

# Western Model A News

JANUARY 2003

# HAPPY NEW YEAR



# Western Model A News

XXIII

Year ~~XIV~~

Number VI

JANUARY 2003

Official Newsletter of the  
MODEL A RESTORER'S CLUB OF WESTERN AUSTRALIA Inc.

This Club is the WESTERN MODEL A-s Chapter of the Model A Ford Club of America Inc.  
MAFCA- 250 S Cypress St. La Habra, California. 90631-5586.  
USA - Foreign Membership US\$34.00 per year

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Vehicle Examiner STEVE READ  
Editor JOHN EASTERBROOK

Email: [REDACTED] Fax: [REDACTED]

Copy Deadline: First Friday after meeting

[REDACTED] Bentley WA 6102

Views expressed herein are not necessarily those of M.A.R.C. of WA

Next Meeting: Sunday 19<sup>th</sup> January 2003  
Manners Hill Peppermint Grove - 10am

## RAY ABBOTT ENGINE RECONDITIONING

*\* Specialising in Veteran and Vintage engines*

*\* Cylinder Head Service \* Reboring and Sleeving \* Crankshaft Grinding*

*Recommended by MARG member*

Established 1973

18 RIO STREET, BAYSWATER

272 4566

34 years Experience

**Sunday 19<sup>th</sup> January, 2003**

Picnic in the Park - 10am- Manners Hill Park  
Cnr Lilla & Keane St - Peppermint Grove

**9<sup>th</sup> February, 2003**

Classic Quarter Mile Sprints - Sandalford Caversham Estate  
(Council of Motoring Clubs of WA. Inc.)

**16<sup>th</sup> February, 2003**

Breakfast BBQ - 7am - bring your bacon and eggs  
Neil McDougall Park - Ley St - Como

Marlows Classic Car Show Orientation Day - Whiteman Park - 10am  
(Club Co-ordinator - Peter Gilberthorpe  
Marshalls - Jeanette Hembrough and Gayle Easterbrook)

Vintage Fair - Northam - (Avon Valley Veteran & Vintage Vehicle Assoc.)

*What's  
On ??*

**Saturday 22<sup>nd</sup> February, 2003**

Rock 'n' Roll Night - 14 Pollard Cross, Cardup  
See advertisement this Magazine

**Sunday 16<sup>th</sup> March, 2003**

Marlows Classic Car Show - Whiteman Park  
Club Co-ordinator - Peter Gilberthorpe - XXXXXXXXXX  
Theme - 'Aussie Workers'

**Wednesday 2<sup>nd</sup> July, 2003**

Quizz Night - more details to come



# NEW YEAR'S DAY

## History

### Around the World

Not all countries celebrate New Year at the same time, nor in the same way. This is because people in different parts of the world use different calendars. Long ago, people divided time into days, months and years. Some calendars are based on the movement of the moon, others are based on the position of the sun, while others are based on both the sun and the moon. All over the world, there are special beliefs about New Year.

### Long Ago Festivals

#### Ancient Egypt

In ancient Egypt, New Year was celebrated at the time the river Nile flooded, which was near the end of September. The flooding of the Nile was very important because without it, the people would not have been able to grow crops in the dry desert.

At New Year, statues of the god, Amon and wife and son were taken up the Nile by boat. Singing, dancing, and feasting was done for a month, and then the statues were taken back to the temple.

#### Babylonia

Babylonia lay in what is now the country of Iraq. Their New Year was in the spring. During the festival, the king was stripped of his clothes and sent away, and for a few days everyone could do just what they liked. Then the king returned in a grand procession, dressed in fine robes. Then everyone had to return to work and behave properly. Thus, each New Year, the people made a new start to their lives.

#### The Romans

For a long time the Romans celebrated New Year on the first of March. Then, in 46 BC, the Emperor Julius Caesar began a new calendar. It was the calendar that we still use today, and thus the New Year date was changed to the first day of January.

January is named after the Roman god Janus, who was always shown as having two heads. He looked back to the last year and forward to the new one.

The Roman New Year festival was called the **Calends**, and people decorated their homes and gave each other gifts. Slaves and their masters ate and drank together, and people could do what they wanted to for a few days.

#### The Celts

The Celts were the people who live in **Gaul**, now called France, and parts of Britain before the Romans arrived there. Their New Year festival was called **Samhain**. It took place at the end of October, and **Samhain** means 'summer's end'.

