1955

A collection of color slides of Europe as a teaching instrument for economic geography

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Boston University
BOSTON UNIVERSITY
SCHOOL OF EDUCATION

Major Project

A COLLECTION OF COLOR SLIDES OF EUROPE
AS A TEACHING INSTRUMENT FOR
ECONOMIC GEOGRAPHY

Submitted by

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1955
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CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Statement of the Problem

The purpose of this study was to supplement and enrich existing teaching materials for an economic geography course with a set of 2 x 2-inch color slides. The collection includes slides of Switzerland, Holland, France, Italy, and England taken by the writer on a tour of Europe.

Since the set may be used to supplement units in an economic geography course or integrated with material of any related unit, a brief description of each slide is given together with background information.

Justification of the Problem

The use of audio-visual materials is recognized as a fruitful basis for stimulating pupil interest and effective learning, as well as improving teaching techniques. Films, filmstrips, slides, pictures, records, etc., are all available to the teacher for use in making the learning experience more meaningful. The 2 x 2-inch color slides are especially valuable and effective. In this particular report it is obvious that much can be gained through the correct use of the color slides to give the pupils background information of each country. By showing pictures of general points of interest of the various countries, the pupils will have a mental picture to which they can relate the facts which they learn and, as a result, will be much less apt to forget.
Today's world is a shrinking and an interdependent one. For this reason, teachers should be aware that in many cases facts and details gleaned from textbooks are unrelated to pupils' interests. A mechanical or abstract presentation will not foster permanent learning, nor in the case of an economic geography course will it help to develop healthy attitudes toward people of other countries.

At the close of World War II there were many problems which beset education. Moore and Cole, in their book, discuss the problems and suggest that in the educational process teachers should consider

...widening the horizon of intellectual interest and activity of youth to include ideologies and attitudes of international range and character and to do this without the development of attendant excessive nationalistic biases.1

There is an excellent opportunity to develop the international citizenship of our young people through the use of the color slides described in this report.

Organization of the Study

A description of the study has been given in the first chapter. In the second chapter the extent of coverage and uses of the collection are discussed. Background information of each of the countries is given in Chapter III to supplement the description of the slides in Chapter IV.

In a learning situation where the student is expected to formulate ideas and relationships from his own experience, from a textbook or printed material, or from instruction, one can be sure that the permanent learning that takes place will be negligible. While some of the students may have done some extensive traveling and some may have traveled a little, for many of them experience is limited to contacts within the community. When one considers further the teenager's preference in the selection of radio and television programs, one is aware that broadening experiences are not forthcoming from either of these important media of communication.

In many cases, what a student reads in a textbook may be unrelated to anything he has experienced in his own life; and the facts, therefore, will be meaningless to him. They will, in many instances, be learned by rote memory and then be forgotten.

There are few people in professions other than education who are able to inform effectively merely through the use of words. Moreover, there are few who are skillful enough to hold the attention of an adult group, let alone a group of young people whose attention span is short. And on the high school level, although instruction is necessary, many students cannot visualize and relate information which they hear in the classroom. They may be able to remember for a while, but they will not be able to understand relationships.
It is easy to see the limitations of the present learning situation, and in a course such as economic geography these limitations are conducive to a mechanical and abstract presentation in which the student will take little interest and which will be meaningless to him. But, add visual aids to this learning situation and the whole picture begins to take on some perspective, to become more meaningful. The student will be able to relate that which he has read or heard to that which he can see. For, through the proper use of visual aids a student may live realistically and vicariously in environments remote in time and space from his immediate surroundings.

The slides in this collection can be used to great advantage in giving the student information about the European countries. Although the slides show points of interest in the major cities of Switzerland, Holland, France, Italy, and England, they have a great deal of potential from the point of view of developing interest, stimulating discussion, imparting information about the people, and in general motivating the student.

It is impossible to describe the natural beauty of Switzerland. But from the slides one can see the mountains, the peaks flecked with patches of white snow, the charming villages, and Swiss chalets beautifully depicted in color. Most breathtaking in the collection is the print "Sunrise on the Mattahorn".

The slides of Holland, showing the dikes, windmills, and canals, indicate the flatness of the land and the herculean task that the Dutch people have performed in the construction of the dikes to hold back the seas. Equally amazing is the fact that they have also made their small country an extremely productive one.
When one thinks of France one automatically thinks of Paris, the gayest city in the world. France is not as happy as it might have been before the war; and if Paris is gay it is the tourists who make it so, not the Parisians. For France has suffered much, and although the material things have been repaired, the scars still remain. However, the slides show many landmarks which are familiar to almost everyone: the sidewalk cafes, the Arch of Triumph, the Pantheon, the Eiffel Tower, Notre Dame and the River Seine. Place de la Concorde was the scene of the bloody guillotine during the 1700's. Even today it is a dangerous place, for to attempt to cross the street against the heavy traffic is to court disaster. On the edge of the square are the French ministry buildings where French orators debate so skillfully and get nowhere. In addition, these buildings are now famous as being the place where the Marshall Plan was signed. The Palace of Versailles is shown in all its grandeur with the Hall of Mirrors and the beautiful formal gardens.

