# Battery Guide for Golf Cars

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*indicates cadmium-plated hole
**indicates cadmium-plated stud

When this symbol appears, the rating is amp hours/reserve capacity in minutes. Otherwise, the data indicates capacity in minutes at 75-amp discharge, 80° F., to 5.25 volts.

TERMINAL TYPE CODE: A=Angle, P=Standard Automotive SAE Post, U=Universal, C=Combination, HN=Hex Nut, NB=Nut and Bolt, OPV=Offset Post with stud and wing nut, WN=Wing Nut
An Accident on the Golf Course—Who’s Liable?

By Dr. Harold Gluck

As a golf course superintendent, you are in charge of the course, whether it be 9, 18 holes, or more. Your main task is to keep it in top condition. And you have a staff of efficient workers to see that this is done. But, in the back of your mind you do have one perpetual thought and worry which can be best expressed this way:

“I don’t want an accident to take place on the golf course.” For a lawsuit can take place. Now let us take a look at some situations that could result in an injury on the golf course.

We start with the golfer who is legally present. He has paid his fee and it is a bright morning. Not many are on the golf course. As he goes from hole no. 7 to hole no. 8, he suddenly trips. A rake was left on the ground and the golfer just didn’t see it. What happened to him? He broke his right leg! A hundred other golfers could fall and almost no injury. But this one broke his leg.

Would the owner of the golf course be liable in a suit for damages?

Now we go to our second situation. A salesman for a firm that specializes in supplies for golf courses comes to see you. You give him an order. He takes a short cut across the golf course to the parking field. He trips on the rake and his foot is injured.

Would the owner of the golf course be liable in a suit for damages?

In our third situation, a representative of an esoteric religious sect insists on seeing you. Your assistant tells him you are too busy and that he should leave the golf course at once. This he does. But he returns later. His idea is to solicit donations from the golfers. He is now legally a trespasser. He goes across the golf course and trips on that rake and his foot is injured.

Would the owner of the golf course be liable in a suit for damages?

Our final case concerns a 12 year old boy. He should be at home in the evening. But he is out walking. And he passes the golf course. And what does he see? There near the fence is a golf buggy! It should be in the shed with the rest of them. But somehow it was left behind. So he climbs the fence and gets onto the golf course. He heads for that buggy. He starts it and for five minutes he has the time of his life. Then something happens! It gets out of control. And heads for a tree into which it smashes. He is severely injured. Bear in mind that the boy is legally a trespasser.

Would the owner of the golf course be liable in a suit for damages?

In the light of two decisions made by New York’s highest court the answer in each of the four situations would seem to be a resounding “yes.” These decisions may influence liability laws in other states. Most states, however, continue to use classification of guests, in determining obligation.

Continues on page 28

References:
When job conditions call for plowing in services, consider the Ditch Witch V250. It's the most compact lawn plow available, and it has design features like a newly designed ground drive and plow-lift systems that make it a dependable, efficient alternative to trenching. Put in power and communication cable, plastic pipe for water or natural gas services, a complete underground sprinkler system. Let us give you all the details on the Ditch Witch V250 vibratory plow.
Club Car DS

The Trademark of Excellence
Technical Superiority

Meeting Challenge in Style
Presenting the golf car of the 80’s, the golf car created by the golfing industry. Here are the features you asked for, and much more. Classic styling, improved economy, durability and greater value make the Club Car DS the best golf car investment you can make.

Longer Battery Life
The Club Car DS’s lighter weight and improved drive train gives more holes of golf per charge. Less energy use per round means longer battery life.

More Comfortable Ride
The Club Car DS has our trademark “Total Balance” suspension system, longer rear leaf springs and shocks on all four wheels. The rear tread is 2 inches wider, the center of gravity is lower. It’s the best ride and the safest car produced.

Reduced Weight
The DS has combined durable, lightweight materials in its aluminum frame and fiberglass body, making the Model DS the lightest and strongest golf car in the industry.

Totally Rust-Free
Club Car Inc. is the only golf car manufacturer to combine rust-free materials as an aluminum chassis, frame and floorboard with high impact fiberglass body.

Sharper Turning Radius
The turning radius on our four wheel DS can match any three or four wheeler on the market without the loss of stability and safety.

