

Staff Paper Series

Staff Paper P70-17

August 1970

GROWTH, TRENDS AND SOME IMPLICATIONS OF LEISURE IN AMERICA

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An Ultimate Question

Leisure poses an ultimate question: What is man? What should he do and be? Past physical and economic limitations have maintained this as an academic question for most people. However, events and trends of western society compel attention to leisure as a necessary item of relevance to the current setting.

The question of leisure compares to, if not transcends in importance, those issues currently receiving major emphasis: International peace, racial conflict, the problem of cities, and poverty in the midst of plenty. As it will be treated, many of these problems will be seen as stemming from and/or complexly interrelated with leisure. In the 1920's, Dr. George Cutten said "proper use of leisure has created every civilization which has ever existed and improper use has killed each one in turn." ^{2/} It has been noted by historians that a society of ancient Sparta fell apart when it no longer was confronted with the need to wage continuous war. We see continuing until the present day the attempts of rulers to develop a common purpose among the peoples of their nation by finding means of creating exterior crises including war. Such tactics play upon instincts of herding and self preservation, they divert attention from fundamental problems of ignorance, and poverty, which in their many forms, impose limits upon the society. Thereby, it is possible to avoid the

^{1/} Uel Blank, Professor, Department of Agricultural Economics, University of Minnesota. Presented to: National Consultation on Leisure - sponsored by Lutheran Council of the United States of America, November 10, 1969, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

^{2/} Cutten, George, The Threat of Leisure, Yale University Press, 1926.

question "What should constitute a man?"

It is proposed to examine trends in factors that are associated with leisure, and to relate these to the larger concept.

Time and Leisure

It is common in the United States to view "free time" as synonymous with leisure. It will be seen that while this view characterizes our present day, it has not been held through all ages. However, current emphasis upon "leisure time" requires that the subject be treated.

A shortening of the work week is often pointed out as one factor yielding more leisure. Commonly we consider the work week of the 1860's and 70's as being approximately 70 hours in length. By 1900 this had dropped to 60 hours, by 1950 it was down to an average of about 40 hours. Thus, it is said that everyone has more time, and there is talk of much shorter work hours to come: Thirty-two hours per week; twenty-four hours per week; five hours per week. I might point out that this millennium has actually arrived. For those willing to accept the 1870 level of living there are few people who could not now live on the income from one month or less of work annually - if in fact we could organize an economic system that would be able to function in that way.

But there is a larger question - Do we actually have available this thirty hours lopped from the work week over the past century? A careful study by de Grazia shows that the gains at best are perhaps only a few hours, perhaps only four to eight on the average, due to compensating factors involving part-time work, moonlighting, travel required to and from the job, extra do-it-yourself requirements, and makeup work

required because of two commercial wage earners in the family.^{3/}

Consider the following example in which there appears a clear-cut decline in average hours worked. Assume that a husband works forty-five hours per week. His wife then goes to work and since women often work shorter hours, we assume that she works thirty-five hours per week. The work week for this family has now declined from forty-five to an average of forty hours per week. Few would argue that this family actually had more free time.

Examination of those people who have an opportunity to work and who are now working full-time, reveals that work weeks have declined little in recent years. In 1950, hours worked per week in the manufacturing industry averaged 40.5. In 1965, it was 41.2 hours. Depending on the industries examined and the years used for comparison results may vary somewhat from this example.

Another related factor is the trend toward an increasing proportion of workers who are professional or semi-professionals. Precise measures of work week hours are less meaningful to professionals. Such workers often work a flexible time schedule, but may, on balance, work longer hours than the hourly wage force.

Thus, it appears that a shorter work week for many is a well advertised myth in terms of the free time which is available to them. Our commercial economy tends to force everyone into the same mold - they must be employed full-time. For many this employment is dominated by the clock. There are those who rebel. Not all such rebellion is complete dropout. It is exhibited in some individuals whose pattern involves six months of work, three months of unemployment compensation and three

^{3/} de Grazia, Sebastian, Of Time Work and Leisure, Twentieth Century Fund, New York, 1962.

months of welfare relief. Here is seen an adaptation to our commercial economy reached by those who prefer more free time and who in a subsistence economy would have only three sides to their cabin.

