

symmetrical. Of course they are not, and it was only th
But when an assymetrical situation occurs,
the centering process will generally try to construct
the assymetrical thing, or center, as a product
of simpler centers which are indeed symmetrical. It does
not permit random assymetrical arrangements.

3. A center applies as much to space as to solid objects
and buildings. Each center, is thus a whole, which is
made of subsidiary wholes, which are themselves whole.

4. When we look at a center, we see that the following
rules apply:

- a. It is whole in itself, in an obvious, relaxed way, with
its own symmetries.
- b. Its main parts are themselves also whole, and have their
own symmetries.
- c. The space or buildings next to it, in so far
as they are themselves whole, and have
teir own symmetries.
- d. The whole, is always part of some still larger whole,
which is itself a center, itself possessing certain
symmetries.

in the mind where it is formed by a process
of a vision, and it is this which gives it its living character

5. A center is a spontaneous vision, which originates in the mind's eye. This is not a phrase, but must be taken literally. In this sense every ~~center~~ center is a product of unconscious, but not conscious, control on the part of the maker, ~~and this is the only way in which~~ It is the fact that every center is the product of a vision ~~in~~ in this literal sense, which gives it ~~its~~ its living character.

On GROWTH.

In the process of growth, it is rarely possible for a center to be perfectly symmetrical. In fact, ~~z~~ as the world, where the centers are growing, develops, it contains more and more ~~asymmetries~~ assymetries, induced by a succession of necessary accidents. Sometimes these existing geometrical contexts are extremely peculiar (as is true on our site in San Francisco, with freeways, Hills Bros etc all placed in such a way as to create very complex order.

The main thing which happens, then, in the process of centering, is that each new center endeavours to introduce symmetry into this field... but always fails.

This is because a naive insertion of a symmetrical object, is always dead, because it is unrelated to the complex assymetries around it. A thing which strugggles to be related to the complex field around it, which tries to unite it, to make it whole, will always be almost symmetrical, but not quite... not as a result of an intention to be like this, but because this is the inevitable outcome of ~~an~~ an effort to ~~be~~ ~~the~~ true.

One of the reasons we can always recognise a real structure of centers as fast as we can, is that we can always detect the truth in the balance of symmetry and ~~asymmetry~~ assymetry, even when we do not know what is going on "functionally".

THE SEQUENCE OF CENTERS.

In the process of development, the ~~max~~ main thing that happens, is that a center is established, and that ~~ax~~ other centers are then hung on it.

This is an essentially assymetrical relation between the first center, and the second one, not a symmetrical relation.

We thus create a large center, at some moment. ~~Waxtham~~

Further acts, always creating centers themselves, will then, embellish this first ~~ax~~ center... they may be directly attache to it, or they may be placed at a ~~distam~~ distance, looking back, and thus forming an imaginary axis... in this case, a new center (the axis) has been formed, and this center will now have to be embellished...

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At certain times ~~khbmabfnobtbobmbabmbwnbanbam~~ in the process of creating and embellishing centers, a new center will be created which is large than the ones preceding it...

Like everything else, this cannot be "made" to happen...

it will happen only when the moment is ripe for it, when the field which exists, calls forth the creation of this new and larger center...