

NOTES

1. Some of the research reported in this paper was supported by small scale research grants from the Ontario Institute for Studies in Education. An earlier version of the paper was presented as an invited address to the women's studies program, University of Ottawa, November, 1986.
2. Margaret Cruikshank, ed., *Lesbian Studies. Present and Future*. (New York: The Feminist Press, 1982). Other publications that have included lesbians' accounts of their experiences in American academe are Margaret Cruikshank, ed., *The Lesbian Path*. (Tallahassee, Florida: The Naiad Press, 1981), Ginny Vida, ed., *Our Right to Love*. (New Jersey: Prentice-Hall, 1978) and *Radical Teacher* 24, 1980 (gay and Lesbian Studies).
3. Jeri Wine, "Lesbian Academics in Canada," *Lesbian Issue, Resources for Feminist Research/Documentation sur la recherche feministe*, Volume XII, No.1, March, 1982, pp. 9-11.
4. Gay historian Jeffrey Weeks has examined the history of homosexuality and of homosexual/gay/lesbian identity formation using a Foucaultian analysis. The categories "homosexual" and, subsequently, "lesbian" did not exist until the writings of the sexologists around the turn of the century, while the more positive gay identity did not emerge until the late 1960s, post-Stonewall. More recently, lesbian identity has been reclaimed as positive through the lesbian/feminist movement. Jeffrey Weeks, "Discourse, Desire and Sexual Deviance: Some Problems in a History of Homosexuality," in Kenneth Plummer, ed., *The Making of the Modern Homosexual*. (London: Hutchinson, 1981), pp. 76-111. Weeks, "Movements of Affirmation: Sexual Meanings and Homosexual Identities," *Radical History Review* 20, Spring/Summer 1979, pp. 164-179. Weeks, *Sex, Politics, and Society. The Regulation of Society. The Regulation of Sexuality Since 1800*. (London: Longman, 1981). Michel Foucault, *The History of Sexuality, Volume 1: An Introduction*, (New York: Vintage, 1980).
5. Adrienne Rich, "Compulsory Heterosexuality and Lesbian Existence," *Signs: Journal of Women in Culture and Society*, Volume 5, Summer, 1980, pp. 631-660.
6. Radclyffe Hall, *The Well of Loneliness*. (New York: Avon/Bard, 1981, first published, 1928. The book was banned when first published. Though the book is an autobiographical plea for acceptance of homosexuals it presents a rather negative view of lesbianism that accepts the early sexologists' views of inevitable biological bases for "inverted" personalities.
7. Mary McCarthy, *The Group*. (New York: Signet, 1964). Lakey Eastlake is a major—attractive, aloof and mysterious—character in this novel about the lives of a group of women who graduated from Vassar in the class of 1933. Towards the end of the novel it becomes apparent that Lakey is a lesbian who has led a glamorous, if clandestine, lifestyle.
8. American Psychiatric Association, *Diagnostic and Statistical Manual*, 2nd edition. (Washington, D.C.: APA, 1974). In this second edition of the DSM, homosexuality was removed as a pathological condition from the diagnoses used by psychiatrists, but only after massive, well-organized protests by the gay liberation movement.
9. Rich, "Compulsory Heterosexuality and Lesbian existence."
10. Marge Piercy, *Woman on the Edge of Time*. (New York: Fawcett Crest, 1976).

Leda's Swan

After he leaves,
flames darting from his mouth,
the long wing lifted free,

her bruised flesh throbs.
She thinks of penny-royal,
or shepherd's purse,
abortants,

or the child will grow,
she thinks,
now frozen in my bone,
will grow,
needing lies of love
and marriage,

she thinks,

until she hears a heartbeat
split the cracking shell
shatter her thoughts
of dark night, blood heat,

continuous birthing
through her thighs

and of the long, drooping wing.

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