## Symmetry: Culiture ®ก® <br> Science

Editors:
György Darvas and Dénes Nagy
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The Miura-ori
opened out like a fan
sees him at the same time. The most audacious distortions were used in Frigyes Konig's Sixfold Selfportrait and Projections. The most banal - and therefore very funny - symmetries were presented by two ready-made gobelins, Moonrise and Sunset recognised by András Lengyel. And the most characteristic question and explanation for all the participants of the exhibition, was asked in the title of the selfportrait of Pierre Székely: Why am I Symmetrical - or Almost.

László Beke

## EXHIBITORS:

Bartnig, Horst (Berlin)
Bérczi, Szaniszlo (Budapest)
Bortnyik, Éva and Tubák, Csaba (Vienna)
Bunke, Zsuzsa (Budapest)
Carmi, Eugenio (Milano)
d'Angelo, Aldo (Firenze)
Dewar, Robert (Altadena, CA)
Erdély, Dániel (Budapest)
F. Farkas, Tamás (Budapest)

Huff, William (Buffalo, N.Y.)
Hutira, Péter (Baia Mare, Romania)
Konig, Frigyes (Budapest)
Kovacs, Attila (Cologne - Budapest)
Kuchta, Klara (Geneva)
Langdon, John (Philadelphia, PA)
Lengyel, András (Budapest)
Maurer, Dóra (Budapest)
Molnár, Vera (Paris)
Newman, Rochelle and Boles, Martha (Haverhill, MA)
Pataki, Tibor (Budapest)
Pimenta, Emanuel Dimas de Melo (Lisboa)
Rákóczy, Gizella (Budapest)
Rigby, John, F. (Cardiff)
Robbin, Tony (New York)
Sheridan, Sonia Landy (Harshaw, WI)
Szekely, Pierre (Paris)
Szemenyei-Nagy, Tibor (Nagykanizsa, Hungary)
Türk, Péter (Budapest)
Waliczky, Tamás (Karlsruhe - Budapest)
Zalavári, József (Budapest)

