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Thank you very much. It is not good to be applauded to ahead of time, it means that you expect a very good speech. It will not be, because it will be dealing with a very, very general subject. And it is not good to hear two speeches in succession, on two very general but different subjects.

What I want to talk a little bit about is man's general fate. Of course man's world has changed tremendously in the last hundred or two hundred years. When I was born there were already very large changes from the original situation of man. There were houses, there was money, we could create fire, garments. And this all testified to an enormous, immense change from the original situation of man. This was very important but now within the last hundred or even eighty years there were also tremendous changes in the situation of man. And I find this to a certain degree, alarming. We now have electric light. You may have noticed that there are things now that did not exist at the first part of the century. There are telephones, airplanes, automobiles, many other things.

Another thing which I think is good to remember is that the life expectation of man has expanded tremendously. When I was born the life expectancy of a new child in Hungary was twenty seven years,

here in the United States it was thirty seven. Now it is seventy and seventy-one in the two countries, which is a tremendous change. But most importantly, the acquisition of daily bread is now too easily available. Perhaps you will permit me to remember that when I was eighteen, I was wondering "Why do I live, what is the purpose of all this?" Then I decided the purpose is to provide food and shelter for myself and for those whom I love. Today this comes too easily. This comes too easily, life became in a way, less interesting because these fundamental purposes are too easily achieved and too easily accessible.

Now how should we try to make life interesting, and should we try?

Often people tell me that it is not important that humanity survive.

And of course it is very difficult to argue that it is important for the world. But I believe that we should try to make humankind (

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Another danger is of course that people are less interested in producing children than they were some time ago. I myself was I must admit very much interested in having children. But I know now many, many young people who don't want children. And this is also a danger. I will now mention a last danger and that is life could become even less interesting if all humanity comes under one dictatorship and it becomes essentially an anthill. Well these are

serious questions and I don't know whether I really conveyed them fully, but I tried to enumerate them at least superfically. And I think that they are serious problems.

Now how should we try, what can we do? There are two types of purposes of man which have not been seriously attacked. And these are art and humanities. And art is serious, I hope they are and I will talk about it a little more. But I would like to say again that I very much hope that the desire to have children will become general and will become very much alive, because that also is very much important if we want to maintain humanity. You know that there are several countries where the natural childbirth is such that the population decreases. And this is particularly true in the advanced countries. Childbirth can be prevented quite easily.

But how could we make science more interesting. I think one of the ways is the one which is inherent in this meeting, namely, to unify science, that anybody who contributes to science knows that he contributes to a large knowledge, to a unified knowledge, to an interesting knowledge. And of course the amount of contribution that is possible is infinite. Because we are terribly far and we will always will be very far from a complete understanding of the world and this is a good thing I think.

Another thing we should try to stop is a strict separation between physical workers and administrators, and intellectual workers and such people. I think we should try to make more of a unification, I think

it would be good if all of us did some physical work in addition to writing papers or giving addresses as I do now but do also some physical work. It would become more interesting both for the physical workers and also for ourselves.

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The last thing which I would like to propose is to prevent that all humanity come under one government. A variety of governments, a competition for the increased happiness of the people, for the adherence of the people to their own society and their own government makes also life more interesting. And to know that there are other possibilities is also good.

Well, I talked in general about making humanity more happy, more interesting and more varied. We should try in my opinion, and I hope we may succeed, to contribute a tiny bit to it and that this conference is a little bit in that direction. But I hope that this will not be the only conference, because even though we have three hundred people here this is a very small fraction of humanity. But I hope that the idea to unify science, to make life more interesting will be a recognized purpose of all the world.