



West Auckland Men's Rebus Club Newsletter

June 2024

Next meeting: 10:00 am Friday 14th June, Friendship Hall, 3063 Great North Road, New Lynn

COMMITTEE

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Allen Greenland and Ian Smith strolling around at the Warkworth District Museum

MEETING REPORT

May 2024

Chairman: Bill Mutch

Attendance: 24 members

Raymond Barrett, Neil Castle, John Corban, Stephen David, Mensto De Roos, Bill Fairs, Maurice Forbes, Andrew Geddes, John McKeown, Robert King, Vince Middeldorp, John Mihaljevic, Bill Mutch, Andrew Narayan, Lyndsay Parris, Trevor Pollard, Paul Robertson, Noel Rose, Ian Smith, Alan Verry, Ken Watson, Ken Webster, Allan Williamson, Garrick Yearsley.

1. Welcome:

The meeting commenced with a warm welcome from the chairperson, highlighting the beautiful winter's day. A light-hearted mention was made about the chairperson's granddaughter, Claudia, reporting the temperature as minus eleven at Tongariro.

2. Visitors:

One visitor was present at the meeting. An announcement was made regarding Kerrin Leoni, a city councillor, who might attend the meeting at 11:00 AM.

3. Apologies:

Apologies were received from Treasurer Charles Nicholls.

4. Matters Arising from April Meeting:

No specific matters were recalled or discussed from the April meeting.



Members enjoying their morning tea break at the May meeting

5. Presentation on meeting transcription process:

The secretary explained the process of transcribing meeting voice recordings using Audacity software, Google Colaboratory, and Whisper AI.

ChatGPT is used to process the resulting transcript into a set of minutes.

6. Correspondence:

Correspondence has been received from Leanne Edwards from The Trust Community Foundation (TTCF) regarding a grant application for bus trips.

7. Treasurer's Report:

The current financial status was reviewed:

- Total income: \$1,128
- Total expenditure: \$451
- Current surplus: \$677

The secretary highlighted that the club is on track to achieve a surplus by the end of the year.

8. Trip and Coffee Mornings:

Upcoming trips:

- Warkworth Museum on the 22nd of the month: \$20 for the bus and museum entry.
- Coffee morning at Gloria Jean's by Kmart on the 29th of the month.

Suggestions for future trips were:

- Kauri Glen Reserve and onto Chelsea Sugar Cafe
- Wintergardens at Auckland Domain
- Bee Card (Super Gold Concession) Te Huia train trip to Hamilton

9. Resolution for Grant Application:

A resolution was proposed for the club to apply for a \$500 grant from The Trust Community Foundation for bus trips.

"That West Auckland Men's Rebus Club applies to The Trusts Community Foundation for a grant of \$500 as a contribution towards bus trips."

Moved: Trevor Pollard.

Seconded: Alan Verry.

The resolution was unanimously passed with all members voting in favour.

10. Next Month's Speaker:

Noel Rose said negotiations for the next month's speaker are ongoing, with two strong prospects under consideration.

11. Morning Tea:

The business section of the meeting concluded with an invitation to enjoy morning tea.

Claudia's Corner

Why are Teddy bears never hungry?
Because they are stuffed!

England does not have a Kidney bank
But it has a Liverpool!

I bought a boat
It was far sail.

Becoming a vegetarian was
one big missed steak.

Why did the Cookie go to the doctors?
Because he felt crummy.

Enjoy Claudia



PRESIDENT'S PRATTLE
President's Report June 2024

Bill Mutch

Dear All,

Welcome! I hope this message finds you well. The winter has been quite manageable so far, hasn't it?

As many of you know, I also serve as a Welfare Officer, and this month, I have two updates to share.

First, Trevor Pollard recently spent about four days in the hospital and, though he's now back home, he's not feeling completely himself yet. Trevor has the additional responsibility of caring for his wife, which can be quite demanding. He could use some assistance in the kitchen, especially with setting up our morning teas.

Second, I wanted to share a bit about my own situation. Back in 2002, I was given a grim prognosis of 12 to 18 months due to leukaemia. Fortunately, a new trial drug has kept it at bay until now. Lately, I've had a few hospital and doctor visits, and I'm hopeful that the treatments will continue to keep me going. Having Parkinson's adds another layer of challenge, but we keep moving forward!

If you know of anyone who is unwell, please don't hesitate to reach out to me at celebrantwedding@gmail.com or call me at 021316556.

