was eventually utilized as the thesaurus for the microfiche *Gay and Lesbian Periodicals Index* (apparently commissioned by the Special Libraries Association) but did not otherwise enjoy widespread adoption.

In most instances, controlled vocabularies and classification schemes designed to provide subject access

Eldrod, J. M. (1977). Sexuality: Suggested Subject Headings. *Hennepin County Library Cataloging Bulletin*, *30*, 28 30.

Ganin, N. QueerLCSH. Retrieved July 21, 2017, from
http://www.netanelganin.com/projects/QueerLCSH/QueerLCSH.html

    A list updated every month of queer-related LCSH developed by cataloger Netanel

Gregg, J., & Ridinger, R. B. M. (Eds.). (1988). *International Thesaurus of Gay and Lesbian Index Terms*. Chicago IL: Thesaurus Committee, Gay and Lesbian Task Force, American Library Association.

Hennepin County Library. (1979) Cumulative authority list - Hennepin County Library. Edina, Minnesota: Hennepin County Library.

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The Lesbian Herstory Archives. The Lesbian Herstory Archives: Subject Files Listed Alphabetically. Retrieved July 21, 2017, from
http://www.lesbianherstoryarchives.org/tourcoll2.html

List of Subject Headings for Use in Cataloging the Sexual Literature of Libraries. (1974) (rev. ed.). Bossier City, LA: Homosexual Information Center.

    Presumably developed to describe HIC collection. Unclear if it is in use, as collections are currently closed to the public. Unpublished. Contact Tangent Group Homosexual Information Center, 8721 Santa Monica Blvd., Ste. 37, West Hollywood, CA 90069, (818) 527-5442, www.tangentgroup.org.

Marshall, J. K. (1977). *On Equal Terms : A Thesaurus for Nonsexist Indexing and Cataloging*. New York: Neal-Schuman.

    A reworking and complement to then-extant LCSH pertaining to women. Follows LCSH structure; notes significant deviations from LCSH. Produced with a grant from the Council on Library Resources under the auspices and with the collaboration of the SRRT

    1974).

Michel, D. (1985). *Gay Studies Thesaurus* (Rev.). Princeton, NJ.

    Developed while Michel was a graduate student at the University of Illinois, based on book and periodical sources.

Parkinson, P. (1984). *Thesaurus of Subject Headings*. Wellington: Lesbian and Gay Rights Resource Centre.

> Developed to describe the Lesbian and Gay Archives of New Zealand. Referenced in Parkinson 1998. Unpublished. Contact the Lesbian and Gay Archives of New Zealand (LAGANZ), P.O. Box 11-695, Manners Street, Wellington 6142, Alexander Tumbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand, +64-4-474-3000, www.laganz.org.nz

SIECUS Thesaurus. New York: Sexuality Information and Education Council of the United States.

> A truncation and modification of Brooks & Hofer 1976 to describe the SIECUS collection. Unpublished. Contact SIECUS, 1012 14th Street, NW, Suite 1108, Washington, DC 20005, (202) 265-2405, www.siecus.org

Van Staalduinen, K., Brandhorst, H., Homodok, & Blamanhuis, A. (1997). *A Queer Thesaurus: An International Thesaurus of Gay and Lesbian Index Terms*. Amsterdam: Homodok.

the collection merged with ONE in 1994. See Kepner 1998.

Parkinson, P. (Ed.). (1984). *GDC: Gay Decimal Classification*. Wellington: Lesbian and Gay
Rights Resource Centre.

Developed to describe the Lesbian and Gay Archives of New Zealand. Referenced in
-                        Unpublished.
Contact the Lesbian and Gay Archives of New Zealand (LAGANZ), P.O. Box 11-695,
Manners Street, Wellington 6142, Alexander Tumbull Library, Wellington, New
Zealand, +64-4-474-3000, www.laganz.org.nz

Sipe, L. (Ed.). (1980). *National Gay Archives Library Classification System*. Library Committee,
National Gay Archives.

