

Tire Tracks

THE VOICE OF THE SEDONA CAR CLUB—PUTTING DEAD TREES TO GOOD USE

President's Vehicle

I hope you all survived those severe and unusual January storms. I was sorry to have missed the January meeting, my first as this year's president. What ever I had seems to be pretty much gone now. From all reports, The Pittman's January tour was a success. Those who attended were impressed with the Pioneer Living History Museum and enjoyed a nice lunch later.

Fortunately, the weather was pleasant and warm.

I enjoyed watching the TV coverage of the Barrett-Jackson car auction and couldn't help wondering: "What Recession?" Too bad about the damage done to many valuable cars Thursday night when the tents blew down at the Russo & Steele Auction.

Thanks to David Lombardi's efforts, and the support from many SCC members, last year's car show was a smashing success and David has volunteered to organize another car show this year. It will be held at the airport on Saturday, September 25th. We need quite a few volunteers to assist the day of the show with parking, check-in, etc. There will be a sign-up sheet at the February meeting, so please be prepared to offer your assistance then.

I was invited to display my MG at the third annual "Wheels of Wellness" race car show on Sunday, January 17th. In addition to the 31 fabulous cars on display, there were several prominent race drivers in attendance and I had the pleasure of meeting Dario Franchitti, Indy 500 winner and current Indycar Champion. The attached photo is of Dario and I in

Dario and Al in front of Dario's Indianapolis winning car.



front of his Indy-winning car.

All proceeds went to the Wellness Community, a cancer rehab facility.

Al Moss

President

Volume 28



Number 2

CLUB CLIPS



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Tire Tracks

Tire Tracks is published 11 times a year by the Sedona Car Club and contains information on events and activities of interest to members. It is compiled and edited by Greg Zucco. Distribution by Gene Mai. All submissions are due by the 22nd of each month. Send to:
50 Ranch Rd.
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FREE money is once again being given away by Basha's & Food City starting in September. All you have to do is connect your savings card to the Car club. They'll do it for you, just tell the cashier. Folks, this is a no brainer. We have come up just short of \$100 the past two years. Let's see if we can break \$100 this year. Our ID No. is 23484- *Editor*



Club Calendar

February

14th - Valentine's Day
15th - President's Day

March

6th - St. Patrick's Day Parade

Congratulations ! On Your Anniversary!

Lon & Margi Walters 11
Les & Sally Peck 13
Gary & Diane Carson 28

PROGRAMS

Get Your Financial House
In Order

Tours & More



Pioneer Living History Village

Some pics of the last tour. According to Dave Lombardi these are photos of an old bar and grill and the interior of an old bank. Just think, what other club can you belong to where the emphasis is always on eating, drinking and money!!

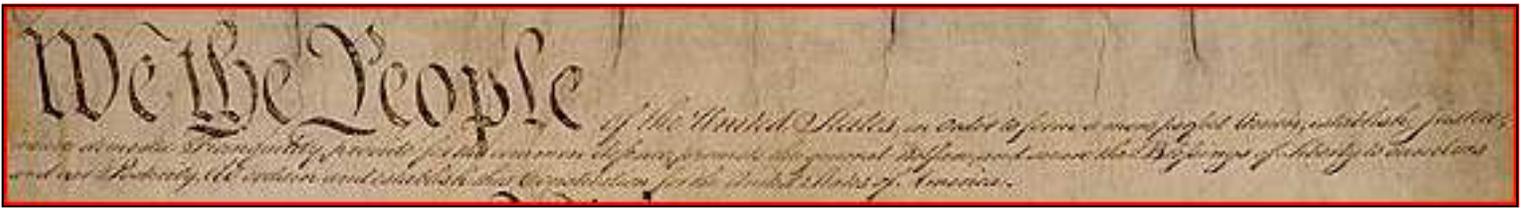
Breakfast at Cricket's

Join your friends for breakfast at Cricket's in Lake Montezuma at 10:00 a.m. on Tuesday, February 23rd. It has been a while since the Club went there. They serve a nice breakfast and make their own pastries. Signup at the February meeting because we need to let them know how many will attend. Give your funny olde cars some exercise.



To get there, take the Montezuma exit from I17 and travel east. At 1.9 miles the road forks, stay right. Cross the creek and continue a total distance of 3.1 miles until you reach the sign for the Beaver Creek Golf Club (on the right). Turn left into a square where Cricket's is on the right, across from the post office. — *Ed Pittman*





— A REAWAKENING ACROSS AMERICA??

