

Name Herman Davis Burrell

Field: Sociology

Student, University of Hawaii
 810 North Vineyard Street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

Plan of Work To make a study of counter-prejudice in Honolulu.

Requests grant for one year beginning June 1948. Wishes to work toward the Ph.D. degree in Sociology at the University of Washington under the supervision of Dr. Jessie Steiner.

Applied in 1947.

Personal Data Born Alexandria, Louisiana, July 1913
 Married, two dependents

Age: 34
 Draft Status:

Undergraduate Work Fisk University, B.A., 1936

Graduate Work Fisk University, M.A., 1938
 Columbia University, 1940

Special Study University of Hawaii, 1947

Experience Owner and operator, Shell Gas. Station, Cleveland, O., 1945-47, \$2400;
 Dist. Information Ass't., OPA, Cleveland, O., 1945, \$3690; Area Rent
 Inspector, OPA, Cleveland, 1944-45, \$2600; Industrial Sec'y, Urban League
 of Cleveland, 1942-44, \$3000; area salesman, Shell Oil Co., Mt. Vernon,
 N.Y., 1939-42, \$3200.

Accomplishments Please see attached clipping with photo.

Publications "Race Prejudice in Religion", Negro Digest, Sep.1947; "Schofield Barracks,
 A City Within A City", Ebony Magazine, Dec.1947.

References

Bernhard Hermann, University of Hawaii
 A. A. Taylor, Fisk University
 Jessie Steiner, University of Washington

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed	\$3600
From Applicant	1000
From Fund	\$2600

AMOUNT GRANTED

Herman D. Russell

COUNTER-PREJUDICE IN HONOLULU
The Gateway to the Orient
(A Doctoral Dissertation Statement)

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

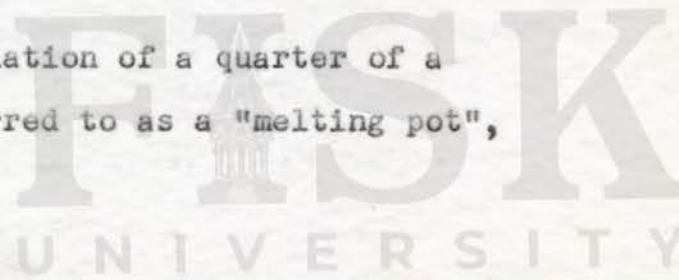
Introduction: The Problem

From the standpoint of this study, counter-prejudice means the prejudice of the subordinate groups acting in opposition to the prejudice directed toward them by the dominant white group. The writer proposes to study this problem of counter-prejudice in Honolulu, Territory, Hawaii, U.S.A., and make it the focus of a two years' study.

In closing his paper in "The Nature of Race Prejudice", Social Process, vol. 5, p. 20, Herbert Blumer pointed to its reciprocal, counter-prejudice as worthy of attention. He wrote "No discussion has been given . . . to the topic of counter-prejudice -----the defensive prejudice of the subordinate group against the dominant one. In many ways counter prejudice is more complicated, interesting and important than direct racial prejudice. It has been little studied".

Having been inspired by the above quotation, and encouraged by Bernhard Hormann, Sociologist, University of Hawaii, to consider it, the writer became very interested in the subject of counter-prejudice in Honolulu, in a city which has long been recognized by eminent scholars as a good area in which to study the dynamics of race relations.

The largest city in Hawaii (population of a quarter of a million), Honolulu is frequently referred to as a "melting pot",



"the Cross-roads of the Pacific", and "the Gateway to the Orient". It is here where an economically and socially powerful white minority reign supreme. How the non-whites react under the impact of the real and assumed prejudice which they encounter, is the primary concern of this project.

Possible Values Emerging from Study

As mentioned above, Herbert Blumer, University of Chicago, pointed to the lack of study of the problem of counter-prejudice, and the need for sociological understanding about it because of its complexity.

If it is true that there are instances where the dominant group deliberately struggles to keep the minorities "in their place", it is also true that there are sometimes strong forces within the dominant group, which are willing to help relieve minority tensions, if a knowledge of both the immediate needs as well as the broader implications were known.

The study of counter-prejudice is important at this time because it can help us understand the subtleties in the thinking and feeling of minorities the world over as they struggle for a place in the great society.

That this study is to be conducted in Honolulu arises from Honolulu's significance as truly on the main street of the world, leading to the world's majority of people, the non-whites, restless, frustrated, under-privileged, hungry . . . numbers of whom are struggling for social status right in Honolulu, while others are

looking upon western culture with suspicion. If this study throws light on the plight of a restless, subordinate people, it can contribute to a stronger America, international understanding, one world peace.

To the writer this study has personal significance. Since he has devoted most of his public life to better racial understanding, this study will, no doubt, increase his insight into the world's problem of race and culture. It will help him in his career as a writer, lecturer, instructor, and researcher for interracial peace.

With adequate financial assistance, the writer anticipates making this study worthy of publication in a form which, the writer hopes would reach the little man on the street.

Area, Scope, and Duration of Study

Various other aspects of Hawaii's interracial situation have been carefully studied by such sociologists as Adams, Park, Glick, Lind, Hormann, and others.

In order to make this a feasible project in the time available, this study will be concerned only with some of the major non-white immigrant groups, probably the Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and native Hawaiians, and their attitudes toward the dominant group.

The first year of this study is therefore being spent in Honolulu where the data will be collected, field work accomplished, and a preliminary analysis made. The second year of its development

will be done either at the University of Washington or the University of Chicago. However, the writer has been encouraged by Dr. Steiner to come to the University of Washington.

Mode of Procedure, Method

A - Through numerous informal contacts and observations, the writer expects to get members of various groups to talk about the situation of prejudice to draw out feelings, attitudes, and sentiments regarding counter-prejudice. The writer has already conducted informal discussions on racial matters with several different racial groups as well as mixed racial groups here in Honolulu. A journal is being kept of first hand observations, which, it is hoped, will lead to further systematic interviewing. Then, too, the writer has the good opportunity to discuss his materials with members of the various groups concerned, who are friends and social workers, and who have been living in the same settlement during the past several months with the writer.

B - This mode of procedure by which the writer expects to build up his "acquaintance with the situation", will be supplemented by a review of the pertinent literature about race relations in Hawaii.

C - Cases involving trends of reactions of non-white to real or assumed prejudice from whites will be collected. Every possible search will be made for specific cases in which interaction goes on between the whites and non-whites with a view to noticing the overt as well as concealed reactions of the non-whites.

