

OPEN MINUTE ITEM ATTACHMENTS

Ordinary meeting of the Community Services Committee

Tuesday 27 November 2018
Commencing at 9.00a.m.
Council Chamber

Civic House

110 Trafalgar Street, Nelson

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Update on Nelson Festival Trust to Nelson City Council Community Committee

A2100320

Brent Thawley and Sarah Yarrow Community Services Committee Public Forum 27 November 2018 November 2018



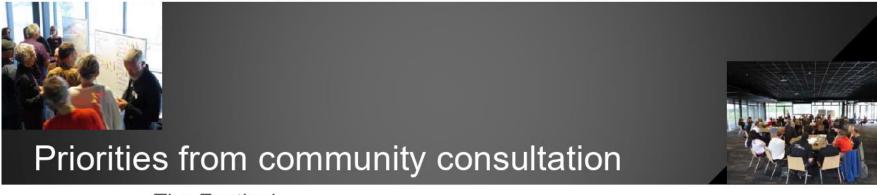
Progress to date

- √ Trust established an registered as a legal entity
- ✓ Secured funding from Creative NZ for 2019 (\$10,000 increase on 2018)
- ✓ Negotiated fixed term contracts to key Festival staff (Charlie and Amanda)
- ✓ Undertaken 3 community and stakeholder events to inform future strategy

Emerging Vison/ Purpose from community consultation



Enriching our community through the arts



The Festival

Mask Parade & Carnivale

Community engagement and partnerships

Strong and well resourced organisation



Item 4.1: Brent Thawley and Sarah Yarrow - Nelson Festivals Trust.

An update on

strategy/visioning process:

the

The Festival

Increasing diversity

Increasing visibility in the City Centre and for the Festival as a whole

Embracing innovative new ideas for venues

Celebration of the Festival's 25th anniversary celebration

Mask Parade & Carnivale

Strengthen role as Festival opening flagship event

Leverage heritage and connection with WOW

Expand participation

Develop support to ensure sustainable involvement for all schools

Community engagement and partnerships

Community: Identify opportunities for collaboration with the many individuals, groups and communities within the region

Audience: Nurture and expand existing and new

Education: Expand on opportunities with schools and NMIT

Sponsors, funders and patrons: strengthen our partnerships

Treaty: Work with mana whenua to explore treaty partnership opportunities within the Festival

Strong and well resourced organisation

Establishing operational infrastructure and back office systems

Building and sustaining a skilled Festival team

Creating a funding, sponsorship and patron strategy

Celebrating a strong relationship with Nelson City Council

Establishing our partnerships with Tasman and Marlborough District Councils

Next Steps

- ➤ Finalise investment agreement with NCC (December 2018)
- ➤ Formally transfer staff and operations across to Trust (December 2018)
- ➤ Complete strategic review and planning process (December 2018)
- ➤ Publicly launch new strategy (February 2019)
- > Secure multi year funding from Creative NZ (April 2019)



The Histrionics Times

918 Armistic

Centennial Coition November 2018

ARMISTICE IS SIGNED!

Relson Evening Mail

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 12, 1918

END OF THE GREAT WAR

It is with inexpressible feelings of gratitude to God that the news that the end of fighting will have been received throughout the civilised world. To the brave men who have gone forth the world owes a debt of gratitude that it can never fully repay but a debt of gratitude that must never be forgotten for one moment. The best possible must be done. In the hour of triumph, the thoughts of all will turn with fullest sympathy to homes that are desolate and hearts that are sad because of loved ones who will never

return.

In one of today's cables there is a report of a speech by Mr Lloyd at a great gathering at the Guildhall. These memorable words will live in the world's history!

memorable words will he in the world's history:

"... The next few days will be charged with fate. Let us banish faction. It will be unwise if we forget that we must impose Justice, Divine Justice, which is the foundation of civilisation. We must be satisfied and not seek a yard of real German soil. We are not going to repeat the folly of 1870."

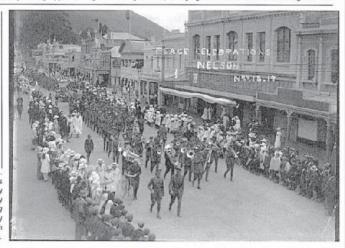


This photo was taken in the forest of Compiegne after the armistice was signed. This railcar was given to Ferdinand Foch (second from right) for use by the manufacturer, Compagnie Internationale des Wagons-Lits

ARMISTICE WITH GERMANY SIGNED

NELSON, Nov 11
The news that the armistice with Germany had been signed was received in Nelson this morning with great enthusiasm, whistles blew, and generally there were signs of inexpressible relief that the terrible conflict with all its miscry and suffering was at an end, and that the threat against the security of the world had been removed.

