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REPORT ON ADMINISTRATIVE SABBATICAL LEAVE

AUGUST 1 THROUGH SEPTEMBER 30, 1974

Presented to the
Board of Trustees
Mt. San Antonio College
Walnut, California

By
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ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

This Sabbatical Leave report is presented to the Board of Trustees of Mt. San Antonio College with sincere appreciation and with the genuine hope that the gratitude felt by both my wife, Isolde, and me is implicitly expressed in the pages that follow. We are assuredly indebted to the District for providing us with the opportunity to have this exciting and informative experience.

Acknowledgement is also given to the Administrative Council of the College for their support of the Sabbatical Leave program and to the members of the staffs of Academic Affairs and Student Services for their contributions on my behalf during my absence.

PURPOSE OF LEAVE

In order to achieve my original objectives of my sabbatical leave which included the following:

"During my sabbatical, I plan to travel in Europe with emphasis on Germany, Austria, and Spain, including the Canary Islands. During my travel, I plan to acquaint myself with the history and culture of these countries and investigate their higher educational systems. My special interest in higher education will be on Curriculum Development and the articulation of programs in high schools, "two year" colleges and Baccalaureate Degree granting colleges and universities. I will also attempt to compare Post Secondary Education for less than Baccalaureate Degree Programs with our Community College System. My travel will be in smaller, more remote cities as well as cities having higher education institutions."

We visited the indicated countries in order:

1. To become acquainted with important cities so that we could know their important institutions, cathedrals and historic sites.
2. To visit educational institutions and educators so that we could understand their educational system and attempt to compare their efforts to increase the prestige and role of vocational education. Our study included an attempt to determine any counterpart to the Community College and to the concept of articulation.
3. To meet the people of these countries in order to appreciate their value system as well as to learn about their attitude toward education, social problems, economics and political institutions.

INTRODUCTION

Although the primary purpose of our sabbatical leave was to learn more about the people and culture of Germany and the Canary Islands, it was somewhat startling--but entirely effortless--to realize soon during our travels that we had inadvertently selected to visit and study two societies of unbelievably contrasting characteristics. Quite by chance we elected to tour Northern Germany for three weeks--then the Island of Tenerife of the Canary Islands for three weeks--and finally to visit Southern Germany and Austria for our final three weeks. But such a fortunate itinerary prompted a very natural comparison of Germany and the Canary Islands and gave a different but exciting emphasis to our leave.

This comparison of cultures is reported in Chapter IV, The People of Germany and the Canary Islands--Cultures of Contrast. However, the other chapters--Chapter II, A Review of Travel and Visitations, Chapter III, A Summary of Visits to Educational Institutions and Interviews with Educators, and Chapter IV, Benefits of Sabbatical Leave--constitute the body of the report.

Although a comprehensive review of our sabbatical leave in every detail would be most impractical, I have attempted to summarize the important aspects of our trip and to review only in a limited way my conclusions about the educational systems of the countries we visited.

CHAPTER I - ITINERARY OF LEAVE

Listed below is the itinerary for our sabbatical leave indicating only a few variations from the original schedule as submitted to the College.

The change to go to the Black Forest soon after our arrival rather than proceeding directly to the northern cities of Germany was prompted by climatic conditions. Torrential rains in mid-August for one of the most unusual summers on record necessitated our temporarily going to a warmer climate in central and Southern Germany.

ITINERARY

<u>DATE</u>	<u>DESTINATION</u>
July 15	Leave for Los Angeles
July 16	Frankfurt
July 17-18	Bamberg
July 19	Bayreuth
July 20	Coburg
July 21	Freudenstadt
July 22	Bad Rippoldsau
July 23	Baden-Baden
July 24-25	Heidelberg
July 26	Hagen
July 27	Osnabrook-Bocum
July 28	Hamburg
July 29	Bremen

July 30	Lubeck - Bremerhaven
July 31	Helgoland
August 1	Kiel
August 2-3	Hamburg
August 4-5	Dusseldorf
August 6	Tenerife - Puntillo Del Sol
August 7	Tacoronte
August 8	Puerto de la Cruz
August 9-10	Santa Cruz
August 11	La Laguna
August 12	Icod
August 13	Orotava
August 14	Puntillo Del Sol
August 15	Santa Cruz
August 16	Puerto de la Cruz
August 17	San Marcos
August 18	Island Tour
August 19	Candearia
August 20	Los Cristianos
August 21-22	Puerto de la Cruz
August 24	KoIn, Bonn
August 25-27	Bamberg
August 28	Wurzburg
August 29.	Rothenburg
August 30	Augsburg
August 31	Friedrichshafen
September 1	Mainau
September 2	Fussen

September 3	Garmisch - Partenkirchen
September 4	Oberammergau
September 5	Karlstein
September 6	Badreichenhall
September 7	Berchesgaden
September 8	Salzburg
September 9	Fuschlsee
September 10-11	St. Wolfgang
September 12	Munich
September 13-15	Bamberg
September 16	Leave Frankfurt
September 16	Arrive Los Angeles

CHAPTER II - REVIEW OF TRAVEL AND VISITATIONS

BAMBERG

Following our arrival in Frankfurt, Germany, we traveled to Bamberg, the home of my wife's mother and aunts and a principal cultural center of Franconia. Our three-day visit in Bamberg and the surrounding area was highlighted by dining at the famous Messerschmidt Restaurant, and touring the Dom, the incomparable cathedral with its four gothic spires which dominate the town.

Bamberg is located on the Regnitz River, which flows through the town in two arms and divides the city into two sections--the Bishop's Town and the Burgher's Town. In order to satisfy the divided towns people, the old Rathaus was built in the middle of the bridge which links the two sections of the city. Like a stone ship the City Hall remains unique and isolated in the middle of the swirling Regnitz.