Editor's Note - Doubtless, there have been many grave external threats to our country's existence in past generations. But today, many believe America's future is more in jeopardy by internal threats from the governance of the country, causing a drift away from those principles the country was founded upon. How many of us know what these principles are? When was the last time you had an opportunity to understand what they mean? Washington, Jefferson, and the other Founders knew that without enlightened citizens keeping a close eye on their government, the American experiment in freedom would be short lived. Toward that end, Tire Tracks™ presents the Sedona Car Club Civics Series in honor of the greatest nation on the face of the earth.

America's Founding Fathers wanted to establish a *novus ordo seclorum*, a new order of the ages, when they undertook the task of writing the United States Constitution. The reason it was a new order can be found in the great ends set out in the Declaration of Independence—the foundation upon which the Constitution would be built. The proposition that “all men are created equal” was a wholly new basis for legitimate government in the history of man; likewise, to pronounce certain “rights” “inalienable,” such as those to “life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness,” meant that an objective standard of justice was to forever guide our experiment in self-government. Equality, especially, was the foundation for legitimate government in that it pointed to government by consent, because there can be no claim to legitimate rule by a man over his fellow men if all are equal in their rights. These founding principles implied a certain kind of relationship between rulers and ruled. In other words, it is the founding principles articulated in the Declaration that served, and continue to serve as, in the words of Thomas Paine, “an expression of the American mind.”

The American Founders built into the Constitution a number of mechanisms that would curb the power of government, making it difficult for government to violate the liberties and rights of citizens. As important as these improvements were over past governments, however, they were only “auxiliary precautions.” As Madison explained, “a dependence on the people is... *the primary control* on the government.” The principal responsibility for keeping American government within the confines of the Constitution, and therefore protecting the liberty of the American people, belongs to the American people themselves. As Ben Franklin once quipped, the Americans have been blessed with a constitutional form of government, “if they can keep it!”

Citizens have a number of ways to maintain control over the government. The most obvious way is voting into office candidates who understand and will defend the Constitution. But citizens can also influence those officials already in office by writing them letters or e-mails, or calling them on the telephone. Also, citizens can run for office themselves, and challenge in the next election those who currently hold office. With all these options, and so many ways of exercising each of them, how are citizens to know what they should do? How, for example, should they vote in an upcoming election, or what kind of letters should they write to their Representatives or Senators?

Citizens must understand what the Constitution says about how the government works, and what the government is supposed to do and what it is prohibited from doing. Americans must also understand their responsibilities as citizens, no less than their rights, and be able to recognize when government, or other citizens, infringe upon those rights. This civic knowledge should form the core of American public education.

—continued on page 4

There are a number of First Principles or Founding Principles that were formative in the founding of our country, however, the core principals that form the bedrock of our liberty are enumerated below. *Tire Tracks™* will address these individually in this and subsequent issues.

- The [rule of law](#) is a First Principle that mandates that the law governs everyone
- The First Principle of [unalienable rights](#) recognizes that everyone is naturally endowed by their Creator with certain rights
- [Equality](#) is a First Principle that recognizes that all persons are created equal
- The First Principle of the [Social Compact](#) recognizes that governments are instituted by the people and derive their just powers from the consent of the governed
- The First Principle of [limited government](#) means that the protection of unalienable rights is the legitimate purpose and limit of government requires the government to be strong enough to fulfill its purpose yet limited to that purpose

A final First Principle is the right to declare revolution when the other First Principles are being infringed by the government.

Unalienable Natural Rights

Americans today talk a great deal about rights. Very few political conversations take place without mention of them. Often, anything we want government to do for us is cast in terms of something that we say we have a “right” to. For example, if some people want government to provide retirement income, they say they have a right to it; if some want government to provide health-care, they say they have a right to it, etc.

Americans are also familiar with rights through the provisions of the Bill of Rights – the right to free speech, the right to bear arms, etc. Thanks to television shows based on police work, we are perhaps most familiar with rights afforded criminal defendants – the right to refuse self-incrimination, the right to legal counsel, etc.

Some of these rights have a very important place in our system of government, and others do not. But they do not reflect the kind of rights that were most important to the American founders and that are most important to understanding the very purpose of American government: Natural Rights.

Natural rights are those rights which the founders believed come from human nature itself – that is, they belong to all human beings, simply by virtue of their having been created as human beings by God. The founders

believed that it was a self-evident truth that the right to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness were the fundamental and universal traits which characterize the entire human species. In naming these three natural rights, the founders simply meant that it was a natural entitlement from God that human beings be allowed to live, to govern themselves as they see fit, to work to acquire property, and to keep the property that they earn through their own labor – at least to the extent that in exercising these rights they did not interfere with the natural rights of a fellow human being.