At **Samhain**, the Celts gathered mistletoe to keep ghosts away, because they believed this was the time when the ghosts of the dead returned to haunt the living.

#### Jewish New Year

The Jewish New Year is called **Rosh Hashanah**. It is a holy time when people think of the things they have done wrong in the past, and they promise to do better in the future.

Special services are held in synagogues, and an instrument called **Shofar**, which is made from a ram's horn is played. Children are given new clothes, and New Year loaves are baked and fruit is eaten to remind people of harvest time.

### **Muslim New Year**

The Muslim calendar is based on the movements of the moon, so the date of New Year is eleven days earlier each year.

Iran is a Muslim country, which used to be called Persia. The people celebrate New Year on March 21, and a few weeks before this date, people put grains of wheat or barley in a little dish to grow. By the time of New Year, the grains have produced shoots, and this reminds the people of spring and a new year of life.

### **Hindu New Year**

Most Hindus live in India, but they don't all celebrate New Year in the same way or at the same time. The people of West Bengal, in northern India, like to wear flowers at New Year, and they use flowers in the colours of pink, red, purple, or white. Women like to wear yellow, which is the colour of Spring.

In Kerala, in southern India, mothers put food, flowers, and little gifts on a special tray. On New Year's morning, the children have to keep their eyes closed until they have been led to the tray.

In central India, orange flags are flown from buildings on New Year's Day.

In Gujarat, in western India, New Year is celebrated at the end of October, and it is celebrated at the same time as the Indian festival of **Diwali**. At the time of **Diwali**, small oil lights are lit all along the roofs of buildings.

At New Year, Hindus think particularly of the goddess of wealth, **Lakshmi**.

### **The Far East**

#### **Vietnam**

In Vietnam, the New Year is called **Tet Nguyen Dan** or **Tet** for short. It begins between January 21 and February 19, and the exact day changes from year to year. They believe that there is a god in every home, and at the New Year this god travels to heaven. There he will say how good or bad each member of the family has been in the past year.

They used to believe that the god traveled on the back of a fish called a carp, and today, they sometimes buy a live carp, and then let it go free in a river or pond. They also believe that the first person to enter their house at New Year will bring either good or bad luck.

#### **Japan**

In Japan, New Year is celebrated on January 1, but the Japanese also keep some beliefs from their religion, which is called **Shinto**. To keep out evil spirits, they hang a rope of straw across the front of their houses, and this stands for happiness and good luck.

The moment the New Year begins, the Japanese people begin to laugh, and this is supposed to bring them good luck in the new year.

#### **Chinese New Year**

The Chinese New Year is celebrated some time between January 17 and February 19, at the time of the new moon, and it is called **Yuan Tan**. It is celebrated by Chinese people all over the world, and street processions are an exciting part of their New Year. The Festival of Lanterns is the street processions, and thousands of lanterns are used to light the way for the New Year.

The Chinese people believe that there are evil spirits around at New Year, so they let off firecrackers to frighten the spirits away. Sometimes they seal their windows and doors with paper to keep the evil spirits out.

### **New Year in the West**

New Year's Day processions with decorated floats and bands are a part of New Year, and football is also played all over the United States on New Year's Day.

In Europe, New Year was often a time for superstition and fortune-telling, and in some parts of Switzerland and Austria, people dress up to celebrate Saint Sylvester's Eve.

In AD 314, there was a Pope called Saint Sylvester, and people believed that he captured a terrible sea monster. It was thought that in the year 1000, this sea monster would escape and destroy the world but since it didn't happen, the people were delighted. Since then, in parts of Austria and Switzerland, this story is remembered at New Year, and people dress up in fantastic costumes, and are called *Sylvesterklauses*.

In Greece, New Year's Day is also the Festival of Saint Basil. Saint Basil was famous for his kindness, and Greek children leave their shoes by the fire on New Year's Day with the hope that he will come and fill the shoes with gifts.

In Scotland, New Year is called *Hogmanay*, and in some villages barrels of tar are set alight and rolled through the streets. Thus, the old year is burned up and the new one allowed to enter. Scottish people believe that the first person to enter your house in the New Year will bring good or bad luck, and it is very good luck if the visitor is a dark-haired man bringing a gift. This custom is called first-footing.

The song *Auld Lang Syne* is sung at midnight on New Year's Eve, and this custom is now celebrated all over the world.