During our tour of the Dom with its numerous artistic treasures we were all but overwhelmed with the Bamberger Dom Rider, a noble equestrian statue chiseled in stone. Nearby is the old residence of the religious leaders and the lovely rose garden from where you have an excellent view of St. Michaelberg. From one of the many bridges in Bamberg one can see a very unique sight--the KleinVenedig, the Little Venice, which is located on the waterfront with a row of colorful old fishermen's houses and boats. We celebrated a Schutzenfest with relatives and friends in this particular spot. Thus, we enjoyed famous Bamberger beer and Bratwurst in an environment of merriment and song. On Sunday the endless ringing of the countless church bells is a sound not to be easily forgotten. Although our

travels took us to places far more exciting and certainly to cities of greater historical significance, we were more than appreciative of our delightful visit to this picturesque and friendly city, our home away from home.

COBURG

From Bamberg we traveled in Franconia to Coburg. We passed two delightful places--first, in the valley of the Main, the pilgrimage church of Vierzehnheiligen, the finest church in Northern Bavaria, and second the former Benedictine Abbey of Banz, the birthplace of several Bamberg masters. Coburg, in the Itz Valley, was for several centuries the seat of the family of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, notably Prince Albert, consort of Queen Victoria, herself descended from the same family. High above the town we saw the massive walls of the fortress, Veste of Coburg. Martin Luther, the reformer and founder of the Protestant religion, lived and wrote here in the 1530's. Inspired by Coburger Veste he wrote the hymn, "A Mighty Fortress Is Our God". Coburg today is all but cut off from direct access to the north and east by Eastern Germany. The barbed-wire, mine-strewn border of the Democratic Republic is only fifteen kilometers from Coburg where the no-man's land divides East and West Germany. Here in Coburg, at the foot of the Coburg Castle, we visited at great length with our first German educators and had the pleasure of touring Coburg's Fachoberschule, a version of a German gymnasium. Our interviews took place both in Coburg and later in Baden-Baden as we visited some of these same people later in our trip.

THE BLACK FOREST

The Black Forest or Schwarzwald is one of those magic names that evoke for everyone a vague feeling of romance. The Black Forest is first of all

not black, but the dark evergreens help give the forest its name. Conifers are on the slopes of the mountains and the valleys are green with open fields, dotted only by a variety of wild flowers and flowering shrubs. Our lasting impression of this region included picturesque farmhouses with thatched roofs and people dressed in colorful costumes, as if they were always ready for an evening of dance and song.

Although our travel only took us to a section of the Black Forest, it actually extends for miles and lies along the east bank of the Rhine River, starting at the Swiss frontier and extending north as far as Karlsruhe. Fashionable Baden-Baden, known all over the world for its thermal baths and Las Vegas-like casino, was the most impressive city for us to visit in the Black Forest. The baths and drinking water which given Baden-Baden its famous reputation were started by the Romans and even today many of the early installations for retrieving the water are still functional. It should be noted that Germans take their baths very seriously and with just the slightest provocation a trip to this area including the drinking of water from over a mile below the surface of the earth is an absolute must. The drinking water is an alkaline, Glauber's salty water, with almost a bitter taste. Providing this water for either internal consumption or external bathing is a flourishing business, as people come from all over the world for health and then perhaps at times for wealth. This leads to the Casino--the oldest in Germany and the most beautiful in the world. It's the only Casino in the world where you can play with real gold and silver on special occasions such as New Year's Eve.

From Baden-Baden we traveled to Villigen, a thousand year old city deep in the cuckoo-clock country. Here we saw a 12th century church with some of the original gates still standing. This is the famous Kneipp resort providing climatic and cold water treatments for the ailing. As we

left the Black Forest we passed the capital, beautiful Freiburg, home of the University of the same name. It was here that we attempted to visit formally our first educational institution but after numerous contacts without success and with several visits to vacationing professors, we moved along with the hope of greater productivity in other places.

HEIDELBERG

Possibly the most intriguing of all German cities--and in some ways the most disappointing--was Heidelberg on the Neckar. With its castle rising above the city, Heidelberg resembles an abstract creation of a modern artist. The castle is in ruins from 17th century battles, but in its destruction it remains exceedingly imposing. And of course most impressive is the Heidelberg Tun--that tremendous barrel which is so big it has a stairway built up one side to permit reaching its top.

Visits with people in Heidelberg were memorable occasions. Later in this report I summarize my visit to Heidelberg University and my interviews with several educators. The shocking impact of seeing "four-letter" words painted on most walls of the administration building still leaves an unforgettable memory. "Making up" at Rotary in old Heidelberg with my wife as guest was a delightful experience, and it was here that I made my first appointments to visit with Professors from Heidelberg University. Ladies Day at Rotary was a thrill for both of us, as I was asked to visit with the membership regarding our Rotary Club of Covina, as well as my profession, Mt. San Antonio College, and of course, in a limited way our country and the impact of Watergate.

Old Heidelberg inspite of a strong Communist influence remains one of the highlights of our trip, an exploration into the 17th century with just a taste of modern civilization.

HAMBURG

Hamburg, Germany's greatest port, became our focal point for our northern journey. From the hub of the largest city in Germany, other than Berlin, we made our way by boat or automobile to numerous cultural centers and historical areas of interest. The famous "Planten un Blomen" was a blending of a botanical garden and a wild life sanctuary. Here we spent delightful hours viewing the waterlight concerts in the park with fantastic colored sprays of water that "danced" to a musical accompaniment. Across from the park is the University which is referred to in Chapter III. At night where else would Americans find themselves but in the Reeperbahn, the famous nightlife center, which is located in the district called St. Pauli. Here we found a combination of North Beach of San Francisco and Bourbon Street of New Orleans. "Eternal freedom" typifies the theatrical productions which emphasize sexual freedom in a most unobtrusive manner.