I'm also keen to hear a brief report on the recent rail trip to Hamilton. The Te Huia train has been in the news quite a bit lately, and I'm sure there are some interesting stories to share.

At our last meeting, I brought some fruitcake, and it was a hit! If anyone wants to bring something different next time, it would be a nice change from the usual biscuits.

Lastly, a big thank you to Vince for all the hard work and dedication he puts in for us.

Take care,
Bill.

MUSSOLINI: FROM HUMBLE BEGINNINGS TO DICTATORSHIP

GUEST SPEAKER GIUSEPPE GALLINA

Whisper AI & ChatGPT AI



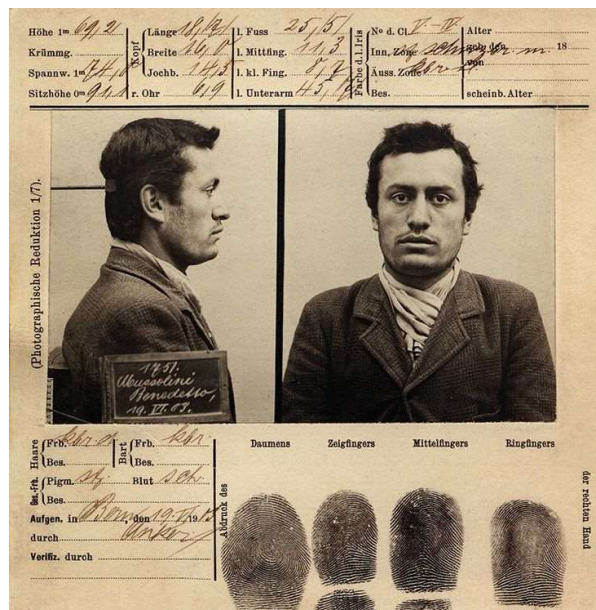
Giuseppe Gallina speaking about the arrest of Benito Mussolini at a pro-war demonstration in 1915

Mussolini was born in Predappio, Italy, in 1883. His parents, Alessandro Mussolini and Rosa Maltoni, had modest occupations; his father was a blacksmith and his mother was a primary school teacher. From an early age, Mussolini experienced a turbulent relationship with his father, who did not reciprocate the love

Mussolini had for him. This lack of affection created a sense of insecurity and anger in young Mussolini, which manifested in violent behaviour at school. He learned to use aggression to get what he wanted, a trait that would follow him into adulthood.

Despite his violent tendencies, Mussolini was an avid reader and a talented writer. His early writings reveal a clarity and eloquence that made his ideas accessible and compelling. Although he lacked many friends, he was quick to learn and always had a book in hand. His family's financial struggles meant he often had to walk in bare feet and rarely had money in his pocket. Mussolini initially pursued a career as a primary school teacher, like his mother, but only found casual work, leading to continued financial hardship.

During this period, Mussolini began to develop socialist and anarchist beliefs. To avoid military service and find employment, he moved to Switzerland in 1902. In Switzerland, Mussolini lived a vagrant life, moving from job to job and city to city. He wrote a letter to his mother, expressing his thoughts about emigrating to the United States due to his unstable lifestyle. However, Mussolini soon became involved in the socialist movement, attending meetings and rallies. His speeches drew large crowds, and he quickly gained a reputation for his oratory skills.



Mussolini's booking file following his 1903 arrest in the Swiss city of Bern, because of his advocacy of a violent general strike

One pivotal moment in Mussolini's early career occurred in Geneva, where he attended a socialist meeting commemorating the 1871 Paris Commune. It was here that he saw Lenin, who would later become the leader of the Soviet Union. Although they did not meet one-on-one, this encounter left a lasting impression on Mussolini. Lenin reportedly later expressed regret that Mussolini had abandoned socialism for fascism.

Returning to Italy in 1904, partly due to his mother's illness, Mussolini faced arrest for his anti-war and anti-establishment activities. However, an amnesty allowed him to avoid military service. Mussolini joined the Socialist Party and began editing a local newspaper, "La Lotta di Classe" (The Class Struggle). This role allowed him to hone his skills as a communicator and propagandist, realizing his ability to manipulate and persuade people through his writing.

