

91231R



NEW ZEALAND QUALIFICATIONS AUTHORITY  
MANA TOHU MĀTAURANGA O AOTEAROA

QUALIFY FOR THE FUTURE WORLD  
KIA NOHO TAKATŪ KI TŌ ĀMUA AO!

## Level 2 History, 2016

### 91231 Examine sources of an historical event that is of significance to New Zealanders

9.30 a.m. Wednesday 23 November 2016  
Credits: Four

## RESOURCE BOOKLET

Refer to this booklet to answer the questions for History 91231.

Check that this booklet has pages 2–11 in the correct order and that none of these pages is blank.

**YOU MAY KEEP THIS BOOKLET AT THE END OF THE EXAMINATION.**

## ORMOND BURTON

### INTRODUCTION

Ormond Edward Burton was born in Auckland on 16 January 1893. Religion was a powerful influence on his developing character.

By 1913 Burton was working as a teacher. In his spare time he continued to study the Bible, history, philosophy, and poetry.

When World War One began, Burton volunteered. He served at Gallipoli in 1915 and later in France and Flanders from 1916 to 1918.

After the war Burton wrote books and continued to work as a teacher. In the 1928 election he stood unsuccessfully as an independent Christian socialist. In the early 1930s Burton became a minister in the Methodist church.

In 1936 Burton established the Christian Pacifist<sup>1</sup> Society of New Zealand. He began to lead marches and speak publicly against participation in any forthcoming conflict.

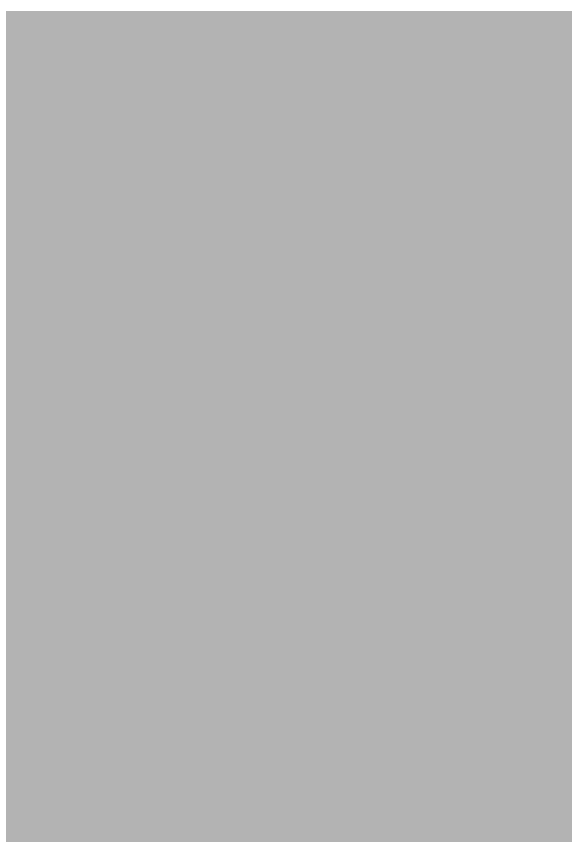
After war was declared in September 1939, Burton spoke against it and was repeatedly arrested, fined, and imprisoned. In 1942 Burton printed an anti-war poem for which he faced three charges of editing, publishing, and attempting to publish a subversive<sup>2</sup> document. He was found guilty and sentenced to 2½ years in prison.

After World War Two, Burton resumed his teaching career. Expelled from the Methodist Church in 1942, Burton was allowed to return in 1955 and became the minister of the Methodist Church in Otaki. Burton maintained his pacifism and during the 1960s led marches against participation in the Vietnam War.

Ormond Burton died in Wellington on 7 January 1974.

<sup>1</sup> *Pacifism* The belief that war is wrong, and, therefore, that to fight in a war is wrong.

<sup>2</sup> *Subversion* Attempting to weaken or destroy a political system or a government.



