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| Dulac, Germaine (1882-1942) |
| **[Enter any *variant forms* of your headword – OPTIONAL]** |
| Germaine Dulac (born Charlotte Elisabeth Germaine Saisset-Schneider) directed more than thirty films influenced by — and influential upon — Impressionism, Cinéma Pur,Surrealism and Abstraction. She is known today for her development of early feminist film theory and her central involvement with the French avant-garde cinema movements of the 1920s.  Starting her career as a feminist and radical labour journalist and activist, by 1919 Dulac had begun to explore, in Impressionism and Cinéma Pur, the aesthetic possibilities of cinema beyond the influence of either theatre or literature. Dulac sought a new cinematic language to express female desire that would transcend that of male-dominated cinema. Dulac also saw the possibility of cinema to advance feminist issues and politics, as evidenced by her Impressionist film, *La Souriante Madame Beudet* [*The Smiling Madame Beaudet*] (1922/23). Focusing on the psychological and emotional toll that confinement and domesticity have on an unhappily married woman, *La Souriante Madame Beudet* is often cited as one of the first truly feminist films. Dulac is, however, best known for her collaboration with Antonin Artaud, who wrote the scenario for the Surrealist-inspired film *La Coquille et le Clergyman* [*The Seashell and the Clergyman*] (1928). |
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| Further reading:  (Flitterman-Lewis)  (Maule) |