SUBJECT: Purposes and methods of RF aid to European scholars during 1940-41.

Two classifications of persons are evident for any RF program to benefit intellectual leaders in Europe today:

1) Those of prime importance to their own countries or to European scholarship now and after the war;

2) Those of use to the United States now and, in less degree, after the war.

At least my suggestions will be more useful, I believe, if made under these two classifications.

1) Men of exceptional use to their own countries or to European scholarship in general should be financed modestly to stay where they are in Europe. The only exceptions are those who clearly are in danger of loss of freedom or more than this if they stay on there. To find the men to be aided, a delegated consultant in each country should be supplied with (1) a suggestive list of representative names to canvass and (2) a set of formulae to show the rating of persons eligible to such special treatment. In every case he should be a man of eminence in his own country, without political or other hampering. His recommendations of possible beneficiaries may be direct to RF or to a committee from our three research councils; and grants should be "from a fund made available by the Rockefeller Foundation." These provisions would give a recipient the double advantage of choice by a representative intellectual leader of his own country and the rating of the Foundation's support in the opinion of government and institutions.
DHS to RBF

June 28, 1940

The fund should provide aid to individuals in the terms of RF fellowships, not on the basis of their incomes during normal conditions, and should continue for a year without moral implication of renewal. Men brought to this country should have the usual provision of travel, with added allotment for members of their families.

Two hundred seems a maximum number of names. A fund to be set up for that top figure should include generous stipend and expense accounts for six persons (the projected national advisors) for a single year and base stipends for aided individuals of $2,500 plus family allowance and necessary travel.

2) The men of use to us now and in less degree after the war are (1) the few deposed scholars who may get divisional aids and (2) those brought here for security. The first group can be ignored in any budget plan. The second group includes the twenty-seven persons now accredited to our consulates, and for whom available funds should be set up immediately as precaution. It should include more names only on proved need to bring over others. All these persons should be delegated to produce confidential memoranda for lodgement in a secure place recording their experiences and opinions on the future of European scholarship or education in their special fields. All should be available for informal interview by us and representatives of our four Councils, free to add to their stipends by lectures or writing, and attached to institutions only on invitation. Many might go into permanent service here, but that is not intended.

By accepting this list of twenty-seven names submitted chiefly by others, the Foundation has shown its readiness to test methods. It should add now a defining formula of some such sort as noted above to give point to the acceptances of persons for temporary residence here. As these persons would be admitted under special favor of the immigration authorities, their records should be studied scrupulously. By the same token, RF now would do well to report to Immigration the names of all who have entered under deposed scholar grants and make its own canvass of how these men are serving their institutions today.

DHS:EHH