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NEW YORK, NEW YORK, 10021

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0084255900033854 Published online by Cambridge University Press

# WORLDVIEW

MORE EQUAL WORLD — INTERVIEW WITH IRVING LOUIS HOROWITZ

THE TRIUMPH OF THE HORSE — ANDRÉ VAN DAM

THE TERROR OF JEAN-PAUL SARTRE — SAMUEL HUX

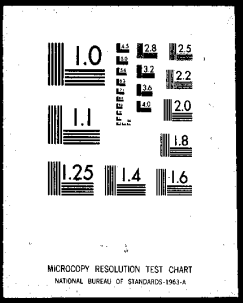
J. STANLEY HAUERWAS, JORGE I. DOMINGUEZ, WILLIAM LEE MILLER
RICHARD JOHN NEUHAUS, JAMES FINN

- Many Third World countries are undergoing the traumas of modernization; Southeast Asia is one of the focal points at which industrial power runs head on into traditional life ways. Ralph Buultjens, a native of Sri Lanka and a political scientist, examines that conflict and points out options for the future. Some are better than others, but not at this moment more likely.
- Something of historic importance took place at the U.N. during the first two weeks of September. The U.S. made an about-face in foreign economic policy. This is the thesis that Helena Stalson states and develops against the background of previous U.S. statements and policies. A lively, provocative, and challenging statement.
- "Getting down on the skins." A translation of *bajar cueros*, the common expression the shoeshine boys of Latin America apply to their jobs. Jeffrey C. Jacob describes what he observed in a long period of close examination of the young shoeshine boys of Guatemala. His conclusions about the consequences of early and uncertain employment are both moving and surprising. In the January-February issue.

Published by the Council on Religion and International Affairs

https://doi.org/10.1017/S0084255900033854

# 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 x 5 = 39.5 lines per millimeter recorded satisfactorily. 10.0 x 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.

# THE END

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