### **Auld Lang Syne**

Macquarie Dictionary definition: 1). Old time, esp., times fondly remembered 2). Old or long friendships. 3). A song traditionally sung to celebrate friendships as on New Year's Eve, the departure of a passenger ship. [SCOT: auld langsyne :- old long since]

*Auld Lang Syne* is the best known and mostly widely spread social song in the Anglo-Saxon language. It has steadily worked its way to the heart of all classes, and it stands pre-eminent as the most familiar secular song of the English-speaking people throughout the world. In Scotland it slowly supplanted and eventually obliterated 'Good night and joy be with you', which for a century and a half had been sung at festive meetings.

It would be difficult to apportion the relative merit of the verse and the air which has contributed to the extra ordinary popularity of *Auld Lang Syne*. Both are simple and directly emotional. Nine-tenths of the words are monosyllabic. The melody is a Scottish Dance time.

Should auld acquaintance be forgot. (Scottish Airs 1799), was printed for the first time in 1799, as a melody of Robert Burns, but was copied by George Thompson from the Scots Musical Museum.

The exact extent of Robert Burns's responsibility for the words and/or music has always been a point of controversy. However, it is generally agreed that he was not the author of the words of the first verse, although it is not impossible that it underwent some revision by him, and in most cases the first is the only verse people know.

Although there is little doubt that Robert Burns substantially reworked the words, he claimed only to have taken the song down 'from an old man singing'.



# Notebook

**BIRTHDAYS for JANUARY**

**Birthstone: Garnet**

**Flower: Carnation**

Max Annear, Russell Brandis, Ian Dalby, Gary Eva, Barbara Forbes,  
Barrie Guest, Edith Jeffree, Matthew Read, Lorna Wigmore, Ron Jansen.

**Many Happy Returns!**

**Wanted:** R/H door for Tudor - Contact: Ivan Eatt or [REDACTED]

**For Sale:** Lathe - Sheriton/Conquest. All geared drive, three phase motor,  
10 inch swing all normal accessories plus 4 speed milling attachment.  
Excellent condition \$3500.00 ono - John Moorehead [REDACTED]

Set of 6 Phaeton side curtains - Good condition \$100.00  
Ring Alan Jeffree [REDACTED]

1928 FORD MODEL A - 5 WINDOW COUPE

Colour Mercedes white with tan fabric upholstery - Good condition -  
needs little work, many spare parts included, only selling due to ill  
health. Price on application to John Easterbrook (08) 6451 9716  
or [REDACTED] Email: [REDACTED]

1929 FORD MODEL A TRUCK - complete - unrestored

Phone: Duncan Stevenson [REDACTED] - Will swap for Morris Minor

## 2004 National Meet

Old Street Directories - 2004 Committee requests that if you are updating your metropolitan street directory in the next year or so, would members please pass your old books to a Committee Member? We plan on giving Out-of-Towners one for each vehicle to assist with their travels around the metro area.

The 2004 Committee is asking for suggestions for a 'theme' for the Presentation Dinner for the National Meet. Any suggestions to Toni or other Committee Members please. Toowoomba was a 'Western' night, and Wodonga was 'Gangsters and Molls', so we are open to any and everything. Thanks - Toni - Hon. Secretary.

## New Members

Welcome new members: Craig and Yvonne Freebairn of Esperance. They have a fully restored 1928 Coupe, which has been nick named 'Daisy Duck', which appears on the rear left hand bumper.



# ROCK AND ROLL NIGHT



Saturday February 22

6 pm till late

Live Band - Supper Included

14 Pollard Cross

CARDUP

Adults \$12 Children under 12 Free

Bring your own chairs

Contact: Ray Mahony

email:

Presented by The Model A Restorers Club of WA (Inc)



## National Australia Day

### History of Australia Day

#### A day for the People

Australia Day has become a community day. There are still formal ceremonies around the country – flag raising, citizenship ceremonies and the presentation of community awards – but the day belongs to the people. Celebrations actively encourage participation of all Australians regardless of age, ethnicity and culture. While the historical aspects of the day will always be acknowledged, there is now a greater awareness of the need to celebrate contemporary Australia with our diversity, remarkable achievements and bright future.

#### First celebrations

On January 26, 1788 Captain Arthur Phillip took formal possession of the colony of New South Wales and became its first Governor. The fledgling colony soon began to celebrate the anniversary of the date. Manning Clarke notes that in 1808 to mark the 30<sup>th</sup> anniversary of white settlement. Governor Macquarie officiated at a thirty-gun salute during the day and a dinner ball at Government House that evening.

