



Gas Gauge Ye Olde Car Club October 2022 Newsletter

October 2022 Prez says ramblings

I would like to wish a HAPPY BIRTHDAY to one of my favorite club members, Myrtle Nesbitt who reached a young age of 101 years old on October 2nd.

There are 89 members that have signed up to attend the Christmas dinner and party at the Pasco Eagles Club, 2829 W Sylvester Street in Pasco, on Wednesday December 14th from 5:00 to 8:00 PM. We are nearing the limit of seats available. So if you haven't notified us, do so immediately with the name, number attending and desired entrée of prime rib or cordon bleu at emails yocclub@gmail.com or dave.debhannah@gmail.com. The club will start collecting payment on November 01, 2022 at the meetings or by mail. The price will be \$10.00 per person until November 30 and \$15.00 per person from December 1 to December 14.

It's that time of the year to step up and volunteer. The club needs volunteers for 2023 club officers. Positions needed are: President, Vice President, Treasurer, Secretary, and one Board Member. As well as service positions: Editor, Sunshine, Webmaster, Activities Director and 2024 Swap Meet Chairman. Do your part and keep the club strong!

Bits and Pieces

How come it takes so little time for a child who is afraid of the dark to become a teenager who wants to stay out all night?

The trouble with bucket seats is that not everybody has the same size bucket.

Money can't buy happiness but somehow it's more comfortable to cry in a Cadillac than in a Yugo.

How many of us have looked around our family reunion and thought "Well aren't we just two clowns short of a circus?"

The only mystery in life is why the kamikaze pilots wore helmets.

The surest sign that intelligent life exists elsewhere in the universe is that it has never tried to contact us.

The Remarkable Body

The average person walks the equivalent of three times around the world in a lifetime.

Where in the world.

Juneau, Alaska is almost as big as Rhode Island and Delaware combined.

Fun Food Facts

Green, white, yellow, oolong, black, and pu-erh (dark) tea all come from the same plant, Camellia sinensis, but are processed differently in order to create varying levels of oxidation and flavor.

Ladies Lunch in October had 10 ladies attending. Thanks B. November Ladies Lunch will be hosted by DaJuan Recknagle. Place TBD. Call DaJuan 509-948-0340 if you plan to attend.

Some interesting stuff about October:

Shakespeare never mentioned October in any of his plays or sonnets.

In October 1888, the first National Geographic magazine was released.

The Statue of Liberty arrived in the U.S. from France in October 1886.

More presidents have been born in October than any other month.

October is a big mating season for elk, white-tailed deer, moose and porcupines.

National Fire Prevention week falls during the week of October 9.

Columbus arrived in America on October 12, 1492.

October 28 is National Chocolate day.

October 31 is Halloween.



Why your car's speedometer goes up to 160 mph (even when your car can't)

By Matt McFarland, CNN Business

Apple recently revealed a new version of its CarPlay system for vehicles, which include gauges like speedometers. But even Apple, the company that cast aside tradition when it reinvented phones, music players and headphones, bows to convention when it comes to speedometers. It displayed a classically-styled speedometer that reached 160 mph, an auto industry norm.

That's nearly twice the highest posted speed limit in the United States, 85 mph, on a stretch of highway in Texas. Why do our speedometers stretch to a speed that's illegal, and only race-car drivers will ever reach? Toyota spokesman Paul Hogard said the automaker wants speedometers to be easy to read, so there's value in placing the typical operating speed of American cars, 45 mph to 70 mph, he said, at the top of the speedometer, which is the easiest place on the speedometer for the driver to read. To do this -- while maintaining a visually appealing, symmetrical speedometer -- requires a gauge that displays well past operating speeds, he said. So vehicles, like some Toyota Corollas, have a 160-mph speedometer despite coming nowhere close to reaching such speeds.

