XXII. VIOLENCE

A. GENERAL

Viewed in the perspective of functionalist sociology, violence or the threat of violence serves the dominant majority as a device to set limits to the aspirations of deviant groups. Hence it is not surprising that the increasing visibility of gay people from the late 1960s on should be accompanied by increasing number of violent acts against them ("fag bashing"). A quite different aspect of violence appears in the very rare, but often sensationalized instances of mass murders committed by homosexual men. Public reactions to media reports on such individuals offer an interesting barometer of attitudes.


On a German murderer of boys active in the 1960s. See also the volume recording responses to Rolf Schube1's film on Bartsch: Nachruf auf eine "Beatie": Dokumente--Bilder--Interviews (Essen: Torso Verlag, 1984; 237 pp.).


Account by the late gay Village Voice columnist of the savage murder of a closeted publisher in Philadelphia on December 7, 1975, and the ensuing events.


Various articles and personal testimonies documenting recent incidents of violence against gay men and lesbians, chiefly in the Netherlands, together with suggestions for combating the trend. See also: Leren van je vijand ...
Over pot/t/enrammerij en alternative sankties (Amsterdam: N.V.I.H.-C.O.C., 1985; 31 pp.).


Contends that homophobic violence serves a function in society by providing scapegoating and maintenance of the male sex role.


Contains the most detailed account of the German mass-murderer Fritz Haarmann in English. See also the German
monographs: Hans Hyman, Maassenmörder Haarmann (Berlin: Verlag En wele Licht, 1924; 68 pp.); and Theodor Lessing, Haarmann: die Geschichte eines Wehrwolfs (Berlin: Die Schmiede, 1925; 271 pp.).

Argues that pedophilia has been considered a crime only since the imposition of Christian taboos and that the difficulties caused by the repression of pedophilia make people violent in their rejection of pedophiles.

Discussion of a neglected problem, including lesbian battery, which has been denied because admitting its existence would be "politically incorrect."

Contends that the media are being used to turn gays into a target to relieve the frustrations of Middle America. See also: Douglas Ireland, "New Homophobia: Open Season on Gays," Nation, 229 (September 15, 1979), 207-10; and "Rendezvous in the Ramble," New York (July 24, 1978), 39-42.

Biography of Carl Panzram, who styled himself the "world's worst murderer."

In this omnium gatherum, see pp. 27, 72-73, 101, 102-03, 118, 141, 150-51, 166, 223.


Sociological analysis linking several related phenomena.

On Dan White (who committed suicide in 1985), the murderer of San Francisco Mayor George Moscone and gay Supervisor Harvey Milk in 1978. See also M. Weiss, below.

4581. HIRSCHFELD, MAGNUS. "Morde an Homosexuellen," Vierteljahrsbericht der wissenschaftlich-humanitarischen Kliene, 2 (1910), 142-94. Comments by the noted German sexologist on the risk homosexuals run of being murdered.


4583. KLUGE, P. F., and THOMAS MOORE. "Boys in the Bank." Life, 73 (September 22, 1972), 64-65, 68-70, 72, 74. On the Brooklyn, NY, bank robbery organized by John Wojtewicz to obtain money for his lover's sex change operation. This incident was the basis for the film "Dog Day Afternoon."


4588. OLSEN, JACK. The Man with the Candy: The Story of
The story of Dean Corll and his two teenage accomplices, who violated and murdered at least 27 boys between 1971 and 1973. See also: John K. Gurwell, Mass Murder in Houston (Houston: Cordovan Press, 1974; 160 pp.).

On a homophobic shooting spree at a New York City waterfront bar.

Story of a conflict-ridden pedophile who killed a boy because he was afraid of the consequences of falling in love with him.

On gay men in Toronto organizing for self-defence.

The fast-changing scene in America, in which homosexual behavior is increasingly visible, may produce a reduction of some types of criminal victimization, while facilitating others, owing to lack of caution among homosexuals.

Aggressiveness was found to be related to attitudes toward homosexuality, perceived similarity toward the target homosexual, and type of prior contact with the target homosexual.

Concerns a closeted forensic psychiatrist murdered by a patient who had become his lover and manservant.

An Assistant State's Attorney (Illinois) retraces the investigation that led to the apprehension and conviction of the killer of at least 33 young men and boys. See also: Tim Cahill and Russ Ewing, Buried Dreams: Inside the Mind of a Serial Killer (New York: Bantam, 1986); and Clifford L. Linedecker, The Man Who Killed
B. HOMOSEXUAL RAPE

Thanks to the women's movement, forcible rape has emerged as a major area of social concern. As yet, however, relatively little attention has been devoted to the problem of males raping other males, and the trauma suffered by victims. See also "Prisons: Male," XXI.B. Cases of women raping other women are virtually nonexistent.

Offers a paradigm consisting of "set-up," "attack," and "aftermath" phases. Male victims suffer rape trauma syndrome, as well as various forms of stigmatization and secondary trauma. Bibliography, pp. 159-62.

Directed at professionals who work with victims and offenders.

Men tend to avoid reporting rape because of (1) societal beliefs that a man should be able to defend himself; (2) the victim's fear that his sexual orientation will become suspect; and (3) the fact that the telling is highly disturbing.
Some girls, molested as teenagers, became lesbians. Adult lesbians were less likely to blame themselves than heterosexual women.

While the medical literature offers little guidance in the evaluation of male victims of sexual assault, the writer makes some practical suggestions.

Analysis of data sheets of fifteen New Mexico victims. Compared with female victims, the male victims as a group sustained more physical trauma and were more likely to be subjected to multiple assaults from several assailants. See also his: "Male Rape Victims: Noninstitutionalized Assault," American Journal of Psychiatry, 137 (1980), 221-23.

Reflective first-person account by a gay activist of his being gang-raped in a Washington prison in 1973 after his arrest for participating in a non-violent demonstration inside the White House. He relates further details, together with his ideological analysis of the experience, in the same volume in "A Punk's Song: View from the Inside" (pp. 58-79).

Directed at both professionals and laypersons, this pamphlet provides an understanding of the context in which male sexual victimization occurs, the ways in which boys are likely to respond, and the primary approaches to their treatment.

The number of known male rape victims is on the increase, and practitioners have need for information on examination and treatment (described).