

SABBATICAL LEAVE REPORT

BY

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TO: The Board of Trustees, Mt. San Antonio College  
FROM: Wayne V. Miller, Ph. D.  
SUBJECT: Sabbatical Leave Report

Purpose of the Sabbatical Leave: The purpose of my leave was to gather material for use in the courses that I teach at Mt. San Antonio College. The material gathered was most closely associated with my courses in the History of Civilization (History 4AB), Introduction to International Relations (Political Science 9), and the latter part of the History of the United States (History 7B).

Travel: The dates of my sabbatical were June 21, 1966 to July 28, 1967. During these thirteen months I traveled some 45,000 miles in fifty-three countries. Only about 4,000 miles of this total was by air. The surface travel required thirty-six trips by bus, twenty-one by ship, twenty-four by train, and eight by car, including 16,500 miles which I drove myself. The countries visited follow in approximately the order of travel, less some required backtracking in Europe:

South America

- |             |              |
|-------------|--------------|
| 1. Colombia | 6. Argentina |
| 2. Ecuador  | 7. Uruguay   |
| 3. Peru     | 8. Paraguay  |
| 4. Bolivia  | 9. Brazil    |
| 5. Chile    |              |

Africa

- |                              |                          |
|------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 10. Republic of South Africa | 15. Uganda               |
| 11. Botswana                 | 16. Kenya                |
| 12. Rhodesia                 | 17. Ethiopia             |
| 13. Malawi                   | 18. Sudan                |
| 14. Tanzania                 | 19. United Arab Republic |

Middle East

- |             |            |
|-------------|------------|
| 20. Lebanon | 22. Jordan |
| 21. Syria   | 23. Israel |

Eastern Mediterranean

- |            |            |
|------------|------------|
| 24. Cyprus | 26. Greece |
| 25. Crete  |            |

Balkans

- |              |             |
|--------------|-------------|
| 27. Bulgaria | 29. Hungary |
| 28. Rumania  |             |

Western Europe

- |                    |                  |
|--------------------|------------------|
| 30. Austria        | 39. East Germany |
| 31. West Germany   | 40. Denmark      |
| 32. Luxembourg     | 41. Sweden       |
| 33. France         | 42. Netherlands  |
| 34. Spain          | 43. Belgium      |
| 35. Portugal       | 44. England      |
| 36. Andorra        | 45. Italy        |
| 37. Switzerland    | 46. Sicily       |
| 38. Czechoslovakia | 47. Malta        |

North Africa

- |               |             |
|---------------|-------------|
| 48. Libya     | 50. Algeria |
| 49. Tunisia   | 51. Morocco |
| 52. Gibraltar |             |
| 53. Canada    |             |

Materials gathered: The physical material gathered in my sabbatical consists of some 2,800 color slides. They are to be used in my courses as teaching aids. Included are pictures of archeological sites, sites of historical importance, remains of ancient cities, examples of

architectural styles from Egyptian to Neo-Classic. Also included are photographs of artifacts, weapons, pottery, sculpture, and paintings, etc.

Many museums and collections do not normally allow visitors to photograph. In these cases it was necessary for me to apply for special permission. Usually, although not always, I was successful. In cases where photographs could not be taken museum materials were purchased, if available. For classroom use, I believe my collection of photographs is much more useful than those commercially available. They were taken with a didactic purpose and thus tailored to my courses and teaching technique.

Rather than merely listing the important places visited and things seen, I believe it would be easier for the reader to understand the value of my investigations if I group them by culture. This will be done chronologically to the degree that such is possible. Obvious sites of historical importance, like Athens and Rome, display overlapping cultures and historical periods. In such places I have chosen the culture that was of most importance to me. Places of wide cultural and historical value are listed last under General Interest.

1200 - 800 B. C.

Phoenician

Byblos, Lebanon  
Sidon, Lebanon  
Tyre, Lebanon  
National Museum of Lebanon,  
Beirut

2760 - 300 B. C.

Egyptian

Aswan Quarries  
Temple of Luxor  
Temple of Karnak  
Temple of Edfu  
Temple of Kom-Ombu  
Temple of Dendera  
Temple of Abydos  
Temple of Dier-el-Bari  
Temple of Menenet Habu  
Colossi of Memnon  
Rammesum  
Elephantine Island  
Tombs of the Kings (5)  
Tombs of the Nobles (4)  
Pyramids of Giza  
Pyramids and Tombs of Saqqara  
Maison des Artes, Cairo

1750 - 1500 B. C.

Pre-classical Greece and Crete

Mycenae, Greece  
Tiryns, Greece  
Palace of Knossos, Crete  
Heraklion Museum, Crete

600 - 300 B. C.

Classical Greece

Acropolis, Athens  
Acropolis Museum  
Marathon, Greece  
Corinth, Greece  
Theater at Epidaurus, Greece

600 - 300 B. C. (cont.)

Classical Greece (cont.)

