

# \* Germany - 1932-45

## A. The Incidents /

### Final Solution

## B. Nazi Enemies

1. Political Left / Anti-Nazi: Right

2. Organized Religion

3. "unfit" groups

4. Jews -

## C. The Role of the Churches

1. 1935 - Anti-Euthanasia

2. 1942 - Revolt of Catholics over the Crucifix in Bavarian Schools

3. Anti-Semitism and Opposition in the end

4. What were the Churches

" Church And State -  
The Sacred And Secular Division  
of Labor

I The Institutional Division  
of Labor

A. All Faith Traditions Are  
Characterized By A Separation  
Between

1. A Realm of the Mundane -  
Wealth Status and Power

a. The State

2. A Realm of the Spiritual  
Focused on Ultimate Value,  
Salvation And The Sacred

a. The Power of Clerics  
(The Clergy)

b Example - Sacraments (Christianity)



## II. Two Models of The Sacred-Secular Division of Labor

A. The Balance of Power  
- Supportive Separation - The  
American Path (1776-2000's)

B. The Subordination Model  
(Europe) - The State Church or  
Establishment (1600 A.D. - 2000's)

1. Subordination of Church  
To State (Common Path)

2. Church State - Subordination  
of State to Church

↳ Iran - 1979 - 1988 -  
The Iraq War

3. Statistically, the Church  
State is Rare and collapses  
Into A State Church Owing To  
Failed Utopian Hopes

### III. The State Church-Establishment

#### A. Costs & Benefits For Faith

#### B. Benefits

1. Guaranteed Economic  
and Political Resources

2. Regulation of Public  
Morality

3. Control of Significant Public  
Functions - particularly  
Education

4. Religious Law As Part of  
State Law

#### C. Costs

1. Loss of Autonomy And  
Institutional Capacity For Political  
And Social Critique (Germany -  
1932-36)

2. Diversion - Focus on Politics Not  
Faith



C.3. Automatic Association of Churches With Government Policy (Unpopular)

4. Most importantly, a loss of competitive incentives to innovate, adapt, and remain "new" (relevant)

a. The Importance of a Quasi-Competitive Faith Market

b. Absence of Religious Entrepreneurship (The Religious Entrepreneur)

c. Example - Church of England

(Anglican) - The Loss of Novelty

D. This analysis can also be applied to Secular Political Ideologies like Socialism and Communism

1. Stagnation & the Cost of Monopoly