studies are submitted to us with more than a dozen names on the title page, we insist that all persons listed there sign a statement that they fulfill *all* of these criteria. We believe that in every paper, each listed author must be able to take public responsibility for its content.

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References

1. S. Klahr *et al.*, *N. Engl. J. Med.* **330**, 877 (1994).
2. J. P. Kassirer and M. Angell, *ibid.* **325**, 1510 (1991).

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EPA and Biotechnology Regulation

The Policy Forum "A need to reinvent biotechnology regulation at the EPA" by Henry I. Miller (16 Dec., p. 1815) gravely misportrays an approach to reviewing biotechnology products of which I am proud.

The contention on which the Policy Forum is based, that the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) regulates or singles out for special treatment products because they are created using recombinant DNA, is wrong. EPA has had a functioning program addressing biotechnology products under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act and the Toxic Substances Control Act since 1986 (*1*). That regulatory program focuses on identifying and minimizing risks to public health and the environment. Early indications are that many biotechnology products provide lower-risk agricultural and industrial approaches. For example, biological pesticides may present lower risks than do older chemical pesticides. In general, EPA wishes to promote development of environmentally safer products and technology. EPA's accomplishments in the biotechnology area show that it is achieving this goal.

EPA has an established record of bringing a range of biotechnology products through field testing to commercialization while safeguarding public health and the environment. At the same time, EPA's activities reassure the public concerning biotechnology products.

Readers who would like additional information are referred to documents in the public domain (*2*) that describe the EPA program.

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References and Notes

1. *Fed. Regist.* **51**, 23302 (26 June 1986).
2. *ibid.* **59**, 45600 (1 September 1994); *ibid.*, p. 45524 (23 November 1994); *ibid.*, p. 60495; *ibid.*, p. 60519; *ibid.*, p. 60535; *ibid.*, p. 60542; *ibid.*, p. 60545; most of these documents may be accessed through the Internet at gopher.epa.gov. under the rules and regulations (Toxics Program) entries for 1 September 1994 and (Pesticide Program) 23 November 1994. Readers may also contact my office at 202-260-6900 for further information.

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Reading Disability, Attention-Deficit Hyperactivity Disorder, and the Immune System

The article "Quantitative trait locus for reading disability on chromosome 6" by Lon R. Cardon *et al.* (14 Oct., p. 276) describes a possible gene for a reading disability, dyslexia, localized to 6p21.3, a region within the human major histocompatibility complex (MHC). This finding accords closely with our observation (*1*) that