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Circle No. 226 on Readers' Service Card

with (and training in) such scientific decision-making modes, we would begin to have a population of young people who *understood* science and who knew why they should believe in scientific findings as contrasted with so much of the pseudoscience that appears in the popular media. Of course, this would require that their teachers also understand scientific decision-making methods.

A population so trained would be far more supportive than the public is today of science in all of its manifestations; they would also be much better able to function in a democratic society.

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The Chevron Doctrine

Daniel E. Koshland, Jr. (Editorial, 3 Feb., p. 585), argues that laws that are deliberately worded vaguely should be interpreted so as to give the authorities who administer them a certain amount of discretion. Readers may be interested to learn that federal courts already employ such a "background rule" when interpreting laws that delegate particular tasks to executive agencies. Under the so-called Chevron doctrine (1), unless an agency's interpretation is contrary to the clear intent of Congress, reviewing courts will generally defer to an agency's interpretation as long as it is reasonable. This reasonableness standard permits agencies to administer "blank check" laws with some room for judgment. Thus, to the extent that Congress enacts such laws with this "background rule" in mind, Koshland's laudable proposal has in effect already been implemented.

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Chambers of Judge Abner J. Mikva, U.S. Court of Appeals for the D.C. Circuit, Washington, DC 20001

REFERENCES

 Chevron U.S.A. v. Natural Resources Defense Council, 467 U.S. Rep. 467, 837, 843 (1984).

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