Speedometers that stretch far past legal driving speeds have long been the norm in the US, according to speedometer and auto safety experts. The trend has continued in the 21st century even as traffic deaths spike. As early as the 1920s, cars could be purchased with speedometers going as high as 120 mph, according to Bruce Woolsey, president of Michigan-based auto parts supplier Bob's Speedometer.

Speedometers shifted even higher in the 1950s after Ford and Chrysler introduced the Thunderbird and 300, respectively, Woolsey said. Their speedometers reached 150 mph, he said, and were a stepping stone to the popularization of 160-mph speedometers. The first 160 mph speedometer he's aware of was in the Cunningham C-3 from the 1950s.

Such high speedometers have a controversial history, however. Some auto safety experts say that far-reaching speedometers can normalize high-speed driving and subtly contribute to people traveling at dangerous speeds well over 100 mph. Joan Claybrook, who served as administrator of the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration from 1977 to 1981 told CNN Business that she was "absolutely infuriated" by high-speed speedometers during her tenure. So NHTSA issued a rule in 1979 that speedometers should not indicate speeds over 85 mph. "The auto industry went berserk," Claybrook recalled. "I wouldn't budge. I laid my body on the line on this one." Claybrook said that high-speed speedometers are dangerous and can lead to young people testing the limits of their cars.

"For 16 to 25-year-olds, they always want to test," Claybrook said. "It's very tempting to kids to challenge and go that higher speed." Speedometers were redone to adhere to the 1979 rule. But this was short-lived. The limitation was abolished once the Reagan administration took power and Claybrook exited. Joe Young, spokesman for the Insurance Institute for Highway Safety, told CNN Business he wasn't aware of any research that studied the relationship between speedometer design and travel speeds. But he said it's not out of the question that there's a connection. "It's not a big leap to assume that drivers may feel more comfortable pushing their speed when there's still plenty of speedometer to go," Young said. The relationship between impact speed and crash energy isn't linear, so pushing the speed a bit can have big consequences, he said, pointing to research findings.

Some consumers can view a high-reaching speedometer as a selling point, as it suggests the driver has an especially powerful vehicle. Many speedometers have transitioned to a digital display, which show exclusively the current speed of the vehicle. Apple includes such a potential layout in its CarPlay demo. Apple declined to comment for this story.

Following Claybrook, auto safety leaders have turned to other tactics to address speeding. NHTSA launched a campaign this week, Speeding Wrecks Lives, that's aimed at changing general attitudes toward speeding. It includes \$8 million in media advertisements and targets drivers ages 18 to 44, who are most likely to be involved in speeding related fatal crashes, according to NHTSA.

"This guy was going a little over the speed limit," a narrator says, showing a driver, before cutting to a shot of a child in a hospital bed. "Look at the damage." There were 11,258 deaths in speeding-related crashes in 2020, according to NHTSA data.

State Mottos

Alabama: Hell Yes, We Have Electricity

Alaska: 11,623 Eskimos Can't Be Wrong!

Arizona: But It's A Dry Heat

Arkansas: Literacy Ain't Everything

California: By 30, Our Women Have More Plastic Than Your Honda

Colorado: If You Don't Ski, Don't Bother

Connecticut: Like Massachusetts, Only The Kennedy's Don't Own It Yet

Delaware: We Really Do Like The Chemicals In Our Water

Florida: Ask Us About Our Grandkids

Georgia: We Put The "Fun" In Fundamentalist Extremism

Hawaii: Haka Tiki Mou Sha'ami Leeki Toru (Death To Mainland Scum, But Leave Your Money)

Idaho: More Than Just Potatoes ... Well Okay, We're Not, But The Potatoes Sure Are Real Good

Illinois: Please Don't Pronounce the "S"

