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LITERATURE AND CINEMA. LITERARY HERITAGE OF MONACO: THE PRINCESS GRACE IRISH LIBRARY

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*If words are so important, where are most words collected? In libraries.
Fleur Cowles (Libraries & Culture)*

Annotation. *“My homeland is where my library is.”* – Erasmus of Rotterdam. This proverb shows how Monaco, Ireland and America, the birthplace of Princess Grace of Monaco, provided her *with a true sense of belonging to her ancestral roots*, that was for her an inexhaustible source of inspiration, love, happiness, success, goodness and harmony, a talisman of a smart, eternal and the saint, the original source of honor and human dignity, benevolence and wisdom, which was personified by Princess Grace of Monaco!

The libraries of the world are under threat! The subject we shall be discussing, in our article is the future of the library: «The Infinite Library»... It worries us that in the 21st century, people don't know what libraries are and why they are there. Information has value and the right information has enormous value and having the right information has always been important... Libraries are freedom. Freedom to read, freedom of thought, freedom of communication. This is education!

We have a duty to support libraries. Use libraries, encourage others to use libraries, protest against library closings. If you don't value libraries, then you don't value information, or culture, or wisdom. You silence the voices of the past and harm the future.

Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items. Actuality of the chosen topic is observed in Sidney Sheldon 's (1917–2007. American writer and producer) quota, who perfectly describes: “Libraries store the energy that fuels the imagination. They open up windows to the world and inspire us to explore and achieve, and contribute to improving our quality of life!”, because “...you don't get anything for nothing. Everything has to be earned, through work, persistence and honesty” – Grace Kelly.

Our description became interesting observation for this search after getting acquainted with a letter from Evelyn Byrne (Faculty Advisor at the Elizabeth Barrett Browning High School in New York City) to to Grace Kelly in

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which her students wondered about a list of her favorite teenage books. So, this is how our search began!

The author concentrates the attention on the strong action to unveiling the future we want starts with investing into the generation that will build it, talking about the power of art and artistic leadership, about how leaders can influence the creativity of modern society – the Power of Representation!

By examining Grace Kelly's contributions in terms of women's creativity and political investment, we can best appreciate the wide range of her cultural output and the influence she had that continues to shape politics and culture in the decades to come. Albert Einstein (1879-1955. Theoretical physicist) once told, that "The only thing that you absolutely have to know, is the location of the library." On a side street near the Oceanographic Museum is the Princess Grace Irish Library. The Only Irish Library in the Mediterranean by this address: 9 rue Princesse Marie-de-Lorraine.

As the result of this search we conclude, that documentary heritage relating to the history of Monaco is made up of sources that are vital to the knowledge and promotion of Monegasque heritage:

- ✓ "Annales monégasques",
- ✓ The Prince's Palace Archives,
- ✓ Historical official directories of the Principality,
- ✓ Historical local press,
- ✓ The Historical Sites of the Grimaldis of Monaco,
- ✓ Dictionary of the Monegasque Language by the National Committee for Monegasque Traditions,
- ✓ The Prince Peter of Monaco Award for Literature prize has existed since 1951,
- ✓ «Rencontres Philosophiques de Monaco»,
- ✓ Collections of the Monaco Multimedia Library,
- ✓ Collections of the Monaco Audiovisual Institute.

We see the perspectives in education with the help of television using various genres: reports from the laboratory, museum, library, interviews with cultural figures, scientists, etc. New topics of educational programs appear every year, which require a non-standard approach, disclosure, structural construction, the purpose of which is to develop culture in the realm of books, in its natural connection with the cultures of other nations, to effectively use literature in the national and cultural revival of one's own people, its historical consciousness and traditions, activation of cultural, educational and charitable activities, sports initiatives for the sake of health and life.

Key words: bibliotherapy, library, social reading, mental health; literary heritage of Monaco, The Princess Grace Irish Library; personalities: Grace Kelly, prince Renier III, prince Albert II, princess Charlene of Monaco, princess Caroline, Charlotte Casirghi; Dr. Georges Sandulescu; sir Michael Smurfit.

Disciplines: Humanitarian studies.

Targets. Key tasks: to promote interest in the fundamental values of culture, comprehensive development, spiritual enrichment, active formation

and self-realization of the individual; informational: to develop the skills of summarizing and systematizing information; general cultural: to encourage the education of a love of words, a respectful attitude to books, to education; critical: encourage the development of research skills, critical reading of fiction, independent acquisition of new information from additional sources.

Problematics: The first to be introduced in this exciting new millennium? The subject we shall be discussing, the future of the library: «The Infinite Library»...If words are so important, where are most words collected? In libraries! (Fleur Cowles, Libraries & Culture). Why does the future of the world depend on reading? What does fiction give people and how does it change them? Why will paper books never go away? Why libraries and librarians in the modern world? How can ordinary imagination improve our lives? What responsibilities do we, as adults, have to children and the world? – critical issues of today.

It worries us that in the 21st century, people don't know what libraries are and why they are there. If you think of a library as a bookshelf, it can seem old-fashioned and outdated in a world where most printed books exist digitally. But reasoning like this, you fundamentally do not understand the essence of libraries. I think it has to do with the nature of the information. Information has value and the right information has enormous value and having the right information has always been important... Libraries are freedom. Freedom to read, freedom of thought, freedom of communication. This is education! [19].

Comparative Analising of the sources. The libraries of the world are under threat! Jon Bing makes a point “To ask why we need libraries at all, when there is so much information available elsewhere, is about as sensible as asking if roadmaps are necessary now that there are so very many roads.” Eleanor Crumlehulme says “Cutting libraries during a recession is like cutting hospitals during a plague.” Laura Bush in her famous quote said: “I have found the most valuable thing in my wallet is my library card.” Visit your library, get your library card, and you'll be able to borrow a print or electronic book, use free internet, or attend a course that will improve your digital skills. A library's collection can include books, periodicals, newspapers, manuscripts, films, maps, prints, documents, microform, CDs, cassettes, videotapes, DVDs, Blu-ray Discs, e-books, audiobooks, databases, and other formats. Libraries range in size from a few shelves of books to several million items [3].

George Puttenham, in *The Art of English Poesy* (1589/2007), drew a direct analogy between the poet and the physician, claiming that the poem, as a repository of intense private pain, offers, cathartically, “one short sorrowing” as “the remedy of a long and grievous sorrow” (Whigham & Rebhorn, 2007, p. 137). For Renaissance poetics, verse contained passionate feeling and struggling, conflicted thoughts, in ways that alleviated or consoled human sorrow through aesthetic achievement. A poem, said Samuel Daniel, in *A Defence of Rhyme* (1603/1947), makes form out of the forces of human chaos through the creation of a little world, an “orb of order,” whose structured rhythmic patterns offer a mental safeguard, a rhymed holdfast, against

disorder or entropy (Daniel, 1947, p. 69). Such remedial uses of poetry resonate with Robert Burton's project in *The Anatomy of Melancholy* (1601), which, as Mary Ann Lund notes, goes "beyond the normal scope of medical writing on disease, since it aims to perform a cure through its pages" (Lund, 2010, p. 2). "My lines," wrote Burton, "shall not onely recreate, but rectifie the minde" (Faulkner et al., 1994, vol 3, p. 5). In recent times, influential studies on the value of reading for psychological health have emphasised the effects of fiction in particular. Regular reading of fiction is associated with longevity (Bavishi et al., 2016), increased social interaction and social support (Mar et al., 2006), and improved social understanding (Oatley, 2016; Mar, 2018; Kidd & Castano, 2013, 2018). Those who read fiction show an improved capacity for empathy (Bal & Veltkamp, 2013; Koopman, 2015), and the effect is more marked when the fiction is literary (Kidd & Castano 2013; Koopman, 2016, 2018; Pino & Mazza, 2016; Nunning, 2014; Hakemulder et al., 2017) [4].

Actuality: We have a duty to support libraries. Use libraries, encourage others to use libraries, protest against library closings. If you don't value libraries, then you don't value information, or culture, or wisdom. You silence the voices of the past and harm the future.

The call to thought make itself heard in that stange in-between space which emergis sometimes in historical time, a space where not only historians but ordinary beings themselves become conscious of interval in time which is intirely determinated by things which are not longer and are not yet. History has often shown that it is such intervals which reveal the moment of trueth. «Temporis filia veritas», – Aulus Gellius [25].



Actuality of the choosen topic is observed in Sidney Sheldon's (1917–2007, American writer and producer) quota, which perfectly describes: "Libraries store the energy that fuels the imagination. They open up windows to the world and inspire us to explore and achieve, and contribute to improving our quality of life!", because "...you don't get anything for nothing. Everything has to be earned, through work, persistence and honesty" – Grace Kelly.

