





Volume 27 Issue 8

A Car Club for the Chrysler Corporation and American Motors Enthusiast (est 1992)

August 2019

Upcoming Events

- CCM General Meeting Tuesday August 6 Hot Dog BBQ!!
- CCM Board Meeting Tuesday August 20
- CCM cars at CAM Cavalcade September TBA
- Mopar Muscle Car Shootout Saturday September 7
- CCM Picnic Sunday September 15

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FEAR ON WHEELS: 10 THINGS YOU MAY NOT KNOW ABOUT CHRISTINE

courtesy Hagerty Insurance

Stephen King taught us some important lessons while ascending to his rightful place as America's most prolific author of horror and supernatural fiction. For instance: don't dump pig's blood on Carrie, never stay at The Shining's Overlook Hotel (Here's Johnny!"), and for goodness' sake, tread lightly when dealing with a 1958 Plymouth Fury named Christine.

King's characters didn't have the benefit of hindsight, however, and their misfortunes still haunt many of us to this day. And for classic car lovers, no King story resonates quite like the "fear on four wheels" that we experienced on the pages of Christine—or better yet, in the 1983 film of the same name. Even the movie trailer raises the hair on the backs of our necks.

King takes the classic tale of boy-meets-girl to frightening heights when a geeky teenager named Arnie falls for a red Plymouth Fury with a sketchy past. Christine falls hard for Arnie, too, which would be roses and balloon drops if it weren't for one tiny detail: the car is a killing machine with a long memory and a short fuse. Moral of the story: Never underestimate the fury of a Fury, particularly one that just...won't...die.

So... More than 20 cars were required to play the role of Christine (anywhere from 23–28, depending on the source), and not all of them were Furys. Columbia Pictures placed ads across the country and gobbled up not only Furys, but Belvederes and Savoys, as well. The majority were used on screen, and the rest served as parts cars.

When filming wrapped, only 3 unscathed cars remained, and they went on the road to promote the film before being sold to collectors. A fourth car also escaped the crusher and ended up in private hands. One of the movie cars sold for \$198,000 at Barrett-Jackson's Scottsdale auction in January 2015. By comparison, our Hagerty Valuation Tool lists the average value of a 1958 Plymouth Fury at \$47,700.

King said he chose a 1958 Plymouth Fury as the story's central figure because it was a "forgotten car." The fact that the model name seems to fit its angry disposition is

purely coincidental. "I didn't want a car that already had a legend attached to it, like the '50s Thunderbird," King said.



The movie's opening scene, showing Christine moving along a Detroit assembly line, wasn't in King's book; screenwriter Bill Phillips added it. The movie, by the way, went into production before the novel was released.

Whenever Christine goes into a rage, the car's windows are blacked out to accentuate its evilness, but the darkened glass also served a higher purpose—you couldn't see the stunt driver. The problem was, those scenes were filmed primarily at night, which made it even more difficult for the driver to see.

The illusion of Christine regenerating herself was created using hydraulic pumps inside the car that were attached to the sides of a plastic-paneled body double. The pumps sucked in the sides to create the damaged version of the car, and then the film was reversed, making it appear like the car was fixing itself.

The sound we hear from Christine's engine isn't a Plymouth Fury. Filmmakers recorded the engine of a 1970 Mustang 428 Super Cobra Jet and used that instead.

Speaking of memorable sounds, the F-word was used a lot in the dialogue, reportedly because executives thought no one would pay to see a horror film if it was rated PG, and there wasn't enough violence to warrant an R rating.

Partly to save money, filmmakers cast unknowns in the lead roles, although Scott Baio and Brooke Shields were originally considered. Some better-known actors and actresses (recognizable today, at least) appeared in the film, including Harry Dean Stanton, Robert Prosky, and Kelly Preston. It was Preston's third movie role; she was 20 during filming. Kevin Bacon, virtually unknown at the time, was offered the lead role of Arnie, but he chose to play Ren McCormack in the blockbuster Footloose instead. Well, that certainly worked out well.

If watching Christine gives you a sense of déjà vu, it's because director John Carpenter also filmed 1978's Halloween in the same neighborhood in South Pasadena, California, five years earlier. (Incidentally, Carpenter refused to attend Christine's premiere, thinking his presence might be bad luck.)