D - Newspaper accounts of situations involving both prejudice and counter-prejudice are being kept.

E - As far as possible, photographs significant to this study, showing groupings along race lines, ethnocentrism, natural segregation, ecological invasion, conspicuous absence of non-white groups in certain public places, et cetera, will be used.

F - Interviews ----- Individual

Numerous interviews of individuals representing a cross-section of the various groups concerned will be made. Not too elaborate a schedule will be used, but the writer expects to make the best possible use of the free interviewing technique of "Listening" and let the client talk.

G - Questionnaires -

Questionnaires will be sent to clubs, churches, social agencies, and students of different age levels for them to be worked out.

Qualitative analysis of all phenomena mentioned will be made by the writer on the basis of the above mentioned techniques of collection of data. Quantification of relationships in the sense of establishing units and scales of measurement can then be accomplished by the usual techniques based upon least discernible differences.

Observations Already Made

Up to now the work has been exploratory. Comments and incidents have been jotted down in the writer's note-book. Some interviews have been made, and the writer has gained some degree of acquaintance with the people whom he will study. Materials collected

will not be described here, but it should be mentioned that thus far the data reveal that counter-prejudice in Honolulu, as defined above, take several directions. Among these may be mentioned, gallows, humor, avoidance, retaliation, and aggressiveness. In view of those observations an attempt will be made to describe the conditions under which non-whites made such definition of their situation as the following:

Acceptance; does he like Uncle Tom accept the conditions imposed upon him by the whites?

Rejection; does he retaliate through political action, ethnic pressure groups, chip on the shoulder attitude, or gallows humor?

Withdrawal; does he seek to establish an independent economic life or does he resort to non-participation in the total group life?

Further research will, no doubt, reveal much more interesting information about counter-prejudice in Honolulu.

Writer's Qualifications

The writer wrote his Master's Thesis (Race Contacts in Three Cities Along the Main Street of the World), at Fisk University under Drs. R.E. Park and Charles S. Johnson. He used Honolulu as one of his cities and in that connection acquired a background of the literature of race relations in Hawaii.

Being a Negro, he has of course been directly interested in the problem of Negro-White relations. A background in business with the Shell Oil Company in New York, Industrial Secretary of the Urban League of Cleveland, Assistant to the Executive, In-

formation Division, Office of Price Administration, Cleveland, Ohio, the writer has been very active in civic affairs, radio, and the press. In each of the above experiences, the writer was employed because of his knowledge about minority groups. With reference to this study, the above mentioned experience should be of value, particularly in his approach to people.

12/6/47

STUDENT RECORD, FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Student Burrell Herman Davis Date of
 Last Name First Name Middle Name Transcript June 9, 1941

Home Address _____ Date and Place of Birth _____

Admitted from Straight College High School Place New Orleans, La.

Ent. Cond. Removed Adv. Std. from Straight College

UNIVERSITY RECORD

Accepted from Straight College
New Orleans, Louisiana

<u>Descriptive Title of Course</u>	<u>Dept.</u>	<u>Credit Hours</u>	<u>Mark</u>
Religious Education	Religion	5	
General Psychology	Psychology	5	
Educational Psychology	Psychology	5	
Secondary Principles	Education	5	
Intro to Sociology	Sociology	5	
Orientation - Science		5	
Zoology & Botany	Biology	15	
Freshman Rhetoric	English	10	
Public Speaking	English	5	
English Literature	English	10	
The Family	Sociology	5	
Social Psychology	Sociology	5	
Secondary Methods	Education	5	
College Algebra	Mathematics	5	
Physical Education - Credit for Two Years			

I Quarter 1934-35				
The Story of Man	Anthro	100a	5	D
Social Pathology	Soc	122	5	B
Elementary German	Ger	101	5	C
II Quarter 1934-35				
Elementary German	Ger	102	5	C
Develop of Social Theory & Sociology	Soc	131	5	C
The City	Soc	211	5	C
III Quarter 1934-35				
Elementary German	Ger	103	5	C
The Negro in America	Soc	124	5	C
Systematic Sociology	Soc	222	5	B
I Semester 1935-36				
Adolescent Psychology	Psych	206	2	C
Social Institutions	Soc	121	4	C
Adv Expository & Crit Writing	Eng	161	2	C
Criminology & Penology	Soc	232	3	C
Tests & Measurements	Ed	206	2	C
Intro to Statistics	Stat	201	5	C



STUDENT RECORD, FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENNESSEE

Student Surrell Herman Davis Date of Transcript June 9, 1941
 Last Name First Name Middle Name

UNIVERSITY RECORD (CONT'D)

<u>Descriptive Title of Course</u>	<u>Dept.</u>	<u>Number</u>	<u>Credit Hours</u>	<u>Mark</u>
II Semester 1935-36				
Educational Sociology	Soc	234	3	C
Creative Design	Art	212	3	A
General Advanced Psychology	Psych	301	3	C
Abnormal Psychology	Psych	302	3	C
Seminar	Sociol		4	B

GRADUATE WORK

I Semester 1936-37				
Meth of Social Investigation & Research	Soc	315	4	B
Cultural Conflicts	Soc	315	3	B
Rural Sociology	Soc	316	3	B
Cooperatives	Soc	368	3	B
Modern Labor Problems	Econ	224	3	A
II Semester 1936-37				
Social Integration	Anthro	360	3	B
Economic Develop of U S	Econ	226	3	B
Advanced Statistics	Stat	202	3	C
Seminar: Rec Soc Changes	Soc	385	2	B
Sociology Seminar	Soc	397	3	B
I Semester 1937-38				
Personality & Culture	Soc	398	3	B
Develop of Brazilian	Soc	391	3	B
Slave Society & Race Mixture				

THE END

Grad Work - September 1936 to June, 1938

Dates of attendance September 19 34 to June 19 38
 Major Subject Sociology Minor Subject Psychology
 Total number of credits secured 122 / 36 semester hours
 Graduated June 5, 1936: B A June 6, 1938: M A
 Withdrew _____

The above is a true and accurate copy of the record to become an Official Transcript only when properly Sealed and Signed

Harold F. Smith Registrar

FISK
UNIVERSITY

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Herman Davis Burrell

Mr. Bernhard L. Hermann, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii

I have worked fairly closely with Mr. Burrell since his arrival in Hawaii early last summer. I am impressed by his initiative in coming to Hawaii on his own with the specific objective of gathering up material for his dissertation and by the speed with which he has established roots here. His circle of acquaintances among all local racial groups is already extensive. He has rapidly built up that "acquaintance with" Hawaii's sociological situation, which his teacher, Dr. Park, always stressed as an essential prerequisite to systematic "knowledge about" a problem.

