## Year 8 Institut Français Visite!

The Institut français du Royaume-Uni, originally known as the Université des Lettres françaises, opened in 1910 as the initiative of a young French woman, Marie d'Orliac, eager to introduce the London public, and indeed the wider British

population, to well-known writers, thinkers and artists from France. This initial desire to make the institute a gateway to French culture and thinking is something that should be preserved – especially considering hardships it has faced.

That's one thing I thought about walking up to the building – how despite all of the conflicts of the wider world, small parts of other cultures will always make an effort to stay put and continue to accommodate. There's something so special about that. Inside, a sweeping staircase leads from the foyer area to the first floor and the famous Rodin statue L'Âge d'Airain. Other works of art, both old and new, decorate the corridors demonstrating how culture spans the past, present and future.



We then filled out a sheet to provide context for the film 'Dilili a Paris' – the story of a precocious six-year-old girl named Dilili investigating the disappearances of several young girls in Paris, assisted by local delivery boy, Orel. It was not ground-breaking, I must admit, but I was still pondering the history of the building and how much it has and does facilitate – previously acting as a base during WW2 for French soldiers, and currently acting as a hub for French learning in a primarily French-speaking area. The context was much needed. We watched the film in Ciné Lumière, a grand independent cinema located inside the building that acts as a hub for French, European and World cinema. They recently opened a second one, in order to accommodate as much world cinema as possible.

The film was horrifying in the way that it portrayed the themes of racism, classism and sexism so clearly through the lens of two young children on their quest to help others. That realistic nature, lacking a filter, made the film tragically endearing, alongside its unique style of animation that made the characters stand out so vividly. It was written by Michel Ocelot, most famous for directing Kirikou and the Sorceress. He often comments on racism in his work, to make a point about his privilege and ignorance of history. This is something I felt the Institute stood for as well – giving a voice to others and demonstrating that cultural divides should not divide us as humans, emotionally or physically. Chatter on the train ride home was of history, culture and empowerment.

