|  |  |  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- | --- | --- |
| **About you** | **[Salutation]** | Kendall | [Middle name] | Heitzman |
| [Enter your biography] | | | |
| University of Iowa | | | |

|  |
| --- |
| **Your article** |
| Kracauer, Siegfried (8 February 1889- 26 November 1966) |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Siegfried Kracauer was a German cultural critic and theorist. He wrote film and cultural criticism for the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in the 1920s and early 1930s. From 1933-41 he was in exile in France, before moving to the United States. He wrote criticism for various New York publications in the 1940s and 1950s. His major works include *From Caligari to Hitler: A Psychological History of the German Film* (1947), *Theory of Film: The Redemption of Physical Reality* (1960), and the posthumously published *History: The Last Things Before the Last* (1969). Kracauer is perhaps most famous for his essay “The Mass Ornament” (1927), an exploration of the relationship of the geometrical patterns produced by the Tiller Girls, precision dance troupes popular across Europe and the United States at the time, to contemporary economic and political realities. Kracauer would later apply the notion of the mass ornament to both the mass displays of Leni Riefenstahl’s Nazi documentaries and the Hollywood musical spectaculars designed by choreographer Busby Berkeley. After leaving Nazi Germany for the United States, Kracauer wrote his seminal text on German cinema, *From Caligari to Hitler,* in which he views Weimar film through the lens of national psychology, finding in them a harbinger of the Nazi state. In *Theory of Film,* Kracauer, seeing film as an extension of photography, argues for a cinema that operates in a realistic mode. Gerd Gemünden and Johannes von Moltke have described Kracauer’s criticism as being that of the “medium shot,” resisting both close readings of works and abstract cultural criticism in favour of a middle distance where, as Kracauer put it, “ambiguity is of the essence.” |
| Siegfried Kracauer was a German cultural critic and theorist. He wrote film and cultural criticism for the *Frankfurter Zeitung* in the 1920s and early 1930s. From 1933-41 he was in exile in France, before moving to the United States. He wrote criticism for various New York publications in the 1940s and 1950s. His major works include *From Caligari to Hitler: A Psychological History of the German Film* (1947), *Theory of Film: The Redemption of Physical Reality* (1960), and the posthumously published *History: The Last Things Before the Last* (1969). Kracauer is perhaps most famous for his essay “The Mass Ornament” (1927), an exploration of the relationship of the geometrical patterns produced by the Tiller Girls, precision dance troupes popular across Europe and the United States at the time, to contemporary economic and political realities. Kracauer would later apply the notion of the mass ornament to both the mass displays of Leni Riefenstahl’s Nazi documentaries and the Hollywood musical spectaculars designed by choreographer Busby Berkeley. After leaving Nazi Germany for the United States, Kracauer wrote his seminal text on German cinema, *From Caligari to Hitler,* in which he views Weimar film through the lens of national psychology, finding in them a harbinger of the Nazi state. In *Theory of Film,* Kracauer, seeing film as an extension of photography, argues for a cinema that operates in a realistic mode. Gerd Gemünden and Johannes von Moltke have described Kracauer’s criticism as being that of the “medium shot,” resisting both close readings of works and abstract cultural criticism in favour of a middle distance where, as Kracauer put it, “ambiguity is of the essence.” |
| Further reading:  (Gemünden and von Moltke)  (Hansen) |