

- b. Federal acts
  - c. Roman (religious) thrusts
  - d. Ecumenical movement and pressures.
6. Impulsive conclusions:
- a. Total church/state dichotomy is not possible
  - b. Law and custom must learn to coexist
  - c. Increased tensions are unavoidable
  - d. It is helpful to keep the activities of persons as citizens distinct from the activities of persons in the service and work of the church. Not easy, but helpful

### C. Church Participation in the Societal Order.

#### 1. Background thoughts and ideas:

a. The major questions are these: How does the church govern its own in a civic concept? How much does it belong to the worldly pattery and how mush is it pressured by the societal image? How strong is the will of the church for change and growth? How well can it react to alternative structures? Can the church accept a margin of error in itself and its society? How does is role vary based on a population minority configuration? how would it differ in a majority posture? How has it fared in wielding temporal power...what does this suggest to us about the wisdom of such office?

#### b. Particular areas of our concern:

- (1) Education
- (2) Care of the needy
- (3) Public Morality

#### 2. The American churches and Education (public/private).

##### a. The historical pattern:

Following the collapse of the western Roman empire the educational work in the west fell almost totally on the church. There was nothing such as the idea of modern public education but most cathedrals maintained shoools in which ecclesiastical subject