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Craig Breedlove and the Spirit of America

courtesy myQUARTERmile.com

In 1965 Craig Breedlove took his amazing jet machine called the "Spirit of America" to a record breaking 600 miles per hour. Considered the first of the modern record breaking cars, the Spirit was a three wheel design, narrow and streamlined, equipped with a turbo jet engine from a U.S. Navy F-4 Phantom

Craig began his quest for speed at the age of 13 buying his first car, a little deuce coupe and didn't waste any time getting his Ford up to 154. He took it to the Mojave Desert as soon as he was legally allowed to drive and won his first race at the age of 16. In 1958 at the age of 21 he took an Oldsmobile "streamliner" up to 236 MPH.

After graduating from Venice High School in L.A., work experience from Douglas Aircraft coupled with his childhood hobby building model airplanes proved advantageous.

Craig had his eyes on the worlds land speed record set by John Cobb 's Railton-Mobil Special. This dream became a reality for young Craig Breedlove in autumn of 1962. With his team in tow and a new creation called "Sprit of America" they took to the salt at Bonneville.

1963 The Spirit of America turned in a record 407 MPH with Craig behind the wheel. This was more than enough to bring the coveted land speed record back to America after more than 3 decades.

Returning home from driving the fastest vehicle on Earth, controversy and debate began to surface. The talk of having only three wheels caused uproar among the elite speed pilots. Others had issue with the fact that these wheels were not driven but went along for the ride. One thing everyone did agree on was that this 38 foot long tricycle was driven back and forth in both directions across Bonneville´s measured mile at an average speed of 407.45 mph, clearly a record for wheeled vehicles.



Craig defended his record a few times, breaking the 500 MPH mark. The new record came

at a high price; The Spirit of America lost both drag parachutes and wheel brakes, sliced through a row of telephone poles at 400 mph and "flew" at 200 mph into an 18-foot-deep salt brine pond. He had to swim out to save his life, but was miraculously unscratched. Although it never ran again, the record-setting car has been a main hall exhibit in Chicago's Museum of Science and Industry for the past 30 years. That record fell of course, but. Craig does still own another record; He's the only driver to nearly drown while setting a land speed

At a time when drag racing was the fastest-growing sport in the United States, Craig Breedlove was a hero. People called him Captain America. Even the Beach Boys sang his praises on their "Little Deuce Coupe" album.

Art Afrons "Green Monster" had Crag worked up. He began to work on another project, named the Spirit of America II, only this one would have four wheels. August 1963 the record would change hands again when Craig went 555 MPH, then again when Afrons took his machine to 576 a week later. Later in the season would be another record - with freezing rain standing on parts of the course a determined Breedlove set a new Unlimited World Land Speed Record of 600.601 mph.

This made Breedlove the first man to break the 400, 500 and 600 mph barriers on land. The last time the record had been broken six times in a single year was 1904 and Henry Ford was a part of it. Afron was never able to better this mark. Both Americans would break

the land speed records 11 times between 1963 and 1965, over a 200 MPH gain in just over 28 months.

The famed land speed record of 600.601 miles per hour would hold on for another five years until 1970.

The next recorded land speed record would be held for 13 years. This milestone was accomplished by the "Blue Flame" rocket car driven by Gary Gabelich. Blistering the record by 22 miles per hour left Craig with the decision to retire his SoA II. The car is now on special loan to the Petersen Automotive Museum in Los Angeles from the Indianapolis Motor Speedway Museum.

During the 70's Breedlove campaigned a hydrazine fueled rocket dragster powered with a lunar module. He also drove a 1968 AMC AMX to a speed and endurance record in with a 24 hour average speed of 140.79 MPH. Craig established fourteen USAC certified speed records for cars of any engine size as well as 106 national and international speed and endurance records.

In 1997 Andy Green, a Royal Air Force fighter pilot took the record to a supersonic 763 mph, a record which still stands today.

Breedlove began work on a faster yet vehicle. A 1996 first run 675 mph followed by a crash badly damaged the vehicle and ultimately it would do no better 676. Engine tests have shown this Spirit of America 3 generating over 45,000 horsepower. He believes it is capable of 800 miles per hour, but ended up selling in order to pursue other interests.

He's been patient a long time, and besides, "Spirit of America 2000" has a nice ring to it. At the age of 72, whether he takes the record or not, he says he'll never quit.



Ethanol the pros and cons

Ethanol or ethyl alcohol (CH3CH2OH) a colorless liquid with characteristic odor and taste, is a liquid gas that is the breakdown of starches and sugars from plants such as wheat, corn, and fruit and vegetable waste.

Ethanol burns cleaner, is easily replenished, and comes right from American soil. Studies show that ethanol blends reduce the amount of emissions by 25% to 30%. It has a higher energy density than some other alternative fuels.

