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Coming

"Self-determination"—the concept goes back at least to Woodrow Wilson and was for decades the guiding metaphor of American foreign policy. Or at least so it was said. Now, almost imperceptively, the metaphor is shifting from self-determination to human rights. Or at least Elizabeth Spiro says. The shift, she argues persuasively, is taking place because of disillusionment with regimes that, meeting all the criteria of self-determination, do terrible things to human beings. Her article may well signal a watershed in American thought about morality and international affairs.

"The German Menace" has been with us for a long time, occasioning the two greatest wars of our century. Wolfgang Koschnick contends that now the Germans are weary of eating humble pie in order to live down their bad reputation. A new German assertiveness is determined to put an end to the past three decades in which West Germany has been "an economic giant and political pygmy." The change seems as troubling as it is inevitable.

During the last years of the antiwar protest at least one "peace movement" leader wore the PRG armband of the Provisional Revolutionary Government. Such partisan commitments are now causing deep divisions among antiwar leaders as they try to come to terms with questions of reconciliation and human rights in postwar Vietnam. We will be carrying reports and analysis on this controversy, which some believe is a "litmus test" of the moral judgment of the peace movements today.



FOUNDED IN 1914 BY ANDREW CARNEGIE

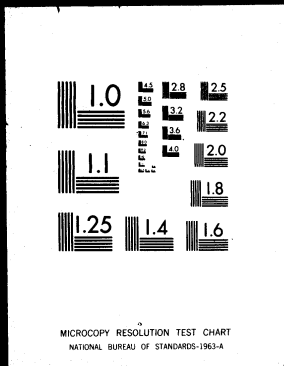
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RESOLUTION CHART



100 MILLIMETERS

INSTRUCTIONS Resolution is expressed in terms of the lines per millimeter recorded by a particular film under specified conditions. Numerals in chart indicate the number of lines per millimeter in adjacent "T-shaped" groupings.

In microfilming, it is necessary to determine the reduction ratio and multiply the number of lines in the chart by this value to find the number of lines recorded by the film. As an aid in determining the reduction ratio, the line above is 100 millimeters in length. Measuring this line in the film image and dividing the length into 100 gives the reduction ratio. Example: the line is 20 mm. long in the film image, and $100/20 = 5$.

Examine "T-shaped" line groupings in the film with microscope, and note the number adjacent to finest lines recorded sharply and distinctly. Multiply this number by the reduction factor to obtain resolving power in lines per millimeter. Example: 7.9 group of lines is clearly recorded while lines in the 10.0 group are not distinctly separated. Reduction ratio is 5, and $7.9 \times 5 = 39.5$ lines per millimeter recorded satisfactorily. $10.0 \times 5 = 50$ lines per millimeter which are not recorded satisfactorily. Under the particular conditions, maximum resolution is between 39.5 and 50 lines per millimeter.

Resolution, as measured on the film, is a test of the entire photographic system, including lens, exposure, processing, and other factors. These rarely utilize maximum resolution of the film. Vibrations during exposure, lack of critical focus, and exposures yielding very dense negatives are to be avoided.

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