Ormond Edward Burton c.1960s

Portrait of Reverend Ormond Edward Burton. Robinson, Mary (Burton) 1931?- :Photographs relating to Ormond Edward Burton. Ref: 1/2-152906-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22788965>

**SOURCE A: Studio portraits taken during Ormond Burton's military service****A(i): Ormond Burton c.1916–17**

Burton was promoted to Lance Corporal on 6 November 1916. He wears the insignia<sup>3</sup> of this rank, a single chevron, on his sleeve.

Ormond Edward Burton. Robinson, Mary (Burton) 1931?- :Photographs relating to Ormond Edward Burton. Ref: 1/2-148239-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22699443>

**A(ii): Ormond Burton c.1919**

Burton was promoted to 2nd Lieutenant on 15 January 1919. He wears the insignia<sup>3</sup> of this rank, a single star, on his shoulder strap, and the collar, tie, and belt of a commissioned officer.

On Burton's chest are the medal ribbons of the Military Medal, 1914–15 Star, and the French Medaille d' Honneur.

Portrait of 3/483 Ormond Burton in 2nd Lieutenant Uniform in 1918, 15th North Auckland Company. No Known Copyright. <http://www.aucklandmuseum.com/war-memorial/online-cenotaph/record/C33730>

<sup>3</sup> *Insignia* An object or mark that shows a person belongs to a particular organisation, or has a particular rank.

**SOURCE B: Ormond Burton's decision to become a combat infantryman during World War One**

**B(i): Bringing in the wounded**

New Zealand stretcher bearers carry a wounded soldier under shellfire. Ormond Burton served as a stretcher bearer up to March 1917.

Bringing in the wounded under fire during World War I, France. Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association :New Zealand official negatives, World War 1914-1918. Ref: 1/2-013101-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22709571>

**B(ii): The front line**

New Zealand infantrymen in the front line, France, 6 April 1918. Sergeant Ormond Burton is standing on the firing step of the trench.

New Zealand soldiers in the front line on the Somme, La Synge Farm, France. Royal New Zealand Returned and Services' Association :New Zealand official negatives, World War 1914-1918. Ref: 1/2-013092-G. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22775563>

**B(iii): Ormond Burton explains his decision to become a combat infantryman in his autobiography written in the 1960s**

Jock McKenzie was very badly hit, and died that night in the Casualty Clearing Station

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

I could not but feel that in general, it was the combat infantryman who stood the brunt of battle.

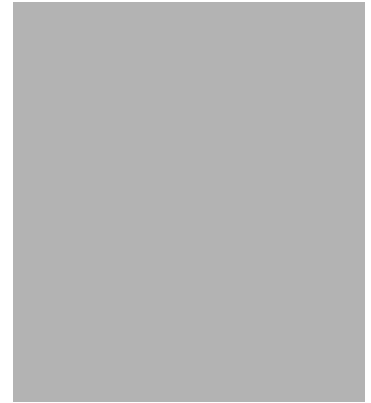
O. E. Burton, MM, Md'H, *Concerning One Man's War* (Christchurch: John Douglas Publishing Limited, 2014), p. 341.

**SOURCE C: Ormond Burton's military decorations****C(i): Ormond Burton's citation for the Military Medal, 1917**

This NCO [Non-Commissioned Officer] ... continued tending the carrying of the wounded in "No Man's Land" and in our front line under a very heavy and accurate enemy barrage until all were got away ... his energy and cheerfulness under fire kept up the spirits of all.

From the Supplement to the *London Gazette*, Issue 30023, 17 April 1917, page 3700, quoted in O. E. Burton, MM, Md'H, *Concerning One Man's War* (Christchurch: John Douglas Publishing Limited, 2014), p. 342.

