

The Gold Standard

I went looking for an article on gold under goldstandard.com and that pulled up a drug company, so I went to goldstandard.org, and that pulled up an organization fighting climate change. I'm thinking that they don't quite understand the concept of what is and isn't a gold standard. Looking into it myself, though, I was a little shallow on the subject as well. I know it had something to do with imaginary values of gold over tin, mass hypnosis of the poor by the rich, and emperors walking around naked with no gold in their robes (vaults), but why that would define the value of anyone's contribution to society, or protect a wealthy person from an entrepreneur opening a competing business, I didn't have the foggiest notion.

Gold is a just rare soft metal that never tarnishes, but so is platinum. In fact, they are available in the same quantities on Earth. Gold, however, could be found in many deposits throughout the Middle East, Europe, India and China, whereas platinum deposits are mainly in the Americas, Southern Africa, Western Australia, and the upper reaches of Scandanavia.

As the regions with gold had domesticable animals, temperate weather, and rich soil, people were able to live in large villages and specialize in single industries, like metalwork. Many metals were smithed for various purposes in these ancient places and notably gold was fashioned into artifacts. The descendants of these people are generally in control of today's financial transactions and they have shared the be-

lief that gold is the one metal with a special, intrinsic value. When first discovered in Mexico, platinum was considered an impurity in their gold and Europeans threw it away.

The normal supply and demand rules in play in the marketplace don't effect gold to its fullest extent, and the price of gold cannot be so readily manipulated by investors attempting to corner the market. Gold is already at a higher value than makes sense. For example, annual gold production is 3300 metric tons and platinum is a mere 190 tons. Therefore, despite gold being 17 times more available, it is still considered to be more valuable. (\$1740 versus \$870 per ounce.)

There are hundreds of closed gold mines out there, including those in Escondido and Julian, known to have gold in some quantities. The mines weren't considered profitable at the times they were closed because of the abundance of other sources at the time. Escondido's Oro Fino Mine was in process of reopening for forty years before the shaft was finally dynamited and the property subdivided for ranchitas. This is one of the few referable examples that the desire to obtain gold has its limits.

Before the 19th century, most nations maintained a bimetallic monetary system, which often included gold but consisted mainly of silver which is 19 times more common than gold. Still, silver was rare enough to hold its value over time when

Vol. 50, No. 9 September 2022

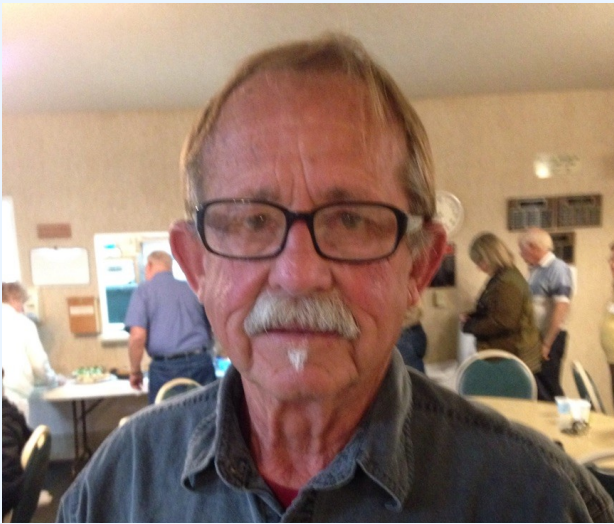
CONTENTS

- THE GOLD STANDARD PAGE 1
- ED'S MESSAGE [PAGE 2](#)
- AUGUST MINUTES [PAGE 3](#)
- GOLD STANDARD, CONTINUED [PAGES 4—6](#)
- SAVING YOUR ENGINE THRUST BEARINGS [PAGE 7](#)
- COUPE FOR SALE [PAGE 7](#)
- SEPTEMBER'S TOUR TO TIP TOP MEATS [PAGE 8](#)
- ADVERTISERS [PAGE 8](#)
- SEPTEMBER CALENDAR [PAGE 9](#)



Escondido's Oro Fino Mine in the 1890s

The Message from President Ed



It's good to get out of town once in awhile and to do something somewhat "normal" after these strange couple of years. I knew before hand all would be left in good hands. Rumor has it that our vice president, Mark Greenlee, you know, the guy with the dual-carbureted dump truck? Did a nice job running the show. I might have to sneak off again and good labor seems to be at a premium these days. Thanks Mark.

