

ill tendency, is a dangerous fallacy, which at once destroys all religious liberty. . . ." The teacher then goes on to speak for himself: "I have taught the writings of Thomas Jefferson year after year in my courses. . . . I cannot refuse to heed his words in my own life."

The AAUP has sent out 1000 letters urging its 42,000 members to explore job possibilities for the four professors. In making its action a matter of public record, the association hopes to enlist the interest of the millions of Americans who, as alumni of colleges, respect the academic profession.

As to interim financial aid, Fidler stated: "The resources of our recently established Academic Freedom Fund are limited, and we regret that we cannot give financial assistance to every college teacher who loses his post for improper reasons. However, the teachers in Arkansas are victims of a law which strikes at the heart of academic freedom by restraining them from joining organizations of their choice. The AAUP stands ready to give every assistance within its power to the courageous teachers who sacrificed their positions rather than submit to Act 10."

Soviet Technical Journals

A listing of abstracted Russian technical journals currently available by subscription from the Office of Technical Services, U.S. Department of Commerce, has just been published. The listing shows some 100 Soviet technical periodicals abstracted regularly by U.S. government agencies and released to the public through OTS as part of its program of collecting and disseminating translated technical literature.

The periodicals cover such fields of research as aeronautics, astronomy and mathematics, chemistry and chemical engineering, civil and electrical engineering, fuel and power, geography and geology, mechanical engineering, mining and metallurgy, physics, and general science and technology. Included are the physics, chemistry, and biology series of *Referativnyy Zhurnal*, the U.S.S.R.'s central abstracting journal.

The new listing supersedes one published in August 1958 at the outset of the OTS translation program. Certain periodicals have been added to the collection during the past year, and others have been dropped because of limited usefulness or for other reasons.

The listing, *English Abstracts of Rus-*

sian Technical Journals, is available without charge from OTS, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington 25, D.C.

Britain Uses New Reactor Crane

An unusual two-shafted crane, known as "Goliath," has been designed especially for nuclear reactor construction tasks. It is in use at Hinkley Point, Somerset, England, where the largest atomic power station so far announced by any country is being built.

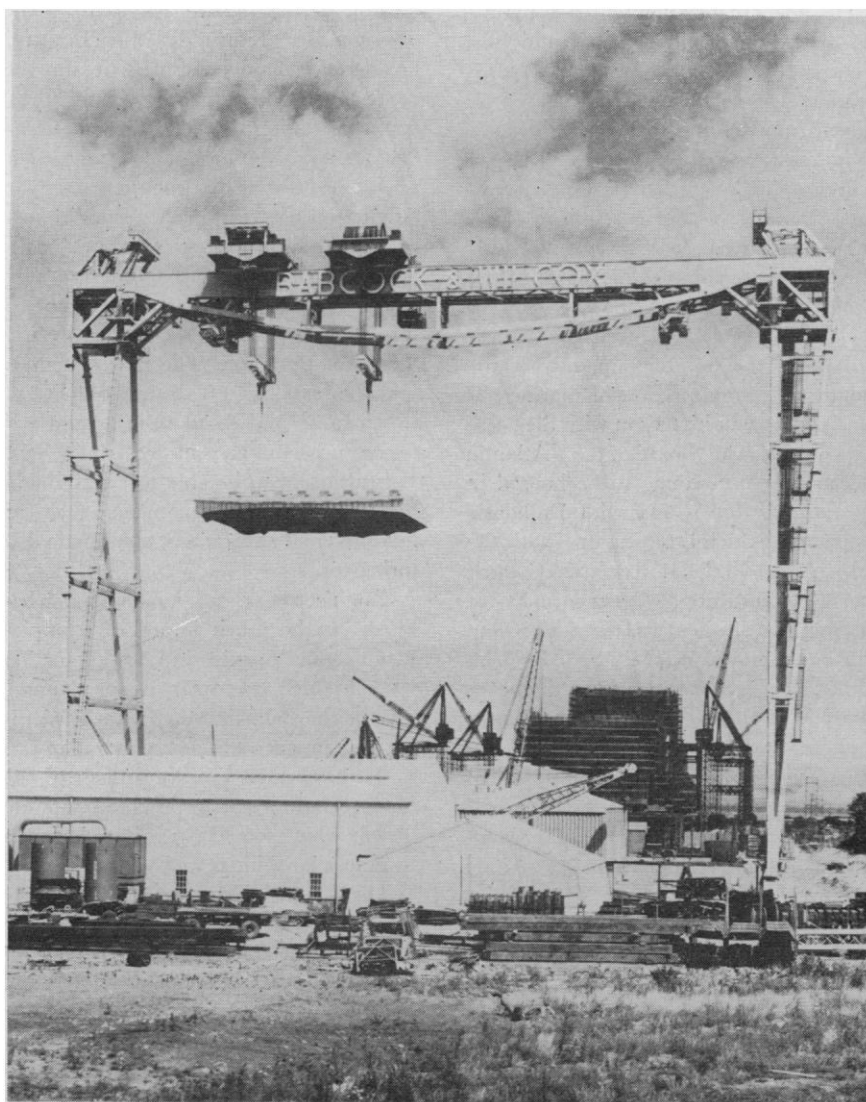
The new facility, which will cost \$128 million, is located on a 140-acre site. It is expected to be in operation in 1962 with an output of 500 milliwatts.

The picture shows Goliath raising a temporary weather roof for one of Hinkley Point's two reactors. The new lifting equipment has a capacity of 400 long tons.

AEC Gives Views on Radioactive Waste Disposal at Sea

Following are excerpts from testimony by A. R. Luedecke, general manager of the Atomic Energy Commission, on the National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council report titled "Radioactive Waste Disposal Into Atlantic and Gulf Coastal Waters." The testimony was given on 29 July before the Special Subcommittee on Radiation of the Joint Congressional Committee on Atomic Energy.

The [National Academy of Sciences-National Research Council] report was requested and sponsored by the Bureau of Commercial Fisheries, Office of Naval Research, and the Atomic Energy Commission. The nature of the request was to examine the feasibility of disposing of the low-level wastes closer to shore than the 1000 fathom disposal sites used by AEC. Feasibility was considered primar-



A special crane for reactor construction, in use in England.