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APPENDIX: HISTORICAL CHRONOLOGY¹

1945, August 15	End of the Pacific War
1946, January 1	Shōwa Emperor's Declaration of Humanity
1946, February	Formation of the Japan Young Communist Alliance which is allied to the Japan Communist Party (JCP)
1947, January	Tokyo University agrees to the formation of Student Self-Governing Associations (<i>jichikai</i>), other universities across the country follow suit
1947, February 1	Supreme Command for the Allied Powers (SCAP) bans the general strike
1948, September 18	<i>Zengakuren</i> forms (All Japan Federation of Students Self-Governing Associations/ <i>Zen Nihon Gakusei Jichikai Sōrengō</i>)
1949	Commission for the Administration of the Motion Picture Code of Ethics known as <i>Eirin Kanri Inkai</i> forms as a self-regulatory body to enforce the Motion Pictures Ethics Code
1949	The Dodge Plan – economic austerity measures are put into effect
1949, September	Soviet Union announces that it has the atomic bomb
1950	<i>Until the Day We Meet Again</i> (Imai Tadashi) opens
1950, January	The International Communist Information Bureau (Cominform) accuses JCP leadership of being guilty of a doctrine which says that it is possible for the working class to move to socialism and to take the reins of power in a peaceful way
1950	May Day Incident when 1,232 demonstrators are arrested
1950, June 25	Outbreak of the Korean War
1950, June–October	<i>Zengakuren</i> calls for a nationwide strike and the boycotting of examinations in protest against the dismissal of known Communist academic staff

¹ Film entries are highlighted in bold.

1950, July	PM Yoshida Shigeru addresses the Diet and the Red Purge begins with over 20,000 suspected Communist sympathizers losing their jobs
1950, July	Rearmament of Japan begins with the formation of the National Police Reserve
1951, September 8	Signing in San Francisco of the US–Japan Security Treaty (<i>Anpo-Nichibei Ansen Hoshō</i>) and the Peace Treaty
1952, January	After criticisms from Cominform, the JCP splits and <i>Zengakuren</i> follows JCP hard line
1952, April 28	Formal restoration of sovereignty to Japan and the US–Japan Joint Security Treaty comes into force
1952, May 1	May Day Incident: demonstrators attempt to demonstrate in front of the Imperial Palace but are forced back by riot police resulting in two deaths, 2,000 injuries and 1,232 arrests
1952, July 21	The Subversive Activities Prevention Law (<i>Habōhō/Hakai Katsudō Bōshihō</i>) is promulgated – widely seen as the reimplementing of the pre-war 1925 and 1929 Peace Preservation Laws
1952–1953	The Uchinada Incident: mass protests take place against the construction of a US Army firing range
1952	National Police Reserve reorganized as the National Safety Force (<i>Hoantai</i>)
1953	Memorial to the Lilies (Imai Tadashi) opens
1953, July 27	Panmunjom – Armistice is signed ending the Korean War
1953	Television first broadcast
1954, March 1	<i>Lucky Dragon</i> Incident: a Japanese fishing boat is contaminated by atomic fall-out at Bikini Atoll
1954, March 8	United States–Japan Mutual Defence Assistance Agreement is signed
1953, November	Vice President Richard Nixon urges Japanese rearmament
1954	National Safety Force (<i>Hoantai</i>) expands to become the Self Defence Forces (<i>Jieitai</i>)
1954, November	Godzilla makes his debut
1955	Japan is admitted to the General Agreement of Trade and Tariffs
1955	Reconciliation between two Socialist Factions to present a united front in the 1956 election (the factions split in 1951 over whether to support the San Francisco settlement)
1955, September	Sunagawa base struggle begins: opposition to the extension of a runway

1955, September	Japan Council against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (<i>Gensuibaku Kinshi Nihon Kyōgikai</i> known as <i>Gensuikyō</i>) forms
1955, November	Liberal Democratic Party forms
1956	Season of the Sun (Furukawa Takumi) opens
1956	Crazed Fruit (Nakahira Kō) opens
1956, February	Khruchev publicly denounces Stalin
1956, May 24	Anti-prostitution Law (<i>Baishun Bōshihō</i>) comes into effect
1956	Ninth National Congress of <i>Zengakuren</i> – issues under discussion: the abolition of nuclear weapons, closing of US military bases, and opposition to rearmament and militarism
1956	Publication of the novel by Ishihara Shintarō <i>Season of the Sun (Taiyō no kisetsu)</i>
1956	Economic White Paper is published announcing 'the end of the post-war period'
1957	The Motion Picture Code Committee known as Eirin is reorganized to include representatives from outside the film industry, thus successfully avoiding direct government regulation
1958, December	Radical wing of <i>Zengakuren</i> separates from the JCP and forms the Bund group (Communist League/ <i>Kyōsanshugi Dōmei</i>) and takes over leadership of <i>Zengakuren</i>
1959	Desperado Outpost (Okamoto Kihachi) opens
1959, March	People's Council to Prevent the Security Treaty Revision (<i>Anpo Jōyaku Kaitei Shōshi Kokumin Kaigi</i>) forms, is organized by the Japan Socialist Party, the Communist Party and the General Council of Trade Unions of Japan, and a further 134 other groups
1959, April 10	Crown Prince's wedding
1959, April 26	80,000 strong Peoples' Council demonstration in front of the Diet building
1959, April	A U-2 American spy plane originating from an air-base in Japan is shot down over Russian airspace
1959, June	Trade Union movement calls for a general strike
1959, October	My Second Brother (Imamura Shōhei) opens
1959, October	First draft of the revised Security Treaty is published
1959, November 17	A Town of Love and Hope (Ōshima Nagisa) opens
1959, November 27	Nationwide 500,000 protest against the renewal of the Security Treaty – students storm the entrance to the Diet