Introductory word. Everyone knows that the most unforgettable childhood memories are those that reflect the connection with parents. One young man, recalling hiking with his mother, described them as follows: "A sense of unity, a sense of community, and no one bothered us or needed us anymore," "It was mine and my mother's." "I've never felt happier than I did that night", –it was not the Olympic Games or a super-result of the team that could make the event so important; it was the boy's perception, his feeling of such a desired, cherished, priceless connection with his father: "As a result, my dad and I slept in the living-room on the sofa all night with the TV on" (from childhood memories essay).

Parents have the opportunity to endow their child with eternal values: reassurance of their love, wise appreciation of what is truly valuable, set

an example of dignified behavior when overcoming a difficult situation, or express the understanding that suffering can have a deep meaning when you endure it for the sake of it the happiness of loved ones! While memories can range from comical to serious, the most meaningful and dear to our hearts are always at the center of our memory, including those related to reading together.



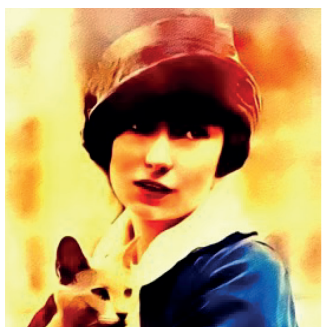
The most active respondents-readers among teenagers were asked about their reading preferences, asking them to name the last book they read/listened to. At the same time, the respondents had the opportunity to arbitrarily name the author and the title, or only the author, only the title, only the topic (for example, “adventures”) or something else that somehow identifies the book. Among the named authors, Stephen King was most often mentioned. The following authors were also frequently mentioned [6]:

- Gregory David Roberts
- James Clavell
- Margaret Mitchell
- Agatha Christie
- Joan Rowling

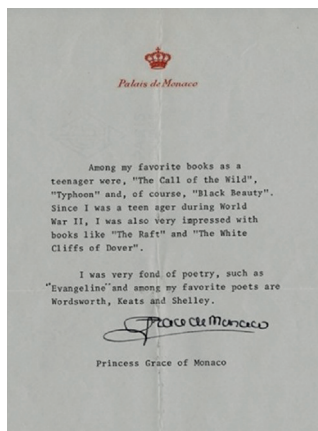
A library is a place that is a repository of information that gives every citizen equal access to it, including health information and mental health information. This is a friendly space. It is a safe place, a refuge from the world. This is a place with librarians. And now we still have time to imagine what the libraries of the future will be like? Library and librarian. What visual image comes to mind with this word? It will be his own for everyone. Someone remembers the small children’s *library* near the house, where your mother’s friend, *the librarian*, gives you, so serious at the age of 6, three thin books with which you walk through puddles, jumping from anticipation of the incredible adventures that these books will soon give you. Think of a librarian and chances are a certain image will form: generally female, early middle age, neat yet frumpy clothes, glasses and possibly hair scraped back into a tight bun. This is an image that the past 100 years of cinema has done little to counteract, but the readers’ sympathies of our respondents have allowed us to do so! So we’ve handpicked those screen representations that contradict the stereotypes and prove what those of us in the know are pretty cool.



- As a little discoverer, I used to check out one of Agatha Christie's novels from the library as a treat at the start of every school holiday. During my childhood, I must have hoovered up dozens and dozens of her books thinking them undemanding fun.



Margaret Munnerlyn Mitchell [18].



The following description became interesting observation for our search. In April 1966, Evelyn Byrne (Faculty Advisor at the Elizabeth Barrett Browning High School in New York City) wrote Grace Kelly a letter on behalf of her students, asking her for a list of her favourite teenage books. Grace, who had been Princess of Monaco since 1956, was busy with the Monte Carlo centenary at the time, and through her secretary, she complied with the request, providing Miss Byrne with the information she requested. Below you will find Grace's list of her favorite books as a teenager, showing that apart from poetry she seemed to have favoured adventure books.

Transcript: Among my favorite books as a teenager were, "The Call of the Wild", "Typhoon" and, of course, "Black Beauty". Since I was a teenager during World War II, I was also very impressed with books like "The Raft" and "The White Cliffs of Dover".

Note: *The Call of the Wild* by Jack London (1903); *Typhoon* by Joseph Conrad (1902) *Black Beauty* by Anna Sewell (1877); *The Raft* by Robert Trumbull (1942); *The White Cliffs* by Alice Duer Miller (1940), poem; *Evangeline* by Henry Wadsworth Longfellow (1847), poem.

So, this is how our search began!

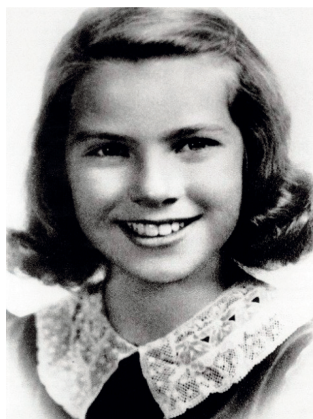
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“My homeland is where my library is.” – Erasmus of Rotterdam. This proverb shows how Monaco, Ireland and America, the birthplace of Princess Grace of Monaco, provided her *with a true sense of belonging to her ancestral roots*, that was for her an inexhaustible source of inspiration, love, happiness, success, goodness and harmony, a talisman of a smart, eternal and the saint, the original source of honor and human dignity, benevolence and wisdom, which was personified by Princess Grace of Monaco! It is the family that creates traditions that will be passed on to the next generations and will be the chain that will connect the family. The family gives us a sense of unity, teaches us empathy. Mother’s kindness, father’s demandingness, grandparents’ wisdom, the warmth of home comfort leave a deep mark in the life of every person. History is alive when the memory of it does not fade, but is passed on from generation to generation, when belonging to one’s spiritual connection is not lost. The worlds of national cultures have long been personified *by spiritual associates* who personified spiritual power. These are people of powerful creative force, selflessly working in all spheres of public life. Spiritual ascetics most fully embody the uniqueness of the spiritual type of their people and the peculiarities of national worldview movements and carry out a leading social mission in the progressive cultural development of their nations and humanity. And national culture functions as a system of spiritual orientation, self-organization and self-development of the collective personality of the people by independent force from its own resources based on tradition. In cultural self-development, the people implement their life program – the national idea, the spiritual essence of their soul. It is through the creation and transmission of the tradition of national culture that the people ensure compliance with their customs, because “Those customs that are destined to be eternal do not die!” People of ascetic spirit support the law of moral maturity of a person with their own lives and by their own example – the universal moral law in the trinity of true thinking, true expression and righteous good deeds. In all eras of human life, even in periods of the greatest moral decline, spiritual associators are generators and guides of spirituality in the White world: they work and do not seek profit, give birth and do not appropriate, achieve success and do not glorify, become great and do not



dominate! This fundamental principle of spiritual asceticism was formulated by Lao-tzu (the Old Master, 579–499 BC), an ancient Chinese philosopher and founder of the Tao school and the teachings of Taoism, where the central category of Taoism is Tao – the essence, principle, path of Truth, which means the path of Law! There is an ascetic wisdom that maintains the position that it is not worth living in a country where there is no Tao (the Way of Truth, the Way of Law). The salvation of the intelligentsia lies in purification on the path of spiritual associates and the realization by the intelligentsia of their high social calling is to lead the whole society onto the path of renewal, where the moral responsibility of independent people creates a powerful counteraction to irresponsibility! Although the hermitage of spiritual associates is small, these people are aware of their high vocation in the White world and from heart to heart, from mouth to mouth, from generation to generation, they pass on the tradition of a world-creating spirit and a wise life, awaken moral will and direct the process of cultural self-development of their peoples, and therefore the cultural selection of humanity (From essay: “Worlds of national cultures” by O.Shokalo). The strength of the nation, and therefore the state, depends on the height of the vocation of spiritual associates.