The subject which he has decided to work on, Counter-prejudice, is one which a white sociologist would have difficulty studying. I feel that it is an important subject in its implications both for the understanding of the complex interracial situation in Hawaii and the understanding of the dynamics of race relations in general. I know we have much to learn about the "stereotypes" which the non-whites have developed of white society; of the subtle ways of expressing resentments; and of organized withdrawal which takes such curious forms as quack healing, operating across all racial lines, except the white.

Mr. Burrell's academic background will, I believe, help him conduct his study objectively. His practical experience in journalism, public relations work, and business will help prevent him from getting lost in abstractions.



It is his hope to write a book which will be widely read, rather than one to appeal to a restricted scholarly audience. Because of his more recent experience of writing for journals of mass communication, he would have some difficulty in writing the latter type of work.

Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dean Fisk University

I am well acquainted with Mr. Herman D. Burrell whom I consider a serious student and an earnest worker in the field of American race relations.

I have read with the very real interest of a layman his project for research and study. I consider it significant and interesting. I believe the nature of race prejudice is not too well understood by social scientists, a fact reflected in the meagre though increasing effectiveness of programs of social action directed toward the reduction of inter-group tensions. Furthermore, despite my limited acquaintance with the field, I have noted several studies of the prejudice of dominant groups toward minority groups, but am not cognizant of scientific studies of the problem of counter-prejudice. I believe Mr. Burrell has opportunity to make a distinct contribution in this field of study, especially in the excellent social laboratory afforded by Hawaii.

The project is, in my judgment, especially comprehensive with regard to the number of non-white groups to be considered within the brief period allotted for field work and preliminary analysis. Under all of the circumstances, it is suggested that the limitation of the initial study to one or two non-white groups might be an adequate undertaking. Such a departure from the plan might enable Mr. Burrell to

study more intensively the social differentiation within this group or these groups and the differential responses, if any, to the dominant group which results from this social differentiation. The differentials might conceivably be related to recency of immigration, education and occupational or economic status. Such a study should be, in my judgment, not merely a significant contribution in itself, but also it seems important in an adequate analysis of counter-prejudice.

I hope very much that Mr. Burrell may have the support requested for the prosecution of his study.

- - - - -

Dr. Jesse F. Steiner, Professor of Sociology, University of Washington,
Seattle, Washington

My acquaintance with the applicant is limited to the 1947 summer session of the University of Hawaii when he was enrolled as a student in one of my classes. In addition to the usual contacts in the classroom where he made a good record as a serious and capable student, I talked with him on several occasions concerning his impressions of the racial situation in Hawaii and his program of study of inter-racial relations.

In my opinion his proposed study of counter prejudice in Honolulu is feasible and worth while. This aspect of race relations has not received the emphasis it deserves especially in studies made of race relations throughout the Pacific Islands. Students have been generally concerned with the racial attitudes and practices of the Caucasians and the problems arising from discrimination against the various colored groups. Too little attention has been paid to the response of

the non-Caucasian races to prejudice and the effect of their attitudes upon the efforts being made by governmental and other agencies to lessen race friction and discrimination.

The Hawaiian Islands would seem to be a favorable place for such a study of counter prejudice because of the widespread tendency of many influential people to put racial issues in the background and assume that the islands are characterized by racial harmony and goodwill. It is not in the mores of the islands to emphasize racial problems as is the case in continental United States. During my six months stay in Honolulu, I found much evidence that the non-Caucasian and especially the Oriental groups were becoming more and more dissatisfied with their situation in spite of the fact that outward signs of race discrimination were much less than upon our West coast. While few protests against racial discrimination find their way into newspapers or in public speeches, privately there is much discussion that reveals widely prevailing discontent. Since Mr. Burrell belongs to a minority group, he is in a favorable position to gain the confidence of the non-Caucasians. I feel confident that through the devices he has outlined he will be able to describe and measure the prevailing attitudes and throw much light on the racial situation in the islands. And his study of counter prejudice, if carried out successfully, would be of great interest to students of race relations wherever such problems exist.

(Reprint from Cleveland Plain Dealer, Aug 23, 1946)

Glenville Station Owner Sells Race Unity

By Todd Simon

No oil company, I'll bet, ever thought of a lubricant to end friction between racial groups.

But here is a young petrol and petroleum dealer doing just that. He runs a sort of culture lubricatorium in the heart of the Glenville area, at Gooding Avenue, N.E., and E. 105th street.

Gasoline gurgles into your tank. The attendant checks your battery. And the owner, Herman D. Burrell, 33, who has a pair of college degrees in sociology, hands you his current news letter.

"Simonize!" it says at the bottom. In its midsection, though, the letter gives printed appiause to the Glenville Area Community Council.

Spark of Hope

"It is harmonious, interracial and interreligious group working for one world; it is the people on the march; it is a spark of hope in an angry and war-torn world," says Burrell's new sheet. "Its work is democracy in action."

In the spring Burrell put out a letter explaining the Jewish Pass-over to his clients, to help them understand their neighbor's religious rites that week.

He handed out another during Brotherhood Week, quoting Dr. Bernard C. Clausen and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner's activities against racial intolerance.

Burrell does not think his goodwill campaign and his car service are disconnected.

"There is a need for this sort of thing in this neighborhood," he said yesterday. "A stable community makes my business a better risk."

"Here you had a stable cultural group, the Jews, and immigrating was a wholly different cultural group, the Negroes. History shows there is always friction when cultures meet."

"I am only trying to do my small part to make those cultures come together peacefully."

Burrell studied at Fisk University, in Nashville, Tenn., where he worked as field agent in the school's labor service, placing its students in jobs, and was assistant to the men's dean while he earned his A.B. and M.A.

Former School Teacher

He has studied business administration at Columbia University and labor relations at Wake Forest College in North Carolina.

Since then he has been a school teacher, construction worker, recreation director, first-aid instructor, and Shell Oil Co, area salesman in New York.

In Cleveland he was industrial



Herman D. Burrell

secretary of the Urban League, then an OPA rent and information specialist. He intends to take graduate study at Western Reserve University to get his doctorate in sociology while running his service station.

His wife, Eleanor, 32, doubles in social action and motor service, too. She dispenses gasoline and oil and charges batteries, and also directs choral groups at the Carver Park project where they live with their son, 5.

