store for us, the status quo will not endure. Such is our fate - our dilemma and privilege.

While the primitive prophet was the best that previous epochs of crisis were able to produce, we can do better today. Many centuries of growing secularization and rationalization and, with them, scientific progress have enabled us for the first time in human history, to attempt what might be called a scientific prognosis. The change from prophecy with scientific pretensions to "prophetic science" was under way in the nineteenth and early twentieth centuries with men like Hegel and Marx, Saint-Simon and Comte, Pareto and Spengler. Today, when we are witnessing the birth of a scientific psychology, the last great obstacle toward an understanding of society is being removed. Instead of consulting the stars, the "futurologist" of 1945 can get his clews from historians and sociologists, from philosophers and psychologists, from political scientists and economists. He can make intelligent use of a tremendous reservoir of knowledge, though some of the theories found may differ as widely as those of Arnold Toynbee and Ralph Turner, of Pitirim Sorokin and R. M. MacIver, of Sigmund Freud and Erich Fromm. The analyst of the future would have to find his way between the optimism of Trotzky or Croce and the pessimism of Henry Adams or Berdyayev. He would have to consult the writings of conservatives like Herr von Hayek and Ortega y Gasset, of liberals like Karl Mannheim and Lewis Mumford, of radicals like Laski and Strachey, and even of fascists like L. Dennis and Evola. Works like Huizinga's In the Shadow of Tomorrow, Langdon-Davies' A Short History of the Future, and Furnace's The Next Hundred Years, if critically used, should prove helpful. Lastly, great utopias, daring and fantastic though they doubtlessly are, may yield insights that are more revealing than the voluminous writings of learned system-builders. For examples in point, the reader is referred to Jack London's The Iron Heel, Aldous Huxley's Brave New World, or H.G. Wells's The Shape of Things to Come. Having such a variety of sources to draw upon, a productive mind should be capable of presenting a meaningful synopsis of the future.

II

It cannot be denied that theories and opinions with regard to the development of the next centuries are confused and contradictory. However, agreement does exist among a large number of scholars as to the major problems which humanity will face. To clarify these problems and, subsequently, to predict the most probable trends is a task which we have the means to accomplish successfully today. Since the scope of this paper does not permit a complete presentation of the issues which have been in the center of general discussion, one may indicate, in a few words, three roads along which it is theoretically imaginable that the