Those, the names that shine for us through the distant years, their nonindifferent light, which still warms our hearts, appear before us as they really were, without any diminution of their greatness! The female figure in creativity, which is associated with the artistic portraits of female associates, emerges most vividly from the following poetic lines of a little girl, which illustrate her delicate and sensitive nature as follows:



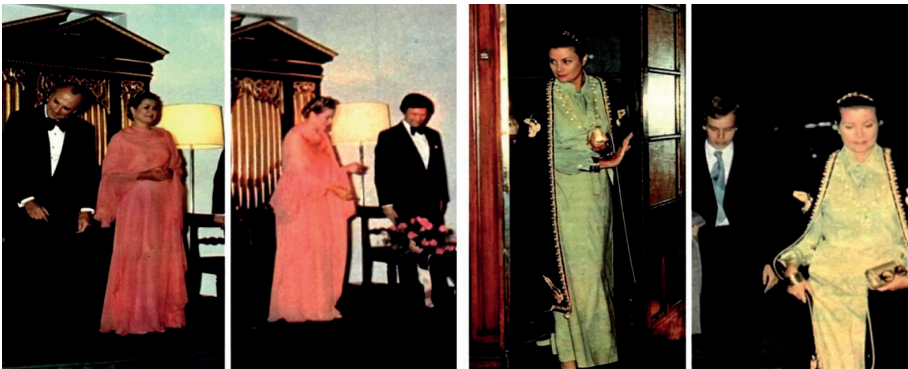
*Little flower, you're the lucky one
you soak in all the lovely sun
you stand and watch it all go by
and never once do bat an eye
while others have to fight and strain
against the world and its every pain of living.*

*But you too must have wars to fight
the cold bleak darkness of every night
of a bigger vine that seeks to grow
and is able to stand the rain and snow
and let you never let it show
on your pretty face.*

This sensual poetry belongs to the pen of the future Hollywood movie star, and later the Princess of Monaco – Grace Kelly, who “was a princess from the moment she was born” in the words of Frank Sinatra, having not only an enormous talent, but also an extraordinary modesty and willingness to help at any moment, who needed it, always distinguished her from others, her own dedication to serving the high ideals of goodness and mercy on earth, friendly interaction with a special concept of reverence for life, thus reflecting the

legend of the character Grace Kelly herself, who is described as follows: a shy reserved girl who conquered Hollywood, starring in 11 films in five short years before retiring at the age of 26 years to marry Prince Rainier III of Monaco.

Definition of spiritual companions /asceticism/ – selfless activity aimed at achieving high goals, perfected by actions. A step of goodwill was an event in 1976, when writer/director John Carroll was asked to fashion a program for the Edinburgh Festival to commemorate America's bicentennial celebration. Carroll wanted a well-known American to read the works of American poets and he was at a loss as to who to approach. Explaining this over lunch with British journalist Gwen Robyns (who had written Grace's authorised biography), Carroll was taken aback when she suggested asking Princess Grace. "She loves poetry," Robyns explained, "she reads a lot and is very interested in literature". A lunch in Paris was arranged and after Carroll's well thought out presentation the princess accepted on the spot. It was a perfect solution or, as one of her American friends put it, "a way of returning to the stage without returning to the stage"[Gloria in excelsis Deo]. In total, Princess Grace gave four performances in Edinburgh alongside actors Richard Kiley and Richard Pasco. Richard Kiley was a respected American actor, best known for his appearances on the Broadway stage, whilst Richard Pasco was a celebrated Shakespearean performer and stalwart of the RSC, where, as a young actor he formed a lifelong friendship with one of his co-stars, Judi Dench. (They later appeared together in the Scottish film "Mrs Brown" where Dench played the widowed Queen Victoria.) As well as the Signet Library event the trio appeared at St Cecilia's Hall in Edinburgh University. Carroll was overwhelmed with the response and the princess's performance. The BBC called the event one of the highlights, not just of the festival, but of the year. Like many others, the *Scotsman* reviewer Allen Wright seemed star struck: "Grace Kelly was escorted by two gents in tuxedos. They might have been Sinatra and Crosby but were in fact Richard Pasco and Richard Kiley. She was wrapped in a gown of radiant coral and looking more beautiful than ever".



*Princess Grace of Monaco
at the Edinburgh International Festival in September 1976.
In 1976, Princess Grace gave four sold-out poetry recitals in honor
of the bicentennial of the United States.
These photos show a radiant princess, completely in her element.*

Amongst the American poems Princess Grace recited was Elinor Wylie's "Wild Peaches". Performed in the poet's native Southern accent, it was a perceptive choice for a Scottish audience: as a critic highlighted "it plainly professes New World roots while drawing on a European poetic inheritance." The poem suited the Princess's "silky voice" with its musicality and subtle repeated sounds within a line. Carroll had been uncertain whether the former film star could cope with the demands of the live stage. He explained to Grace's biographer James Spada how quickly those worries melted away in Edinburgh: "Princess Grace had the timing, the feeling to perfection. She had a soft, very good voice with a marvellous range. And she had a great sense of humour". The imagery of the verse seemed to echo many tropes of Scottish poetry [16]:

*I love the look, austere, immaculate,
Of landscapes drawn in pearly monotones
There's something in my very blood that owns
Bare hills, cold silver on a sky of slate
A thread of water, churned to milky spate
Streaming through slanted pastures fenced with stones.*

Following the event, Princess Grace joined the illustrious list of royals and statesmen who have signed the Signet Library's visitors' book. After the success of the Edinburgh events, she began to take tenuous steps to a fuller return to the stage, giving poetry readings in England, Ireland and America. She was tragically killed in 1982 in a car crash in the hills above Monaco, aged just 52. Proof of her success in promoting the worldwide standing of Monaco was the fact that although no leading international statesman had attended Grace Kelly's wedding, guests at the funeral of Princess Grace of Monaco included the First Lady of the United States, Presidents, Prime Ministers and the newly married Diana, The Princess of Wales.

In the opening remarks on the occasion of the 40th anniversary of the Princess Grace Irish Library, His Serene Highness Prince Albert II of Monaco told: in 1984, my Father, Prince Rainier III, inaugurated the Library as a heartfelt tribute to my Mother and to our Family Irish roots.

By examining Grace Kelly's contributions in terms of women's creativity and political investment, we can best appreciate the wide range of her cultural output and the influence she had that continues to shape politics and culture in the decades to come.

The primary basis of our interest in the literary heritage of Monaco was simply our love of reading, through it our interest in bibliotherapy and how books can affect a person's feelings, actions and life, society as a whole! Because of our love of reading, we became interested in research librarianship/bibliotherapy that aligns with our interests in soul health/mental health and well-being, because if we want a better future, we have to invest in creating it! Many young people are ready for this. We have the opportunity to build the world the best. Education is the key.

Reading books is often seen as a way to escape reality. It allows readers to immerse themselves in a different world and imagine themselves in multitudes of situations. For many people, it creates a safe place to explore new possibilities. Engulfing oneself in an alternate reality allows for the reader to become a part of the story, or one of the characters, feeling what those characters feel. Even in non-fiction, an authoritative voice can lead a reader through different emotions and realizations. This has the potential to be a very powerful aid for anyone willing to pick up a book, and potentially a therapeutic action taken on by the reader each time they choose to read for leisure. It is well known that children benefit from reading. According to the American Academy of Pediatrics (2014), reading aloud to children from birth builds relationships between parents and children and is important in developing a child's language, literacy, and socio-economic abilities [5].

Literary reading and health has become an established field in the twenty-first century, impelled in part by the widespread phenomenon of reading groups in Europe and America. Research has investigated the power of reading groups and shared reading to alleviate mental and physical health conditions (depression, dementia, chronic pain). Libraries could play a role in such support, including therapeutic leisure and education and training – bibliotherapy, or reading therapy/creative bibliotherapy. Bibliotherapy is a method of reading therapy that refers to a therapeutic process in which a client uses books and educational materials to improve their mental health.

At one extreme, bibliotherapy may be unstructured, an informal, but informed recommendation by a librarian or health professional to some reading materials that should have a therapeutic value for the individual. You'll be well aware of how stressful modern life can be, especially given just how turbulent the world has been in recent times. But did you know that reading for just 6 minutes per day can reduce stress levels by up to 68%? Reading as a better stress-relieving method than walking, playing video games, listening to music, or drinking a cup of tea. Reading helps to relax, increases the focus, and enhances your sleep. Researchers believe the concentration of reading a good book helps distract the brain away from anxious and stressful thinking, which reduces heart rate and muscle tension caused by stress. Reading also engages the imagination and stimulates creativity, which engage the brain's prefrontal cortex areas that house the "anxiety brake," an important part of the brain that shuts off the emergency response.

Dr. David Lewis, a cognitive neuropsychologist who conducted the study said, "It really doesn't matter what book you read, by losing yourself in a thoroughly engrossing book you can escape from the worries and stresses of the everyday world and spend a while exploring the domain of the author's imagination." So, if you want to quickly reduce anxiety and stress by helping the brain shift out of emergency response thinking and into rational thinking, pick up a good book and start reading. Reading a good book is a great way to reduce anxiety and stress. The more interesting the book, the better the effect! [14].

