


2123. ZIEGLER, MARION. "The Great Gay Composers," in: Dennis Sanders (ed.), *Gay Source.* New York: Berkeley, 1977, pp. 83-95. Notes on the lives of Handel, Beethoven, Schubert, Tchaikovsky, and others. While present evidence in some cases may be thin, this article offers many leads which later researchers should follow up.
VII. PHILOSOPHY AND RELIGION

A. PHILOSOPHY AND ETHICS

The exploration of philosophical issues related to homosexuality, particularly as regards the metaphysic of love, began in ancient Greece, when most leading thinkers were either bisexual or homosexual (see III.C). In the many renascences of Greek thought, however, this aspect has been occulted or neglected altogether. In the 20th century, philosophy—especially in English speaking countries—adopted an austere credo known as the analytic philosophy, which discouraged the exploration of social and ethical questions. Recently, however, philosophers have begun to concern themselves with "mortal issues" affecting people's lives, such as abortion, the handicapped, and sexuality. The women's movement has also made an appreciable impact; for this, see also "Lesbian-Feminist Theory," II.B. Some ethical aspects are discussed in the following sections on "Religion," VII.Bff. Moreover, as in every other field of human endeavor, there is the question of which philosophers were homosexual, and how their orientation may have affected their thought.

See pp. 64–74 for Renaissance discussion (1547) in dialogue form of the tradition of Greek love according to Plato and Picino.


2127. BARTLEY, WILLIAM WARREN, III. Wittgenstein. Philadelphia: Lippincott, 1973. 192 pp. Presents the first gathering of evidence, since fully confirmed, that the Austro-British philosopher (1889-1951) was homosexual. The new edition (La Salle, IL: Open Court, 1985) contains an Afterword, "On Wittgenstein and Homosexuality," reflecting on the controversy that developed when the Wittgenstein establishment tried to suppress the information, the text of which is substantially the same as the author's article in Salmagundi, no. 58-59 (1982), 166-96.


2131. CANGEMI, JOSEPH P. et al. "The Philosophy of Existentialism and a Psychology of Irreversible Homosexuality," College Student Journal Monograph, 8:3, part 2 (September-October 1974). 12 pp. Stress that the essence of man is his existence, and the individual's richest existence is to be what he can become.

2132. DESMON, ANDRE-CLAUDE (pseud. of A. Lafond). "A la recherche d'une éthique: méditations spinoziestes," Arcadie, no. 73 (January 1960), 9-17; no. 74 (Feb-
ruary 1960), 80-87. Advocates a version of Spinoza's philosophy.

2133. DIDEROT, DENIS. Oeuvres. Paris: Gallimard, 1951. 1480 pp. In this selection of the works of the Enlightenment polymath (1713-84), see "Suite de l'Entretien" (pp. 939-42); "Supplément au Voyage de Bougainville" (pp. 999-1001); and "Essai sur la peinture" (pp. 1143-44).


2136. FOUCAULT, MICHEL. Power/Knowledge: Selected Interviews and Other Writings, 1972-1977. Ed. by Colin Gordon. New York: Pantheon, 1980. 270 pp. Occasional pieces focusing upon Foucault's concern with the mechanisms whereby power "reaches into the very grain of individuals, touches their bodies and inserts itself into their actions and their discourses, learning processes and everyday lives."


Papers by a lesbian philosopher treating such issues as abortion, women's oppression, separatism, race, and homophobia.


2147. Kant, Immanuel. Lectures on Ethics. Translated by L. Infield. New York: Harper and Row, 1963. Classroom lectures (1775-80) as taken down by students. Kant defends the idea that sex is only permissible within the boundaries of a monogamous heterosexual relationship. He condemns homosexual behavior as "contrary to the ends of humanity," whereby "the self is degraded below the level of the animals." (p. 170).


2150. LAGERBORG, ROLF HERIBERT HJALMAR. Die Platonische Liebe. Leipzig: Felix Meiner, 1926. 295 pp. According to B. C. Verstraete, "Although very much dated ... this remains a sensitive and often penetrating study of the idealized homoerotic love advocated by Plato. Lagerborg dwells at great length on the close link between repressed sexuality and religious and philosophical mysticism." (Translated from the Swedish: Den platoniska karleken.)


2152. LA MOTHE LE VAYER, FRANÇOIS DE. Cinq dialogues faits à l'imitation des anciens. Mons: P. de la Flèche, 1671. 332 pp. In this work by the French sceptic, see the "Banquet sceptique" (1630) (pp. 129-131).

2153. LEVIN, MICHAEL. "Why Homosexuality is Abnormal," The Monist, 67 (1984), 251-83. Attempts, with spurious logic, to revive a teleological theory to the effect that homosexual acts are "a misuse of bodily parts"; consequently the homosexual lifestyle inevitably leads to unhappiness.


son, John Maynard Keynes, Lytton Strachey, Ludwig Wittgenstein, and others. ca. 1895-1914.


2158. MERRITT, THOMAS M. "Homophile Ethics," ONE Institute Quarterly, 3:4 (Fall 1960), 262-67. Advocates an approach he terms "personalistic or dynamic idealism." See also his "Philosophy for the Homophile," ibid., 2:3 (Summer 1959), 77-82.


2160. NAGEL, THOMAS. "Sexual Perversion," Journal of Philosophy, 66 (1969), 1-17. This often-cited paper argues that perversion is a psychological state rather than a physiological act; perversions are "truncated or incomplete versions of the complete figuration" (e.g., bestiality, where there is lack of reciprocity).

2161. NIETZSCHE, FRIEDRICH. Menschliches allzu Menschlichen. New ed. Leipzig: Fritsch, 1882. 377 pp. This work by the German thinker (1844-1900)—several times translated as "Human, All-Too Human"—contains a number of pertinent remarks. Some of Nietzsche's comments were collected by L. S. A. M. von Römer, "Stellen aus Friedrich Nietzsche's Werke über Uranismus," Zeitschrift für Sexualwissenschaft, 1 (1908), 39-46.


Valuable overview of the bearing of major philosophical traditions on homosexuality (materialism, idealism, solipsism, dualism).

Well-referenced paper by a philosopher of science, chiefly on evolutionary theory, genetics, and sociobiology. Note esp. no. 1: "Are Homosexuals Sick" (pp. 245-76), which sets firm limits on the way in which such a claim could be meaningfully advanced.

Exposition, in dialogue form, of his libertine concepts of sex; first published in 1795. The character Dolmance is a homosexual spokesman. There are several English versions.

Schopenhauer (1788-1860) thought that, in the male, homosexual relations are appealing before puberty and in old age, when generation is not possible (vol. 2, pp. 541, 560-69). His relatively favorable views of homosexuality (pederasty) have sometimes been linked to his misogyny.

A florid, but sometimes stimulating book by a conservative English philosopher. Scruton concedes that homosexuality is not a perversion, but still finds it problematic.

Includes articles by Thomas Nagel, Robert Gray, and Donald Levy, attempting to clarify the nature of perversion.

Examines and rejects the traditionalist approach that sex should occur only between two people who are in love.

Syncretistic presentation, combining evolutionary biology with Eastern thought. The British writer Gerald Heard (1889-1971) was active in Southern California, where he attracted a circle of devotees. See also his: "The Isoply as a Biological Variant: An Enquiry into the Racial and Civilic Value of the Human Intergrade," ibid., 1:2