

requested \$9 million this year for the program, which would be managed separately from the regular Defense Research Science Program. It would initially have direct oversight by Davis's office, which would be responsible for coordinating the program among each of the various services.

According to Davis, the program "will emphasize research that relates to broad problem areas characterized by scientific and engineering uncertainties which can best be resolved by the expertise resident within the academic research community."

As examples of possible research problems Davis mentioned the study of physical properties (such as superconductivity and magnetic characteristics) occurring at near absolute-zero temperature, erosion-resistant materials science, surface physics and chemistry, non-destructive evaluation processes and beam propagation (particle and light) through natural media.

The formation of this program, designed to encourage the interest of academic scientists in problems of national defense, was one of the recommendations

of the 1976 Defense Science Board Task Force on Fundamental Research in Universities, headed by Ivan L. Bennett Jr. (PHYSICS TODAY, February 1978, page 77). To implement the program, several mechanisms are under consideration. According to William J. Perry, Under Secretary of Defense for Research and Engineering, they include workshops on high-priority problems, small "starter" programs to expedite novel basic research ideas, and establishment of cooperative research efforts within universities on selected problems. —CBW

the physics community

Crystallographers elect Glusker vice-president

Jenny P. Glusker, a member of the Institute for Cancer Research in Philadelphia and on the faculty of the University of Pennsylvania, has been elected the vice-president of the American Crystallographic Association. She succeeds Philip Coppens, professor of chemistry at the State University of New York at Buffalo, in the position. Coppens is now the



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president of the Association for 1978, himself succeeding Carroll K. Johnson of Oak Ridge National Laboratory.

Glusker, a native of Great Britain, received her education at Oxford University, earning a BA in 1953 and a PhD degree in 1957. She was appointed a research fellow in x-ray crystallography at the California Institute of Technology in 1955, and remained at the Institute until 1956. In that year she took up her work at the Institute for Cancer Research and continues there at present.

Her primary research interests include work in physical biochemistry and x-ray crystallography, and within these fields she has done extensive research in infrared spectroscopy and the study of molecular structures. In addition, she has worked in the area of enzyme reactions, particularly the mechanisms of re-

actions induced by x rays, and x-ray crystallographic studies of enzymes.

Her cancer-related work is directed towards investigations of polycyclic mutagens and carcinogens and the metabolic products of such carcinogens.

IRS challenges tax status of societies

The Internal Revenue Service has proposed the revocation of the Federal income-tax exemption of the American Institute of Physics and the American Chemical Society under Section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code. These proposals appear to have resulted from a systematic review by the IRS of the tax-exempt status of various nonprofit organizations.

Four other societies (The American Physical Society, the American Society of Mechanical Engineers, The American Society of Civil Engineers and the American Institute of Chemical Engineers) have received proposed modifications of tax status from 501(c)(3) to 501(c)(6). The former is a charitable, educational or scientific organization, whereas the latter is a business league or trade association. As applied to scientific societies, the principal difference between the two is that 501(c)(3) is concerned with the advancement of a science (for example, physics), whereas 501(c)(6) is concerned with the advancement of scientists (for example, physicists). Examples of 501(c)(6) include the American Medical Association and the American Bar Association.

The AIP and the APS have filed formal protests against the proposed revocation and modification of their tax-exempt status.

Five colleges win Marsh White Awards

Society of Physics Students chapters at five colleges and universities received cash awards to support student-originated

projects designed to promote interest in physics among both students and the general public. Sponsored by the American Institute of Physics, the 1978 Marsh W. White Awards were presented to the following institutions:

- ▶ The University of Arkansas for use by the "University of Arkansas' Metric Class for the Public."
- ▶ Creighton University in Omaha, Nebraska, for their "Creighton University Physics Field Day."
- ▶ The University of Dayton for their "Foucault Pendulum Day at the University of Dayton."
- ▶ Morehouse College's "Society of Physics Students' Lectureship Program."
- ▶ West Georgia College's "Instructional Movie of Changing Electric Magnetic Fields Using a Computer."

The awards are named in honor of Marsh W. White for his 40 years of service to Sigma Pi Sigma, the physics honor society within the SPS. White served as its executive secretary from 1930 through 1967 and as its president from 1968 to 1970. He is at present an emeritus professor of physics at Pennsylvania State University and is a past president of the American Association of Physics Teachers.

Chapters of the Society of Physics Students are eligible for the awards.

in brief

Manpower Resources for Scientific Activities at Universities and Colleges January 1976 (NSF 77-308) may be purchased for \$2 per copy from the US Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Chinese Astronomy, a translation journal of *Acta Astronomica Sinica*, is available from Pergamon Press for \$105 per year (institutional price). Subscription inquiries should be sent to Pergamon Press Ltd, Headington Hill Hall, Oxford OX3 0BW, England. □