

causes the enrollment there to snowball. Accettola mentioned that about 100 physicians in the New York area have had something to do with Brussels and recommend it. Mason has published articles on the foreign medical school as a resource for Americans, often emphasizing the cultural opportunities of the host country. He has been advising students to go to Belgium because of the good showings there on the Coordinated Transfer Application System (COTRANS) and Educational Council for Foreign Medical Graduates (ECFMG) exams that enable them to come back. As of last June, after the *arrête royal* had been passed but before its impact was known, he was still advising students to go to

Belgium and try "to talk your way in."

Probably the best source of information is the practical little *A Guide to Foreign Medical Schools* issued by the Institute of International Education in New York. Besides keeping abreast of various policy changes affecting foreigners, Marien, who is premedical student adviser at Queens College, includes important addresses, sample letters in the relevant languages, and miscellaneous advice, such as how to get through the interview for the Universidad Autonoma de Guadalajara (be neat, well dressed, and humble, and keep to conservative political and religious views).

Students may also be directed by private placement services advertising

in newspapers. Such organizations usually charge high fees for placing students in open-admissions systems, making the premedical student "a new target for deception," as Stephen Darrow pointed out in an article in the *Journal of the National Association of College Admissions Counselors*. In some cases the organizations are fly-by-night and the student loses all; others, such as Euromed, Inc., work closely with the Alliance for Franco-American Graduate Studies in France and the Italo-American Medical Education Foundation in Italy, and do place the students in medical schools there as well as giving them an orientation program. Because they channel part of the fee, which for next year is approxi-

## Briefing

### Cooper Leaves Heart Institute for HEW

The fox is in the henhouse.

Theodore Cooper is leaving his post as director of the National Heart and Lung Institute to become deputy secretary for health in HEW. Given the traditional relationship between NIH and HEW—the former refer to the latter, somewhat scornfully, as "downtown"—that is like joining the other side. Cooper's personal history of combat with the HEW brass makes his move more surprising still. And it has been no secret in Washington that Cooper and assistant secretary Charles C. Edwards have not exactly been the best of friends. Yet, in his new position, Cooper will be Edwards' principal deputy. He replaces Henry Simmons who will head HEW's office for Professional Standards Review Organizations.

Cooper describes the circumstances of his move downtown as a "whirlwind courtship. Two weeks ago, this was the farthest thing from my mind." After rounds of interviews with Edwards, Secretary Caspar Weinberger, and others, Cooper decided to take the job "as an opportunity to do something constructive" for biomedical policy. His responsibilities will range across the board and, although he can be expected to place considerable emphasis on research, he does not intend to make a fetish of it.

Cooper is fiery, independent, and outspoken. He enjoys a fair fight and is not the least reluctant to get into one. Weinberger and Edwards know that and, apparently, are anxious to have him. As one person in the heart institute said, "If they are willing to take Cooper in, maybe they really are trying to do something right after all."

—B.J.C.

### Condon Honored as Early Nixon Victim

A memorial meeting held for Edward U. Condon at the Cosmos Club, Washington, D.C., last month brought together radical journalist I. F. Stone and establishment pillar W. Averell Harriman in tribute to Condon's steadfastness under political persecution.

In his old age Condon liked to boast that he was "Richard Nixon's first victim," Stone recalled. Condon in his life was an adviser to the Manhattan Project, director of the National Bureau of Standards, president of the AAAS, and demythologizer of UFO's, but will also be remembered for his persecution by the House Committee on Un-American Activities.

The committee, Stone said, called Condon "the weakest link in our atomic security" and demanded his personnel file from the Secretary of Commerce. The secretary, then Harriman, refused to hand it over, remarking he had not

seen such behavior since he had been ambassador in Moscow. President Truman supported him, claiming executive privilege. Nixon, an active member of the committee, "at that time argued that there was no such thing as executive privilege," Stone said.

Both Stone, who has the warmest of natures, and Harriman, a longtime Democrat with patrician but severe demeanor, were united in their distaste for Nixon's role. "It was not unlikely for Nixon to be on the side of those who were hounding honorable Americans for alleged disloyalties," Harriman observed. "This was pre-McCarthy McCarthyism. When we had a strong President it didn't do much damage, but when we [later] had an administration which would not protect people, many were destroyed, including people in the State Department and of course the extraordinary case of Dr. Oppenheimer. These people pursued Ed, and his security clearance was taken away from him." (Although HUAC's original attack on Condon in 1948 was unsuccessful, his enemies got his security clearance lifted in 1953. It was later restored. Typical of the charges against him was that he, with his wife, had attended a Yugoslav cocktail party.)

The persecution of Condon was a black picture in the history of the United States. It was also, Harriman warned, "a danger which can creep up again very easily." The meeting was organized by SANE, a citizens' disarmament group.—N.W.