

It's true that I may have confused the issue with my own argument that "far from being a threat to high culture,... the study of popular culture seems necessary if students are to grasp the significance of the 'high' versus the 'popular' distinction and the value judgements that go along with it." Where I claimed Leavis as an "ally," however, was only in believing that popular culture should be *studied*.

For his own reasons, Leavis did support "bringing popular culture into the curriculum." This is something the editors of *Academic Questions* evidently can't bring themselves to admit and therefore choose to fog over.

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The Editors Respond:

We owe Gerald Graff an apology. When he misquoted F.R. Leavis, Professor Graff obscured but did not alter the point being made by Leavis, namely, that popular culture should be studied so that it can be defended against. Practically speaking, including popular culture has resulted not in critical study but rather in elevating the popular to the level of high art from which Leavis wished to separate it. But this is another matter. Professor Graff is correct in his claim that, for whatever reasons, F.R. Leavis concurred with him in calling for the study of popular culture.

Guidelines (a) for language usage stipulated in the frontmatter of the *New York University Review of Law & Social Change*, volume 20, number 4 (1993-94), and (b) an exception to those guidelines as explained in footnote 3, page 641 of that issue in an article by Randall K. Packer titled "Struck by Lightning: The Elevation of Procedural Form over Substantive Rationality in Capital Sentencing Proceedings":

- [a] In order to further the *Review's* commitment to gender equality, contributors are expected to use feminine pronouns for the third person singular when the pronoun is used generically. However, the *Review* may make exceptions to this policy on a case-by-case basis with due regard to the subject matter of the article.
- [b] It is the policy of *Review of Law & Social Change* to use feminine pronouns for the generic third person singular. However, because the overwhelming majority of capital defendants are male, this Article will use masculine pronouns for the generic third person singular when the pronoun refers to capital defendants or death row inmates.