Perhaps the most important thing to know about natural rights is that they are, as the Declaration labels them, “unalienable.” That means that they cannot be taken away legitimately, and that they do not depend upon government recognition of them in order to be valid. You are not entitled to natural rights because the government says so, or because the Constitution or Bill of Rights says so, but because you are a human being and you have these rights by your very nature. Put differently, we do not judge the meaning of natural rights by what governments say; rather, we judge governments as good or bad based on how well they protect natural rights.

Some rights – such as “civil rights” – come from a source other than nature. The right to a jury trial, for example, is a civil right. You have the right to a jury trial as an American citizen, because the American constitution says so. Other nations do not recognize or confer this civil right, and so their citizens or subjects do not have it. But natural rights apply to all human beings everywhere, regardless of the particular government or constitution under which they live.

This logic explains why the Declaration of Independence lays out the principles of just government not just for Americans only, but for all people at all times. Because natural rights apply to every human being, then the duty of government to secure natural rights also applies everywhere and always.

— *Be sure not to miss *Tire Tracks™* next installment of the Sedona Car Club Civics Series.*

“Knowledge is, in every country, the surest basis of public happiness. Promote then as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge... for it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.”

- George Washington

Sources:

Founding.com

Americansurvivalguide.com



St. Patrick's Day Parade

The Sedona St. Pat's Day Parade is March 6th. Because this is before our March meeting we will need to sign up at the February meeting or call Ed Pittman at 204-1326. . We probably will be limited to ten cars. Details on

time, etc. will come later.—*Ed Pittman*



Only great minds can read this!

HOW MANY GREAT MINDS ARE THERE IN SCC!

fi yuo cna raed tihs, yuo hvae a sgtrane mnid too

Cna yuo raed tihs? Olny 55 plepoe out of 100 can.

i cdnuolt blveiee taht I cluod aulaclty uesdnatnrd waht I was rdanieg. The phaonmneal pweor of the hmuan mnid, aoccdrnig to a rscheearch at Cmabrigde Uinervtisy, it dseno't mtaetr in waht oerdr the ltteres in a wrod are, the olny iproamtnt tihing is taht the frsitr and lsat ltteer be in the rghit pclae. The rset can be a taotl mses and you can sitll raed it whotuit a pboerlm. Tihs is bcuseae the huamn mnid deos not raed ervey lteter by istlef, but the wrod as a wlohe. Azanmig huh? yaeh and I awlyas tghuhot slpeling was ipmorantt!

**We'll be friends
until we are old and senile.
Then, we'll be
NEW friends.**



Due to overwhelming response to last month's quiz the winner will be presented with the promised handsome award at the Feb. meeting.



An old postcard for you Model T folks. FYI—In 1928, 3 cents was equivalent to a dollar today. Still sounds like a good deal.



THIS SIDE OF CARD IS FOR ADDRESS

Courtesy Herb Kramer

Dear Sir:—

We're writing this letter to you today because we want to help you get your money out of your Model T.

It's still as good a car as it was the day the new Model A Ford was announced and there's no need to sacrifice it.

The Model T Ford is still used by more people than any other automobile. Eight million are in active service right now and many of them can be driven one, two, three and five years and even longer.

Bring your car to us and let us look it over. You'll be surprised to see how little it costs to put it in tip-top shape.

New fenders, for instance, cost from \$3.50 to \$5.00 each, with a labor charge of \$1.00 to \$2.50. Tuning up the motor and replacing commutator case, brush and vibrator points costs only \$1.00, with a small charge for material. Brake shoes can be installed and emergency brakes equalized for a labor charge of only \$1.25. A labor charge of \$4.00 to \$5.00 will cover the overhauling of the front axle, rebushing springs and spring perches, and straightening, aligning and adjusting wheels.

The labor charge for overhauling the average rear axle runs from \$5.75 to \$7.00. Grinding valves and cleaning carbon can be done for \$3.00 to \$4.00.

A set of four new pistons and rings cost only \$7.00. For a labor charge of \$20 to \$25.00 you can have your motor and transmission completely overhauled. Parts are extra.

Bottineau, N. Dak.

Very truly yours,
C. R. GLEASON CO.

More Free Service

Free Tax Preparation is offered once again this year thru the AARP/IRS. All taxpayers qualify with emphasis on low to middle income brackets without a great deal of complexity.

Service begins February 2nd and will be available at the Sedona Public Library on Tues, Thurs, and Sat. from 10 PM till 2 PM. First come first served. Tell all your friends.

2010 EXECUTIVE BOARD

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Tire Tracks

***Sedona Region AACA
P.O. box 748
Sedona, AZ 86339***

Hear Ye!
Hear Ye!

The next meeting of the Sedona Car Club will be on February 9th, at 7:00 PM at the Sedona Public Library on White Bear Rd.