Two world wars have left their scars on Hamburg but only intentionally retained areas give evidence of the relentless pounding by Allied bombers. Germany's Merchant Marine and Navy were not only born in or near this city on the Elbe but often "died" along the dock that stretches for miles along the river banks.

Our tour of Hamburg included the Kunstiller, one of Europe's finest art galleries, the two Lombard bridges, old and new, the Alster Lake, the St. Pauli Pier which is the entrance into the tunnel under the Elbe, the Bismark Memorial, and of course, the famous St. Michaels Church. Visiting with Rotarians at the exclusive "Atlantic Hotel" during one of my many Rotary make-ups provided a satisfying and rewarding experience which seemed to weave all the history and culture together into a cloth of beauty and absolute fascination.

HELGOLAND

Located halfway between the North Frisian and East Frisian Islands is Helgoland, a small island in the North Atlantic.

A rough north wind and stormy sea made the voyage there on a Hamburg liner, Die Alte Liebe, (My Old Love) somewhat unpleasant. The regular passenger ships cannot dock in Helgoland, and therefore we had to transfer to small life boats to and from the island in pouring rain. As Helgoland was totally destroyed during World War II, every commercial building as well as the homes are completely new. The hotels and stores thrive on the tourist business and frankly we saw no other area which was so cold, so commercial and so unfriendly. But Helgoland remains a great tourist attraction and because of its location, as a popular health resort. Our return to Hamburg was spent in the grand ballroom of our liner with scarcely room to accommodate all the passengers. After four hours of turbulent seas, the North Atlantic held little attraction to this traveler, and all the war movies depicting this area as one of the most treacherous bodies of water anywhere seemed grossly understated.

BREMEN

The great Port of Bremen on the river Weser is Germany's oldest and today the second largest port city. (Hamburg remains the largest port city.) The arc of Am Wall marks the location of the ancient walls and the zigzag course of what was once the city's defense moat. The famous Rathaus (City Hall) and cathedral are most pleasant tourist attractions. Also on the market place is Bremen's oldest trademark, the giant statue of Roland. The three-times lifesize medieval knight stands there guarding the city. On his shield one reads the words, "I show you freedom". Another symbol of Bremen from the Grimm Brothers is the statue of a donkey, a dog, a cat, and a

rooster, superimposed, one above the other. This is referred to as the "Town Musicians". Delightful cuisine of fresh fish is available in the Ratskeller, built in 1408, the oldest in Germany. The original Bremen eel soup and fresh Weser salmon is a delight to all fish eaters. Going out to the river on a sightseeing boat we saw the great three-masted sail ship, Deutschland, an outstanding engineering accomplishment used today by the naval school. Truly Bremen is a great Hanseatic city and we enjoyed its history, its culture, and above all its very friendly inhabitants.

LUBECK

Lubeck, "Queen of the Hausa" is favorably located on the Trave River. Visible is the ancient prosperity of this port, which in the time of the Hohenstaufen Emperors became an Imperial Free City. The town is famous for its brick work and the Rathaus is the finest example of it. It is a striking building, with arches resting on pillars on the ground floor. Two massive towers, called the Holstein Gate, its cathedrals and many more treasures in the many museums are magnificent. In a special class is the Buddenbrooks House. It provided the background for many famous novels by Thomas Mann, who was born in Lubeck. Horseback riding schools are known here because riding across tidal sands is very popular in the northern part of Germany. This quaint, island like city is seldom outdone by any other German city as people from all over the world frequent its historical spots, its health spas, its famous beer parlors--but most of all people come here to buy and taste the incomparable Marzipan, made here by local merchants in a manner never equaled.

CANARY ISLANDS

One of the most impractical dreams we have ever had was to find a vacation spot--some Shangrila--where the air is clean, the sky always blue, the scenery exotic and mysterious, and the beaches secluded and relaxing. Add the dimensions of accessibility and comfortable accommodations in a place not too far from my wife's home in Germany and the odds against finding such a place increase geometrically. But somehow, somehow, we did find such a place--the Island of Tenerife, one of the seven Canary Islands, lying sixty miles off the west coast of Africa.

The Canaries are subtropical in appearance and have a spring-like climate the year around. Their position in the Atlantic makes them a port-of-call on almost all sea routes between Europe, the Middle East, Africa and the Americas. The Canary Archipelago is made up of the Islands of Gran Canary, Fuerteventura, Lanzarote, Las Palma, Gomera, Hierro, and Tenerife--the largest of the islands.

Our home for three weeks and our "jumping off" point for areas to be visited was our condominium, Costa Rica in the "Puntillo del Sol", on the sixth floor, overlooking the Atlantic Ocean and Puerto de la Cruz.

Tenerife is the island of eternal spring because of its unequalled climate. It is an island of enormous contrasts and great variety of scenery in its various regions. Our visit to and our daily view of Las Canadas del Teide, the highest mountain in Spain, was an indescribable experience. Its 12,250 feet and snow covered peaks guard the islands from any imaginary invaders. Vegetation begins at the bottom slopes of del Teide and engulfs the island with great, leafy forests, rare trees, banana bushes, tomatoes and a variety of potatoes. Tenerife's shoreline is both steep and rocky in some places but gentle and sandy in many beach areas.

The capital of Tenerife is Santa Cruz, a lively, sunny and modern city which has the largest port of the islands and certainly the center for traffic and communication with the outside world. Santa Cruz has numerous cultural centers, including the Carta Palace, an unusual example of regional architecture dating to the beginning of the 17th century and the Casino Principal, the monument to the military.

The Los Rodeos International airport is about five miles from Santa Cruz and the freeway, "Autopista", runs from this city and joins the capital to the most remote places and tourist centers of the island.

