

## EAST TO WEST: The Pioneers of CPE in Canada

By  
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Supervised Pastoral Education in Canada was an outgrowth of the Clinical Pastoral Education programme in the United States. The American pioneers of Clinical Pastoral Education, such as Dr. William S. Keller, a medical Doctor from Cincinnati, Ohio; Dr. Richard C. Cabot, A Boston Physician, and the Rev. Anton T. Boisen, a Presbyterian minister from the Boston area introduced this new methodology into theological education in the 1920s. Clergy were trained within the health care system and became part of the healing team for patients. Under supervision, the students studied patients as “living human documents” (a phrase coined by Boisen), much the same as interns studied to become medical doctors. Clergy developed a new practical method of “doing” theology and expanded the concept of theological education beyond the walls of the seminary altering the traditional curriculum of theological schools. This new orientation helped clergy develop more effective communication skills and become generally more competent in delivering pastoral care to the sick. By the end of the 1930s, and for decades following, the Clinical Pastoral Education movement, which had started in Boston and particularly at Worcester State Hospital, Worcester, Massachusetts, attracted students from Canada.

Among the first trainees from Canada were such persons as Charles Fielding, Albert V. Bentum, Earle McKnight, Charles Taylor, Archibald MacLachlan and Edgar Bull. These men became the primary leaders in the development of Supervised Pastoral Education in Canada. This training was primarily under the umbrella of the Institute of Pastoral Care Incorporated, in New England, and the Council for Clinical Training in Chicago and New York.

In an effort to understand the beginning of Supervised Pastoral Education in Canada, it will be the objective of this short paper to sketch the contribution made by some of the key persons who worked in the various regions of Canada, toward the development of Supervised Pastoral Education. End notes will provide the resources relied upon for this research. Limited consideration will be made to the development of a national Clinical Educational Association.

### **THE ATLANTIC REGION**

The first person to study Clinical Pastoral Education from the Atlantic Region of Canada was the Rev. Earle McKnight.<sup>i</sup> McKnight began his theological training at Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Massachusetts in 1939. Philip Guiles, who was among the first to study

under Boisen at Worcester State Hospital, became the first director of the Clinical Training Department at Andover Newton Theological School. His associate at the School was John Billinsky, who was instrumental in the development of Clinical Pastoral Education in the Atlantic Region of Canada through his support of Charles J. Taylor and in cooperation with the School of Theology, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia.

McKnight's early vocational interest was in the field of religion and health. He had the vision of joining the Canadian Armed Forces to practice medicine and to join the medical Corps. Even though this did not materialize, McKnight did not give up his interest in becoming part of the healing team and working in a hospital setting. He learned about the Clinical Pastoral Education movement in the United States and decided to register for training at Andover Newton Theological School under the supervision of Guiles. After the completion of his first year, Guiles gave McKnight a fifty dollar bursary from the Earhart Foundation to go to Elgin State Hospital in Chicago, Illinois, to study during the summer of 1940. McKnight was supervised in Chicago by Donald Beatty. Boisen acted as a resource person for the summer programme. This cooperation between the Institute of Pastoral Care in New England and the Council for Clinical Training in Chicago was unusual, since, at the time, the two training Centres had differing philosophical views on Clinical Pastoral Education. McKnight returned to Andover Newton Theological School to continue with his theological degree programme in the fall of 1940. He also joined the Cabot Club, a group of people interested in pastoral Counselling.

McKnight completed his Bachelor of Divinity degree in 1942. His BD thesis was entitled, **An Approach to Christian Psychotherapy**. He returned to Nova Scotia in 1942 with the vision of establishing a pastoral Counselling centre. Again, McKnight's ambition was not to be realized, since, at the time, there was not much interest in pastoral counselling services. It was a tribute to McKnight to have had the vision of such services but seemingly forty years ahead of his time. Since this aim did not come to fruition, he accepted an appointment as pastor of the Port Maitland United Baptist Church in Yarmouth County, Nova Scotia. He remained in this pastoral position until 1949 when he became pastor of the George Street United Baptist Church in Fredericton, New Brunswick. It was while he was pastor of this church that, in 1950, he supervised Charles Taylor in a Clinical Pastoral Education programme conducted in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In 1966, McKnight was appointed to the chaplaincy position of the Nova Scotia Hospital, a Provincial Psychiatric Institution in Dartmouth, Nova Scotia. He succeeded Rodney Stokoe, whose time had been divided between being Chaplain at the Nova Scotia Hospital and Professor at King's College, an Anglican Centre for theological training in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

McKnight remained at the Nova Scotia Hospital until his retirement in 1984. He gave strong leadership to Clinical Pastoral Education in the Atlantic Region through the development of the Institute of Pastoral Training, and on the national level, with what was to become the Canadian Association of Pastoral Practice and Education. During his career, he served as president of each organization at separate times.