Indiana: 2 Billion Years Tidal Wave Free

Iowa: We Do Amazing Things With Corn

Kansas: First Of The Rectangle States

Kentucky: Five Million People; Fifteen Last Names

Louisiana: We're Not ALL Drunk Cajun Wackos, But That's Our Tourism Campaign

Maine: We're Really Cold, But We Have Cheap Lobster

Maryland: If You Can Dream It, We Can Tax It

Massachusetts: Our Taxes Are Lower Than Sweden's (For Most Tax Brackets)
 Michigan: First Line Of Defense From The Canadians
 Minnesota: 10,000 Lakes... And 10,000,000,000,000 Mosquitoes
 Mississippi: Come And Feel Better About Your Own State
 Missouri: Your Federal Flood Relief Tax Dollars At Work
 Montana: Land Of The Big Sky, The Unabomber, Right-wing Crazyes, And Very Little Else
 Nebraska: Ask About Our State Motto Contest
 Nevada: Hookers and Poker!
 New Hampshire: Go Away And Leave Us Alone
 New Jersey: You Want A ##\$%###! Motto? I Got Yer ##\$%###! Motto Right Here!
 New Mexico: Lizards Make Excellent pets
 New York: You Have The Right To Remain Silent, You Have The Right To An Attorney ...
 North Carolina: Tobacco Is A Vegetable
 North Dakota: We Really Are One Of The 50 States!
 Ohio: At Least We're Not Michigan
 Oklahoma: Like The Play, Only No Singing
 Oregon: Spotted Owl... It's What's For Dinner
 Pennsylvania: Cook With Coal
 Rhode Island: We're Not REALLY An Island
 South Carolina: Remember The Civil War? We Didn't Actually Surrender
 South Dakota: Closer Than North Dakota
 Tennessee: The Educashun State
 Texas: Si' Hablo Ing'les (Yes, I Speak English)
 Utah: Our Jesus Is Better Than Your Jesus
 Vermont: Yep
 Virginia: Who Says Government Stiffs And Slackjaw Yokels Don't Mix?
 Washington: Help! We're Overrun By Nerds And Slackers!
 Washington, D.C.: Wanna Be Mayor?
 West Virginia: One Big Happy Family... Really!
 Wisconsin: Come Cut The Cheese
 Wyoming: Where Men Are Men ... and the sheep are scared!

Chevrolet Corvair



1965 Corvair Monza

The Chevrolet Corvair is a compact car manufactured by Chevrolet for model years 1960–1969 in two generations. It remains the only American-designed, mass-produced passenger car with a rear-mounted, air-cooled engine. The Corvair was manufactured and marketed in 4-door sedan, 2-door coupe, convertible, 4-door station wagon, passenger van, commercial van, and pickup truck body styles in its first generation (1960–1964) and as a 2-door coupe, convertible or 4-door hardtop in its second (1965–1969) – with a total production of approximately 1.8 million from 1960–1969. The Corvair was a ground-breaking car in its day. Though made infamous in the 1960s because of the way its rear-engine layout handled, the Corvair has led a rather obscure existence as a collector car. Despite the car's die-hard fanbase, Corvairs have remained consistently affordable for decades.

The name "Corvair" originated as a portmanteau of Corvette and Bel Air, a name first applied in 1954 to a Corvette-based concept with a hardtop fastback-styled roof, part of the Motorama traveling exhibition. When applied to the production models, the "air" part referenced the engine's cooling system.

If you're a car enthusiast with any passing knowledge of Detroit's heyday, you know the story well: an enterprising Ralph Nader successfully made a name for himself in 1965 by asserting that the Corvair was inherently dangerous in his book, *Unsafe At Any Speed*. Sufficiently scared by the allegedly treacherous driving dynamics (and intrigued by more conventional options like the Mustang, which became available around the same time as Nader's attack), the public shunned the Corvair, leaving it to die a slow death by 1969. The reality was that the Corvair handled rather well for its time and was predictable—as long as you knew what to expect from a car with most of its weight in the rear.

Created during an era of incredible design and innovation at General Motors, the compact Corvair embodied a willingness to try a fresh approach at an economy car while other manufacturers were merely downsizing the existing front-engine, rear-drive architecture that ruled the day.