FELLOWSHIPS

May 10, 1948

Dear Mr. Burrell: As you undoubtedly know, this Fund is closing on June 30, and we shall be turning over to another agency the administration of the fellowship awards made last month.

I am enclosing our check for \$600 to cover the first three months of your fellowship work. If you begin on the date originally planned, this payment should cover the months of June, July, and August. Toward the end of August, write to Mr. Nathan W. Levin, 570 Lexington Avenue, New York 22, New York, giving him the address to which future payments should be mailed. The balance will be paid in three checks of \$600 each at three-month intervals.

Very truly yours,

DOROTHY A. ELVIDGE

DAE:lm
Enc.

Mr. Herman D. Burrell
810 North Vineyard Street
Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

FISK
UNIVERSITY

Julius Rosenwald Fund

4901 Ellis Avenue
CHICAGO 15

To

Mr. Herman D. Burrell
810 North Vineyard Street
Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

Payment Voucher No. 5151

Date April 30, 1948

FELLOWSHIPS

First quarterly payment on fellowship

awarded April 20, 1948 - - - - - \$600.00

Ck. #38497

Accounts	Appropriation No.	Debit	Credit
Negro Fellowships	46-13	\$600.00	

Prepared by
lcm

Checked by

Posted by



Comptroller

FELLOWSHIPS

April 23, 1948

Miss Hilde Reitzer
Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, 15, Illinois

HR	4/26	HR	0
HR		SE	5/10

Dear Miss Reitzer:

I wish to thank the Fellowship Committee for considering me for an award. I can accept the grant.

I am prepared to begin my project on the date specified and carry through as outlined in my application.

Please extend to the committee my thanks and appreciation.

Most Sincerely,

Herman D. Burrell
Herman D. Burrell

	NR	18/16	F	16

FELLOWSHIPS

October 13, 1947

Julius Rosenwald Fund
4901 Ellis Avenue
Chicago, Illinois

Dear Sirs:

I am carrying on graduate study in the field of Sociological research and would like to make a request for financial assistance from your fund.

Would you be good enough to send me an application blank at your earliest convenience.

Most sincerely,

Herman D. Burrell
Herman D. Burrell
810 North Vineyard Street
Honolulu, T.H.

FISK
UNIVERSITY

March 15, 1948

Dear Professor Lind: We have before us an application for a fellowship from Mr. Herman Davis Burrell. Before making the final decision, the Committee on Fellowships at its preliminary meeting last week-end instructed me to write you for your frank opinion on this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers.

Your candid and critical comment will be very much appreciated and held in strict confidence.

Sincerely yours,

For the Committee
on Fellowships

Professor Andrew Lind
University of Hawaii
Honolulu
Territory of Hawaii

FISK
UNIVERSITY

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Herman Davis Burrell

Report Requested of Dr. Jessie Steiner
Department of Sociology
University of Washington
Seattle, Washington

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

My acquaintance with the applicant is limited to the 1947 summer session of the University of Hawaii when he was enrolled as a student in one of my classes. In addition to the usual contacts in the classroom where he made a good record as a serious and capable student, I talked with him on several occasions concerning his impressions of the racial situation in Hawaii and his program of study of inter-racial relations.

In my opinion his proposed study of counter prejudice in Honolulu is feasible and worthwhile. This aspect of race relations has not received the emphasis it deserves especially in studies made of race relations throughout the Pacific islands. Students have been generally concerned with the racial attitudes and practices of the Caucasians and the problems arising from discrimination against the various colored groups. Too little attention has been paid to the response of the non-Caucasian races to prejudice and the effect of their attitudes upon the efforts being made by governmental and other agencies to lessen race friction and discrimination.

The Hawaiian islands would seem to be a favorable place for such a study of

OVER

counter prejudice because of the widespread tendency of many influential people to put racial issues in the background and assume that the islands are characterized by racial harmony and goodwill. It is not in the mores of the islands to emphasize racial problems as is the case in continental United States. During my six months stay in Honolulu, I found much evidence that the non-Caucasian and especially the Oriental groups were becoming more and more dissatisfied with their situation in spite of the fact that outward signs of race discrimination were much less than upon our West coast. While few protests against racial discrimination find their way into newspapers or in public speeches, privately there is much discussion that reveals widely prevailing discontent. Since Mr. Burrell belongs to a minority group, he is in a favorable position to gain the confidence of the non-Caucasians. I feel confident that through the devices he has outlined he will be able to describe and measure the prevailing attitudes and throw much light on the racial situation in the islands. And his study of counter prejudice, if carried out successfully, would be of great interest to students of race relations wherever such problems exist.

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

The candidate is a fine looking young man with a personality that promotes friendly relationships. In my contact with him this past summer, I felt that he is well balanced emotionally and, unlike some Negro students of race problems, is sufficiently free from undue racial bias to study problems of race objectively.

As far as his intellectual ability is concerned, my contacts this past summer were too few to enable me to pass judgment.

Signed.....

Position or Title.....

Address.....

Date.....

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Hermann Davis Burrell
Report Requested of Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dean
Fisk University
Nashville 8, Tennessee

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

I am well acquainted with Mr. Herman D. Burrell whom I consider a serious student and an earnest worker in the field of American race relations.

I have read with the very real interest of a layman his project for research and study. I consider it significant and interesting. I believe the nature of race prejudice is not too well understood by social scientists, a fact reflected in the meagre though increasing effectiveness of programs of social action directed toward the reduction of inter-group tensions. Furthermore, despite my limited acquaintance with the field, I have noted several studies of the prejudice of dominant groups toward minority groups, but am not cognizant of scientific studies of the problem of counter-prejudice. I believe Mr. Burrell has opportunity to make a distinct contribution in this field of study, especially in the excellent social laboratory afforded by Hawaii.

OVER



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND
701 ELLIS AVENUE

The project is, in my judgment, especially comprehensive with regard to the number of non-white groups to be considered within the brief period allotted for field work and preliminary analysis. Under all of the circumstances, it is suggested that the limitation of the initial study to one or two non-white groups might be an adequate undertaking. Such a departure from the plan might enable Mr. Burrell to study more intensively the social differentiation within this group or these groups and the differential responses, if any, to the dominant group which results from this social differentiation. The differentials might conceivably be related to recency of immigration, education and occupational or economic status. Such a study should be, in my judgment, not merely a significant contribution in itself, but also it seems important in an adequate analysis of counter-prejudice.

