

The picture examples of this book give an idea of some other rules of distribution. In Picture 33 not only is one able to see the relation between the number of automobiles produced in a year and the number of men working in the automobile industry, but it is clear from the very first look that one American worker makes much more than the European worker in the same time. One of the most important reasons is the new adjustment of the automobile-producing plants in America ; that is why a band moving over rollers has been designed in connection with the American workers. This is a good example of the use of the two directions of measuring in a fact picture.

AMOUNT PICTURES IN THE LANGUAGE OF GEOMETRY

As an instrument of discussion, frequent use is made of simple signs—points, lines and so on, which are not part of the store of signs. Such pictures are not teaching-pictures, but only self-teaching pictures : they give no memory-material, but only an idea of relations. But this

way of putting facts before the eye may equally be of good or of bad quality, and may be in harmony with the ISOTYPE rules or against them. We have to be guided here, in addition, by the general rules for putting signs together. This sort of design is of great value in the exchange of thought and discussions of theories, because even men who are experts in a special science frequently see much more clearly what the question is if the material under discussion is put before them in this way.

All designs which make use of separate, equal signs may be in complete harmony with the ISOTYPE rules. All designs making use of forms which are put together in equal units may be in complete harmony with the ISOTYPE rules. Four-sided forms which are equal in one expansion and different only in the second expansion (see Picture 26) are almost parallel to a certain sort of ISOTYPE picture.

The eye is able to make a comparison between amounts of signs, and it is able to see how much longer one line is than another, as for example : three times as long . . . and so on.