In a different universe where Nader instead wrote about the Volkswagen Beetle and thus gave the Corvair a chance to further develop its place in the market, its collector status could be very different indeed. And, had its 30-mpg flat six survived into the gas crisis of the '70s, GM's look may have been very different through the Malaise Era. As it stands, though, the Corvair's attributes and story make it a standout among mid-century American cars, and it should be celebrated. Just not too much, so Corvair fans can continue to preserve their affordable fun.

From Wikipedia and Hagerty

Did You Know...

The first day of fall has come, and people are just as obsessed with all things pumpkin spice as ever before. If you're one of those spicy meets sweet flavor lovers, you might wonder if pumpkin spice is actually made from pumpkin, and the answer might surprise you. As it turns out, there's actually no pumpkin in pumpkin spice, but it does have a connection to the beloved autumnal gourd. So what is pumpkin spice? To boil it down, it's a spice blend made from cinnamon, nutmeg, ginger, and allspice—generally speaking at least. The spice blend is the exact amalgamation of flavors often used when flavoring a pumpkin pie. That's how a seemingly unrelated group of spices got the connection to pumpkin without, you know, having any pumpkin in it.

Some Interesting Facts about Halloween

The holiday dates back more than 2,000 years. Halloween is even older than Christianity itself. It all started as a pre-Christian Celtic festival called Samhain, which means "summer's end." Held around the first of November, the feast recognized the last day of the fall harvest and spirits crossing over, since they believed the veil between the living and spirit world grew thinnest at that time. People in Ireland, the United Kingdom and Northern France used to ward off ghosts by lighting sacrificial bonfires, and – you guessed it – wearing costumes to trick the spirits, according to History.com.

Trick-or-treating has existed since medieval times. Taking candy from strangers on one night a year (and one night only!) isn't a new tradition. Back then, it was known as "guising" in Scotland and Ireland. Young people dressed up in costumes and went door-to-door looking for food or money in exchange for songs, poems or other "tricks" they performed. Today, the tradition has morphed into children getting dressed up and asking for candy. Hardly anyone performs for their candy these days — but a simple "thank you" will go a long way.

Some Halloween rituals used to involve finding a husband. During the 18th century, single ladies devised Halloween traditions that were supposed to help them find their romantic match. According to History.com, women used to throw apple peels over their shoulder, hoping to see their future husband's initials in the pattern when they landed. When they bobbed for apples at parties, the winner would supposedly marry first. Most spookily, they even used to stand in a dark room, holding a candle in front of a mirror to look for their future husband's face to appear in the glass.

Immigrants helped popularize the holiday in the U.S. When the Irish fled the potato famine in their country in the 1840s, they brought their Halloween traditions with them. The celebration spread across the country, until the mischievous Halloween pranksters reached an all-time high in the 1920s. Some believe community-based trick-or-treating became popular in the 1930s as a way to control the excessive pranksters.

Sugar rationing during World War II halted trick-or-treating. Because of the shortage of sweet stuff, trick-or-treating wasn't as big of a thing during WWII. After the rationing ended, it was all systems go on the candy-

collecting front. Candy companies began launching advertising campaigns to cash in on the ritual and make sure kids were clamoring for their products to show up in their candy buckets and spare pillowcases. Now Halloween is the second largest commercial holiday in the country. It ranks second only after Christmas. Consumers spent approximately \$9 billion on Halloween in 2019, according to the National Retail Federation. Spending was down a bit in 2020 because of the COVID-19 pandemic, but Americans still forked over \$8 billion overall, or an average of \$92 per person.

The Irish also brought us jack-o'-lanterns. As the story goes, an Irish man named Stingy Jack tricked the devil and therefore was not allowed into heaven or hell — so he spent his days roaming the Earth carrying a lantern; hence the name "Jack of the Lantern." Tell that story to the kids when you pick up your seasonal squash and try not to get goosebumps when you carve up your own pumpkins this year. Jack-'o-lanterns did originate in Ireland, after all. Once Halloween became popular in America, people used pumpkins instead. This year, you might consider adding some creative produce to your Halloween tableau for a more natural look that also has historical origins. When the holiday's over, they make a delicious dinner side too!