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We request credit and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William E. Hays
Director for Fellowships

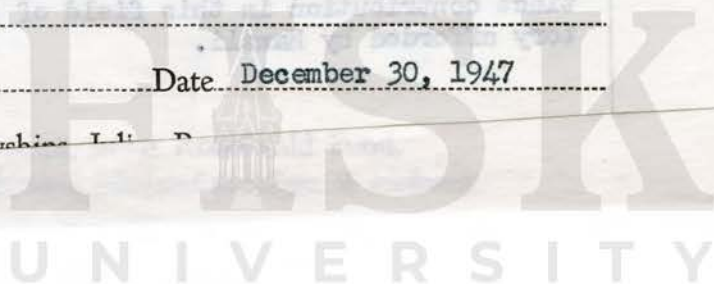
Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities? Yes. I consider him well qualified by character and personality to achieve maximum social usefulness, within the limits of his abilities, in dealing with persons and with situations.

I have read with the very best interest of a layman this project for the purpose of research and study. I consider it extremely interesting and important. I believe the nature of the project is not only well understood by social scientists, a fact reflected in the message through the newspaper of the day, but also in the fact that the project is being carried out in the field. I believe it is a very important contribution to the study of counter-prejudice and I believe it is a very important contribution to the study of counter-prejudice.

Signed A. A. Taylor
A. A. Taylor
Position or Title Dean, Fisk University
Address Nashville 8, Tennessee

Date December 30, 1947

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, L. H. R.



JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

4901 ELLIS AVENUE

CHICAGO 15

Confidential Report on Candidate for Fellowship

Name of Candidate Herman Davis Burrell

Report Requested of Bernhard Hormann
 Professor of Sociology
 University of Hawaii
 Honolulu, T. H.

The above-named candidate has applied to this Fund for a fellowship and has given your name as a reference. The candidate's plan of work is attached. Please return it with your statement.

We shall appreciate your frank opinion of this applicant's qualifications and an appraisal of his plan of work and of his ability to make a noteworthy contribution in his field. These fellowships are not intended to give aid to "worthy and deserving" students, but to enable people of exceptional talent to come to their fullest powers. Since it is impossible to consider the applicant's qualifications until all of the references are in, a prompt reply will be appreciated.

We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William C. Haygood
Director for Fellowships

REPORT

Herman Davis Burrell

I have worked fairly closely with Mr. Burrell since his arrival in Hawaii early last summer. I am impressed by his initiative in coming to Hawaii on his own with the specific objective of gathering up material for his dissertation and by the speed with which he has established roots here. His circle of acquaintances among all local racial groups is already extensive. He has rapidly built up that "acquaintance with" Hawaii's sociological situation, which his teacher, Dr. Park, always stressed as an essential prerequisite to systematic "knowledge about" a problem.

The subject which he has decided to work on, Counter-prejudice, is one which a white sociologist would have difficulty studying. I feel that it is an important subject in its implications both for the understanding of the complex interracial situation in Hawaii and the understanding of the dynamics of race relations in general. I know we have much to learn about the "stereotypes" which the non-whites have developed of white society; of the subtle ways of expressing resentments; and of organized withdrawal which takes such curious forms as quack healing, operating across all racial lines, except the white.

OVER

Mr. Burrell's academic background will, I believe, help him conduct his study objectively. His practical experience in journalism, public relations work, and business will help ~~him~~ prevent him from getting lost in abstractions.

It is his hope to write a book which will be widely read, rather than one to appeal to a restricted scholarly audience. Because of his more recent experience of writing for journals of ~~mass~~ communication, he would have some difficulty in writing the latter type of work.

Name of Candidate: Herman Davis Burrell
Report Requested of: Assistant Professor
Department: Department of Sociology
University of Hawaii
Honolulu, T. H.

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We request candid and critical comment. Your reply will be held in strict confidence.

William O. Neumann
Director for Fellowships

Is the candidate free from personality handicaps which would make it difficult to obtain and hold a position giving him opportunity to utilize his abilities?

Yes. Mr. Burrell's approach to people is direct, courteous, poised. He expresses himself well.

Signed: Bernhard L. Hermann

Position or Title: assistant professor of sociology

Address: University of Hawaii
Honolulu Hawaii

Date: December 26 1947

Please return to the Division for Fellowships, Julius Rosenwald Fund,
4901 Ellis Avenue, Chicago 15, Illinois. Addressed, stamped envelope is enclosed.

Name Herman Davis Burrell

Field: Sociology

Student, University of Hawaii
810 North Vineyard Street, Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

Plan of Work To make a study of counter-prejudice in Honolulu.

Requests grant for one year beginning June 1948. Wishes to work toward the Ph.D. degree in Sociology at the University of Washington under the supervision of Dr. Jessie Steiner.

Applied in 1947.

Personal Data Born Alexandria, Louisiana, July 1913
Married, two dependents

Age: 34
Draft Status:

Undergraduate Work Fisk University, B.A., 1936

Graduate Work Fisk University, M.A., 1938
Columbia University, 1940

Special Study University of Hawaii, 1947

Experience Owner and operator, Shell Gas. Station, Cleveland, O., 1945-47, \$2400;
Dist. Information Ass't., OPA, Cleveland, O., 1945, \$3690; Area Rent
Inspector, OPA, Cleveland, 1944-45, \$2600; Industrial Sec'y, Urban League
of Cleveland, 1942-44, \$3000; area salesman, Shell Oil Co., Mt. Vernon,
N.Y., 1939-42, \$3200.

Accomplishments Please see attached clipping with photo.

Publications "Race Prejudice in Religion", Negro Digest, Sep.1947; "Schofield Barracks,
A City Within A City", Ebony Magazine, Dec.1947.

References

Bernhard Hormann, University of Hawaii
A. A. Taylor, Fisk University
Jessie Steiner, University of Washington

Budget Summary

Total Amount Needed \$3600
From Applicant 1000
From Fund \$2600

AMOUNT GRANTED 2400

FILE COPY



(Reprint from Cleveland Plain Dealer, Aug 23, 1946)

Glenville Station Owner Sells Race Unity

By Todd Simon

No oil company, I'll bet, ever thought of a lubricant to end friction between racial groups.

But here is a young petrol and petroleum dealer doing just that. He runs a sort of culture lubricatorium in the heart of the Glenville area, at Gooding Avenue, N.E., and E. 105th Street.

Gasoline gurgles into your tank. The attendant checks your battery. And the owner, Herman D. Burrell, 33, who has a pair of college degrees in sociology, hands you his current news letter.