#### Foundation Day

During the early nineteenth century the anniversary was called 'Foundation Day' and was usually marked by sporting events. Horseracing was popular in the 1820s whilst regattas became popular in the 1830s. One of these, the Anniversary Regatta, which was first held in 1836, is still held on Sydney Harbour on January 26 each year. Now called the Australia Day Regatta, it is the oldest continuous regatta in the world. A growing sense of patriotism was also being expressed in other ways. In 1824 Charles Tompson, reputed to be our first Australian-born poet, composed Wild Notes for the Lyre of a Native Minstrel. Fifty years after Phillip landed Australia's first public holiday was announced to celebrate Foundation Day 1838. The inaugural holiday become an annual event and has continued to be held on or around January 26.

#### United festivities

Unlike previous years, when the celebrations were mainly private, the 1838 celebrations were a 'day for everyone' with the harbour foreshores crowded and a cracker display for the people. By 1888, gold had been found and Australia's population had grown to nearly three million. All the colonial capitals, except Adelaide, proclaimed 'Anniversary Day' a public holiday and celebrations took place throughout the individual colonies.

The centenary was marked by ceremonies, parades, exhibitions, fireworks, banquets, church services and regattas. An estimated 50,000 people watched the Governor, Lord Carrington, unveil a statue in honour of Queen Victoria. Although the talk was of federation, there was no question of the Australian people's loyalty to the mother country. The 150<sup>th</sup> anniversary of white settlement in 1938 were marked with official ceremonies around the nation celebrating the arrival of Captain Phillip.

The show piece of the NSW celebrations was a re-enactment of Phillip's landing, complete with the deposition of a party of Aborigines. The latter group had been brought to Sydney when their city counterparts refused to participate in what they called a 'grossly theatrical re-enactment'. Several hours before the re-enactment Aboriginal activists convened a 'Day of Mourning' conference aimed at securing citizenship and equal status for Aborigines. Interesting, the celebrations omitted any mention of Australia's convict roots.

## Australia Day

Finally, in 1946, the Commonwealth Government, States and Territories agreed to observe one national day 'Australia Day' under one banner and on the same day. During this period the celebrations continued to have a largely imperial feel consisting mainly of formal re-enactments of the first Fleet's Landing

The National Australia Day Council was formed in 1979, with State and Territory councils and committees soon after. From their inception they have encouraged more 'grass roots' celebrations, working with local government authorities to promote the wider celebration of Australia Day. However, the Australia Day public holiday was still held on the Monday closest to January 26 and to the broader community it was just another holiday. In our bi-centenary year, 1988, the Australia Day public holiday was held around the nation on January 26. The highlight of the many celebrations was a re-enactment of the First Fleet's trip which, departed from Portsmouth on May 13, 1997 and arrived in Australia in early January. Britain then presented the tall ship, *Young Endeavour*, to Australia as its bi-centennial present. Alongside the celebrations 1988 was named a Year of Mourning for Australia's aboriginal people, who also regarded the year as a celebration of survival. It was the most vocal indigenous presence ever felt on 26 January. In addition to the celebrations the bi-centennial left a legacy of tangible projects. Often funded by the Federal, State and Territory Governments, these diverse and useful projects are lasting monuments to the celebrations. Since the bi-centenary Australia Day celebrations have continued to grow in number and stature with the celebrations continuing to involve a larger and broader audience. It was not until 1994 however, that all the states and territories endorsed the celebration of Australia Day on the actual day instead of the closest Monday. United Australia Day celebrations have been held on 26 January ever since.

## QUIZ

All the answers to the quiz below are names of country towns or city suburbs of Western Australia and can be found in the Postcode book.