While a shorter work week may be more fancy than fact there are elements of time that have a definite bearing upon recreational-leisure patterns. One such element consists of time blockage, or the "chunks" in which free time becomes available, vacations, holidays and weekends. In the Middle Ages as many as 115 holidays were celebrated by some groups. It is not known for certain that everyone took all of these holidays but if they did and if the Sundays were added to them this left only 198 days for working, considerably less than 48 five-day work weeks a year. Even with the pattern of weekends, long weekends, and increased holidays and vacations, we are not certain that things have changed in favor of modern man!

Vacation time is more or less a modern innovation with a ten day to two week vacation becoming a standard minimum for most employees. In addition, a four week vacation is more and more frequent for professionals and those employed by large firms and bureaucracies. There is also a tendency on the part of many to take a vacation two times a year rather than one time a year. One innovation that has been watched carefully is the experiment with a thirteen week vacation period every five years for steelworkers. The one extensive opportunity to test this long vacation yielded widely varied results in terms of the individuals who were participants.

The pattern of the school year has been a factor imposing restraints upon the vacationing pattern of families with children of school age. The system of nine month school appears to stem largely from an agrarian past when boys and girls were needed

for farm work during the time when the crops could be grown. A dramatic vestige consists of the fall cotton harvest vacation still observed in parts of the South but no longer having relevance. There are now considerations looking toward a year-round school program. Design has in fact progressed to the point that during 1970 the city of Rockport, Illinois, plans to institute a year-round school program. This does not mean that the boys and girls will be continuously in school for twelve months. Rather they will be in school around the calendar with regular, but shorter periods off for vacations between school periods. A possible by-product of this system is a fuller use of public school facilities but this aspect is not explored in this paper.

The weekending pattern which has become strongly institutionalized into our culture, will be reinforced with four three-day weekends. These long weekends result from National legislation. They become effective in 1972 unless rejected by the individual states.

How much free time do we have? Of the studies conducted on the subject one conducted in Champaign, Illinois, with middle income blue and white collar workers is illustrative. It showed that on a weekly basis the women had 42.4 hours and the men had 33.4 hours of free time available to them out of their approximately 112 waking hours of the week. Significantly, both men and women had approximately 50% more free time available to them than they actually felt they had.^{4/} This factor is reinforced by Gunther who quotes a psychiatrist talking to a harassed

^{4/} Sampson, Joan M., and Marilyn M. Dunsing, "How, Where, and With Whom Do Today's Families Spend Their Leisure Time." Illinois Research, University of Illinois, Champaign, Illinois, Summer 1969.

executive who had a perforated gastric ulcer. On examination of one busy day it was determined that the man had travelled four hundred miles by air on business that he could have handled by telephone, that he had attended another long meeting considering matters in which he was not directly involved and taken part in other activities from which he might have been better off to have excluded himself. In all of this the psychiatrist concluded that he had spent 16 hours doing what he could have done just as efficiently in one to two hours.^{5/} The latter lends support to Parkinson's Law that "work expands to fill the time available for it."

In summary: It is not completely certain that man in the present day is better off than in an earlier period with regard to the free time available to him. The industrial revolution, which ushered in the need for precise accounting of time, continues to bind us with the tyranny of preciseness in minutes and hours. Some have, in fact, viewed the clock as the most diabolical invention of all ages!

Activities of Leisure Time

Thanks to investigations of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, there are data on participation in selected outdoor recreational activities. Information available includes only a small part of the total activity pattern but it reveals a rapidly escalating, dynamically changing pattern. In 1965, there were 6.5 billion summer outdoor recreation occasions in the United States. This number was up 50% from about 4 billion in 1960. It was increasing at a rate much faster than the increase in the population.

^{5/} Gunther, Max, The Weekenders, J. B. Lippincott Co., New York, 1964.

Those activities engaged in the most are the simplest, as might be expected. These include walking for pleasure, swimming, playing outdoor games and sports, bicycling and sightseeing. Significantly, projections made from the observations in 1965 revealed activities to be rising at a more rapid rate than the projections made from 1960 observations. There are differential shifts, however; not all of them are easily explainable. Swimming for example, is projected to rise very rapidly due perhaps to the rising levels of affluence which provide for more swimming facilities such as backyard swimming pools. Other activities such as hunting and fishing are predicted to rise relatively little. There have, in fact, actually been declines in the participation rates of these latter kinds of activities.

