## Closing Address

Modern science was born by the discovery of some similarity between the planetary motions in the sky and the gravitational motions on the earth, which are essentially the same motions, only with a difference in their scales. In this case, the essence is not the quantity but something quantitative in common between them. Similarity in geometry is defined as the same shape with different sizes. In this respect, scientific laws are similar to form or shape since the size is secondary. Form can be more important than quantity.

A large number of papers over various fields were presented in this symposium. One may think this status was chaotic at a glance. But a birth of a new science can be expected by finding something common between them and by expressing the essence in some objective way.

What a person finds common, apparently depends on his cultural background as pointed out by Professor Morikazu Toda in his wonderful opening lecture. From this point of view, we Japanese may be able to contribute to science in a new way which could never have been done without the development of Science on Form. Unfortunately though, I can not deny the existence of the tendency that the contribution to science from Japan has been restricted to within the already organized individual fields. But, I think the first step towards such a new contribution was taken forward now at this First International Symposium for Science on Form.

T. Ogawa