Mussolini's career took a significant turn with the outbreak of World War I. Initially, the Socialist Party was staunchly anti-war, viewing the conflict as a capitalist endeavour. However, Mussolini saw the war as an opportunity for Italy and began advocating for its participation. This shift in stance led to his expulsion from the Socialist Party. Undeterred, Mussolini founded his newspaper, "Il Popolo d'Italia" (The People of Italy), with financial backing from a Jewish banker in Milan. This newspaper became the voice of the emerging fascist movement.

Mussolini's transition from socialism to fascism marked the beginning of a new political ideology. Fascism, as Mussolini envisioned it, sought to combine elements of socialism and nationalism. It was a response to the

chaotic post-war environment and the perceived failure of democracy to address Italy's problems. In 1919, Mussolini and his followers formed the Fascist Party, initially with a leftist agenda. However, recognizing the lack of political space on the left, they shifted towards the right.

The early years of the Fascist Party were marked by violent clashes with socialists and other leftist groups. Mussolini's Blackshirts, paramilitary squads loyal to the Fascist cause, played a crucial role in these confrontations. By 1921, the Fascists had gained a foothold in Italian politics, but Mussolini knew they needed more visibility and support. The March on Rome in 1922 was a bold move designed to intimidate the government and demonstrate the strength of the Fascist movement.

Contrary to popular belief, the March on Rome was not a grand, well-organized takeover, but rather a calculated bluff. The threat of violence and the fear of civil war led the Italian king, Victor Emmanuel III, to invite Mussolini to form a government. Mussolini became the youngest prime minister in Italian history, and over the next few years, he consolidated his power, turning Italy into a dictatorship by 1925.

Mussolini's regime sought to reshape Italian society along fascist lines. He envisioned a nation that was educated, healthy, militaristic, and united under a single ideology. Fascist propaganda permeated every aspect of life, from schools to the media. Mussolini's government introduced various social and economic reforms, many of which had socialist undertones. For example, the regime implemented public works programs to reduce unemployment and improve infrastructure.

One of Mussolini's major ambitions was to revive the Roman Empire's glory. He pursued an aggressive foreign policy, seeking to expand Italy's territories and influence. This expansionist agenda led to the invasion of Ethiopia in 1935 and alliances with Nazi Germany and Imperial Japan. Despite his ambitions, Mussolini struggled with foreign policy, often making blunders that weakened Italy's position on the global stage.



On 18 March 1937, in the outskirts of Tripoli, Mussolini received the Sword of Islam from Iusuf Kerisc, a leading Berber supporter of the Italian occupation against the Libyan resistance

Mussolini's domestic policies aimed at creating a self-sufficient and militarized state. He promoted industrialization and sought to increase Italy's population through pro-natalist policies, including a tax on unmarried men. By mid-century, he predicted, Italy would have 60 million people, providing a vast pool of soldiers for his imperial ambitions. Mussolini's vision extended to creating alliances with other fascist or fascist-leaning countries, although he often failed to grasp the complexities of international diplomacy.

World War II proved disastrous for Mussolini and Italy. Initially, Italy's military campaigns in North Africa and the Balkans met with limited success. However, as the war progressed, Italy's weaknesses became apparent. Mussolini's reliance on Germany further entangled Italy in the conflict, leading to significant losses

and economic strain. By 1943, Italy was on the brink of collapse. Mussolini was deposed and arrested, only to be rescued by German forces later that year.

Mussolini's final years were marked by a desperate attempt to cling to power. He established the Italian Social Republic, a puppet state in Northern Italy, under German control. However, as Allied forces advanced, Mussolini's regime crumbled. In April 1945, Mussolini was captured by Italian partisans while trying to flee to Switzerland. He was executed, and his body was displayed publicly in Milan, marking a gruesome end to his tumultuous life and career.

Mussolini's legacy is a complex and controversial one. His rise from humble beginnings to the dictator of Italy is a testament to his political acumen and ability to captivate and mobilize people. However, his regime's brutality, suppression of political dissent, and disastrous involvement in World War II left a dark stain on Italian history. Mussolini's vision of fascism as a temporary solution to Italy's problems, a bridge to a more stable and prosperous future, ultimately failed. Instead, it plunged the country into chaos and war.

Today, Mussolini's life serves as a cautionary tale about the dangers of authoritarianism and the seductive power of charismatic leadership. It reminds us of the importance of safeguarding democratic institutions and the need for vigilance against the forces that seek to undermine them. Mussolini's story is a stark reminder of how quickly a nation's fortunes can change when power is concentrated in the hands of a few, and the voice of the people is silenced.