Nov. 13, 1918 - View of a group of men in military uniform led by a military brass band parading along Trafalgar Street, watched by a large crowd lining both sides of the street.



Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1

THE HISTRIONICS TIMES NOVEMBER 1918

MESSAGE FROM THE KING

WELLINGTON, Nov. 12 In the presence of an enormous and enthusiastic concourse of people assembled in front the Parliamentary Library steps, the Governor-General Governor-General this morning at 10.30 announced that the armistice between the Allies and Germany had been signed. Ceremony, which was simplicity itself, was devoid of any elaborate features. where His this features, where Excellency, in a clear voice read the following cable from Mr Walter Long, Secretary of State for the Colonies, dated London, November 11th:-

"The armistice was signed at five o'clock this morning."

This was received with a wild outburst of cheering. His Excellency then announced that he had received a message from the King, which he had been commanded to read to the people, as follows:"At the moment when the

armistice is signed, bringing, I trust, a final end to the hostilities which have convulsed the whole world for more than four years, I desire to send a

message of greeting and heartfelt gratitude to my overseas people, whose wonderful effort wonderful efforts and sacrifices have contributed sacrinees have contributed so greatly to secure the victory which has now been won. Together we have borne this tremendous burden in the fight for justice and liberty. Together we can now rejoice at the realisation of those great aims for which we entered the struggle. The whole Empire pledged its work not to sheathe the sword until the end was achieved. That pledge is now redeemed. The outbreak of war found the whole Empire one. I rejoice to think that the end of the struggle finds the Empire still more closely united by a common resolve, Held firm through all vicissitudes by community of suffering and sacrifice and by common dangers, the common dangers, the triumph is shared triumph is shared together, The hour is one of solemn thanksgiving to God. whose Devine Providence has preserved us through all perils and crowned our arms with victory, Let us bear our triumph in the same spirit of fortitude and self-control with which we have

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(Signed) George, R.I." To this His Excellency

stated that he had sent the following reply:"New Zealand thanks

"New Zealand thanks your Majesty for your gracious message. To day this Dominion, in common with Your Majesty's whole Empire and your Allies, rejoices at the cessation of hostilities, and feels that, however great the sacrifices have been, the

issue leaves no doubt that they have not been made in vain. New Zealand earnestly prays that by the blessing of Providence Your Majesty may long be Your Majesty may long be spared to reign over an Empire at peace and united, not only for the good of its own peoples, but for the welfare of the whole world. (signed) Liverpool, Governor-General."

WHAT ARMISTICE MEANS

On November 11, 1918 the Armistice of Compiegne was signed between the Allies and Germany. An armistice is an agreement to stop fighting, and it was negotiated that the armistice would be declared at 11 a.m. on that day. Leading up to this agreement, armistices had also been signed indicating the surrenders of Bulgaria. the Ottoman Empire and Austria-Hungary No New Zealanders were signatories to the the

Armistice of Compiegne.

CONDITIONS OF THE ARMISTICE AN OFFICIAL SUMMARY

borne our dangers.-

[United Press Association]

WELLINGTON, Nov. 12 The Prime Minister this afternoon received the following summary of the armistice conditions from the High Commissioner, dated London, November 11th, which he read to the House of Representatives:
- All occupied territory to

- be evacuated. - Repatriation of all inhabitants of occupied
- territory. - Evacuation of the
- left bank of the Rhine.
 Occupation by the Allies

Cologne, and a thirty-kilometre radius on the right bank.

- A neutral zone to be established on the left bank of the Rhine.
- Evacuation by Germany of Rhineland (Alsace-Lorraine) within sixteen
- days.
 Λ great surrender of guns, ammunition, and war materials.
- All submarines at sea or ready to put to sea to be surrendered fourteen days. within
- The Germans to disarm six battle cruisers, ten battleships, eight light cruisers, and 50 cruisers, and 50 destroyers under the

of Mainz, Coblenz and supervision of the Allies.

- Heligoland to be occupied in order that the conditions may enforced by the Allies.
- No transfer of vessels of the German mercantile
- marine to neutral flags.
 The immedia immediate without reciprocity by the Germans of Allied and United States
- German troops in Russia, Romania and elsewhere to be withdrawn.
- The complete abandonment of the Bucharest and Brest-Litovsk treaties.
- The duration of the armistice is thirty-six days.

Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1

KAISER ARDICATES THRONES OF CERMANY AND PRUSSIA

CROWN PRINCE RENOUNCES THE RIGHT OF SUCCESSION

APPOINTMENT OF REGENT OFFICIALLY
ANNOUNCED

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY TO RESHAPE CONSTITUTION

(Telegraph-Press Association)

WELLINGTON, Nov. 12
The Governor-General
has received the following
cablegram from the
Secretary of state for the
Colonies – The German
Imperial Chancellor,
Prince Maximillian of
Baden, has issued the
following decree:

The Kaiser and King of Prussia has decided to renounce the throne. The Imperial Chancellor will remain in office until questions connected with the abdication of the Kaiser and the renunciation by the Crown Prince of the throne of the German Empire and of Prussia, and the setting up of a Regency have been settled.



Friedrich Ebert

For the Regency he has decided to appoint Deputy Ebart as Imperial Chancellor, and he proposes that a Bill shall be brought in for the establishment of laws providing for the immediate promulgation of general suffrage and the constitution of a German National Assembly which



Kaiser Wilhelm II

will settle finally the future form of government of the German Nation and of those people which might be desirous of coming within the empire. The name of the Reichstag deputy has been cabled as Ebart. Evidently, this is Herr Ebart, a prominent member of the Majority Socialist Party, of which he was president in 1913.

It is generally considered that the Kaiser's abdication removed the final obstacle to the unequivocal acceptance of the armistice. The newspapers expressed the opinion that the abdication was influenced solely by internal turmoil, and the ultimatum of the Socialists. The Rotterdam correspondent of the Daily Telegraph states that the ex-Kaiser and the ex-Crown Prince have reached the Dutch frontier in motorears and are awaiting the permission of the Dutch Government to proceed to Meddiachten, where Count Bentinck has offered them his castle.

EARLIER NEWS - ARMISTICE

LONDON IN HIGH SPIRITS

LONDON, Nov. 10
London is high-spirited
over the announcement of
the abdication of the
Kaiser. A buoyant crowd
thronged the streets until
late at night. There was
tremendous cheering and
patriotic outbursts at the
theatres and cinemas
when the news was
announced from the stage.
General Townshend, on
arriving in London, was
given an ovation when he
was recognised in a West
End theatre.

THEIR DAILY BREAD

FAMINE FARE IN GERMANY AND AUSTRIA (N.Z. Cable Assn.)

A German official message states that Germany is verging on famine. The Austrian situation is even graver. Vienna is without coal. Railway and street lighting are shortly ceasing. Food supplies will not last beyond the 31st December.

STATE OF REVOLT SPREADS THROUGH SOUTH GERMANY

FURTHER OUTBREAKS IN FRANKFURT AND COLOGNE

COPENHAGEN Nov. 10
The revolutionary movement which began in North Germany has now spread over the greater part of the south. Six German warships anchored outside Flensburg threaten to bombard the revolutionaries. Further revolutionary outbreaks have occurred at Frankfort and Cologne, and also at Hanover and Madgeburg. It is reported that the Duke of Brunswick has abdicated. The whole north coast from Bremen to Luberch is in the hands of the revolutionaries.

COLLAPSE OF GERMAN ORDER ALTERNATIVE TO PEACE

TIDE OF BOLSHEVISM THREATENING THE COUNTRY

NEW YORK Nov. 10
Herr Ebert has been appointed Chancellor in succession to Prince Maximillian of Baden.
The Washington

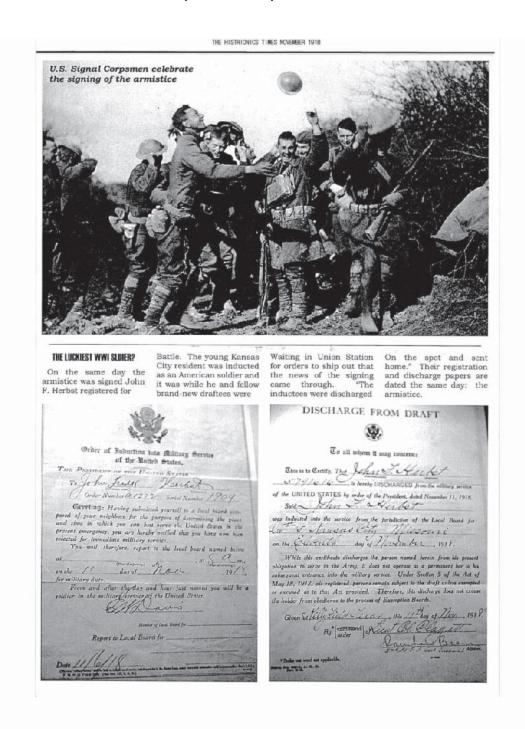
The Washington correspondent of the New York Times says that the belief among observers of the situation in Germany is that the resignation of Prince Maximillian and the attempt by the Socialists to force the abdication of the Kaiser and the Crown Prince before the armistice was signed represent a deep popular demand, and if the armistice terms are rejected Germany will be swept by Bolshevism. It is believed that the present German authorities are ready to accede to the Allie's terms in order to prevent red revolution. The correspondent says that officials think that Prince Maximillian's resignation will not end the armistice negotiations.