La Laguna, more in the interior, is another important city of the island. Set in the Aguere Valley, it is surrounded by a magnificent forest that provides fascinating pathways for strolls into the hinterland. La Laguna is the location for the University of the Canaries, and although the grounds are beautiful and flawlessly maintained, the impact of this institution on the working class of people is far from impressive. Education as a social equalizer or an occupational ladder receives little support from the people of the Canaries.

In the center of the Oratava Valley is the charming city of Oratava. From the Cuesta de la Villa there is a magnificent view of the valley and of Puerto de la Cruz, Jewel of the Canaries. Outstanding are the Church of Concepcion and the Calvaris Hermitage.

The principal tourist center of the province and one of the most important in Spain is Puerto de la Cruz. It has a marvelous climate, great beaches, with black sand, and picturesque natural pools of water along the Avenida de Colon. Hotels remind you of accommodations in Miami; night clubs boast international attractions similar to Las Vegas. Restaurants are excellent with Spanish and German cooking predominating. The Botanical Gardens include unique plant life unparalleled in Spain. In

Puerto we saw the most entertaining Flamenco show of the islands. In the basement of the Hotel Martinez we were thrilled by this genuine Andalusian atmosphere.

Icod is the petite city at the foot of del Teide with a reputation entered around its great variety of wine. Its popularity is enhanced by the Church of San Marcos, the Los Dolores Chapel, and of course, the famous thousand year old "dragon tree".

As we toured the island from Puerto we noted with special interest, Los Cristianos, a picturesque coastal village to the south. It is a winter resort area with calm and clear water, and surprisingly, golden sands.

Still farther around the island is Candelaria, the focal point for pilgrimages, in which may be seen the Patroness of the Canary Islands. The dry, barren South Eastern coastline is interrupted by an oasis called Playa de las Americas. Much construction continues to flourish as a last reminder of some of the affluent years of travel and development.

Nowhere on Tenerife did we meet the Canarioss in such an open manner as we did in Tacoronte, one of the pioneer cities of the island. Close to the sea, modern buildings have sprung up and contrast vividly with the rural farm houses and native shops. We purchased our produce and many gifts from open marketplaces which accommodate a large portion of the population. The alternating landscapes of Tacorante have no counterpart in the Canaries. Here we saw the "hand" constructed roads and terrace-like fields often controlled by children in their subteens. To make the barren rock into a fertile soil capable of growing a variety of plant life has been an endless project.

La Matanza was the city nearest our home and certainly became the city closest to our interests. The simplicity of the people, only outdone by their hospitality, remains a consistent memory of our visit to the Canaries.

Often their hut-like homes carved into the rugged sea cliffs had only heavy discarded rugs for doors and dried mud roofs for protection from the sun and rain.

Our departure from the Canaries and from Tenerife found us absolutely thrilled with the Spanish people and their inspiring culture. Their simplicity, friendliness, and loyalty to their country will remain as our most vivid memory of this particular culture. We came away with a feeling that here is a land of indescribable folklore, unique nature and climate, and home for a people who have found the joy of living. To say this is a Shangrila may be too ambitious but to believe sincerely that we had found a bit of paradise was very realistic. Without question this was a very special island to us.

WURZBURG

The Romantic Road is the route from Wurzburg to Fussen. It is truly a picture-book of Germany. As we visit the shops we are aware that fragments of pottery give us the history about Celts who lived at the foot of the Marienberg and built a defense fort, a castle where they retreated in times of danger. This fortress (Festung) is one of the main attractions of Wurzburg. Wurzburg is located in beautiful, medieval Franconia, a region where once Minnesingers (Walter von der Vogelweide) lived. Some of the oldest churches in Germany were built here and one dates back to the year 706. The predominating architectural style is Rococ. White wines from the banks of the Main are bottled in the famous Bocksbeutel, the flat, unevenly round and long-necked wine bottle used only in Franken. Before reaching Wurzburg one travels on the Bocksbeutel Road, the wine road, which is in the center of the vineyards producing the famous "Rascal" wine. Wurzburg is the overture for the Romantic Road and with this city and its massive fortress as an opening gate, we look forward with great anxiety to a continued thrill of visiting the historic Romantic Road.

ROTHENBURG

Rothenburg, one of the many completely walled cities of Germany, has often been referred to the best preserved medieval city in Europe. Rothenburg survived World War II completely unharmed and is sometimes called the "real Germany" because of its fairy-tale appearance of gabled buildings which cannot be altered without special permission from the local government. No wonder it is said that this city provides the most photographed structures in West Germany. Our impression of Rothenburg was that it was actually unreal, like a museum piece, protected

from modern changes by a fortress-wall that extends around its border. One can feel the romanticism of medieval times with the beautiful landscape of the Tauber River Valley.

ROMANTIC ROAD--FRIEDRICHSHAFEN

The anchor city of the Romantic Road was Friedrichshafen on the Bodensee, the largest of Germany's lakes. The Bodensee or Lake Constance as it is known in America is shared by three countries--Switzerland and Austria in addition to Germany. The tempestuous Bodensee was tranquil as we took a leisurely walk around its colorful shoreline. However, moments later a raging storm sent boats and people scurrying for cover. Whitecaps, one and two feet high pounded the shoreline with machine gun like speed. Only giant sightseeing boats were oblivious to this angry sea.

Tucked away in obscure fashion in a narrowing section of the lake is Mainau Island, the garden center of Bavaria. Here floral treasures from around the world surround the baroque palace, formerly the summer residence of the Grand Duke of Baden. Rare varieties of irises, tulips and orchids are only over shadowed by an American Redwood tree, truly the center of tourist curiosity.

The Bodensee, truly a boater's paradise with all of the international flavor of a multi-cultural port city, provided a fitting termination of the Romantic Road and a spring board for our journey to Berchtesgaden and the Austrian Alps.