In 1950 Andover Newton Theological School attracted another promising student from the Atlantic Region and one who would become a pioneer in the development of Supervised Pastoral Education in Canada. This was Charles Taylor,<sup>ii</sup> who at the time, was enrolled in a Bachelor of Divinity degree at Acadia University. Similar to McKnight, Taylor developed an interest in pastoral care and ministry to the sick. It was during the Second World War when Taylor served with The Royal Canadian Navy, that he recognized his interest and the need for such ministry. He counselled with the gunners of the Merchant Marine when they came to the port of Halifax, Nova Scotia. After the war, Taylor registered at Acadia University as a candidate for the Christian ministry. Asked to make hospital calls and fearful of his ability to cope with the demands of such ministry, he sought a method of training which would prepare him for this vocation. Taylor learned about the Clinical Education programme in the United States through an advertisement in a Southern Baptist church magazine. Subsequently, Taylor applied to Andover Newton Theological School for a place in the Clinical Pastoral Education programme. On January 3, 1950 Billinsky wrote to Taylor informing him that he was accepted in a twelve week summer programme. This was a momentous decision for the future of Clinical Pastoral Education in Canada. After Taylor's return to Acadia University to complete his BD degree, he was enthusiastic about introducing Clinical Pastoral Education programme into Canadian theological education.

In 1951, a unique arrangement was worked out with the following Institutions to make the Clinical Pastoral Education training opportunity possible. Taylor set up a Clinical Pastoral Education programme at the Victoria General Hospital, Halifax, Nova Scotia in the summer of 1951. Taylor was supervised by McKnight, who lived in Fredericton, New Brunswick, a distance of two hundred and fifty miles from Halifax. Credit for the summer programme was granted by Andover Newton Theological School in the United States. Acadia University, in turn, granted academic credit for the course work toward Taylor's Bachelor of Divinity degree. The summer program was designed by Billinsky of Andover Newton Theological School. It included five verbatims a week, four meaningful visits to patients each day, attendance at staff meetings, and the submission of all written material to McKnight, as Supervisor of the Clinical Pastoral Education Programme. Taylor also received credit at the assistant supervisory level as a step toward becoming a Certified Supervisor of Clinical Pastoral Education. This Clinical Pastoral

Education programme became the first to be conducted on Canadian soil. It is a tribute to the ingenuity and tenacity of Taylor and McKnight that such a programme was started. It was also a tribute to the Institutions involved to accept the vision of such a training programme. However, if the programme were to continue, a major problem of funding had to be overcome since there was no support money available from any of the participating institutions. Taylor, undaunted by the problem and challenged by the opportunity, set about to raise funds. A positive response was received from the Atlantic United Baptist Convention which contributed some monetary assistance for the programme. Taylor was also encouraged by the United Church training centre, Pine Hill Divinity College, in Halifax, Nova Scotia where he secured accommodation for fifty cents per night and meals for five dollars a week. Taylor was appointed as pastor for the summer at the Bedford United Baptist Church, Bedford, Nova Scotia which was a financial help but greatly added to his personal work responsibilities. Prior to the summer programme, Taylor met with Dr. Clyde Marshall, Deputy Minister of Health and Director of Mental Health for Nova Scotia. Dr. Marshall became one of Taylor's, and the Clinical Pastoral Education programmes strongest supporters. Also attending the organizational meeting along with Dr. Marshall were such notables as Dr. Robert Jones, Professor of Psychiatry, Dalhousie University and Dr. Bethune, Executive Director of the Victoria General Hospital in Halifax, Nova Scotia.

