Lerner, Thomas Mann, L. Mumford, P. Sorokin and others expressed interest in his suggestion that a course dealing with the future of society and culture be taught in academic institutions. Since then Toynbee (in the tradition of Spengler) and Sorokin, Alfred Weber and Karl Mannheim, Fromm (in the tradition of Freud) and Robert Jungk, L. Mumford and Fred L. Polak - to mention only a few prominent names - have submitted extensive studies of man's future development in its totality or in some of its most important aspects. Also sociologists and economists, statisticians, population experts and city planners today believe that in their field they can fairly accurately predict trends over years or even decades. Since the end of World War II the number of "futurological" publications by individual authors has been growing rapidly. Of the numerous and important writers on the future we can list only Baade, Behrendt, Bloch, Teilhard de Chardin, Vassiliev and Gushtshev, Fourastié, Bertaux and Dennis Gabor. Among the group studies the following are especially noteworthy: The report presented by the Permanent Committee of the Ministers of Education in the German Federal Republic, dealing with the "Determination of the Requirements of Schools, Teachers, Education, Science, and Research, the Arts and Cultural 'Activities' in the Years from 1961 to 1970", and the 600.000-word-study of the Twentieth Century Fund concerning Europe at the beginning of the 1970's. A study entitled "Where is America headed?", based on the contributions of 100 well-known persons, comprising 6 reports and put together by a Committee of the Rockefeller Foundation, is worth mentioning as well as the report concerning the United States in the year 2000, published by "Resources for the Future", an organization financed by the Ford Foundation.

As for periodicals we refer to the confidential, international weekly information-magazine "Vorschau" which has been appearing in Geneva since 1959, and the series of publications entitled "Prospective" and "Futuribles". Through no accident the latter two are published in France - a country in which planning stimulates interest in Futurology. The "Centre d'études prospectives", founded in Paris in May of 1957 by the late Gaston Berger, a well-known philosopher (Jean Dorcet being its present secretary general), is primarily devoted to the "study of technical, scientific, economic, and social factors, which accelerate the development of the modern world, and to the anticipation of situations which may result from these combined influences". "Prospective" stands for foresight reaching beyond the usual forecast, which is supposedly limited to a period of 15 years. "Prospective" aiming to overcome narrow compartmentalization is truly global in scope and has tried to free itself from the pressure of vested interests. Even science, says "Prospective", is still adhering too strongly to the past; but a truly scientific attitude is developing and serving as a vital instrument of long-range-