GARMISCH-PARTENKIRCHEN

Visiting one of the worlds' finest winter sports centers--Garmisch-Partenkirchen--was memorable for several reasons. To see the Zugspitze,

Germany's highest mountain, was most thrilling. The ever-changing cloud formations presented a backdrop for this rugged, mountain climbers delight. As a health resort with its sunny climate, this majestic city must list very high on a tourists itinerary of exciting places to visit.

The Olympic Ski Stadium and Ice Stadium were constructed for the winter Olympics held in this city in 1936. If one recalls the story, in this city is the stadium where over 100,000 people came to visit the Olympics and only 30,000 could be accommodated in the stands. And, of course, in 1936 one of these persons had to be Adolph Hitler--and that thought unavoidably changed the image of one of the most beautiful cities we ever visited, for a few moments until we could mentally return to the present and to our view of this breathtaking area.

OBERAMMERGAU

Oberammergau is known the world over for its Passion Play, given every ten years in the year ending with a zero. Life in Oberammergau centers around the Passion Play and often times the nine years between plays is devoted to one phase or another of this production. The play requires 1,250 performers and the population of the city is only 5,000. This ratio becomes more significant when you realize that only residents of over a year from the city may perform in the play. In this community of woodcarvers and fine artists, the duty of upholding the tradition of the Passion Play has created a spirit which is everywhere.

Even if there is no play the year you are visiting, you can see the theater in which it is given and be given a complete tour of the facilities. Often times you can see or even visit with the bearded actors who will play the role of Christ or other important characters of the play. We soon realized that it is not only the inspiring Play that is worth expe-

riencing, but also the picturesque village in its lovely Alpine setting with all the local residents that make everything so unique and exciting, truly a cordial charm of this God's earth.

FUSSEN

Traveling in Southern Germany near the Austrian border to Fussen we approached what is commonly called the Allgau--or great ski country. The river Lech comes tumbling down from a wall of the Bavarian Alps and forms many beautiful lakes that dot the countryside. A visit to the castle of Hohes Schloss, once the summer residence of the Prince Bishop of Augsburg, is an absolute must. Three miles southeast of Fussen is the incredible, white, fairy-tale Castle of Neuschwanstein, one of several fantastic palaces built by Ludwig II, the so-called "Mad King" of Bavaria. Neuschwanstein with its thrusting shaped towers and turrets built midst the mountains is genuinely indescribable.

Castle Hohenschwangau is adjacent to Neuschwanstein and by comparison is in a different class. Isolated or in any other part of the world it would gain recognition on its own, but in this shadow only limited enthusiasm is generated.

One of the surprises in our travels in this area was our visit to Wieskirche, The Church in the Meadow. Built in 1746 by Dominikus Zimmerman it is considered a pilgrimage church and people walk from hundreds of miles away in order to be under its influence. Completing our tour of castles in this area was our trip to Schloss Linderhof, one of Ludwig II's most fanciful castles. An artificial pond with a gilded statue that propells water over a hundred feet in the air provides the entrance for this castle, the only dream world that Ludwig II truly enjoyed as a home and a place to entertain. One can only imagine the degree of eccentricity of

this leader after visiting the blue Grotto, an exact replica of the Grotto on the Island of Capri. It was here in the Grotto that complete Wagnerian operas were given, often for just Ludwig II alone.

BERCHTESGADEN

Although nostalgia from the war years permeated our trip through Germany and Austria with sustained consistency, nowhere did memories overwhelm us as they did in the Obersalzberg area. Berchtesgaden is the center of this area and an old market town so rocky and densely wooded that only a small portion could be cleared for erection of buildings. Berchtesgaden is a famous woodcarving center, with a woodcarving school known throughout the world. However, nothing is more famous or infamous, depending on your historical perspective, than the Eagles Nest, the Kehlstein, which overlooks the Konigsee and a vista of Bavaria and Austria never equalled.

Surprising to everyone who visits the Eagles Nest is the fact that Hitler was there fewer than six times and seldom used the facility for "masterminding" his Third Reich. Unbelievable was the mountain-carved road leading to Hitler's Tea House and the Kehlsteinhaus elevator, 120 meters long leading to the interior.

Truly one of the most significant "nerve centers" of the German military machine was the Fuehrer area. The Berghof remains as an American hotel; the homes of Hitler, Hess, and Borman have been removed, with only foundations of SS barracks remaining. The historical impact of Borman on the German people through his influence of Hitler was an unbelievable story only "patched" together from historical documents. As we left this Obersalzberg area, the mixed emotions of a historical nightmare and a present day calmness and beauty was overwhelmingly frustrating but strangely impressive.

SALZBURG AREA

The salt not only gave this city its name, but along with other precious metals, assured the independence of this great Austrian city. Often referred to as the Archbishops' town and the Burghers' town, it is this juxtaposition which gives Salzburg its character. The Residenz is a range of buildings which is built around three squares. The architecture is of Italian Renaissance style and is truly magnificent. Five hundred feet above the town you can see the Fortress of Hohensalzburg with a great court yard. Inside the castle all the decorations are made with flamboyant ornamentations. In the Burghers' Town with the College Church is Town Hall Festival House, a high priority for art lovers. It was then most pleasant to walk through the famous Getreide Gasse and visit Mozart's House where he was born in 1756 as the seventh child of Leopold and Anna Maria Mozart. The scope of Mozart's talents is without equal, although he had to struggle all his life for existence and died in Vienna in poverty. His over six hundred works would gain recognition long after his death.

Leaving Salzburg we soon come to the Fuschlsee, lying below the main road. At the near end of the lake we catch a quick glimpse of the former hunting-box of the archbishop and then we come through the little village of Fuschl, a popular summer resort. One of our favorite places to stay is here on the Fuschlsee, the Wilde Rose, where singing and dancing prevail in an atmosphere that is so typically Austrian that it remains with you in lasting memory.

