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In 2199, Earth was invaded by an alien race known as The Gamillas, a dying planet, and it was the first to make earth its new home. Gamillas rains radioactive bombs on Earth, making the planetary surface dry and uninhabited (but friendly to race). Earth's space fleet seems hopelessly overwhelmed by The Garmillas and lost all... Until a mysterious space probe is recovered from Mars. The probe includes blueprints and messages from Queen Stasha of Iskandar, Earth, which claims to have a device that can purify earth's radiation damage. The blueprint is a spacecraft that can make all ships head to Iskandar (located in another galaxy), and with these plans, earth's inhabitants can secretly rebuild the Japanese battleship Yamato with a great spacecraft. A brave large crew of 999 depart for Iskandar in Yamato and need a device... But with the threat of Gamillas, they can succeed in ... Article: Leo Rahman Plot Summary | Add a synopsis animation | Action | Adventure | Sci-Fi Certificates: 12 | View All Certifications » Parent Guide: View Content Advisory » The editorial series Canon states that the Garmilan biology is the same as human biology in all aspects except skin color. Nevertheless, Garmilan also has a different blood color, which is an important biological difference. Read more »
User Review This article is about the animated series. For spacecraft, see SpaceShip Yamato (virtual spacecraft). For other purposes, see the spacecraft Yamato (ambiguity). The animated series, which began in 1974 on the space battleship Yamato号, produced the first volume of a 70s comic book adaptation of The 戦艦 OOUjuyama' (Ushu Senkan Yamato). By Yoshinobu Nishizaki@newsisnobu NishizakiScreenplay 에이지 야마모토케이스케 후지카와야마루 타쿠라류지치 바이 미야가와슈튜디오오아키데미 프로덕션, 그룹 TAC 오리지널 네트워킹 요미우리 TV 오리지널 런 1974년 10월 6일 ~ 3월 30일, 1975에피소드26 (에피소드 목록) 만화코스모스집 야마토라이지 미쓰오토모에 의해 작성된 라이카이지 쇼텐잉글리시 퍼블리셔사나 세븐 시엔티픽인먼트 [3]메가인터내셔널 킹스타디오스옌 오리지널 1974년 11월 ~ 4월 1975볼륨3 오리지널 비디오 애니메이션 그래픽스 야마토 No. 마츠모토 레이지 에 의해 제작 된 오모모하루 카츠히라타케토 스타디오.마츠모토 키콜레지 라이지.가사하라류지치 미야가와슈튜디오JCF 발매 3월 31일 ~ 6월 15일, 2007Runtime45 분 (각)에피소드5 속편, 스킨 오프 TV 시리즈 : 우주선 야마토 II (1978) 우주선 야마토 III (1980) 야마토 2199 (2012) 야마토 2202 (2017) OVAs : 야마토 2 520 (1994) 애니메이션 영화 : 우주선 야마토 (1977) 도카 야마토 (1978) 야마토 : 새로운 항해 (1979) 영원히 야마토 (1980) 마지막 야마토 (1983) 야마토 부활 (2009) 천상의 오디세이 (2009) SpaceShip Yamato (2010) Animation and manga portal Spacecraft Yamato (Japanese: 宇宙艦, Hepburn: Ushu Senkan Yamato, Cosmship Yamato and Ushu Senkan Yamato, also known as The Star Blazers, is a Japanese sci-fi animation series directed by comic lyric artist Leiji Matsumoto. The series, which aired on Yomiuri TV from October 6, 1974 to March 30, 1975, totaled 26 episodes. It revolves around the character Susumu Kodji (Derek Wildstar), who was tasked during the interstellar war entering space aboard the spacecraft Yamato to retrieve radiation devices that infect the earth after being bombed by Garmilan, and an international crew from Earth. The series is one of Japan's most influential animated series, with more complex serious and affecting works such as mobile suit Gundam, Neon Genesis Evangelion[4] and video games such as Super Dimension Fortress Macross and Space Invaders. [5] [6] Hideaki Anno selected Yamato as his favorite animation and sparked interest in animation. [8] Yamato was the first animated series or film to win the Sean Prize, a feat not repeated until Nausicaä in the 1984 film Valley of the Wind. Although the development spacecraft Yamato was started in 1973 by producer Yoshinobu Nishizaki, the project undergone several modifications and inspections before setting on its final design. The team responsible for the creation of the spacecraft Yamato consisted of Yoshinobu Nishizaki, Keisuke Fujio, Eiichi Yamamoto and Ariznte Toyota. At first it was going to be Tokusatsu, and Nishizaki was inspired to create something in the space after reading Meduse's laction. Ariznte Toyota was another source of inspiration for Nishizaki, who wrote the 1970 novel Dismantling the Earth. In 1973, works such as Poseidon Adventures and The