

Working of Centers	Intellectual Facet: High Attention Needed	Emotional Facet: Little Attention Needed	Moving/ Instiutive Facet No Attention needed or helpful
Intellectual For direct attention, effort of Will is required	IDEATION: Creativity, inventing, imaging the working of life. Adaptation is made possible Development of Consciousness; access influences, discernment Formatory *: segmentation, fragmentation, mechanical thinking, single-minded knowledge “acquisition”	Managing relevance Where the desire to know and learn lives Discovery behind the surface Formatory : small talk: quarreling, gossip, inner judgmentalness of self and others. Inner murder	Chooses language, complex movement; Registers memory, impressions No decisions made Formatory : stereotyping, jargon, clichés, automatic talking
Emotional Little Attention	From where we take the Work into our Being, Evolve our “I’s” Artistic expressions, Seat of Magnetic Center Seat of Higher emotions: caring/compassion Formatory : Attachments. polarities	Religion, athleticism Moral conscience Muses Formatory : attraction and repulsion. Knowing rather than understanding, enhancement and exhibition.	Small desires, daily “wills” Personal preferences Physical express of emotions (hugs, sex) Formatory : Skin and other afflictions, social pain
Moving No attention	Shrewd, crafty, caution, small plans Inventing THINGS, adaptations in the THINGS world. Formatory : reactiveness,	Intuition, curiosity, imaging options and outcomes, Pleasure in movement Love of games, theatre as higher imitation Formatory : blind rage, Blind “love”	Mechanical reflexes, movements, small imitations, learning new movements, pleasant and unpleasant sensation Formatory: tic,
Instinctive	Firing of neural networks, myelination Formatory : Mental Illness	Body mind intuition Mirror neurons firing Intuition thru bodily function Formatory : Hypochondria	Respiration. Heart functioning Formatory : dysfunctional organs

The *Formatory Apparatus* is another name for the **mechanical** part of the [intellectual center](#). It is given a special name because it plays such a large role in our lives. For example, it will attempt to answer when a question is addressed to the whole of us.

- **It uses words**; its medium is words. Its function is to record data and take care of such repetitive automatic tasks as: simple addition, subtraction, multiplication, division, and so on; serve as a databank for data such as address, telephone number, pin number, general knowledge, common sayings such as `Hello, how are you', individual words, and so on. It collects ready-made opinions. **It does not think; it can only recite.**
- It can only see two possibilities, for example, `yes' or `no', `all' or `nothing', `bad' or `good'; it cannot see a spectrum of possibilities, or shades of gray. It can, however, spew out long lists of data and information, which can be mistaken for intelligent discussion or intelligent thought to the uneducated observer. In this respect, the formatory apparatus is much admired in ordinary life, for its ability, for example, to know who won where and when what match/test/game of football/cricket/baseball/sumo/basketball/hockey, and so on. It will also read at random, for example, cereal boxes, labels, advertisements, magazines, newspapers, and so on, **with little or no attention.**
- It is engaged in wrong work, for example, when it answers a question or a discussion addressed to the whole intellectual center, or to the whole of us.
- The mechanical parts of [centers](#) tend to operate in a less coordinated way than the emotional and intellectual parts of centers. For example, you can walk and chew gum and exchange opinions on the latest test match at the same time; however, these activities are relatively unrelated except by accident. It is another matter when you bring all your centers together to focus on solving a difficult problem, for example, of designing the furnishings in a room, or a theatrical production, to produce a particular and specific psychological effect.

[P. D. Ouspensky](#) also said that when you hear the phrase (or related phrases, presumably) `It is said that...' or "I have heard...", or "so and so expert says", that this indicates formatory apparatus is operating. To me, this seems to be true when the statement is not supported by any further examples, observations, or discussion.

When we hear or read a new idea, or receive new knowledge, and respond with the phrase `I already know that' and lose interest, this is usually a symptom that the formatory apparatus is operating in us.