This series of slides of Italy is the most extensive in the collection and includes scenes of the famous cities in this country: Venice, the fabulous city in the sea; Florence, a city rich in culture and beauty; Rome, once the seat of an Empire; and Pompeii, a city of ruins.

From England, the slides are primarily of London showing such points of interest as Big Ben, Whitehall, Picadilly Circus, Buckingham Palace, Parliament Buildings, etc. As these pictures were taken shortly after the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II, many of the colorful decorations are still evident. This provides an excellent opportunity to impress on our students the place which the royal family holds in the minds and hearts of the English people, pomp and circumstance of this nature are so foreign
to the understanding of some Americans. The pictures of Stratford-on-Avon give impressions of the homes of the English countryside.

The collection has a good deal of potential and can be used to advantage in courses other than economic geography. For example, some of the slides could be used in the following manner:

1. A French class would enjoy the color pictures of Paris.
2. An Italian class would be interested in the entire series of Italy.
3. A Latin class would be stimulated by pictures of the remains of ancient Rome.
4. Some of the slides could be integrated with various units of an English class. For example, the slides of Paris would be of interest to pupil's reading "The Tale of Two Cities".
5. In a general business class, the slides could be integrated with a unit on travel.
6. An art or art appreciation class would be interested in the countries shown in the slides as the birthplaces of some of the greatest masters.
7. World history or European history could be skillfully presented through the use of the slides.
8. A social studies class could be more meaningful when supplemented by the slides.

These are just a few of the areas into which the color slides can be integrated and used effectively to motivate and interest the student, to bring the world into the classroom and to interpret it in terms which the student can understand.

In an economic geography course much can be done with these color slides to stimulate interest and thought. With the description of each slide and the background information given, a teacher can supplement and enrich any unit. The writer would suggest that they be used in the intro-
ductory phase of the unit of Europe. Then as the work of the unit progresses references could be made to them.

The following chapter gives information which supplements the slide descriptions and which will be useful to the teacher in making a closer connection with economic geography.
CHAPTER III

RELATED INFORMATION

The material included in this chapter will supplement the slide descriptions, and it is hoped that the information will give some insight into the way of life of the people as well as an understanding of material conditions of European countries.

The writer is fully aware that spending a short time in a foreign country does not make one an authority. However, there is much to see and compare, and the observer cannot help but come away with many impressions of the countries and the people. It is hoped that the impressions set forth here will help to stimulate interest and discussion on the part of the students.

Every young person in our schools today is exposed to a course in American History and the concept of democratic ideals is stressed throughout the educational process; however, democracy is not unique with this country. Consider Switzerland which has one of the oldest functioning democracies in the world. It is an amazing little country. It is amazing because in spite of the fact that it has no prairie land, no coal, iron, or petroleum, no important metal ores, no seaports, no easy-going climate, and no single national language, it has a high standard of living which is second only to the U. S. A. In some cases it is even higher for the average person. Switzerland is a very up-to-date country without slums or any real poverty; the cities are clean and orderly; and the children are well fed and healthy. The men are big and strong and the demands of
universal military service keep them physically fit. They participate in this program until the age of forty-eight. The women are strong and sturdy from climbing and hiking. It is interesting to note that the women in Switzerland do not have political vote.

The scenery of Switzerland is impossible to describe; the natural beauty must be seen to be fully appreciated. The forests, the Alps decorated with millions of multicolored flowers, and the fairyland villages all contribute to the beauty of the landscape.

The Swiss are noted for their wonderful cheese, excellent chocolate, high-grade watches, precision instruments, electrical equipment, tools and machinery.

Switzerland is a strong, solid country whose people are industrious, thrifty, peace-loving, democratic, and progressive. The most impressive fact about them is that they have learned through the years to avoid entanglements in war.

Another country which is recognized for its industry, thrift, and progress is Holland. It is truly remarkable how the Dutch literally raised the land from under the sea and constructed dikes, built canals, and provided for draining and pumping. During the war when the Germans destroyed a part of the dikes because the Dutch would not surrender, the sea overflowed the land and it was due to the elaborate pumping system that the land was regained. The canals are everywhere, some being used for barge traffic and others for drainage.

War damage in this little country was great. The city of Rotterdam, for instance, was completely leveled. And yet, the seemingly insurmountable odds were accepted as challenges by the Dutch. They met and mastered
the challenges and instead of giving up and starving they overcame the
disadvantages, have prospered, have successfully fed themselves, and have
sold their surpluses of food.

Wooden shoes and windmills which were once characteristic of the
Dutch scene are no longer very important. The most symbolic feature in
the landscape today are the herds of cows. They give the butter and cheese
for which Holland is so famous and which helps to feed Western Europe. The
pigs are fat; and in addition to the beef cattle, farmers also raise sheep
and goats. The crop yields which the Dutch farmer obtains are fantastically
high compared to those in the U. S. A. And all this is done on land which
was once covered by the sea.