Illinois produces up to five times more pumpkins than any other state. If you're in the market for a truly destination-worthy pumpkin patch, look to the heartland. The Land of Lincoln has more than 15,000 acres devoted to gourd growing, according to the United States Department of Agriculture. Those Illinois farms typically grow more than 500 million pounds of pumpkins annually.

Candy corn was originally called "chicken feed." The Goelitz Confectionery Company originally sold the polarizing treat in boxes with a rooster on the front in order to appeal to America's agricultural roots, according to National Geographic. The sugary recipe has gone largely unchanged since the 1880s. Love 'em or hate 'em, you can't argue with that kind of consistency.

"Monster Mash" once reigned supreme on the Billboard charts. Bobby "Boris" Pickett reached #1 on the Hot 100 in 1962 just before Halloween and hit the charts again in 1973 — but this time in August. You might even say it was "a graveyard smash!"

Harry Houdini died on Halloween in 1926. The famous magician, illusionist and entertainer died from peritonitis caused by a ruptured appendix, according to Biography.com. However, as befits a man of mystery, multiple contradicting reports did surface at the time. Some say a band of angry Spiritualists poisoned him, others that it was a student punching him in the stomach (with his permission) that caused his appendix to burst.

From Wikipedia



WOMEN'S CORNER

Shopping for a Husband

A brand new store has just opened in New York City that sells Husbands. When women go to choose a husband, they have to follow the instructions at the entrance: "You may visit this store ONLY ONCE! There are 6 floors and the value of the products increase as you ascend the flights. You may choose any item from a particular floor, or may choose to go up to the next floor, but you CANNOT go back down except to exit the building."

So, a woman goes to the Husband Store to find a husband. On the 1st floor the sign on the door reads: Floor 1 - These men have jobs.

The 2nd floor sign reads: Floor 2 - These men Have Jobs and Love Kids. The 3rd floor sign reads: Floor 3 -

These men Have Jobs, Love Kids and are extremely good looking.

"Wow," she thinks, but feels compelled to keep going. She goes to the 4th floor and the sign reads: Floor 4 - These men Have Jobs, Love Kids, are Drop-dead Good Looking and Help with Housework.

"Oh, mercy me!" she exclaims, "I can hardly stand it!" Still, she goes to the 5th floor and sign reads: Floor 5 - These men Have Jobs, Love Kids, are Drop-dead Gorgeous, help with Housework and Have A Strong Romantic Streak. She is so tempted to stay, but she goes to the 6th floor and the sign reads: Floor 6 - You are visitor 31,456,012 to this floor. There are no men on this floor. This floor exists solely as proof that women are impossible to please. Thank you for shopping at the Husband Store.

To avoid gender bias charges, the store's owner opens a New Wives store just across the street.
The 1st first floor has wives that love sex.
The 2nd floor has wives that love sex and have money.
The 3rd - 6th floors have never been visited.



Birthdays and Anniversaries in October



Birthdays

Rick Ball	October 14	JoAnn Bearce	October 31
Lottie Blackburn	October 9	Jean Bunch	October 15
Larry Campbell	October 20	Barb Fecht	October 31
Kristie Harless	October 29	Lee Jackson	October 7
Daniel Juarez	October 22	Susie Lindberg	October 17
Frances McGillis	October 4	Myrtle Nesbitt	October 2
Eric Otterman	October 30	Dwight Pardue	October 26
Kurt Recknagle	October 11	Jim Wagner	October 20
Sharon Wells	October 28	Carole White	October 16
Frances Wyland	October 31		



Anniversaries

Dodd & Fran Coutts	October 14	Patrick & Marianne Goble	October 21
Jack & Judy Herrick	October 8	Robbin & Carolyn Johanson	October 3
John & Vicki Kleve	October 31	David & Marva Randall	October 6

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