Image: <http://downies.com/aca/Auction319/aca/images/lots/319/3573.jpg>



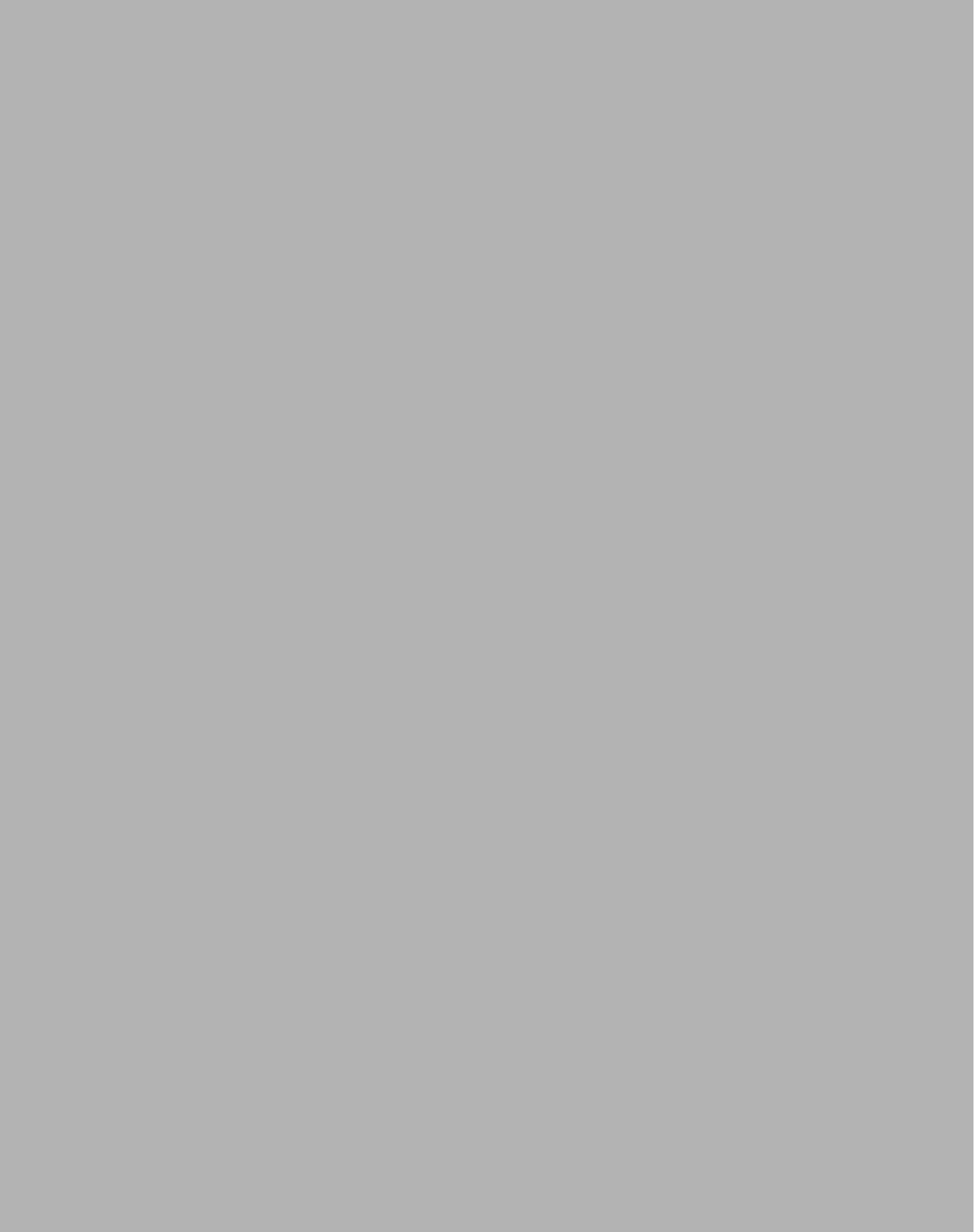
**The Military Medal**

**C(ii): Ormond Burton's letter to the army concerning his Medaille d'Honneur**

Image: <http://www.gwpda.org/medals/frenmedl/france.html>



**The Medaille d'Honneur**

**SOURCE D: The cover of *Quick March*, May 1919**

The cover of the New Zealand Returned Soldiers' Association National Paper, May 1919, reflecting the immediate post-war context when Ormond Burton was writing *The Auckland Regiment*.

<http://ourboys.recollect.co.nz/assets/display/10110-max>

**SOURCE E: Burton's perspective on World War One in the immediate post-war period****E(i): *The Auckland Regiment*, Author's Foreword**

My very pleasant task has at last been completed, and soon the History of the Auckland Regiment will be published.