Passenger Comfort
Club Car DS has the widest bench seat in the market. The wider bench with separate fully adjustable seat backs gives maximum individual passenger comfort.

Body Protection
The new attractive styling was designed to minimize body damage. Front and rear bumpers combined with rubber side rails offer all around body protection.

Highest Trade-in Value
The new Club Car DS is the most durable golf car in production today. The rustproof aluminum frame and trim, fiberglass body, chassis engineered with rubber bumpers and side rails, and increased drive train life, combined to guarantee longer, damage-free operating efficiency. This results in the highest trade-in value available.

Lower Operating Cost
With its lightweight, all-aluminum frame and chassis, and its incredibly efficient drive train, Club Car obtains longer battery life and delivers more holes than the nearest competitor.

Write 110 on reader service card

Club Car, Inc. • P.O. Box 4658
Augusta, Georgia 30907, USA
Landscaping the green: Part II

By J.A. French and R.P. Korbobo

Part I appeared in the October issue.

Spacing a must

The fact that these plants will increase in size for many years makes it absolutely necessary for knowledge spacing in the beginning. Over-crowding a planting to make an immediate effect is a very successful sales technique of those who have little true concern for the long range health and beauty of the course. To create a landscape for long-lasting beauty, restraint should be an essential element in the initial plan. Correct spacing, therefore, becomes one of many crucial requirements for a pleasing composition.

If we plant trees too close to one another, two things will happen. For the impatient person, it will look wonderful even at the very day of planting. However, in only a few years, one tree will grow into the other and each will lose its own identity. A solid uninteresting wall of foliage will form with no beauty to it whatsoever. If we wanted this screen effect, all we would have needed would be a double row of the same plant (Privet as a classic example) and presto — the visual barrier would be there. However, this is not what we want behind most greens.

The other choice we have is to carefully select our trees and then space them for long range results. This means giving them sufficient room to develop as individuals, to their full potential of natural beauty. As they grow larger, the total arrangement will begin to merge into an organized design.

Proper plant selections and arrangements are two more important ingredients of composition. A classic example of the importance of selection is obvious to any golfer who tries to putt on a green covered with seed pods, fruit, nuts, flowers, tiny twigs, etc., which come from trees growing near the green. The maple seeds (samara) are perhaps the classic example of this common mistake.

The cheapest is not the best

Since maples are cheap to buy (or collect for free) and they are easily transplanted, we find them on nearly every course we visit. Maples in the rough or in the partition plantings are acceptable — but not near the green. In fact, the whirling seeds much like helicopter blades, can be windblown for a hundred yards or more very easily. Ash seeds are just as bad. Fortunately, plant breeders have come up with seedless ash trees, — now let us hope they can do the same with the maples!

Individualism amongst trees

Each genus and many species of trees have unique habits of growth. These are taken into account when you design a planting that will give the golf green a spectacular setting. As an example, a palm tree simply does not grow with the same habit or structure as that of an ash, hemlock, or a dogwood.

In order to avoid a monotonous wall of foliage which would result if you simply jammed a bunch of say, maples, together behind a green, we “compose” a much more pleasant picture by using a variety of trees whose sum total would be an attractive “painting” someday when they reach the early maturity stage.

We very often can take our lessons from nature. In the Eastern U.S., we frequently see native flowering trees (dogwood, redbud, shadblow) growing in beautiful harmony along with the Eastern red cedar, American holly, hemlocks, pines, spruces, and/or firs.

We can, if we know what we are doing, arrange many such compatible groupings as extremely attractive backdrops for the golf green. The evergreens not only create a dark background for the flowers on the deciduous trees but they also give a year-round look of life to those golf courses in the colder climates where winter golf is played.

In fact, the shrewd designer arrives at a pleasing composition by choosing different colors of evergreens. The “greens” of the so-called “evergreens” are not all the same color. Some are almost black when seen from a distance, others are a light green, blue-green, gray-green, and some downright blue. The Blue Atlas Cedar (Cedrus atlantica ‘Glaucia’) and Koster’s blue spruce (Picea pungens ‘Kosteri’) are two fine examples. They are a bright blue, especially when the new growth is still young.

By adding a selection of deciduous trees to the evergreens, it is easy to see why these plants can be used to make colorful (and ever-changing) compositions just as the artist employs his array of colored paints.