The most widely-practiced recreational-leisure time activity is television viewing. Hours spent at viewing depend on age, occupation and other factors. A figure of 15 hours for television viewing per person per week appears to be a workable average. There has been a tendency to view this use of television as unfortunate: as wasted time. There are, however, imponderables: is this kind of "low-cost" relaxing time a better alternative than many others? Is it in fact a psychological-physiological necessity to survival in the present society, that most men must spend some time at low-pressure, low attention-requiring activities?

The weekend pattern has been noted as evolving rapidly. One significant element is indicated by the number of second homes in the United States. These are now estimated at 3 million and estimating to be increasing at the rate of 150 to 200 thousand per year. Minnesota studies have found that the average home owner spends over \$1,000 annually in the local community in which his second home is located in addition to many other costs attendant to ownership and use of such a facility.

But, Minnesota actually operates a bargain basement in recreation facilities. In the developing recreation complex, Snow Mass at Aspen, Colorado, large condominium complexes costing \$52,000 per unit were sold out last year before they started construction. The market for these condominiums is cited as: (1) from Chicago, (2) from Minneapolis-St. Paul. It will be noted that the Church also provides facilities offering weekend activities. We may, in fact, compare the Church to a country club - one offering low dues! It might be added that price cutting has apparently not served the participation ends which are being sought.

Recreation-oriented activities make up only part of the non-work pattern, but full treatment would extend beyond both space and data available. Such other activities include self improvement, artistic, cultural, creative and community service efforts.

Recreational-Leisure Expenditures

A data series of "expenditure for recreational items" which is prepared by the Department of Commerce is often quoted to document United States recreational expenditures. Currently this series totals about \$33 billion annually and has been rising at a yearly rate in excess of 6%.

An estimate of the total expenditures for recreation and leisure will run much higher. According to the writer's calculations not less than \$150 billion is spent annually on leisure in the United States. It is instructive to note that this sum is approximately 50% higher than the annual amount spent on food--it does include some food. (U.S. citizens spend approximately \$40 billion annually for food and beverage away from home, but not all of this total can be considered recreational expenditure). The figure averages to \$750 per person, or it is approximately the same as the arbitrarily drawn poverty line!

It is instructive to review some of the recreational-leisure expenditure compon-

ents, keeping in mind that some of these figures are "ball park estimates." They are, however, arrived at in a systematic manner. Perhaps the largest component is travel. We might note parenthetically the distinctly structured status hierarchy of travel in which we place the international jet set at the top, visits to national parks somewhere in between and visits to friends and relatives at the lower end of the status scale for recreational travel. The reader can derive entertainment from setting up his own hierarchical structure for the many kinds of recreational travel. An estimated \$90 billion is spent in the United States for transportation, and of this sum the writer estimates about one half to be for recreational purposes. This proportion is determined from: (1) the 1965 Travel Survey found that over half of the longer trips (those 100 miles one way or overnight) are for purposes such as visiting or recreation; and (2) automobile driving for pleasure and automobile sightseeing have among the highest participation rates of the activities engaged in for recreation.

Another major component is \$30 to \$40 billion which is spent for recreation in the home. One large home recreation expenditure consists of approximately \$9 billion to buy, service and repair television, hi-fi and radio sets. Homeowners spend about \$1 billion on hobby gardening. Other large expenditures include other kinds of hobbies and guest entertaining.

Among other large recreational-leisure expenditures are included:

- About \$4.5 billion annually to hunt and fish.
- Interestingly, more is now spent to travel overseas than for both hunting and fishing - an estimated \$5 billion.
- Almost \$1 billion is used annually to buy travel trailers.
- \$2 to \$3 billion goes for the purchase of golfing equipment, green fees, etc.

- \$3 billion is spent to purchase and operate boats.
- \$5 billion goes for books, magazines, newspapers, etc.
- Even so small an item as water ski purchases total \$25 million annually.

New Investment Proceeding at a Rapid Rate

Investment for recreational and leisure time facilities is at a level not generally recognized. The United States now has at least 50,000 public areas designated as recreation sites which are managed by agencies of the federal, state and local governments. These include a land area equivalent to approximately one-eighth of the entire surface area of the continental United States. It should, however, be noted that a large part of this area is multiple use land such as that which is contained within our National Forests.