1. The sap that was obtained from the trees down in the glen was the colour of milk.
2. The cork moved jerkily up and down as it moved forward with the current of the stream.
3. Brothers, John and Alexander often played in the woodland near their home.
4. The game bird flew higher into the trees.
5. The settlement was surrounded by fire, the only way out was over the viaduct.
6. "I can blow up more balloons than anyone", boasted Babe in his usual blustering manner.
7. What was the surname of the archaeologist who was the first to open King Tut's tomb?
8. The Viking pirate watched as his long boat burned and sank.
9. There was a slender chance that they would snare the fox that had been raiding the hen house.
10. John, Robert and Edward sailed their yacht into the harbour.
11. They built their signal fires in open country.
12. A flightless bird can run faster on a smooth even surface.
13. He has two daughter's, who jointly own the property known as Drover's Run.
14. The young congressman was inexperienced, but he tried to run his campaign in the same manner as the two Presidents.
15. They decided to get on their horses and go for a ride through the grove of trees that are related to the apple.
16. Lifting weights was the best way to build up his body to enable him to climb the huge cantilever structure.
17. He was a little afraid of the host, but it was cowardly to sneak away before it was time to eat.
18. She was the matriarch of the family and it was her privilege to have the best fishing spot on the jetty.
19. The young girls' hair swayed back and forth as she ran through the meadow.
20. Henry was busy planting roses in the new garden plot in the valley.

## Christmas Lunch 2002

Unfortunately at the time of writing this piece Dora has been unwell and unable to do the write up herself. So Gayle and I will do our best.

The festive season was upon us again and on Sunday 8<sup>th</sup> December, 2002, some 50 odd members came along to Perth Tattersalls Bowling Club, to enjoy Christmas Lunch. When we arrived we were each given a raffle ticket and told not to lose it!

It was so nice to enjoy the company of some of our country members. Unfortunately we do not know their names, but they know who they were and we thank them for taking the time to join us. The weather was glorious and the tables were set up in a Christmas theme, with wonderful little knitted Christmas puddings filled with sweets. These were knitted by Shirley Hall, and we would like to thank her for the work she put into them. Thank you Shirley.

The President, Peter Sartori, officially welcomed everyone, particularly country members and visitors. A bouquet of flowers was presented to Dora with a Thank You card, thanking her for the super job she had done in organizing such a wonderful day for us all. A bouquet of flowers and a Thank You card, was also presented to Louise Read, in appreciation for all the work she has done in the last 10 years as the Editor of the magazine – Thank you Louise. Thank you must also go to Edith Jeffree, who once again made us a beautiful Christmas cake.

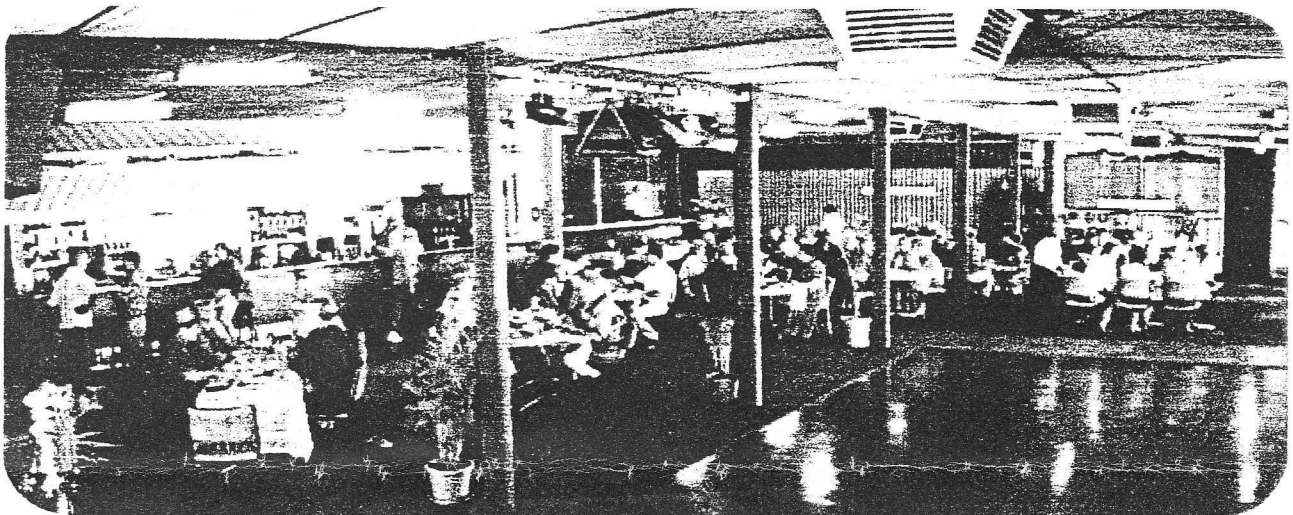
Lunch was a hot and cold buffet, followed by sweets. After lunch the raffle was drawn. Well it was more like a Lucky Dip! The numbers were called out and if it was your number you got to choose a present from the basket. Not all members got to choose, but those who did got wonderful presents.

