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"STORY" IN POLITICS

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"The American bias suggests that modern nations have moved from a worldview composed of myth, story, and symbol to a worldview composed of empirical reason, fact and verification—from myth to reality. So deep is the bias of demythologizing that Americans fail to notice how problematic is their own relationship to nature, to one another, to other peoples. . . ."

COMMENTARY BY
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and

Is Gradualism Dead?

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"In my view, unless the ground rules of production and decision-making are profoundly altered within the United States, a world order of authentic development has no chance to be born. Thus, at the very least, a major cultural revolution is needed in the United States. . . ."

and

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"A society which aspires to freedom and 'democracy,' as John Stuart Mill argued, needs citizens who actively and conscientiously obey rather than those who acquiesce passively or with reluctance. Passive acquiescence or slavish obedience cannot advance either the cause of non-violence or that of democracy. Possible civil disobedience is the price we must pay if we are to develop the ideal of active rather than tamely passive citizenship. . . ."

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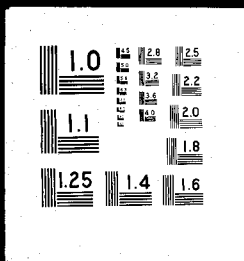
- IS GRADUALISM DEAD? (.50)
 THE OBLIGATION TO DISOBEY (1.75)
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RESOLUTION CHART



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.