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My mother's eyes don't do it for her anymore. She can't see to read, she can't really use her computer, but--unkinnest cut to unkindest cut-they hurt her. They either water or sting or feel scratched - just uncomfortable - most of the time. Of course, she tried everything she is to try for this, but nothing seemed to help her. He keeps making sure he doesn't cry. It's just her stupid eye. The other day, through an act of cosmic compassion, there was a moment of blue sky/bright sun in our gray city. Her glow came into the room, and we got a tan. Suddenly my mom asked for her sunglasses. The light hurt his eyes even more. I dug into her purse and had to laugh at the sunglasses she had there. They were totally old Hollywood glam; eyes of sharp black cats with sparkling stones. Someone gave them to me a long time ago, and since my sunglasses are prescription, I passed these on to my mom. It's been years since I've seen her--years without cousins, apparently. And here she was in bed, as beautiful and special as any movie star you could call. Don't moan here, because I have to say it. It was a sight for grieving eyes. D.G. Fulford is the author of The Designated Daughter: The Bonus Years with Mom, written with her mother Phyllis Greene. She is also the co-founder of TheRememberingSite.org. You can find it at DGFulford.com. Photo Credit: Marcia Smilack This content is created and maintained by a third party and imported on this page to help users provide their email addresses. You might be able to find more information about this and similar content at the piano.io Svensk Filmindustri Movies of 1950 are sometimes overshadowed by the iconic cinema of the 1960s and 70s. However, it would be a mistake to assume that 1950s were without monumentally important films. Major developments took place in cinema in 1950, including an increase in the popularity of global cinema, new approaches to acting and narrative stories, and the rise of revolutionary directors such as Billy Wilder, Alfred Hitchcock and John Ford. In chronological order after the release date, the following list includes the most important films (though not necessarily the best) released in the 1950s. In the late 1940s, Walt Disney desperately needed a successful film. Over the decade, his studio has lost money. Some films performed below expectations (original versions of Fantasia and Pinocchio) and Disney spent significant time and resources making films for the U.S. government during and after World War II. However, the animated classic Cinderella proved so successful that it saved the studio's fortune and provided a pleasant template for many of Disney's successive animated classics. Without Cinderella, may never recover. Japanese director Akira Kurosawa's Motion Picture Company Sasimomis is innovative for the way its narrative is built. R R offences are reported in a trial from four separate points of view, each of which is contradictory and at the basis of the interpretation. After winning the Golden Lion at the Venice Film Festival and the Academy Award, Rasfomon brought a new level of appreciation to Japanese cinema. Kurosawa made 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 films that praised Hollywood's glories, Billy Wilder's Sunset Boulevard was one of the first films to draw a curtain on the film industry. The silent reclusive was star Norma Desmond (Gloria Swanson), fifty years ago, plotting her return to the big screen when down-on-his-luck screenwriter Joe Gillis (William Holden) stumbles on her aging estate. Gillis is slowly learning Desmond's obsession with youth and celebrity and how separating from her has affected her mental health. Sunset Boulevard was one of the biggest films of the year and changed the public's perception of the glamorous world of Hollywood. 20th Century Fox Like Sunset Boulevard, All About Eve looks at ageism and obsession in the entertainment industry. Hollywood icon Bette Davis stars as a Broadway actress facing the end of her career as she fights against a younger rival. All About Eve received a record 14 Oscar nominations and won six. But its impact was even further, because before All About Eve, a few actresses over forty were offered lead roles in the films. Like Sunset Boulevard, All About Eve has shown that there is a place for mature roles for women on screen. Warner Bros. Pictures The early 1950s was dominated by Marlon Brando, a fresh-faced Broadway actor whose natural acting style served as an inspiration to countless other performers. After releasing Stanley Kowalski's role in Tennessee Williams' 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 will work together again in 1954 in On the Waterfront, another revolutionary film of the decade. MGM Since talking pictures first became popular in the early 1920s, Hollywood embraced the musical contest. One of the greatest musicals of the decade is Singin' in the Rain, which is itself about actors who make the transition from silent movies to sound features. Gene Kelly's iconic dance sequence as she sings the title song is one of the most memorable scenes in history United Artists Developed as an allegory for the ongoing Red Scare - in which Hollywood has been targeted as a hotbed of communist sympathizers - High Noon is a western starring Gary Cooper as a small town marshal who stands alone against a revenge-seeking revenge-seeking who's on his way to town. One by one, the townspeople he protected move away from him during his need. High Noon was one of the first revisionist westerns, and its almost real-time narrative was a storytelling device rarely used in the film beforehand. 