Although we had many favorite places to visit, none compared with the Wolfgangsee. Remembering the song from the Student Prince, "Das Weisse Rossl on Wolfgangsee", we toured the hotel of the same name with great joy. This country is called Salzkammergut and the Wolfgangsee is

the warmest and by far the nicest of the lakes. Everywhere around the lake are delightful paths, and sun and water can be enjoyed on the private beaches of hotels or pensions. With time permitting one should see St. Gilgen, a spa with marvelous climate and cuisine not equalled anywhere.

A few miles from St. Wolfgang is Bad Reichenhall where we visited an old salt mine. Here we had to dress in salt mine overalls and drove over two miles on a mining train inside a mountain and into the mine shafts themselves. After touring the mine for several hours and listening to the history of this particular mine as well as the industry itself, we joyfully returned to the surface and once again could enjoy the wonders of Austria and the magnificent scenery.

MUNCHEN (MUNICH)

One of the most traditional visits we made during our trip was to the city of the 1972 Olympics and one of the most famous beer drinking cities in all of Germany--Munich--the center of the intellectual, social, and economic life of Bavaria. Munchen is an intellectual city; it has some of the finest educational institutions in Germany. Munchen is also an industrial city; breweries, printing and publishing houses, garment industries and motion picture studios are just a few of the businesses represented in this Olympic and beer garden town. Munchen is a festive city with a night life as exciting as any place in Europe. The true Bavarian with his lederhosen, his ompapa band, and his mug of beer lives up to his reputation as being one of the happiest and carefree persons in the world, and he is certainly most different from his counterpart in the north. One can find Gemutlichkeit in the famous Hofbrauhaus where a brass band plays joyful tunes and people of all nationalities sing together. The most colorful

fest is the Octoberfest, and from late September to late October each year, merriment reigns supreme. Munchen is truly an Olympic landscape, reflecting the colorful gaiety which belongs to the festival of youth. Most impressive was the Olympic Village and the unorthodox billowing, tent-like roof of the main stadium. In our thinking this city, with or without the Olympics, is an absolute delight for all travelers.

With our time schedule for departure from Frankfurt and our flight home, it was necessary to begin our return trip to Bamberg for a final farewell to Isolde's mother, aunts and all the many friends we had made in this Franconia paradise.

And with very mixed emotions, we concluded our trip with memories so vivid and numerous that truly we felt we could spend a lifetime reliving this marvelous trip.

CHAPTER III - A SUMMARY OF VISITS TO EDUCATIONAL INSTITUTIONS AND INTERVIEWS WITH EDUCATORS

As the educational system of Germany had always intrigued and mystified me, one of our objectives during our sabbatical was to talk to educators from all levels and to visit educational institutions in order to accomplish three things:

1. What is the structure of education in Germany?
2. In Germany is there any counterpart to our Community College system, even in an indirect manner and is there any "articulation" as such between institutions?
3. Is all education pre-planned so that only the academically talented can progress toward professional status with less capable people destined for the trades and for economic mediocrity?

To find answers to these questions my wife and I visited educational institutions and talked with educators at the Fachoberschule in Coburg, the Fachhochschule in Baden-Baden, University of Heidelberg, University of Hamburg, University of Freiburg, and the University of the Canaries in La Laguna. The latter visit in La Laguna, Tenerife, included an unproductive bilingual conversation with educators and a tour of facilities. Little help was generated for answers to these same questions as they related to Spain.

REACTIONS AND ANSWER TO QUESTION 1

The school systems of the federal states of the Federal Republic are not absolutely identical. There exist slight differences. For instance, in the Federal State of Hessen, the Volksschule or primary school comprises ten years of education, while in Bavaria it comprises

only nine years. Apart from a few private schools, the overwhelming majority of schools are "offentliche Schulen" which means that they are strictly controlled and directed by the State through a central School Board in Munich. This Board appoints the teachers, including the university professors. The tasks of the final examinations at the secondary schools (Gymnasien, Realschule, Fachoberschulen, etc.) are also set by that Central Board.

Types of Schools

1. Volksschule (Primary School)

(Attendance begins at age six.)

A. Grundschule

First Stage: One to four years. After four successful years one can attend a Gymnasien although an entrance examination is necessary.

B. Hauptschule

Second Stage: Five to nine years. After six years one can attend a Realschule for four additional years.

The Hauptschule consists of two branches: The first branch leads to a simple certificate. The members of this branch then must attend a Berufsschule for three years. During these three years they must simultaneously learn a trade such as plumbing, meat cutting, baking, etc. During this period they are called apprentices and from our lengthy discussion the training is very similar to the Community College training program for apprentices.

Apprentices become journeymen after they undergo a theoretical examination and a functional one. After three or four years a journeyman may become a master journeyman after

once again passing an examination. It should be noted that whether I talked to a university professor from Heidelberg or a gymnasien instructor in Coburg, they agreed that few journeymen become "masters" of their trade.

The second branch leads to a qualifying certificate. It entitles the successful pupils to attend a Berufsaufbauschule. While they attend that school they must simultaneously learn a trade, i.e. undergo an apprenticeship as a mechanic or a plumber. After successful exams the pupils are then classified as journeymen. On the other hand they have attained the so-called Mittlere Reife--the medium maturity certificate which is also conferred on those who have successfully passed the four-year Realschule or six-year Gymnasien.

As a rule the graduates of a Berufsaufbauschule attend a Fachoberschule (two years) and then a Fachhochschule (four years) and finally become engineers in the field of electrical engineering, engine building, architecture, etc.