Structural variety

The many different growth habits or structural differences found in the world of trees also helps in the process of creating a composition of interest and beauty.

Horizontally Tiered

Prime examples are the horizontally tiered trees such as the various pines, the dogwood trees, and the sourgum (Nyssa sylvatica).

“Needles in the Skyline”

The tall spikes that pierce the skyline rockets on the launching pad are typified by the cryptomerias, arbor vitae, the upright junipers, and many fastigate forms of a dozen or more deciduous trees.

Weepers

The graceful weeping branches of many willows, cherries, weeping beeches, etc., etc., add still another effect to the completed composition.
Geometric forms

Then there are the trees that grow naturally into very rigid geometric shapes such as pyramids, upright rectangles, round crowned trees, "lollipops," and the multistemmed (trunks) of the "see-through" type.

Picturesque

Add to these forms, the picturesque habits of such items as the Japanese black pine (Pinus thunbergiana), maidenhair tree (Ginkgo biloba), Monterey cypress (Cupressus macrocarpa) and the "artist" now has many colors of "paints" go work with while he mentally creates an enduring "canvas" that will never look the same from year to year.

There should be a perfect balance of color, form, height, and texture, in each background planting. Fortunately, no two will ever have to be identical.

If at all possible, these plantings should blend in with and echo the rest of the trees on and around the course. However, occasionally, for a dramatic effect, an "outsider," so to speak, is used to catch the viewer's attention. This would be a focal point. The most recent addition to such a list is the dawn redwood (Metasequoia glyptostroboides). Here we have a living fossil (ginkgo is one too) that seems to be perfectly at home in many of our 48 states. It grows very rapidly, is an "accent" plant, bends to the breezes, has very refined foliage, good fall color, and when it loses its leaves, exposes an interesting branching habit. With such variety at our disposal, there is no end to the individuality that can be built into these background plantings.

Balance the picture on sloped terrain

Frequently, on hilly land, we see a green located on a hillside. The lay of the land is such that there is high land to one side of the green as we approach it, and a steep dropoff to low land on the other side. It looks to be off balance. By a judicious selection of trees, the designer can offset this uphill, downhill appearance and when the trees mature, much of the feeling of an imbalance will have disappeared.

Simply place taller growing forms on the lower side and use low growing, almost mound form on the high side. This would be a great situation wherein we could employ the dawn redwood and spruces and other tall, narrow types on the low side. Use medium height trees in the rear and then try items such as dogwood, hawthorns, and Japanese snowbells (Styrax japonica) on the high land.

Sometimes only one large specimen on the low side will create a feeling of balance.

Keep the golfer in mind

Great care must be taken when creating these background plantings. (They really should be called "setting" plantings since very often they also include the two side areas as well as the rear area.) Try never to use plants whose beauty depends upon the lower branches touching the ground, such as a beech tree, spruce, or fir tree. This would be unfair to the golfer whose ball missed the green and rolled under such a plant. If the space is rather tight around the green then make certain that all trees are of such nature that a ball could be punched or rolled back onto some part of the green in a stroke.

Another danger in placing trees too close to the putting surface is that of root systems growing into the green itself in "search" of water and nutrients. So keep your distance. If the space is not there, maybe a planting that's actually a part of another golf hole could be made to appear to be the backdrop for such a green. With sound horticultural knowledge, and understanding of the game of golf, and a good imagination, almost any landscape problem can be solved in a satisfactory manner.

Shadows

Speaking of shadow brings us to the next thought concerning these green plantings, namely, shadows. The long, graceful shadows cast by tall, narrow trees early in the morning and then again at the end of the day very often are the result of some of the finest type of creative thinking of the landscape architect. By taking into account the points of the compass, very often this most refined touch in landscape design can be applied to certain golf greens. It is best used when the green becomes visible from above. In country where the land forms have provided a pleasant undulation to the fairways, we frequently approach the green from a considerably higher elevation. Those are the greens that can be dramatically beautiful when the long, narrow, shadows lay upon the green. Try it. You'll be amazed at the result.

Safety too

The plantings around the greens also add a margin of safety to the golfers in many instances. Almost every course, no matter what the acreage is, usually has at least one tight spot between green and tee or tee and green. Often parts of three or four holes are exposed around a green and these plantings can serve several purposes under such circumstances.

