community development" should become an important element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development. In other words, in development efforts, we should try to merge and integrate whatever knowledge exists today of the two subjects.

In order for the study to be meaningful and useful, an interplay of empiricism and theory has been employed. The empiricism is embodied in a study of the community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece. The theory was drawn from the existing literature on the subject.

The study revealed, on one hand, what can really be accomplished through "community development", and on the other hand, it demonstrated what cannot be accomplished. It was at this point that the study indicated the importance of "regional development" in tackling problems that "community development" could not solve.

The study ends with the following recommendations aiming towards the integration of community and regional development in the nomos of Thessaloniki, Greece.

ABSTRACT  
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1. Identify the boundaries of communities, areas and regions.
2. Determine the economic growth potentials of communities, areas and regions.
3. Determine the levels of authority in formulating policies.
4. Establish short and long-run goals and objectives.
5. Determine the methods by which the policies will be implemented.
6. Enumerate the methods by which the policies will be implemented.
7. Establish criteria for evaluation.
8. Formulate a strategy of action.

## PART I

### INTRODUCTION

This part of the investigation introduces the problems, states the methodology to be employed for its solution, and surveys the literature of previous studies related to the investigation.

## CHAPTER I

### THE PROBLEM

The derivation of the term "Problem" is partly from the Greek word Problema which, according to Webster, 1/ is derived from the Greek words pro + ballein and means, anything thrown forward. According to the same source, a problem is "a question to be worked out or solved". 2/

It was the purpose of this investigation to raise the following question and attempt to work it out or solve it: "Should community development be an element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development?"

The term "problem" also indicates a question that is hard to understand or handle. Therefore, it was thought appropriate in this first chapter to elaborate on the question. An effort was made, in other words, to see why the question posed was hard to understand and handle. This required an examination of the problematic situation and the historical events which brought about the genesis of the question.

This chapter shows: (1) how the interest in programs on socio-economic growth and development emerged in many countries at the national level; (2) why the emphasis of these programs was placed on the human factor; and (3) the role of "agricultural extension" in the background of the community development movement.

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1/ Meriam-Webster, Webster's Student's Dictionary, (New York: American Book Company, 1938), p. 649.

2/ loc. cit.

Due to the fact that this investigation was primarily concerned with community development in Greece, an effort was made to elaborate on how community development in Greece, and particularly in nomos of Thessaloniki emerged.

This chapter also indicates the reason why the concept of regional development was conceived, and why community development should become an element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development.

#### A Historical Account of Events

After the Second World War, in the decade of the fifties, a large number of public and private agencies were involved in a variety of programs aimed at economic growth and development. Most of these programs had originated on the national and international levels, and were designed to be applied in the entire nation, or group of nations.

On November 9, 1952, the first five year plan of India was signed by the late J. Nehru, Chairman of the National Development Council. 3/ At the end of the decade, in April, 1960, the national printing office in Greece was publishing its first comprehensive economic development plan. 4/

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3/ First Five-Year Plan, (Delhi: Government of India, Ministry of Information and Broadcasting, The Publications Division, 1953).

4/ Five-Year Program for the Economic Development of Greece, 1960-1964, (Athens: Kingdom of Greece, Ministry of Coordination, National Printing Office, 1960).

It was during that time that a number of international organizations and institutions became vitally interested in the issue of development. Today, 90 percent of the people permanently employed by the United Nations and its family of agencies are involved in formulating, planning and implementing programs on issues closely related to economic and social development and growth. 5/

In the very early stages of this national and international interest in issues of development, it was realized that one of the bottlenecks in the formulation, planning and implementation of development programs was man himself and his existing institutions.

#### The Human Factor

The term, "human factor" became then a catch-all word and many researchers blamed the failure of many development programs on this variable. Fifteen years after this great wave of interest in issues of development, McPherson stated (in a conference on Optimizing Institutions for Economic Growth in Gainesville, Florida): "The key element in economic development is believed to be the human factor because it is the decision making element." 6/ In a European seminar on Social Research and Community

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5/ Dialogue 1965, "Proceedings of the Fourth National Conference of the National Commission for UNESCO", (Montreal: Canadian National Commission for UNESCO, 1965).

6/ W. W. McPherson, "Overview of Southern Economic Growth", Optimizing Institutions for Economic Growth, Conference Proceedings, (N. P., Agricultural Policy Institute, North Carolina State, May, 1964), pp. 20-46.

Development in European Problem Areas, it was argued by many participants that: "economic changes produce social changes, whether they are foreseen or not." 7/

Social scientists seem to have placed different degrees of emphasis and importance on the above statements. Some have argued that "economic changes" produce "social changes", while others supported the notion that "social changes" produce "economic changes".

During the decade of the fifties, a number of development schemes and programs originated with the belief that a development program can be successful if attention is paid to the human element. A variety of titles were applied to these efforts among which the most common were "boot-strap operations", "self-lift", "help people to help themselves", etc.

To the countries located low on the ladder of social and economic development, these efforts and programs became of tremendous importance.

#### The Agricultural Extension Service

The U. S. Agricultural Extension Service, and its guiding philosophy, became for a number of countries, after the Second World War, a very important model for helping the "farm family" of their rural population increase its productivity and raise its standard of living.

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7/ Report of European Seminar on Social Research and Community Development in European Problem Areas, (Palermo, Sicily: UN/TAO/SEM/1959/ Report 1, June 8-18, 1958), p. 13.

Agricultural extension in the United States, commonly known as Cooperative Extension Service, has been the outcome of a very interesting evolutionary process. According to Mosher:

"The word 'extension' was applied to it, apparently following the practice of British universities having one educational program within the walls of the university and another away from the university buildings." 8/

Furthermore:

"These extension services are 'cooperative' in the sense that they operate with a combination of financial support from local governments (or farmer organizations), state governments, and the federal government." 9/

An examination of the evolution of the Cooperative Extension Service in the U. S. provides a necessary background for understanding the birth of the community development movement.

Many of the ideas presented in the following summary of the evolution of the Cooperative Extension Service and the extension process are taken from Mosher's study. 10/

The birth place of the extension process and the Cooperative Extension Agencies which tried to implement this process in the U. S. has been

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8/ A. T. Mosher, "Varieties of Extension Education and Community Development", Comparative Extension Publication, Number 2, (Ithaca, New York: New York State of Agriculture at Cornell University, 1958), p. 8.

9/ loc. cit.

10/ Ibid., pp. 8-26.

the Land-Grant college of agriculture. The Land-Grant college as an educational institution gave birth to the extension process by extending beyond its own institutional boundaries the existing scientific knowledge on how to improve agriculture. This extension of knowledge was accomplished through specific educational techniques and methods, and it is for this reason that the term extension education is attached to the extension process.

The interest of extension in the welfare of the community became apparent when the Cooperative Extension Service included in its program functions related to home economics and the establishment of youth clubs (4-H clubs). However, according to Mosher:

"Within the United States, it is only in recent years that the study of rural society has begun to have a decided effect on extension programs." 11/

It was, in other words, after the Second World War, that rural sociology, cultural anthropology and extension education realized that they could benefit from each other through cooperation and understanding. The efforts of these disciplines were helpful in pointing out their differences and similarities in concepts, structure and functions. The essence of American extension was clarified and its relationship to rural development and community development was elaborated.

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11/ Ibid., p. 9.

The evolution of the extension process from its birthday in the Land-Grant college to contemporary times had contributed to a clear understanding of what the essence of this process is.

According to Mosher, "The extension process is one of education". <sup>12/</sup>  
Its four main characteristics are:

- "1. Working with rural people along those lines of their current interest and needs which are closely related to gaining a livelihood, improving the physical level of living, and fostering community welfare;
- "2. utilizing particular teaching techniques;
- "3. conducted with the aid of certain supporting activities; and
- "4. carried on with a distinct spirit of cooperation and mutual respect." <sup>13/</sup>

A close examination of these stated characteristics indicates the interrelationship between extension education, cultural anthropology and rural sociology. It was this interrelationship that created much confusion when cooperative extension agencies and community development agencies were organized in other lands.

In some other countries, the evolution of agricultural extension was somewhat different. The birthplace of agricultural extension in those countries was not an institution of higher learning, but the public service system and particularly the ministry of agriculture. According to

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<sup>12/</sup> Ibid., p. 12.

<sup>13/</sup> loc. cit.

Dr. H. Spain, Senior Inspector, Department of Agriculture, Dublin, Ireland:

"The extension service as we know it in Ireland, has existed since the beginning of the century, and through the activities of its personnel, is now an accepted part of rural life. Its philosophy and teachings are based on the concepts of its founder, Sir Horace Plunkett, who hoped to see advisers in the role of "guide philosopher and friend of farm families." 14/

The unit with which Agricultural Extension Services worked was primarily the farm family. In many countries of the world, however, where farm people were living in villages and not on their own farms, the important unit in development became the village or rural community. According to Dr. Fei:

"A village is a community characterized by its being an aggregate of households on a compact residential area separated from other similar units by a considerable distance (this may not hold good in some parts of China where households are scattered), organized in various social activities as a group and possessing a special name of its own. It is a defacto social unit recognized by the people themselves." 15/

These villages and rural communities as unique units for investigation and implementation of development programs became of tremendous importance in the decade of the fifties. Realization of the importance of community in development was the primary factor for the genesis of "community development".

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14/ Organizing the Community, Report and Papers of European Study Group on Organizing Resources for Community Development, (Tipperary, Ireland: Muintir na Tire, 1963), p. 233.

15/ Dr. Fei, Peasant Life in China, "A Field Study of Country Life in the Yangtze Valley", (n.p., n.n., 1936).

The Community Development Movement

The birthday and birth place of community development is difficult to trace down to a particular time period or country. According to Biddle and Biddle: "Those who use the term 'community development' (their number is legion) are enthusiastic for vague reasons", 16/ and this vagueness indicated by Biddle and Biddle is clarified, somewhat, through a discussion by Mosher on "varieties of community development". 17/

In spite, however, of this vagueness and existing varieties of community development, the movement itself provided a common shelter for all the advocates of the importance of the human factor in development. These advocates, as it is shown later on, were people with different cultural, professional and practical experiences and backgrounds. Therefore, the interpretation and the evolutionary stages of community development varied according to these diverse backgrounds. The Greek would find the birthday and birth place of community development 2,000 years ago in the Greek city-states. The American would find it 200 years ago in the spirit of their pioneers. The Canadian, English, Nigerian and many others would also suggest a variety of dates and places. The problem becomes even more

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16/ W. W. Biddle, The Community Development Process, (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965), p. 1.

17/ Mosher, op. cit., pp. 56-81.

complicated when people with different professional and practical experiences attempt to describe the evolution of the community development process.

In spite of the above situation, however, it is true that community development became a strong movement after the Second World War when it was discovered that the extension process was inadequate to tackle community problems beyond the spheres of agriculture, home economics and rural youth. Problems of education, local government, health and transportation, for example, were unique community problems that agricultural extension could not solve. Furthermore, sophisticated economic development plans formulated on the national level were failing to achieve their goals and objectives. Carl C. Taylor, during a community development seminar, explained this failure in a very effective way:

"It is impossible for economically underdeveloped, or any other countries to provide enough financial or technical assistance to make the economic and social improvements which are needed and desired in their thousands of local communities. Many, if not most, such improvements must depend on self-help local community efforts." 18/

In light of the above, the following discussion on the community development movement will attempt to indicate: (1) how the community development movement grew after the Second World War; (2) what was the contribution of community development agencies and organizations in this growth; (3) how the United Nations helped to clarify the essence of

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18/ Ibid., p. 66.

community development; (4) what was the evolutionary nature of community development in Greece; (5) how the community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece tried to implement the community development process; and (6) why area and regional development programs are necessary to tackle community problems which cannot be solved through either extension education or community development programs.

It was said previously that the community development movement provided a shelter for all the advocates of the importance of the human factor in development. These advocates supported the notion that the human factor could be transformed from a bottleneck to a channel in development efforts, and that this transformation was possible through community development programs. If communities could be developed by using their own resources, and accumulate their own capital, the national economy would then grow and the nation would progress by using its own energy and power.

To those who would point out that agricultural extension was aiming at similar goals and objectives, the advocates of community development would argue that, certainly, agricultural extension is aiming at similar goals and employs similar principles and methods, but the difference lies on the units used for these two different efforts. Agricultural extension uses the farm family, while community development uses the community.

This community unit, they would further explain, includes all community groups, such as local government, education, religion, agricultural cooperatives, home industries, hygiene, athletic associations, recreational

clubs for adults and youth, etc., etc. Furthermore, community development programs could be applied in both rural and urban situations, while agricultural extension aimed only towards the farm family unit.

This community development framework within which a number of philosophies and research findings were placed, became an attractive "idea" and to some degree an emotional and forceful movement. The way people saw and interpreted community development was influenced, as was said previously, by their own professional background and practical experiences. Some, according to Dr. Spain, regarded community development as "any kind of improvement for any group of people, by any kind of organization or group." <sup>19/</sup>

The politicians who wanted to have things done fast and in a hurry, saw in community development, the band wagon on which they could load their philosophies, theories, ideas and research findings, gaining in this way, fame and prestige. The people, farmers, workers and craftsmen, saw in community development some hope for bettering their meager subsistence level of living.

In spite of this diversity of feelings, and reasons for supporting community development, there was, in the efforts of many, a common characteristic; a deep and sincere love for human beings, and a clear appreciation for human dignity, capacity and worth. It is for this reason that one can observe working in this area of community development, people from all

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<sup>19/</sup> Organizing the Community, loc. cit.

walks of life; historians and economists, sociologists and engineers, anthropologists and architects, social psychologists and agriculturists, home economists, missionaries, and many others.