"Simonize!" it says at the bottom. In its midsection, though, the letter gives printed appause to the Glenville Area Community Council.

Spark of Hope

"It is harmonious, interracial and interreligious group working for one world; it is the people on the march; it is a spark of hope in an angry and war-torn world," says Burrell's new sheet. "Its work is democracy in action."

In the spring Burrell put out a letter explaining the Jewish Passover to his clients, to help them understand their neighbor's religious rites that week.

He handed out another during Brotherhood Week, quoting Dr. Bernard C. Clausen and Rabbi Barnett R. Brickner's activities against racial intolerance.

Burrell does not think his goodwill campaign and his car service are disconnected.

"There is a need for this sort of thing in this neighborhood," he said yesterday. "A stable community makes my business a better risk."

"Here you had a stable cultural group, the Jews, and immigrating was a wholly different cultural group, the Negroes. History shows there is always friction when cultures meet."

"I am only trying to do my small part to make those cultures come together peacefully."

Burrell studied at Fisk University, in Nashville, Tenn., where he worked as field agent in the school's labor service, placing its students in jobs, and was assistant to the men's dean while he earned his A.B. and M.A.

Former School Teacher

He has studied business administration at Columbia University and labor relations at Wake Forest College in North Carolina.

Since then he has been a school teacher, construction worker, recreation director, first-aid instructor, and Shell Oil Co, area salesman in New York.

In Cleveland he was industrial



Herman D. Burrell

secretary of the Urban League, then an OPA rent and information specialist. He intends to take graduate study at Western Reserve University to get his doctorate in sociology while running his service station.

His wife, Eleanor, 32, doubles in social action and motor service, too. She dispenses gasoline and oil and charges batteries, and also directs choral groups at the Carver Park project where they live with their son, 5.

Herman O. Burrell

COUNTER-PREJUDICE IN HONOLULU
The Gateway to the Orient
(A Doctoral Dissertation Statement)

PLEASE RETURN
TO
JULIUS ROSENWALD FUND

Introduction: The Problem

From the standpoint of this study, counter-prejudice means the prejudice of the subordinate groups acting in opposition to the prejudice directed toward them by the dominant white group. The writer proposes to study this problem of counter-prejudice in Honolulu, Territory, Hawaii, U.S.A., and make it the focus of a two years' study.

In closing his paper on "The Nature of Race Prejudice", Social Process, vol. 5, p. 20, Herbert Blumer pointed to its reciprocal, counter-prejudice as worthy of attention. He wrote "No discussion has been given . . . to the topic of counter-prejudice ----- the defensive prejudice of the subordinate group against the dominant one. In many ways counter prejudice is more complicated, interesting and important than direct racial prejudice. It has been little studied."

Having been inspired by the above quotation, and encouraged by Bernhard Hormann, Sociologist, University of Hawaii, to consider it, the writer became very interested in the subject of counter-prejudice in Honolulu, in a city which has long been recognized by eminent scholars as a good area in which to study the dynamics of race relations.

The largest city in Hawaii (population of a quarter of a million), Honolulu is frequently referred to as a "melting pot",



"the Cross-roads of the Pacific", and "the Gateway to the Orient". It is here where an economically and socially powerful white minority reign supreme. How the non-whites react under the impact of the real and assumed prejudice which they encounter, is the primary concern of this project.

Possible Values Emerging from Study

As mentioned above, Herbert Blumer, University of Chicago, pointed to the lack of study of the problem of counter-prejudice, and the need for sociological understanding about it because of its complexity.

If it is true that there are instances where the dominant group deliberately struggles to keep the minorities "in their place", it is also true that there are sometimes strong forces within the dominant group, which are willing to help relieve minority tensions, if a knowledge of both the immediate needs as well as the broader implications were known.

The study of counter-prejudice is important at this time because it can help us understand the subtleties in the thinking and feeling of minorities the world over as they struggle for a place in the great society.

That this study is to be conducted in Honolulu arises from Honolulu's significance as truly on the main street of the world, leading to the world's majority of people, the non-whites, restless, frustrated, under-privileged, hungry . . . numbers of whom are struggling for social status right in Honolulu, while others are

looking upon western culture with suspicion. If this study throws light on the plight of a restless, subordinate people, it can contribute to a stronger America, international understanding, one world peace.

To the writer this study has personal significance. Since he has devoted most of his public life to better racial understanding, this study will, no doubt, increase his insight into the world's problem of race and culture. It will help him in his career as a writer, lecturer, instructor, and researcher for interracial peace.

With adequate financial assistance, the writer anticipates making this study worthy of publication in a form which, the writer hopes would reach the little man on the street.

Area, Scope, and Duration of Study

Various other aspects of Hawaii's interracial situation have been carefully studied by such sociologists as Adams, Park, Glick, Lind, Hormann, and others.

In order to make this a feasible project in the time available, this study will be concerned only with some of the major non-white immigrant groups, probably the Chinese, Japanese, Filipino, and native Hawaiians, and their attitudes toward the dominant group.

The first year of this study is therefore being spent in Honolulu where the data will be collected, field work accomplished, and a preliminary analysis made. The second year of its development

will be done either at the University of Washington or the University of Chicago. However, the writer has been encouraged by Dr. Steiner to come to the University of Washington.

Mode of Procedure, Method

A - Through numerous informal contacts and observations, the writer expects to get members of various groups to talk about the situation of prejudice to draw out feelings, attitudes, and sentiments regarding counter-prejudice. The writer has already conducted informal discussions on racial matters with several different racial groups as well as mixed racial groups here in Honolulu. A journal is being kept of first hand observations, which, it is hoped, will lead to further systematic interviewing. Then, too, the writer has the good opportunity to discuss his materials with members of the various groups concerned, who are friends and social workers, and who have been living in the same settlement during the past several months with the writer.

B - This mode of procedure by which the writer expects to build up his "acquaintance with the situation", will be supplemented by a review of the pertinent literature about race relations in Hawaii.

C - Cases involving trends of reactions of non-white to real or assumed prejudice from whites will be collected. Every possible search will be made for specific cases in which interaction goes on between the whites and non-whites with a view to noticing the overt as well as concealed reactions of the non-whites.

D - Newspaper accounts of situations involving both prejudice and counter-prejudice are being kept.

E - As far as possible, photographs significant to this study, showing groupings along race lines, ethnocentrism, natural segregation, ecological invasion, conspicuous absence of non-white groups in certain public places, et cetera, will be used.