Some of the really dynamic aspects of recreational investment can be seen in that undertaken by private firms. Some examples illustrate the scale and widespread nature:

- At Vail , Colorado, \$50 million was spent in development of a winter recreation area over the past eight years.
- At Snow Mass at Aspen in just the past two years \$20 million of new investment has been poured in with much more to follow. The parent company is the American Cement Corporation.
- Sun Valley, which was the first true ski resort in the United States, developed by the Union Pacific Railroad in 1936, has recently had an infusion of \$5.5 million of improvements by the Janns Corporation, a Los Angeles redevelopment firm that recently purchased control for \$2 1/2 million.

- The most spectacular of all perhaps is Disney World. The development controls 27,000 acres of land near Orlando, Florida. It is expected that \$600,000,000 of investment, as a minimum, will be involved in the project.
- Many large firms normally thought of as having other interests are becoming involved in recreation and leisure services and facilities. Among these are: Boise-Cascade Company which has launched the Boise-Cascade Investment Corporation that manages the purchase of large land tracts, construction of reservoirs, and development of the area for second homes; Westinghouse Corporation that recently traded \$65 million worth of stock for the assets of Coral Ridge Properties which is the developer of a mile of plush ocean front at Ft. Lauderdale, Florida; the 3M Corporation has indicated tentative plans to develop recreation centers; General Mills now has one subsidiary that manufactures and sells toys, games and other leisure time activities; International Dairy Queen has announced plans for developing a campground franchise system; and a large petroleum corporation has embarked on plans to develop a system of camps and travel service areas.
- The new Madison Square Garden in New York City is an enormous recreation complex costing \$130 million. It is on an 8 1/2 acre site formerly occupied by the old Pennsylvania Railroad Station.
- In 1960, Hawaii had 5,000 hotel rooms; in 1968 there were 19,000 hotel rooms and 4,500 new ones under construction. New investment in the Hawaiian recreation industry is on the order of \$100 million of added capital annually.

- One of the popular new pushes in recreation features are rotating restaurants on the top of towers or buildings. These cost from \$300,000 to \$700,000 each.
- In Newport Rhode Island a \$16 million recreation complex is beginning. This complex is based upon the anticipated new tourism which will result following completion of the new \$61 million bridge across Naragansett Bay.
- In Florida a condominium developer has \$225 million of new buildings currently under construction at the cities of Hollywood, Margate and Ft. Lauderdale.

This list could be continued ad nauseum. It is arrayed here to indicate the fantastically rapid rate at which major amounts of new investment capital are now entering the leisure related industries.

The Quality Revolution in Recreation Demand

In addition to the gaudy plushness of some of the illustrations just given there are other kinds of changes in the demand pattern for recreation and leisure pursuits that are apparent. Some of these are subtle but they may be more significant in the long run than the more ostentatious features.

One type of revolution is in outdoor recreation. Many activities in which participation is growing the fastest are the ones requiring involvement of the participant, skill and/or a close association with the medium in which the activity takes place. They also may require a high level of interpretive understanding. These include such activities as hiking, camping, sailing, nature observation and canoeing. It is significant that those who canoe are not simply those who do not have the funds to buy power boats, neither are campers simply those families who cannot afford to rent motel rooms. Rather,

the opposite is often true; studies show many campers and canoeists to be above average in income and occupational status. Many are able to choose and their choice reflects the need for self involvement, expression, skill and interpretation. There is the challenge of pitting one's personal skill against wind, wave and weather in a sailboat versus the thrill of speed in a power boat.

Other types of revolutionary changes involve cultural-artistic activities. In the attention given to growth in demand for park facilities the rise of interest in art and cultural events has been largely ignored. In a recent ten-year period visits to units of the Nation Park System rose by 114% (from 56.6 million to 110.1 million). But in the same period, 1955 to 1965, attendance at art museums rose almost as fast - 99%. Further, in this same ten-year period, the number of community orchestras increased from 761 to 1301.

Historical-cultural interpretations have grown greatly in popularity in recent years. In the 1952 to 1962 decade visits to historical restorations almost tripled, from 7.1 million to 20.7 million. Studies at some of the major historical centers have found that a very high proportion of those people visiting these sites come because of educational and historical interest rather than simply for entertainment. Indications of this interest have ranged as high as 80% of the visitors.