The German Government warships attacked the revolutionaries at Flensburg, capturing the battleship Koenig, which had been taken over by the rebellious elements of her crew.

GERMAN WITHURAWAL PROCEEDING SATISFACTORILY

NOVEMBER 16
The Allies have begun the occupation of the evacuated districts. The German withdrawal is proceeding satisfactorily and the Briey region is almost clear. The French will enter Alsace-Lorraine on Sunday. It has been arranged that Marshall Foch shall formally enter and take over Strasburg and Metz in the name of France and her Allies.

Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1



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THE HISTRIONICS TIMES NOVEMBER 1918

SPANISH FLU

In 1917 and early 1918 the H1N1 strain of influenza (now more commonly known as commonly known as Spanish Flu) swept the

The Great War was not the cause but a complicating factor in the advance of this influenza. Soldiers weakened by mustard gas, shell-shock, injury and illness were being sent to field hospitals or their homes.

The Armistice was signed at a time when the illness was most rife.

By mid-November the flu had gripped New Zealand. People came down with the symptoms of the flu very quickly, sometimes collapsing within a matter of hours, and even dying the same day. There were no flu vaccinations available, and no antibiotics for those who

Healthy adults proved particularly vulnerable while the young and old, with weaker systems, seemed to have a better chance at survival. The only way to avoid catching the flu was by keeping out of contact with other



In an attempt to arrest the spread of infection during the influenza epidemic, people attended public inhalation chambers to have their throats sprayed.

people.

Between one third and one half of the population was infected with the flu. In some places the death rate was as high as 80%, while in others there were very few deaths. Military camps had higher death rates than places where living conditions were less

cramped.

By December the worst of the epidemic was over, and many who were ill began to recover.

Over 8000 people died.

The influenza epidemic became New Zealand's forgotten disaster as people tried to forget the horror of WWI.

OCCUPATION OF THE DARBANFILES

Colonist, Nov. 11

The Government been officially advised that Australian and New Zealand troops will be included in the forces occupying the Dardanelles forts under the armistice terms.

A fellow has broken his engagement with a school teacher because whenever he did not show up of an evening she wanted him to bring an excuse signed by his mother.

SHOULD OUR MEN MARRY ENGLISH GIRLS?

(From Malcolm Ross, official correspondent with the New Zealand Forces)

LONDON, 13th Sept. Of the many changes which the war is bringing into the life of New Zealand and its people, there is none which aroused more interest and discussion than the growing tendency amongst New Zealand soldiers to choose their wives from the Old Country. Although this phase of the question phase of the question primarily concerns the Dominion, the interest which the question has aroused over here has lately been reflected in newspaper articles, in which well-known writers have seen in this a problem of Imperial significance, for, as one writer stressed it, the matter was of little moment so long as it was confined to small numbers, but with every month more and more English girls invested their future in Canada, Australia and New Zealand it became a problem involving far-reaching influences.

And now the Americans fine, manly chaps, who are good companions - are here in their thousands; and they are already serious rivals to the colonials in "The Marriage Market". Expressions of opinion on this question cover a wide range but they are not stoopins love from are not stopping love from finding its own way in an ever-increasing number of

That the New Zealander is keenly interested in the question demonstrated at Slink Camp recently, when a large number of men met to debate a motion. "That New Zealand soldiers should only marry New Zealand girls." The debate was keen with the majority voting against said motion.

GERMAN REVOLT PREVENTS NAVAL ARMAGEDDON

FLEET REFUSES TO OBEY ORDERS TO COME OUT

BRITISH SEA POWER MAIN CAUSE OF ENEMY COLLAPSE

(naval) blockade was the main cause of Germany's collapse. An interesting thing happened less than a fortnight ago, when the whole stage was set for a arm that should have made the last desperate gambling stroke was suddenly paralysed: I am

LONDON, Nov. 10 as convinced as I am Sir Eric Geddes, First Lord of the Admiralty, speaking at the Guildhall, said, "The enemy's wireless messages showed that the lower the lower the convenience of Settich. a consequence of British sea power."

sea power."