#### Community Development Agencies and Organizations

Out of this variety of backgrounds and interests, community development grew rapidly. Voluntary agencies and organizations with religious and philanthropic backgrounds, governmental agencies, ministries, welfare associations, and an array of international groups came into the act. Funds were raised, budgets written, programs developed, books published, and the community development band-wagon was moving forward.

India, and many other countries created special ministries of community development with various sections, office chiefs, secretaries, field workers, block workers, etc.

Everything seemed to be running smoothly for a time; however, incidents of conflict erupted in many countries.

The first people with whom the community development worker came into conflict were the agricultural extension agents, or agricultural advisors. The question often raised between the agent and the community development worker was "who is going to do what and for whom?". The conflict was further spread among the directors and the office chiefs of the various agencies. "Who was planning what, and with whose money?" Even among a number of ministries, the lines of duties and responsibilities for community development were not clearly drawn.

A number of academicians, researchers and organizations came to the rescue of the people involved in this confusion and conflict.

### The Role of the United Nations

The United Nations played an important role in trying to untangle this situation.

A number of international seminars were held at the end of the decade of the fifties under the sponsorship of the United Nations and its related agencies. Four of these seminars held in Italy, Greece, England and Ireland, were concerned primarily with European problem areas. Greece was among the countries participating in all of these seminars.

In the conference of Palermo, Italy, 20/, a number of interpretations of community development were given. Three of these interpretations are as follows:

1. "The term 'community development' describes a particular method of work or sorts of techniques: A comprehensive process aimed at increasing human well-being. 21/
2. "Community development is not a single process, nor is it a new one. It consists of a number of processes all of which have contributed throughout history to the creation, development and improvement of communities all over the world. 22/

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20/ Report of European Seminar on Social Research and Community Development in European Problem Areas, op. cit.

21/ Ibid., p. 11.

22/ loc. cit.

3. "Improvements of people's standards and levels of living cannot come from government alone anymore than it can be left to the initiative of the people alone: both are needed." 23/

To those interpretations of community development, a number of academicians added their own. The most striking is the one used by Biddle and Biddle in their treatise, The Community Development Process:

"Community development is a social process by which human beings can become more competent to live with and gain some control over local aspects of a frustrating and changing world." 24/

In spite of the variety of these definitions of community development, there is a general agreement on the meaning of the term by all concerned. The difference lies in the variety of approaches followed in the implementations of community development programs.

Greece was among the countries which attempted to implement community development programs without the creation of a special ministry on community development. Instead, an inter-ministerial committee was organized with representatives from most of the ministries, a number of banks, welfare institutions and organizations, and the university. The secretariat of this committee was financed and functioned under the auspices of the Royal National Foundation, a research and educational institute. 25/

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23/ Ibid., p. 12.

24/ Biddle, op. cit., p. 78.

25/ E Semasia Tes Koinotikes Anaptyxeos en Ellathi. Okto Omiliai es ton Parnasson. (Athina: Epitropi Koinotikis Anaptyxeos Vasilikou Ethnikou Idrymatos, 1959).  
The Meaning of Community Development in Greece. Eight lectures in Parnassos. (Athens: Community Development Committee of the Royal National Foundation, 1959).

Community Development in Greece

The inter-ministerial committee studied and discussed for several months the approach which should be used in implementing community development in the rural areas of Greece. Their concrete contribution to community development efforts has been, and still is the interpretation of the meaning of the term community development under the prevailing social and economic conditions of Greece.

According to the committee, the problematic situation in Greece, relevant to community development, was not the lack of public agencies, officials or local leaders. In the thinking of the committee, there were too many officials and too many public agencies. The creation of a new ministry of community development would have worsened the existing problem, possibly provoking further lack of cooperation and coordination among the existing agencies and officials. The lack of a satisfactory spirit of initiative and cooperation among public officials, leaders, and agencies in all levels, from the village to the parliament was the real problem. To the committee, the indication that in many instances the people failed to act together in a common effort to meet their common need was the real problem which the villages of Greece faced and which community development could tackle and solve.

In the year of 1959, the Director of Local Government of the Ministry of the Interior and a member of the Interministerial Committee of Community Development presented (in an assembly of representatives of all walks of life) the following interpretation and definition of community development:

"Community development is the cultivation of the spirit of initiative, cooperation and action, among the members of the community in order to best utilize the human and natural resources of the community, meet the community needs, and raise the community's standard of living." 26/

However, what the spirit of initiative, cooperation and action really meant, and how the cultivation of this spirit, in the villages, towns and cities of Greece, was really going to take place were ideas not very clearly stated.

It was during this stage of progress of the idea of community development in Greece that the American Farm School and the Community Development Program of Thessaloniki came into focus.

The Community Development Program of Thessaloniki. According to Mr. Bruce M. Lensdale, Director of the American Farm School, the late Mr. Theodoros Litsas, Co-Director of the school, during his frequent visits in the nearby village called Thermi had observed that the village leaders, and the villagers lacked the spirit of cooperation and initiative in meeting village needs and in tackling village problems. In other words, the

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26/ Ibid., p. 17.

American Farm School had already noted the existing problems in the village which community development was to solve.

With the initiative of the American Farm School and the cooperation and support of a number of national and international organizations and agencies\*, the Community Development Program of Thessaloniki was born.

It is important to note here that, from its very genesis, the Community Development Program of Thessaloniki employed the principles of initiative, cooperation, and action. Had the American Farm School demonstrated initiative without the close cooperation of the Nomarchis and his officials or the backing of the Interministerial Committee on Community Development, the outcome of such initiative would have been temporary and not lasting action.

The above thoughts and hypotheses will be expanded in the eighth chapter of the investigation in which a detailed description, analysis and evaluation of the community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece will take place.

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\*The American Farm School was represented by Mr. Bruce M. Lansdale, Director, and the late Theodoros Litsas, Co-Director; the nomos of Thessaloniki by the Nomarchis, Mr. Stephanos F. Nicoglou; the Unitarian Services Committee of Canada by its Executive Director, Dr. Lotta Hitschmanova; the Inter-ministerial Committee on Community Development by its secretary, Mr. Petros Pongis.

Area and Regional Development Programs

During the implementation of the Community Development Program of Thessaloniki, 151 agricultural communities or villages participated, represented by about 2,500 elected or appointed village leaders, 1,000 public local officials and about 100 public or nomos officials.

During the implementation, and particularly during the last stage of the community development process (evaluation), it was observed that in spite of the tremendous importance of community development as a stimulus to local initiative, cooperation and action, the villages were under-going changes and they were facing problems that the community or village as a functional unit could not tackle.

It was at this point that the advocates of the larger community, region or area, indicated that the local community or village should no longer be the functional unit in research and development. Many of these advocates supported the idea that a number of villages or communities with similar socio-economic characteristics, and unique patterns of relationships, located in a definite area or region should be the functional unit.

It is very interesting to note again, at this point, that during the last 16 years, a kind of an evolution of thought, concerning the functional unit in development, has taken place.

Immediately after the Second World War, the emphasis was first on the farm family, then on the farm community or village and now on the area or region in which a number of communities are located.

In August, 1966, a new public agency (Regional Development Agency for Northern Greece) was created with its seat in the city of Thessaloniki. 27/ This agency is operating under the auspices, direction and financial support of the Ministry of Coordination. The number of Nomoi included in the region are 16. Thessaloniki nomos is one of them.

The Agency has the following six departments:

1. Department of Administration.
2. Department of Planning and Programming.
3. Department of Primary Production.
4. Department of Secondary Production.
5. Department of Tertiary Production (Services).
6. Department of Social Policy and Community Development.

#### The Various Phases of the Problem

The preceding brief historical account of events that lead to the issue of area and regional development is the general background in which the following main question for investigation was posed: "Should community development be an element in area and regional socio-economic growth and

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27/ Meniaion Deltion Pleroforion Arith 5, (Thessaloniki, Greece: Eperesia Periferiakis Anaptexeos Voriou Ellathos, December, 1966).  
Monthly Information Bulletin, No. 5, (Thessaloniki, Greece: Regional Development Agency for Northern Greece, December, 1966).

development?" However, in the effort to examine the genesis of the main question and understand the essence of the main problem, the following questions and problems emerged: (1) What is the meaning of the term community? (2) What is the proper interpretation of socio-economic growth and development? (3) How do institutions effect this growth and development? (4) Why community development is considered as an effective means for achieving growth and development? (5) How the community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece contributed to a better understanding of community development? (6) Why community and regional development should be integrated?

These questions and problems become the subject matter of the investigation. The provision of answers to these questions and the offering of solutions to these problems have contributed to the following general conclusion. It is very important for the socio-economic growth and development of communities that community development becomes an element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development.

The methodology used for the examination of the stated questions and problems provides part of the rationale for the validity of the above conclusion.

## CHAPTER II

### METHODOLOGY

#### Scope and Procedure

The investigation is divided into four parts. The first part consists of Chapters I to III. These chapters state the problem, formulate the methodology to be used, and review previous studies. In the second part, Chapters IV to VI, an elaboration on the meaning of: (a) community; (b) socio-economic growth and development, and (c) institutions takes place. The first and second part of the investigation set the stage for analysis of the community development program of Thessaloniki.

The third part, (Chapters VII to IX) is concerned with community development as a means of modifying institutions in the context of description, analysis and evaluation of the community development program of Thessaloniki. Furthermore, an integration of community development and area and regional development programs is attempted in this part of the investigation. The last part (Chapter X) is concerned with recommendations and conclusions.

#### Hypotheses

Throughout the investigation, questions have been raised as to the possible causes of a number of problems faced during the implementation of a community development program and hypotheses have been formulated.

The major hypothesis of the entire thesis is that: "It is very important for the socio-economic growth and development of communities that community development becomes an element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development".

An effort was made to state in each chapter excluding the first three, of the investigation, additional hypotheses which would provide part of the logic for the acceptance of the major hypothesis. The verification and acceptance of these hypotheses in each of the main chapters have contributed to the answer to the question as the separate links of a chain contribute to the understanding of the concept of a chain.

This logic is as follows: (1) The meaning of community lies in its vertical and horizontal patterns; (2) These patterns being social and economic in nature, determine the level of socio-economic growth and development of a community; (3) These vertical and horizontal patterns consist of the sum total of institutions which effect the level of socio-economic growth and development; (4) Community development by affecting the status of these institutions affects the community's patterns and the means for bringing about a higher level of socio-economic growth and development in the community; (5) The community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece, as a case study provides a better understanding of the community development process, offers some beginning hypotheses for future investigations, suggests possible ways to measure and evaluate the results of community development programs, indicates how community development effects the status of

institutions, and finally presents the necessary background for examining regional development; (6) The vertical and horizontal patterns of communities change because of changes that take place in community institutions. These changes and the disturbance of community's vertical and horizontal patterns have created problems that call for joined efforts of both local communities and regions. These joined efforts call further for joined community and regional development programs. Therefore, it is necessary that community development should become an element in area and regional socio-economic growth and development.

#### Data

The research data used in the investigation have been gathered from a number of sources. In the first three parts, the literature (in English and in Greek) is surveyed. Chapter VIII is primarily concerned with the description, analysis and evaluation of the Thessaloniki Community Development Program, and uses primarily the following sources of data.

- (a) Origin and development of Demes and Communes, nomos of Thessaloniki, 18, 1962.
- (b) Minutes of Community Development Conferences.
- (c) Monthly progress reports.
- (d) Statistical yearbook of Greece.
- (e) Evaluation reports of 46 communities.
- (f) Minutes of the Nomos Community Development Committee.

(g) United Nations Reports.

(h) Minutes of International Conferences.

Many of the above records from which data have been drawn, were kept by the investigator himself during his eight years of employment as a coordinator of the community development program of Thessaloniki. Therefore, a logical question to be raised at this point is: "To what degree are the above data free from the researcher's personal biases"?

It will be very difficult to prove that the data collected are completely free from biases. However, the following two points might be helpful to decrease their importance: (1) the background and experience of the researcher in collecting, interpreting and evaluating research data, 1/ and (2) the fact that the community development program of Thessaloniki was formulated and implemented as an experiment for investigation rather than a de facto idea that could work. The purpose was to discover if the community development program of Thessaloniki, with its definite stages of implementation of a community development process, could cultivate and increase in the villages of Thessaloniki nomos the spirit of local initiative, cooperation and action.

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1/ Antonios E. Trimis, "Factors Relating to Patronage of Purchasing Cooperatives by 107 Middle Tennessee Farmers", (Unpublished Master's Thesis, The University of Tennessee, Knoxville, 1956).

In analyzing and correlating a number of variables considered strategic, a sample of 46 villages (of 151) was selected. All 46 villages participated in evaluation conferences and completed and presented in these evaluation conferences a detailed and carefully drawn and tested research schedule.

The process through which this schedule was presented to the community development committee of each village, discussed by the committee, and answered by its members, was similar in all villages. For example, a month prior to the evaluation conference, the researcher in company with other members of the nomos committee would visit the village community development committee and explain carefully the purpose of the evaluation and the meaning of the questionnaire or schedule.

During the first meetings it was carefully explained to the members of the village community development committee that the purpose of the evaluation was not to award diplomas of excellence but rather to discover the facts about the community development program as a means for increasing local initiative, cooperation and action.

The evaluation conferences were held in a central village; here the participating villages (six to nine villages represented by their 15 to 30 member community development committee) would present their evaluation reports. These reports were to answer the questions presented in the schedules. After the presentation of each report, a general discussion took place.

At the end of the evaluation conference, each village was visited by the researcher and members of the nomos community development committee in order to verify the reports presented. This was the final evaluation step taken in each village.