As yet, the proportion seeking those recreational-leisure pursuits noted here is small. Nor, are the positive trends necessarily indicative of a great re-awakening of the need for other than to outdo the "Joneses" or to go further, faster and oftener than in prior years. Many types of art, for example, become "in" and hence, are sought in great numbers. Camping is an outdoor activity enjoying rapidly expanding partici-

pation. Some such growth is due to camping's now being "in". But some is also due to the felt need of vacationers to see and experience more than they might through other means. Trends are such, unfortunately, as to guarantee that most will not be able to achieve close observation of nature in primitive surroundings; camping areas are crowded and rapidly becoming highly developed, most campers quickly upgrade equipment to the extent that they never really leave their plush 20th Century existence behind, and even those seeking to understand will find most facilities for interpretation poor or non-existent.

The "in" recreation scene with its prodigal miles traveled, go-go entertainment, and gadgetry in such forms, as boats and snowmobiles indeed has its place. It is a natural product of Western culture to the present point. But, such outlet forms reach satiation while yielding limited fulfillment to the human beings thus engaged. It is proposed that for many a higher degree of fulfillment may be attained:

through

Interpretation

Skill & Creativity

Understanding

rather than

Ostentation

Speed and power

Mastery

Choice Conditioned by Necessity

Man has always chosen that which he thought was best calculated to yield him results that were most desired. But, the aspiration as well as the ability to attain the choice suffers from limitations imposed by circumstance. This section traces the impact of circumstance, past and present, upon patterns of choice and their trends which have been treated earlier.

Most men through most of history have had to struggle for simple survival. This struggle is indicated by the long flat growth curve of world population. One perspective seldom noted in the current concern about population growth is that the curve of world population, is now at a point that is typical of the early stage of all biological growth curves in that it is concave upward. This is a stage of immature development characterized by a long period of slow growth and by a gradual increase at an increasing rate. We also know that biological growth curves eventually lower their rate of increase (increase at a decreasing rate) and finally cease to increase altogether (reach a maximum) and may even decline.

WORLD POPULATION

<u>Year</u>	<u>Population</u>
1,000,000 B.C. (?)	125,000
8,000 B.C.	5,300,000
4,000 B.C.	87,000,000
1 A.D.	133,000,000
1,650 A.D.	545,000,000
1,800 A.D.	906,000,000
1,900 A.D.	1,600,000,000
1,960 A.D.	2,900,000,000
2,000 A.D.	6,000,000,000

The population growth rate is instructive from two points of view. Most importantly, to our considerations here, the long precarious struggle for a foothold on the planet has conditioned man for competition. This conditioning is a necessary condition for survival and the phrase used to describe manifestation of these instincts is the "Law of the Jungle"! Secondly, it is instructive that population growth of the human species appears to be following the same basic laws of other biological species. Prediction of future events regarding population is not the focus here. It is known that growth in

numbers occurs until an equilibrium among the growth-causing factors is reached; that some species create conditions in which their numbers are reduced; and that events can occur so that a species approaching stagnation is again unbalanced and experiences an accelerated growth.

Now, what about this first nation, the United States of America, that was founded on the eve of the onslaught of the industrial-scientific revolution? In one sense, there is here a focusing and intensification of those factors inherent in man's survival struggle through the ages. During six of the ten decades of the 19th century, United States population grew by 33% or more. While world population increased less than 80% from 1800 to 1900 the United States population increased by 1,400%. The dramatic impact of this rate of growth can be realized by recalling the strain felt in the decade 1950 to 1960 when national growth in population was 18 1/2% - barely more than half the rate throughout almost the entire 19th century!

Following this headlong growth came World War I, the depression of the 1930's and World War II. If the materialistic Protestant ethic of which Weber ^{6/} accused us was not sufficient to stamp indelibly upon the United States society the notion that only through work could salvation be achieved, then this hectic march of events over the last 150 years would certainly have accomplished such a result. Thus were born the "myth of hard work and success" and the doctrine of "pragmatism". ^{7/} Their applicability cannot be disputed, there were frontiers to be opened, forests to be cleared, railroad lines to be laid, towns to be built, Indians to be repelled, crops to be sown and harvested, wars for democracy to be fought, a nation's economy to be restarted

^{6/} Weber, Max, The Protestant Ethic & The Spirit Of Capitalism, 1905.

^{7/} James, William, Pragmatism, 1907.

and we remembered Pearl Harbor.