The British during the present year have destroyed over 100 German sea craft. No fewer than 22,000,000 allied troops have crossed the sees. and re-crossed the seas during the war period, with a total loss of under 5000.

Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1

THE HISTHICATION LIMES NOVEMBER 1918

WAR ENDS WITH GERMAN SURRENDER

TERMS ACCEPTED IN FULL BY GERMAN ENVOYS

CESSATION OF ALL HOSTILITIES ON MONDAY

FIRST STEPS TOWARDS DEMOBILISATION OF ARMIES

WORLD VIEWS, Nov.15
The signing of the allied
armistice terms by the
German envoys is officially
announced. Hostilities
ceased at 11 o'clock on
Monday morning, French
time, equivalent to
10.30pm on Monday,
Auckland time.

The President of the United States announced that all America's war aims had been secured by the terms of the armistice accepted by Germany. The immediate effect of the signing of the armistice was that the operation of the draft system in America calling men for service was suspended. It was announced that no more troops would be despatched for service abroad.

It is reported that the Kaiser has escaped over the Dutch border, and has been interned in Holland. The King of Bavaria is reported to have fled with his family, while the King of Saxony has been dethroned.

The new authority in Berlin announces that it has taken over control of the Empire, and has secured the allegiance of large bodies of soldiers. Other reports state that there has been a recrudescence of fighting in the streets of Berlin between the adherents of the Hohenzollerns and of the new regime.

the new regime.

A French official report states: Marshall Foch telegraphed to the commanders-in-chief of the allied troops: You troops will not, until further order, go beyond the line reached at 11 o'clock on the morning of November 11. Delay for the evacuation of occupied territory has been prolonged for 21 hours for the left bank of the Rhine, besides the five days, making 31 days in all.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE

MR. MASSEY'S CALL HOME

SIR J.G. WARD MAY ALSO GO

WELLINGTON, Sunday A reference to his departure for England, to attend the Peace Conference, was made by the Prime Minister on Saturday to a deputation from the Moderate League. "I am sorry," said Mr Massey, "that it appears to be necessary that we should, in the not far distant future, have again to take our departure for the Northern Hemisphere, to take part in the great representative gathering that will meet to deal with the important questions involved in the peace. I can express no definite views, however, on that particular point just now."

It has been understood in

Parliamentary Circles that the Prime Minister is to be accompanied by Sir Joseph Ward when the former leaves for England. This expectation is supported by Mr Massey's use of the pronoun 'we' in his amouncement to the league.

ALLIES AND WILSON'S

LONDON, Nov 14
In the House of
Commons, replying to a
question, Mr Bonar Law
reiterated that the
Dominions would fully
share in the Peace
Conference. With the
exception of the one
clause, where Mr Wilson
had not been absolutely
distinct, everything which
the Allies' asked for could
be claimed under Mr
Wilson's fourteen points.

AMERICA AND ALLIES TO FFFD SFRMANY

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 It has been announced that Germany asked the Allies to hasten the peace negotiations owing to the imminent danger of famine. Allied leaders agree that the peoples of Central Empires, having surrendered, must be fed and efforts are being concentrated in that direction.

LE QUESNOY



New Zealand troops on parade in Le Quesnoy's square, November 1918

Le Quesnoy was an old fortress town occupying a strategic position in north-eastern France. It had been in German hands since 1914, and there were several thousand German troops still in the town on 4th November 1918 – the day the New Zealand Division attacked.

The walls of Le Quesnoy could have been quickly reduced by heavy artillery, but there was no plan to mount such an assault on the town. Instead, several battalions of the 3rd New Zealand (Rifle) Brigade were given the task of masking the forces in the town.

This set the stage for one

of New Zealand's most spectacular exploits of the war. When a section of the 4th Battalion reached the inner walls about midday on the 4th they had already scaled the complex network of outer ramparts with ladders supplied by the sappers (engineers). Due to the height of the inner wall the riflemen could only position a ladder on a narrow ledge atop a sluice gate. Led by Lt. Leslie Averill a small group of men quickly climbed up the wall. After exchanging shots with fleeing Germans, the New Zealanders entered the town and the garrison quickly surrendered.

Item 6: Chairperson's Report: Attachment 1