Another important source of data were the monthly progress reports. These monthly progress reports were summaries of information collected on special schedules by the researcher (see Appendix D). The schedule was completed after the researcher had left the village.

An argument could be raised at this point concerning bias in the recording of the facts. The effort of the researcher was to record the accomplishments, failures and problems each village faced during the implementation of their community development programs, in order to help each particular village tackle its difficulties. Therefore, it could be said that each village was a unique case study.

Chapter VIII attempts to quantify the above data and draw relationships between a number of variables. This approach, in spite of its many limitations concerning measurability offers some constructive suggestions for determining strategic variables for further research in community development.

An elaboration of these limitations and suggestions provides a realization of the weak and the strong points of this investigation.

### Measurability and Its Limitations

The question was raised at this point of the investigation if the formulated hypotheses could be tested. If they could be, in other words, reduced to quantifiable and measurable variables. It was decided that a number of the hypotheses would be tested through the examination of evidence to be found in the bibliography related to the investigation and by employing the anthropological approach of induction and investigation of cases in depth, while another number of hypotheses would be tested by using statistical techniques. A study of interrelationships and correlations of a specific set of variables was to take place in this second method of testing.

A detailed examination of how variables were identified and quantified is to be found in Chapter VIII.

The two major limitations concerning these variables are as follows: First, the search through bibliography for existing evidence and the use of the anthropological approach of inductive thinking to test hypotheses are investigation techniques which are concerned with variables that many times cannot be measured in quantifiable terms. Second, the attempt to force the interpretation of variables in quantifiable terms in order to be able to measure them can result in fallacious and dangerous conclusions.

The importance of striking a balance between these two notions of measurability has been of much concern to the investigator.

The limitations of measurability in this research have been partly reduced by the combination of both techniques. An effort was made in the early chapters to establish a clear understanding of the situation by employing anthropological induction while in later chapters an attempt was made to quantify and measure a number of specific variables. In using the anthropological induction approach, a careful selection of cases pertinent to the problem was made. The practical and academic experience of the investigator in the field of community development was an important factor in this selection. In the effort to quantify, measure and interpret a number of specific variables, correlation coefficients were computed and analyzed.

An examination of the correlation techniques were considered important in establishing a sounder scientific base for this investigation.

According to McNemar, "One of the chief tasks of science is the analysis of the interrelations of the variables with which it deals". <sup>2/</sup> In Chapter VIII of this investigation, in the second part of the evaluation of the community development process, there is an analysis of the interrelations of 28 variables. The correlation coefficients of all possible

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<sup>2/</sup> Quin McNemar, Psychological Statistics, Third Edition, (New York: John Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1965), p. 109.

pairs of these variables were computed in an effort to determine their degree of relationship. The examination of these relationships provided the opportunity to determine to what degree variables under examination were related to each other. This determination helped the investigator answer a number of questions pertinent to the investigation. For example: How the size of population of a village was related to community action? How the frequency of transportation and communication in the village effected the degree of community action? These and many other questions were answered by use of the correlation technique.

The calculation of the correlation coefficients was completed by the Computing Center at Montana State University. Therefore, errors during the process of calculation have been reduced to a minimum. However, limitations in quantifying and assigning values to the 28 variables do exist. These limitations do effect the interpretations and conclusions drawn from the correlation coefficients.

In Chapter VIII, there is a very detailed account of how these variables were quantified and the rationale used in assigning different values to them.

It was thought important, however, that in addition to rationale presented in Chapter VIII, it was necessary to elaborate in this present chapter on the computation of the correlation coefficients and their use for interpretations and assumptions.

### Correlation Coefficient

The computation of the correlation coefficients presented in Chapter VIII was performed by the Computing Center of Montana State University using general 60 x 60 correlation which is applied for computing correlation coefficients ranging from two to sixty variables. The formula used for determining the correlation coefficient of any two possible pairs of variables was the one ordinarily used on computing simple correlation.

$$r = \frac{\Sigma XY - \Sigma X \Sigma Y}{\sqrt{(\Sigma X^2 - \frac{(\Sigma X)^2}{n}) (\Sigma Y^2 - \frac{(\Sigma Y)^2}{n})}}$$

The value of r for all possible pairs of the 28 variables was calculated with aid of a computer. This value is used for making a number of interpretations and conclusions concerning the interrelationships of these variables.

The sign of the value of r determines if the line of regression has a positive or a negative slope and consequently if the relationship between the two variables is positive or negative, assuming, according to McNemar, <sup>3/</sup> that the regression line is linear.

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<sup>3/</sup> Ibid., p. 134.

Furthermore, Li points out that "The larger the absolute value of  $r$ , the closer the points will fit the line. If  $r = \pm 1$ , the residual SS will be equal to zero and every point will be exactly on the line. 4/

For example, if two correlation coefficients (.50 and .20) are compared, it means the  $r$  with the value .50 will indicate a stronger relationship between the two variables because the closer will be the points of observation in the regression line. Therefore, the value of  $r$  to be used in interpreting relationships between variables and in making assumptions was considered of primary importance.

In order to determine this value, three points were taken into consideration. First the sample number. Second, the variation and third, the level of significance. According to the Computing Center\* and in light of the data presented in the investigation, the student's  $t$  distribution with  $(n-2)$  degrees of freedom was used.

$$t = \frac{\sqrt{r} \sqrt{n-2}}{\sqrt{1-r^2}}$$

This way the value of  $r$  necessary to indicate different levels of significance, was determined.

$r = \pm .29$  for .05 significance

$r = \pm .37$  for .01 significance

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4/ Jerome C. R. Li, Statistical Inference, (Ann Arbor, Michigan: Edward Brothers, Inc., 1964), p. 301.

\*Computing Center, Montana State University, Project Number 138-67.

Due, however, to the existing picture of variation, it was suggested that  $\pm .50$  be used as minimum values in interpreting the relationships of variables.

The use of the correlation coefficient technique in interpreting and drawing conclusions concerning the interrelationships of variables can be a useful tool if the quantification of these variables and the collection of data have been free from errors.

#### Constructive Suggestions

1. The anthropological inductive approach and the statistical deductive approach in testing hypotheses were not exclusive of each other but complimentary. The anthropological inductive approach sets the proper background from which strategic variables emerge for quantification and testing.
2. Unless some way is found to quantify variables, it is difficult to measure the effectiveness of programs and their results.
3. Proper evaluation of any course of action is tremendously weak without the ability to quantify and measure its results.

## CHAPTER III

### PREVIOUS STUDIES

An effort is made in this chapter to examine briefly previous studies which are relevant to the investigation.

The term studies includes also reports, pamphlets, bulletins and compiled proceedings of conferences. These are works of varying degrees of sophistication and scientific rigor, but all have been considered important literature.

One part of these studies contributes directly to the investigation by providing specific data, while another part is used for establishing the necessary background for the examination of numerous questions and problems. The works of Allen, Mead, Sanders and Stroup were extremely useful as background material on Chapter IV.

Previous studies relevant to the present investigation were divided into two broad areas: (a) studies concerned with community development and socio-economic growth and development, and (b) studies concerned with the necessity for an integrated approach to community, area and regional socio-economic growth and development.

#### Community Development and Socio-Economic Growth

Due to the fact that the focal chapters of this investigation, are Chapters VIII, "The Community Development Program in Thessaloniki, Greece: A Case Study", and X, "Recommendations With Special Emphasis on the Area

of Thessaloniki, Greece", a great emphasis is placed on studies related to Greece in general, and to Thessaloniki in particular.

The most interesting study related to community development and socio-economic growth in Greece has been written by Pepelasis, who (during his research) was an Associate Professor of Economics at the University of California, at Davis. The study is one of 12 country case studies on economic development presented in his book, Economic Development. <sup>1/</sup>

Pepelasis exhibits what Larabee <sup>2/</sup> would call the qualities of a good historian, who is a person possessing the ability of a scientist in the testing of his data and the talent of an artist in interpreting them.

What makes Pepelasis' study an important prelude to this investigation is his recognition that the story of the retardation of the Greek economy, up to the Second World War, cannot be explained only by economic factors: "Non-economic conditions, both externally and within Greece, also contributed to the economic backwardness". <sup>3/</sup> Furthermore, the author indicates that ten years after the Second World War, major weaknesses still exist: "Organizational weaknesses cut deeply, and they seem to persist in the face of good intentions and well-documented developmental plans". <sup>4/</sup>

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<sup>1/</sup> Adamantios Pepelasis, et al., Economic Development, (New York: Harper and Brothers, Inc., 1959).

<sup>2/</sup> H. A. Larabee, Reliable Knowledge, (Boston: Houghton-Mifflin, Co., 1954), p. 3.

<sup>3/</sup> Pepelasis, op. cit., p. 517.

<sup>4/</sup> Ibid., p. 520.

Finally, Pepelasis suggests that:

"Reconsideration of some of the national values and institutions in conjunction with determination, austerity and well-planned application will be necessary if Greece is to succeed in raising its standard of living." 5/

A second important study contributing directly to this investigation is in the form of a report authored by the Nomarchis of Thessaloniki, 6/ which is entitled, Semvole ke Drasis tou Nomou es ten Zoen tou Ethnos.

The Nomarchis implies in his study what Mr. Pepelasis pleads in his book. In spite of the progress made in the years after the Second World War, and the optimistic outlook for the future, many of the nation's institutions and values should be reconsidered if the country is to achieve its economic development.

In 1964, Professor Langrod, advisor to O. E. C. D., went to Greece to study the reorganization of the Greek public service system, and to make a number of recommendations for increasing its efficiency. Professor Langrod considered economic, social, historical, political, legal and educational factors interrelated and interacting in the development of the country. He indicated:

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5/ Ibid., p. 52.

6/ Athanasios Manousopoulos, Semvole ke Drasis tou Nomou es ten Zoen tou Ethnos, (Contribution and Activities of the Nomos in the Life of the Nation), Unpublished Report of the Nomarchis of Thessaloniki, Nomarhia Thessalonikis, 1961.

"In the foreseen future, the possibility of getting out from the vicious cycle of poverty and underemployment depends on the changes to be made on the system of public service. The close relationship between economic and social growth on one hand and the quality of the public servants on the other hand, are very evident to any neutral observer." 7/

These three studies have been useful in establishing a helpful background for this investigation.

There are a number of additional studies, made by individuals and agencies, which are related directly to community development and socio-economic growth in Greece. These studies have been classified according to the following recording or publishing sources: (a) the University of Thessaloniki; (b) The Ministries of Coordination and Interior; (c) the Royal National Foundation; (d) The American Farm School; and (e) other.

#### The University of Thessaloniki

In the year 1963, the "Aristotelion Panepistimion Thessalonikis", (The Aristotelion University of Thessaloniki), commonly referred to as the University of Thessaloniki, published a study on the existing situation on farms of an area covering 142,000 farms or almost one-sixth of the

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7/ George Langrod, "Ekthesis Aforosa ten Amathicrganosin ton Themosion Eperaision en Ellathi", (The Reorganization of the Greek Public Service), Report, O.E.C.D., Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, (Athens: Ministry of Coordination, 1964), p. 12.

farming population of the country. The study was conducted by the Department of Agricultural Economics of the School of Agriculture and Forestry of the University. 8/

What makes this study relevant to community development and socio-economic growth is the presentation of:

" . . . economic and social standards as a basis for placing objectives and constructing programs for economic and social development of the surveyed population." 9/

The surveyed population included the nomos of Thessaloniki and four surrounding nomoi: Pieria, Emathia, Kilkis, Chalkidiki. This area of Thessaloniki and the surrounding nomoi has been of primary importance throughout the investigation.

The Ministries of Coordination, Interior, Agriculture, Education, Religion and Other

A study conducted by the Ministry of Coordination, has been of value for indicating the importance of government organization in economic development.

The study, titled, Government Organization and Economic Development, is valuable because of the emphasis placed on the relationship of the Greek Civil Service and the network of social institutions. The authors emphasize that:

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8/ Anthony Adamopoulos and Efthimios Papageorgiou, Farm Management Research and Planning, (Thessaloniki, Greece: Aristotelion University of Thessaloniki, 1963).

9/ Ibid., p. 231.

". . .the task of the civil service reform must be seen, not as an isolated action of the administrative front alone, but rather in the broader context of a policy for the development of human resources. . . ." 10/

The above study is considered important because it presents a picture of how the government organization of Greece operates. The lines of authority and functions of the governmental units, from the local community or village to the nation are indicated. Furthermore, the influence of those units on social and economic growth is explained.

The editing of the public laws enacted by the House of Representatives, up to August 25, 1959, which is related to cities, towns and villages (Demes and Communes) is of great value. This study was conducted by the Ministry of the Interior. The five parts of the study are: (a) Recognition and Changes in Demes and Communes; (b) Officers of Demes and Communes and the process of their election into the office; (c) The Administration of Demes and Communes; (d) The Administration of Community Finances - Property - Projects; (e) Final and Semi-final Rules and Regulations. 11/

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10/ Alexander Stavrianopoulos And Demetrios Argyriades, Government Organization and Economic Development, (Athens: Kingdom of Greece, Ministry of Coordination, IIIrd Directorate General, Training and Research Division, 1964), p. 48.

11/ Constantinos Syrepisios and Vasilios Vergos, Editors. Demotikos ke Koinotikos Kothix. (Legal Code for Demes and Communes). (Athens: Ministry of the Interior, National Printing Office, 1959.)

The report of the Ministry of Education and Religion on educational developments in 1964-65 is another important source. 12/

The Ministry of Agriculture and a number of other ministries, (especially the Directorate of the Agricultural Extension Service in the Ministry of Agriculture), have conducted a number of additional relevant and unpublished studies related to the investigation.