I just received the minutes from August's meeting in the mail from Linda Thamer. It looks like we had another good turnout. Before missing last month's meeting, I had a nice talk with Sheila Saxman, our Webmaster. She said that our current website host is Go Daddy! And their annual fee of \$165 will be going up next year. The monthly hosting fees of \$20-22 will also see an increase. Next month's meeting we will have to commit to a plan. I will speak to her again. Help me out with some thinking as my techie abilities

are limited to what comes out of the end of my pencil.

I also received a call from Jessie Matias of the CHP. The CHP 645 Squad club is hosting its Second Annual car show, Saturday, September 17, 2022 @ 7575 Metropolitan Dr. San Diego, 92108. There will be raffles, food, and more. All makes and models are welcome. There is a \$35 entry fee. All benefits go to the CHP Widows and Orphans fund. Their website is www.645squadclub.org. I will bring some entry forms next meeting. If you want to participate, mail in forms may be cutting it close for next meeting, so I would suggest exploring their website if interested. [editor cutting in – the website is worthless. Go to www.sandiegoassociationofcarclubs.org/events/2nd-annual-645-squad-club-car-show-sept-17th instead, and close the pop-up ad that covers the screen]

Thanks to all who made a good meeting happen again. I think I heard that Mark Greenlee, our vice president, made a cameo appearance in an old Restorer magazine from way back in the 70's along with his father. His father was president of a Northern California MAFCA chapter way back in the day. See where this conversation might be going?

Back to my jerky journey in a roadster pickup.... I gave the seller a thousand bucks cash and agreed to return the next day with the remainder. He assured me he would drop the body back on the frame and have all the loose parts round-

ed up and placed in the bed. It was a long night, and here's the rub, my wife had not quite been briefed regarding my superb find. My evening mind raced to come up with a sorta plan. I would have it trucked over to my friends house in Escondido and stash it until a suitable opportunity to share this wonderful event with her.

The next day I got a flatbed company and driver and showed up with a cashiers check for the balance. I paid the seller and got the hell out of there before he had any chance of changing his mind. I preceded the driver to my destination and eagerly awaited the delivery. Up and around the driveway the tow truck came. Unbeknown and unseen by the driver was a giant California Pepper tree with a massive protruding limb. As three of us stood there, all of us became aware of the imminent collision course unfolding. None of us could alert the driver who was carefully focused on getting up the driveway. It was a horrid feeling; a slow-moving classic train wreck as they say, a loose barrage on the waterfront. THAWK! The windshield hit the ground. Only the worse could be envisioned. I had only owned the thing for an hour, and it wasn't yet even in my possession. Guess what. I have heard Ford built strong windshields. Henry's engineering prevailed. The windshield won. The old glass prevailed, too. My roadster pickup began a new chapter in its life. Stay tuned.....

Minutes of the July Meeting

Call To Order: The August 1, 2022 meeting of the Palomar Model A Ford Club was called to order at 7:02 p.m. by Vice President Mark Greenlee, as Ed Simpson was on vacation. We had 26 Club members in attendance.

Minutes: Linda Thamer asked for a motion to approve the July minutes. We had a motion from Karen Beel to approve the minutes, and, after a second motion from Steve Curry, the Club voted to approve.

Treasurer's Report: Treasurer Greg Wilson was not in attendance, so Linda Thamer reported the bank balance as of July 31st. We did not have any transactions since the July meeting. After a motion and a second to approve the Treasurer's report, the motion passed. David Frazee requested payment to Print Pros for the printing of the Reflector. Chuck Grabowski made a motion to pay this bill, and after a second motion by Steve Curry, the Club voted to pay the bill. David also said he had dues from two new members and would get that amount to Greg Wilson.

Visitors, Sunshine and Sorrow: Howard Kruegel was in attendance doing great after his surgery. David Frazee has a new grandson Sebastian, weighing in at seven pounds. Diego and Brenda are getting used to the newest Model A member.

Short Tour Report: David told the members about the Monday tour planned in Escondido, with lunch to be at Charlie's, a classic restaurant by the old hospital.

Long Tour Report: Bruce Howe reminded the Club of the Orcutt Santa Maria A's All Ford Swap Meet on September 10th. He is not able to lead the tour, but we do have at least one member going. The American Truck Historical Society is having a meet at Bates Nut Farm in Valley Center on Sunday, September 18th, which the Club will discuss further at the September meeting.

