of primitivism and ruralism, localism and bestialism? In other words, will war and want, hunger and servitude prove passing clouds on a bright horizon or will they reveal themselves as the long shadows of death?

And what, within this gigantic drama, will be the role of the competing ideologies and empires the deadly struggle of which is gripping our generation? Will Fascism or Bolshevism prove strong enough to conquer the world? Will one of these two contenders have sufficient material and immaterial inner resources to stabilize and unify the planet? Or will a "third force" succeed in overcoming the extreme polarization of the world of today and in reorganizing the globe within the frame-work of a democratically planned world economy and a federally constituted world government? Will the bloody surgery suggested by both Fascism and Bolshevism lead to a recovery of sick mankind or will it be followed by permanent impairment or even death of the patient? Will the milder medicine of piece-meal reform and peaceful evolution produce sufficiently potent and speedy results, or has the "malady" of our society progressed to a point where "medical" treatment would be futile? Is Western civilization so decrepit that any interference whatsoever is bound to jeopardize its survival? Again, in refraining from regulation and control, will we not abandon our dynamic society to the mercy of blindly destructive forces? Or is perhaps any monistic interpretation of the prospects of modern culture inadequate and does our increased knowledge of the life-histories of previous societies, primitive as well as civilized, combined with a deeper understanding of the peculiarities of modern dynamic world society force us to think of the future of our civilization in pluralistic terms? Will the history of the next decades and centuries present a most intricate interplay of progress and regression, of achievement and loss, of development and decadence, of the recurrence of the old and the emergence of the new? These and more are the topics with which Futurology will have to wrestle.

Over and above the long-range forecasts of natural history and the middle-range prognosis of broad socio-cultural processes, Futurology is also interested in predictions of important short-term developments. Predictions of the growth of population in America or anticipations of the political trends during the next decades, analyses of business cycles and conditions during the coming months and years belong to the many themes of Futurology. Speculations about "The Dwarfing of Europe", "Whither France?", "The Prospects of Peace" are the inexhaustible topics of an age of rapid political change. A distinguished historian tried to answer the question: How New Will the Better World Be? while the director of a research institute discusses "The Future of Your Job" and "The Future of America's Classes" during The Rest of Your Life. Conjectures concerning the "Religion of Tomorrow" or "The Future Independence and Progress of American Medicine" are as