## PHOTOS:

(A) Colour transparencies:
(1) Péter Hutira (Baia Mare, Romania): Space - Proportions - Form - Modules, 1993, painted paper, 34 cm .
(2) John Rigby (Cardiff, Wales, U.K.): Patterns made from discrete plane symmetry groups, colour copy, $29,7 \times 20,8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(3) Horst Bartnig (Berlin): Breaks, 2464 lines in seven colours, 1989, computer drawing, $48 \times 48 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(4) Gizella Rákóczy (Budapest): Untitled, 1993, tempera on paper, $111 \times 160 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(5) Rochelle Newman and Martha Boles (Haverhill, MA, USA): Fractal Concepts, 1992, photographic poster, $76,7 \times 71 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(6) Tamás F. Farkas (Budapest): Inaggo, 1991, acrylic on canvas, $60,5 \times 60,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(7) Zsuzsanna Bunke (Budapest): Quotation, 1983, pen drawing, $43,5 \times 30,6 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(8) Pierre Székely (Paris): Why am I Symmetrical - or Almost, 1993, coffee drawing, $38,3 \times 24,3 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(9) Sonia Landy Sheridan (Harshaw, WI, U.S.A.): Crisis? 1993, photo of a drawing, $21,5 \times 56 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(10) András Lengyel (Budapest): Ready-made Moonrise, 1993, framed goblin, $14,5 \times 14,5 \mathrm{~cm} ;$ Ready-made Sunset, 1993, framed goblin, $14,5 \times 14,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(11) Tamás Waliczky (Karlsruhe - Budapest): The Garden, 1992, frame from the computer animation.
(12) Eugenio Carmi (Milano): Imaginary Signal I, 1992, II, 1990, watercolour, $24 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$, cover design for Symmetry: Culture and Science.
(B) Black and white
(1) Tony Robbin (New York): Quasicrystal Dome, 1991, computer drawing, $87 \times 112 \mathrm{~cm}$, (detail).
(2) William S. Huff (Buffalo, NY, U.S.A).: Dissymmetric Kaleidoscopes (Hommage à Pasteur), 1961/1990, computer drawing, cover design for Symmetry: Culture and Science.
(3) József Zalavári (Budapest): Homage to Malevich 1913-1993, 1993, 8 drawings, $29 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$ each, on a board of $71,5 \times 105 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(4) Attila Kovács (Cologne - Budapest): Relation system 1-1978 + Meta square $6 \times 6 \rightarrow 1 \times 1,19$..
(5) Vera Molnar (Paris): Cycle Symmetry-breaking, 1-6, 1976, computer drawings, $30 \times 40 \mathrm{~cm}$ each.
(6) Robert E. Dewar (Altadena, CA, U.S.A.): Molecule, painted cardboard, $32 \times 49 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(7) Eugenio Carmi (Milano): Imaginary Signal III, 1990, watercolour, $24 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$, cover design for Symmetry: Culture and Science.
(8) John Langdon (Philadelphia): Philosophy, Dissymmetrical ambigram, $21 \times 29,7$ cm ; Symmetry, Dissymmetrical ambigram, $29,7 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$, from the book John Langdon (1992) Wordplay. Ambigrams and Reflections on Ambigrams, New York: Harcourt Brace Jovanovich Publ., 172 pp.
(9) Zsuzsanna Bunke (Budapest): Ideogramma, 1990(?), colour pen drawing, $43,5 \times 30,6 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(10) Zsuzsanna Bunke (Budapest): Ideogramma, 1987(?), colour pen drawing, $43,5 \times 30,6 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(11) Klara Kuchta (Geneva): Interconnection, 1987, photo $41,3 \times 31,3 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(12) Dóra Maurer (Budapest): Photogram, from the series Hidden Structures.
(13) Péter Türk (Budapest): Direction - Shape - Form, 1983, photos taken from ink drawings, $3 \times 16$ pieces, $21 \times 16 \mathrm{~cm}$ each.
(14) Emanuel Dimas de Melo Pimenta (Lisbon): Mantra, computer drawing, $21 \times 29,8 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(15) Aldo d'Angelo (Florence): Younger Marilyn, symmetrical image of the young actress, computer generated colour photo, $22 \times 17,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(16) Aldo d'Angelo (Florence): Older, symmetrical hypothesis of middle-aged Marilyn, computer generated colour photo, $23,5 \times 19,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(17) Tibor Pataki (Budapest): Portrait, 1993, photo collage, $40 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(18) Éva Bortnyik - Csaba Tubák (Vienna): Tower, 1993, X-Ray photos in wooden boxes, $30 \times 30 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ each.
(19) Tibor Szemenyey-Nagy (Nagykanizsa, Hungary): Ellipsoid and its X-Ray photographs, plaster of Paris, $6 \times 26 \mathrm{~cm}$, photo $193 \times 16,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(20) Frigyes Kónig (Budapest): Sixfolded Selfportrait, 1984, lithography, $32 \times 35 \mathrm{~cm}$.
(21) Frigyes Kónig (Budapest): Projection, 1984, lithography, $62,5 \times 45 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Quasicystal Dome, 1991, computer drawing, $87 \times 112 \mathrm{~cm}$, (detail).


Dissymmetric Kaleidoscopes (Hommage à Pasteur), Variations on a classic design, 1961/1990, computer drawing, cover design for Symmetry: Culture and Science.


Homage to Malevich 1913-1993, 1993, 8 drawings, $29 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$ each, on a board of $71,5 \times 105 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Relation system 1-1978 + Meta square, $6 \times 6 \rightarrow 1 \times 1,19$.


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Cycle Symmetry-breaking, 1-6, 1976, computer drawings, $30 \times 40 \mathrm{~cm}$ each.


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Molecule, painted cardboard, $32 \times 49 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Space - Proportions - Form - Modules, 1993, painted paper, 34 cm.


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Untitled, 1993, tempera on paper, $111 \times 160 \mathrm{~cm}$.


## Fractal Concepts <br> Seminole Fractal © Rochelle Newman \& Martha Boles From the PLANAR DIMENSION Series

Fractal Concepts, 1992, photographic poster, $76,7 \times 71 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Inaggo, 1991, acrylic on canvas, $60,5 \times 60,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Quotation, 1983, pen drawing, $43,5 \times 30,6 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Why am I Symmetrical - or Almost, 1993, coffee drawing, $38,3 \times 24,3 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Crisis? 1993, photo of a drawing, $21,5 \times 56 \mathrm{~cm}$.


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Ready-made Moonrise, 1993, framed goblin, $14,5 \times 14,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.