The land is very flat and would be quite monotonous if it were not
for the brightly colored homes and flowers. Everybody raises flowers.
The homes are trim, neat, and clean and the windows sparkle in the sun-
light. Bicycles can be seen on all the streets and this is the most
popular mode of transportation. The country is completely flat, the
winters are comparatively mild, distances from place to place are short,
roads and highways are good, and every Dutchman is a skilled bicyclist.

It must be remembered that about ten years ago Holland as well as
France, Italy, and England were ravaged by the effects of war. In most
areas material conditions have improved considerably. Damaged buildings
and roads, for the most part, have been repaired and conditions have
changed for the better, which is due to the combined efforts of human
recuperation and Marshall Plan aid.

However, war damage is still evident in some of the cities and towns
in France. Industrial areas, railway yards, power stations, etc., have
been rebuilt; but in business sections, this building process is still going on. Residential construction, however, is practically at a standstill and rent control has been in effect for about forty years. Economically speaking, France is not too well off either. This is exemplified by the decreased value of the franc. Shortly after the first World War the franc was worth about four cents. Today, not too long after the second World War, the franc is worth about .00325 cents.

But France is truly a beautiful country. About a fourth of the land is in forests and woods and the country air is clean and refreshing. The villages are picturesque and one sees fields of red poppies and clover, in addition to the grain, hay, and potatoes which they grow. The farmers work with either mechanized or horse-drawn equipment. In the wine-producing areas the vines are cut back or pruned. Every year the vines come back up, sturdy and vigorous, yielding a good amount of lush grapes. The Loire country produces the best wine; however, the very excellent wines are rarely shipped abroad.

Paris is still one of the most beautiful, exciting, aristocratic cities in the world. It is a beautiful city in spite of the narrow streets, the slum sections, open-air markets and bazaars. The parks and the gardens, the imposing buildings and monuments, the avenues and public squares, and the massive museums and impressive cathedrals make Paris a magnificent and unforgettable city. The famous sidewalk cafes occupy the best business locations of Paris. Public transportation is carried on by means of an extraordinary and extensive subway system, the metro, which has been expertly designed.
It is not an uncommon sight in France to see a man, woman or child walking down the street carrying an unwrapped yard-long loaf of fresh crusty bread which they purchase twice daily from the local baker. This delicious bread must be consumed promptly for maximum enjoyment.

It seemed to the writer that the French are a poor and disillusioned people, a little unstable in the present and without much hope for the future. The children appear to lack spontaneity and pretentiousness and conduct themselves as well-mannered adults.

The Italian people, too, are poor but they are more friendly and jovial than the French. The cities of Italy are alive and bustling with activity. There are fine shops carrying the merchandise that is made in the particular province where the shop is located. Italy can boast of many famous points of interest: the museums with their breathtaking and world-renowned works of art; the awesome cathedrals with their massive domes and lofty bell towers. However, if one chooses to leave the main streets and investigate the back alleys, one finds an altogether different picture by observing how the natives live and work. The buildings are close together which does not allow for much natural light and the apartments and shops are dark and dingy. Beggars are a common sight on the main thoroughfares and small children beg for cigarettes and money along with the old and the maimed.

There are over two million unemployed persons in Italy. For instance, a waiter on a ship works for about fourteen months, after which he is laid off for approximately one year in order to give another waiter a chance to work. A man who is unemployed and has one child may receive forty cents a day for the support of that child. This amount does not go very far when
one realizes that the value of the Italian lira is worth about .00615 cents.

Church domes and bell towers characterize the Italian urban landscape. Obviously missing are skyscrapers and industrial chimneys. Upon leaving the cities one finds conditions somewhat backward in comparison to our standards of living. The farms are worked with old-fashioned implements, women still do washing at the banks of the rivers and streams and spread the clothing on the grass to dry. A view of the country and the hill towns makes one feel as if the clock were turned back to medieval times. The towns are surrounded by imposing walls and seem to be untouched by contemporary civilization. As far as conditions in the towns go, they have not changed at all in the past fifty years.

It is a comparatively small productive area which must feed almost forty million Italian people. There is obviously much room for improvement in the agricultural system of this country. Women work in the fields cultivating, weeding, and doing the backbreaking labor that is required. Oxen pull the plows through the fields where machines are still to be introduced. After the winter and the spring rains the landscape is a virtual greenhouse, but in the late summer the fields are brown and barren.

The Italian people have a great love for art and beauty and their country has a surplus of both. Every city, town, and village has its own fascination whether it be nature, art, history, handicrafts, or folklore. However, for over a thousand years the Italians have given their noblest talents and skills to the creation of breathtaking art. One cannot help but stand in awe of the noble monuments, priceless treasures
of art, and recently exposed ancient ruins. One is also aware that through these works of art are depicted the developments of European civilization.

