

MONACO

Prince Rainier III, born 31 May 1923, son of Princess Charlotte, Duchess of Valentinois, daughter of Prince Louis II, born 30 Sept. 1898 (married 19 March 1920 to Prince Pierre, Comte de Polignac, who had taken the name Grimaldi, from whom she was divorced 18 Feb. 1933). Prince Rainier succeeded his grandfather Louis II, who died on 9 May 1949. He married on 19 April 1956 Miss Grace Kelly, a citizen of the U.S.A. *Issue*: Princess Caroline Louise Marguerite, born 23 Jan. 1957; Prince Albert Alexander Louis Peter, born 14 March 1958. The Prince has a sister, Princess Antoinette, born 28 Dec. 1920.

Monaco is a small Principality on the Mediterranean, surrounded by the French Department of Alpes Maritimes except on the side towards the sea. From 1297 it belonged to the house of Grimaldi. In 1731 it passed into the female line, Louise Hippolyte, daughter of Antoine I, heiress of Monaco, marrying Jacques de Goyon Matignon, Count of Torigni, who took the name and arms of Grimaldi. The Principality was placed under the protection of the Kingdom of Sardinia by the Treaty of Vienna, 1815, and under that of France in 1861. Prince Albert I (reigned 1889–1922) acquired fame as an oceanographer; and his son Louis II (1922–49) was instrumental in establishing the International Hydrographic Bureau.

On 5 Jan. 1911 a Constitution was promulgated which provides for a National Council elected by universal suffrage and *scrutin de liste*. The Government is carried out under the authority of the Prince by a State Ministry and 3 Government Counsellors. The legislative power is exercised by the Prince and the National Council, which consists of 18 members elected for 4 years. *Minister of State*. Henry Soum.

The area is 149 hectares or 368 acres. Population (census 1 Jan. 1956), 20,422. The official language is French.

National flag: red and white (horizontal).

The territory of the Principality is divided into three sections—Monaco-Ville, La Condamine and Monte Carlo—which are administered by a municipal body, elected by vote. Women were given the vote in 1945.

The Code Louis, adopted in 1919, is based upon the French codes. There is a Court of First Instance as well as a Juge de Paix's Court. The Principality issues its own postage-stamps. It is combined in a customs union with France (treaty of 9 Nov. 1865).

There has been since 1887 a Roman Catholic bishop, directly dependent on the Holy See. A semi-military police force has taken the place of the 'guard of honour' and troops formerly maintained.

The small harbour, absolutely sheltered, has an area of 47 acres, depth at the entrance 90 ft, and alongside the quay 24 ft at least.

Number of telephones in use in 1957 was 6,953.

Budget (in 1,000 francs)	1952	1953	1954	1955	1956
Revenue . . .	1,640,637	1,828,533	2,121,371	2,788,550	2,816,901
Expenditure . . .	1,719,892	2,126,752	2,512,555	2,705,278	2,447,928

British Consul-General (in Marseilles). Leslie Pott, C.B.E.

Consulate General for Monaco in London. 18 Austin Friars, E.C.2.

Books of Reference

Journal de Monaco. Bulletin Officiel. 1858 ff.
Labande, Leon H., *Histoire de la Principauté de Monaco*. Paris, 1934

S. H. Steinberg (ed.), *The Statesman's Year-Book*

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