Japanese Sink were a considerable source. Eiichi Yamamoto believed it was because of the way he described people who could survive extreme circumstances, which influenced Yamato's creation. He also believed that industrialization made people more miserable and that Yamato was designed to show the victory of humanity and love. [9] It was originally intended to be a space variant for the Monarch of Paris, initially titled asteroid sun Icarus, and there was a crew from around the world traveling through the universe of a hollow asteroid in search of the planet Iskandar. There have been many feuds between the crew, many acting purely for selfishness and personal benefit. The eryem was originally called Rajendra. [10] [11] The Rajendorian was a robot whose exact shape was unknown, and it had to be revealed to the side. The story that the Rajendorians died 100 years ago, along with the rest of their life on their home planet, has ended. [12] Yamato's first rough draft came towards the end of summer, when Yamato (named the same by Nishikai) was a regular spaceship, using large rocks as its shell, a story particularly dark. It focused more on the character's flaws, was more miserable overall, and only one could survive until the end of the series. Yamato's production on the concept stage was directed by Eiichi Yamamoto until 1974, when he had to leave to make a documentary film. As a substitute, Toshio Masada worked for The Torahi' Torai Torai was considered but became involved in filmmaking in 1977, but had to refuse because she had other projects of her own. The role was given to Reiji Matsumoto, who was in his early stages, who declined the offer because of his desire to perfect his creative control. [13] Matsumoto thoroughly talked about designing the tile ship along the wave motion gun with ILM Yamato and the crew from Starzoid, an erotic comedy comic written by Matsumoto in 1968. [14] During the initial production phase, the spacecraft Yamato was planned for 52 episodes in length, reducing it to 39 and ultimately 26. Most of the cut content is centered around Garmillas, which has more characters, more complex motivations and goals. In addition, at this early stage, the Battle of Yamato was more closely associated with the events of World War II, for example, in the first episode, where the battle near Neptune symbolized Germany's circumventing of the Maginot Line. [15] The first draft of the spacecraft Yamato was completed on May 21, 1974. In August, a 10-minute pilot episode was produced, and at least nine films were sent to the relevant agencies.[16] and after the pilot's success, pre-production of the animation began, with the first episode airing in October of that year. Plot reference: A list of spacecraft Yamato episode wave motion cases will be redirected here. For other purposes, see Wave Motion Gun (Ambiguity). In 2199, an alien race known as the Garmilas (Gamilon of the English Star Blazers Dubbing) launched a radioactive meteorite bomb on Earth, making the planet's surface uninhabitable. [17] Humanity has retreated into deep underground cities, but radioactivity is slowly having an impact as humanity's extinction is estimated to be in a year's time. Earth has a space fleet, but they do not yet have interstellar abilities, and they are hopelessly overwhelmed by The Gamilas. The mysterious crashed spacecraft's message seems to have been lost until the capsule was retrieved from Mars. The capsule yields a faster engine than the light and a blueprint for the help of Queen Iskandar, a planet in the large Magellan cloud. She says her planet is a device, Cosmo Cleaner D (Cosmo DNA), that can cleanse earth Damage. [18] Earth's inhabitants secretly built a huge spacecraft inside the remains of the giant Japanese battleship Yamato, which lies exposed to the previous floor of the sea location where she sank in World War II. It becomes yamato, a spaceship with the title of the story. In dubbing the British star Blazers, the ship is famous for its historic Yamato, but is then renamed Argo (after Jason and Argynni's ship). Using Starsha's blueprint, the