Shrubs not good

We can almost say never use shrubbery as a part of a background planting for a green. The exception would be where the shrubs were at least 100 feet beyond the back edge of the green. Just as we caution against the low branched trees, we feel flowering shrubs or needled evergreen shrubs should be banned from any area of play.

Conversation Piece

We all know that the game of golf can and certainly is played on treeless courses. This, however, is due to the climate in certain parts of the world. We speak here, however, of those courses that are able to successfully support trees with little or no special care. Background plantings are a refinement as well as a playing aid. They add quality to the course, and "finish" an otherwise well-landscaped hole. If very well landscaped, they can be a "conversation piece." (See Sketch #3 — an ideal green background at maturity.)
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Who's Liable? from page 22

These cases were decided solely on the basis of foreseeability, meaning that the only factor the judges considered was whether the situations causing the accidents being litigated could have been foreseen as dangerous. Furthermore, past distinctions among the types of injured parties—whether invitees, guests or trespassers—were called antiquated in both decisions. This all leads to the point that anyone injured on the golf course can now sue you more easily.

Let's take a closer look at what was ruled in both of these top cases. And keep in mind the four situations presented to you, the basic question always being: "Was the danger foreseeable?"

In the first case of Roulmado Martinez, the court said: "Since the injury resulted from an artificial, dangerous condition on the defendant's property, the decisive issue was the foreseeability of the injury. Under the facts of this case, the duty owed to the plaintiff could be correlated to the risk of harm reasonably perceived, regardless of status, whether that of trespasser, licensee or invitee in the traditional sense. "Notice that the court made no distinction between a trespasser and the two other classifications."

In the second case, Scurti, the court reinforced the previous decision: "... the liability of landowners to one injured on their property should be governed not by the ancient and antiquated distinction between trespasser, licensee and invitees but rather by the standard applicable to negligence cases generally, i.e. the standard of reasonable care under the circumstances whereby foreseeability shall be a measure of liability."

And in the latest case on the matter, O'Connor, "the finding that the infant was a trespasser, plaintiffs reason, does not preclude recovery in the present action in light of the abolition in 1976 of the distinction among trespassers, licensees and invitees as the determining factor in defining a landowner's duty of care. A single standard of reasonable care under the circumstances was adopted, with foreseeability as the touchstone for liability." Under these circumstances, how can you protect yourself from liability? In a lawsuit, the test of foreseeability would probably be something like this: What could you have reasonably expected to happen, so that you could prevent the accident? That means that you should thoroughly go over the golf course for conditions that could result in accidents. Then you can take the steps necessary to eliminate any hazards that exist.

Start with the sad, but true fact of life: A golf course somehow becomes attractive to a lot of kids. They may even look for "lost" golf balls to play with or to resell. I regret to tell you what has been left, lost, or accidentally dropped on a golf course can create a hazard resulting in an injury to a player who has been legally on the course. Out goes said in- ter. You also notify the police department of what happened. You are not a bit hard-hearted. Just remember the big verdict that can be handed down in a case of lawsuit.

What goes for a child also goes for an adult you may find wandering over the golf course. Out goes said individual. But how did they get in the first place? I have surveyed various golf courses and the methods taken to protect the golf course are almost nil. You may have to consider the use of a private security guard to make the rounds.

What has been left, lost, or accidentally dropped on a golf course can create a hazard resulting in an injury to a player who has been legally on the golf course. That means you need to keep the fence. I am looking for it." Back to

Do not allow anyone trespassing on the golf course grounds to continue on by him/herself.

It is my personal opinion that a warning alone has no effect. You notify the parent by phone or registered letter. You also notify the police department of what happened. You are not a bit hard-hearted. Just remember the big verdict that can be handed down in a case of lawsuit.

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Can a kid climb over your fence? Or under it? You may have to consider an electronic warning system.

Go over the fences. They may need repair. Can a kid climb over the fence? Or under it? You may have to consider an electronic warning system that will notify the office in case the security of a fence is breached.

One setup to protect yourself is as follows: All people who have business with you should meet you in your office. The business is then normally transacted there. That keeps them off the golf course. And thus reduces the chances of an injury.

Now is the time to go over the liability policy the golf course owner or manager has. Have your lawyer read it carefully and tell you if you need: a) A larger liability coverage. b) A more comprehensive coverage for every type of accident. GB
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