Bulgarian National Archeological  
Museum, Sofia, Bulgaria  
Syracuse, Sicily  
Segesta, Sicily  
Selinunte, Sicily  
Agrigento, Sicily  
Gela, Sicily  
Archeological Museum,  
Syracuse, Sicily  
Larnaca, Cyprus

800 - 700 B. C.

Etrusca

Etruscan Museum,  
Rome, Italy

200 B. C. - 400 A. D.

Roman

Baalbek, Lebanon  
Archeological Museum, Damascus,  
Syria  
Military Museum, Damascus,  
Syria  
Jarash, Jordan  
Theater at Amman, Jordan  
National Museum, Amman, Jordan  
Caesarea, Israel  
Roman Fort, Frankfurt, Germany  
Arles, France  
Nimes, France  
Orange, France  
Segovia, Spain  
Curium, Cyprus  
Paphos, Cyprus  
Salamis, Cyprus  
Herculanium, Italy  
Piazza Armerinia, Sicily  
Volubilis, Morocco and Museum  
Leptis Magna, Libya  
Libya National Museum, Tripoli  
Libya  
Sarmantha, Libya and Museum

<u>200 B.C. - 400 A.D. (cont.)</u>	<u>Roman (cont.)</u> El Djem, Tunisia Djemila, Algeria and Museum Bulla Regia, Tunisia
<u>300 - 150 B. C.</u>	<u>Punic</u> Carthage, Tunisia and Museum National Museum, Tunis
<u>1000 B. C. - 4 B. C.</u>	<u>Old Testament</u> Jericho, Israeli - occupied Jordan Dead Sea area - occupied Jordan Hebron - occupied Jordan Haifa - occupied Jordan Biet Sheim Israel National Museum, Jerusalem, Israel Mt. Zion, Jerusalem, Israel Ascalon, Israel
<u>4 B. C. - 50 A. D.</u>	<u>New Testament</u> Alexandria catacombs, Egypt Syracuse catacombs, Sicily Damascus sites associated with St. Paul and John the Baptist Old Jerusalem, Jordan Bethlehem, Jordan Bethany, Jordan Jaffa, Israel Nazareth, Israel Cana, Israel Sea of Galilee area, Israel Tiberias, Israel
<u>600 A. D. - 1500 A. D.</u>	<u>Islamic</u> The Citadel, Cairo, United Arab Republic Sfax, Tunisia



600 - 1500 A. D. (cont.)

Islamic (cont.)

Sousse, Tunisia  
Kairouan, Tunisia  
Museum of Tunisia, Tunis  
Islamic Museum of Algeria, Algiers  
Moulay-Idriss, Morocco  
Fez, Morocco  
Meknes, Morocco  
Marrakech, Morocco  
Djerba, Tunisia  
Dar-es-Salaam, Tanzania  
Tomb of the Aga Khan, Aswan,  
United Arab Republic

400 - 1450 A. D.

Byzantine

Byzantine Museum, Athens, Greece  
Other Byzantine remains were seen in  
the Eastern Mediterranean areas,  
at sites listed under other  
cultures.

1200 - 1350 A. D.

Crusader

Acre, Israel  
Bellapais, Cyprus  
Kyrenia, Cyprus  
Hilarion, Cyprus  
Malta

11th, 12th, 13th  
Centuries

Early Medieval

Rumanian National Museum,  
Bucharest, Rumania  
Hradcany Castle, Prague,  
Czechoslovakia  
Brugge, Belgium  
Ghent, Belgium  
Cefula, Sicily  
Monreale, Sicily

14th, 15th 16th  
Centuries

Medieval

Zimbabwe Ruins, Rhodesia  
St. Chapelle and Notre Dame, Paris  
Chartres Cathedral  
Avila, Spain  
Ronda, Spain  
Karlstein Castle, Czechoslovakia  
Skansen, Stockholm, Sweden  
The Romer, Frankfurt, Germany  
Rothenburg am Tauber, Germany  
Dinkelsbuhl, Germany  
Heidelberg, Germany  
Aarhus, Denmark  
Ribe, Denmark  
Burgos, Spain

1200 - 1500 A. D.

Pre-Columbian South America

National Archeological Museum,  
Lima, Peru  
Chan Chan, Trujillo, Peru  
Herrera Collection, Lima, Peru  
Manchu Pichu, Peru  
Cuzco Archeological Museum  
Cuzco, Peru  
Pisac, Peru  
Cuzco University Collection

16th, 17th, 18th  
Centuries

Renaissance and Baroque

Venetian - Nicosia, Cyprus  
Famagusta, Cyprus  
Naplion, Greece  
Vienna City Museum  
Salzburg Castle, Salzburg,  
Austria  
Avignon, France  
Toledo, Spain  
El Escorial, Spain  
Ora Pesa, Spain  
Cadiz, Spain  
Vasa Ship, Stockholm, Sweden

16th, 17th 18th  
Centuries (cont.)

Renaissance and Baroque (cont.)