new ship is equipped with a space warp drive called a wave motion engine and weaponizes the technology with unexpected movements, making it a new and incredibly powerful weapon in a bow called a wave motion gun. The wave motion engine (wave motion engine, hado engine) can convert other prefecture particles that travel faster than light, and yamato can travel faster than light on the waves of other prefectures. Wave motion gun (under lake), also known as dimensional wave motion explosion pressure, is Yamato's trump card that connects the wave motion engine to the huge launch gate of the ship's bow, which can fire the engine's other-prefecture energy power directly forward. Incredibly powerful, it can evaporate a fleet of enemy ships - or a small continent (as seen in the first season, the fifth episode) - in one shot. However, charging before firing takes a short but important period of time. A crew of 114 will depart for Iskandar in Yamato to retrieve the radiation removal device and return to Earth within a one-year deadline. Along the way, they found the motives of their blue-skinned enemy: the planet Gamilas, the sister planet to Iskandar, is dying. And its leader, Lord Dessler (deslock of star blazer dubbing), tries to survey the earth enough for his people to move there at the expense of a barbarian he considers humanity to be. [19] The first season includes 26 episodes after Yamato sailed in the galaxy. The ongoing story tells the health of Yamato's captain Okita (avatar of star blazer dubbing), transforms young orphan Susumu Kodji (Derek Wildstar) into a mature officer, and a budding romance with a female flight attendant, Yuki Mori (Nova Forester). Foreign edits tend to play individual characters, while Japanese originals often focus more on the ship itself. [19] In a speech at the 1995 Animation Expo, Noboru Ishiguro forced producer Yoshinobu Nishizaki to reduce the number of episodes from the original 39 episodes to just 26 due to low ratings and high production costs. The 13 episodes would have introduced Captain Harrok as a new series character. [20] Movie main story: The spaceShip Yamato (1977 film) was compressed into a 130-minute film combining elements from several major episodes of the first season. Add it was made for movies (e.g. scenes from Iskandar) or recycled from test footage from the series (e.g. opening sequences). Released in Japan on August 6, 1977, the film was further edited in English. Titled the space cruiser Yamato, or simply a space cruiser, it has received limited theatrical releases in Europe and Latin America and has been called Patria Estrella (Star Patrol, Brazilian Portuguese) or Astronah Intrepido (Starship Intrepid, Spanish), but has since been released as a video in most countries. Fictional Chronicles 2199-2200: SpaceShip Yamato (1974-1975), Yamato Films (1977), SpaceShip Yamato Live Action Version) (2010), Yamato 21 99 (2012-2013), Spacecraft Yamato 2199 (2012-2013), Spacecraft Yamato 2199-2199: Spacecraft Yamato 2199-2199: Arrival Yamato (1978), SpaceShip Yamato II (1978-1979), Yamato: New Voyage (1979) 2202: Forever Yamato (1980), Yamato 2202 (2017-2019) 2203: Spacecraft Yamato III (198-198). Final Yamato (1983) 2202: SpaceShip Yamato: Resurrection (2009) 2520: Yamato 2520 (1995 - 1996) 3199: The Great Yamato No. 0 (2004) SpaceShip Yamato (1978) The sequel to Farewell to the main article: The success of the Japanese Yamato film led to the production of a second film that would end the story, in the face of the success of the local release of Star Wars. Also named Arivederci Yamato, which bids farewell to yamato, a space battleship set in 2001, it shows the Yamato crew ascending against the White Comet Empire, a mobile city fortress called Gatlind in the Andromeda Galaxy. The Titanic space battle will see the crew on a suicide mission to save humanity. The film was considered an undying, alternate timeline. Space Battleship Yamato II (1978) Main article: Space battleship Yamato II viewer is dissatisfied at the end of farewell to the space battleship Yamato [needs citation] to scout the movie and present