Vice President's Report: Mark Greenlee had Club items for sale; the t-shirts are an excellent buy at only \$10. Also available are pins, hats, and decals. He also brought some old Reflectors to the meeting. Mar/Apr 1972 had a great picture of some of the members then, along with our write up.

Reflector Director's Report: David Frazee said all was going well.

Membership: This position is vacant.

Tech Director: No Tech Report given. Any members working on Model A restorations are invited to share anything interesting about their project!

Public Relations: Barbara Kruegel reported that we were published in both the *San Diego Union Tribune* and the *MAFCA Restorer*.

Correspondence: David told us we received a thank you letter from the Paso Robles club for our donation to the CCRG raffle.

Old Business: Ed Simpson spoke with Sandy Wagner about our planned donation from the Club (with corresponding donation from a Club member) in appreciation for letting us use the clubhouse for

our meetings. She will talk to the Social Committee about the donation and also resuming the breakfast before Saturday tours at the clubhouse.

New Business: None.

Hospitality: Anthony Lugo thanked Club members who brought goodies for tonight's meeting, and asked for volunteers to bring refreshments for the next meeting.

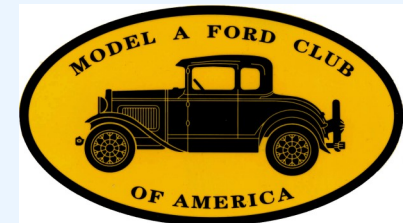
Raffle: The Velascos conducted the raffle. We had some wines, candles, raffle tickets, Jelly Belly's, homemade honey, and other great prizes to win. Roseanne Meyerhoff won the Attendance Prize, and we did not have attendees with an August birthday. Clyde Marion was the 50/50 winner.

Monkey Business: Anthony Lugo reminded the Club we have an excellent standby tour available in the Miniature Engineering Craftsman museum in Carlsbad. The Master Machinist is our own David Belt; on site Thursdays and Fridays.

Adjournment: There being no further business, the meeting adjourned at 7:36 p.m.

Respectfully submitted by Linda Thamer,
Secretary

Two Members Reach Milestones in MAFCA



Dianne Frazee was recently recognized for being a member of MAFCA for 45 years
Richard Allen was recognized for his 55 years of continuous membership in MAFCA

Gold Standard—continued

under state control. For reference, Roman soldiers were paid one Denarius, weighing 4.5 g of silver. per day. Six pence (six coins of 0.5 g silver each or a single coin called a “bender” or a “tanner” weighing the same 2.9



This 0.87 gram silver coin minted in 1687 was called a florin, worth 2 pence and it was worth 1/6th of the 5.78 gram shilling worth 12 pence.

g as the six) was considered a daily wage in Shakespeare’s time; “Sing a song of six pence a pocketful of rye” would feed a family. It was considered a lucky amount in Dickensian times, indicating a husband’s good employment, and so brides would put a six pence in their shoes for luck. (Side note: without state control, open to the free market, the current price of 3 g of silver is roughly \$1.80)

As a country gains wealth, however, a bime-

tallic money system fractures as wealthier people have a greater desire and greater ability to acquire the more expensive metal. The first gold guinea, minted in 1663 was valued at a pound, or 20 silver shillings. Shortly thereafter Great Britain gained, New York, Cape Town, Bombay, and the Bahamas, and enjoyed several naval victories from 1670 to 1690. In 1690, the guinea was nearly worth 30 shillings. To make up for this, the weight of the guinea coins were reduced, the purity was taken below 22 carats, and many more guineas were minted.

In the late 17th century, the economist Nicholas Barbon said that money “was of an imaginary value made by a law for the convenience of exchange.” He understood that hoarding gold and silver in a country’s treasury impeded a country’s ability to trade goods. While fellow economist John Locke believed that a country’s prosperity could be measured by the amount of gold in its treasury, Barbon argued that gold had an abstract value and prosperity should be measured by a country’s human capital and its industrial output.

It was at this time that the Bank of England was founded to help finance one of the country’s many wars. They initially issued handwritten banknotes to a precise amount in exchange for a deposit of gold or as a loan which could be signed over. They also acquired a practice of providing multiple notes in smaller denominations as a convenience for its customers. It wasn’t until 1855 though, that fully printed notes

appeared in distinct denominations that did not require the name of the payee and the cashier’s, making them exchangeable and redeemable by whomever the holder was for gold if they so desired.