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The Garden, 1992, frame from the computer animation


Imaginary Signal I, 1992, watercolour, $24 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$, cover design for Symmetry: Culture and Science.


Imaginary Signal II, 1990, watercolour, $24 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$, cover design for Symmetry: Culture and Science.


Imaginary Signal III, 1990, watercolour, $24 \times 21 \mathrm{~cm}$, cover design for Symmetry: Culture and Science.


Philosophy, Dissymmetrical ambigram, $21 \times 29.7 \mathrm{~cm}$.


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Interconnection, 1987, photo $41,3 \times 31,3 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Photogram, from the series Hidden Structures.


Direction - Shape - Form, 1983, photos taken from ink drawings, $3 \times 16$ pieces, $21 \times 16 \mathrm{~cm}$ each.


Mantra, computer drawing, $21 \times 29,8 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Younger Marilyn, symmetrical image of the young actress, computer generated colour photo, $22 \times 17,5 \mathrm{~cm}$;
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Portrait, 1993, photo collage, $40 \times 60 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Tower, 1993, X-Ray photos in wooden boxes, $30 \times 30 \times 30 \mathrm{~cm}$ each.


Ellipsoid and its $X$-Ray photographs, plaster of Paris, $6 \times 26 \mathrm{~cm}$, photo $193 \times 16,5 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Sixfolded Selfportrait, 1984, lithography, $32 \times 35 \mathrm{~cm}$.


Projection, 1984, lithography, $62,5 \times 45 \mathrm{~cm}$.

There are many disciplinary periodicals and symposia in various fields of art, science, and technology, but broad interdisciplinary forums for the connections between distant fields are very rare. Consequently, the interdisciplinary papers are dispersed in very different journals and proceedings. This fact makes the cooperation of the authors difficult, and even affects the ability to locate their papers.
In our 'split culture', there is an obvious need for interdisciplinary journals that have the basic goal of building bridges (symmetries') between various fields of the arts and sciences. Because of the variety of topics available the concrete, but general, concept of symmetry was selected as the focus of the journal, since it has roots in both science and art.
Shmaetry: Culture and Science is the quarterly of the International Society for the Interdisciplinary STUDY OF SYMETRY (abbreviation: ISIS-Symmetry, shorter name: Symmetry Society). ISIS-Symmetry was founded during the symposium Symmetry of Structure (First Interdisciplinary Symmetry Symposium and Exhibition), Budapest, August 13-19, 1989. The focus of ISIS-Symmetry is not only on the concept of symmetry, but also its associates (asymmetry, dissymmetry, antisymmetry, etc.) and related concepts (proportion, rhythm, invariance, etc.) in an interdisciplinary and intercultural context. We may refer to this broad approach to the concept as symmetrology. The suffix -logy can be associated not only with knowledge of concrete fields (cf., biology, geology, philology, psychology, sociology, etc.) and discourse or treatise (cf., methodology, chronology, etc.), but also with the Greek terminology of proportion (cf., logos, analogia, and their Latin translations ratio, proportio).
The basic goals of the Society are
(1) to bring together artists and scientists, educators and students devoted to, or interested in, the research and understanding of the concept and application of symmetry (asymmetry, dissymmetry);
(2) to provide regular information to the general public about events in symmetrology;
(3) to ensure a regular forum (including the organization of symposia, congresses, and the publication of a periodical) for all those interested in symmetrology.

The Society organizes the triennial Interdisciplinary Symmetry Congress and Exhibition (starting with the symposium of 1989 ) and other workshops, meetings, and exhibitions. The forums of the Society are informal ones, which do not substitute for the disciplinary conferences, only supplement them with a broader perspective.

The Quarterly - a non-commercial scholarly journal, as well as the forum of ISIS-Symmetry - publishes original papers on symmetry and related questions which present new results or new connections between known results. The papers are addressed to a broad non-specialist public, without becoming too general, and have an interdisciplinary character in one of the following senses:
(1) they describe concrete interdisciplinary 'bridges' between different fields of art, science, and technology using the concept of symmetry;
(2) they survey the importance of symmetry in a concrete field with an emphasis on possible 'bridges' to other fields.
The Quarterly also has a special interest in historic and educational questions, as well as in symmetry-related recreations, games, and computer programs.
The regular sections of the Quarterly:

- Symmetry: Culture \& Science (papers classified as humanities, but also connected with scientific questions)