Borghese Museum, Rome  
Salamanca, Spain  
Mombasa, Kenya  
Ft. Jesus Museum, Mombasa, Kenya  
Hofburg Palace, Vienna  
Belvedere Palace, Vienna  
Schoenbrun Palace, Vienna  
Vienna Opera  
Mozart House, Salzburg, Austria  
Prague, Czechoslovakia  
Chateau de Loire, France  
Goethe House, Frankfurt, Germany

1500 - 1825 A. D.

Colonial Latin America

Cartagena, Colombia  
Santa Marta, Colombia  
Pasto, Ecuador  
Popoyan, Ecuador  
Piura, Peru  
Trujillo, Peru  
Quito, Ecuador  
Chilian National Museum,  
Santiago, Chile  
Mendoza, Argentina

19th Century

Africa

Capetown Museum, Capetown,  
South Africa  
Voortreker, Museum, Pretoria,  
South Africa  
Big Hole, Kimberley,  
South Africa  
Kimberley Museum, Kimberley,  
South Africa  
Kimberley Club, Kimberley,  
South Africa  
Grave of Cecil Rhodes, Motopo  
Hills, Rhodesia

19th Century (cont.)

Africa (cont.)

Fort Victoria, Rhodesia  
Omdurman Battlefield, Omdurman,  
Sudan  
Home and Tomb of the Mahdi,  
Omdurman, Sudan

General Interest

African Folk Museum, Mairobi, Kenya  
Ethiopian Folk Museum, Addis Ababa, Ethiopia  
Carlsburg Museum, Copenhagen, Denmark  
Swedish National Museum, Stockholm, Sweden  
Cyprus National Museum, Nicosia, Cyprus  
Rijksmuseum, Amsterdam, Netherlands  
Louvre, Paris, France  
National Art Gallery, London, England  
Jerusalem Museum, Israeli-occupied Jordan  
British Museum, London, England  
London Museum, London, England  
Museum of Man, Paris, France  
Naval Museum, Paris, France  
Vienna Art Museum  
Prado, Madrid, Spain  
Naval Museum, Greenwich, England

Contemporary International Relations: My findings in the field of international relations came from many sources: interviews with government personnel, talks with private citizens, reading of local newspapers, and personal observations. The following are topics discussed and the problem areas investigated:

1. The future of the Alliance for Progress.
2. Guerrilla activity in South America.
3. The continuing conflict between Ecuador and Peru.

4. The liberalization of Paraguay.
5. The new military government and its effect on Argentina.
6. The stability of the liberal regime in Chile.
7. Apartheid in South Africa and the South African response to world criticism.
8. The Portuguese alliance with South Africa and Rhodesia.
9. Rhodesian unilateral independence and the effects of sanctions.
10. The conflict between Rhodesia and Zambia.
11. Malawi's middle way between Black and White Africa.
12. China's training of terrorists in Tanzania.
13. Kenya's efforts to keep its white settlers.
14. Kenya's war with the Somali shiftas.
15. Ethiopia's war with the Somali shiftas.
16. Ethiopia's problem with Eritrean nationalism and terrorism.
17. The Sudan's war against the Negroes in the South.
18. International cooperation in saving the Aswan monuments.
19. The Arab-Israeli conflict from both sides.



20. The Greek vs. Turk struggle on Cyprus.
21. Recent changes in the Iron Curtain countries -- Bulgaria, Rumania, Hungary, and Czechoslovakia.
22. The development of Europeanism through the Common Market.
23. The changing status of Libya after the discovery of oil.
24. Progress in Bourguiba's Tunisia.
25. The work of our Peace Corps in South America and Africa.
26. Berlin and East Germany six years after the wall.
27. Other nations' opinion on the Viet Nam struggle.
28. The Arab-Israeli war of June 1967, was studied from the vantage point of being caught in Morocco by the conflict.

Knowing full well that any attempt to summarize thirteen months of work and 45,000 miles of travel is bound to result in the mere shadow of the substance, I nonetheless hope that the foregoing will give the reader some idea of the importance of my sabbatical leave. The value of this endeavor to me and its importance to my teaching is unquestionable. Reading of the great works of the Greeks, Roman, Incas, etc. without

seeing them is like reading about Beethoven and never hearing his music. There is not a day passes in class without my having reason to recall some bit of information I gathered or to refer to something that I saw.

To flesh out this bare outline would require a volume. The hospitality, friendliness, and help of friends abroad -- old and new -- would have to be discussed. The scores of unforgettable impressions of beauty, wealth, and grandeur would have to be balanced against the impressions of ugliness, poverty, and meanness. Contrasts would have to be drawn between the heat of the North African desert and the chill of the Andean Altiplano, between the dry waste of the Sudan and the lush tropical world of the Magdalena Valley, and between the gaiety of Copenhagen and the drabness of Sofia. The ability to adequately describe such impressions is in the realm of poetry and literature.

I must in this report pay public thanks to my wife. Without her willingness to work, and at the same time run a house and take care of two children for thirteen months, this sabbatical would not have been possible.

My gratitude to the Board of Trustees of Mt. San Antonio College for approving my sabbatical is without bounds. They are ultimately responsible for the most rewarding year of my life.