Amid such frantic activity earlier notions of leisure such as those developed by the Greeks, and those practiced by some earlier societies were discarded. Leisure came to become defined almost completely as "free time" and it was frowned upon. Such a concept differed sharply from the classical view of leisure.

There is now a third pattern to trace, that of U.S. income. Significantly, relative income levels have been identified as the most important single factor generating philosophical differences among people; this principle applies whether the individual lives in India, South Africa, or the United States. The philosophical outlook of a relatively wealthy citizen of India is more nearly like that of his American counterpart than like that of a fellow Indian, and vice versa. Median United States family income now stands at approximately \$9,000 per year. The per capita buying power has increased about 50% since 1950. But, this rise is not just a post World War II phenomenon - it has been going on since at least the Civil War. Throughout the past century per capita buying power has approximately doubled each 30 to 50 years.

Because of high income levels American families are no longer able to draw a distinction between necessities and luxuries. Our society has reached the dream of all mankind: Freedom from the battle for sheer physical survival.

But, the well-adapted hard work ethic which served us in such good stead has now turned traitor. In its present form it no longer fits the situation in which we find ourselves. As a result we have prostituted our productive genius into a doctrine of consumerism. The pattern now approaches one in which we work harder to make more

money, to buy larger homes, to garner more status, this status demands that we take exotic vacations for which we must work harder and so forth and so forth in an endless spiral.

The examination of "consumerism" as it applies to recreation and free time patterns indicate something of the degree to which our society is thus dedicated. The implications for meaningless frustration in such a quest are noted by elements of our society, particularly our youth, who recoil at its vacant qualities. But, lest the case be overstated, it should be pointed out that material achievements and mastery represent a degree of freedom over those things which have bound men for many years. This battle has been hard won and rejection of its advantages would be ill-considered indeed. The question is not one of whether or not we will discard these gains, but rather how we will avoid their domination of us!

A final trend note concerns the relationship of our society to religion. Religion is defined as a factor which validates and integrates the individual into the society and into whatever is the nature of more ultimate reality. A social system that is largely dependent upon natural elements over which it has little control is highly religious. It develops elaborate systems for appealing to superior beings. As technology and science advance and as objective reason takes over and man learns that he can control his environment he has a less intensely felt need for supernatural beings.

But, an odd phenomenon is now occurring. United States society is the most advanced technologically of any in history. Yet among many elements of this society is an intensive search characteristic of the search for an adequate religion.

The American scene apparently is witnessing the limits of the thrust into objective

reasoning which the human psychological makeup can tolerate, given the techniques now available. Perhaps society has come full circle from the subjectivity of the Middle Ages, swinging to objectivity through the industrial-scientific revolution and the Age of Reason, and now returning to subjectivity at another level in the continuing quest for that upon which men may bet their lives. With an added degree of freedom won with new scientific knowledge and technology in the battle for physical survival there looms the agonizing problem of moral redefinition. Herein, lies the root of the ferment: Man now has added freedom to choose what he shall be; but what should a man - what should humanity - be?

Leisure

Leisure concepts in their broader application treat directly those questions raised above. de Grazia defines leisure as "That which is done as its own end". In other words, leisure is perceived as the ultimate activity.

The ancient Greek philosophers - Socrates, Plato, Aristotle - viewed leisure in this way. They asked "what might man do that would be its own end and not simply serve as means to some higher end?"

Perhaps, in consideration of the above discussion the matter might be phrased slightly differently for our purposes here and for our time. The basic principle of leisure appears to be the ability to choose: Then, given freedom, what should we choose?

What is needed is a restatement and enlargement of values and basic concepts. Enlargement of concepts have occurred throughout history. Nowhere can the process be traced more vividly than in the Bible. There is seen the enlarging concept of the

Diety, called Yahweh by the early Hebrews. God was big enough not only to be a God of the flocks but also of the field. But the enlargement did not come easily, it is dramatically illustrated in the Abel and Cain story. Jeremiah added, "God is a God of justice"; Hosea added, "and He is a God of love"; and Peter rose up from his vision on the rooftop saying "I perceive that God is a God of all people"!

The ancient Greeks reasoned that only contemplation was worthy as an ultimate end of man. The spirit of the Renaissance said that it was applied work and empirical reasoning. Our task is to develop a synthesis upon which humanity may build.