However, one cannot help but wonder that if in some way this creation could not have been curtailed or channeled a bit in favor of a little economic well-being. One wonders if the history and art which are the charm of Italy are a just substitute for a high standard of living.

Finally, the reader's attention is turned to England. Ten years ago, ruin and rubble were everywhere; but today most of the war damage is re-built or patched. It was a surprise to the writer to find that a few foodstuffs are still rationed, such as bacon, butcher's meat, butter, fats, and certain cheeses and sugar. While on the subject of food, the writer cannot help but digress at this point. English cooking is truly remarkable, for the English seem to feel that lasting nourishment comes from someplace other than the kitchen. They definitely are not slaves to their stomachs or their palates.

However, along with the tourists, the people do enjoy the natural beauty of their country. They vent their enthusiasm on their gardens and flowers, and on the royal family. Gardens and flowers are to be seen everywhere. This is the only country in the world with a royalty of fairy tale proportion.

London is one of the largest cities in the world and except for the skyscrapers it is much like New York. However, there is another difference. In London one queues up to take a bus or wait for a cab and the American tourist finds this process very orderly and painless.

Along the Thames River banks are all types of industries and because soft coal is used, everywhere the buildings in the industrial area are
sooty and ugly. Wherever there is industry, soot and smoke cover everything. Where there are no industries, the settlements are delightfully respectable and clean. The houses are all made of brick, many with thatched roofs in the countryside, due to the shortage of lumber in England.

As to the climate, let it suffice to say that nobody in London goes off in the morning without raincoat and umbrella.
CHAPTER IV

THE SLIDE COLLECTION

Switzerland

The scenic grandeur of Switzerland is difficult to describe. The country is fortified by an impregnable barrier which is created by the Jungfrau, the Mattahorn, and numerous other peaks. This resourceful nation has developed a stable and flourishing economy from high-quality dairy products, abundant hydroelectric power and the exploitation for the tourist of the mountains themselves. This is the oldest functioning democracy in the world today which has lived in peace for almost a century.

Slide #1 Mountain Goat

Almost fifty per cent of the country is grazing land and meadows. This picture shows the mountain goat, and it is not uncommon to see animals like this wandering near the mountain passes.

Slide #2 and #3 Zermatt

The little town of Zermatt is located at the foot of the Mattahorn. This town is comprised of many hotels for Zermatt is the starting off point for people who are climbing the Mattahorn. There is even a sizeable cemetery at the edge of the town for those who have died on the mountain. It is a typical little village nestled in a valley with a mountain stream running through it. There is no definite plan to the
town and narrow streets run every which way between the houses. And of course, rising above all the other structures is the church steeple.

**Slide #4  Swiss Chalet**

How peaceful and soothing to sit at this sidewalk cafe in Zermatt. The enormous mountains seem to dwarf everything but do make a beautiful background for the Swiss chalets.

**Slide #5 and #6  Sunrise on the Mattahorn**

The Mattahorn rises 14,705 feet in the Pennine Alps on the Swiss-Italian border. This breathtaking view of the world-renowned mountain is most effective when seen from one of the neighboring peaks. Slide #5 was taken from one of these peaks at about five o'clock in the morning before the sun came up. Just a glow can be seen. Slide #6 was taken about twenty minutes later, with the sun fully on the mountain.

**Slide #7  Mountain Ranges**

High mountains are separated by deeply eroded valleys. In the chief valleys, the broad level bottoms are used for cultivation. The slopes leading up to the Alpine meadows are forested. Although the population is sparse, the Alps are a major source of income because of the beauty of the scenery and the attraction of the high mountains for the mountaineers.

**Slide #8  Steamer on Lake Lucerne**

Switzerland is famous for its lakes which are almost all glacial in origin. The beauty of the lakes with their mountain setting has been a great asset for the tourist industry.
Slide #9  William Tell Chapel

This chapel is on the edge of Lake Lucerne and a popular stopping off point for tourists.

Slide #10  View from Lake Tuhn

Lake Tuhn is one of the beautiful glacier lakes of Switzerland. The gentle rise of land at the foot of the mountain is a picturesque setting for the small lake front town. The land looks green and fertile in contrast to the barren mountain in the background.

Slide #11  Jungfrau

On the higher mountains, snow covers the peaks the year round. Here is a picture of the Jungfrau in August. The hotel perched at the top of the mountain is the highest in the world and is reached by railroad. The Jungfrau railway is the highest in Switzerland, and electric railroad bridges extend from Alp to Alp at dizzy heights.

Slide #12  Dog Sledding on the Jungfrau

Perpetual snow covers the highest peaks the year round making winter sports possible even in August. Dog sledding is popular here along with skiing and on this particular mountain, ice skating in a rink in a glacier is enjoyed.
Holland

In this little country half the people live below the level of the sea. The land which has been raised from the sea, and which is protected from it by massive dikes, is an extremely productive one. The landscape is peaceful and colorful with cows grazing in the fields and flowers everywhere.

