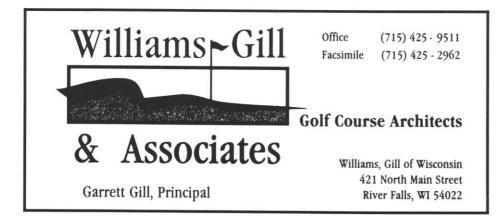
Putting Greens-

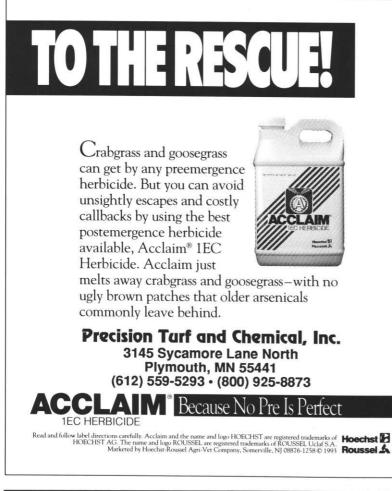
(Continued from Page 26)

not played on firm putting surfaces. Golf courses of the future will be forced into conserving water, and the game will be better for it.

Players who have not played under firm conditions are in for a treat, once they learn to adjust for the roll. In golf, the player should adjust his game to course conditions. The superintendent is employed to maintain the grass so it will best suit the play of the game. It is both unfair and unreasonable.

-Neil Acton, Green is Beautiful





Methyl Bromide Case Reinstated

A Florida appeals court has reinstated a product liability action against seven manufacturers and distributors of a pesticide containing methyl bromide.

According to the court, only claims alleging inadequate labeling and warning are pre-empted by federal pesticide law. The court based its decision on a Supreme Court cigarette labeling case.

The ruling overturns a previous circuit court decision, which found all the plaintiff's claims—for negligence, breach of warranty and strict liability—completely pre-empted by FIFRA.

However, the appeals court ruled that the cigarette labeling case it cited vacated the earlier case by which the circuit court judge rendered his decision.

Plaintiff alleges a product containing methyl bromide is unreasonably dangerous because of faulty testing, research, labeling and warnings.



Court Upholds Citizen's Right To Sue Under EPCRA Rules

A citizen's right to sue under the Emergency Planning and Community RightTo-Know Act was upheld recently by a Pennsylvania court.

The plaintiff in the suit alleges that a decorative foil manufacturer was late in filing reports required under EPCRA. The manufacturer did not contest the charge, but asked that the suit be dismissed on ground that Congress had unconstitutionally delegated executive power by allowing any citizen to sue, thereby violating the separation of powers doctrine.

However, a U.S. District Court judge for the District of Eastern Pennsylvania ruled that citizen lawsuit provisions similar to EPCRA have been incorporated into environmental statutes for more than 20 years and never have been declared unconstitutional.