The practice of handing out more notes than could be redeemed all at once for gold, was respected as a way to grow the economy. As the practice progressed to our modern system, both Locke’s having a treasury filled with gold, and Barbon’s reinvesting capital to increase wealth, were achieved.

During the Revolutionary War, the United States Treasury, found that they had too many banknotes in ratio to the gold they could back it with. First, they issued \$241.5 million dollars worth, then England counterfeited even more waging economic warfare against the colonists. Merchants recognizing that, felt accepting the notes were too risky and the continental bills devalued rapidly. This also meant that the Congress had to overpay to support the army driving them deeper into debt.

Alexander Hamilton had plans to make good all of Congress’s debt by obtaining the hard currency of other countries through custom duties. He reduced the debt by nearly 40% during his six years as the Secretary of the Treasury. Future Secretaries followed that plan, and despite the death of Hamilton and the War of 1812, on January 8th, 1835, the US officially had no government debt.

It shouldn’t be confused that at that point

Gold Standard—continued

100% of the notes in circulation could be exchanged for an appropriate amount of gold or silver, however. By 1835, there were \$506 million in loans and circulating notes on assets of only \$231.2 million. Confidence had increased to such an extent, though, that the notes that the government issued and were exchanged for goods and labor, were not considered at risk of becoming worthless.

Helping this effort was that Inflation had held to just over 2% throughout what is referred to as “the Era of Good Feelings” shortly after end of the War of 1812, throughout the opening of inland canals and railroads in the 1820s and 30s. When you see countries with similar growth and expansion, you normally see more inflation. For example, for the last five years, India’s economy has grown 7.2% per year, and inflation there has grown 7.5% per year.

What the US did during the Era of Good Feelings was that it chartered the Second Bank of the United States. The essential function of the Bank was to regulate the public credit issued by private banking institutions through the fiscal duties it performed for the U.S. Treasury, and to establish a sound and stable national currency. There were initial mistakes causing the Panic of 1819, as it failed to restrain branches in the West and the South, and then sharply contracted credit resulting in mass unemployment.

The Bank was in general disrepute

among most Americans when Nicholas Biddle, the third and last president of the Bank, was appointed by President James Monroe in 1823. Under Biddle’s guidance, the Bank evolved into a powerful institution that produced a strong and sound system of national credit and currency. From 1823 to 1833, Biddle expanded credit steadily, but with restraint, in a manner that served the needs of the expanding American economy.

Andrew Jackson, who had run on an anti-bank platform, signed an executive order on September 10, 1833 removing federal deposits from the bank. He also vetoed the bill to renew the bank’s charter. Unsurprisingly, as the bank slowly weakened reducing its oversight ability, this led the US to suffer inflation over 5% in 1836. In order to fight that inflation, Jackson signed another executive order known as the Specie Circular that forced the government to refuse to take anything but gold and silver specie for sales of public lands of over 320 acres. This reduced inflation, but was a direct cause of the Panic of 1837. The damaging effects of this depression lasted until 1844 and were only surpassed by the Great Depression. It was only relieved with James K Polk’s establishment of the “Independent Treasury” in which the Treasury became a major force in the US currency exchange market.

Still on the gold standard with shots fired on Fort Sumpter, people wanting to redeem their notes for precious metals out-

stripped the supply and in February, 1862 Congress passed the Legal Tender Act which were not redeemable and bore no interest, but were legal tender meaning that creditors had to accept them at face value. Without redeemability in people’s minds, the money was risky and inflation was the result. In 1869 the Supreme Court ruled that creditors could not be compelled to accept the notes, but the next year reversed that opinion

The Coinage Act of 1873 eliminated the ability of the owners of silver bullion to have it minted into dollars, but continued allowing the owners of gold that privilege. This tightening of money supply was meant to fight inflation and reduce the wild fluctuations of currency speculation. It worked too well, causing major deflation for five and a half years; a period called The Long Depression which was only reversed when Congress passed The Specie Payment Resumption Act which Wikipedia highlights as saying it “returned the US to the Gold Standard” but careful readers of the Coinage Act of 1873 will realize that the country didn’t leave the gold standard.