It all sounds real positive but there is has been some new discoveries that show a serious downside to the ethanol craze as well.

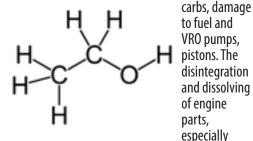
As it is stated above, ethanol has a high energy density, so it needs 1.5 times as much as gasoline to go the same distance. To the consumer this means worse gas mileage, which is overcome by the price paid at the pump usually. However demand for crop and production has changed due to government mandates on the use of bio fuels. Some states like Washington are now at least 10% ethanol across the board. There is still a handful of stations where you can get 100% gasoline or at least ethanol free gasoline.

The producers of ethanol are pressing the government harder and asking them to overturn the ruling that limits the mix of ethanol to 10%. These companies are pushing for 15% or higher if they can get it. With the EPA in their back pocket and the full support of the governments "new energy future" it has been a fairly easy row to hoe thus far. Several studies have shown harmful effects of using of E10 or 90% gas and 10% ethanol. Some but not all of these things have been resolved by newer advances in technology from the automotive industry. E10 has a shelf life that is only 3 months or 90 to 100 days under ideal environmental conditions. When one thinks in terms of owning a car that only gets used during the summer or that lawn mower that gets put away during the winter, it certainly gives you cause for concern.

Many states still do not require the labeling of E10 gas at the pumps so know your laws or invest in a test kit if you're concerned about using ethanol. Older engines (prior to 1998) and several luxury vehicles do not permit the use of alcohol fuels. Many lower priced and high mileage automobiles experience performance problems and part damage from the use of E10 gas.

Fuel efficiency can decrease by 2 to 40% in some cases; remember these are backed by several studies. Avoid water contamination by choosing a level of octane exceeding 90 for added security. Water contamination can lead to a drop in up to 3 points for octane.

Affects of "bad gas" or what we call adding too much alcohol can cause hesitation on wide open throttle. More affects are clogged fuel filters and



rubber and plastic. If you're fanatical about your car you can install a water separator filter, few people know the harm water contamination in your fuel causes an engine. MLR solutions offer a cheap fuel test kit, available on their site www.fueltestkit.com. Check them out, they are a fantastic resource for legislature and fuel studies in general.

Automakers cut deal with California in blow to new EPA fuel-economy standards

California and a group of automakers undercut the Trump administration this week with a side deal that largely keeps in place fuel economy and emissions goals the White House aims to relax. Ford, Honda, Volkswagen, and BMW joined California in imposing stricter fuel economy standards through 2026; the agreement would put the final fuel economy target at roughly 50 mpg. The current standard finalized under the Obama administration calls for a 5-percent, annual increase to bring the final target to 51 mpg. The new deal comes as the Trump administration readies finalized rules to freeze fuel economy targets at 2020 levels. The administration argued the relaxed regulations will help more consumers buy new cars with modern technology and trade in older vehicles. Should the federal government enact the relaxed standard, fuel economy targets would stand at about 37 mpg until 2026. Crucially, the Trump administration's plan aims to revoke California's waiver to set its own fuel economy and emissions regulations. More than a dozen other states follow California standards as well. California, along with 16 other states, filed a lawsuit challenging the EPA's proposal. While automakers lobbied for easier fuel economy standards, many have said the Trump

administration's current target goes too far. Instead, the four automakers that worked with California said the new agreement gives them the added flexibility needed to meet realistic goals.

California Gov. Gavin Newsom said the agreement puts in place a reasonable compromise between the two fuel-economy standards.

California Air Resources Board Chairwoman Mary Nichols added if the current federal proposal is

finalized, the state challenge the ruling in courts. The revised federal regulations were supposed to be ready this summer, though opposition has led to them being delayed. The government should have its final proposal ready around Labor Day. The NHTSA and EPA said of the agreement that nothing in the proposal's language stopped automakers from creating "next-generation highly fuel-efficient vehicles," however.



Auto industry icon Lee Iacocca, once one of America's highest profile business executives and credited with rescuing Chrysler from near-bankruptcy in the 1980s, has died. He was 94.

He was instrumental in the creation of the Ford Mustang and the Chrysler minivan.

lacocca's youngest daughter confirmed he passed away of natural causes Tuesday. He is survived by two daughters and eight grandchildren.