In the summer of 1952, while still a theological student at Acadia University, Taylor arranged to supervise a Clinical Pastoral Education programme at the Victoria General Hospital. He also made similar arrangements between Andover Newton Theological School and Acadia University for course credits. The students who enrolled in this training programme were George Hillis, Samuel Holmes, William O'Grady and Harry Renfree. The program was modeled after those offered by the Institute of Pastoral Care Incorporated in Boston, Massachusetts, under the direction of Dr. John Billinsky. In the American format, the students acted as hospital orderlies for the first two weeks of the programme. Since this was not permitted at the Victoria General Hospital; the students were accommodated at the Nova Scotia Psychiatric Hospital for this part of their training. Dr. Marshall was influential in arranging this aspect of the programme in cooperation with the hospital superintendent, Dr. Murray MacKay. Because of this arrangement, Clinical Pastoral Education became associated with a second institution in the Atlantic Region of Canada.

In 1953, his Bachelor of Divinity Degree completed, Taylor was appointed special lecturer on the faculty of the School of Theology, Acadia University, and Chaplain to the students of the University. That summer (1953), Taylor taught another Clinical Pastoral Education course. This time, arrangements were made to conduct the training programme at the Nova Scotia

Sanatorium in Kentville, Nova Scotia. By 1954 the programme became ecumenical for the first time and students were enrolled from other than the Baptist denomination. The programmes continued each summer following these early beginnings. By June 1964, the Clinical Pastoral Education programme was established as a separate department of the School of Theology, Acadia University, and Taylor was granted the status of full professor of Clinical Pastoral Education, the first such appointment in any Canadian School of Theology. Taylor held this position with the School of Theology and later Acadia Divinity College until his retirement in 1984. He continued, however, as the Director of Prison Ministry in the status of Visiting Professor. The Diploma of Prison Ministry was the only such programme in North America. Taylor was succeeded by The Rev. Dr. Dennis M. Veinotte as head of the Clinical Training Department at Acadia Divinity College. He had a background in pastoral ministry, hospital chaplaincy, provincial and federal prisons on the practical side while carrying Certification as supervisor in both Clinical Pastoral Education and Pastoral Counselling Education.

The ecumenicity of the Clinical Pastoral Education programme in the Atlantic Region was enhanced by the appointment of Canon H.L. Puxley as President of the University of King's College, in Halifax, Nova Scotia.<sup>iii</sup> Canon Puxley's interest in Clinical Pastoral Education was evidenced through a cooperative agreement with the Nova Scotia Psychiatric Hospital in Dartmouth, NS in the appointment of the Rev. Rodney Stokoe as half time to the faculty of King's College and half time as chaplain to the Nova Scotia Psychiatric Hospital. Stokoe, a native of England, had a strong academic background in psychology. In 1961 and 1962 Stokoe assisted Taylor with the programmes at the Nova Scotia Sanatorium in Kentville, Nova Scotia. Subsequently, he conducted separate programmes at the Nova Scotia Psychiatric Hospital in Dartmouth, NS. He later did graduate studies in Clinical Pastoral Education at Crozier Seminary under the supervision of Dr. Edward E. Thornton. In 1966 Stokoe became a full professor at the University of King's College, Halifax, NS. Earle McKnight then assumed the position of chaplain at the Nova Scotia Psychiatric Hospital, Dartmouth, NS. He thus became the first full-time clinically trained chaplain appointed to a psychiatric hospital in the Atlantic Region.

By the 1950s an idea was beginning to materialize among those associated with Clinical Pastoral Education. They talked of forming a Pastoral Institute in the Atlantic Region. The purpose of this organization was primarily to foster and develop Clinical Pastoral Education in the area and to encourage the various hospitals and institutions to employ chaplains as full-time staff persons.

By 1957, an Institute of Pastoral Education in the Atlantic Region had come into being with membership composed of the various seminaries in the region. The Roman Catholic Church was not officially a member of the organization at this time, although they regularly sent observers

to the meetings. The Roman Catholic Church became actively involved in the Institute following Vatican 11. In 1958 the Presbyterian College of Montreal asked to affiliate with the Institute and became a participating member. The Institute of Pastoral Training was formally incorporated under an Act adopted by the Nova Scotia Legislature in 1958. The strong support of Canon Puxley at the University of King's College was a contributing factor in the smooth passage of this Act, which gave the Institute official government recognition.