II. Secondary Schools

A. Gymnasien

After four years the pupils of a Volksschule can go to a Gymnasien, although an entrance examination is necessary. This type of school emphasizes general culture. It attempts to convey a tremendous amount of general culture in the course of nine years. There are several types of Gymnasien, although the three most important are:

1. The Humanistische Gymnasien. The stress lies on Latin and Greek, even though Hebrew is taught on occasion. This is the classical

form of the Gymnasien. As a rule university graduates send their children to this program. It's a matter of social prestige. The pupils have nine years of Latin and five years of Greek and often five to seven years of English or French.

There are several branches that a pupil can choose.

2. The Neusprachliche Gymnasien. These are the modern foreign languages. Here a student takes nine years of English and six years of French or Latin.
3. The Mathematical Gymnasien. The stress is on mathematics and the natural sciences. Training in English is included.

Every gymnasien begins with a foreign language from the very beginning. As a rule a second foreign language follows after two years. As a rule the final exam requires a written exam in three subjects. This used to consist of seven subjects although the testing process has become more lenient. In 1948 one had to take an exam in German composition, Latin, English, Math, Physics, Chemistry and Religion.

Of the pupils that enter a gymnasien more than half of them do not attain the certificate. If one wants to become a medical doctor, a scientist, judge, lawyer, priest, teacher, or an apothecary, he must have a gymnasien certificate and be admitted to a university.

B. Realschule

After six years a pupil can leave the Volksschule and attend a Realschule (four years attendance). This is not as difficult

and scientific as the gymnasien. Only one foreign language is required, this being usually English. No Latin or Greek are ever required although a few students opt for this type of language. There are three types of Realschule:

1. Stress on Math and Natural Sciences
2. Stress on Commercial and Economic subjects
3. Stress on Music and Design

This type of school is attended by pupils who are more practically gifted and less scientific.

Successful pupils of the Realschule usually attend a Fachoberschule, but there is the possibility of attending a gymnasien and obtaining a certificate.

C. Fachoberschule

This consists of two forms, A) the 11th form, and B) the 12th form. Only one foreign language is required--English. A pupil who has attended the Realschule or the Gymnasien can attend the 11th form of a Fachoberschule. A pupil who has the Medium Maturity and who is also a journeyman can immediately enter the 12th form. Successful pupils of a Berufsaufbauschule can also do so.

In the 11th form three days consist of normal lessons plus three days of practical work. What practical work is done depends on the corresponding branch. The Fachoberschule offers three branches:

1. Technical
2. Economic
3. Sociological.

The members of the technical branch are instructed in work-

shops. They learn how to weld, machine, etc. The members of the economic branch enjoy a practical training in banks or in municipal administration or in accounting-bookkeeping. The members of the sociological branch get acquainted with practical work in kindergartens, nursery schools, home for the aged, etc.

The 12th form only grants normal lessons in school subjects. The stress lies:

1. In the technical branch on mathematics, physics, chemistry
2. In the economic branch on math and financial matters including accounting
3. social branch on psychology and pedagogy.

At the end of the 12th form a written examination takes place in four subjects:

1. Technical--English, free composition in German, math and physics
2. Economic--English, free composition in German, math and accounting
3. Social--English, free composition in German, math and psychology or pedagogy.

The graduates of a Fachoberschule can attend a Fachoberschule (three years normal lessons and one year of practical training) and become:

1. Technical engineer without a diploma (the engineer of a technical university gets a diploma and enjoys the higher recognition although he possesses less practical experience as

a rule in the field of electrical and
mechanical engineering

2. Industrial administrator or economists
without a diploma
3. Social worker without a diploma

The crown of their secondary schools is still the gymnasien. This conveys a maximum of general culture. The most talented pupils attend this type of institution. In 1960 five percent of every class age passed the final exam of a gymnasien. In 1970 this percentage had grown to eleven percent. In 1980 twenty percent are expected to graduate.

As the requirements of the Certificate from the Gymnasien have been facilitated, more pupils pass the examination. The universities cannot accept all who pass the entrance examination and hence additional restrictions on admission have been established.

In order to foster this positive trend in the number of graduates from the gymnasien, the Social Democratic Party has created the so-called Gesamtschule (total school). These experimental schools exist in several districts. This "total school" does not consist of classes with talented and less talented pupils in the same room. It assembles the talented pupils in one course and the less talented in another. Experience manifests that the talented pupils mostly come from middle or upper class people and their success factor is significantly higher than the lower income people.

Such is the structure of education in Germany today as I understand it through my many visits with German educators.

REACTIONS AND ANSWER TO QUESTION 2

Although the gymnasien remains the primary institution for the elite prior to education and the university, the impact of the realschule and the fachoberschule is significantly increasing. There was striking resemblance between these two types of institutions and much of what takes place in the community college. Another five to ten years will see many of the German educational institutions resembling the community college in this country in almost all phases.

Articulation is a concept that is almost unknown in Germany or Spain; and although I talked to only a limited number of educators in Spain, this procedure, in their thinking, is unnecessary. The flow of students from one institution to another, whether this be a transfer from the gymnasien to the university or from one university to another, is not a common occurrence. The relationship of a "junior" institution to a "senior" institution is unknown.

REACTIONS AND ANSWER TO QUESTION 3

Occupational education is being recognized by both educators and laymen at an increasing rate and in a significant manner. However, this form of education is not limited to any one type of institution. The specific counterpart to our two-year college with avenues open for graduates to go on to a four-year university or into the world of work is not to be found in either Germany or Spain.

As technical education gains prestige as a college related activity, more of the middle and lower class citizens will avail themselves of higher education.

Although the present impetus to admit more students to the university who have graduated from institutions other than the gymnasien is primarily political, the increased interest in such a development will undoubtedly

continue.

CHAPTER IV - THE PEOPLES OF GERMANY AND CANARY ISLANDS - CULTURES OF CONTRAST

Although my being married to a former German girl will not permit complete objectivity, it appears that in most ways the people of the Federal Republic of Germany represent a culture in sharp contrast to that of the peoples of the Canaries. Although there are many common elements between these two great life styles, these are the exception rather than the rule.