#### The Royal National Foundation

The Inter-Ministerial Committee on Community Development, operating under the auspices of the Royal National Foundation, has published a number of bulletins and pamphlets in the past 16 years. These works, products of various degrees of sophistication, are conducted on the subject of community development and socio-economic growth. One of them is about productivity and loans. 13/ Six other bulletins published by the Inter-ministerial Committee on Community Development during 1959-1964 were concerned with the following subjects: (a) the meaning of community development in Greece; 14/ (b) a guide of principles followed in reactivating

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12/ Report on Educational Development of Greece in 1964-1965, presented at the XXVIII Session of the International Conference of Public Education, Geneva, July, 1965. (Athens: Ministry of National Education and Religion, Division of International Cultural Relations, 1965).

13/ "Productivity and Loans, Two Factors Essential to the Progress of the Activities of the Demes and Communes", (Athens: Royal National Foundation, 1955).

14/ "E Semasia Tes Koinotikes Anaptixeos en Ellathi", (The Meaning of Community Development in Greece). (Athens: Royal National Foundation, 1959).

the human resources in a village; 15/ (c) an outline of the community development program of Thessaloniki, Greece; 16/ (d) principles and objectives of community development; 17/ (e) ways for communication and programming in community development; 18/ and, (f) pioneers in community development. 19/

### The American Farm School

According to an unwritten policy of the American Farm School, whatever studies were conducted by its agriculturist and acting coordinator of the Thessaloniki Nomos Community Development Committee, in collaboration with

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15/ "Pos Zontanepsame to Horio Mas", (How We Reactivated Our Village), (Athens: Royal National Foundation, 1960).

16/ "Nomarchia Thessalonikis, Programma Koinotikis Anaptyxeos", (Nomos of Thessaloniki, Community Development Program), (Thessaloniki: Community Development Committee, Royal National Foundation, 1962).

17/ "Skopoi Koinotikis Anaptyxeos", (Objectives of Community Development), (Athens: Community Development Committee, Royal National Foundation, 1963).

18/ "Tropoi Epikoinonias ke Programmatismou Stin Koinotiki Anaptyxi", (Ways for Communication and Programming in Community Development), (Athens: Community Development Committee, Royal National Foundation, 1964).

19/ Ant. A. Valtathoros, "Prothromoi Koinotikis Anaptyxeos", (Pioneers in Community Development), (Athens: Community Development Committee, Royal National Foundation, 1964).

other members of the committee, was to be attributed not to the coordinator nor to the American Farm School, but to the Nomos Community Development Committee in general. Therefore, the American Farm School has no studies on community development and socio-economic growth related to this investigation. It should be pointed out, however, that a number of the studies published and printed in the form of pamphlets and bulletins by the Community Development Committee of the Royal National Foundation were the products of the coordinator and his collaborators of the Thessaloniki Nomos Community Development Committee. For example, the pamphlet, "How We Reactivated Our Village" was about the community development program in the village of Plagiari of Thessaloniki, prepared by the coordinator in collaboration with Mr. Christos Arvanitides, the agricultural extension agent of the area. The bulletin, "Nomos of Thessaloniki Community Development Program", was prepared by the coordinator and Mr. George Kappos, Office Chief of the Local Government, Department of the Nomos of Thessaloniki.

Other members of the Nomos Community Development Committee contributed to the publication of these bulletins. For example, Mr. Panayiotis Nakos, an inspector of primary schools in the nomos prepared the bulletin, "Ways for Communication and Programming in Community Development".

Studies or papers which should be attributed to the American Farm School are those presented in the following international conferences

or seminars: (a) International Conference on Community Development, Athens, Greece; 20/ (b) European Study Group in Organizing the Community, Gormanston, Ireland; 21/ (c) Conference on Local Development Associations, Ennis, Ireland; 22/ (d) Papers presented to the Seventh-Month Diploma Course in Social Studies, The Hague, Netherlands. 23/ 24/

In brief, there are a wealth of previous studies of different degrees of sophistication, published in various forms by a variety of organizations and institutions. All these studies are related directly to community development and socio-economic growth.

The above studies were conducted primarily by Greeks or professionals from other nations, by special request from the Greek Government. There

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- 20/ Antonios E. Trimis, "National Report of Greece, Methods Used and Problems Met in the Application of the Community Development Process in Rural Communities", (Athens: European Office of the United Nations, Bureau of Social Affairs, UN/SOA/SEM/3/Misc. 9, GE. 61-9058, 1961).
- 21/ Jeremiah Newman, Editor, Organizing the Community, "Report and Papers of European Study Group on Organizing Resources for Community Development", (Tipperary, Ireland: Muintir na Tire, 1963), pp. 202-221.
- 22/ Antonios E. Trimis, "Conference on Local Development Associations", (Ennis, Ireland: A report submitted to the U. N. Office of Social Affairs, Geneva, 1963).
- 23/ Antonios E. Trimis, "Mobilizing the Mass Interests Through Organized Campaigns", (The Hague, Netherlands: Paper No. SP/64/25a, Institute of Social Studies, 1964).
- 24/ Antonios E. Trimis, "The Role and Participation of Youth in Community Development and National Building Activities", (The Hague, Netherlands: Paper No. SP/64/24a, Institute of Social Studies, 1964).

are a number of other studies, however, related to community and socio-economic growth in Greece, which were conducted by professional people from throughout the world.

Others

Sander's two studies on "Village Social Organization in Greece" 25/ and on "Selection of Participants in a Mutual Aid Group in Rural Greece" 26/ have directly contributed to this investigation.

Allen's study presents a brief account of the work of the Near East Foundation in Greece. 27/ His study is not concerned only with Greece, but with a number of countries in the Near and Middle East.

The work of the Near East Foundation in rural Greece and especially in Macedonia, has been considered by many observers in Greece as the prelude to agricultural extension and community development work in that country.

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25/ Irwin T. Sanders, "Village Social Organization in Greece", Rural Sociology, Vol. 18, Number 4, December, 1953, pp. 366-375.

26/ Irwin T. Sanders, "Selection of Participants in a Mutual Aid Group in Rural Greece", Sociometry, Vol. 18, Number 4, December, 1955, pp. 582-585.

27/ H. B. Allen, Rural Reconstruction in Action, (Ithaca, New York: Cornell University Press, 1953).

Mr. Allen describes in detail how a number of problems in rural Greece were tackled through the application of a well-planned and formulated program. This program was implemented from 1929 to 1940 and it was involved in tackling problems of health, farm productivity, recreation, welfare and so on.

Friedl's study on Vasilika: A Village in Modern Greece, 28/ was considered important because a number of thoughts presented in her study are directly related to this investigation. Miss Friedl, in another of her works, "The Role of Kinship in the Transmission of National Culture to Rural Villages in Mainland Greece", 29/ includes the important finding that kinship ties of peasants who have moved in urban areas are important factors of orderly mobility of rural populations to urban areas and that these kinship ties also act as stimulus to socio-economic growth in the village or rural areas. Evidence for this hypothesis is the story of the handicrafts industry in the village of Melissohori in Thessaloniki.

In the study on Cultural Patterns and Technical Change, 30/, Part III, Mead is involved in an examination of the value system of the Greek people

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28/ Ernestine Friedl, Vasilika: A Village in Modern Greece, (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, 1962).

29/ Ernestine Friedl, "The Role of Kinship in the Transmission of National Culture to Rural Villages in Mainland Greece", (American Anthropology, Vol. 61, No. 1, 1959), pp. 30-38.

30/ Margaret Mead, Editor, Cultural Patterns and Technological Change, (New York: University of Columbia Press, 1952).

and how this system could be altered to accomodate for socio-economic growth and development.

In the report on "Social Change in Greece", 31/ Stroup discusses a number of changes that took place in agriculture, transportation and communication, electric power, labor movement and family life, which stimulated the socio-economic growth of the country.

There are a number of additional studies concerned with community development and socio-economic growth in Greece that could be incorporated in the above list. However, the noted 24 works bring together an important number of thoughts and provide a good background.

There are approximately 1,000 additional studies and reports, 32/ on community development in many parts of the world and they are important for their insight into the history of community development, its economic and social aspects, its relationship to urbanization, and community action. A survey of all these studies is beyond the purpose of this investigation. In addition to the above sources a number of books are considered very important for their contribution to community development theory.

Warren's book on The Community in America, 33/ was important in establishing the theoretical framework for Chapter IV, dealing with "The Community and Its Horizontal and Vertical Patterns".

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31/ Herbert Stroup, "Social Change in Greece", (Social Research, Vol. 39, No. 6, 1955), pp. 387-393.

32/ Community Development Abstracts, (Washington, D. C: Department of State, AID, 1964).

33/ Roland L. Warren, The Community in America, (Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1963).

The physical setting of the nomos of Thessaloniki with its communities and their horizontal and vertical patterns becomes the main source of anthropological evidence which, by employing inductive thinking, supports Warren's theory on the community. Therefore, Warren's book, and the theoretical concepts expounded in it is considered a very basic source of theory on community.

What was said about Warren and the theory on community, could be said about Bruton and his theory on economic development. Bruton's Principles of Development Economics 34/ provides much insight in relationships between economic and community development. His formula for computing the productive capacity of the economy can be helpful in determining the economic situation of communities and regions.

A number of other books on the subject of social change, which are listed in the bibliography, were important sources for Chapters VI and VII, concerned with institutions as limiting factors to socio-economic growth, and community development, as means for modifying institutions. Biddle's book on The Community Development Process 35/ provides a useful framework for these chapters.

Three special reports containing 35 papers presented in three workshops and seminars, and dealing with problems of chronically depressed rural areas, and with optimizing and adapting institutions for economic

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34/ Henry J. Bruton, Principles of Development Economics, (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1965).

35/ William W. Biddle, The Community Development Process, (New York: Holt, Rinehart and Winston, Inc., 1965).

growth, were also of vital importance for providing up-to-date research on institutions. These special reports have been frequently used and are included in the bibliography.

The studies, reports and books mentioned here have provided some of the necessary theoretical background in which the description, analysis and evaluation of the community development program in Thessaloniki, Greece, takes place.

These studies, in addition to the findings and conclusions of Chapter VIII, and a number of additional studies on regional development which will be described in the next part of this Chapter, were helpful in providing the necessary material for Chapter IX, dealing with "Community Area and Regional Development as an Integrated Effort", and Chapter X, "Recommendations With Special Emphasis on the Area of Thessaloniki, Greece".

Community, Area, and Regional Development  
As An Integrated Effort

There has been a good deal of research done in the area of regional studies which should be considered of importance for this investigation. Isard's book on Methods of Regional Analysis, <sup>36/</sup> and Friedman's Reader,

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<sup>36/</sup> Walter Isard, Methods of Regional Analysis: An Introduction to Regional Studies, (New York: The Technology Press of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Wiley and Sons, Inc., 1960).

on "Regional Development and Planning", 37/ are considered sort of classics in this field. The United Nations report by an ad hoc group of experts on community development 38/ was also of great help.

There is a number of additional studies and proceedings of conferences dealing with the area of regional analysis that have been of great help and are presented in the bibliography of this investigation.

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37/ John Friedman and William Alonso, (Editors), Regional Development and Planning, (Cambridge, Massachusetts: The MIT Press, 1964).

38/ Community Development and National Development, (New York: U. N., Department of Economic and Social Affairs, E/CN.5/379/Rev. 1, 1963).

## PART II

### PHYSICAL SETTING AND THEORETICAL BACKGROUND

In this part of the investigation the meaning of the term community is examined by presenting the nomos of Thessaloniki, its communities and their horizontal and vertical patterns. This presentation establishes the physical setting and the part of the theoretical background upon which the whole investigation rests. The remaining of the theoretical background concerned with: (1) socio-economic growth and development; and (2) institutions presented in Chapters V and VI, respectively.

## CHAPTER IV

### THE NOMOS OF THESSALONIKI: ITS COMMUNITIES AND THEIR HORIZONTAL AND VERTICAL PATTERNS

#### Horizontal and Vertical Patterns

In order to comprehend the meaning of the term, community, a survey was conducted in the existing literature for indentifying the most comprehensive definition of the term. Warren's interpretation of community was accepted as the most appropriate one for this investigation.

"We shall consider a community to be that combination of social units and systems which perform the major social functions having locality relevance." 1/

The relationships of these social units to each other constitute the horizontal and vertical patterns of the community. Figure 1 was used in order to comprehend this concept of horizontal and vertical patterns. This graphic presentation indicates the structural relationships of one of the five different groups of social units functioning in the village. This group performs the major social function of production, distribution and consumption. On the base of the Figure, there is a group of three social units. These are: (1) the village grocery store; (2) the village farmers' cooperative; and (3) the village general merchandise store. The relationships of these social units in the village level constitute one of its social

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1/ Roland L. Warren, The Community in America, (Chicago: Rand McNally and Company, 1963), p. 9.

sub-systems within the social system of the community. The rest of the social sub-systems consist of the remaining four groups of social units functioning in the village: (1) the group of social units performing the major social function of socialization (schools); (2) that performing the function of social participation (churches); (3) social control (local government); and (4) mutual support (health and recreational units). This combination of social units and sub-systems which perform the major social functions in the village level constitute the essence of the term community.

In Figure 1, the vertical pattern of relationships is also clarified. The village farmers' cooperative is related to the regional union of cooperatives which, in the Greek case, is located in the nomos level. Furthermore, the regional union of cooperatives is related horizontally with other social systems on the nomos level.

The regional union of cooperatives is further related vertically to the national federation of cooperatives which is located on the national level. Furthermore, the national federation of cooperatives is related horizontally with other social systems on the national level.