a slightly different plot for Joda, stimulating the production of the second Yamato television season (Prince Giorard in the Star Blazers dubbed) and ending without killing his comet Empire. Like Farewell, the story is set in 2201, extending the movie story to 26 episodes. The second season of this season has had additional plotlines, including the love story of Teresa (Trelaina) and Yamato crew member Daisuke Shima (Mark Venture), and the on-board hostility of Kodydy and Saito (Knox), the leader of the Space Marine Corps. The video from Farewell to Yamato, the spacecraft, was reused in the second season, especially the opening title. The sequence yamato fires from the water was also reused in two subsequent films. Yamato: New Voyages (1979) Main article: Yamato: New Sailing Television Movie Yamato: New Voyages (aka Yamato: A New Journey), featuring new enemies, Black Empire. The story opens at the end of 2201. In the film, which was later converted into a theatrical film, Dessler sees his hometown of Gamilas destroyed by grey-skinned aliens, and iskandar, the twin planet next for invasion. He finds his final ally in Yamato and then performs a training mission for the Kodydy troop chief, Forever Yamato (1980) Main Article: Yamato Forever, a theatrical film set in 2202 that forever sees Yamato, the Black Nebula Empire launch powerful weapons from earth, and hyperon bombs that annihilate humanity if they resist full-scale aggression. Yamato, the new captain, yamanami, travels to the galaxy home to aliens and discovers what appears to be only the earth of the future - defeated and ruled by enemies. Sashin in the film is the daughter of iskandar's Queen Stasha and Mamoru Kodji (Susumu's brother). Spacecraft Yamato III (1980) Main Article: Space battleship Yamato III was produced in the third season of a television series, following this film, broadcast on Japanese television in 1980. That date was not mentioned in the broadcast, but as well as design documents, the animation industry publication cited 2205 as the time it happened. In this story, the sun is struck by a stray proton missile in a nearby battle between the forces of the Gallmain Empire and the Bola Federation. These missiles greatly accelerate the sun's nuclear fusion, and humanity must find ways to evacuate to new homes or prevent supernovae. In the course of the story, the people of the Gallmain Empire actually learn to be the fore-fronts of the Dessler and Garmilas races. The remnants of Dessler and his opica fleet found and liberated Gallman from the Vola League. Originally thought to be a 52-episode story, the funding cut meant the season had been cut to 26 episodes with a loss of full story development. The third season was applied in English just a few years after the original Star Blazers were run, and, to fans' complaint, used a different voice actor than in previous seasons. The Last Yamato (1983) Main Article: Yamato's final premiere at the Japanese Theater on March 19, 1983, yamato final reunites the crew once more to combat the threat of Tengilly, a militarist alien civilization that uses the water planet Aquarius to flood the earth and settle there to settle there. Captain Okita, who has been found to have cryogenic sleep since the first season, returns to captain Yamato and sacrifices himself to stop Tengilly's plans. Kodji and Yuki also return. The story, set in 2203, contradicts an earlier assumption that its production took place in 2205. With a running time of 163 minutes, Yamato III took place in 2205. Yamato III is the longest animated film of all time, a record that has yet to be surpassed as of 2019. Haruhi Suzumiya's disappearance is the subject of the second longest. Short. [21] Yamato 2520 (1994) Main article: Yamato 2520 in the mid-1990s, Nishizaki attempted to make a sequel to Yamato, setting up hundreds of years after the original. Yamato 2520 was to chronicle the adventures of the 18th spacecraft, which can be named, and its battles with the Seiren Federation. Much of the continuity established in the original series (including the destruction of Earth's moon) is