THE TE HUIA TRAIN DASH

A TALE OF ADVENTURE AND ANXIETIES

Vince Middeldorp (ChatGPT)



The platform at Rotokauri train station

This is a tale of two intrepid travellers from our club who accompanied us to Hamilton on the Te Huia train. To spare them any embarrassment, they will remain nameless.

Shortly after leaving Newmarket on the Southern Line train, one of the travellers suddenly realized he was travelling after 9:00 am and had paid for the fare instead of travelling free with his Gold Card Concession. He decided to tag off and tag on again at the next stop. He rushed out the door when the train stopped and barely made it back in before the doors closed. At the following stop, the train manager boarded through the same carriage door and handed him his AT Hop card.

I knew exactly what had happened. Once you tag off, you can't tag back on immediately. The system assumes you are confused and displays a message saying, "Already tagged off." He had evidently given his AT Hop card to the train manager, explaining it wouldn't let him tag back on. The train manager resolved the issue by tagging him on at the next stop.

When we arrived at Rotokauri, a friendly security guard stood next to a box of bus timetables. Not keen on spending the next two hours in a shopping mall, our intrepid travellers were persuaded to take a bus into the city.

At 2:07 pm, with the train back to Auckland due at 2:14 pm, the rest of us were standing on the platform wondering where the two who had gone into Hamilton had got to. I called one of them and found out they were on a bus, expected to return to Rotokauri by 2:00 pm.

At 2:12 pm, with just two minutes to spare, our missing fellow travellers arrived, out of breath from running to catch the train. I didn't hear him say it, but Ian Smith evidently remarked, "You realize you just spoiled what would have been a very good story."

At the Gloria Jean's coffee morning the next day, one of them described their harrowing experience. On the bus, they asked a fellow passenger which way to go to catch the train when they got off. They wasted precious seconds sitting on the bus when it wasn't moving and then asked the driver why. The driver explained they were at the end of the run.

They then rushed off the bus in the direction they had been told to go, but quickly realized something was wrong when they couldn't see the train station. When they saw a local stepping out of his car, they asked, "Which way to the train station?" He told them they needed to turn around and go back the way they had come. With no hope of making the train to Auckland if they continued on foot, they asked for a ride to the train station. The local kindly drove them around the corner to the station. They decided not to risk waiting for the lift, so they ran up the stairs, over the aerial corridor above the railway lines, and down the stairs on the other side to the platform.

I was pleased they just managed to make it back. Missing the last train to Auckland and having to find overnight accommodation in Hamilton would not have been a good result. It would have spoiled an otherwise excellent travel experience for everyone on the trip.

A LIVELY COFFEE MORNING AT GLORIA JEAN'S CAFÉ

Vince Middeldorp (ChatGPT)



Waitakere Rebus and West Auckland Rebus members at Gloria Jean's Café

We were pleasantly surprised by the turnout from both West Auckland Rebus and Waitakere Rebus members at our coffee morning at Gloria Jean's Café. Ian Smith had reserved some tables, but we soon needed more. Without bothering the busy café staff, we pulled over nearby empty tables as required.

Eric and Janelle Davison were at one end of the table, and I was eager to chat with them, as they are always engaging conversationalists. However, I initially settled at the opposite end, joining Andrew and Janet

Geddes. Our conversation meandered from my current driving limitations to reminiscing about a non-stop drive to Patea in my younger days. Janet, to my surprise, knew Patea well, having taught there. We then discussed various hospitals in the lower North Island where Andrew had completed landscaping projects, often arriving on his bicycle, much to his clients' astonishment.

Next to me sat a couple from the Waitakere Club, who seemed rather quiet throughout the morning. They either found it hard to join the conversation or preferred listening. I hope their experience was enjoyable despite the lively discussions around them, which can sometimes be a downside of such gatherings.

Before heading home, I had a delightful chat with Eric and Janelle. Janelle proudly shared that Eric, at 94, had his driving license renewed after a simple vision check by his doctor, skipping the cognitive test that often worries many. Janelle also mentioned a doctor she knew who used a tray of objects for memory recall as part of the test.

Overall, it was another great coffee morning, made even better by the chance to shop at the nearby Chemist Warehouse. As I was leaving, I bumped into Ian Smith and showed him the box of Kinesiology tape (K-tape) I had purchased on his recommendation from our previous coffee morning at Columbus Coffee in April.

Thank you to everyone who came along and made the morning enjoyable. Looking forward to our next gathering!