Slide #13 Largest Dike in Holland

This is the largest and the longest dike in Holland and separates the North Sea and the Zuider Zee. The former is salt water and the latter is fresh water. The entire drainage of the canals of Holland is into the North Sea. The construction and the protective work involved in the maintenance of the dikes requires the constant attention of the engineers.

Slide #14 Square in Amsterdam

The clean and neat streets of Amsterdam are evident in this picture, and the flowers in the middle of the square add a touch of color to the scene. Amsterdam is on the arm of the Zuider Zee, and the canals of the city open out to the free harbor. Industries of the city include diamond cutting, refineries, shipbuilding, etc. Also situated here is the Schipal aerodrome which was one of the most important in Europe before World War II. This airport was demolished by bombing attacks during the invasion in 1940 by the Germans.
Slide #15  Cheese Market at Alkmaar

The little town of Alkmaar was originally a fishing village, but now it has a flourishing butter and cheese trade and is the center of cheese export. It is a typical North Holland town with tree-lined canals and brightly colored 17th century houses. On certain days of the week the market place is the scene of much activity for here the cheese is brought for distribution by the merchants. Cheese carriers wear traditional white suits with colored ribbons dangling from the brim. The balls of cheese shown in the foreground of the picture will be inspected and then loaded on the barge which is at the end of the walk.

Slide #16  Dutch Houses

This is a typical street of a small town on the coast of Holland and the houses are brightly colored with white lace curtains hanging at the sparkling clean windows. If one looks closely, one can see the wooden shoes which have been left at the doorsteps by the occupants before entering the houses. Inside, the homes are neat and clean and it was a surprise to the writer to find the beds built into cupboards in the wall.

Slide #17  Old Men of the Town

In some places along the coast and on the farms, one sees the natives dressed in the old Dutch garb. This is so of this little seaport town. Here are the old men of the town sunning themselves on a bright summer day.
Slide #18  Oldest Windmill in Holland

The camera has caught a symbolic contrast. In the background of this picture is the oldest windmill in Holland, and in the foreground, between the bales of hay, is one of the newest pieces of farm machinery.
France

France is the largest European country west of the Soviet Union. It is a pretty country and Paris, the capital, is a charming, beautiful city which has been noted for centuries as a center in art and education. Except for a few slides of the Palace at Versailles and the beach at Nice, this series is all of Paris.

Slide #19  Eiffel Tower

The Eiffel Tower was built by Eiffel in 1889 and stands 984 feet high. This is the tallest structure in the world and is used as an observation tower, meteorological station, and is one of the most important wireless stations in France.

Slide #20  Rooftops of Paris

The Latin Quarter is the oldest part of the city. The buildings are all close together on the narrow streets. This picture shows the buildings and the rooftops. Notice the window boxes of flowers placed near the roofs.

Slide #21  Place de la Concorde

Place de la Concorde is one of the finest and largest public squares in the world. In 1854 the Place was laid out outside the city and was the scene of the guillotine for thousands of people. In the center is an obelisk from Egypt which was brought to France in 1841. It is so large that a ship had to be constructed around it to transport it from Egypt. The buildings to the right are where the Marshall Plan was signed.
Slide #22 Arch of Triumph

In the center of Place d'Etoile stands Napoleon's Arch of Triumph beneath which is the Lamp of the Unknown Soldier. Ten avenues radiate from this spot like the spokes of a wheel and all are beautifully lined with trees.

Slide #23 Rue de Pantheon

One sees many sidewalk cafes on a street such as this. At the end of the street stands the Pantheon which has been a shrine of memorial to the great dead of France since 1791.

Slide #24 Notre Dame

The Cathedral of Notre Dame is situated on a small island in the middle of the Seine River. The original church was built about the 13th century. The two towers were never completed with the spires originally planned for them. During the French Revolution it was converted into a "Temple of Reason" and much damage was done to it.

Slide #25 The Flower Market

On the banks of the Seine is the flower market. There is an amazing array of flowers, all colors and shapes, with mammoth blossoms and green leaves.

Slide #26 Sacre Coeur on Montmartre

Sacre Coeur is located on Montmartre Hill and is one of the most beautiful in Paris. It overlooks the "bohemian" section of Paris which is famous for its picturesque cafes and little art shops.
Slide #27  Louvre

This is the most famous museum in the world. Not only is it a beautiful building, but it encloses some of the most priceless works of art in the world.

Slide #28  Palace at Versailles

This enormous palace forms an imposing spectacle and is of outstanding interest because of the important historical events which have taken place here. The Treaty of Versailles was signed by the allied powers in a room just off the front courtyard. The balcony over the large windows in the front of the palace is where Marie Antoinette spoke to the crowds of starving people and said, "They have no bread, let them eat cake." In the Grand Ballroom, which is located on the floor level, Louis XIV kept orange trees blooming in huge silver basins the year round.