ignored in this sequel. Instead of Reiji Y. American artist Syd Mead, known for his works by Matsumoto, Gundam, Blade Runner and more, provided concept art. The bankruptcy of Nishiki's Office Academy (a former academy producer) and a legal dispute with Matsumoto over Yamato copyright ownership didn't end the series, with only three episodes produced and released only as home videos. SpaceShip Anti-Ship Yamato (2000) SpaceShip Yamato The Great Yamato (宇) is a graphic novel cartoon created by the great 戦艦. The God Uchu Senkan Yamato, Lighting. [22] [23] It was temporarily available for online streaming. [24] The new spacecraft Yamato (2004, cancelled) in March 2002, a Tokyo court ruled that Yoshinobu Nishizaki legally owned the Yamato copyright. Nishizaki and Matsumoto eventually settled[25] and Nishizaki promoted the development of a new Yamato television series. The project proposal for the 26-episode TV season was written in early 2004, but no further work has been done with Tohku Shinsha, who does not back the project. U.S. expert Tim Eldred was able to get a complete overview of art, mecca design and story at a Japanese store nishizake auction in April 2014. 2009-10-02.CS1 Main: Yamato, the series would have shown Susu Koddy leading the salvage work for Yamato's remains. The ship is rebuilt as the Earth National Guard build a second spacecraft, Yamato, to fight the Valvar Empire, an alien race that built a giant honeycomb cage called Rusak Gara on Earth to prevent humanity's space contest activity. The feature film, which will be released after the series, would have feature the first spacecraft to fight Balbard's attempts to launch a black hole from Earth. Kodji, Yuki and Sanada are the only original series characters to return from the series. The Great Yamato No. Zero (2004) the great Yamato No. Zero (零号, Dai Yamato Zero) is the second original animated video based on the space battleship Yamato [27] and the story begins in 3199, when a giant enemy attacks the Milky Way in a neighboring galaxy, and reduces its fleet of just six. When the Alliance headquarters is destroyed and the collapse of the Central Milky Way Alliance is imminent, Yamato the Great Zero enters on a mission to support the Milky Way Alliance in its final great battle. Yamato: Resurrection (2009) Main Article: SpaceShip Yamato: Resurrection The new spacecraft Yamato was abandoned. Nishizaki immediately began producing a new film 戦艦 titled Yamato: Resurrection (零号) and Ushu Senkan Yamato: Fukatsu Hen, and Matsumoto redesigned the Yamato series. However, the two projects were delayed in August 2008 when Nishizaki announced plans to release the film on December 12, 2009. [28] [29] Set 17 years after the events of Final Yamato, the resurrection will provide some members of the Yamato crew leading earth's inhabitants to settle in a star system far away after a black hole was discovered that would destroy the solar system in three months. Launched on December 1, 2010, the spaceShip Yamato (2010 film) is the franchise's first live-action film, re-make of the main article in the live-action film (2010). Directed by Yuki Yamazaki, movie star Takuya Kimura stars as Susumi Kodami and Yuki Kuroki. It was originally revealed that the plot would be based on that of the 1974 series. [30] [31] However, the official trailer released on Japanese TV in June 2010 also showed elements of the second season of the series (1978). The film has a budget of more than 2 billion yen and is its fourth highest grossing Japanese live action film of the year[32] and the 31st highest grossing film of all time. Yamato 2199 (2012) Main article: Star Blazers: SpaceShip Yamato 2199 debuts in Japanese cinemas on April 7, 2199 and is a remake of the 1974 series on April 7, 2199. Yutaka Izubuchi is directed by Yuki Nobuteru's character design and the character designs of Junji Tamamori and Makoto Gobayashi, who are responsible for mecha and concept design. The series is a joint project between Zebeck and AIC. Hideaki Anno designed the opening sequence for the new series. [33] Yamato 2202 (2017) Main article: Star