

An absence of meta does not make the heart grow fonder: romance fiction meta information and its interplay between cultural institutions.

This paper explores the interplay of meta information between the cultural institutions of the public library and the Public Lending Right schemes, using Genette's notions of paratext and Bourdieu's concept of doxa and cultural and economic capital.

According to Genette (1991) the core text of a book cannot be accessed without the paratext that surround it. That is, the author, the title, acknowledgements, contents, indexes, cover art, all the publicity and advertising that both the publishing team and the authors create. Paratext serves as "thresholds of interpretation" as they inform the reader as to the creation and the content of the text.

Bourdieu (1984) discusses connections between "agents and institutions which actualise and bring into existence" cultural order. Libraries actualise the book and give it cultural legitimacy. Librarians are cultural intermediaries and library use "is accepted as a sign of cultural participation and an indicator of cultural capital. Libraries can be regarded as sites for the production, dissemination and appropriation of cultural capital" (Goulding 2008, p. 236) As cultural institutions they recognise, endorse and legitimise cultural capital through their collecting, maintaining and making available the products of thoughts. Romance fiction creates vast economic capital (Romance Writers of America) through the sales of their books but this does not necessarily lead to cultural capital; it is commercially successful, yet it lacks cultural capital evidenced through the lack of literary reviews, social criticism and lack of collection and lack of quality metadata.

Public Lending Right is author compensation (Goodman 1985, p. 389) . It is an author's right not the public's right. Payment is dependent on metadata from libraries corresponding with the metadata from the Ministry of the Art's Public Lending Right scheme. Metadata is derived from standard paratextual information: author and titles.

There are specific library practices that exclude romance fiction from being accessed by institutionalised cultural and economic programs. These policies and practices applied to collections of romance fiction have cultural, professional and economic impacts on creators of romance fiction. The policies include collection development, selection and acquisition practices and readers' advisory impacts. More importantly, they also include cataloguing practices that create the metadata through which an item in a library collection can be found, which is also the trigger for payments to creators through the Public Lending Right scheme. Methods for the selection and acquisition of romance fiction may differ from those used for general fiction (Flesch 2004; Ramsdell 2012; Veros 2012) Romance fiction is often not fully catalogued or sometimes not catalogued at all. As a result, libraries have an incomplete record of metadata. This means that a specific genre of books remain invisible to readers and to readers' advisers, which makes the collection less useful (Saricks 1998) . In addition, lack of metadata also disqualifies the authors of these books from receiving payments through the Public Lending Right Scheme.

The social impacts of these findings are that some authors are not recognized for their contribution to popular culture, which may act as a deterrent to their future writings. There are also significant implications for library patronage and for libraries to maintain relevance to their reading communities in the highly competitive cultural marketplace, and for practices to reflect the cultural needs and expectations of the reader.

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