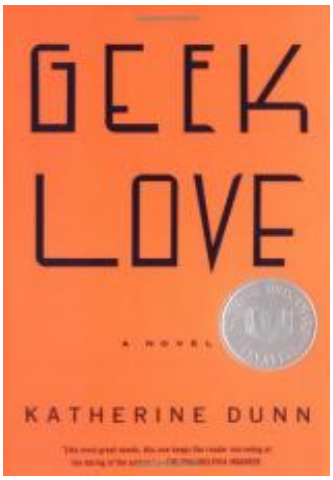
Geek Love

by Katherine Dunn



About the Book

Here is the unforgettable story of the Binewskis, a circus-geek family whose matriarch and patriarch have bred their own exhibit of human oddities --- with the help of amphetamines, arsenic and radioisotopes.

Their offspring include Arturo the Aquaboy, who has flippers for limbs and a megalomaniac ambition worthy of Genghis Khan; Iphy and Elly, the lissome Siamese twins; albino hunchback Oly; and the outwardly normal Chick, whose mysterious gifts make him the family?s most precious --- and dangerous --- asset.

As the Binewskis take their act across the backwaters of the U.S., inspiring fanatical devotion and murderous revulsion; as its members conduct their own Machiavellian version of sibling rivalry, GEEK LOVE throws its sulfurous light on our notions of the freakish and the normal, the beautiful and the ugly, the holy and the obscene. Family values will never be the same.

Discussion Guide

1. Geek Love is preceded by an epigraph from "The Tempest," in which the magician Prospero says of the monster Caliban: "This thing of darkness I Acknowledge mine" ["The Tempest," 5.1.275-6]. How is this quote relevant to the novel? In what sense is **Geek Love** about acknowledging one?s own darkness, freakishness, or otherness?

2. Reviewers, even in praising **Geek Love**, have described it as "bizarre" (*Chicago Tribune*), "shocking" (*The Atlanta Journal-Constitution*), and "grisly" (*The Philadelphia Inquirer*). In what ways does the novel seek to shock readers? What preconceptions does it try to overturn? How does it manage to be both engaging and deeply disturbing?

3. Reading imaginative literature requires, as Samuel Coleridge said, a willing suspension of disbelief. How difficult is it to suspend disbelief and enter into the fictional world of **Geek Love**? What are the rewards of doing so?

4. The first chapter of **Geek Love** is titled "The Nuclear Family," and the father Al is described as a "standard-issue Yankee, set on self-determination and independence" [p. 7]. In what ways are the Binewskis like a typical American family, with its ambitions and rivalries and emotional power struggles? What is Dunn suggesting by pointing out these similarities?

5. Geek Love was written in the early eighties. How does it reflect and satirize American culture at that time?

6. When Chick is born, the family is ashamed and wants to get rid of him because he appears to be normal; Olympia speaks of escaping childhood knowledge into the innocence of adulthood; and eventually people who come to Arty?s shows pay to have their limbs amputated so they can feel whole again. What is Dunn suggesting through these reversals of values? What does she accomplish by subverting our "normal" ways of perceiving these things?

7. When Oly asks Arty if the ghost stories he reads scare him, he replies, "These are written by norms to scare norms. And do you know what the monsters and demons and rancid spirits are? Us, that?s what. You and me. We are the things that come to the norms in nightmares. . . . These books teach me a lot. They don?t scare me because they?re about me" [p. 46]. In what sense is Arty right in thinking that he and his siblings are the stuff of normal people?s nightmares? What is frightening about them? Is Dunn?s book disconcerting because in some important way it?s more a reflection of ourselves than we care to admit?

8. Katherine Dunn employs many unusual words in **Geek Love**: skootching, skuttered, rooched, snorking, frowzled, etc. What do such words add to the flavor of the novel? In what ways is such language appropriate to the story Dunn is telling?

9. In his journal, Norval Sanderson writes, "General opinion about Arty varies, from those who see him as a profound humanitarian to those who view him as a ruthless reptile" [p. 273]. Which of these views is more accurate? Is Arty a healer or a huckster?

10. How do the twins, Iphy and Elly, Arty, Chick, and Oly relate to each other? What roles do they play? How does Arty gain control over them?

11. Why does Dunn use the story of Hopalong McGurk, Miranda, and Mary Lick, which occurs in the fictional present, to frame the main narrative of the rise and fall of the Binewski family? What does each story line contribute to the other? In what ways is Mark Lick like Arty?

12. Olympia says that Miss Lick?s purpose in arranging disfiguring operations is to "liberate women who are liable to be exploited by male hungers. These exploitable women are, in Miss Lick?s view, the pretty ones." After they lose their beauty they can "use their talents and intelligence to become powerful" [p. 162]. Is this a valid critique of the constraints of attractiveness for women? What does the novel as a whole say about the relation between appearance and power?

13. In one of Arturo?s statements to Norval Sanderson, he says, "I get glimpses of the horror of normalcy. Each of these innocents on the street is engulfed by a terror of their own ordinariness. They would do anything to be unique" [p. 223].

Is he right? Do most people fear being ordinary?

14. Why does Oly kill Mary Lick and then herself at the end of the novel? What are her hopes for her daughter?

15. The reviewer for Kirkus wrote that the novel is about "love and hubris in a carnival family." How does love motivate the main characters in the novel? Who is guilty of hubris? What are the consequences of this overreaching ambition?

Author Bio

Katherine Dunn (1945?2016) is the author of GEEK LOVE, which was a finalist for the National Book Award and the Bram Stoker Award, as well as the novels TOAD, ATTIC AND TRUCK. She was an award-winning boxing journalist whose work appeared in *Esquire*, *KO Magazine*, *The New York Times Magazine*, *Playboy*, *The Ring*, *Sports Illustrated* and *Vogue*. Her writing on boxing is collected in ONE RING CIRCUS. In 2004, Dunn and the photographer Jim Lommasson won the Dorothea Lange?Paul Taylor Prize for their work on the book SHADOW BOXERS. Dunn died in 2016.

Critical Praise

"Wonderfully descriptive. . . . Dunn [has a] tremendous imagination."

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