- 1960 **Desperado Outpost West (Okamoto Kihachi) opens**
- 1960 **Naked Island (Shindō Kaneto) opens**
- 1960, January 15 Haneda Incident: students occupy Haneda Airport in a bid to prevent PM Kishi from flying to Washington on the following day
- 1960, January 19 PM Kishi agrees the revised Security Treaty in Washington
- 1960, January 25 Strike at the Mitsui, Miike Coal Mines in Kyushu begins and continues for 282 days
- 1960, April 26 Students strike and the People's Council takes a petition to the Diet
- 1960, May *Wakaki Nihon no kai* formed by a group of dissident young artists including Ōe Kenzaburō, Ishihara Shintarō and Terayama Shūji
- 1960, May 19 Revised Security Treaty put to the vote in the Diet – opposition party members are prevented from entering the building
- 1960, May 20 and 21 Protests around the Diet building continue
- 1960, June **Cruel Story of Youth (Ōshima Nagisa) opens**
- 1960, June 10 Hagerty Incident: James C. Hagerty, President Eisenhower's press secretary, arrives in Japan ahead of the President's planned visit on 19 July to be met by 8,000 to 10,000 demonstrators
- 1960, June 15 People's Council demonstrates against the revised Security Treaty and against police violence during the Hagerty Incident: students break into the Diet perimeter and clash with police – Tokyo University student Kanba Michiko dies in the struggle and 348 people are arrested. PM Kishi is forced to ask President Eisenhower to postpone his visit indefinitely as the Japanese are unable to guarantee his safety
- 1960, June 18 PM Kishi resigns
- 1960, June 19 Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security (*Nichibei Sōgo Kyōryoku Hoshō Jōyaku*) is ratified
- 1960, June 23 US–Japan Treaty of Mutual Cooperation and Security comes into effect
- 1960, June 24 Kanba Michiko's funeral
- 1960 Democratic Socialist Party forms
- 1960, July 6 **Good for Nothing (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens**
- 1960, July 19 Ikeda Hayato becomes Prime Minister and announces an 'income doubling' policy (*shotoku batzō*)
- 1960, August **The Sun's Burial (Ōshima Nagisa) opens**
- 1960, October 9 **Night and Fog in Japan (Ōshima Nagisa) opens**
- 1960, October 10 **Blood is Dry (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens**

- 1960, October 12 Socialist politician Asanuma Inejirō is assassinated and *Night and Fog in Japan* is withdrawn from cinemas
- 1961, January **Pigs and Battleships (Imamura Shōhei) opens**
- 1961, November The National Council for Peace and Against Nuclear Weapons (*Kakuheiki Kinshi Heiwa Kensetsu Kokumin Kaigi* known as *Kakkin Kaigi*) forms
- 1962 **Human (Shindō Kaneto) opens**
- 1962 Japanese Art Theatre Guild forms as an 'art theatre' distribution company – soon enlarges to include support for independent domestic film production
- 1963 **She and He (Hani Susumu) opens**
- 1963, November **Insect Woman (Imamura Shōhei) opens**
- 1963, November 22 Kennedy assassination
- 1964 **Escape from Japan (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens**
- 1964 **Woman of the Dunes (Teshigahara Hiroshi) opens**
- 1964 The Kōmeitō political party is formed by the lay Buddhist organization Sōka Gakkai
- 1964, January 19 The US battleship *Enterprise*, which was suspected of carrying nuclear weapons, moors in Japan
- 1964, June **Intentions of Murder (Imamura Shōhei) opens**
- 1964, October 10–24 Tokyo Olympic Games
- 1964, November 11 Satō Eisuke becomes Prime Minister, Satō is the brother of former PM Kishi Nobusuke
- 1965 **A Story Written in Water (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens**
- 1965 **Secrets behind the Wall (Wakamatsu Kōji) opens and is selected for the Berlin Film Festival**
- 1965, February 7 United States begins its bombing campaign over North Vietnam
- 1965, March United States enters the Vietnam War with full force
- 1965, June 9 **Black Snow opens, June 16 the film is confiscated under the Obscenity Law**
- 1965, August **Pleasures of the Flesh (Ōshima Nagisa) opens**
- 1965 Treaty normalizing relations between Japan and Korea is signed
- 1965 The Japan Congress against Atomic and Hydrogen Bombs (*Gensuibaku Kinshi Nihon Kokumin Kaigi* known as *Gensuikin*) forms
- 1965, April 24 **Beheiren (People's Organization for Peace in Vietnam/Betonamu ni Heiwa o Shinmin Rengō) is founded by the novelists Oda Makoto, Kaikō Ken, and the social scientist Tsurumi Shinsuke**