At this time a number of medical institutions in the Atlantic Region were eager to employ chaplains, but they were confronted with problems revolving around salaries, pensions and methods of payment. Dr. Clyde Marshall, who was actively supporting the Clinical Pastoral Education programmes, conceived the idea that these problems could be resolved if the Institute were to hire the chaplains and sell their services to the various institutions where they were employed. This gave them a continuing contract with the chaplain's respective denomination through the Institute of Pastoral Training. The employing institution retained the chaplain by paying their salaries directly to the Institute's treasurer. For the most part, this practice has continued to be maintained and has also been adopted in other parts of Canada. By 1960 the Institute of Pastoral Training had become a well established entity with official government and denominational support. The initial task of establishing Clinical Pastoral Education in the Atlantic Region was now realized.

## **THE CENTRAL REGION**

At the same time as Taylor introduced Clinical Pastoral Education into the Atlantic Region of Canada, Archibald (Archie) MacLachlan<sup>iv</sup> started a Clinical Pastoral Education programme in the Central Region of Canada. Like McKnight and Taylor, MacLachlan received his Clinical Pastoral Education training at Andover Newton Theological School, Newton Centre, Massachusetts. He graduated with an STM degree in 1948. MacLachlan continued his academic pursuits at Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts and graduated with an MA in Clinical Psychology in 1950.

In the summer of 1948, MacLachlan took a six week Clinical Pastoral Education course at Worcester State Hospital in Worcester, Massachusetts. This was followed by an additional six week course at the Boston City Hospital, Boston, Massachusetts. The following summer he worked as assistant to Lester Potter at the Massachusetts General Hospital in Boston, Massachusetts. This academic and practical training in Clinical Pastoral Education gave him good qualifications to begin another Clinical Pastoral Education programme in Canada.

At the time MacLachlan returned to Canada, Dr. Harold Stewart was Dean of the School of Theology at MacMaster University in Hamilton, Ontario. Previously, Dean Stewart had met Boisen in Chicago and was impressed with Boisen and interested in starting a Clinical Pastoral Education programme at MacMaster Theological School. Stewart invited MacLachlan to give leadership with senior theological students at MacMaster. It was while MacLachlan was in Hamilton that he met a former acquaintance in the person of the Rev. Jack Breckenridge, Chaplain at Mountain Tuberculosis Sanatorium in Hamilton. Breckenridge, like MacLachlan, had gone to the United States for training in Clinical Pastoral Education and he was interested in establishing a programme at the Mountain Sanatorium. Dr. Ewart, Medical Director of the Mountain Sanatorium, was open to the concept as was Dr. Stewart of MacMaster University. The one stipulation was that, because it was an ecumenical course, it had to be offered through the Department of Extension rather than through the School of Theology at MacMaster.

The first Clinical Pastoral Education programme in Ontario was started in 1952, shortly after Taylor launched his Clinical Pastoral Education programme in Nova Scotia. Responsibility for supervision of the programme was shared by MacLachlan and Breckenridge. Three students were enrolled in the course; one was from the Baptist denomination, and two were United Church Seminarians. The programme was deemed a success with good participation by the staff of the Sanatorium, including the medical personnel. Because no chaplaincy position was open at the time, MacLachlan moved to Winnipeg, Manitoba where he assumed a pastoral position. However, he returned each summer to conduct a six week training course at the Mountain Sanatorium in Hamilton, Ontario.

During the next few years, Rev. Edgar Bull, an Anglican priest with the Church of the Good Shepherd in Hamilton, also became associated with the summer programmes. MacLachlan later moved to pastor a Baptist church in Dundas, Ontario, in order to be closer to his teaching interests at the Mountain Sanatorium. Because of more modern treatment for tuberculosis, the Mountain Sanatorium began to be phased out. MacLachlan then secured a position as chaplain at the Hamilton Psychiatric Hospital. He supplemented his relatively small salary with a private counseling practice, as well as an honorarium from the Extension Department of MacMaster University. He conducted the first Clinical Pastoral Education programme at the Psychiatric Hospital in the summer of 1960. It was at that time that MacMaster Theological School began to integrate Clinical Pastoral Education into its curriculum. It is a tribute to MacLachlan that he persisted and personally raised some of the finances in order to establish Clinical Pastoral Education programmes in Hamilton and thus in the Central Region of Canada.