The group of social units of cooperatives located on different levels, (local, regional, national) constitute the vertical social system of cooperatives.

The structure of the community then, with its horizontal social units, does not stand isolated and cut-off from its larger social environment.

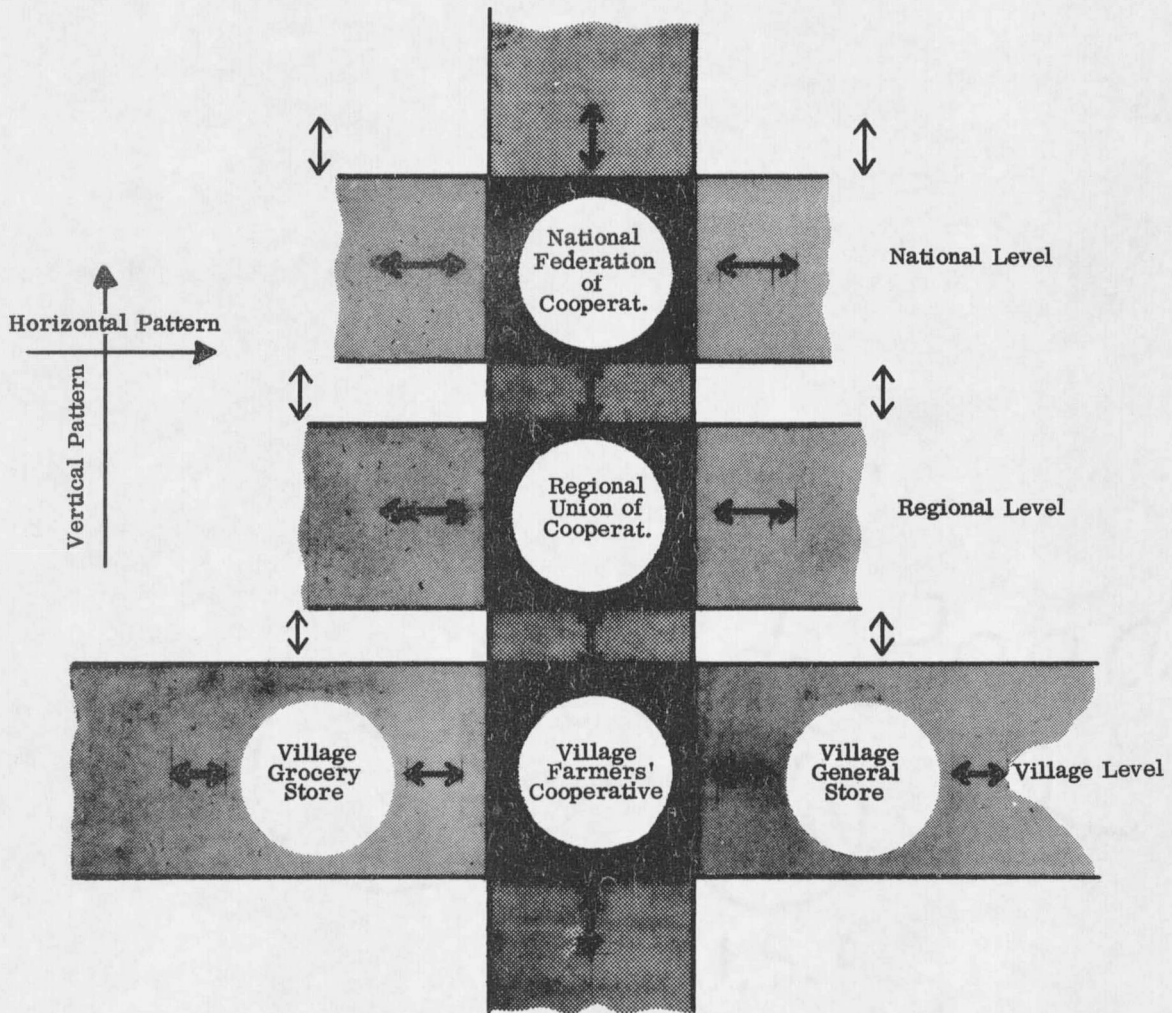


Figure 1. Horizontal and Vertical Patterns of Social Units and Systems Performing the Major Social Functions of Production, Distribution and Consumption.

Source: Thessaloniki Community Development Program (Program Records).

The vertical patterns of relationships between the social units of the community and the units of the social systems having headquarters on the regional and national centers influence very much the local community.

Due to the fact that the social units and systems are vertically and horizontally related, any change that takes place in any part of this universal social system will effect the other parts.

#### A Model Portraying the Community As Part of Man's Social Environment

Figure 2 shows the social environment of man as a large social system related to his natural-physical environment super-imposed on time. The model is an abstraction of reality. Not all levels nor all the social units which constitute the sub-systems, are indicated.

There are three distinct parts in the model (starting from the base). First, is time (t). Second, is physical or natural resources (R). Third, is social environment (S). The social environment consists of social units, sub-systems and systems located on different geographic areas or territories which are indicated in the model by different levels. These levels indicate man's territorial or geographic communities as a part of his larger social environment. On the top level is man and his territory, (including family). The second level from the top is man's geographic local community. The third level is the region in which the local community is located. The fourth level is the nation which consists of many regions and the fifth level is the world which consists of many nations. Man's

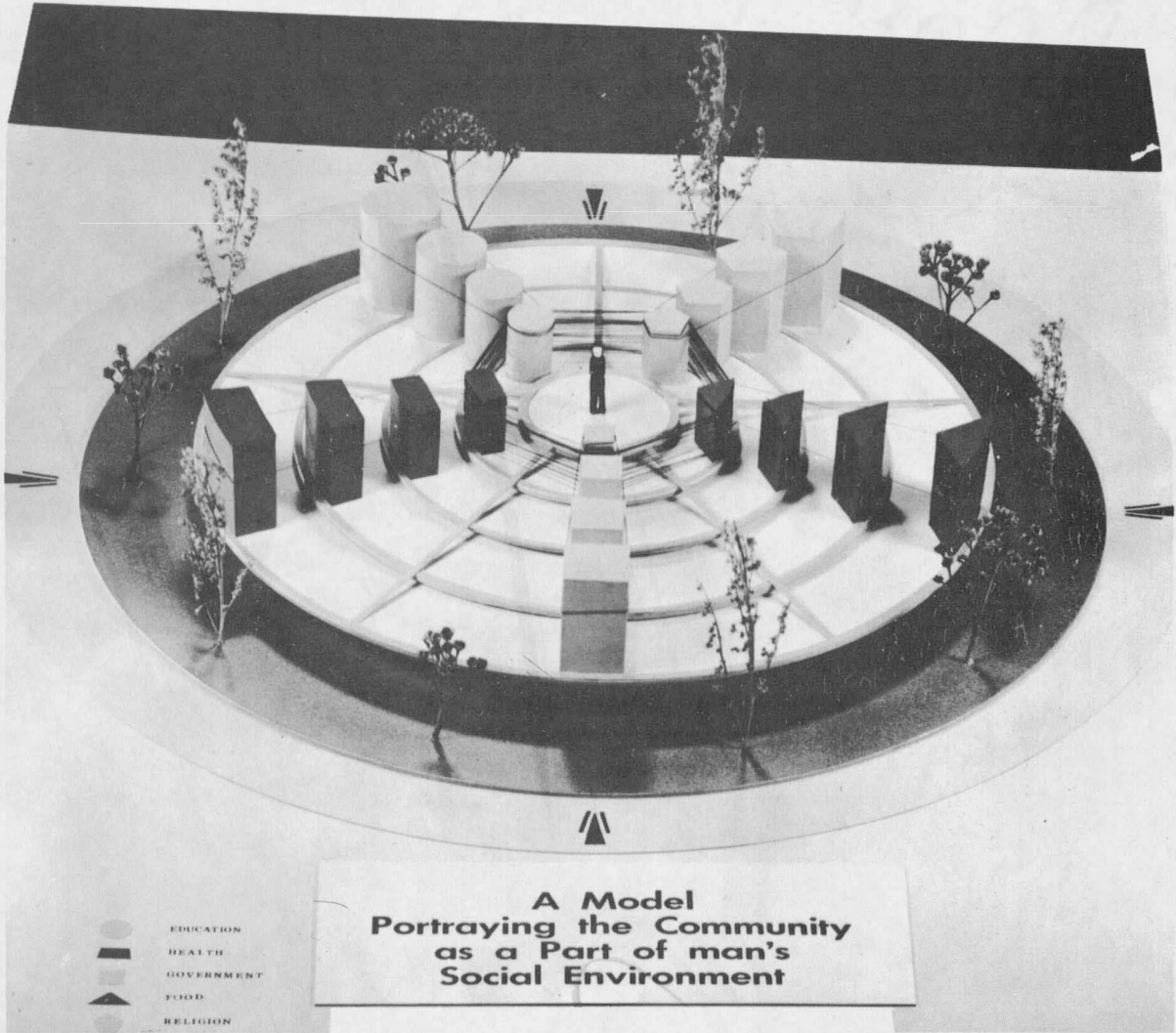


Figure 2.

Source: The model was created and designed by A. E. Trimis and it was constructed in a three dimensional form of which a photograph was taken by Mr. A. A. Jihayem.

community and various geographic regions are the locus of social units which constitute social sub-systems and systems that perform the major social functions of: (1) socialization (education); (2) mutual support (health); (3) social control (government); (4) production-distribution-consumption (food); and (5) social participation (religion). The model being an abstract representation of reality does not show clearly all the social units or the sub-systems. It shows, however, the five systems which expand vertically in different levels or territories surrounding man. The example of the vertical system of cooperatives helps to clarify the above notion. The group of people belonging to a common social unit and sharing common interests about cooperatives might live in different geographic regions, but they all belong to a common functional community. These functional communities might and might not coincide with the geographic communities.

The circles on the different levels of the model indicate the horizontal pattern of relationships among social units which are functioning on the same level. The vertical lines cutting across the circles indicate the vertical patterns of relationships among social units which are functioning on different levels.

The advancement in technology which created specialized and complex societies has created strong vertical patterns of relationships flowing within vertical systems thus strengthening the functional communities. Because of the strengthening of these functional communities, the horizontal patterns of relationships in the local community became very weak,

bringing about a collapse of the traditional interpretation of a community. Community development, then, according to Warren, aims at the strengthening of the horizontal pattern of a community through deliberate and sustained attempts. 2/

Regional development, on the other hand, according to Myers is:

"...a deliberate and sustained attempt to tackle the four major problems of a region.

- a. Identify specific industries which can individually or in a group operate efficiently and with profit in the region.
- b. Improve the welfare of the people in the region. Raise per capita income and achieve a more equitable distribution of income.
- c. Plan industrial development of a region as part of the region, and a group of regions.
- d. Put to best use, limited if not niggardly, endowment of resources." 3/

The above interpretations of community and regional development show how closely related are the concepts of community and region and how inter-dependent should be the programs related to social and economic growth and development of both community and region.

In order to clarify the above complexity of concepts and ideas (presented in the model), and in order to establish the physical setting and part of the theoretical background of the investigation, it was necessary to elaborate on the nomos of Thessaloniki and its communities.

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2/ Ibid., p. 324.

3/ John R. Myers, "Regional Economics: A Survey", American Economic Review, Vol. 53, No. 1, March 1963.

The above task was accomplished by conducting an anthropological tour through the nomos and making visits in three of its villages located in three different physical settings: (1) a village (Halkithon) located in a valley and at the crossroads of Thessaloniki--Athens--Yugoslavia; (2) a mountainous village (Peristera) located in a secluded and remote location with very low vertical communication frequency; and (3) a semi-mountainous village (Calomotou) located on a plateau and surrounded by a number of other villages among which Zagliveri is considered the plateau's regional center.

The tour and visits are made in an effort to interpret the deeper meaning of community and elaborate on its vertical and horizontal patterns. The point of departure for this tour is the city of Thessaloniki, center of the nomos or region of Thessaloniki. The city has its own horizontal patterns as a local community. Furthermore, it is related vertically with Athens (national level) and the villages (local level).

#### Point of Departure

##### Every City Has An Acropolis

In every community or city of the world there is always a "spot", a small geographical area from which the whole community, or city can be seen. In Greece, this spot is usually the top of a hill. It has a very special name, Acropolis, the edge of the city or the Acron of Polis. The

boundaries of the city, in other words, are not considered only by the geographical borders of the city with other cities, but the very border of the city with its sky. The Acropolis of New York, for example, can very well be the very top of its Empire State Building.

### The City of Thessaloniki

The city of Thessaloniki in Northern Greece has a "spot" like this, called also Acropolis. In this Acropolis, there is one of the seven Venetian Towers, part of the city wall, built around the Fifteenth Century, A. D.

Down, beyond the tower, towards the setting of the sun, spreads the community of Thessaloniki. The walls of the city, the old part of the city, the Byzantine Churches, the cemetery with its cypress trees, the state hospital and the city hospital, the university campus with its own buildings, the Municipal Building, the Nomos Administration Building, the harbor and the blue sea, the business district, the main street, the city stadium, the suburbs, the paved highways coming in from the rural areas. All these observations indicate the physical setting and the social environment of the urban community of Thessaloniki.

The horizontal and vertical patterns of relationships of the community's social units can be interpreted with the aid of the model (Figure 2) and the above observations.