- 1965, June 9 *Sōhyō* (General Council of Trade Unions of Japan/*Nihon Rōdō Kumiai Sōhyō*), the Japan Socialist Party and the JCP hold the first big national rally against the War in Vietnam drawing 108,000 people according to police figures
- 1966**
1966, July
1966, July
 1966, July
 1965, September 18
1967
 1967, February–May
1967, June
1967, September
 1967, October 8
 1967, October
 1967, November 11
 1967, November 12
 1967, November 13
1968
1968
1968
 1968, January
 1968, January 23
1968, February
- Patriotism* (Mishima Yukio) opens
The Pornographers (Imamura Shōhei) opens
Violence at Noon (Ōshima Nagisa) opens
 The court in the *Black Snow* obscenity case opens
 Jean-Paul Sartre and Simone de Beauvoir arrive in Japan at the invitation of Keio University and Watanabe Kazuo, the editor of the Japanese publishing house printing Sartre's books
Violated Angel (Wakamatsu Kōji) opens
 Demonstrations against the lengthening of runways at US military bases. The runways were to facilitate the larger transport planes used to support the War in Vietnam
A Man Vanishes (Imamura Shōhei) opens
Japanese Summer Double Suicide (Ōshima Nagisa) opens
 The Haneda Incident of 1967: students battle riot police in protest at PM Satō Eisuke's visit to South-east Asia: a Kyoto University student, Yamazaki Hiroaki is killed in the struggle
Beheiren begin helping American military personnel desert from the armed forces
 Yui Tadanoshin fatally burns himself in protest against the Vietnam War in front of the Prime Minister's residence in Nagatachō
 PM Satō leaves for the United States during a second protest – 335 people are arrested
Beheiren announces that four American naval airmen have deserted ship in Japan and made their way to the Soviet Union
Adieu, Summer Light (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens
Human Bullet (Okamoto Kihachi) opens
Inferno of First Love (Hani Susumu) opens
 Demonstrations against the visit of the nuclear powered US aircraft carrier *Enterprise* to Sasebo naval base
 North Korean gunboats seize the American spy ship, the *Pueblo*
Death by Hanging (Ōshima Nagisa) opens

- 1968, February
 1968, March
 1968, March 18
 1968, May 19–June 19
 1968, June 26
 1968–1969
 1968, October 21
 1968, December
1968, November
1969
1969
1969
 1969, January 18
1969, February
 1969, February
 1969, April 28
 1969, June
- Beginnings of student involvement in the Narita New Airport Struggle – local inhabitants had started their own protest movement in 1967
 American soldiers massacre hundreds of Vietnamese citizens at the village of My Lai
 Oji Camp Hospital struggle: patients are being brought to the Camp Hospital direct from Vietnam – local inhabitants and students hold a series of protests
Beheiren calls for a non-violent National Anti-Vietnam War Action Month
 The Ogasawara Islands are returned to Japan
 University upheavals of 1968–1969 brings the university education system to a halt. This time over questions of University autonomy and the raising of tuition fees
 International Anti-War Day mass demonstrations in Shinjuku – the station is severely damaged and the police box is attacked with Molotov cocktails
 United States returns one third of its military bases to Japanese control
Profound Desire of the Gods (Imamura Shōhei) opens
Eros + Massacre (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens
Running in Madness Dying in Love, Go Go Second Time Virgin, Season of Terror and Violence without a Cause (Wakamatsu Kōji) open
Aka: Serial Killer (Adachi Masao) opens
 Riot Police move into Tokyo University campus – the siege lasts two days before the police gain control on the evening of 19 January
Diary of a Shinjuku Thief (Ōshima Nagisa) opens
Beheiren holds a two-day conference – the conference expands the goals of the organization to include opposition to the impending Treaty renewal
 Large-scale demonstrations in support of the reversion of Okinawa to Japan – it was on 28 April 1952 that Okinawa was first taken over by the United States as part of the San Francisco Treaty agreements
 Demonstrations in Tokyo against the Vietnam War, the Security Treaty and demanding the return of Okinawa; an estimated 60,000–70,000 people attended