Blazers: Sequel to the first remake of Yamato 2202, Harutoshi Fukufukuji, NobuyasuHabara, which debuted in Japanese cinemas on February 25, 2017. In the first remake, most of the staff and the original cast returned to the project. It is animated by Zebeck. Timeline(s) Yamato Arival Terchi's geneactives have been re-enacted as a discarded alternate timeline at the end of 2201. The follow-up film, Yamato: A New Journey, took place in late 2201. And its successor, Forever Yamato, in early 2202. Yamato was generally thought to have been set in 2205 (several print publications used this date, although it was not stated in the show's broadcast). However, in 2203, the film Yamato Finals. The opening narration of the final referred to the Bor/Gallmain dispute, implying that Yamato III's date should be considered an unrealistic and compressed timeline made between 2002 and 2203. It is not known if the change was due to the sluggish response to Yamato III. There were complaints about the series being smed (also, Nishizaki and Matsumoto were complaints from staff about the series) or mere oversight. In 2220, the ship was rebuilt following the Yamato Finals. The ship's new captain is Susu Godai, the protagonist of the previous film. Spacecraft Yamato: What is stated in the Resurrection was built 17 years after the Yamato final. Staff series studio direction production story production story space battleship Yamato (1974 series) Matsumoto Yoshinobu Yozhiki H. Yamamoto Keisuke Tamura Academy Production & Group TAC Space battleship Yamato (1977 film) Noboru Yamamoto Si-woo Lee Yonis Yamato Zeichi YamamotoKe Yamamotoke Space Battleship Yamato III Hiroshi Suga and Eiichi Yamamotoki Yamatomotoyamamoto Final Yamatomoto Yamatomotomoto Moto 25 Yamatomotomotoka 25 Yamatomotoka20 Shiroto Shigenori Shoyopama Yoshinobu Nishizaki Eiichi Yamamotoyasu Hirano Studio Takeoff Great Yamato No. Zero Tomoharu Katsumoto Kazumoto Kazuho Kazuhara Shres Company & JCF Studio Yamato Resurrection Yoshinobu Nishizaki Chirato Shinobu Nishinobu Jockey Bul IshiharaAtshiro Tomioka Yamato 2199 Akinoto Emoto Atsushihiroki Matsumotofumi Teranissimo Kenji Izubuchi Hitaka Izushiroshi Hiroshi Murishiroshi Morita Zebek & AIC Odyssee's Heavenly Ark Makoto Besho Fumi Terranshichiro Kenji Yutaka Yutaka Kazumoto Kazuhiro Shibeshi Yamato 202 Fukui Harutoshi Video Game Arcade Game SpaceShip Yamato is Japan's exclusive laser disc video game in 1985 designed by Taito based on the television series of the same name. [34] [35] The game machine named the space battleship Yamato the second most successful upright arcade unit of the year in the August 1, 1985 issue. [36] SpaceShip Yamato (Nintendo Game Boy) was launched in 1992 for Game Boy, a space battleship Yamatoor-based strategy game, with fight players against Desler. Players can move a few locations on the battlefield at once, and if they encounter an enemy, start a shooting 'em up section where they have to complete all the Cosmo Tigers without losing them in order to advance. Iscandar, a distant planet released in 1999 for PlayStation, is based on an event through a cartoon by Reiji Matsumoto. The game requires players to manage Yamato and its crew, control ships, attack enemies, and use individual crew members to invade enemy territory. Launched for the PlayStation 2000, the game, which bids farewell to the space battleship Yamato, is based on an incident in which he bids farewell to the spacecraft Yamato. It features basic gameplay like Planet Away But you can tell the events and quarterly stories that come from farewell to the spacecraft Yamato or the spacecraft Yamato II. [37] Flashback to planet Iskandar II. [37] Flashback to planet Iskandar 2 Yamato Games, released in 2004, recalls for the planet Iskandar are more action-oriented than previous titles, focusing more on the battle between Yamato and Garmilas, rather than fine-managing the crew, and it constitutes much of the dialogue, which makes up most of the game. Dark Nebula A 2005 game counter-attack, and the first Yamato game is a third-person shooter, but it still offers a quarter story like