F - Interviews ----- Individual

Numerous interviews of individuals representing a cross-section of various groups concerned will be made. Not too elaborate a schedule will be used, but the writer expects to make the best possible use of the free interviewing technique of "Listening" and let the client talk.

G * Questionnaires -

Questionnaires will be sent to clubs, churches, social agencies and students of different age levels for them to be worked out.

Qualitative analysis of all phenomena mentioned will be made by the writer on the basis of the above mentioned techniques of collection of data. Quantification of relationships in the sense of establishing units and scales of measurement can then be accomplished by the usual techniques based upon least discernible differences.

Observations Already Made

Up to now the work has been exploratory. Comments and incidents have been jotted down in the writer's note-book. Some interviews have been made, and the writer has gained some degree of acquaintance with the people whom he will study. Materials collected

will not be described here, but it should be mentioned that thus far the data reveal that counter-prejudice in Honolulu, as defined above, takes several directions. Among these may be mentioned, gallows humor, avoidance, retaliation, and aggressiveness. In view of those observations an attempt will be made to describe the conditions under which non-whites made such definition of their situation as the following:

Acceptance; does he like Uncle Tom accept the conditions imposed upon him by the whites?

Rejection; does he retaliate through political action, ethnic pressure groups, chip on the shoulder attitude, or gallows humor?

Withdrawal; does he seek to establish an independent economic life or does he resort to non-participation in the total group life ?

Further research will, no doubt, reveal much more interesting information about counter-prejudice in Honolulu.

Writer's Qualifications

The writer wrote his Master's Thesis (Race Contacts in Three Cities Along the Main Street of the World), at Fisk University under Drs. R.E. Park and Charles S. Johnson. He used Honolulu as one of his cities and in that connection acquired a background of the literature of race relations in Hawaii.

Being a Negro, he has of course been directly interested in the problem of Negro-White relations. A background in business with the Shell Oil Company in New York, Industrial Secretary of the Urban League of Cleveland, Assistant to the Executive, In-

formation Division, Office of Price Administration, Cleveland, Ohio, the writer has been very active in civic affairs, radio, and the press. In each of the above experiences, the writer was employed because of his knowledge about minority groups. With reference to this study, the above mentioned experience should be of value, particularly in his approach to people.

12/6/47

STUDENT RECORD, FISK UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

June 9, 1941

Student Name	Burrell Herman Davis			Date of Transcript																																																																														
Home Address	Straight College			Date and Place of Birth																																																																														
Admitted from	Straight College			High School	New Orleans, Louisiana																																																																													
Enr. Cond.	Removed			Adv. Std. from	Straight College																																																																													
<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th rowspan="2">ENR. UNITS</th> <th colspan="4">LANGUAGE</th> <th colspan="4">HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE</th> <th colspan="4">MATHEMATICS</th> <th colspan="4">SCIENCE</th> <th colspan="4">GENERAL</th> <th rowspan="2">TOTAL</th> </tr> <tr> <th>Eng.</th> <th>Latin</th> <th>Fr.</th> <th>Sp.</th> <th>Med. Mod.</th> <th>AM.</th> <th>Civics</th> <th>Econ.</th> <th>Prob. A. D.</th> <th>Alg.</th> <th>Gen.</th> <th>Plain Geom.</th> <th>Solid Geom.</th> <th>Biol.</th> <th>Gen.</th> <th>Phys.</th> <th>Chem.</th> <th>Home Econ.</th> <th>Man. Tr.</th> <th>Musical Theo.</th> <th>Draw</th> <th>Books</th> <th>Sten.</th> <th>Typ.</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td>4</td> <td>2</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>1/2</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td>2</td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>1</td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td></td> <td>16 1/2</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>											ENR. UNITS	LANGUAGE				HISTORY AND SOCIAL SCIENCE				MATHEMATICS				SCIENCE				GENERAL				TOTAL	Eng.	Latin	Fr.	Sp.	Med. Mod.	AM.	Civics	Econ.	Prob. A. D.	Alg.	Gen.	Plain Geom.	Solid Geom.	Biol.	Gen.	Phys.	Chem.	Home Econ.	Man. Tr.	Musical Theo.	Draw	Books	Sten.	Typ.	4	2	2				1	1/2			1	2		1					1							16 1/2
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4	2	2				1	1/2			1	2		1					1							16 1/2																																																									

UNIVERSITY RECORD

Descriptive Title of Course	Dep't	Number	Credit Hours	Mark	Descriptive Title of Course	Dep't	Number	Credit Hours	Mark
Accepted from Straight College New Orleans, Louisiana					II Semester 1935-36				
Religious Education	Religion		5		Educational Sociology	Soc	234	3	C
General Psychology	Psychology		5		Creative Design	Art	212	3	A
Educational Psychology	Psychology		5		General Advanced Psychology	Psych	301	3	C
Secondary Principles	Education		5		Abnormal Psychology	Psych	302	3	C
Intro to Sociology	Sociology		5		Seminar	Sociol		4	B
Orientation - Science			5		*****				
Zoology & Botany	Biology		15		GRADUATE WORK				
Freshman Rhetoric	English		10		I Semester 1936-37				
Public Speaking	English		5		Meth of Social Investigation & Research	Soc	315	4	B
English Literature	English		10		Cultural Conflicts	Soc	313	3	B
The Family	Sociology		5		Rural Sociology	Soc	316	3	B
Social Psychology	Sociology		5		Cooperatives	Soc	368	3	B
Secondary Methods	Education		5		Modern Labor Problems	Econ	224	3	A
College Algebra	Mathematics		5		II Semester 1936-37				
Physical Education - Credit for Two Years					Social Integration	Anthro	360	3	B
*****					Economic Develop of U S	Econ	225	3	B
I Quarter 1934-35					Advanced Statistics	Stat	202	3	C
The Story of Man	Anthro	100a	5	D	Seminar:Rec Soc Changes	Soc	385	2	B
Social Pathology	Soc	122	5	B	Sociology Seminar	Soc	397	3	B
Elementary German	Ger	101	5	C	I Semester 1937-38				
II Quarter 1934-35					Personality & Culture	Soc	398	3	B
Elementary German	Ger	102	5	C	Develop of Brazilian Slave Society & Race Mixture	Soc	391	3	B
Develop of Social Theory & Sociology	Soc	131	5	C	***** THE END *****				
The City	Soc	211	5	C					
III Quarter 1934-35									
Elementary German	Ger	103	5	C					
The Negro in America	Soc	124	5	C					
Systematic Sociology	Soc	222	5	B					
I Semester 1935-36									
Adolescent Psychology	Psych	208	2	C					
Social Institutions	Soc	121	4	C					
Adv Expository & Crit Writing	Eng	161	2	C					
Criminology & Penology	Soc	232	3	C					
Tests & Measurements	Ed	206	2	C					
Intro to Statistics	Stat	201	3	C					

Each semester is of 18 weeks duration. A quarter is 12 weeks.