1969, July	Boy (Ōshima Nagisa) opens
1969, August 19	The University Control Bill passes through both houses of the Diet – a measure taken in light of the 1968–1969 campus disputes
1969	Red Army Faction (<i>Sekigunha</i>) splits from the Bund
1969, September	Inaugural meeting of the National Federation of the All-Campus Joint Struggle Councils (<i>Zengaku Kyōtō Kaigi</i> known as <i>Zenkyōtō</i>)
1969, September 5	<i>Zenkyōtō</i> holds a rally in Hibiya Park
1969, October 10	<i>Zenkyōtō</i> holds a series of demonstrations with several of the anti-JCP sects of <i>Zengakuren</i> in 53 places around the country to oppose PM Satō's forthcoming trip to Washington and the renewal of the Treaty
1969, October 21	International Anti-War Day: at least 467,000 people (police figures) or 860,000 people (<i>Beheiren</i> figures) protest – Shinjuku Station becomes the focus of attack, various Police Boxes across the country are also attacked with Molotov cocktails, 1,505 people are arrested throughout Japan
1969, September–October	Violent uprisings instigated by the Red Army known as the Tokyo War, the Osaka War and the Kobe War. This includes attacks on five police boxes (<i>Kōban</i>) with Molotov cocktails in Osaka and Kobe on 22 September
1969, November 13–17	Rallies held throughout the country in protest against PM Satō's departure for the United States on 17 November – on 16 November groups of radical students attempt to seize control of the Kamata area near Hanada Airport, 1,857 people are arrested throughout the country
1969, November 17	PM Satō leaves for the United States: 80 domestic and 60 international flights to Hanada are cancelled or rescheduled, 75,000 riot police are mobilized, 2,000 people are arrested and 82 people are injured
1969, November 21	Satō-Nixon Communiqué is signed – Okinawa to revert to Japanese sovereignty in 1972
1970	Purgatory Heroica (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens
1970	Sex Jack (Wakamatsu Kōji) opens
1970	Osaka Expo
1970	Renewal of the US–Japan Security Treaty
1970, March 31	Internal JAL flight is hijacked by members of the Red Army Faction (<i>Sekigunha</i>) and flown to North Korea

1970, June	Post-war History of Japan as Told by a Bar Hostess (Imamura Shōhei) opens
1970, June	Tokyo Wars: The Man Who Left His Will on Film (Ōshima Nagisa) opens
1970, June 23	Three quarters of a million people attend rallies throughout the country to denounce the automatic renewal of the Joint Security Treaty
1970, November 25	Yukio Mishima commits <i>seppuku</i> (<i>hara-kiri</i>) at the headquarters of the Self Defence Forces
1971, July	Ceremonies (Ōshima Nagisa) opens
1971, July 15	United Red Army (<i>Rengō sekigunha</i>) forms through a merger of the Red Army Faction and an anarchist group called <i>Keihin Anpo Kyōtō</i>
1971, July 15	President Nixon announces that he will shortly visit the People's Republic of China
1972	Ecstasy of the Angels (Wakamatsu Kōji) opens
1972	Goodbye CP (Hara Kazuo) opens
1972, February 19	Siege at Asano Sansō near Karuisawa in which members of the Red Army fight with police
1972	Attack on Lod Airport, Israel by the Japanese Red Army (<i>Nihon sekigun</i>) – 26 people die and 77 are wounded
1972, May 15	Okinawa reverts to Japanese sovereignty
1972, July 6	Satō Eisuke stands down as Prime Minister and Tanaka Kakuei assumes office
1972, August 31	PM Tanaka meets President Nixon in Honolulu
1972, September 29	PM Tanaka and Zhou Enlai sign agreement to normalize relations between Japan and the People's Republic of China
1973	Coup d'État (Yoshida Yoshishige) opens
1973, January 9	Announcement of a cease-fire in the Vietnam War
1973, January 27	Combatants in Vietnam sign the Paris agreement providing for the withdrawal of foreign military forces from Indochina
1973, April 30	Kyoto branch of <i>Beheiren</i> officially disbands
1973, October 16	Price increase of petroleum by Arab exporting states (OPEC) by 70 per cent. By 23 December, price of petroleum has doubled
1974	Extreme Private Eros (Hara Kazuo) opens
1974, January 26	Tokyo branch of <i>Beheiren</i> disbands
1974	Satō Eisuke, former Prime Minister, receives Nobel Peace Prize for normalizing relations with South Korea and the reversion of Okinawa