animals can be used to predict toxicity in humans, and that administering large doses of a chemical to animals for a short time can predict human toxicity for exposure of small doses over a long time span. Equating mice or rat tumors reported in lab trials to the human response is difficult, he points out.

Cink quotes the "Journal of the American Medical Association" as saying that to date only two pesticides have been proven to be human carcinogens (cancer-causing substances): vinyl chloride and arsenic.

GCSAA DONATES $25,000 FOR TURFGRASS RESEARCH

The Golf Course Superintendents Association of America recently contributed $25,000 to the USGA/GCSAA Turfgrass Research Committee to support ongoing scientific work on new turfgrass varieties that would require less water and be more disease resistant. GCSAA President Dennis D. Lyon, CGCS, made the presentation June 14 at the annual USGA/Golf Writers Association of American banquet during the U.S. Open in Rochester, N.Y.

More than $2.8 million has been distributed by the committee since 1983, according to William H. Bengeyfield, national director of the USGA Green Section. The Committee currently supports 25 research project, he said.

"We do thank GCSAA for the research funding they provide, and we also appreciate the time people like (GCSAA Vice President) Jerry Faubel, Dennis Lyon and (GCSAA Executive Director) John Schilling contribute to the committee." Bengeyfield said. "And $25,000 is absolutely fantastic."

Lyon said: "GCSAA sincerely supports the USGA turfgrass research project. We look forward to working together with the USGA on other projects in the future."