What the Resumption act provided was for the federal purchase of old federal notes not backed by gold, the purchase of gold by increasing the federal debt by \$133 million, and set no limit on the quantity of national bank notes that could be issued by the Treasury. As the economy had been depressed by the tight money supply, the government was collecting much less in tariffs, and so actually, the issuance of the bonds,

Gold Standard—continued

was just a six month blip in the percent of the National Debt as a percentage of the Gross Domestic Product. Within weeks, the increased activity broke the recession, raising the amount of tariffs collected, and paid down those bonds as well as half of the debt held since the Civil War in under three years.

Over investment in railroad tracks stretching to rural areas plus and oversupply of wheat on the world market causing the costs of shipping the wheat to greater than the sale price, caused the Depression of 1893. there was a call by William Jennings Bryan for Free Silver to repeal the act of 1873 which would allow silver owners to freely mint it into currency again. This was specifically in order to increase inflation. Inflation was recognized as benefiting borrowers and hurting creditors, and at that point, railroads and wheat farmers had borrowed a staggering amount of money. Bryan lost to McKinley by 10 points in 1896 and 6 points in 1900 and on March 14, 1900, McKinley signed the Gold Standard Act formalizing the gold standard of 25.8 grains of gold to the dollar. (Which is equal to 1.67 grams)

During the First World War, many European countries were forced to drop out of the gold standard, and many suffered hyper-inflation . The United States successfully remained on the gold standard throughout the war due to intervention of the Federal Reserve in the currency markets and selling war bonds, rather than simply printing more money to finance the war. Still, American inflation ran approximately 18.5% per year between 1916 and 1920 followed by deflation of -15% in 1921,

as the war interrupted the balance of supply and demand.

As the victorious allied powers demanded Germany pay its war reparations in gold, it could not effectively return to the gold standard because it had lost much of its gold reserves. In November, 1923, after suffering hyperinflation, empty store shelves, and riots, Germany printed a devalued mark, a Rentenmark linked to the value of gold at prewar levels. The Rentenbank apparently held no gold bullion, however. Instead, the bank held debt, mostly in the form of mortgages on property and bonds on German industry. The Rentenmark was not redeemable in gold.

The main thing, with the Rentenmark, was that its perceived value remained equivalent to a "ghost gold mark." This was accomplished by reducing its issuance if there was any threat of its market value falling below that parity. The same mechanism of controlling the supply used by the American's Federal Reserve Bank. The "ghost gold" worked for a while despite its lack of redeemability.

In 1925 Britain returned to the gold standard—actually backed by gold. Other allied countries followed Britain in returning to the gold standard, in the next few years leading to a period of relative stability but also deflation, unemployment, and often civil unrest due to the government's austerity policies.

When the stock market crashed, many people wanted to exchange their paper currency for gold, greatly reducing the re-

serves in banks. England, France, and the United States did not run out, but, thanks to the Federal Reserve Act of 1913, the US required it's central bank to have gold backing 40% of its notes in order to avoid a potential bubble. As the gold was redeemed, this meant that the Treasury had to remove money from circulation, and raise interest rates in order to slow the outflow of credit.

Between 1930 and 1932, the world economy collapsed and the gold standard with it. In response, most governments sharply limited the convertibility of paper currency. In the United States in 1933, President Franklin D. Roosevelt prohibited the circulation of gold coins; made it illegal to speculate in gold, and revalued the price of gold from \$21 to \$35 per troy ounce. This last point resulted in the US Gold reserves tripling by 1940, as the price attracted many European sellers. Flush with gold (and debt) the Department of the Treasury built the United States Bullion Depository, often known as Fort Knox, in 1936.

In the United States and many other countries, currencies remained "pegged" to gold until the 1970s, when dwindling global reserves signaled the final death knell of the gold standard.



Protect Your Engine Thrust Bearings by Chris Wickersham

The Model A Ford engine is equipped with bearings that are designed to limit the fore and aft movement of the crankshaft and keep it centered in the engine block. These thrust bearings surfaces' are designed into the rear main bearing of the engine. The Babbitt bearing material overlaps the front and rear of the rear main bearing bore and is finished machined when the main bearings are line bored. The crankshaft has a flange on both sides of the rear main bearing that is finish ground. These flanges will bear against the thrust surfaces of the rear main bearing Babbitt and keeps the crankshaft centered.

