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Co-founders, BY ExperienceThis couple's company beams alternative content opera, live stage games, art exhibitions, basically something other than movies- to cinemas and performance spaces in more than 60 countries. CuratorsJulie: It is crucial that as the audience has become more fractured and more niche that they are not alone in enjoying their art privately. Robert: Our shows bring in a different audience. The older audience is not taken care of in the popcorn houses anymore. Julie: When we started our fine-art programming with a show at Leonardo da Vinci, in 2011, we were completely unsure if the big screen could recreate walking around a gallery. But the audience didn't just want to see art — they wanted more. We do a slow contemplative camera maneuver on the paintings. Robert: But it's not just for an older audience; It's for anyone who doesn't currently go to the theater. In 2010 we beamed out a concert with Metallica, Anthrax, Megadeth and Slayer. I said to the director, remember, you're shooting for the big screen- don't cut so fast. Leave the camera on the guitarist during the solo. Children in the theaters began to mosh. They felt like they were really there. This couple's company beams alternative content opera, live stage games, art exhibitions, basically anything but movies- to cinemas and performance spaces in more than 60 countries. Julie and Robert Borchard-Young Cofounders, BY Experience curators Julie: It expands what people think a cinema can offer. To build trust, we are very selective with our shows. You will be surprised at what comes our way that we say no to. Swedish Film industry The films of the 1950s are sometimes overshadowed by the iconic cinema of the 1960s and 70s. However, it would be a mistake to assume that the 1950s were without monumentally important films. Major developments took place in cinemas in the 1950s, including an increase in the popularity of global cinema, new approaches to acting and narrative storytelling, and the emergence of pioneering directors such as Billy Wilder, Alfred Hitchcock and John Ford. In chronological order of release date, the following list contains the most important films (but not necessarily the best) released in the 1950s. By the late 1940s, Walt Disney was in desperate need of a hit movie. Throughout the decade, his studio had lost money. Some films had appeared below expectations (the original releases of Fantasia and Pinocchio) and Disney had spent considerable time and resources making films for the US government during World War II and its aftermath. But the animated classic Cinderella proved to be such a success that it saved the studio's fortune and provided an endearing template for many of Disney's subsequent animated classics. Without Cinderella, Disney may have Restored. Daiei Motion Picture Company Japanese filmmaker Akira Kurosawa's Rashomon is groundbreaking for the way the story is constructed. A single crime is retold in a trial setting from four separate points of view, each of which is contradictory and up to interpretation. After winning the Golden Lion at the Venice Film Festival and an honorary academy award, Rashomon brought a new level of recognition to Japanese cinema. Kurosawa went on to create several masterpieces in the 1950s, including Ikiru (1952), Seven Samurai (1954), Throne of Blood (1957) and The Hidden Fortress (1958). Paramount Pictures After decades of movies praising Hollywood's glories, Billy Wilder's Sunset Boulevard was one of the first films to pull back the curtain on the film industry. Reclusive silent era star Norma Desmond (Gloria Swanson), now fifty, plots her back to the big screen when down-on-his-luck screenwriter Joe Gillis (William Holden) stumbles on her aging estate. Gillis slowly learns Desmond's obsession with youth and stardom and how being separated from it has affected her mental health. Sunset Boulevard was one of the highest-grossing films of the year and changed the public's perception of the glamorous world of Hollywood. 20th Century Fox Much like Sunset Boulevard, All About Eve looks at ageism and obsession in the entertainment industry. Hollywood icon Bette Davis plays a Broadway actress who faces the end of her career as she battles a younger rival. All About Eve was awarded a record 14 Oscar nominations and won six. But its impact was even longer now, because before All About Eve, few actors over forty were offered the lead roles in movies. Like Sunset Boulevard, All About Eve demonstrated that it was a place for mature roles for women on screen. Warner Bros. Pictures The early 1950s were dominated by Marlon Brando, a newly-faced Broadway actor whose natural acting style served as an inspiration for countless other artists. After starting the role of Stanley Kowalski in Tennessee Williams' A Streetcar Named Desire on Broadway, Brando reprised the role in the film adaptation directed by Elia Kazan (who also directed the original Broadway production). Brando's work introduced much of the audience to a new style of acting that would later become synonymous with actors such as James Dean, Al Pacino and Robert De Niro. Brando and Kazan would later work together again in 1954's On the Waterfront, another groundbreaking film of the decade. MGM Since talking pictures first became popular in the early 1920s, Hollywood has embraced the musical's pageantry. One of the biggest musicals of the decade is Singin' in the Rain, which itself is about actors making the transition from silent films to sound functions. Gene Kelly's iconic dance sequence as he sings the title song is one of the most memorable in Hollywood history. United Artists Developed as an allegory for the on-going Red Scare - in which Hollywood was targeted as a hotbed of communist sympathizers - High Noon is a western with Gary Cooper as a small-town marshal standing alone against an avengneal outlaw who is on his way to town. One by one, the townspeople he protected from him in the moment of need. High Noon was one of the first revisionist Westerns, and the almost real-time narrative was a narrative device rarely used in film beforehand. 