Thessaloniki, as a city, performs the functions of: (1) a local urban community; and (2) nodal place of a region which, as a governmental

center, is linked with Athens and with villages in patterns of vertical relationships and ties. The regional union of cooperatives is located in the city of Thessaloniki. The headquarters of the union have vertical input-output flow of relationships with the national federation of cooperatives and the local village farmers' cooperatives. This vertical flow of relationships can be visualized in both Figures 1 and 2. Furthermore, the metropolis of Thessaloniki has similar relationships with the archbishop in Athens and with the village priest and his church; the inspectorates of public schools with the ministry of education and with the village school; the nomos department of local government with the ministry of the interior in Athens and with the village local government; and the nomos departments of health, agriculture, with their ministries of health and agriculture in Athens and the medical and agricultural extension offices in the villages.

The above description has used only representative social units to show the place of Thessaloniki in the flow of vertical relationships.

All observations made from the tower of the Acropoli's of Thessaloniki could be interpreted with the aid of the community model and show how social units are vertically and horizontally connected. The paved roads coming to Thessaloniki from the rural areas and the highway going from Thessaloniki to Athens can be visualized as communication wires through which vertical relationships flow from the village to Thessaloniki to Athens or vice versa. These relationships as presented in the model take place within a physical and natural environment and during periods of time.

Due to the fact that this investigation has been mainly concerned with the rural Greek situation and particularly with the situation in the rural areas of Thessaloniki, Greece, it was thought logical to approach the examination of the horizontal and vertical patterns of the community by examining rural communities (villages) in the nomos of Thessaloniki.

The examination was made in light of the theory on community and its horizontal and vertical patterns.

The model presented in Figure 2 was used as a guide during the conduct of the tour in the villages of Thessaloniki. A sample of three villages was used in order to comprehend the theory employed in the construction of the model and visualize the physical setting of the nomos of Thessaloniki and its communities.

From the City of Thessaloniki to the Village of Halkithon

#### The Bus Stop

The bus stop is downtown on the foothills of the Acropolis. The villages folk are recognized by the baggy trousers made with black heavy cloth, woven in home looms (strong horizontal patterns). The young village folk, boys and girls, are dressed with city clothes (strong vertical patterns). People talk and while talking they drink small glasses of Turkish coffee, at the nearby coffee shop, (effects on village customs made by vertical patterns beyond the national level). The bus is a new type, light blue with white top (national laws enforcing, vertically, relationships concerned with

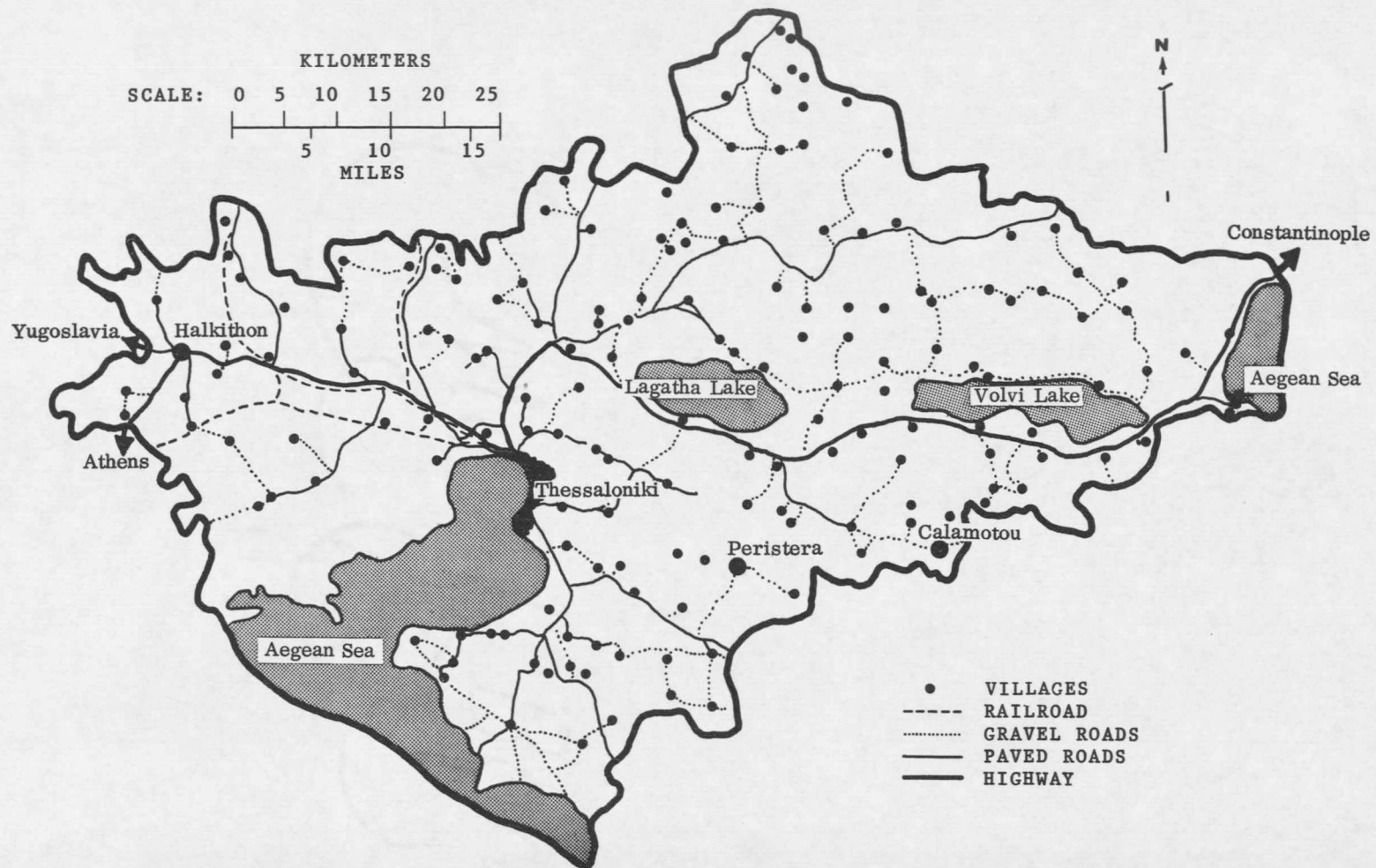


Figure 3. The Nomos of Thessaloniki: Its Villages and the Location of Halkithon, Peristera, Calamotou.

Source: Thessaloniki Community Development Program (Program Records).

communication regulations). Many drivers of buses are villagers. They own shares in their buses and operate the buses through transportation cooperatives.

All the transportation cooperatives operate under common public law regulating transportation fares, number of passengers for each trip, and other details. The owner of the bus is apt to be a previous owner of a truck who used to take villagers to town (15-30 years ago) or the son of a successful farmer. The President of the Number 36 Bus Transportation Cooperative is a successful farmer and merchant of the village. The traffic manager of the cooperative used to be a teacher. The office personnel are farm boys and girls, graduates of the rural senior high school. After graduation, they acquired some knowledge of accounting from a private night accounting school in the city.

The above description indicates: (1) the strength of vertical relationships; (2) the nature of these relationships; (3) the changes made in the last three decades in communication media; and (4) the cross-section of the labor force working in the transportation cooperative. The understanding of this setting is important in order to comprehend not only the vertical and horizontal patterns of a community, but also to understand how the various degrees of strength of these patterns might influence the socio-economic situation of the village.

The road going from Thessaloniki to Halkithon is part of the main highway going from Thessaloniki to Athens. This part of the highway together with its extension towards the East, (Figure 3) is part of the historic "egnatia way" which during Byzantine and Roman times joined the East and the West.

In the outskirts of Thessaloniki, there is a newly established (1965) industrial complex of Esso-Papas (oil refinery, fertilizer factory, petrochemicals, etc., \$100,000,000 of investment). Close to it is the Farco company (Chrysler's subsidiary) which assembles a new type of farm pick-up truck called farmobile. A number of new factories with Greek German-American titles are spread left and right of the highway, (indication of vertical patterns between world, national, regional and local levels).

#### The Village of Halkithon

The village was recognized and legalized as a commune by Law Δ.11-6-1928. φΕΚ. Α 175/1928. 4/ It used to be a part of the nearby commune of Koufalia and had under its jurisdiction the small villages of Eleousa and the now extinct hamlet, Elli.

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4/ Stoihoia Sistaseos k' Exelixeos ton Demon ke koinotiton. 18. Nomos Thessalonikis, (Athina: Epourgion Esotericon, Diefthinsis Topikis Aftothioikiseos, Thematos Demotikis ke Koinotikis Aftothioikiseos Eanouarios, 1962), Statistics on the Founding and Growth of Demes and Communes in the Nomos of Thessaloniki, 18, (Athens: Ministry of the Interior, Directorate of Local Government, Section for the Administration of Demes and Communes, 1962), pp. 144-145.

The population of Halkithon exhibits the following picture during the years 1940-1961: 5/ 6/

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1940	1.867
1951	2.415
1961	3.315

The commune of Halkithon, belonging administratively to the nomos of Pela, adjoining to that of Thessaloniki, became part of the nomos of Thessaloniki in 1929 according to Law (A.5-2-1929, φEK. A 45/1929). 7/

This brief story of the legitimization of the village brings forth a number of important grains of information concerning the vertical patterns of the village of Halkithon with the greater community of Thessaloniki and the even greater one of Greece.

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5/ Ibid., p. 145.

6/ Apotelesmata tes Apographis Plethismou - Katoikion. Tes 19 Martiou 1961. Tomos II. Tefkos 7. Makethonia, (Athina: Ethniki Statistiki Eperesia, Vasilion Tes Ellathos, 1963), p. 7-3-5. Results of Population Census of March 19, 1961, Volume II, Section 7, Macedonia, (Athens: National Statistical Service, Kingdom of Greece, 1963), p. 7-3-5.

7/ Stoihoia Sistaseos k<sup>1</sup> Exelixeos ton Demon ke Koinotiton.18.Nomos Thessalonikis, op. cit., p. 145.

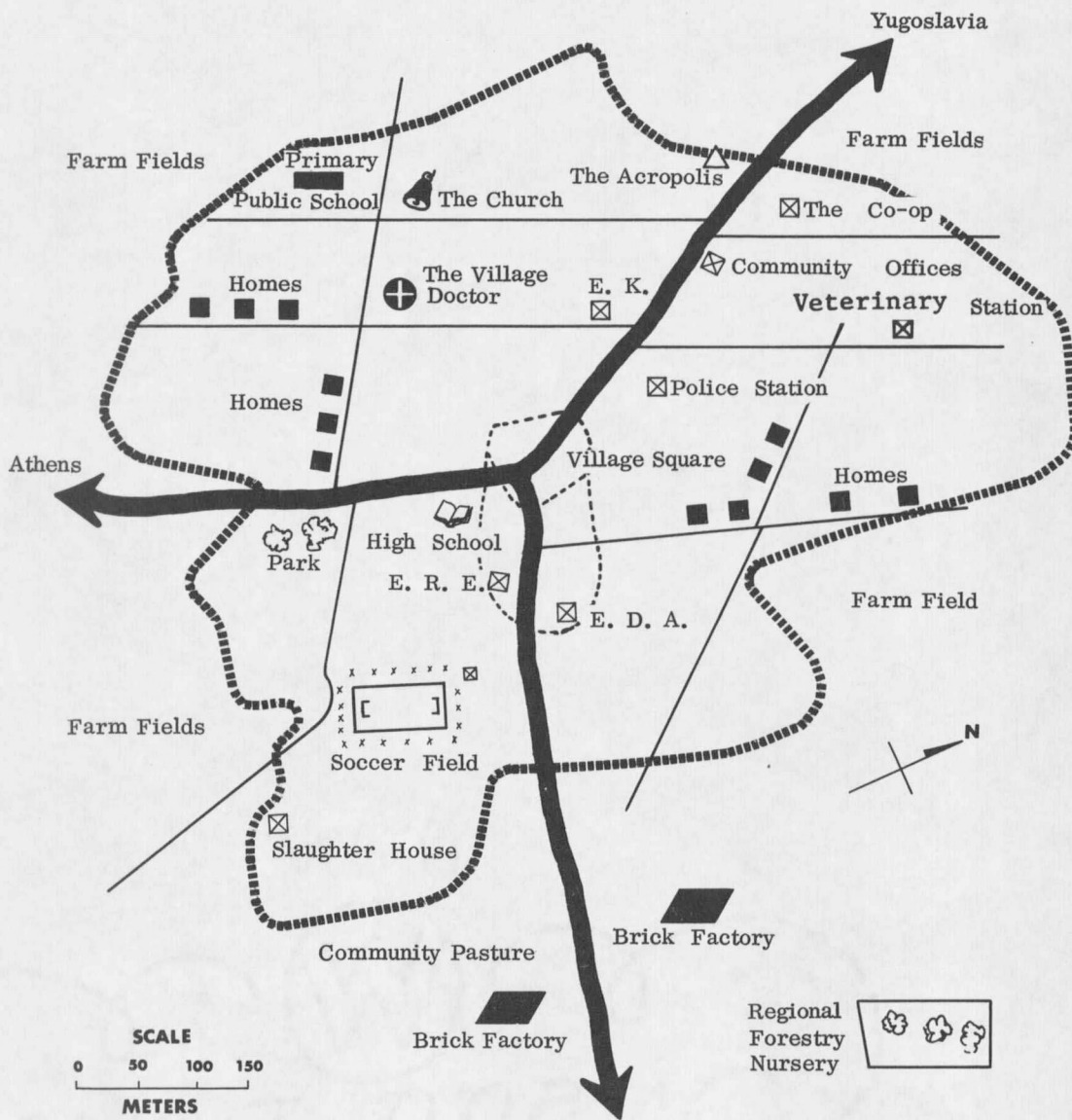


Figure 4. The Village of Halkithon. **Thessaloniki**

Source: Thessaloniki Community Development Program (Program Records).