Normally there is very little for or aft load on these thrust surfaces but that all changes when you put your foot on the clutch. It takes considerable force to push on the fingers of the clutch to cause it to release. This force wants to push the crankshaft toward the front of the engine and up against the rear thrust surface of the rear main bearing. Extended use of the clutch or using a heavy duty clutch with stiff springs will increase the load on the thrust bearing which can lead to premature wear.

The Model A crankshaft thrust bearings were not over designed and it is not uncommon at all to find the rear thrust bearing all worn out. When Henry designed the Model B engine, the crankshaft bearing diameters and the thrust bearing surface areas were increased and the lubrication to the rear thrust surface was improved. You will find many Model A engines that are in good condition and should run for many more miles but the rear thrust bearing material is badly worn or missing entirely.

Now what do you do if you have an otherwise perfectly good engine that has a bad thrust bearing. The better parts supplier offer a replacement rear main oil seal insert that is

made out of brass and incorporates a new thrust surface for the rear flange of the crank. With a little work, this part can often be installed without removing the engine. At this time, there is not a similar part available for the Model B engine.

How do you prevent this from happening with your Model A? The best thing you can do to make life easier for your thrust bearings is to **KEEP YOUR FOOT OFF THE CLUTCH!!!** When you come to a stop light and you find you may have to wait for a period of time before you can proceed, put the transmission in neutral and take your foot off the clutch pedal. This will take the load off the thrust bearing and also will take the clutch load off the throw out bearing which will add to its life. Another thing you can do is to adjust the clutch so it has a lot of free play, or engages when the pedal is closer to the floor. This will reduce the amount the springs in the clutch assembly are compressed which reduces the forward load on the crankshaft. Just be sure the clutch will fully release when the pedal is fully depressed.

When rebuilding the engine or replacing the clutch assembly, consider using a later ford "V-8" clutch or a more modern diaphragm clutch. These clutches take less force to disengage and not only will it be easier to push the clutch pedal down but they also lessen the load on the throw out bearing and the crankshaft thrust bearing.

Remember, when waiting at a stop light, put the transmission in neutral and **TAKE YOUR FOOT OFF THE CLUTCH PEDAL !**

After many years of enjoyment it's time to pass our 1930 Model A Coupe along to someone else. We are asking a discounted \$16,900.00 CASH to anyone either in or referred thru the club.

This is a great touring car as it has a touring engine and a 4 speed syncro tranny plus many extra features for touring like a top end CB. Custom interior with a dash that includes a tachometer, vacuum gage, temp. gage turn indicator lights, and alternator indicator light, electronic ignition, high compression head, 12v system w/ separate circuit breakers for each system, restored in 2010, new roof wood and rubber top, repainted with 2 part epoxy paint, and boxes & boxes of extra parts and manuals.

If interested contact us thru e-mail davarb55@gmail.com or phone 760-913-5184. Dave & Arlene Belt



September Lunch Tour to Tip Top Meats



Lunch Tour Date: Monday, September 11
 Meeting time: 10:30 AM @ Palomar Estates East Parking Lot

Destination: Tip Top Meats @ 11:15

Address: 6118 Paseo Del Norte, Carlsbad

After several tours inland, the plan is to make a short coastal tour to take advantage of the cool offshore ocean breezes. So pack your sunscreen and flip flops and “meat” us at the Palomar Estates parking lot. We probably won’t see John Haedrich (“Big John”) the founder of Tip Top Meats, but if we did, he’s of Model A vintage and a walking museum himself.



ARIZONA MODEL A

15838 South Gilbert Road Chandler, Arizona 85225 (480)782-0266

Business Hours:

Tuesday - Friday: 9am - 12pm 1pm - 5pm	. New Parts . Used Parts . Service . Restoration
Saturday & Evenings: Appointment Only!	Owner: Sam Guthrie

THE SAN DIEGO JAZZ FEST & SWING EXTRAVAGANZA
NOV. 23-27 2022!
SDJAZZFEST.ORG

HIGH SOCIETY NEW ORLEANS JAZZ BAND
NIGHT OWLS
SIERRA SEVEN
CORNET CHOP SUEY
KATIE & THE LOST BOYS
TITANIC JAZZ BAND
GINO & THE LONE GUNMEN
MAD HAT HUCKSTERS
UPTOWN RHYTHM MAKERS
THE SAN DIEGO JAZZ FEST & SWING EXTRAVAGANZA
NOV. 23-27 2022!
MISSION BAY HIGH SCHOOL PRESERVATIONISTS
DAVE BENNETT & HER MOTEL QUARTET
SUE PALMER SWING ORCH.
CHERLY'S VINTAGE JAZZ
MICHAEL GAMBLE'S RHYTHM SERENADERS