Born Lido Anthony lacocca in Allentown, Pennsylvania, on October 15, 1924, to Italian immigrant parents, he would go on to lead two major American car companies.

lacocca started working at Ford Motor Company in 1946, and was a major figure in the development of the Ford Mustang — the first vehicle of its kind. He was named president of Ford in 1970, but was fired by Henry Ford Jr. in 1978.

"I began my life as the son of immigrants, and I worked my way up to the presidency of the Ford Motor Company," lacocca wrote in his 1984 autobiography. "When I finally got there, I was on top of the world. But then fate said to me: 'Wait. We're not finished with you. Now you're going to find out what it feels like to get kicked off Mt. Everest!"

He was then hired by Chrysler Corp. in 1978 and became the company's CEO in 1979. He is credited with saving the company from bankruptcy.

lacocca urged Congress to authorize the Treasury Department to guarantee \$1.5 billion in bank loans for Chrysler. Chrysler needed the bailout to survive back to back recessions in the early 1980s. Chrysler repaid the loans early, and Treasury made money on the stock it received as part of bailout packages.

With the help of more fuel efficient and competitive products such as the so-called K-cars — which included the Dodge Aries and Plymouth Reliant — Chrysler became strong and profitable again.

MANY MAKE

lacocca led Chrysler during an era in which Asian and European imports first started to take a significant share of the US automakers' portion of the American car market.



The American consumer may remember him best from a series of Chrysler TV commercials, in which he said, "if you can find a better car, buy it."

He retired from Chrysler in 1992. In 1995, lacocca sued the company accusing it of illegally preventing him from exercising stock options. Chrysler then filed suit against him, saying he gave confidential information to Kirk Kerkorian — who tried to take over the company. Chrysler and lacocca settled their lawsuits in 1996.

Fiat Chrysler Automobiles said in a statement that it was saddened by the news of lacocca's passing.

"He played a historic role in steering Chrysler through crisis and making it a true competitive force," FCA said in a statement. "He was one of the great leaders of our company and the auto industry as a whole. He also played a profound and tireless role on the national stage as a business statesman and philanthropist."

Bill Ford, executive chairman of Ford Motor Company, said lacocca was "truly bigger than life and he left an indelible mark on Ford."

Ford said he appreciated lacocca's encouragement during Ford's early career. "He was one of a kind and will be dearly missed."

August 3, 1900: The Firestone Tire & Rubber



Company was established in Akron, Ohio, on this day in 1900. Thirty-one-year-old inventor and entrepreneur Harvey S. Firestone seized on a new way of making

carriage tires and began production with only 12 employees. Eight years later, Firestone tires were chosen by Henry Ford for the Model T, and Firestone eventually became a household name.

August 4, 1898: On a visit to the Winton plant with his brother James, William D. Packard was taken for a test drive in one of the company's vehicles, accompanied by George L. Weiss, a Winton executive. Packard ended up purchasing the Winton, to his later regret. The Packard's disappointing experience with the Winton prompted them to build their own car and establish the Ohio Automobile Company in 1900, which would later become the Packard Motor Company.

August 5, 1882: Standard Oil Company is born on this day as part of the giant Standard Oil Trust. The trust had been organized earlier in the year, bringing together John D. Rockefeller 's oil empire under one central

management, run by Rockefeller and an "inner circle." The Standard Oil Trust became the first great monopoly in American history, eventually acquiring 90 percent of the



world's oil refining capacity before it was ordered to dissolve in 1892. Rockefeller was infamous for his ruthless business tactics, and it was rumored that he often threatened to put local merchants out of business unless they bought Standard Oil.

August 13, 1907: The first taxicab took to the



streets of New York City on this day, marking the beginning of the love-hate relationship

between New Yorkers and their cabbies. Motorized taxicabs had actually begun appearing on the streets of Europe in the late 1890s, and their development closely mirrors that of the automobile. The taxi is named after the taximeter, a device that automatically records the distance traveled or time consumed and used to calculate the fare. The term cab originated from the cabriolet, a one-horse carriage let out for hire.

August 14, 1893: On this day, the world 's first automobile license plates were issued in Paris, France. However, plates were not issued in the United States for a few more years, when they were finally instituted as a safety measure. The city of Boston was the first to require its motorists to hold a license and register their vehicle--the owner would make his own plate with the corresponding registration numbers. The rest of Massachusetts soon followed the trend and began issuing registration plates made of iron and covered with a porcelain enamel.