With best wishes to all my old comrades—better ones a man could never want!

ORMOND BURTON.

<sup>4</sup> *Bivouac* A temporary shelter or camp for sleeping in outside, that is not a tent.

O. E. Burton, *The Auckland Regiment* (Auckland: Whitcombe and Tombs Limited, 1922), foreword.

**E(ii): Ormond Burton, 1921**

Graduation portrait wearing academic dress. Burton graduated with an MA from Auckland University College. His Master's thesis was published in 1922 as *The Auckland Regiment*, by Whitcombe and Tombs Limited, a New Zealand publishing company.

Ormond Edward Burton. S P Andrew Ltd :Portrait negatives.  
Ref: 1/2-035802-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/22765699>

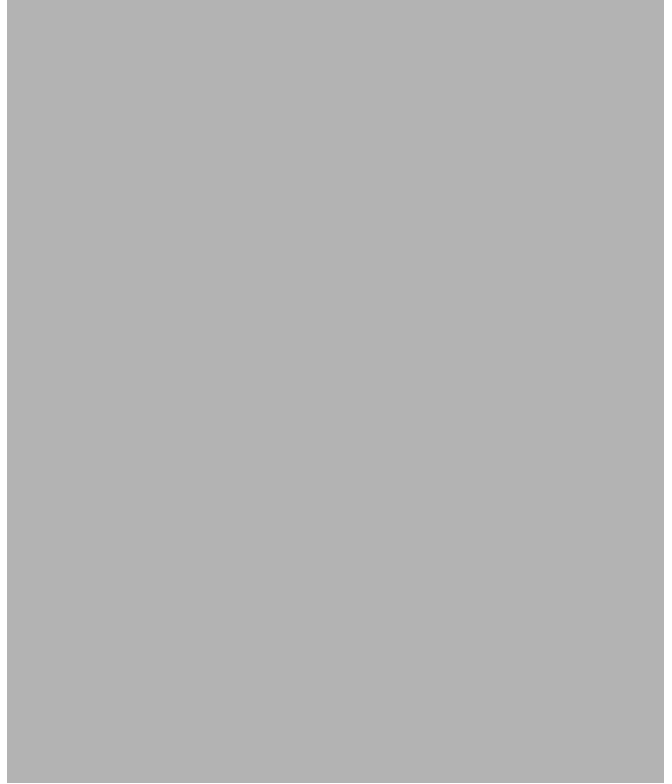
**SOURCE F: 1930s depression-era New Zealand at the time Ormond Burton was writing *The Silent Division*, 1935**

**F(i)**



Evening Post, Volume CXVIII, Issue 5, 6 July 1934, p. 11.

**F(ii)**



Depression workers ditch digging, a common task for relief workers.

Ref: 1/2-027086-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23195868>

**F(iii)**



Lunch at the soup kitchen of the Salvation Army Men's Shelter, Buckle Street, Wellington, New Zealand 1931.

Salvation Army Archives, Wellington, New Zealand.



**SOURCE G: Ormond Burton's perspective on World War One during the 1930s depression**

*The Silent Division: New Zealanders at the Front, 1914–1919*

Few serious thinkers to-day would justify the World War. It was the major insanity and the most profoundly immoral act of our time.