any other game. [38] Three Pachinko games were built for the Pachinko Games spacecraft Yamato, released in 2007, 2009 and 2013. [39] [40] [41] Three Separates Yamato Typing Games - Typing Wave Motion Gun (2000), Typing Warp (2001), and Typing Distributed Wave Motion Gun (2001). [42] [43] [44] Gatts had seen a long line of goods since the launch of the spacecraft Yamato due to its extensive financial success[45] Since 1974, yamato-themed products such as clothing, tableware, stationary and character models have been sold, and Cosmo Tigers and Yamato itself have attracted special attention. In addition, models of Tessler's fleet were available, and it was not uncommon to sell villain ships or meccas at times. [46] Banday was responsible for most merchandising, and his decision to sponsor the spacecraft Yamato at an early stage is believed to have a significant impact on its financial success. [47] Banday produced the largest and most sophisticated models of Yamato, a 70 cm (27.5 in) model launched in 2007. The ship comes with a remote control designed to look like a pistol grip in a wave motion gun, and can all interact with Yamato's shutters, main and secondary guns, pulsed lasers and wave motion guns. The ship sold for 47,250 yen (\$450). [48] At the beginning of the impact, the space battleship Yamato was ignored – the original 1974 animation was forced to halve the number of episodes due to low viewership and viewership. However, when the film was released in 1977, its popularity skyrocketed and ultimately gained cult status. [49] In the original broadcast, Leiji Matsumoto received a very surprising fan mail from the women who watched the show, which appeared surprisingly because he intended to be watched by a predominantly male audience. [50] Two or three months after the broadcast began, fans began appearing in the studio frequently. There were passionate girls who came by plane from Kyushu, and we gave them gifts and background pictures as souvenirs because they were in great pain. Those cells now have the same street value as drugs, but at that time they were just a waste - Noboru Ishyuro. [51] Before Yamato's release in 1974, the animation was called TV Comics. Yamato's success was due to its ambitious tone and theme for animation at the time, and the fact that it was originally a work and motivated by the term animation. [52] Yamato influenced many late animations, including the mobile suit Gundam and neon Genesis Evangelion. Its popularity subsequently led to various parodies and references, such as Sgt. Frog. [53] Haruhi Suzumiya and the space battleship Tramisuu. [54] Characters and Themes Main Article: SpaceShip Yamato Character List The SpaceShip Yamato series usually includes themes of brave sacrifice, noble enemies, and respect for lost heroes in the line of duty. This can be seen as the second episode of the first season, which originally talked up the defeat of battleship Yamato while sailors and pilots on both sides saluted her while she subsided (this scene cut from an English dubbing, but later included in the Star Blazers DVD release). The film shows a crew visiting a monument on a previous mission and spends a lot of time recalling the courage of their fallen comrades. Defeated in his first season and left without a home or a man, Desler knows that his enemies are fighting for the same things he fought for, and that he eventually becomes an important and loyal ally to the planet. English title list For many years, the English release of the animation gave birth to the title Space Cruiser Yamato. The Romanization appeared in a number of Japanese publications, including Voyager Entertainment DVDs, are sold as star blazers or spaceShip Yamato. Star Blazers (1979) is a heavily edited dubbed version for the U.S. market produced by the Westchester Film Corporation. Voyager Entertainment released a DVD volume and comic book adaptation of the animation a few years later. Reference: Having run Nishizaki, later broke: Now absorbed in toy animation. Bernardine, Mark (December 14, 2012). 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