August 15, 1899: Henry Ford resigned as chief engineer at the main Detroit Edison Company plant in order to concentrate on automobile production. On call at all times, Ford had no regular hours and could experiment in his free time. His tinkering was fruitful, for he completed his first horseless carriage by 1896. After turning to automobiles full time, he would revolutionize the automotive industry with the Model T, also known as the "Tin Lizzie.";

August 17, 1890: Ralph R. Teetor, inventor of the cruise control, was born in Hagerstown, Indiana,

on this day in 1890. A mechanical engineer with a degree from the University of Pennsylvania, Teetor began working at the Light Inspection Car Company. This family business eventually evolved into the Perfect Circle Company, of which Teetor became president. Teetor had a knack for invention and continued to work on new ideas after his retirement. His accomplishments are even more remarkable because he was blinded at the age of six, but never let his handicap keep him from his dream of becoming an inventor.

August 19; 1927: Henry and Edsel Ford drove the

15-millionth Model T off the assembly line at the Highland Park plant in Michigan, officially ending Model T production.



Production in England ended on 08-19; in Ireland on December 31. After revolutionizing the automobile market, sales of the Model T had started to falter due to its failure to keep up with the competition. Total world Model T production: 15,458,781.

August 18, 1940: Walter P. Chrysler, founder of Chrysler Corporation dies after leaving his mark on many American auto companies, dies.



August 21, 1903: America's first

transcontinental auto race, stretching from New York City to San Francisco, was completed on this day. The race was finished by Tom Fetch and M.C. Karrup in two Model F Packards, travelling an average of 80 miles per day for 51 days. They arrived covered in mud and exhausted. Along the way, the two travelers and their motorcars generated quite a bit of interest as they drove through many rural areas where automobiles were a rare sight. In one instance, a couple of Nebraska farmers, suspicious of the vehicles, threatened Fetch and Karrup with shotguns.

August 22, 1647: Denis Papin, inventor of the piston steam engine, was born in Blois, France. This British physicist, who also invented the pressure cooker, got the first seedlings of an idea when he noticed the enclosed steam in the cooker raising the lid. Why couldn't one use steam to drive a piston? Though he never actually constructed an engine, nor had a practical design, his sketches were improved on by others and led to the development of the steam engine.



Lincoln Way, Auburn 4 blocks between Elm & High Streets

July 12 August 9

September 13 5pm to 9pm AUG 6 - 11, 2019

MORE THAN JUST A CAR SHOW

FALL FLING XXIV

OCTOBER 26, 2019

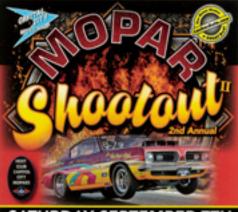
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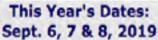
AVAILABLE

Car Show





of us want to go home!



\$5 - weekend admission, with kids under 12 free with adult, Military with ID Free

Fairgrounds charges \$6 for parking

The 20th Annual Roamin Angels Car Club's Car

Show will be reving into shape for 2019 and we hope it will once again be one of the best classic car shows in Northern California. Check

out what's New This Year and the all time favorites all held at the beautiful Nevada County Fairgrounds in Grass Valley, California.



Mishus Miller, would you come down here and pick out your husband? The rest

General Admission:





MUSIC BY JAX HAMMER • CAR SHOW • FOOD TRUCKS



Saturday, August 3, 2019 at 7:00 AM – 2:00 PM PDT

August 23, 1913: Automobiles were legally allowed to enter Yosemite National Park, California, for the first time on this day, marking a huge change in the national park system. Prior to 1913, most park visitors traveled by train to



the park and then took scheduled stagecoach tours. The advent of motor tourism changed the face of Yosemite forever, for it demanded modern, high-quality park roads. The National Park Service's landscape architects, along with the Bureau of Public Roads, developed a systematic approach to the design and construction of park roads. From the mid-1920s through World War II, a "Golden Age" of park road development flourished as desigenrs attempted to create roads that would "lie lightly on the land".

August 24, 1958: Maria Teresa de Filippis becomes the first female Formula 1 driver, while racing a Maserati 250F in the Portuguese Grand Prix.