20th Century Fox In the 1950s, Hollywood tried many tricks to combat declining audiences in theaters, including the use of 3D film. Another strategy was to increase screen size, especially as a way to combat the growing popularity of television. The robe was the first film presented in CinemaScope, a widescreen process that soon became standard throughout the industry (and continues to this day). The Robe's widescreen show led to huge box office success and helped revive interest in biblical epics over the decade, including The Ten Commandments (1956) and Ben-Hur (1959). Toho Film Company S.R.L. While Japanese filmmakers like Akira Kurosawa were doing what were considered art films for the Japanese studio Toho, the studio also launched several entertainment-based projects. The greatest of these films was Gojira (better known as Godzilla), a science fiction film about a massive reptilian beast that attacks Tokyo. Godzilla is one of the many sci-fi films of the decade to explore the dangers of the atomic age. Although eclipsed by today's special effects, the miniature effects of Godzilla were revolutionary and influential. Godzilla, his many sequels, and his more numerous imitators continue to be released today, and Godzilla remains one of the most recognizable characters of pop culture in the world. Warner Bros. Pictures Until the mid-1950s, John Wayne played heroic cowboys on screen for a quarter of a century, with many of the best films directed by John Ford. In The Searchers, Ford and Wayne tell the story of a very different cowboy guy: Ethan Edwards, a conflicting former Confederate soldier whose family is massacred by a gang of Comanche and his niece taken prisoner. Obsessive Edwards gets more and more desperate as he spends years searching, leaving the audience to wonder if he eventually finds her. The dark story, superb cinema and Wayne make The Searchers a famous movie. Hollywood films from Svensk Filmindustri dominated cinemas around the world through World War II, but in 1950 filmmakers around the world began to gain international attention through their work. One of the greatest European directors of the era was Swedish director Ingmar Bergman. Bergman's first major international success was The Seventh Seal, a film about a knight who confronts the personification of Death during the black plague. The images featured in The Seventh Sea remain emblematic decades later. Bergman released a second film appreciated in the same year, Wild Stra strawberries. Warner Bros. Pictures Years after Universal Pictures switched from horror films, British film studio Hammer Film Productions revived the creature feature a series of gothic-inspired remakes of the most popular universal monsters produced in color. The first was The Curse of Frankenstein, starring Christopher Lee as the creature and Peter Cushing as Victor Frankenstein. The duo will continue to appear together in many Hammer horror features, and Frankenstein's international success continues to influence horror filmmakers. United Artists Stanley Kubrick is remembered as one of the greatest filmmakers in history. His 1957 film Paths of Glory, in which he plays Kirk Douglas as the French World War I military leader, who defends soldiers who refuse to engage in a suicidal advance against German forces, presented a very different perspective from the typical Hollywood war film. The anti-war themes in the film were rare for post-World War II society, and its uniqueness prepared Kubrick for his revolutionary career as a director. Paramount Pictures Although director Alfred Hitchcock made a series of masterpieces in the 1950s - Stranger on a Train (1951), Rear Window (1954) and North by Northwest (1959), to name a few - the original underappreciated vertigo could be the crowning achievement of the decade by the Master of Suspense. Hitchcock's frequent collaborator, James Stewart, plays a detective forced to retire because he suffers from vertigo. As a private investigator, he is hired to pursue a mysterious woman in a complex murder plot. Vertigo's theme of obsession continues to engage and puzzled viewers, and its revolutionary use of camera techniques are frequently imitated, even today. United Artists Comedy began exploring new topics until the late 1950s. One of the highlights of this exploration is Some Like It Hot. The film stars Tony Curtis and Jack Lemmon as witnesses to a crime that disguises itself as women to avoid being caught by the perpetrators. Cross-dressing comedy was considered extremely cutting-edge at the time, and Some Like It Hot (along with director Billy Wilder and co-star Marilyn Monroe in perhaps her last big role) helped innusher in the innovative comedy of the 1960s by pushing the envelope in the late 1950s. 1950.

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