Slides #29 and #30  Gardens at Versailles

The landscaping of the sumptuous gardens is an organized panorama of flowers, trees, and fountains. Great avenues of clipped trees with flowers and statues are beautiful to behold.

Slide #31  Nice

The French Riviera on the beautiful Mediterranean Sea is one of the most fabulous resorts in the world. Along the promenade and overlooking the sea are some of the most sumptuous hotels in the world.
Italy

Italia! too Italia! Looking on thee
Full flashes on the Soul the light of ages . . .
—Byron

Slide #32 Orvieto

This street scene is typical of the small hill towns of Italy. The narrow cobblestone streets, the straight stone buildings, and the flowers at the windows are always a common sight. This particular town is built on a huge mass of rock which rises from a plain and is protected by sheer cliffs on every side. During times of stress in olden days, this little town served as a refuge for many a fleeing pope.

Slide #33 Bringing the Wood in for the Winter

Provision must be made for warmth and cooking during the winter months in the small mountain towns. These people are performing a chore necessary for survival in much the same manner that their fathers and grandfathers did.

Slide #34 Lemon Tree

In some sections of the towns in the Southern part of Italy, fruit trees line the streets and add considerably to the scenery.
Venice

There is a glorious city in the sea!
The sea is in the broad, the narrow street
Ebbing and flowing: and the salt sea weed
Cling to the marble of her palaces.
—Rogers

Venice is comprised of almost a hundred islets formed of millions of wood and stone piles. This city constructed on piles is the most colossal edifice the world has ever seen. There are 140 waterways and canals which intersect Venice and which are spanned by almost 400 bridges. The largest waterway is nearly two miles long and divides the city into two equal portions.

**Slide #35  Activity on the Canal**

This is the sight that greets the traveller upon emerging from the railroad station. There is a broad sidewalk from the station, and from the curb one steps into a gondola instead of a taxicab. The gondolas can be seen on the canal.

**Slide #36  Bridge Spanning the Grand Canal**

To the side is one of the canal bus stops and in the background are some of the famous old palaces. Along this thoroughfare, the finest street in the world, rise about 200 marble palaces. The canal buses and gondolas are the only modes of transportation as there are no wheeled vehicles in Venice.
Slide #37  Grand Hotel on the Grand Canal

As the gondolas float up to the little dock at the entrance, the doorman has a golden-tipped gondola hook instead of a whistle. This is one of the most sumptuous of hotels. The building to the right of the hotel is the House of Desdemona. (Othello)

Slide #38  Santa Maria Della Salute

This is the most conspicuous edifice at the mouth of the Grand Canal, which with its gigantic dome is one of the city's greatest landmarks. It was built in the year 1630 as an offering to the Virgin for escape from the pestilence which had ravaged Venice in that year. At night blue spot lights are turned on the huge edifice and create an impression of ethereal beauty. The sky is a typical Venetian one—clear blue and absolutely cloudless.

Slide #39  View of the Piazza, and the Basilica of San Marco

San Marco is one of the most celebrated temples in the Christian world. In the days of the Republic of Venice, San Marco was the focal point of every civil and religious enterprise or act of the Republic. The walls of the church are coated and encrusted with marble alabaster and precious stones. There are many pillars, and gold and mosaics cover the walls and ceiling. For centuries the captains of the ships that traded in the Orient were ordered to bring back fine stones for the builders and every ship that went out from the Republic returned with some sort of relic to elaborate the church. The campanile or bell tower, built in the 14th century is 325 feet high. It collapsed in 1902 but was rebuilt by 1911 by world-wide subscription.
Slide #40  Piazza di San Marco

The piazza is surrounded on three sides by a continuous row of beautiful buildings and is one of the most charming public squares imaginable. This is the only spot in Venice where the population can gather for festivities and enjoyment. The piazza is 576 feet in length and 269 feet in width. At the side can be seen the tables of the outdoor cafes (the largest in the world) where small bands play far into the night. Behind the tables, where the shades have been drawn, are some of the finest shops for lace and glassware. During some evenings there are band concerts in the square and one can sit at the sidewalk cafes and partake of refreshment. It is all very romantic, gay, and colorful, and one feels to be in a virtual fairyland.

Slide #41  Pigeons of San Marco's Square

These birds serve as entertainment and an attraction to the tourists. At one time, as the story goes, pigeons helped to save the city and the government made a provision to maintain them. Now they are cared for at public expense. They are very tame and will eat from one's hand.

Slide #42  The City of Venice with the Doges Palace in the Foreground

It was not only the official residence of the Doges (rulers of the Republic) but also the seat of the government. Next to the palace and separated by a small canal is the prison. The Bridge of Sighs unites the Criminal Courts in the Doges Palace with the prison. At one time the interior of the Bridge was converted into two passages. Criminals were taken from prison across the bridge to hear their death sentences and then executed; hence, the name The Bridge of Sighs.
Slide #43  Coca Cola Boat

Even in Venice a coca cola is the popular drink. The man in the boat with his hand at his throat looks as if he might like one too.
Florence and Environs

Florence, which is one of the handsomest cities in the world, is often called "La Bella". It is a city of exquisite beauty, situated in a plain on both sides of the Arno River, and surrounded by hills whose slopes are adorned by nature and art.

