2-4-2015

Emelio Betances, Professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies

Musselman Library
Gettysburg College

Emelio Betances
Gettysburg College

2-4-2015

Emelio Betances, Professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies

Musselman Library
Gettysburg College

Follow this and additional works at: http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/nextpage

Part of the English Language and Literature Commons, and the Library and Information Science Commons

Share feedback about the accessibility of this item.

http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/nextpage/17

This is the publisher's version of the work. This publication appears in Gettysburg College's institutional repository by permission of the copyright owner for personal use, not for redistribution. Cupola permanent link: http://cupola.gettysburg.edu/nextpage/17

This open access blog post is brought to you by The Cupola: Scholarship at Gettysburg College. It has been accepted for inclusion by an authorized administrator of The Cupola. For more information, please contact cupola@gettysburg.edu.
Abstract
In this new Next Page column, Emelio Betances, Professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies, talks about how growing up during turbulent political times in the Dominican Republic sparked his passion for reading and why he's such a fan of authors J.M. Coetzee and Orhan Pamuk.

Keywords
Musselman Library, Gettysburg College, reading, books, interview

Disciplines
English Language and Literature | Library and Information Science
Emelio Betances, Professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies

In this new Next Page column, Emelio Betances, Professor of Sociology and Latin American Studies, talks about how growing up during turbulent political times in the Dominican Republic sparked his passion for reading and why he's such a fan of authors J.M. Coetzee and Orhan Pamuk.

**********

Which author has influenced you the most?

Juan Bosch, a short story writer and politician from the Dominican Republic. I grew up there in a rural area during the turbulent years that followed the collapse of the Trujillo dictatorship (1931-1961). There were no libraries or bookstores, so we depended on the radio. Bosch gave speeches to the nation and told stories to educate the Dominican population. At the time, I was eight years old, and his speeches sparked my interest in cultural and political activities. I began asking my parents to buy me books whenever they went to the city and, eventually, I joined a political party. As a result of his influence, I read all his literary and political works, motivating me to study sociology, history, political science and literature.

What are you reading now that you would recommend?

I am reading a novel The Tin Drum by Günter Grass. The main character, Oscar, chooses to stop physically growing at the age of three and causes all sorts of problems for his family. In a way, he steps "outside" time and history and nature from the moment of birth. It is interesting to see how he interprets the world around him and how society wants him to conform. I also am fascinated by how Oscar manipulates adults to get what he wants.

The second book is The Arabian Nights: Tales from a Thousand and One Nights. This is a fantastic book that collects the stories that Scheherazade used to enchant the Sultan and save her life. I enjoyed seeing how, through her imaginative tales, she eventually turns the Sultan into a man who is
under her control. This is an amazing way of using soft power to save your own life.

What books have you recommended to students?

_The Sociological Imagination_ by C.W. Mills which is a classic in American sociology that introduces the basic sociological interpretation of modern societies and shows how individual biographies and society interact. It helps readers make sense of the complexity of the modern world. I also recommend _One Hundred Years of Solitude_ by Gabriel García Márquez, which takes the reader to an imagined, fantastic, world.

Is there a particular book that made a lasting impression?

_Don Quijote de la Mancha_ by Miguel de Cervantes Saavedra. It makes me think about having a meaningful purpose in life and being critical about one's actions. I go back and reread sections to enlighten me when I become somewhat pessimistic.

In the library’s 2014 booklet of summer reading suggestions you recommended two books by J.M. Coetzee. What is about J.M. Coetzee that you enjoy?

Coetzee's novels push the reader to think about life's circumstances and why we should be careful when making decisions. What captivated me in _Waiting for the Barbarians_ is his addressing the tradition in the West of thinking of others as barbarians. We are taught that the Spanish and Portuguese brought "civilization" to the New World; the French took it to Africa; the English to India, but we rarely look at ourselves from the point of view of the "other." In Coetzee's narrative, we see that the real "barbarians" were those who claimed to promote a "superior" culture. It forces us to think about the relationship between the powerful and the powerless.

You are also a big fan of Orhan Pamuk. Tell us about your interest in his writing.

Pamuk places himself between the West and the East, trying to show both perspectives. Istanbul, the place where most of his novels occur, is located between those two cultural regions. In _Snow_, he looks at the actions of Islamic militants and their struggles against the secular Turkish state. In _Istanbul: Memories and the City_, he talks about how the city, Turkish history, literature and art shaped his life and work. _The Museum of Innocence_ tells the story of Istanbul from the 1950s to the 1980s against the backdrop of a romance. The main character, Kemal Bey, collects items touched by the woman he loves and later develops a museum in her memory. Subsequent to the publication of the novel, Pamuk opened a museum in Istanbul called The Museum of Innocence. I visited there in 2013 and it impressed me greatly, because it captures the obsession of Kemal Bey with the love of his life.

What is your favorite Pamuk novel?

_My Name is Red_ which is about Istanbul in the late 1590s. I would also recommend _The Naive and the Sentimental Novelist_ because it not only summarizes some of Pamuk's ideas about literature and art, but helps readers understand great novels.
What are you planning to read next?

*Peeling the Onion*, the autobiography Günter Grass and *A Mind at Peace* by Ahmet Hamdi Tampinar [1949, first translated into English in 2008]. According to Pamuk, Tampinar’s work is “The greatest novel ever written about Istanbul.”

http://nextpagegettysburg.blogspot.com/2015/02/emelio-betances-professor-of-sociology.html