The day seemed to fly by, we all mingled, chatted, laughed and told (lies!!), funny stories.

Once again we must thank Dora for her super contribution and hope that she volunteers to do it all again in 2003. Thank you and have a Happy New Year – John Easterbrook – Editor.

*Photographs courtesy of Darren Jeffree – Thank you Darren*

Gayle Easterbrook - Secretary



OTHER CLUBS PLEASE COPY

Acknowledgement to the QLD Model A Ford Club  
FOR SALE

1930 Model A parts. Contact Rod McMullin [REDACTED]

10 x 19" wheels	\$60 each	6 x 17" wheels	\$50 each
2 x 16x600 Michelin Radial tyres, new	\$110 each	3 1930 bonnets	\$300 each
1 pair new running boards	\$120 pair	Sidemount brackets	\$50 each
4 x Spare tyre brackets (1/Victoria, 1/Tudor, 2/Tourer)	\$50 each	2 new wheel wells	\$50 each
Front mudguard brackets	\$50 pair	New splash pans	\$50 pair
Rear mudguard brackets	\$40 pair	Front bumper bar	\$160
Running board brackets	\$40 pair	1xTourer windscreen	\$180
1xClosed car windscreen	\$130	1930 Front guards	\$200 each
1930 Rear guards (Roadster and Tourer)	\$160 each	Front Splash Apron under radiator	\$30
S/Steel radiator surround	\$250	1 pair valance panel	\$80 pair
1930 Roadster side panel	\$180	1930 Two cowls	\$350 each
1 pair Roadster body rails	\$80 pair	Gema Steering column and box	\$300
2x1929 Steering column and box	\$60 each	2 sets 1929 rear Bumper bars	\$60 set
1930 Rear bracket between bumper irons	\$30	2xNew Seat springs	\$160 each
1931 "C" Model head	\$200	"C" Crank shaft	\$250

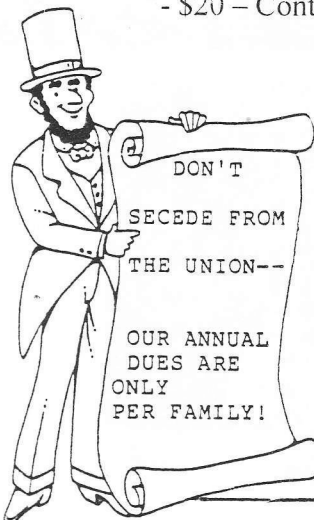
LOTS OF MECHANICAL SPARES FOR MOTORS

1932 Rear end complete with brake drums	\$60	1929 Rear end complete with brake drums	\$60
1930 Complete running chassis	\$400	1929 Front End	\$40
1939 Hydraulic Brakes full set	\$400	1939 Hydraulic Brakes backing plates complete	\$50 each
Rear Bumper bar brackets	\$80 set	1930 Lower Stanchions	\$80 pair
1930 Windscreen Stanchions	\$100 pair		

FOR SALE

1 L.H.S. 1930 S/Steel windscreen stanchion plus lower bracket - \$100 - 1 pr 1930 front door sill plates for Phaeton or Roadster - \$60 - 1 1930 steering wheel in good condition - \$75 - Original 1930 petrol and radiator caps \$10 each - 1 pr 1929 Phaeton pressed steel rear mudguard brackets \$10 pr - 1 pr 1930 Roadster pressed steel rear mudguard brackets - \$20 - Contact Ian Irwin [REDACTED]

SUBSCRIPTIONS



Included in this newsletter is a renewal subscription for 2003. Please fill in and return with your payment either by post or at the January meeting, to Gayle Easterbrook.

Annual Subscription: Metro area \$25.00

Country/Interstate \$20.00

Please make cheques payable to :

MARC of W.A. Inc.

Please post to:

Secretary - [REDACTED] BENTLEY 6102

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5. Bridgetown 6255 6. Wyncham 6740 7. Carnarvon 6701 8. Norseman 6443  
9. Narrogin 6312 10. Port Kennedy 6172 11. Beaconfield 6162 12. Emu Flat 6431  
13. Macleod 6701 14. Greenbushes 6254 15. Mount Hawthorn 6016 16. Tonebridge 6244  
17. Yellowdine 6426 18. Dampier 6713 19. Rocklea 6751 20. Bedforddale 6112

Answers to Quiz