Slide #44 View from Pitti Palace

From the formal gardens of the Pitti Palace one has a very pretty and effective view of a common sight in the Italian cities and towns, the cathedral dome and the bell tower.

Slide #45 River Arno and the Ponte Vecchio

The Ponte Vecchio is the oldest bridge in Florence. There are shops and houses on either side of the bridge. This was the only bridge on the Arno left standing by the Germans in the last war.

Slide #46 Leaning Tower of Pisa

The Leaning Tower of Pisa is a bell tower. It is made of white marble and leans 14 feet from the original planned perpendicular position. It is said that there was some imperfection in the foundation which caused it to lean before the third story had been completed. The attempt to offbalance this by having the top lean in the opposite direction was not successful. It continues to tip very slowly and Mussolini spent virtually thousands of dollars trying to reinforce the base to keep it from tipping any more, but it has leaned a bit since then. It will take about 500 years for the tower to completely collapse.
One has a curious falling sensation looking out from the top of the tower. It is interesting to note that Galileo made some of his experiments on the laws of gravity from this tower.

**Slide #47 Baptistry, Cathedral and Campanile of Pisa**

As in most Italian cities all christenings were performed in the baptistry. This particular one, which measures 100 feet in diameter, has an amazing echo. Even the softest whisper is reflected and prolonged in the building. The cathedral is also of white marble with black and colored marble in the interior. The swaying of a bronze lamp which hangs in the cathedral is said to have suggested the idea of the pendulum to Galileo.
Pompeii

Pompeii is one of the ancient cities of Europe which was a Roman holiday center before it was ruined. On August 24, 79AD, the volcano began to show some evidences of serious disturbance. The shower of ashes lasted the whole day and Pompeii was covered with rapidly accumulating smoke, ashes, and lava. Some of the people had the foresight to gather their belongings and flee from the city when the volcano gave its warning early in the morning. Those who stayed were buried alive.

**Slide #48 Ruins of Pompeii**

Some of the ruins of Pompeii are shown here with Mt. Vesuvius in the background. In the narrow streets one can see deep ruts that were made by the wagons which traversed the town. The streets are narrow and probably were wide enough for only one carriage to pass at a time. Large blocks of stone are set across the streets at intersections for pedestrians to cross.

**Slide #49 Courtyard of a Home**

From the excavations of some of the homes, one can still see remains of gracious living. In the center of a building would be a well-kept formal garden and around this courtyard are the rooms occupied by the family.

**Slide #50 Pillars in the Forum**

This was the central point of the town where most of the religious festivals were celebrated. It also served as a general meeting place for the people of the town to gather in groups and discuss the issues of the day.
Paestum

Such dim conceived glories of the brain
Bring around the heart an undescrivable feud.
So do these wonders a most dizzy pain
That mingles Grecian grandeur with the rude
Wasting of Old Time— . . .
—Keats

Slides #51 and #52  Temples at Paestum

These temples were built by the Greeks in this particular colony, which was founded 500 years before the birth of Christ. A pestilence destroyed the city and only the magnificent lines of the columns of these temples remain to testify to the greatness of the past.

Paestum is just above Salerno; and during the war when the allies landed here, a pact was made with the Germans and Italians not to fight on this site so as not to destroy the temples.

Amalfi Drive

Hewn in the cliffs of the coast and in some spots supported by viaducts along the shores of the Mediterranean, this is the most exquisite scenery. With the mountain cliffs on one side towering above, and the unbelievably blue water directly below, it is the most breathtaking sight. The little town of Amalfi set on the coast and surrounded by overhanging mountains with orange and lemon groves clinging to the sides, is one of the most delightful towns, seemingly out of a fantasy.

Slide #53  Amalfi Drive

This picture of the Italian coast shows the mountains rising out of the unbelievably blue sea.
Slide #54  Rooftops of Amalfi

The view of Amalfi from the charming town at the top of the mountain is picturesque. The formal gardens of the Villa Cimbrone are both beautiful and peaceful. This is where Greta Garbo came when she wanted to be alone.

Slide #55  View of Sorrento and the Bay

This is a lovely spot at almost any time of the year. Remains of Roman villas and medieval walls and towers testify to its former importance. The lovely shores, the gardens, the hills, the flowers, all contribute to the enchantment.
... the fountain at which the panting
mind assuages
Her thirst of knowledge, quaffing there
her fill
Flows from the source of Rome's imperial
hill.