SERSHA BEARS BY SERIETA
 SAN MARCOS, CALIFORNIA 92078

SERIETA HARRELL
 Handmade Teddy Bears and other Cuddly Critters
 760-597-1858
sershabeats@yahoo.com

Mm MITCHELL MANUFACTURING

Steve & Cyndi Mitchell
Mitchell MFG.
 530-458-4500 800-859-2088
www.mitchelloverdrivemfg.com

MODEL A FORD
 SYNCHRONIZED-TRANSMISSION FORD OVERDRIVES/UNDERDRIVES
 VINTAGE CAR OVERDRIVES 1928-1948

P.O. Box 925 1157 Parker St. Colusa, CA 95932

Paradise Valley Model A Ford Club
Antique Car Swap Meet
 Saturday ONLY
 September 24, 2022
 6:00am to 3:00pm

Vendors Selling Space info:
 20 x 20 space \$30 - Additional 10 x 20 space \$15 each
 Car “For Sale” space \$15

Location:
 Little League Western Region Headquarters
 6707 N. Little League Drive
 San Bernardino, CA 92407

For information:
PVMAFC.org
PVMAFC@gmail.com
 Richard Bronstrup
 909.658.5914

SEPTEMBER 2022

Sunday	Monday	Tuesday	Wednesday	Thursday	Friday	Saturday
				1	2	3 Steve DeAmbrogio
4	5 Labor Day Walt ♥ Carla Hibbard	5	7 Club Meeting at 7 PM Erin Terry	8 Jim ♥ Mary Norman	9	10 Chris Fuller ♥ Christine Bartman
11 Greg ♥ Cindy Wilson Lunch Tour to Tip Top Meats	12	13 John Burrell	14	15 Hark Hervey	16	17
18	19 Kim Wright	20	21	22	23 Bruce Furbush	24
25	26	27	28	29	30 Kyle Matthews	

2022 Palomar Model A Ford Club Board:

President 760-439-9103
Ed Simpson
Vice President 760-731-2501
Mark Greenlee
Treasurer 760-525-8993
Greg Wilson
Secretary 760-586-6554
Linda Thamer
Long Tour Dir. 858-692-4309
Bruce Howe
Short Tour Dir. 760-822-9523
Committee
Reflector Editor 760-822-9523
David Frazee
Public Relations 619-981-6523
Barbara Kruegel
Hospitality 760-650-5333
Donna & Anthony Lugo
Membership 760-729-4865
Vacant
Raffle Chair 760-798-4642
Jon & Anna Velasco
Librarians 949-492-4255
John & Judy Burrell
Tech. Director 760-439-9103
Committee
Web Master 951-696-0323
Sheila Saxman

PALOMAR MODEL A CLUB
North San Diego County
2410 Appian Rd
Carlsbad, CA 92010
Phone: 760-729-4865
Email: frazeelntree@hotmail.com



The Palomar A's Club was founded in 1960 as a MARC affiliate, and elected Henry Jenkins as its first president for 1961. In 1963 it became a chapter of the Model A Ford Club of America, 250 South Cypress, La Habra CA 90631. Members of the club are encouraged to also join the national organization. Member registration and dues payment for MAFCA is available on www.MAFCA.dfm Palomar dues are \$20 per year



General meetings are held the first Wednesday of each month at the Palomar Estates East Clubhouse: 650 S Rancho Santa Fe Rd, San Marcos, CA. The doors open at 6:30 pm for social time and the meeting starts at 7:00pm. All Model A hobbyists are welcome to attend. Tours, shows, seminars, and social events are regularly scheduled throughout the year.

The Reflector is published in Escondido, CA after the 20th of each month with item deadlines on the 15th. For questions or to advertise on **The Reflector**, contact the editor, David Frazee at frazeelntree@hotmail.com

2022 September, 2022

The Reflector

PLEASE
PLACE
STAMP
HERE

