tating disk with a 35" diameter reported by Bieging (1984) can be recognized.

We have investigated the position-velocity diagrams and could not find the large, distinct velocity gradient which is expected for the rotating disk repored. There is a complex velocity structure near the IRS, but that is not as large as 2 km s^{-1} $arcsec^{-1}$ which is required for support against the gravitational attraction of the central 20 $M_\odot$ star, nor it shows a simple rigid-rotation like pattern. Instead of the large scale velocity gradient, a narrow blueshifted wing is seen toward the protostar that suggests the existence of a very compact outflow. There are no strong redshifted components and therefore the flow in S106 is probably not of a bipolar-type.

The results from our observations indicate that the protostellar disk around S106 is disrupting, and consequently that S106 is in a late stage of the massive star formation process.

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DIFFRACTION-LIMITED FAR-INFRARED IMAGING OF "PROTOSTARS"

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New mapping and analysis techniques for NASA's Kuiper Airborne Observatory are described which permit us to obtain information of size scales of order 10" in the far-infrared. Basically, the focal-plane image is highly oversampled while the telescope is scanned smoothly and repeatedly over the region of interest with a slit of size λ/D. Maximum-entropy deconvolution is then used to obtain spectral frequency information down to scales of $\sim \lambda/2D$.

We discuss the application of these techniques to the study of dust density and temperature distributions around "protostars", both spherically symmetric sources like S140 and disk-like sources such as S106.

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