There are three separate approaches to the challenge of constructing WCW
K\"ahler geometry and spinor structure. The first one relies on a direct
guess of the K\"ahler function. Second approach relies on the construction of
K\"ahler form and metric utilizing the huge symmetries of the geometry
needed to guarantee the mathematical existence of Riemann connection. The
third approach relies on the construction of spinor structure assuming
that complexified WCW gamma matrices are representable as linear
combinations of fermionic oscillator operator for the second quantized
free spinor fields at space-time surface and on the geometrization of
super-conformal symmetries in terms of spinor structure.

In this chapter the construction of K\"ahler form and metric based on
symmetries is discussed. The basic vision is that WCW can be regarded as
the space of generalized Feynman diagrams with lines thickned to light-like
3-surfaces and vertices identified as partonic 2-surfaces. In zero energy
ontology the strong form of General Coordinate Invariance (GCI) strongly suggests
effective 2-dimensionality and the basic objects are taken to be pairs
partonic 2-surfaces X^2 at opposite light-like boundaries of causal
diamonds (CDs).   This has however turned out to be too strong formulation for
effective 2-dimensionality string world sheets carrying induced spinor fields
are also present.

The hypothesis is that WCW can be regarded as a union of
infinite-dimensional symmetric spaces G/H labeled by zero modes having
an interpretation as classical, non-quantum fluctuating variables. A
crucial role is played by the metric 2-dimensionality of the light-cone
boundary δM^4_+ and of light-like 3-surfaces implying a
generalization of conformal invariance. The group G acting as isometries
of WCW   is tentatively identified as the symplectic group of $\delta
M^4_+\times CP_2$. H corresponds to sub-group acting as diffeomorphisms
at preferred 3-surface, which can be taken to correspond to maximum

of
K\"ahler function.

In zero energy ontology (ZEO) 3-surface corresponds to a pair of space-like 3-surfaces at the opposide boundaries of causal diamond (CD) and
thus to a more or less unique extremal of K\"ahler action. The interpretation would be in terms of holography. One can also consider the
inclusion of the light-like 3-surfaces at which the signature of the induced metric changes to the 3-surface so that it would become connected.

An explicit construction for the Hamiltonians of WCW isometry algebra as so
called flux Hamiltonians using Haltonians of light-cone boundary is proposed and also the elements of K\"ahler form can be constructed in terms
of these. Explicit expressions for WCW flux Hamiltonians as functionals
of complex coordinates of the Cartesian product of the infinite-dimensional symmetric spaces having as points the partonic
2-surfaces defining the ends of the the light 3-surface (line of generalized Feynman diagram) are proposed.

This construction suffers from some rather obvious defects. Effective
2-dimensionality is realized in too strong sense, only covariantly constant
right-handed neutrino is involved, and WCW Hamiltonians do not directly
reflect the dynamics of K\"ahler action. The construction however generalizes in very straightforward manner to a construction free of these
problems. This however requires the understanding of the dynamics of preferred
extremals and K\"ahler-Dirac action.

%\end{abstract}