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

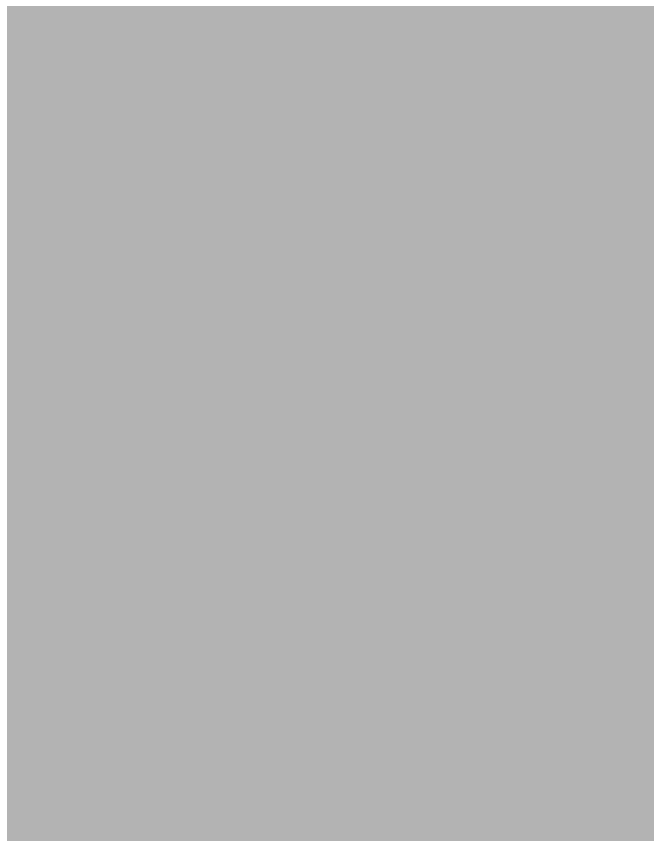
[REDACTED]

Surely the time has come for a burst of national self-expression that will lift us to higher things.

O. E. Burton, *The Silent Division: New Zealanders at the Front, 1914–1919* (Sydney: Angus and Robertson Limited, 1935), appendix.

**SOURCE H: New Zealand during World War Two, and Ormond Burton's pacifist protest**

**H(i)**



New Zealand Government poster, 1942

<http://collections.tepapa.govt.nz/object/1081552>

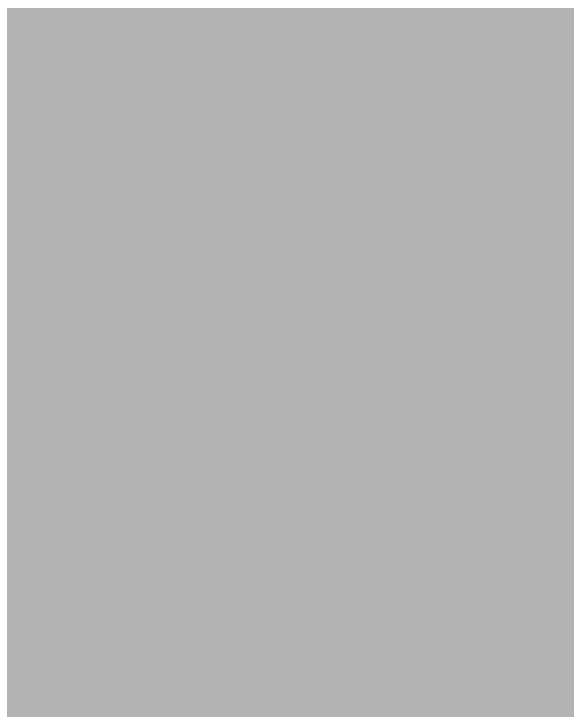
**H(ii)**



Ormond Burton leads a poster parade in Wellington c.1940.

Poster parade for peace during World War II. Ross, H. V. :Photographs of Nell Burton on a soapbox ; poster parade. Ref: 1/2-152943-F. Alexander Turnbull Library, Wellington, New Zealand. <http://natlib.govt.nz/records/23143575>

**H(iii)**



A woodcut made to commemorate Ormond Burton's imprisonment, 1942–1944. The text below the picture says: 'numbered with the transgressors'. It is a reference to Jesus, from the Bible (Isaiah 53:12).

A. C. Barrington Collection, Alexander Turnbull Library

**SOURCE I: Newspaper article about Burton's imprisonment for subversion, 1942****Judge's Estimate, Duration of War**

Mr. Justice Blair, in the Supreme Court today, sentenced Ormond Edward Burton, chairman of the Christian Pacifist Society and former minister of religion, to two and a half years' reformatory detention.

The jury had recommended leniency and his Honour wanted to use the greatest leniency – wanted to let the prisoner go – but Burton would not give that undertaking.

Evening Post, Volume CXXXIV, Issue 102, 27 October 1942, p. 3.