JOURNEY THROUGH TIME

WARKWORTH'S RICH HISTORY AND OREWA'S CHARM

Vince Middeldorp (ChatGPT)

Perhaps it was due to Ian Smith's loyal patronage to the Day Trip and Touring bus company that we found ourselves aboard the largest bus in their fleet for the journey to the Warkworth District Museum and Orewa. The ride was nothing short of luxurious, with a surplus of vacant seats offering us the freedom to choose.



Stepping off the bus at Warkworth District Museum

Upon arrival at the museum, I had anticipated a guided tour. Instead, we were treated to an enlightening PowerPoint presentation from retired school teacher Brenda Yoxall detailing the rich history of Warkworth.

The discovery of significant lime deposits in the area after Warkworth's establishment led to the construction of lime kilns for quicklime production. After reading Henry Reid's book *Science and Art of the Manufacture of Portland Cement*, and many experiments, Nathaniel Wilson and his brothers John and James set up the Wilson Cement Works, which was the first factory to manufacture Portland cement in the Southern Hemisphere.

Grafton Bridge, boasting the world's longest reinforced concrete arch at the time of its construction, was built using Wilson's cement from Warkworth.



Waiting for the PowerPoint presentation to start. On the far wall is the Wilson cement works photograph.

The museum houses a large, vibrant photograph enclosed in a glass display case. It depicts the Wilson Cement Works in its heyday, a testament to the industry's past glory.

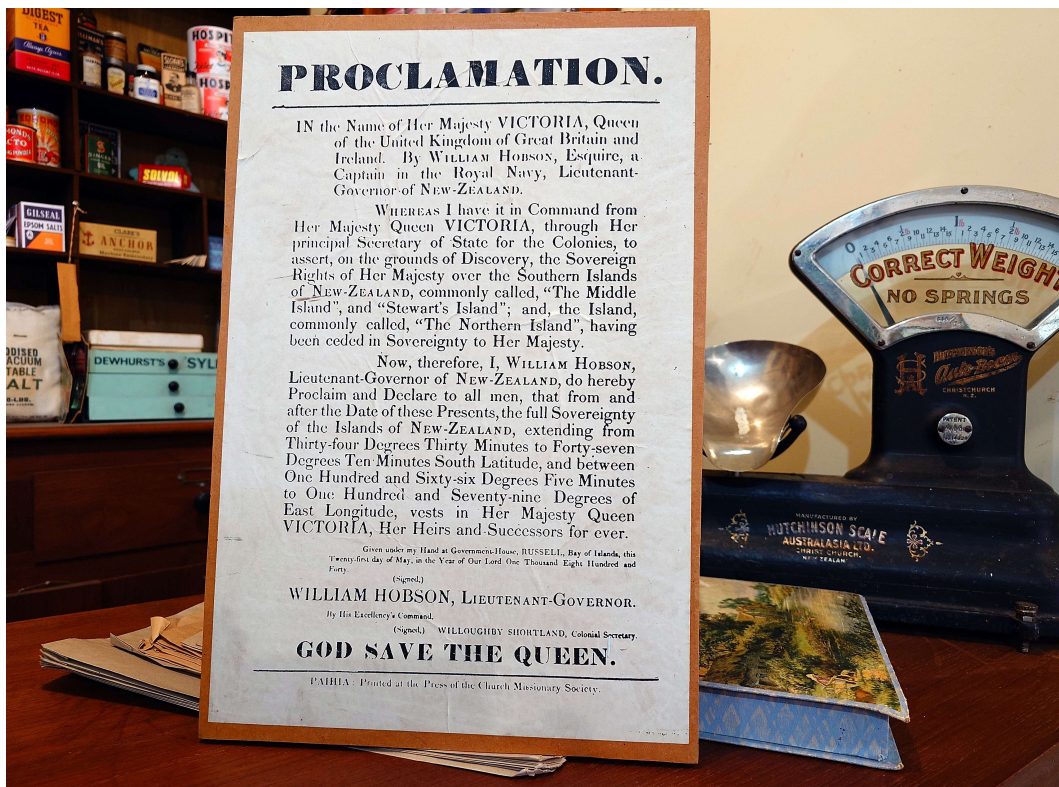
Timber miller John Anderson Brown founded the town of Warkworth in 1843. The major streets were named after villages near Warkworth in Northumberland, England, or after prominent Northumberland families. The local Kauri timber was utilized for naval shipbuilding in England, serving as a substitute for American timber, which became scarce following the War of Independence (1775-1783).