As a concept, the value of literature for health has a much longer history. The earliest authenticated library, founded by Pharaoh Rameses II in ancient Thebes, bore the inscription over its portals, "the house of healing for the soul" (Lutz, 1978). The revival of ancient and classical culture in the Elizabethan age laid the foundation for future English poetry both as written craft and as a medium of health. For Renaissance poetics, verse contained passionate feeling and struggling, conflicted thoughts, in ways that alleviated or consoled human sorrow through aesthetic achievement. A poem, said Samuel Daniel, in *A Defence of Rhyme* (1603/1947), makes form out of the forces of human chaos through the creation of a little world, an "orb of order," whose structured rhythmic patterns offer a mental safeguard, a rhymed holdfast, against disorder or entropy (Daniel, 1947, p. 69). George Puttenham, in *The Art of English Poesy* (1589/2007), drew a direct analogy between the poet and the physician, claiming that the poem, as a repository of intense private pain, offers, cathartically, "one short sorrowing" as "the remedy of a long and grievous sorrow" (Whigham & Rebhorn, 2007, p. 137). Such remedial uses of poetry resonate with Robert Burton's project in *The Anatomy of Melancholy* (1601), which, as Mary Ann Lund notes, goes "beyond the normal scope of medical writing on disease, since it aims to perform a cure through its pages" (Lund, 2010, p. 2). "My lines," wrote Burton, "shall not onely recreate, but rectifie the minde" (Faulkner et al., 1994, vol 3, p. 5). Libraries and bookshops flourished in ancient Rome, Alexandria and others centers of early Mediterranean world. And no one who has ever visited Ephesus in Turkey will forget awe-inspiring of its Grand Celsus Library, that was built in 115-125 CE in Ephesus, Anatolia in memory of Roman Senator Tiberius Julius Celsus Polemaeanus (small wonder St. Paul was moved to write his epistles to the Ephesians in such a setting)., as a testament to Roman architecture's grandeur and the pursuit of knowledge. In the library were held 12,000 book rolls in an expansive reading room. In the grand ducal palaces of Tuscany and Venice, the library, lined with handsome, leather-bound volumes, was a mark of nobleman of wealth and learning [13]. The Rheims Gospel "Texte du Sacre" which means "coronation text" reached France in the middle of the 11th century thanks to Anne, the future Queen of France, as a dowry among other jewels, on which all kings have since sworn.

Whereas the ideology of charisma regards taste in legitimate culture as a gift of nature, scientific observation shows that cultural needs are the product of upbringing and education: surveys establish that all cultural practices (museum or library visits, reading, concert-going, etc.), and preferences in literature, painting or music, are closely linked to educational level (measured by qualifications or length of schooling) and secondarily to social origin. Bourdieu et al., *Un art moyen: essai sur les usages sociaux de la photographie* (Paris, Ed. de Minuit, 1965); P. Bourdieu and A. Darbel, *L'Amour de l'art: les musées et leur public* (Paris, Ed. de Minuit, 1966) The manner in which culture has been acquired lives on in the manner of using it: the importance attached to manners. The definition of cultural nobility is the stake in a struggle which has gone on unceasingly, from the seventeenth century to the present day[20].

Every change starts with a strong action. Unveiling the future we want starts with investing in the generation that will build it. In this world we

destroy, disassemble and divide. These are the three DDDs that are destroying our society today. We talk about the power of art and artistic leadership, about how *leaders can influence the creativity of modern society*, and this is called the Power of Representation! (Fashion TV interview).

Three years ago, in April 1983, a Swedish academic, resident in Monaco, Dr Georges Sandulescu, was summonsed to the palace of Prince Rainier. Sandulescu was taken to the study of the Prince's late wife.

- "It was full of books in two beautiful book cases. I was asked to look at the books and prepare them for possible public use. Princess Grace started collecting Irish books in the mid-sixties and she kept them in her study for fairly frequent use, as could be seen by the way they were arranged on the shelves." Many of these books had been bought by Grace from the estate of Count Gerald Edward O'Kelly de Gallagher, Ireland's first Minister to France... This is the story of the Princess Grace Irish Library. The Only Irish Library in the Mediterranean [11].

- In the presence of Their three Children, Prince Renier III, officially inaugurated Princess Grace Irish Library on 20-th November 1984 as a tribute to His late wife and her attachment to Ireland H.R.H.Princess of Hanover –at the same time Princess Caroline gave a speech with Her Father by Her side and Family members...

The Princely Family and I are delighted to welcome you today to the inauguration of the Princess Grace Irish Library. Princess Grace, my mother, maintained a deep connection to Ireland, the land of her peternal ancestors. Despite Her American upbringing, her Irish roots already made Her European. In 1961, She visited Ireland for the 1st time with great emotion – a visit that led to many more. Later on in life, still fascinated by history, the Princess began collecting books about Ireland-its history, geography and folklore...Another significant acquisition was the collection of traditional Irish music scores from a resident of Philadelphia Mr. Michael E. O'Donnell. These scores can be performed at the Library's specially arranged music room.Following the Princess passing,, my Father, the Sovereign Prince,conceived the idea of gathering this collection under the aegis of the Princess Grace Foundation, the charitable organization, founded by my Mother in 1964, of which I am now the chair. For this occasion, over 150 volumes from the archives and Library of the Palace of Monaco were donated to expand to this Library. All the books and scores are now gathered here, (so) dear to my Mother's heart...—Her Serene Highness Princess Caroline of Monaco.



Albert Einstein (1879-1955. Theoretical physicist) once told, that “The only thing that you absolutely have to know, is the location of the library.” On a side street near the Oceanographic Museum is **the Princess Grace Irish Library**. Go up the stairs and ring the bell to enter. There are two small rooms filled with every book imaginable about Ireland. Some are presented for display with pictures and other items. Do you even have 90 minutes to look through the books and exhibits?

The library houses a superb collection of rare books and Irish-American musical scores that the Princess had collected throughout her life. The library now has an online catalog which includes Princess Grace’s personal collection of more than five hundred Irish books and a thousand rare Irish-American musical scores [24]. There’s also a huge collection of Irish sheet music and an upright piano that writer Anthony Burgess used to play, a glass of whisky gently vibrating on the lid and a cigar smouldering in the ashtray. Burgess, a friend of Princess Grace and Prince Rainier, was a driving force behind the inauguration of the library (his grandmother was Irish and Joyce was his literary hero) and became one of its founding trustees. On the shelves are leather-bound volumes of Jonathan Swift’s letters, rare collections of the works of Oscar Wilde, John M Synge and George Bernard Shaw, first editions of Flann O’Brien, Katharine Tynan, Iris Murdoch and William Trevor, and there’s a corner dedicated to Samuel Beckett. It’s an athenaeum of Irish culture in Monaco’s spotless old town, away from the super-yachts and glassy towers of Monte-Carlo [9].



The library also houses thousands of fiction and non-fiction books on Irish culture and history. A substantial amount of books were also donated to the library by the renowned late fashion designer, Karl Lagerfeld. PGIL is a non-profit institution which relies on donations and works under the aegis of La Fondation Princesse Grace. Since the library’s inauguration, about twelve thousand books have been purchased or donated, including a fine selection of contemporary authors and works of the Irish literary revival late 19th and early 20th century.

Dr. Michael Smurfit is a successful businessman and former chairman of Smurfit Kappa, he is a head of Smurfit family, which has philanthropy at the very heart of their being and he has been particularly generous supporter of the Princess Grace Irish Library over the years, including a gift from his Jack Yeats collection, titled *The Bar*, which he presented to Princess Caroline in 1987, as well as a gift. H.S.H. Prince Albert II presented Dr. Smurfit The Ireland Funds Monaco Princess Grace Humanitarian Award in 2018.

- When I assumed the role of Honorary Consul of Ireland in 1988, part of my role was encourage the Princely Family in Monaco to focus on Ireland. I had a head-started with the Princess Grace Irish Library... We are honoured to have such an Irish Institution in Principality, nurtured by the Prince’s Family...I

was honoured to accompany H.S.H.Prince Albert II to Ireland on His 1st State Visit in 2011. The Library keeps the Irish link alive in Monaco and has built my friendship with the Prince and His Family; our mutual fondness for Ireland, culture and sport made it easy and a pleasure. [Dr. Michael Smurfit, Honorary Consul of Ireland in Monaco].

