

from 1949 to 1951, a research assistant at the University of Southampton from 1951 to 1953, and a lecturer at Southampton until 1956. He was invited to be a research fellow at the California Institute of Technology in 1956-57, and then moved to the University of California, where he became a full professor of engineering in 1962. Powell was associate technical director in the acoustics and vibrations laboratory of the David Taylor Model Basin (Bethesda, Maryland) from 1965 to 1966, when he became technical director and head of the facility. He became technical director of the newly organized David Taylor Naval Ship Research and Development Center in 1967, remaining in that post until 1986. Currently Powell is a professor in the mechanical engineering department at the University of Houston.

Powell has done both basic and applied research in acoustics. He has studied noise control in aircraft and ships and has worked on aircraft design. He is also involved in engineering and science education.

Harris received her bachelor's degree in psychology from Radcliffe college in 1947 and her PhD from Harvard University in 1954. She joined Haskins Laboratories in New Haven, Connecticut, as a research associate in 1952, and became vice president of the laboratories in 1985. Harris held a concurrent position at Hunter College in New York City from 1966 to 1970, when she joined the graduate center of the City University of New York as a professor of speech and hearing sciences. She was named a distinguished professor at CUNY in 1984.

For some years Harris has been engaged in research on speech articulation—the study of the articulator

Katherine S. Harris



movement that leads to the output acoustic speechwave. She has served as principal investigator on a grant for this work from the National Institutes of Health, and she is the coauthor with Gloria Borden of the textbook, *Speech Science Primer* (Williams & Wilkins, second edition, 1984).

DELFT SEEKS USERS FOR ITS RF MASS SPECTROMETER

The Delft University of Technology is seeking potential users for what it calls a "unique" ultraprecise rf mass spectrometer that has been lying dormant since 1983. The board of the university's applied physics department will soon decide whether to scrap the instrument, donate it to some other institute or revive and upgrade it.

The mass spectrometer now provides a fractional uncertainty on the order of 10^{-9} . Further reduction of the error is considered possible.

The instrument's technical characteristics are described as follows in literature from Delft:

"For spectral lines a relative width $\Delta m/m = 10^{-7}$ (full width at Half Maximum) has been realized. ($\Delta m/m = 2 \times 10^{-8}$ is expected after a little extra trimming, even with present slit widths). The centroid of such a line has (separately) been determined with a standard deviation $\sigma = 10^{-4}$ of FWHM." The literature notes that these specifications make possible a statistical error (single reading) in the 10^{-11} range, or, after the trimming, as low as 10^{-12} . This result holds for as low as well as high masses.

Readers interested in Delft's mass spectrometer should contact E. Koets, Delft University of Technology, Applied Physics Department, PO Box 5046, 2600 GA Delft, The Netherlands; telephone 31-15-785920, telefax 31-15-783251.

AAPT AND SOVIETS ORGANIZE HIGH SCHOOL EXCHANGES

The American Association of Physics Teachers, with support from the National Science Foundation and the US Information Agency, has organized an exchange program for high school students from the US and the Soviet Union. This July and August, selected students from both countries have

participated in courses taught by leading physicists of the US and the Soviet Union. According to AAPT visiting fellow Anthea Maton, 15 American students are provided for under the grants; two more have joined the program, paying their own way.

The fifteen Soviet students and two of their professors arrived in the US in early July when, for three weeks, they attended Edward Lozansky's International Educational Network summer school, held at LaSalle Academy and nearby Brookhaven National Laboratory. There, says Lozansky, the students participated in advanced physics and mathematics courses devoted chiefly to problem-solving techniques. Nobel laureates were on hand to give lectures and instruction, among them Sheldon Glashow of Harvard University and James Cronin of the University of Chicago.

The Soviet students traveled to Washington, D.C., arriving at the end of July. They spent two days with the American exchange students touring the city, attending lectures and discussing their respective political systems. The Soviet students continued with a ten-day academic and cultural program at the University of Maryland.

The second half of the program begins when the American students meet their Soviet counterparts in Washington. Accompanied by Maton, the Americans will travel to the University of Tartu in Estonia, where they will be taught by professors from the University of Moscow and members of the Academy of Sciences of the USSR, including Yuri Ossipyan and Sergei Krotov. AAPT Executive Director Jack Wilson hopes to join the party during the latter half of the program. They will spend time in Pyarnu (a Baltic sea resort), Leninograd and Moscow before returning to the US at the end of August.

—PAT JANOWSKI

IN BRIEF

Funding for West German science will drop slightly this year as the result of a general budget freeze. Funding for the Ministry of Research and Technology (BMFT) was to have been increased by 2.8% in 1989, but with the freeze in effect, inflation will bring about a slight decrease in real terms. The Max Planck institutes have been largely shielded from the cuts, and the German Research Foundation (DFG) has asked for annual increases of 5% for five years. ■