During World War II, Warkworth and its surrounding areas became a sanctuary for thousands of American servicemen. By then, cement production had migrated to Whangarei, leaving the Warkworth cement works deserted. These abandoned works served as demolition practice sites for the servicemen.



General store display at the Warkworth museum. Many of the items are instantly recognisable.

One exhibit that particularly intrigued me was a Proclamation by Governor Hobson dated 21 May 1840, declaring New Zealand's full Sovereignty vested in Her Majesty Queen Victoria, her Heirs, and Successors forever. This proclamation was made after the Treaty of Waitangi was signed. The Treaty of Waitangi was signed on 6 February 1840 at Waitangi and thereafter in the north and at Auckland.



William Hobson, Lieutenant-Governor, and Willoughby Shortland, Colonial Secretary, signed this Proclamation dated 21 May 1840. It was printed at the Press of the Church Missionary Society.

Trevor Pollard spotted a boat, a Matakana Type Punt, and a page of typewritten text titled “The Story of the Betty M”. Constructed by Mr. Duncan Knaggs in 1918, it triumphed in the Outboard race at the Mahurangi Regatta in 1937, earning a ten-shilling note as a prize. Years later, it was fibreglassed, equipped with a 10 hp outboard motor, and affectionately nicknamed the “Sampan” due to its sheltered steering cover.

After departing the museum, our bus journeyed to Orewa. In true Ian Smith fashion, we were encouraged to find a spot for coffee or lunch and rendezvous back at the bus by 2:00 pm. I shared lunch with a group of seven fellow passengers, two of whom were residents of Selwyn Village but not Rebus Club members. Having previously visited Selwyn Village for a coffee morning and tour, we had an interesting discussion about why the village shop prices were very reasonable while the café and cafeteria prices were rather high. The answer was that the residents ran the shop, while the village managed the café and cafeteria.

The return trip to St John Hall in Te Atatu was surprisingly swift, thanks to the extensive motorway network (Orewa to State Highway 1 is a mere 2.6km). The motorway over the upper harbour bridge (State Highway 18) that connects to the Henderson and Te Atatu motorway (State Highway 16) ensured we arrived back well before the school rush at 3:00 pm.

NAVIGATING THE RAILS

A GUIDE TO TRAVELLING ON THE TE HUIA TRAIN

Vince Middeldorp (ChatGPT)

On Tuesday May 28th, eight West Auckland and Waitakere Rebus club members embarked on a journey to Hamilton on the Te Huia train, using the Bee Card. For those considering a similar trip in the future, here are some insights:

Best Travel Day: Some days attract more passengers than others. To ensure a comfortable journey with your preferred seating (table seat, window seat, or forward-facing seat), it’s advisable to choose a day with a lighter passenger load. Our travel experience on a Tuesday, with a relatively light load of 52 passengers, suggests that Tuesday might be an ideal day for a trip to Waikato on the Te Huia train.

Boarding the Train: For West Auckland travellers, the new Puhinui train station is a convenient boarding point for the Te Huia train, eliminating the need to walk from Britomart to The Strand. Simply transfer from the Western Line train to the Southern Line train at Newmarket train station. At Puhinui, tag off at the turnstiles, then return to the platform to wait for the Te Huia train. Bee Cards are scanned on the Te Huia train itself.



Tag off your AT Hop card at the turnstiles, but don't go through them. Instead, return to the platform.

Train Seating: Seats with trays in front of them offer the best comfort, but they are limited in each carriage. Avoid backward-facing seats as they are non-reversible and could make the journey less enjoyable.



The best seats on the Te Huia are the ones with tables

Rotokauri or Frankton: We alighted at Rotokauri, which is next to The Base shopping centre. It is a short 400m walk from the train platform to the food court in the Te Awa Mall. Frankton is another option. It is located 2.3 km from the centre of Hamilton.



The Te Awa Mall is just one part of The Base shopping centre

Must-Visit: Arriving at Rotokauri around lunchtime, a visit to the food court in Te Awa is recommended. Through the sliding door windows at the food court, you'll see Woolworth's Te Rapa store. Across the road from Woolworths is Couplands bakery Te Rapa, a local favourite with a wide selection of breads, biscuits, and cakes. Remember to bring a foldable shopping bag for your purchases!