West Germany has emerged painfully from a tragic past to become one of the most exciting and vital nations of the world, and the people have been responsible for this development and recovery.

Following the devastation of two wars and the division of Germany into two republics, the West German people have turned wholeheartedly with characteristic energy to the way of peace and prosperity. A devotion to free enterprise and economic liberalism prevails with the emphasis on keeping the peace. In general, West Germans pursue the ideal of a comfortable, middle-class way of life. If extreme nationalism exists, it is too subdued and subtle for this writer and I personally see little evidence of "Deutschland ober Alles".

Germans are now a mixture of many racial strains. First the Allies of World War II and their workers from around the world all came quite by circumstance to permeate the "pure" Teutonic groups. Racial supremacy has little meaning now as there appears to be no single racial strain, let alone a singular "super" race.

The language of West Germany continues to perpetuate provincialism. Many dialects still exist; the harsher tone of the North is sharply contrasted with the softer Southern dialects. Little effort is made to nationalize the language and pride for a particular region far exceeds a loyalty

to a national goal.

My visits with many educators from different levels of education lead to only one conclusion--the serious nature of education in West Germany. The first eight or nine years are compulsory and there are few exceptions. The national government provides financial support for higher education, but does not interfere with training by industry. Only recently has public education accepted any form of responsibility for training for occupational or vocational interests, but this trend for higher education in occupational training is most significant.

The German people are made up of both Catholics and Protestants; the difference varies with the region. Only about four percent of the people identify with religions outside this main emphasis, but these contrasting religious attitudes are very much in evidence.

Modern art flourishes now in West Germany with the rebirth of an interest to replicate the impact of Albrecht Durer and Hans Holbein. Germany's contribution to the world of music has always been enormous. Musical events are an important part of the German cultural scene, and among them are the Bayreuth's Wagnerian Festival and Wiesbaden's May festival of opera and ballet. The performing arts are thriving in West Germany and this is increasing because of the strong subsidies of the federal government.

West Germany, following almost total destruction, is once again a functioning and sovereign democracy. Its economy is fully restored and it is a responsible and contributing member of free nations. It appears that all the qualities and characteristics which made Germany unique in earlier times are reappearing with renewed strength and lustre.

In sharp contrast to the life style of the typical West German--he travels at excessive speeds on the autobahn in order to pursue enthusiasti-

cally his educational goals or to compete in the "market place" with all of the vigor of a soccer game--is a way of life on the part of the Canario that has to be described as casual, relaxed and without great direction.

Never have we encountered a happier people than those of the Canary Islands. Their drive, their motivation, their enthusiasm for getting "ahead" may have been expressed in covert manner, but never let it be said that their values were not well accepted, with little frustration for being complacent and well satisfied with the status quo. Their attitudes begin with a homogenous religious identification and continues with a uniform national pride not as Spaniard but as Canarios. Most have little interest in education as even the slightest provocation exempts them from any form of compulsory schooling. If these peoples could exist without economic relationships with the modern Western world, they would do so. Today exports from the islands make a notable contribution to the national economy and their importance increases each year. This trend is definitely contrary to the average persons own wishes but they too are caught in the economic web of survival.

What we saw of the Canary Islands, in particular the Island of Tenerife, was a delightful culture that would have remained unchanged if it had not been for international influences. The folklore and handicrafts, from songs and dances to drawn-work, embroidery and pottery, were an absolute delight. The communication system, most of the cuisine, the accommodations in luxurious hotels, and even the entertainment have all been flavored by the outside world with a resulting culture that is marvelous to behold but sad to reconcile with the life style of a people who are so indescribably happy with the world as it is and not as it ought to be.

CHAPTER V - BENEFITS OF SABBATICAL LEAVE

Creativity and enthusiasm are illusive characteristics for any college administrator, without them, I suspect, you are destined for mediocrity; with them you may make a contribution to your profession if all other factors and all other circumstances "fall into place".

Although the direct benefits of my sabbatical leave are far more measurable--far more demonstrable--it is in the area of indirect or implicit benefits that I would like to emphasize as I evaluate the outcomes of my experiences.

Inspiration--the foundation for both creativity and enthusiasm--is very subtle and every person becomes inspired in unique ways, entirely predicated on his own apperceptive background. During our trip, as we visited with people from all walks of life, as we chatted with educators in order to get a handle on what they were attempting to do with the learning process, as we toured historical landmarks in two great countries, I was thoroughly convinced that something was happening to me personally that was very positive, very exciting. Through some experience or because of what someone said, I felt that my enthusiasm for my profession and my particular assignment at the College was greatly enhanced. Obtaining new ideas, evaluating what we are doing, getting a fresh perspective, all of these will assist me greatly in renewing both my enthusiasm and my insights into my profession.

I will also benefit immeasurably from the direct outcomes of our sabbatical. The visitations to educational institutions and with educators proved to be both stimulating and informative. German educators are today where we were twenty years ago in the basic "design" of education. Their contemporary struggle for emphasizing occupational education so that respectability and prestige are maintained is not unique to their country. Hope-

fully some of my comments were helpful to them; their experience and efforts were definitely valuable to me.

And of course, the opportunity to be with people from a different culture, people with a different attitude toward life as well as toward education, people who ostensibly have a different life style, with unique loyalties and "strange" concepts toward social and economic institutions, all these just have to have a positive, illuminating affect on any person. I felt the impact of all these contacts with people and places; I have great confidence that the result will be that I will be able to perform my assignment more effectively, in a more satisfying manner. And for having had this opportunity to change and to grow, I once again express my appreciation to the Board of Trustees of Mt. San Antonio College and say most sincerely, "danke schon".