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# SEMI-ANNUAL PEER-REVIEWED INTERNATIONAL ONLINE JOURNAL

SEMI-ANNUAL PEER-REVIEWED INTERNATIONAL ONLINE JOURNAL OF ADVANCED RESEARCH IN LITERATURE, CULTURE, AND SOCIETY

Double Nora: A Japanese Intercultural Performance **MITSUYA MORI** 

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Joaquin's *The Woman Who Had Two Navels*: Historical Transformations Bereft of Social Transformation GABRIEL GONZALEZ





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### In This Issue

The first part of this issue consists of two essays that deal with theater theory and practice.

Mitsuya Mori's "Double Nora: A Japanese Intercultural Performance" reflects upon his experience in directing Henrik Ibsen's *A Doll's House* in which a 19th century Norwegian play transforms into "a modern *noh* play" in Japan. With Mori's conceptual and practical innovation, a canonical European drama literally and figuratively moves hand in hand with traditional Japanese theater. In his production, titled *Double Nora*, two performers play a role: a *noh* actor and a modern actress. Indeed, together on stage, they act simultaneously and the audience sees this double act. Mori explains that "when one is performing, the other is behind and watching the scene." In this unique adaptation that re-imagines Ibsen's famous play, spaces for a richer, more layered, and dynamic theatrical and interpretive possibilities are opened up across many levels –from the aesthetic to the intercultural.

Alex Taek-Gwang Lee's "Re-considering Brecht and Sartre" examines the debates between two major figures in modern European intellectual history: Bertolt Brecht, the theater practitioner and theoretician, and Jean-Paul Sartre, the philosopher and writer. Notably, both of them have had a significant impact on many theatrical and theoretical movements of the 20th century beyond Europe. Cutting across a number of aesthetic and philosophical issues, Lee discusses the Brechtian conceptualization of epic theatre which focusses on method, assuming a distinction between actors and audience. Sartre, on the other hand, "presupposes the transcendental unity of actors and audience in which everybody shares an equal capacity to think and communicate with each other," assuming no distinction between actors and audience. Lee views Sartre's criticism of Brecht as raising several important issues about theatre, even as the debates underscore the close relationship between theatre and philosophy.

The second part consists of five essays in memory of one of the Philippines' major authors, Nick Joaquin/Quijano de Manila.

On 24 February 2018, lectures were delivered by invited esteemed professors from several universities in a forum on the theme, "Questions of Ethics: Social Transformation in the Works of Nick Joaquin." Jointly hosted by the Research Center for Culture, Arts and Humanities (RCCAH), the office of the Scholar-in-Residence, Department of Literature, and the Faculty of Arts and Letters, the said forum was the second installment of the Nick Joaquin Centennial Forum held during The Research Fortnight 2018. The first installment had taken place in 2017.

The forum was meant to highlight "the critical edge" that underpins the continuing relevance of Joaquin's works in an attempt to delve anew into their significance. Joaquin, who had been declared a National Artist in 1976 and recipient of the Ramon Magsaysay Award for Literature, Journalism, and Creative Communication in 1996, has been called "the greatest Filipino writer next to José Rizal" by National Artist, F. Sionil Jose.

There are ties that bind Joaquin and UST from which he received an Associate in Arts degree. He entered the St. Albert College in Hong Kong and became a Dominican seminarian before deciding to pursue a writing career. After his death, as part of his will, his personal library and books were donated to the UST Library.

Like Rizal, the "critical edge" of Nick Joaquin/Quijano de Manila owes to his role as a "keeper of our national memory," to quote F. Sionil Jose again—that which lies in the imagination of the readers of his creative writing and journalism.

This collection of essays in this volume may be said to be an attempt at gathering anew such memories—not just as recollection but as ethical vision toward social transformation.

In "Nick Joaquin's Apocalypse: Women and the Tragi-comedy of the 'Unhappy Consciousness'" by E. San Juan, Jr., reconciling polarized memories is symbolic of the "predicament" of the *llustrados* in "a project of extracting universality from particularized dilemmas." In Joaquin's art, the "Unhappy Consciousness" functions as "the testimony of mere utopian longing or the allegory of a compulsively repeated tragicomedy rescued from an embalmed past."

"E. San Juan's Creative Oppositional Criticism" by Francis C. Sollano links San Juan's keynote lecture, "Joaquin's Apocalypse: Women and the Tragi-Comedy of the 'Unhappy Consciousness," to two previous works, namely, *Dialectics of Transcendence* (1984, written in 1967) and *Subversions of Desire* (1988). Sollano affirms that Hegelian difference and opposition are fundamentally productive" as illustrated by San Juan's Joaquinian scholarship in which dialectics is visibly at work.

In Vincenz Serrano's "Total Midnight All Over the Land Escaping Minute by Minute into the Small Hours": Historiography and Baroque Poetics in Nick Joaquin's *A Question of Heroes*," it is argued that the long sentence with which Nick Joaquin concludes *A Question of Heroes* is "an index of his temporal capaciousness, which from a baroque perspective, signals on the one hand recuperation and resistance, and artifice and deformation on the other."

"Nature and Cultural History in Nick Joaquin's 'Doña Jeronima" by Lily Rose Tope provides a new take on a Joaquin story drawn from his use of natural elements through "a range of natural imagery" which are viewed as "expressions of ideological and philosophical engagements in his narrative as well as carriers of the thematic grip in his fiction. "

"Joaquin's The Woman Who Had Two Navels: Historical Transformations Bereft of Social Transformation" by Gabriel Jose Gonzalez, S.J. argues that "Connie Vidal's claim to having two navels is indeed a manifestation against colonization and a cry for an authentic social revolution." As such, the "unresolved moral dilemma that the Monzon brothers face at the conclusion of the novel" suggests "that authentic transformations that lead to real lived freedoms require changes even in the personal and social moral structure."