Coupland's factory store is a 5-minute (350m) walk from the Te Awa food court

Return Journey: Ensure you don't miss the only train back to Auckland, which could result in an unplanned overnight stay in Hamilton. We recommend arriving at the Rotokauri train station platform well before the scheduled departure time of 2:14 pm.

Switching Trains at Puhinui: On the return trip, you can tag on with your AT Hop card directly on the platform after alighting from the Te Huia train. Be aware that both Southern Line and Eastern Line trains use the same platform at Puhinui, so check the train time display on the platform before you step on a train.

AT HOP Gold Card Concession: For the morning trip, if you are going from Henderson, but not if you're going from New Lynn (catch the 9:02 am train), you'll need to board the Western Line train before 9:00 am and pay the regular fare. The fare from Henderson to Newmarket is \$4.01, and from Henderson to Puhinui is \$5.40. It's not worth exiting and re-entering the platform at Newmarket to save \$1.39.

ECHOES OF EMPIRES

A JOURNEY THROUGH THESSALONIKI

Charles Nicholls

Warm greetings to all Rebus Club members from the historic heart of Northern Greece. Our journey takes us to a city steeped in antiquity, boasting a population of just over one million, making it the second-largest urban area in Greece after Athens. Its illustrious past as the capital of Macedonia dates back to the 5th century BC, though its roots extend far deeper into history.

The city's name pays homage to Thessalonike, the wife of Cassander and half-sister to Alexander the Great. Cassander, known for his ambition, murdered the son of Alexander the Great to become king. Our exploration led us to the regal tombs at Aigai, the final resting place of Philip II and Alexander's son. In line with ancient customs, Philip's wife was killed so she could accompany her husband to the underworld. As we meandered through the remnants of the old town, the intricate mosaics that once adorned the floors of grand edifices captivated us. Our adventure also included a short climb up Mount Olympus, the fabled abode of the Greek gods.

The Roman epoch commenced in 168 BC, marking a new chapter in the city's narrative. It was here that Paul the Apostle imparted his wisdom to the Jewish community of Thessaloniki, speaking from the church's pulpit, an event immortalized in the Orthodox Good Friday procession. The Byzantine emperors succeeded the Romans, reigning from 324 to 1453, during the bifurcation of the Roman Empire. Venetian rule briefly prevailed until the Ottomans asserted dominance, only to be overthrown in the aftermath of World War I.

Echoing the themes of my talk on the Alhambra, we witnessed the repercussions of the Alhambra Decrees with the influx of Jewish refugees from Spain. Our visit to the Jewish museum and the poignant memorial dedicated to the Holocaust victims was a sombre reminder of the city's Jewish community, which had flourished for over two millennia. Tragically, the once-thriving population of approximately 80,000 was decimated to a mere 1,200 due to the Nazi's brutal extermination campaign during their occupation of Thessaloniki. The majority of deportations to the death camps transpired within a few harrowing months in 1943.

Our odyssey commenced at Westminster Abbey on ANZAC Day, and in Thessaloniki, we visited the home of Kemal Atatürk, who defeated us at Gallipoli and who later emerged as the visionary founder of modern Turkey. This is a story I hope to share with you next year.



The gold box which contained the cremated remains of Philip II of Macedon, father of Alexander the Great, adorned with a gold oak wreath; Helmet with gold mouth plate and tip of spear, burial 560 – 550 BC; The "Stag Hunt" (4th century BC), one of the most impressive mosaic floors in the Archaeological Museum of Pella, Macedonia, Greece.

TRIP TO THE TOTARA WATER GARDENS

There will be no separate coffee morning this month. Instead, we have planned a trip to the Totara Water Gardens on Wednesday, 26th June. We will be meeting at the gardens, located at 89 Totara Road, Whenuapai, at 10:15 am. Use your own car to get there. The entry fee is \$10 per person, payable at the venue.



The Parkhouse Whenuapai Cafe & Eatery

Following our visit to the gardens, we will head to the Parkhouse Restaurant for lunch or coffee at 11:30 am. The restaurant is located at No. 1 Ripeka Lane. It is 250m before BP station in Whenuapai.

In case of inclement weather, we may decide to skip the visit to the Totara Water Gardens and proceed directly to the restaurant at 11:30 am. The decision to do so will be at each member's discretion.

SUPPORTERS



Our meetings are at 10:00 am, **2nd Friday of the month**, New Lynn Friendship Hall, 3063 Great North Rd