20th Century Fox In the 1950s, Hollywood tried many gimmicks to combat declining audiences in theaters, including the use of 3D filmmaking. Another strategy was to increase the size of the screen, especially as a way to combat the growing popularity of television. The cape was the first film presented in CinemaScope, a widescreen process that soon became standard throughout the industry (and continues today). The widescreen spectacle of The Robe led to huge box office success and helped revive interest in biblical epics throughout the decade, including The Ten Bud (1956) and Ben-Hur (1959). While Japanese filmmakers such as Akira Kurosawa made what were considered art films for japanese studio Toho, the studio also released several entertainment-driven projects. The biggest of these films was Gojira (better known as Godzilla), a science fiction film about a massive reptilian animal attacking Tokyo. Godzilla is one of many sci-fi films of the decade to explore the dangers of the atomic age. Although overshadowed by today's special effects, the miniature effects of Godzilla were groundbreaking and influential. Godzilla, its many sequels, and its even more numerous impersonators continue to be released today, and Godzilla remains one of the most recognizable pop culture characters in the world. Warner Bros. Pictures In the mid-1950s, John Wayne had been playing heroic cowboys on screen for a quarter of a century, with many of his best films directed by John Ford. In The Searchers, Ford and Wayne tell the story of a very different kind of cowboy: Ethan Edwards, a controversial former Confederate soldier whose family is massacred by a group of Comanche and his young niece captured. The obsessive Edwards becomes increasingly desperate as he spends years searching, leaving the audience wondering how he will react if he finally finds her. The dark story, gorgeous cinematography and Wayne turn at their very best The Searchers into a celebrated film. Swedish Film Industry Hollywood movies dominated cinemas all over the world through World War II, but in the 1950s filmmakers from all over the world began to gain international attention with their work. One of the greatest European directors of the time was Swedish filmmaker Ingmar Bergman. Bergman's first major international success was The Seventh Seal, a film about which is confronted by the personification of death during the black plague. The images presented in The Seventh Seal are still iconic decades later. Bergman released another highly regarded film that same year, Wild Strawberries. Warner Bros. Many years after Universal Pictures moved on from horror films, the British film studio Hammer Film Productions revived the creature with a series of strong, gothic-inspired loose remakes of Universal's most popular monsters produced in color. The first was frankenstein's curse, starring Christopher Lee as Creature and Peter Cushing as Victor Frankenstein. The duo were to perform together in many Hammer horror features, and Frankenstein's international success continues to affect horror filmmakers. United Artists Stanley Kubrick is remembered as one of the greatest filmmakers in history. His 1957 film Paths of Glory, which features Kirk Douglas as a World War I French military leader who defends soldiers who refuse to engage in a suicide advance against German forces, presented a very different perspective from the typical Hollywood war movie. The antiwar themes in the film were rare for society after World War II, and its uniqueness set Kubrick up for his groundbreaking career as a filmmaker. Paramount Pictures Although masterful director Alfred Hitchcock created a number of masterpieces in the 1950s - Stranger on a Train (1951), Rear Window (1954) and North by Northwest (1959), to name a few - the originally underrated Vertigo may be master of Suspense's coronation achievement of the decade. Hitchcock's frequent collaborator James Stewart plays a detective forced to retire because he suffers from dizziness. As a private investigator, he is hired to track down a mysterious woman in a complex murder plot. Vertigo's obsession theme continues to engage and confuse viewers, and the revolutionary use of camera techniques is often mimicked, even today. The United Artists Comedy films began exploring new topics in the late 1950s. One of the highlights of the search is Some Like It Hot. The film features Tony Curtis and Jack Lemmon testifying to a murder that disguises themselves as women to avoid being captured by the perpetrators. Cross-dressing comedy was considered extremely groundbreaking at the time, and Some Like It Hot (along with director Billy Wilder and co-star Marilyn Monroe in perhaps her last major role) helped usher in the groundbreaking comedy of the 1960s by pushing the envelope in the late 1950s.