Each lecture or recitation period is 55 minutes.
Each laboratory period is 115 minutes. Each semester hour represents one lecture, recitation or laboratory period per week for one semester or the equivalent.
Each quarter hour represents one lecture, recitation or laboratory period per week for one quarter of the equivalent.

A - High distinction; B - Superior; C - Average
D - Lowest passing mark; E - Failure; I - Incomplete; WD - Withdrawn without credit.

170 Semester hours and 170 quality points or 150 quarter hours and 150 quality points are required for graduation.

Grad Work - September 1936 to June, 1938

Dates of attendance: September 19 34 to June 19 36

Major Subject: Sociology Minor Subject: Psychology

Total number of credits secured: 122 + 36 Semester Hours

Graduated: June 3, 1936: B A XXXXXXXX June 8, 1938: M A

Withdrawn: 19 Reason:

The above is a true and accurate copy of the record as shown on Official Transcript only when properly Sealed and Signed.

Harold F. Smith, Registrar

LETTERS OF REFERENCE

Herman Davis Burrell

Mr. Bernhard L. Hormann, Assistant Professor of Sociology, University of Hawaii

I have worked fairly closely with Mr. Burrell since his arrival in Hawaii early last summer. I am impressed by his initiative in coming to Hawaii on his own with the specific objective of gathering up material for his dissertation and by the speed with which he has established roots here. His circle of acquaintances among all local racial groups is already extensive. He has rapidly built up that "acquaintance with" Hawaii's sociological situation, which his teacher, Dr. Park, always stressed as an essential prerequisite to systematic "knowledge about" a problem.

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It is his hope to write a book which will be widely read, rather than one to appeal to a restricted scholarly audience. Because of his more recent experience of writing for journals of mass communication, he would have some difficulty in writing the latter type of work.

- - - - -

Dr. A. A. Taylor, Dean Fisk University

I am well acquainted with Mr. Herman D. Burrell whom I consider a serious student and an earnest worker in the field of American race relations.

I have read with the very real interest of a layman his project for research and study. I consider it significant and interesting. I believe the nature of race prejudice is not too well understood by social scientists, a fact reflected in the meagre though increasing effectiveness of programs of social action directed toward the reduction of inter-group tensions. Furthermore, despite my limited acquaintance with the field, I have noted several studies of the prejudice of dominant groups toward minority groups, but am not cognizant of scientific studies of the problem of counter-prejudice. I believe Mr. Burrell has opportunity to make a distinct contribution in this field of study, especially in the excellent social laboratory afforded by Hawaii.

The project is, in my judgment, especially comprehensive with regard to the number of non-white groups to be considered within the brief period allotted for field work and preliminary analysis. Under all of the circumstances, it is suggested that the limitation of the initial study to one or two non-white groups might be an adequate undertaking. Such a departure from the plan might enable Mr. Burrell to

study more intensively the social differentiation within this group or these groups and the differential responses, if any, to the dominant group which results from this social differentiation. The differentials might conceivably be related to recency of immigration, education and occupational or economic status. Such a study should be, in my judgment, not merely a significant contribution in itself, but also it seems important in an adequate analysis of counter-prejudice.

I hope very much that Mr. Burrell may have the support requested for the prosecution of his study.

- - - - -

Dr. Jesse F. Steiner, Professor of Sociology, University of Washington, Seattle, Washington

My acquaintance with the applicant is limited to the 1947 summer session of the University of Hawaii when he was enrolled as a student in one of my classes. In addition to the usual contacts in the classroom where he made a good record as a serious and capable student, I talked with him on several occasions concerning his impressions of the racial situation in Hawaii and his program of study of inter-racial relations.

In my opinion his proposed study of counter prejudice in Honolulu is feasible and worth while. This aspect of race relations has not received the emphasis it deserves especially in studies made of race relations throughout the Pacific Islands. Students have been generally concerned with the racial attitudes and practices of the Caucasians and the problems arising from discrimination against the various colored groups. Too little attention has been paid to the response of

the non-Caucasian races to prejudice and the effect of their attitudes upon the efforts being made by governmental and other agencies to lessen race friction and discrimination.

The Hawaiian Islands would seem to be a favorable place for such a study of counter prejudice because of the widespread tendency of many influential people to put racial issues in the background and assume that the islands are characterized by racial harmony and goodwill. It is not in the mores of the islands to emphasize racial problems as is the case in continental United States. During my six months stay in Honolulu, I found much evidence that the non-Caucasian and especially the Oriental groups were becoming more and more dissatisfied with their situation in spite of the fact that outward signs of race discrimination were much less than upon our West coast. While few protests against racial discrimination find their way into newspapers or in public speeches, privately there is much discussion that reveals widely prevailing discontent. Since Mr. Burrell belongs to a minority group, he is in a favorable position to gain the confidence of the non-Caucasians. I feel confident that through the devices he has outlined he will be able to describe and measure the prevailing attitudes and throw much light on the racial situation in the islands. And his study of counter prejudice, if carried out successfully, would be of great interest to students of race relations wherever such problems exist.

FELLOWSHIPS

April 20, 1948

Dear Mr. Burrell: I have the honor to inform you that you have been selected by the Committee on Fellowships of the Julius Rosenwald Fund to receive a grant of Twenty-four hundred dollars (\$2400) for a twelve-month period beginning June 1, 1948 to enable you to make a study of counter-prejudice in Honolulu and to work toward the Ph.D. degree at the University of Washington.

Because of the closing of the Fund it is imperative that the grant be accepted only if you are prepared to begin your project on the date specified and carry through your work as outlined in your application. I want to point out to you that the funds included in this award are not subject to federal income tax.

Will you please let us know at once whether or not you can accept the fellowship? An announcement of the Committee's selections will be made soon, and it can include only those from whom acceptances have been received.

Sincerely yours,

HR

For the Committee
on Fellowships

H:RC

Mr. Herman D. Burrell
810 North Vineyard Street
Honolulu, Territory of Hawaii

FISK
UNIVERSITY