- It was my first wife who got me interested in Yeats. At first I had no idea, then slowly but surely I became interested in art, firstly through my first wife and then the late Tony Ryan (Ryanair), who was a great friend of mine. Tony had a superb eye for Irish art, and he got me interested in other Irish painters too. I began to think about building a collection and I started buying various pieces of art, mostly through Sotheby's. I decided early on that I was going to support Irish artists, some of them, such as Sir John Lavery and Sir William Orpen, were what we would call 'West British', as I am myself. I was born in England, but grew up in Ireland. It was a natural connection for me, and I very quickly cottoned on that there was value in collecting the best pieces possible. And at that time, there was a resurgence of interest in Irish art, and there were three or four of us collecting at the same time. There was John Magnier, Tony Ryan, myself, and one other who I can't name because we kept it very private. We were competing with each other for the same pieces, because we all wanted the best! [From interview with Sir Michael Smurfit to Sotheby's]...Over thirty years, Sir Michael assembled an array of Irish artworks to furnish his K Club luxury golf and hotel resort, and private residence, in Co Kildare. From the very beginning, he sought out the best examples available on the market, to the extent that his collection features not only many of Ireland's most famous artists, but also some of their finest paintings. His passion for Jack B. Yeats, John Lavery and William Orpen is reflected in the number of significant works by these artists, and several of the pictures by Yeats have become well known through 'The Yeats Room' at The K Club, where they took pride of place. The collection is distinguished further by Louis le Brocquy's *Travelling Woman with Newspaper*, one of the artist's most significant works, and singular representations that are also marked by their quality, such as William Conor's depiction of the Dublin Horse Show at the Royal Dublin Society (RDS). Arabella Bishop, head of Sotheby's in Ireland, commented on his collection: "Works in Irish Art by Ireland's leading artists – Jack B. Yeats, Sir William Orpen, Sir John Lavery, Louis Le Brocquy were brought to a global platform in the 1990s years by supporters such as Sir Michael, who played a key role in giving Irish artists a reputation, which they deserved and still deserve." Sir Michael Smurfit said: "Collecting art has been a wonderful adventure over the last thirty years or so – the friendships and friendly rivalries formed, the sweet successes and the bitter ones that got away. At the start, I had little and knew even less. I feel incredibly fortunate to have owned many beautiful paintings and deepened my knowledge of many exceptional artists. I hope others will be able to gain the same excitement and joy from them as I have done" [33].

To mark its 40th anniversary and to pay tribute to Princess Grace's literary legacy and love of music, a special commemorative book has been launched

by the *Princess Grace Irish Library* and published by the *Archives du Palais de Monaco*.



A jewel of culture in the Principality, the Princess Grace Irish Library unveiled a cultural program celebrating its fortieth anniversary: “A retrospective of 2024 of the life of Princess Grace, her Irish origins and her passion for Irish culture. 40 years of the Princess Grace Irish Library”. In January 2024 The Princess Grace Irish Library announced the cultural programme of events of the *40-th years celebration* of the inauguration of the library in 1984 by Prince Rainier III; here is some of them:

- In 24th January, 2024: lecture by author and historian, Patrick O’Sullivan Greene, who will give a lecture entitled ‘Revolution to Royalty – The making of an Irish-American Princess’, weaving in the experiences of F. Scott Fitzgerald, Judge Daniel F. Cohalan and Jack Kelly (Olympic champion, self-made millionaire, politician and father of Princess Grace née Kelly);
- 1st of February: St. Brigid’s Day/Lá Fhéile Bríde is celebrated on February 1st in Ireland. The ancient Celtic festival of Imbolc, traditionally marks the beginning of spring and has evolved into a celebration of the achievements and creativity of women with a connection to Ireland. Princess Grace’s legacy is representative of the vibrant voices of the women of Ireland;
- 21st February 2024: A talk by author Neal Doherty, enjoying an evening of storytelling and a multimedia, virtual tour of county Mayo, in the west of Ireland with anecdotes by Neal Doherty, author and tourist guide. Discover the history, the heritage, the ancestral home of the Kelly family and many French links to the county, as well as the sculpture in Newport unveiled by H.S.H. Prince Albert II in 2023, near the birthplace of Princess Grace’s paternal grandfather John Henry Kelly. Hear about the pirate Queen, Grace O’Malley, and the impact that Mayo had on world history, the influence of St Patrick and the victories of General Humbert when he arrived with French troops in 1798;
- 15 March 2024: St. Patrick’s Day in Monaco. A letter from a Princess to a President about an Irish pony. St Patrick’s Day celebrations with music and correspondence to Ireland.

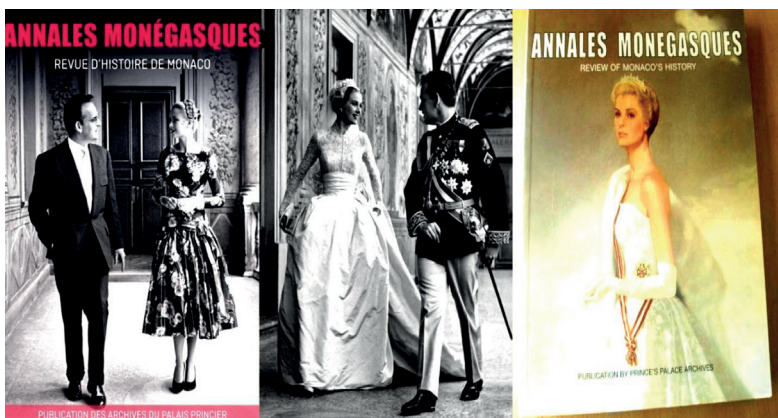


The Princess Grace Irish Library in Monaco hosted its traditional harp music concert on March 13th followed by a special rendez-vous between H.R.H. The Princess of Hanover and Irish author Flor MacCarthy, whose book contains a letter from five-year old Princess Caroline to the President of Ireland in January 1962. This year's St Patrick's Day celebrations centred around correspondence to the Presidents of Ireland, including thankful letters from the mother and daughter Princesses of Monaco to President Éamon de Valera for his gift of an Irish pony. The talk by Flor, The Ireland Funds Monaco spring 2024 Writer-in-Residence was inspired by her book, *The Presidents' Letters – An Unexpected History of Ireland*;

- 19th March 2024. An illustrated talk on the relationship between the Prince's Family and successive Irish presidents as seen through their correspondence by Flor MacCarthy, The Ireland Funds Monaco Writer-in-Residence. Based on her bestselling book *The Presidents' Letters: An Unexpected History of Ireland*, journalist and author Flor MacCarthy, presents highlights which show the warm friendship between Ireland and Monaco which continues to this day. Flor will reveal other highlights from her book, including letters between President de Valera, JFK and his widow Jacqueline Kennedy; and the envelope on which President McAleese scribbled a phonetic message in Irish, which was used by HRH Queen Elizabeth II as the opening words of her historic speech in Ireland in 2011;
- 4th April 2024. A traditional Irish folk music concert;
- 24th April 2024. A talk by academic Dr Maria McHale, who will reveal the story behind 'Eithne' the romantic opera in the Irish language, which was based on an Irish folk story. Among the collections at the Princess Grace Irish Library is a rare copy of Robert O'Dwyer's Irish-language opera, *Eithne* (1910) – which was on display;
- 14th May 2024 Monaco Film Première! Monaco's red carpet will be rolled out for the exclusive cinematic screening of the film *Quintessentially Irish*, while down the coast the Cannes Film Festival opens. The film-documentary features an interview with H.S.H. Prince Albert II of Monaco and others including Pierce Brosnan, Jeremy Irons and Bob Geldof. The film's award-winning Irish director Frank Mannion has

introduced the film to the audience in the Principality. Theme for 2025: The reach and impact of the Irish diaspora [30].

Part of the collections of written and graphic heritage is accessible online. This documentary heritage relating to the history of Monaco is made up of sources that are vital to the knowledge and promotion of Monegasque heritage. Among written and graphic heritage is "Annales monégasques" Established in 1977 by Franck Biancheri, who was then the curator of the Archives and Library of the Prince's Palace, the Annales monégasques provide a substantive review of the history of Monaco and its princes, illustrated by a rich iconography, which is rare in a learned publication. Published once a year, each study is now accompanied by a trilingual (French/Italian/English) summary [1].



One of the issues of "Annales monégasques" was devoted to the first meeting between American actress Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier III of Monaco and to the moment of the couple's wedding. The exhibition: **"Monaco 6 May 1955. The story of a meeting"** was organized in October 2019. Prince Albert II has officially opened an exhibition dedicated to how his mother Princess

Grace and father Prince Rainier met and fell in love. 'Monaco, 6 May 1955. The Story of a Meeting' can be discovered at the State Rooms of the Palace of Monaco. Organised by the Palace Archives and the Monaco Audiovisual Institute, this unique exhibition puts into context and offers a perspective on the first meeting between American actress Grace Kelly and Prince Rainier III of Monaco in this, the year of the 90th anniversary of Grace Kelly's birth. Grace Kelly won an Oscar for best actress in March 1955 for her role in **The Country Girl**, a year after filming **To Catch a Thief** on the French Riviera, which included the legendary scene shot above Monaco. Less than a year after this



fleeting but decisive meeting, Prince Rainier III married Grace Patricia Kelly in Monaco on 18th and 19th April 1956[10].