—Byron

Slide #56 Roman Forum

At first it was a market place and then it became the center of
Roman political life. This is where the Senate had its assemblies
and where the affairs and destinies of the world were discussed.
During the time of the Empire, the Forum was resplendent with magnifi-
cent monuments, basilicas, triumphal arches, statues, columns, marble
and gilded bronze. After the sixth century it was used as a quarry,
then was abandoned for centuries, piled high with rubbish, and later
became a cow pasture. Since excavations have brought forth many discoveries,
one can see among the ruins the history of the Christian world at that time
written in marble. At the foot of the columns seen in the center, Marc
Antony delivered his speech, "Friends, Romans, Countrymen, etc."

Slide #57 The Colosseum

This is one of the most famous spots in Rome which covers six acres
of ground, is one-third of a mile in circumference and the walls are 150
feet high. In the arena, battles, contests, athletic events, and bull
fights were held. In the early days of the church, persecution of the
Christians took place here. In the 15th-17th centuries, the people began
to tear it down to use the stones for homes, buildings, churches, and
palaces. That is why the edifice is so irregular.
Slide #58 Arch of Constantine

The Arch of Constantine, very ornate and rich looking, was dedicated to Constantine because he liberated the country in 312AD. He passed under this arch with his royal procession on their way to the Forum, and it was under this very same arch that the American soldiers marched when they liberated the city during the last World War.

Slide #59 The Basilica of St. Peter

The largest and most magnificent of churches is one of the wonders of the world. It stands on the site of the Circus of Nero where thousands of Christians were persecuted. Forty popes lavished their treasures on it, great masters of the Renaissance contributed their genius on this architecture which took 176 years to construct and which, at the end of the 17th century had cost $45 million. The Basilica of St. Peter can accommodate 70 thousand persons. The interior is immense and so are the statues and ornaments, but everything is in proportion.

Slide #60 St. Peter's Square

St. Peter's Square is partially enclosed by a double row of columns and on either side of the square there is a fountain. The monk and nun in the foreground add effect to this picture.

Slide #61 Monument to King Victor Emanueul II

This monument is constructed of shining white marble. Standing on the Imperial Way, if one looks to the left one can see the ruins of the ancient Roman Forum so rich in the history of the past, and then looking to the right one can see the magnificent monument which is a tribute to man's creative genius today.
The slides of England show some of the famous places in London. They are particularly interesting as some show the coronation decorations which had not yet been removed in June 1953. The rest of the slides are given over to the English countryside.

**Slide #62 Buckingham Palace**

Buckingham Palace is the home of the British royal family and is situated at the end of St. James Park. It has been the London residence of British sovereigns since 1837. The gardens cover some 50 acres of land all around the palace.

**Slide #63 Piccadilly Square**

The street is about a mile long and is celebrated for the shops, restaurants and hotels. The famous square was decorated with many brightly colored streamers for the coronation of Queen Elizabeth II. The statue shown here is in the middle of the square and was enclosed in a golden cage during the time of the festivities.

**Slide #64 Parliament Buildings**

From the bridge over the Thames River the Houses of Parliament can be seen. The building encloses the House of Peers and the House of Lords together with various apartments and Westminster Hall. Note the small European car on the left side of the street.
Slide #65  Big Ben

At the end of the Parliament buildings rises the famous Big Ben. From this picture one is apt to compare this street scene with Wall Street in New York. The two cities are much alike although London does not have the skyscrapers.

Slide #66  Guard at Whitehall

With a tasseled headgear, black jacket and immaculate white kid breeches, the guards parade back and forth unmindful of the gaping tourists. It was here at Whitehall that Charles I was beheaded after being tried and convicted of high treason.

Slide #67  Christ's College

This is one of the 27 colleges which comprise Oxford. Cardinal Woolsey had a hand in the construction of this particular college. Students must live in at the college at least three times a week and live in the college buildings for twelve months. This shot shows the Bell Tower at the entrance. It is very cold looking and formidable.

Slide #68  House with Thatched Roof

Houses of this type can be seen along the English countryside. The house in the picture is near Stratford-on-Avon and shows the thatched roof. The pretty flowers and garden shown here can be seen anywhere in England. The houses for the most part are of brick and stone and rarely a wooden structure is seen due to the shortage of lumber. Less than five per cent of the land is forested in England.
Slide #69  Warwick Castle

The great walls around the castle, which is the home of the Duke of Warwick, remind one of a medieval fortress. It is still a splendid residence in spite of the ruined towers and remaining parts of ancient walls.

This section of the country is in the Northeast and is rich in pasture land and dairy farming is quite extensive. Rich coal fields are also found in this section.

Slide #70  Shakespeare's Birthplace

Stratford-on-Avon is the birthplace and home of William Shakespeare. Thousands of tourists come out here to queue up and be whisked through the old homestead. Not far from this spot, the Stratford-on-Avon players present the famous plays of Shakespeare in a replica of the Elizabethan stage.

Slide #71  English Bobbies

The English Bobbies are friendly, helpful, and courteous to the tourists. Characteristic of the police is the night stick which they carry in place of firearms.

They are shown here walking down a little street in Leicester. In America they would be busily tagging the car for parking illegally on the wrong side of the street.
BIBLIOGRAPHY