The cumbersome code numbers of laws indicate the strong vertical ties and relationships of legal nature between Halkithon and Athens and the possible suppression of local initiative because of these relationships and ties. The population growth between 1940-1961 presents hunches as to the possible influence of the fertile valley and highway (location variables) on the general socio-economic situation of the village.

In order to comprehend the horizontal patterns of the community and how these patterns are connected vertically, observations of the structure and functions of the community's social units follows.

The first category of observations are related to the group of social units performing the major social function of social control (political parties, local government and police). The second category is related to production, distribution, consumption (village homes and farms, farmers' cooperatives, village animal slaughter houses, veterinary stations, and agricultural extension and home economics offices). The third category is related to social participation (church). The fourth category to socialization (schools) and the fifth category to mutual support (medical offices, athletic associations).

The Political Parties. To the right of the bus stop and on the second floor of an old brick structure, there is a large sign with three blue Greek letters, "EDA" meaning "National Democratic Left". Inside, in the little office, there is the secretary of the party. The name of the party does not indicate "Communism", because Communism and Communist parties are

outlawed in Greece. However, to the villagers, the philosophy of the party is that of Communism.

Under the offices, there is a coffee shop. Villagers are gathered there playing cards and dice, and drinking black, thick Turkish coffee. The patrons of the coffee shop are members of the EDA party in the village. Members of other parties do not patronize the coffee shop.

Just opposite to this structure, across the street, there is another sign, "EPE", standing for "National Reactionary Union". A conservative party similar to the Republican party in the United States. The same story again: behind the sign, the office of the party, and under it, the coffee shop with the party's patrons.

Further up the street, to the left, there is a third sign, "EK", "The Center's Union", the Democratic party. The same story is repeated again. The offices of the party, the coffee shop, the villagers drinking Turkish coffee, and chatting about the weather and politics.

This very brief description of the three political parties in the village is to some degree a perfect representation of the democratic philosophy. However, beyond this picture of democracy and free speech, there is a lack of genuine cooperation. The conflict among the representatives of these three political ideologies becomes one of the most important reasons for lack of community action necessary for meeting the community needs, and solving the community problems. The existing community resources many times are not used because of this lack of cooperation.

The above description of the political parties in Halkithon indicates how much the vertical patterns of relationships influence: (1) the strength of the horizontal patterns; and (2) the level of the socio-economic growth and development of the village.

Pepelasis, in a study to determine the contributing factors to the economic backwardness of the country during the pre-war period, gives a vivid picture of this type of influence. It is shown in this verbal picture how the major community function of social control performed by the local social units or systems (in this case, these social units are the political parties) can be influenced by its vertical relationships with units located beyond the nation.

"The low level of economic development was, of course, attributable to a variety of conditions. The customary explanation emphasized limited natural resources, capital scarcity, population pressures, and excessive dependence on the few 'luxury' exports. Undoubtedly, such basic factors were responsible for the retardation of the country's economy; but they do not tell enough of the story. Non-economic conditions, both externally and within Greece, also contributed to economic backwardness. The great powers exploiting Greece's weak position in world affairs, and its romantic national aspirations, easily turned the country into a pawn in the game of international power politics. Since the second decade of the Nineteenth Century, foreign powers cultivated domestic political frictions to the extent that Greek parties were reflections of the strife between foreign states themselves. Indeed, early political parties were named after the countries (France, Russia, England) whose interests they wished to pursue domestically. The intensive struggle between the two major political parties of the populists and liberals, during 1914-1928, was partly the result of the conflicts among Great Britain, France, and Germany and their machinations in Greece." 8/

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8/ Adamantios Pepelasis, et al., Economic Development, (New York: Harper and Brothers, 1959), pp. 516-517.

The examination of the political parties and their influence in the village life has been brief. The interest of this investigation has not been in politics and political parties as such, but in pointing out the place of these social units in the horizontal and vertical patterns of the community.

The Community Offices. On the same main street of the village, there is the community office building. A small two-room, but impressive building made with stone, with a small unkept garden outside, a flag pole and several water pipes piled up close to the wall. The building looks familiar because many of these buildings were built in the villages of the nomos (the nomos has 115 administrative units called demes or communes). A deme or commune might consist of more than one village. That is the reason that it was mentioned previously, that the nomos had 151 villages and only 115 demes and communes. Some of these buildings were built with funds drawn from the village budget exclusively, while others were constructed with nomos and local funds. The community office building in Halkithon is the "medium size" type, costing approximately \$5,000 and built according to the specifications of the demes and communes engineer located in the nomos administration building in Thessaloniki. This type of community office building is shown in Figure 5.

The description of the community office building indicates the type of vertical relationships between the village and the nomos. These relationships determine the kind of projects carried on in the village with capital resources to be found in all levels, (local, regional and national).



Figure 5. The Community Office of the Panorama Commune.

Related to the community offices are the village secretary, the village president and the seven member community board (Koinotikon Semvoulion).

The Village Secretary. In one of the two rooms of the community offices, there is the village secretary, responsible for: (1) keeping all community records on births and deaths; (2) answering citizens' calls on community problems; (3) keeping the minutes of the community's monthly board meetings; (4) writing the approved community budget in its final form; (5) seeing that the board operates under the common law of demes and communes; (6) accompanying the village president to the nomos offices and clarifying the decisions of the board to the nomos officials; and (7) representing and helping federal programs (social security for farmers, statistical surveys, etc.). In other words, the village secretary is the community's clerk and the legal advisor to the president and his board. The village secretary (koinotikos gramatefs) according to Article 100 of the "Legal Code for Demes and Communes" 9/, should be appointed by the community board. Each commune must have its own secretary. The commune can also have a (klitiras), a kind of community office errand man. Other community employees

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9/ Constantinos Syrepisios and Vasilios Vergos, Editors, Demotikos ke Koinotikos Kothix. (Legal Code of Demes and Communes), Athens: Ministry of the Interior, National Printing Office, 1959.

are also allowed, depending on the financial state of the community and its needs. The village secretary must have certain qualifications (high school graduate), and he should be familiar with the "Legal Code of Demes and Communes". It is for this reason that after appointment by the community board, he must be approved by the Nomarchis and must pass a qualifying examination. In Chapter B, in addition to Article 100, there is a number of additional articles related to village secretary. 10/

The functions of the village's secretary is another indication of the vertical patterns or ties of local or village government to the Nomarchis, and his public servants located in the regional level.

The secretary, according to the law, must be a village resident; 11/ therefore, his role in influencing the state of both horizontal and vertical patterns is very important.

The Village President. The second room, in the community offices is the village president's office. There is a small desk with a few papers on it and behind the desk on the wall, there are the pictures of the king, queen and prime minister of Greece. In the center of the room, there is a long table, with seven chairs for the monthly community board meeting.

Part II of the legal code of demes and communes 12/ describes in detail, in 15 chapters and 61 related articles: (1) the way the village

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10/ Ibid., pp. 50-54.

11/ Ibid., p. 54.

12/ Ibid., pp. 16-43.

president and the community board are elected; (2) who is eligible to be elected; and (3) what is the period of office. Some of these articles have as follows:

"Article 23.

Community Office.

Number of Community Board Members.

1. The community is administered by the community board.
2. The community board consists of five members in communities with population up to 1,000, seven from 1,001 to 2,000, nine from 2,001 to 4,000, eleven from 4,001 to 7,000, and fifteen in all the rest.

Article 27.

Duration of Office.

1. The board members of demes\* and communes\*\* are elected every four years." 13/

The president is one of the members of the community board. (The secretary is an ex-officio member of the board without the right to vote).

The Members of the Board. The board is elected every four years by the voting members of the community. Men and women, over 21 years of age, are obliged by law to vote. These voters belong to any of the three parties mentioned previously.

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\*Demes are the capital cities of nomos and the cities with a population over 10,000.

\*\*A commune or community has a population below 10,000 and is not a capital of the nomos.

13/ Ibid., p. 16.

Each party in the village nominates a number of villagers to be placed in the party's ballot. The voters vote the ballot of their party's preference and they place a cross (+) next to the two names of their choice. After a number of legal steps and procedures have been taken, the members of the community board are elected. The number of members elected by each party depends on the (eklogikon metron) or voting index. For example, the village of 1,000 population must elect five board members. The legal ballots of each party are cast and the total number, let's say 500, is divided by five, the number of the board members. In case that one party gets 300 votes and the other party, 200 votes, the number of board members of one party is three and of the other, two. The names on the ballots with the greatest number of crosses are those to be selected from each party.

The community board elects one of its members to be the chairman of the board or the village president and one to be the vice-president. The village president and vice-president are elected for two years beginning January 1, and ending December 31.

According to Article 27, Paragraph 2: "The village election is held every four years on the first Sunday after October 10". 14/

The kinds of decisions that can be taken by the community board are described in the "Legal Code for Demes and Communes" under Part III and from Articles Number 85 to 152.

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14/ Ibid., p. 17.

These decisions are taken after a long line of bureaucratic procedures, primarily of vertical nature. This means that many decisions made in the village for meeting community needs and solving community problems have to go through the long vertical route of village to nomos and even to the ministry on the national level. Also, many decisions made in the ministries concerning the solution of village problems follow the vertical route from the top down, becoming many times on their way down, orders and commands, rather than helpful tools for the solution of village problems. Therefore, many times the community board, the village president, and the secretary, become the tools for implementing national policy rather than the stimulus and the coordinating body for the community's socio-economic growth and development. This situation irrespective of its judgment as "good" or "bad", is undoubtedly an indication of the strengthening of the community's vertical patterns, and the weakening of the community's horizontal patterns.

The Village Police Station. The village police (about five policemen) are responsible for keeping the law enforced.

The police station is not locally controlled. The policemen are public servants whose native homes should be located outside the nomos in which they serve. Their local administrative head is a police chief, graduate of a special national police academy (high school diploma is necessary to enter the academy). All the policemen are rotated after a few years of service in one locality.

The five policemen are responsible for: (1) enforcing the civil law; (2) conciliating in quarrels; (3) seeing that traffic regulations for all vehicles passing through the village are obeyed; and (4) keeping peace and order in the village.

The Agrarian Policemen. Due to the tremendous fragmentation of land (ten acres owned by a person in about seven different parcels), the community board appoints three agrarian policemen who act as conciliators among farmers when they quarrel. These quarrels are about: (1) the keeping of the borders of the farm fields; (2) trespassing of animals; and (3) other small, but sometimes intricate problems. These policemen are paid by the village budget (\$50 to \$100 per month). In the nomos offices, there is a director of these agrarian policemen who administers them according to the national agrarian law.

The above discussion on the village secretary, the village president, the village board, and the police has been too brief to give any justice to the subject, however, it indicates the role that the local government plays as a local social unit performing the major social function of social control, and how strongly this unit is vertically related to the regional, national and international levels.

The second category of observations is related to the group of social units performing the major social function of production, distribution and consumption. Due to the fact that the village family is the basic production unit, the first of those units to be observed is the village home.

The Village Homes.\* There are 649 village houses in Halkithon. These are the homes of 2,523 villagers who have their own needs, problems, dreams, aspirations and hopes.

Each group of the population faces unique needs and problems: about 600 children in their own world of dreams and play, 1,200 youth and young adults, searching and working for a better life, 400 men and women too old to start something new, 150 grandparents leaning on the support of their children and welfare allowances they receive from the state.

Of about 1,000 men over ten years old, 100 are illiterate and of those, 60 are over 45 years old. Of about 1,000 women over ten years old, 250 are illiterate and about 180 of them are 45 years and older.

The village has about 500 farmers and about 200 villagers who work in other occupations. One hundred and fifty villagers have no jobs at all.

Of 649 households, 31 families live in shacks or abnormal homes and 602 have no bath or shower.

The Village Farms. Around the village spread 4,500 acres of land owned by 537 villagers. Two-thirds of this land is owned by villagers who live in Halkithon while the rest belongs to a few land owners living mostly in the city of Thessaloniki. Each farmer has less than ten acres of land in seven or more separate lots. The land is in field crops: cotton, rice, wheat. About half of the land is irrigated from the nearby river of Axios.

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\*The data used for this village description is taken from Appendix A.

Most of the farmers work with horses. There are a few tractors in the village. One-third of the farm families have a couple of cows and most of them have about a dozen chickens.

Athamopoulos' study on the average farm in the nomos (Table I) is very helpful for understanding the village farms. This information is very important. It tells with how much land the Greek farmer works, how he works, what crops he grows, how much he earns yearly, how many days in a year he works, how his family helps him, how much education he has.

The Farmers' Cooperative. The farmers' cooperative storage is one of the most impressive buildings in the village. Its approximate total value is \$15,000. The building was constructed after a decision taken in the meeting of the village cooperative. A loan was made from the Agricultural Bank, which has its central offices in Thessaloniki. The loan made by the cooperative will be paid by the farmers. Every member of the co-op will pay on a percentage basis, according to the rent he pays for storing his wheat and cotton. The Ministry of Agriculture, will, on the other hand, provide the farmer with support prices for his wheat crop, and his cotton crop, in case the market price falls below a minimum amount.

In the cooperative storage building, there is a little office for the co-op's secretary (who is hired by the co-op's board of directors and is responsible for the keeping of records).