Grace Kelly, the future Princess of Monaco, was born in Philadelphia on November 12, 1929 in a catholic family from Irish origin. People of Irish descent have emigrated and contributed to the United States for centuries – particularly from the 19th century due to the devastating effects of the Famine in Ireland. Grace Kelly's own grandfather John Kelly (1847-1897) was born in county Mayo and aged 20, set sail aboard the 'SS City of Boston' to America. The Kellys became one of the most prominent families in Philadelphia and direct descendants still live in the area today [23].¹⁷ Her father built a fortune in Construction after participating in the US expeditionary force in France in 1917, and being twice a rowing Olympic champion in the early 20's. Grace, the second daughter, seemed the softest, most sensitive and introverted one. As a teenager, her dreamy and poetic nature drove her close to her uncle Georges Kelly, a renowned man of letters who was awarded the prestigious Pulitzer Prize. At the Cannes Festival in 1955, her meeting with Prince Rainier during a visit to the Palace of Monaco, organized by Paris Match magazine, completely changed her destiny. Following the Prince's visit to the Kelly family during Christmas, the announcement of her engagement generated a media tornado which became even more powerful with what was called the **"Wedding of the Century"**, on April 19, 1956. Her Serene Highness Princess Grace perfectly assumed her role among the European Royal Families and on the international scene where the nobility of her character and charisma created an aura of glamour fascinating the media and adding to the prestige of the Principality[wiki].



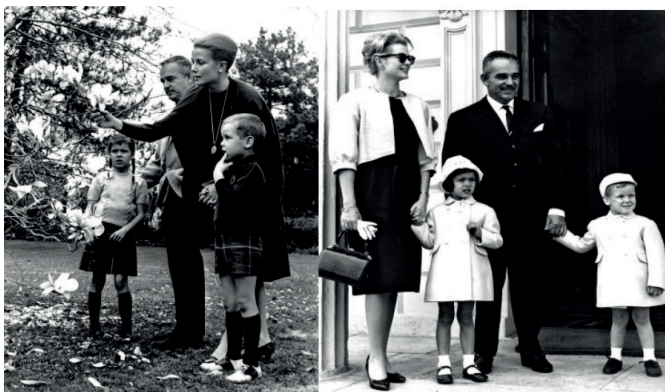


The Princess Grace Irish Library was inaugurated on November 20, 1984 by Prince Rainier III of Monaco as a tribute to his wife, Princess Grace, and the attachment she felt for her Irish origins. In 2024, Princess Grace of Monaco's Irish Library celebrated its 40th anniversary: "As the Principality comes to the end of the centenary celebrations of the birth of her husband, Prince Rainier III (1923-2005), we celebrate the Prince's contribution to the promotion of Irish culture and literature

through the creation of a library, as a tribute to his wife's commitment to Ireland," the institution notes, through press release. This year's (2024) 40th anniversary celebrations was based on a triangular relationship between three countries, Ireland, the United States and Monaco, "so dear to Princess Grace's heart"[10].



1st state visit of Prince Rainier III and Princess Grace to Ireland in 1961



Thus, visitors to the library follow in the footsteps of Princess Grace herself, whose grandfather was born in County Mayo. The princess was in touch with her roots, and the state visit of Prince Rainier and Princess Grace to Ireland in June 1961 was the first visit by a Monaco head of state to the Irish Republic [26].



*2011, State visit by HSH
Prince Albert II to Ireland with Miss Charlene Wittstock*



*2021, the visit of HSH
Prince Albert II, Crown Prince Jacques and Princess Gabriella*

Take a note, that from time to time the library hosts new exhibitions of photos from visits to Ireland, in particular in 2011 State visit by HSH Prince Albert II to Ireland with Miss Charlene Wittstock and in September 2021 the visit of Their Serene Highnesses the Sovereign Prince, Crown Prince Jacques and Princess Gabriella.

In March 2023, H.S.H. Prince Albert II unveiled a sculpture of his mother Princess Grace in Newport, Co Mayo, close to where the Kelly homestead stood. People of Irish descent have emigrated and contributed to the United States for centuries – particularly from the 19th century due to the devastating effects of the Famine in Ireland. Grace Kelly's



own grandfather John Kelly (1847 -1897) was born in county Mayo and aged 20, set sail aboard the 'SS City of Boston' to America. The Kellys became one of the most prominent families in Philadelphia and direct descendants still live in the area today [23].



HSH Prince Albert II of Monaco, son of Philadelphia-native Princess Grace (née Kelly) / Biennial Princess Grace Irish Library Symposium in Monaco: "Sustainability in Irish Culture"/ October 7-8, 2023 in Monaco [31].



In 2023, Prince Albert II of Monaco visited his mother Grace Kelly's hometown to pay tribute to his family's history and participate in a ceremony honoring his Olympic relatives, rowers John B. Kelly Sr., Albert's maternal grandfather, John Kelly Jr., and cousin Paul. Costello, as well as to promote

environmental causes in an effort to address the effects of climate change in Philadelphia[17].

On July 8, 2024, eight days before the opening ceremony of the 33rd Olympics in Paris, Prince Albert II of Monaco and Princess Charlene inaugurated the exhibition "La flamme Olympique au fil des temps" in Monaco, allowing visitors to admire 40 Olympic torches from personal collection of Monegasque sovereign. This exhibition opened on the eve of the 2024 Olympic Games, on the occasion of the centenary of the third rowing gold medal of John B. Kelly senior, grandfather of Prince Albert II. This year, Prince Albert also presented medals to the Olympic champions during the rowing events to commemorate his ancestor's victories [29] .

In addition, the Monaco Postage Stamp Issuing Office released a special commemorative stamp on September 4 to honour the library's four decades





of fostering Irish heritage in the Principality. A total of 40,000 copies were made available for purchase at Monaco's Stamp and Coin Museum, local post offices, and Paris's Carré d'Encre [8].

As Monaco also concludes its centenary celebrations of Prince Rainier III's birth, the anniversary of the Princess Grace Irish Library serves as a poignant reminder of the couple's shared commitment to cultural preservation and international connection.



Grace Kelly was an extraordinary and iconic figure in the world of cinema and royalty. "Big violet-blue eyes, graceful features, golden curls and an impeccable sense of style..." Alfred Hitchcock once said about Grace, who was his main muse, that she is the perfect mystery woman, graceful, Nordic type, while not showing shamelessly their dignity. And indeed, on the screen and in life, the actress embodied elegance, restraint and royal chic. Born on November 12, 1929, in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, she captured the hearts and imaginations of audiences worldwide with her unparalleled beauty, talent, and grace. Kelly had a passion for acting from a young age and debuted on Broadway in 1949, where she impressed both critics and audiences with her exceptional performances. Her talent soon caught the attention of Hollywood, and she made her film debut in 1951, starring in "Fourteen



Hours.” This film marked the beginning of a remarkable career that would encompass over a dozen movies, including notable classics such as “High Noon,” “Dial M for Murder,” and “Rear Window.” Kelly’s on-screen presence was magnetic, and she quickly became a recognized symbol of elegance and sophistication. Her performances were characterized by a unique blend of vulnerability and strength, which captivated audiences and earned her numerous accolades. In 1954, she won the Academy Award for Best Actress for her portrayal of Georgie Elgin in “The Country Girl,” solidifying her place as one of Hollywood’s leading ladies. Beyond her successful acting career, Grace Kelly also made headlines for her fairytale-like marriage to Prince Rainier III of Monaco in 1956. Their wedding was a highly publicized event and remains one of the most celebrated unions in history. Grace Kelly transitioned from being an acclaimed Hollywood star to a real-life princess with seamless grace, embodying the elegance, poise, and charm expected of a member of royalty. As Princess Grace of Monaco, Kelly dedicated herself to philanthropy and humanitarian causes, becoming an active patron of the arts, culture, and education. She promoted numerous charities and worked to enhance the cultural standing of Monaco, leaving an indelible mark on the principality’s history. Tragically, Grace Kelly’s life was cut short at the age of 52 when she died in a car accident in September 1982. However, her remarkable legacy continues to inspire and influence countless individuals to this day. Kelly’s enduring beauty, talent, and charitable efforts have solidified her status as not just an actress and princess, but also as an eternal symbol of grace, sophistication, and timeless elegance [30].