August 24, 1832: Nicolas Carnot, a pioneer in the development of the internal combustion engine, died in Paris at age 36. The import of advanced British engines dismayed Carnot, for he saw how far behind French design had fallen. However, his own work would change that. He would go on to develop the Carnot cycle and Carnot efficiency, improving the efficiency of all

Event Schedule (club events in **bold**)

August	8/3/19	Marysville Elks Car Show	Marysville Elk's Lodge 7-2
J	8/6 - 11/19	Hot August Nights	Reno NV
	8/10/19	Hot August Bites	Rusch Park Citrus Heights 9-2
September	TBD	CAM Car Club Cavalcade	Calif Auto Museum
	9/6 - 9/8/2019	Roamin' Angels Car Show	Grass Valley, NV CoFairgrounds
	9/7/19	Mopar Muscle Car Shoot Out	Sacramento Raceway
	9/15/19	Mopar Picnic	Carmichael Park
	TBD	Poker Run	Somewhere with wineries
October	10/12/19	Sacramento Swap Meet	Cal Expo \$12 (+\$10 parking)
November	11/24/19	CAM Tree Trimming	Calif Auto Museum
December	12/2/19	Shriner's Hospital Toy Drive	9am Meeting Location TBA
	12/8/19	Mopar Holiday Party	Carmichael Elks Club

types of engines.

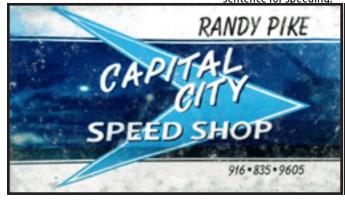
August 25, 1910: Walden W. Shaw and John D. Hertz formed the Walden W. Shaw Livery Company, which later became the Yellow Cab Company. In 1907, the Shaw Livery Company purchased a number of small taxicabs equipped with meters. The first yellow cab (the Model J) hit the streets in 1915, and its distinctive color became the company's trademark. The company was also the first to use automatic windshield wipers, ultrahigh frequency two-way radios, and passenger seat belts. Hertz would later found the Hertz rental car company.

August 27, 1904: Judge Darius Baker of Rhode Island sends a man to jail for five days for driving over the speed llimit, the first known jail sentence for speeding.

August 27, 1859: Edwin Drake struck oil at

69 feet near Titusville, Pennsylvania--the world's first successful oil well. This source of crude oil, or petroleum, opened up a new inexpensive source of power and quickly replaced whale oil in lamps. Within a few decades of Drake's discovery, oil drilling was widespread in the U.S., Europe, the Middle East, and the East Indies. However, it was the development of the automobile that catapulted petroleum into a position of paramount importance, for petroleum is the primary source of gasoline. Asphalt, also derived from petroleum, is used to surface roads and highways.







The Capital City Mopars is a proud member of the Association of California Car Clubs and the California Automobile Museum.





Guest Speaker Ideas Wanted

We are looking for ideas and suggestions for guest speakers to appear at our monthly General Meeting. In the past we have had insurance agents, oil industry experts, DMV officials, an expert from the WPC museum, and various others. These speakers provide information and entertainment for the meetings and are always appreciated.



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Looking for a special gift to give to your car guy or gal? How about a "Gearhead" membership to the California Automobile Museum? Several membership options are available. Membership information and an application form can be downloaded from the CAM website at calautomuseum.org.





ВЕТИВИ SERVICE REQUESTED

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Sacramento CA 95834-0426
www.CapitalCityMopars.com

What We're All About

Capital City Mopars (CCM) provides a place to share your enthusiasm and knowledge about Mopars and enjoy the company of other Mopar enthusiasts. CCM membership is open to anyone interested in Chrysler Corporation or American Motors vehicles who are eighteen years or older and have a valid drivers license. Annual membership dues are \$36 for regular members and an additional \$6 per co-member. One co-member is allowed for each regular member. The co-member must reside in the same household and be eighteen years or older. All members and co-members are required to participate as worker/chairperson in at least one function per year, and everyone must work at the annual car show.

The Lunch Bunch

Several CCM Members have been meeting for lunch at various locations in town, on the last Wednesday of the month - next one will be August 28. They call themselves "The Lunch Bunch". This is an open invitation for anyone interested in attending. Time is usually 11am. John Riordan is the organizer and you can call him at 415-823-7009 to get on the list.

John will call a few days before each to let you know to what restaurant the group will be going.

Donate Raffle Prizes

Got any items that you don't need? Something you bought and never used, or won at a previous raffle? Consider donating them to the Club, as raffle prizes for the General Meeting or the annual Car Show.

DMV Help Line (916) 657-6560

Note: Complimentary car club member passes to the California Auto Museum can be obtained from President Bob Berry or Treasurer Norm Benedict. Passes can also be mailed with your newsletter when requested.

CCM Members!

Got a business?
Provide a business card and it will be printed in the pages of CCM News - free!

Next Meeting

Tuesday August 6
7:00 pm
California Auto Museum
2220 Front Street, Sacramento