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- Symmetry in Educalion (articles on the theory and practice of education, reports on interdisciplinary projects)
$\square$ SFS: Symmetric Forum of the Society (calendar of events, announcements of ISIS-Symmetry, news from members, announcements of projects and publications)
- Symmetro-graphy (biblio/disco/software/hudo/historio-graphies, reviews of books and papers, notes on anniversaries)
Additional non-regular sections:
- Symmetrospective: A Historic View (survey articles, recollections, reprints or English translations of basic papers)
[ Symmetry: A Speclal Focus on ... (round table discussions or survey articles with comments on topics of special interest)
- Symmetric Gallery (works of art)
- Mosaic of Symmetry (short papers within a discipline, but appealing to broader interest)
- Research Problems on Symmetry (brief descriptions of open problems)
( Recreational Symmetry (problems, puzzles, games, computer programs, descriptions of scientific toys; for example, tilings, polyhedra, and origami)
$\square$ Reflections: Letlers to the Editors (comments on papers, letters of general interest)
Both the lack of seasonal references and the centrosymmetric spine design emphasize the international character of the Society; to accept one or another convention would be a 'symmetry violation'. In the first part of the abbreviation $I S I S$-Symmetry all the letters are capitalized, while the centrosymmetric image iSIS! on the spine is flanked by 'Symmetry' from both directions. This convention emphasizes that ISIS-Symmetry and its quarterly have no direct connection with other organizations or journals which also use the word Isis or ISIS. There are more than twenty identical acronyms and more than ten such periodicals, many of which have already ceased to exist, representing various fields, including the history of science, mythology, natural philosophy, and oriental studies. ISIS-Symmetry has, however, some interest in the symmetry-related questions of many of these fields.

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Yugoslana' Slavik V. Jablan, Matematǐkji instıtut (Mathematical Insutute), Knez Mihallova 35, pp. 367, YU- 11001 Beograd (Belgrade), Yugoslavia [Geometry, Ornamental Art, Anthropology]

## Chairpersons of

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Itsuo Sakane, Faculty of Enyironmental
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Cogniuve Science Douglas R Hofstadter, Center for Research on Concepis and Cognition. Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana 47408. U S A

Compurtng and Apphed Mathemarics Sergei P. Kurdyumov, Instutut prikladnoı matematıkı ım MV Keldysha RAN (M.V. Keldysh Instutute of Apphed Mathematics, Russian Academy of Sciences), 125047 Moskva. Miusskaya pl 4, Russia

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## Project Chaupersons.

Architecture and Music. Emanuel Dimas de Melo Pimenta Rua Tierno Galvan, Lote $5 \mathrm{~B}-2^{\circ} \mathrm{C}$, P-I200 Lisboa, Portuga!

Art and Biology. Werner Hahn, Waldweg 8, D-35075 Gladenbach, F R. Germany

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Higher-Dimensional Graphıcs Koji Miyazaki, Department of Graphics, College of Liberal Arts, Kyoto University, Yoshida, Sakyo-ku, Kyoto 606. Japan

Knowledge Representation by Metastructures Ted Goranson, Strius Incorporated, 1976 Munden Point, Virginia Beach, VA 23457-1227, U S.A.

Pattern Mathemancs. Bert Zaslow,
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Polyhedral Transformanons. Haresh Lalvani,
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Propontion and Harmony in Arts S. K. Heninger, Jr. Department of English, University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill, Chapel Hill, NC 27599-3520, U S A.

Shape Grammar. George Stiny, Graduate School of Architecture and Urban Planning, University of Califorma Los Angeles, Los Angeles, CA 90024-1467, U.S.A.

Space Structures: Koryo Miura, 3-9-7 Tsurukawa, Machıda,
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## Liaison Persons

Andra Akers (International Synergy Institute)
Stephen G. Davies (Joumal Tetrahedron Assymmetry)
Bruno Gruber (Symposia Symmetries in Science)
Alajos Kálmán (Internatıonal Unıon of Crystallography)
Roger F. Malina (Joumal Leonardo and International Society for the Arts, Sciences, and Technology)
Tohru Ogawa and Ryujı Takaki (Journal Forma and Sociely for Science on Form)
Dennis Sharp (Comité International des Critıques
d'Architecture)
Erzsébet Tusa (INTART Society)