Few in cinema have had a career to compare with Grace Kelly’s. In just five years she appeared with all the great leading men of the classic era – Clark Gable, Cary Grant, James Stewart and Gary Cooper – and was directed by some of the most important directors of all time, including John Ford and Alfred Hitchcock. Yet Grace hated life in Hollywood and loathed being a celebrity. “I have many acquaintances here,” she said, “but few friends”. She believed in feminism – “I’m basically a feminist; I think that women can do anything they decide to do” – but was also a child of the post-war years, raised to believe that a woman’s most important role was as a wife and mother. By 1955 her fame was so stratospheric that it interfered with all aspects of everyday life. A visit to the Cannes film festival that year was a

media frenzy. Although winning the Academy award was a joyous moment, Grace later recalled that arriving back at her hotel room alone with the award in the small hours of the morning “was the loneliest moment of my life”. She did much to restore the glamour of Monte Carlo, memorably described by Somerset Maugham as “a sunny place” and was an invaluable international asset... [16].

Princess Grace’s most obvious legacy is her three children with Prince Rainier III: Caroline, Albert and Stéphanie. But her influence is not limited to just her family. The Charitable Trust and the Princess Grace Awards continue to support emerging artists in film, theater, dance and literature. The Princess also revived the Monte Carlo Ballet, whose Academy trains professional dancers who go on to pursue careers with international companies.

The theater in Monaco “Princess Grace Theatre” also bears her name, on the stage of which we can enjoy listening to artistic readings of classics of world literature, as a continuation of the good tradition of the theater turning to literature – the elder sister of



drama, for decades, which has fertilized the art of the dramatic stage, testifying to how great the theater’s interest is in the works of writers, where the content of a story or novel, its idea and theme, the images of the characters, carefully and lovingly reproduced on stage by means of theatrical art, make the literary work even more valid and impressive. To create the highly artistic productions of the best books is also the direct duty both writers and theaters!

Regard yourself like Irish, believe in yourself as Irish...Arm yourself as weapons to fight your nation’s cause.Arm your souls with noble and free ideas. Arm your minds with your histories and memories of your country and her martyrs, her language and a knowledge of her arts and industries. And if in your day the call should come for your body to arm, do not shirk that either (Irish wisdom).

Conclusion. Libraries around the world have long been revered as temples of human knowledge. They’ve been a part of monasteries, royal palaces, museums, universities and even hospitals. That might be hard to imagine in an age where the internet has stolen the library’s monopoly on knowledge, but it cannot replicate these cultural gathering places that have served as universities for all. Libraries are still alive and well across the world, and while you may not be able to check out books at each of these locations, you can still visit their incredible learning halls and discover their stories [19].

Overall, public libraries can take an active role in their community’s mental health by providing them with tools in the form of books and resources to

allow them to explore, understand, and potentially better their emotions or actions. Bibliotherapy should be expanded and implemented into public libraries in a way that the public can take bibliotherapy into their own hands.

Results. From Marcel Pagnol to Léo Ferré, from Armand Lunel to Guillaume Apollinaire, the Principality has played a definite role in the lives of great names in French-language literature. This art form is highly valued in Monaco, through the Prince Pierre de Monaco Literary Prize and the Salon du Livre, both of which are organized every year under the patronage of Princess Caroline of Hanover and Prince Albert II. At the same time, great Monegasque poets have worked hard to defend the local language and to give it a prominent place in the Principality's literary heritage. Many great names in French literature are closely or distantly linked to the Principality. The famous Marcel Pagnol, for example, a native of Aubagne, fell in love with Monaco in 1926. It was on this date that he created his play *Jazz*, at the Monte-Carlo Theatre. A great friend of Prince Rainier III, he even decided to settle in the Principality in 1951 and bought "La Lestra", a magnificent 19th century villa located in Monte Carlo. The author testified his love for Monaco in a sentence inscribed on his commemorative stele: "*Here, the Arts can still live in the shade of the olive tree, on the edge of the Latin sea, where the authority of one keeps the freedom of all.*" As for the poet Guillaume Apollinaire, he lived a large part of his childhood and adolescence in the Principality. He stayed there until his baccalaureate, which he did not obtain, before leaving for Paris and becoming the accomplished poet that we know. The writer Armand Lunel, for his part, spent his last years in the Principality, where he died in 1977. A writing prize organized by the Pen Club of Monaco bears his name. Finally, of course, the famous singer and poet Léo Ferré left his mark in the Principality, where he was born and attended school. Naturalized Monegasque in 1953, he composed *La Chanson du mal-aimé* the following year at the Monte-Carlo Opera, on the proposal of Prince Rainier III [12].

This documentary heritage relating to the history of Monaco is made up of sources that are vital to the knowledge and promotion of Monegasque heritage:

✓ **"Annales monégasques"**, Review of Monaco's History. Established in 1977 by Franck Biancheri, who was then the curator of the Archives and Library of the Prince's Palace. Published once a year, each study is now accompanied by a trilingual (French/Italian/English) summary.

✓ **Historical local press, Collections of the Monaco Multimedia Library.** Six old periodicals published between 1897 and 1963 are available to the public in digital versions via the Multimedia Library's website. These publications provide a greater insight into the history of the Principality from the Belle Époque to the 1960s. The selection of titles comprises two daily newspapers – Le Petit Monégasque and La Gazette de Monaco et de Monte-Carlo – and four weekly glossy magazines – the Revue de la Riviera illustrée, Journal de la Corniche, Monaco Revue and Rives d'Azur. The Multimedia Library plans to continue digitising old local newspapers and magazines for the purposes of preventive conservation and promoting heritage [32]. The Médiathèque de Monaco stands out as a hub of cultural

activity, offering far more than just books. It is a multifunctional space where literature, cinema, music, and art converge, making it a haven for both young and old. The José Notari Sound Library, for instance, provides an eclectic range of sounds, while the video library boasts an extensive collection of films and documentaries. Free Wi-Fi, computers, headphones, and even a projection room are available to enhance the visitor's experience. Visitors can immerse themselves in a wide variety of cultural experiences, from literary discoveries to cinematic journeys, and musical treasures. [21]. The cultural heritage of Monaco includes:

✓ **Historical official directories of the Principality.** The Principality of Monaco's Directory was published for the first time in 1877, printed using the Journal de Monaco presses under the aegis of the government.

✓ **Dictionary of the Monegasque Language by the National Committee for Monegasque Traditions.** This work was begun in 1923 by Father Louis Frolla, when the committee was established, and completed in 1983 by Louis Barral. More than just a work of reference, it bears witness to a part of the Principality's history.

✓ **The Prince's Palace Archives.** The Archives of Prince Albert I can be explored through six themes: Life Story, Sovereign, Commitments, Interests, Bibliography, Commemorations. The documentation area features the iconic people and letters from the Prince's life.

✓ **Collections of the Monaco Audiovisual Institute.** Essentially consisting of audiovisual materials linked to the Principality of Monaco and regularly added to, the Institute's collections also bring together other filmed or recorded materials that are conserved in the name of protecting international film and audiovisual heritage. Including works of fiction, documentaries, current events, sound archives and televised news, the collection is enormously varied and gives pride of place to amateur film. The Institute also collects documents relating to cinema and the history of cinema, including photographs, posters, periodicals and books, and antique equipment. This "non-film" portion is made up of donations, deposits and acquisitions.

✓ **The Historical Sites of the Grimaldis of Monaco.** The Historical Sites of the Grimaldis of Monaco association is a network which enables history and heritage buffs to discover 700 years of the history of the Grimaldi family [32].

✓ **The Prince Peter of Monaco Award for Literature prize has existed since 1951,** created by the Monegasque Prince by marriage: Pierre de Polignac. It is awarded each year to a renowned French-speaking author for the whole of his or her work, on the occasion of the publication of a new book. Among the laureates, we find for example Jean Giono, Hervé Bazin, Eugène Ionesco, Marguerite Yourcenar, Françoise Sagan or Chantal Thomas. Currently presided over by Princess Caroline of Monaco, granddaughter of Pierre de Polignac, this prize is endowed with a sum of 25 000 euros [22].

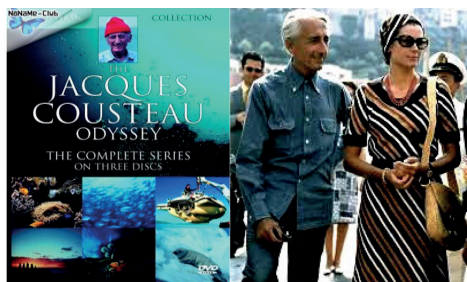
✓ **The Philosophy Prize "Rencontres Philosophiques de Monaco"** was founded by the daughter of Princess Caroline of Hanover, Charlotte Casiraghi, where numerous conferences are organized [12].

Perspectives. Children's television channels operate in different countries of the world for different age groups and on various topics, although some of them show only cartoons, others offer educational and religious programs. Thus, Education with the help of television uses various genres: reports from the laboratory, museum, library, interviews with cultural figures, scientists, etc.