Developed to describe the International Gay & Lesbian Archiv

categories, they lack control and may inhibit findability of resources. Neither tags nor subject headings are perfect systems by themselves, but they may complement each other well in library catalogs. Bringing users' voices into catalogs through the addition of tags might greatly enhance organization, representation, and retrieval of transgender-themed

Billey

  of RDA 9.7. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, 52(4), 412 421.
  https://doi.org/10.1080/01639374.2014.882465

  interpretation of Resource Description and Access (RDA) 9.7 regarding gender when
  identifying persons reinforces regressive conceptions of gender identity. The rule
  instructs catalogers to record gender when identifying persons, and although RDA gives
  catalogers the flexibility to record more than two gender labels, LC limits Name
  Authority Cooperative Program (NACO) catalogers to a binary label: male, female, or
  not known. In this article, the authors challenge gender as a descriptive attribute for
  personal names, critique how LC is instructing NACO catalogers to record elements
  about gender, and make recommendations to address describing persons in LC authority

Campbell, G. (2004). A Queer Eye for the Faceted Guy: How a Universal Classification
  Principle Can Be applied to a Distinct S

serve as a model for how pornographic concepts could be accommodated within existing

Dilevko, J. & Gottlieb, L. (2004). Selection and Cataloging of Adult Pornography Web Sites for Academic Libraries. *The Journal of Academic Librarianship*, *30*(1), 36 50. https://doi.org/10.1016/j.jal.2003.11.006

come a subject of academic research, and this, in turn, has implications for university libraries. Focusing on adult Internet pornography, this study suggests that academic libraries should provide access to adult pornographic Web sites by including them i

Dixon, R. D. (1977). Bibliographical Control of Erotica. In C. H. Busha (Ed.), *An Intellectual Freedom Primer* (p. 221). Littleton, Colorado: Libraries Unlimited.

Drabinski, E. (2013). Queering the Catalog: Queer Theory and the Politics of Correction. *The Library Quarterly*, *83*(2), 94 111. https://doi.org/10.1086/669547

Critiques of hegemonic library classification structures and controlled vocabularies have a rich history in information studies. This project has pointed out the trouble with classification and cataloging decisions that are framed as objective and neutral but are always ideological and worked to correct bias in library structures. Viewing knowledge organization systems from a queer perspective, however, challenges the idea that classification and subject language can ever be finally corrected. Engaging queer theory and library classification and cataloging together requires new ways of thinking about how to be ethically and politically engaged on behalf of marginal knowledge formations and identities who quite reasonably expect to be able to locate themselves in the library. Queer theory invites a shift in responsibility from catalogers, positioned to offer functional solutions, to public services librarians, who can teach patrons to dialogically engage the catalog as a complex and biased text, just as critical catalogers do.

Gough, C. (1998). The Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Task Force of the American Library Association: A Chronology of Activities, 1970 1995. In J. V. Carmichael (Ed.), *Daring to Find Our Names: The Search for Lesbigay Library History*. Westport, Conn.: Greenwood Press.

Greenblatt, E. (1990). Homosexuality: The Evolution of a Concept in the Library of Congress Subject Headings. *Gay and Lesbian Library Service*.

Johnson, M. (2008). A Hidden History of Queer Subject access. *Radical Cataloging: Essays at the Front*.

Johnson, M. (2010). Transgender Subject Access: History and Current Practice. *Cataloging & Classification Quarterly*, *48*(8), 661 683. https://doi.org/10.1080/01639370903534398

ople and experiences in *Library of Congress Subject Headings* (LCSH). It compares LCSH treatment of transgender topics to that of controlled vocabularies developed to describe lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender (LGBT) collections, as well as their treatment by scholarly LGBT encyclopedias. The appraisal of these knowledge domains demonstrates the continued relevance of subject descriptors as a mode of knowledge production both for information professionals and for those we serve. It also suggests strategies available to librarians to render transgender people more visible and accessible in library catalogs, including

patron interaction is also encouraged. User-generated tags can coexist with controlled vocabulary such as subject headi

Ridinger, R. B. M. (1997). Playing in the Attic: Indexing and Preserving the Gay Press. In N. Kester (Ed.), *Liberating Minds: The Stories and Professional Lives of Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Librarians and Their Advocates*. Jefferson, NC: McFarland.

Roberto, K. R. & West, J. (2003). *Revolting Librarians Redux: Radical Librarians Speak Out*. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co.

This compilation of witty, insightful, and readable writings on the various aspects of alternative librarianship edited by two outspoken library professionals is a sequel to "Revolting Librarians", which was published in 1972.

Roberto, K. R. (2008). *Radical Cataloging: Essays at the Front*. Jefferson, N.C.: McFarland & Co.

Roberto, K. R. (2011). Inflexible Bodies: Metadata for Transgender Identities*. *Journal of Information Ethics*, *20*(2), 56 64.

structures are used to describe pieces of information. These schemas are lacking in any sort of mechanism
identities. This paper will specifically address Library of Congress-based cataloging practices, including classification, and their role in enforcing normative boundaries for queer sexualities and gender. Through the use of inaccurate language in the Library of Congress Subject Headings (LCSH) and problematic classification schemes, catalogers often unwittingly contribute to the creation of library environments that are passively hostile to transg