TABLE I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCES ON THE DIFFUSION AND ACCEPTANCE OF NEW FARM PRACTICES IN NORTHERN GREECE.\*

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Average farm size.....	3.9 hectares (9.6 acres)
Miscellaneous production animals.....	2.7 animal units
Work animals.....	0.93 animal units
Farm land occupied by cereal.....	61%
Farm land occupied by cotton and tobacco.....	20%
Farm land occupied by orchards-vineyards.....	10%
Farm land occupied by fodler crops, vegetables .	9%
Gross farm value.....	\$5,400.00
Value of land.....	42%
Value of buildings.....	32%
Operator's capital.....	16%
Total net family income.....	\$1,243.40
Income coming from farm.....	90%
Income coming from non-farm activities.....	10%
Average farm family.....	4.58 persons
Family members belonging to labor force.....	67% (age 15-65)
Age of average farmer.....	49 years
School education of farmer.....	5.03 years
Man work units available labor.....	740
Man work units avaiالبة labor employed.....	463
Employed man work units.....	63%

TABLE I. SOCIO-ECONOMIC INFLUENCES ON THE DIFFUSION AND ACCEPTANCE OF NEW FARM PRACTICES IN NORTHERN GREECE.\* (Continued)

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Man work units employed on farm.....	207
Man work units employed at home.....	183
Man work units employed non-farm activities.....	73%
Farmers owning a radio set.....	47%
Farmers listening to radio programs.....	71%
Farmers reading newspapers.....	56%
Farmers participating in farm cooperatives.....	74%
Farmers having children participating in 4-H....	25%
Irrigated land.....	8,08 stremmas**
Non-irrigated land.....	28,36 stremmas

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\*Source: Anthony Athamopoulos, "Socio-Economic Influences on the Diffusion and Acceptance of New Farm Practices in Northern Greece", (Thessaloniki, Greece: Geoponika, A magazine of the Association of Agriculturalists for Macedonia and Thrace. Period B, Volume 12, No. 138-139, January-February, 1966).

\*\*One stremma: one-quarter acre.

The State Nursery Farm. Outside the village of Halkithon, and on the right of the highway, there is the State Nursery Farm, a regional unit of the Department of Forestry, Ministry of Agriculture (see Figure 4). Very close to the village are two brick ovens. Women work next to men, with wheel barrows moving the bricks around and placing them on piles. One of the two ovens uses a hydraulic lift.

The Village Slaughter House. Close to the community's land, there is a community slaughter house. This is a modern structure, built under specifications of the demes and communes engineering office. Its total cost was about \$50,000 paid through a federal loan which was granted by the decision of the community board. It is hoped that the expenditures of construction will be paid in 30 years. The slaughter house is leased to a private firm. All animals sold in the city of Thessaloniki, and other markets, and processed in the slaughter house, should be inspected by the veterinary.

The Veterinary Station. Further down, and to our left, there is the Veterinary Station. The farmers from the surrounding six villages bring their cows and horses for inspection and for veterinary care. The fees the farmer pays cover only the expenditures of medicine. The farmer can also call the vet to his farm, but he must pay for the transportation expenses (gasoline).

Information Posters and Agricultural Extension. In the farmer's cooperative office, the community office, and Veterinary Station, one can observe posters advocating land consolidation, better seeds, better irrigation,

proper use of insecticides, etc. There is also a poster on the wall indicating the program of visits and demonstrations to be held by the agricultural extension agent of the area. He has 12 villages or about 5,000 farmers under his jurisdiction. These posters were sent to him from the Office of Information, an agency of the Agricultural Extension Service, Ministry of Agriculture.

The Home Economist. In several of the community buildings, posters are placed advocating better nutritional practices, better care of children, better home gardening, better care of homes, etc. Among these posters, there is the program of the home economist of the area. The program was made with the aid of the village women, and it was approved by the nomos inspector of home economists. The inspector has her office in the nomos administration building. The posters were perhaps sent to the home economist from the central Office of Information Agency of Home Economics, the Ministry of Agriculture, at her request or without her request.

The above observations on the village homes, farms, cooperative and other units related to production, distribution and consumption indicate how the type and kind of vertical and horizontal patterns of relationships of these units affect the socio-economic situation of the village. A thorough understanding of these relationships is the first step to formulation of community and regional development programs.

The third category of observations is related to the group of social units performing the major social function of social participation. The representative unit of this group is the church.

The Village Church. Halkithon has a Greek Orthodox Church (Christian). About 90 percent of the villages in Greece have Greek Orthodox Churches. The priest is a public servant and his salary is financed partly by federal and partly by local funds.

In the village of Peristera, the observations are devoted mostly to the church and its influence in the vertical and horizontal patterns, therefore, elaboration on this issue will take place later on.

The fourth category of observations is related to the group of social units performing the major social function of socialization. The representative unit of this group is the school.

The High School and Primary School. Just opposite to the park, above the cooperative's storage building, there is the local high school. The teachers commute from the city. The pupils are from Halkithon, and the surrounding villages. This high school was formerly private and the pupils had to pay fees ranging from \$30 to \$100 a year. Now it is a public high school and the students pay no fees. The primary public school is located opposite the village church. The primary school teachers live in the village. Attendance of six years of primary schooling and three of junior high is compulsory.

The above observations indicate: (1) the horizontal patterns of relationships between the school and the farmers' cooperative; (2) the strong vertical relationships between the high school teachers and the city of Thessaloniki; (3) the service area or micro-region of Halkithon; (4) the

degree of entrepreneurship and local initiative for building the school; (5) the horizontal patterns between the primary school teachers and the village; (6) the flow of vertical relationships between the village and Athens concerning compulsory education.

The fifth category of observations is the group of social units performing the major social function of mutual support. The two representative units are the medical office and the athletic association.

The Medical Office. Below the village church there is a small two-room village home with a red cross outside. This is the medical or doctor's office. The villaged doctor is paid by federal funds, and reporting to the nomos doctor, located in the city of Thessaloniki, visits the village once or twice a week on a certain day and hour. The villagers have free medical care, and if they are on the village list of the desperately poor, they can have free hospitalization in the state hospital in Thessaloniki.

The doctor is also responsible for all federal health programs (more hygienic latrines, polio protection, malaria protection, typhoid shots and protection, etc.).

The Athletic Association. Beyond the high school building and the village park there is a soccer field. On the left corner of the field there is a small, one-room building where the athletes change their clothes before games. The athletic association of the village uses the soccer field, but the field is community property. The community board budgets yearly about \$500 for the association's expenditures. However, the association also has,

its own board, treasury, equipment, teams and its regular paying members. On Sunday afternoons, there are soccer games with visiting teams from the surrounding villages. The fee for entrance to the games is about 10 cents.

The expenditures for leveling of the soccer field, the planting of the trees, the construction of the lockers, were paid by: (1) the community budget; (2) voluntary local contributions; and (3) federal funds, through the proper recommendation of the nomos athletics inspector.

The above observations indicate the kind of vertical and horizontal relationships among units performing the social function of mutual support. The doctor's relationships are strongly vertical while the relationships of the athletic association are strongly horizontal. The sources of expenditures for leveling of the soccer field indicates the interconnection between horizontal and vertical patterns.

The observations made in the village of Halkithon (in all five groups of social units) do not differ greatly from observations made in any other community of the nomos of Thessaloniki. In all of the villages the physical setting and the social functions are extremely similar. What perhaps is different is: (1) the intensity and quality of the functions performed; (2) the quality of the existing natural resources; and (3) the historical background and degree of strength of the traditional ways of living. Observations in the villages of Peristera and Calamotou indicate those differences. Peristera, is a mountainous village located the same distance from Thessaloniki as Halkithon (20 miles), but it is strongly traditional

and far away from the main stream of communication. Calamotou, is a semi-mountainous village located about 60 miles from Thessaloniki. It is located on a plateau and surrounded by a number of other villages among which Zaglivery is considered the plateau's regional center. From Halkithon a direct shift is made to Peristera and then Calamotou.

#### The Village of Peristera

Peristera is located about 2,000 feet above sea level on the mountain Kissos or Hortiatis (Figure 6). The village is about half the size of Halkithon (population 903). As can be observed from Figures 6 and 7, there is a lovely view from Peristera of both the sea and the mountain. The valley of Anthemous with its small river, and the Thermaicos Bay with its blue water are spread below 2,000 feet with an interplay of colors, curves and twists. To the right of the village is the top of the mountain, Kissos, commonly called Hortiatis. On top of Hortiatis, 1,000 feet above the village, or 3,000 feet from sea level, there is a distinct structure with a dome appearance painted white. This is recognized by the villagers and the urban people of Thessaloniki as a radar station, another indicator of community's vertical patterns.

The village of Peristera was legalized as an administrative unit in 1918. <sup>15/</sup> It used to have a very small hamlet under its jurisdiction called

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<sup>15/</sup> Stoihoia Sistaseos k' exelixeos ton Demon ke koinotiton, 18, Nomos Thessalonikis, op. cit., p. 236.

Kalivia which is now extinct. In 1940, another small hamlet called Kato Peristera appears on records 16/ but it is now extinct.

The population of Peristera exhibits the following picture during the years 1940-1961. 16/ 17/

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1920	652
1928	645
1940	895
1951	1,010
1961	903

From the above data, one observes a 10 percent reduction of population taking place during the decades of the 1950's while in the village of Halkithon, the increase during the same decade was about 50 percent. Assuming that the birth rate in both villages was approximately the same during that decade, the rate of migration or mobility of population is very evident.

Instead of repeating again the description of the horizontal and vertical relationships and ties of the various units in the village of Peristera, an attempt will be made here to portray these units in a brief presentation.

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16/ Ibid., pp. 236-237.

17/ Apotelesmata tes apografis plethismou-katoikion, tes 19, Martiou, 1961, Tomos II, Tefhos 7, Makethonia, (Athina: Ethniki Statistiki Eperesia, Vasilion tes Ellathos, 1963), pp. 7-3-5. Results of Population Census of March 19, 1961, Volume II, Section 7, Macedonia, (Athens: National Statistical Service, Kingdom of Greece, 1963), pp. 7-3-5.

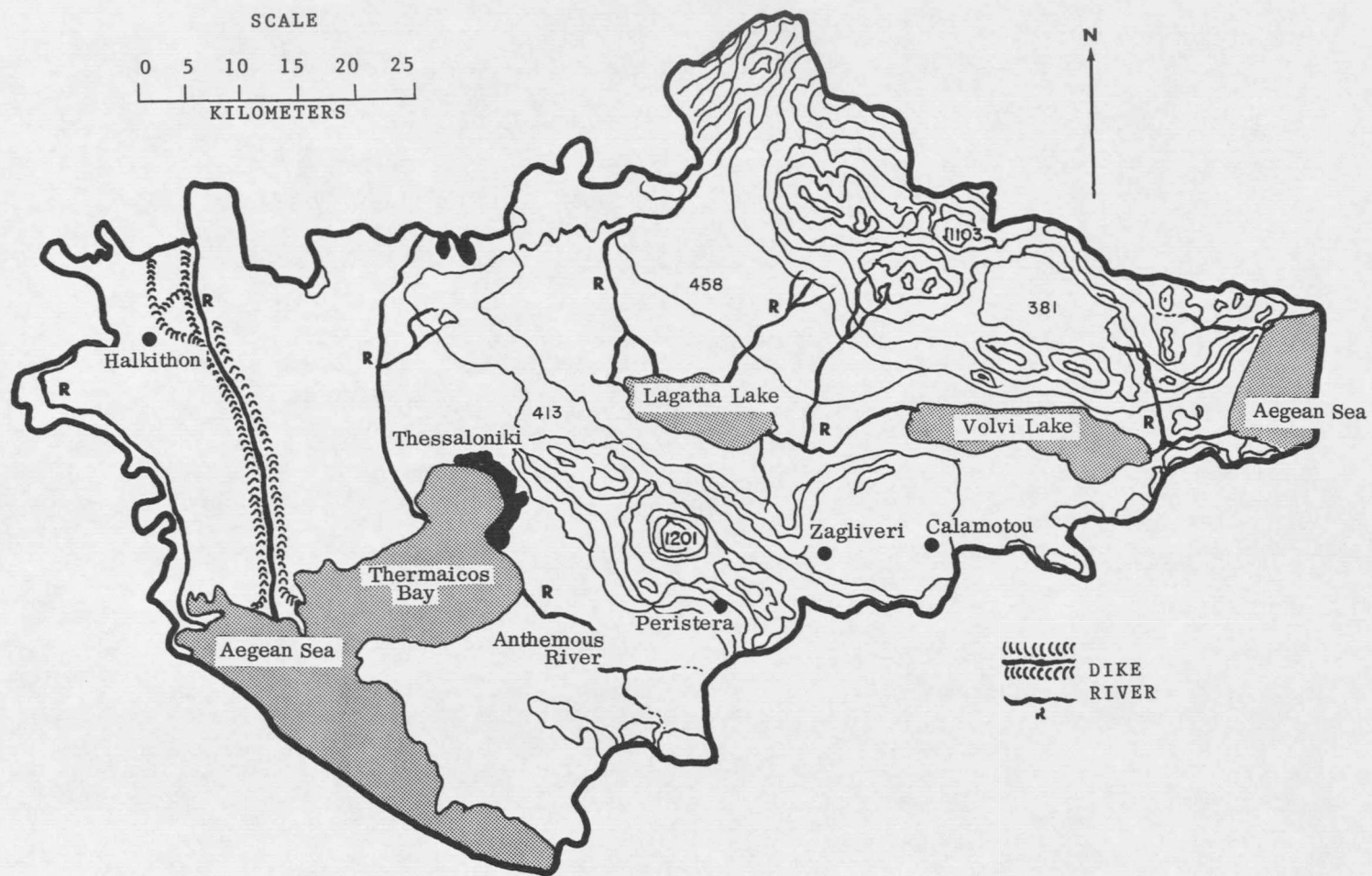


Figure 6. The Nomos of Thessaloniki: Its Mountains, Valleys and Rivers and the Location of Halkithon, Peristera, Calamotou.

Source: Thessaloniki Community Development Program ( Program Records ).







































































































































































































































































































































