New topics of educational programs appear every year, which require a non-standard approach, disclosure, structural construction, the purpose of which is to develop culture in the realm of books, in its natural connection with the cultures of other nations, to effectively use literature in the national and cultural revival of one's own people, its historical consciousness and traditions, activation of cultural, educational and charitable activities, sports initiatives for the sake of health and life.



“My Foundation is about children who can become great adults, if we collectively show them the way forward with strong sport values and solidarity.”



Fondation Princesse Charlène de Monaco.
Princess Grace with explorer Jacques Cousteau (1970)

For example, the following educational programs can be practiced: “This day in history”, “History of our statehood”, “French/English/Italian lesson”, “This mysterious world of nature”, “Excursion to the theater, library, museum”, “Research Activities at the university”, “Stories and films about animals”, “Fairy tale-musical”, “Children’s performances”, “Classics of world cinema”, “Theatrical Poster”, “Shakespeare Readings for kids”, presenting artistic and musical performances, “Evening Tale”, including “Children’s

sports: tennis, swimming, surfing, etc.”, “Healthy types of water gymnastics: aqua aerobics, aquastep and aquafitness”, with their evening repetition. TV tours of museums, exhibition halls, theaters and operas, oceanariums and other memorable places give millions of people the opportunity to see the treasures of national and world architecture, spiritual and material culture.

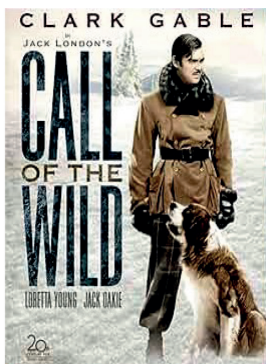
March 21 is World Poetry Day. The holiday was established by UNESCO in 1999 with the aim of maintaining linguistic diversity on Earth and saving endangered languages. The holiday is designed to support small publishing houses, modern poets and literary clubs, sunday language schools, childrens seminars in national minorities through whose efforts in most cases the poetic heritage of peoples reaches the reader. On Poetry Day, it is important to hold literary readings, concerts, and meetings with popular and aspiring writers in schools, when it is time to remind that poetry is a picture written in words, which should be reread more often, starting with your favorite childhood poems.

Further searches. Cinematography represents a convergence of ancient artistic traditions, utilizing visual narratives to explore and interpret life, paralleling the profound storytelling capabilities of literature, which continues to influence cinematic expression. It is known that on the basis of literary works a script is created from many books, plays, works of composers, the screenwriter chooses what is closest to him in the spirit of perception, therefore the connection between literature and cinema is obvious here. Screen adaptation of books as a place of intersection of various communicative systems (literature and cinema), as well as authorial, reading, and viewing strategies is of particular interest as a complex of various types of texts, the different media nature of which in this case becomes an object for further research.

Recommendations. Adaptation of books as a means of self-education is also an ideal option to diversify leisure time and immerse yourself in the exciting atmosphere of a good movie and such an exciting feeling for the reader who knows the plot, but expects a lot of impressions from the movie. Watching films based on books we have read, we unwittingly become the most demanding critics: “the plot was wrong”, “the wrong actor was chosen”, “and here they missed an important moment”, or “film contained both significant historical inaccuracies and a series of purely fictional scenes” etc. On the one hand, a film adaptation is a great way to learn the plot of a famous book, if there is not enough time to read it. And it also happens that after watching it, you immediately want to read the book, imagining what a fascinating atmosphere the work itself has. On the other hand, the masters of the film industry need to try very hard to embody on the screen what gave readers goosebumps when they ran their eyes over the book pages and absorbed every line. Filmmakers, those who set themselves the goal of expressing the writer’s authorial style as accurately and deeply as possible, as it were, “open the parentheses” and convey their content in their cinematic language. A live adaptation should repeat the book, giving the viewer the opportunity to encounter the source once again, only in the form

of a movie. The goal of creating a general film adaptation is not to convey the book as accurately as possible, but to create a new, original work based on its material, which, nevertheless, is clearly interconnected with the original source and complements it:

- **Call of the Wild** is a 1935 American adventure western film an adaptation of Jack London's 1903 novel *The Call of the Wild*. The film is directed by William A. Wellman, and stars Clark Gable, Loretta Young and Jack Oakie. The screenplay is by Gene Fowler and Leonard Praskins. This is 20th Century Films' last film to be released under the 20th Century Pictures banner before being merged with the Fox Film Corporation to create 20th Century-Fox.



- **The Call of the Wild: Dog of the Yukon** is a 1997 Canadian film. The screenplay by Graham Ludlow is based on Jack London's classic 1903 novel *The Call of the Wild*, and is narrated by Richard Dreyfuss and stars Rutger Hauer. It was filmed in Quebec, Canada and premiered in the United States as a television movie on June 22, 1997 [28].
- **White Fang** is a 1991 American northern period adventure drama film directed by Randal Kleiser, and starring Ethan Hawke, Klaus Maria Brandauer, and Seymour Cassel. Based on Jack London's novel of the same name, the film tells the story of the friendship between a young Klondike gold prospector and a wolfdog. A sequel to the film, *White Fang 2: Myth of the White Wolf*, was released in 1994.
- **To Catch a Thief** is a 1955 American romantic thriller film directed by Alfred Hitchcock, from a screenplay by John Michael Hayes based on the 1952 novel of the same name by David Dodge. The film stars Cary Grant as a retired cat burglar who has to save his reformed reputation by catching an impostor preying on wealthy tourists (including an oil-rich widow and her daughter played by Grace Kelly) on the French Riviera. Grace Kelly's costumes were designed by Edith Head. The two were close friends and Grace had



become Edith's muse. The almost always diplomatic designer broke her rules to name Grace Kelly her favourite actress with whom she worked, and *To Catch a Thief*, her favourite film [27].

- ***Breakfast at Tiffany's*** is a 1961 American romantic comedy film directed by Blake Edwards from a screenplay by George Axelrod and based on the 1958 novella of the same name by Truman Capote. Givenchy, as stipulated in Hepburn's contract, signed on to create the costumes for the film. Givenchy's black cocktail-style frock was the most modern interpretation of the little black dress since Coco Chanel's introduction of the concept back in the 1920s [7].



- ***Tender is the Night* (1962)** is based on the fourth and final novel by the treasured author. Coincidentally, it is also King's last movie. **While far from a perfect film, *Tender is the Night* is still a good adaptation** of a classic that most enjoy more than they initially expected. While the feature's strongest assets are its cast and beautiful imagery (unfortunately, it doesn't quite meet the standards the book sets), Fitzgerald enthusiasts who haven't watched the film yet might want to check it out.
- Directed by Jack Clayton ***The Great Gatsby* (1974)** and written by Francis Ford Coppola, the third adaptation of *The Great Gatsby* (with the second being the 1949 one and the first the 1926 silent film, which is as good as lost these days) provides audiences with yet another take on Fitzgerald's most well-known and beloved novel. Set on 1920s Long Island, the film sees Sam Waterson step into the shoes of Nick Carraway, and Robert Redford bringing Gatsby to life. Benefiting from a great cast (Redford's Gatsby is a huge stand-out) and a faithful storyline, albeit with a few minor differences, this Clayton 1974 romance is arguably a better adaptation than the 1949 film. Still, whether it is its slow pace or dullness to blame, it leaves a bit to be desired.
- The last ***The Great Gatsby* (2013)** adaptation to make it to this list earns the third spot, as it has conceivably become the most memorable of all. **DiCaprio's** performance as the mysterious landlord is one of the most striking aspects of **Baz Luhrmann's** (director of *Elvis*) film, which also benefits from the filmmaker's matching lavish and exuberant style that aids in bringing Gatsby's world to life [15].



Cinematography represents a convergence of ancient artistic traditions, utilizing visual narratives to explore and interpret life, paralleling the profound storytelling capabilities of literature, which continues to influence cinematic expression. Screen adaptation of books as a place of intersection of various communicative systems (literature and cinema), as well as authorial, reading, and viewing strategies is of particular interest as a complex of various types of texts, the different media nature of which in this case becomes an object for further research.

I love cinema in all its manifestations. I write a little about it. I try to share my film experience with everyone.

Invitation to the Princess Grace Irish Library: 9 rue Princesse Marie-de-Lorraine, open Mon-Fri 9am-5pm.

Inspiration quotas:

- “Books are ships of thought, wandering through the waves of time and carefully carrying their precious cargo from generation to generation” (English philosopher Francis Bacon);
- “People stop thinking when they cease to read.” Denis Diderot;
- “We have a responsibility to support libraries. To use libraries, to encourage others to use libraries, to protest against library closings. If you don’t value libraries, you don’t value information, or culture, or wisdom. You are silencing the voices of the past and harming the future.” Neil Gaiman, English science fiction writer.

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