

legal love turned inward, toward oneself, whereas non-legal love is turned outward, toward another?

Perhaps we must look still further to find a clear distinction between the two concepts.

E. Primary and Contributory Responsibility

When we analyze an event or a state to discover its antecedent and immediate causes, we begin by trying to fix primary responsibility for that event or state. For example, in the explosion in the World Trade Center, we want to know who planted the bomb. But we also want to know whether others were involved who conceived the idea, planned its execution, purchased the necessary materials, and gave the order, because they too share in the responsibility.

F. Legalism and Antinomianism

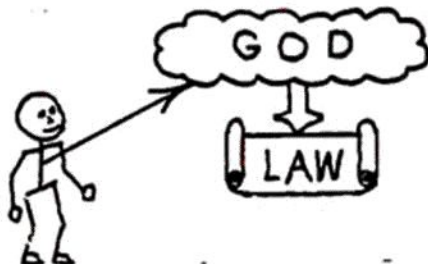
Legalism and antinomianism are basic attitudes toward the law or relationships to the law.

As the name suggests, antinomianism is an attitude of antagonism toward the law, one that wishes to have nothing to do with law. Sometimes it takes the form of lawlessness, which is the rejection of any form of law in a person's life (lawlessness in a society is anarchy).

Legalism is not simply an attitude of acceptance of the law, one that views the law in a positive light. It goes beyond agreement with law to something far more subtle.

The following diagrams may serve to illustrate four relationships with or positions on the law.

- (1) Obedience to the Lawgiver



- (2) Obedience to the law as an expression of obedience to the Lawgiver