Another significant name among the Canadian pioneers in Clinical Pastoral Education was that of Charles Fielding.<sup>v</sup> Fielding was a Welshman by birth. His family immigrated to Canada when he was ten years old. In 1926, he graduated from the University of King's College in Halifax. In 1929 he graduated with his BD degree from the General Theological Seminary in New York. Fielding remained in the United States until 1940 when he returned to Canada. At that time he accepted a position on the faculty of Trinity College in Toronto, Ontario. Fielding became a prime mover in establishing what was to become the Toronto Institute of Pastoral Training. Fielding was intent upon first getting the support of the medical profession in Toronto and then the various church denominations, including the Roman Catholic Church, before launching a Clinical Pastoral Education programme. This became an eighteen year project before the first Clinical Pastoral Education programme was conducted in 1958 at the Toronto General Hospital, under the supervision of Rev. James Breckenridge. By 1963 some twenty-six students had received training under the Toronto Institute of Pastoral Training.

The Clinical Pastoral Education programme made sufficient impression upon Dr. J.E. Sharpe, the Executive Director of the Toronto General Hospital, that he requested the Toronto Institute of Pastoral Training to appoint a full-time chaplain to the hospital.<sup>vi</sup> This was accomplished on July 1, 1964 with the appointment of the Rev. Barry Cooke. Cooke had taken a Clinical Pastoral Education unit at the Boston City Hospital and had completed a two-year residency at the Medical College of Virginia. This appointment more firmly established Clinical Pastoral Education in Central Canada, joining the Centres in Hamilton and the Atlantic Region.

## **THE WESTERN REGION**

The development of Clinical Pastoral Education in the western region of Canada was the last to be established. However, they were represented among the first of the pioneers who entered a training programme in the United States. Rev. Albert V. Bentum, a graduate of Knox Presbyterian College, Toronto, Ontario, enrolled in a Clinical Pastoral Education programme in June, 1936, in Chicago, under the Council for the Training of Theological Students and under the supervision of Rev. Anton Boisen.<sup>vii</sup> This programme was conducted at the Elgin State Hospital and was affiliated with the Chicago Theological Seminary. Along with Boisen, other supervisors included Donald C. Beatty and Francis W. Mcpeek. There were a total of seventeen students, including Bentum, enrolled in the summer Clinical Pastoral Education programme.

There were a number of factors, including the World War 11, which prevented Bentum from establishing a Clinical Pastoral Education programme upon his return to Canada. Bentum was subsequently employed as a civil servant with the Province of British Columbia. In the late

1960s he resigned from the civil service to become pastor of St. Andrews Presbyterian Church in Vancouver, British Columbia. It was at this time he also returned to working with Clinical Pastoral Education when he became associated with the Westminster Foundation. This was an Institute established by a Hungarian-born Presbyterian minister, the Rev. Ted MacChester, to train clergy in the skills for ministry. The Westminster Foundation was incorporated in 1967 by the province of British Columbia. Over many years, Bentum supervised a number of Clinical Pastoral Education courses in association with the Westminster Foundation and the Riverview Psychiatric Hospital where the Foundation was located.

Another name associated with the beginning of Clinical Pastoral Education in the Western Region of Canada is that of Rev. Murray Thompson.<sup>viii</sup> In 1963, Thompson had completed a two year residency programme in Clinical Pastoral Education at the Institute of Religion in Houston, Texas. He then returned to Vancouver, British Columbia. Prior to this training period, he had spent fifteen years in parish ministry with the United Church of Canada.

In 1963 there was a considerable interest in the Clinical Pastoral Education programme in the Western Region of Canada. A growing number of clergy, theological educators and theological students had received Clinical Pastoral Education training in the United States. Among them was Stuart Sommerville, who later became the Anglican Bishop of Vancouver. Sommerville was on the faculty of the Anglican College in Vancouver, BC. Another, Rev. Ted Nichols was, in 1963, on the faculty of the United Church College in Vancouver, BC. Nichols had received training under Charles Taylor's supervision in the Atlantic Region and was a graduate of Union Theological Seminary in New York.

One of the major problems in the establishment of Clinical Pastoral Education programmes and chaplaincy in the hospitals in Vancouver was the rivalry between two Colleges in that city and between various denominations. An example of this detrimental attitude was associated with the appointment of the Rev. Murray Thompson as Protestant Chaplain to the Vancouver General Hospital. When he arrived in Vancouver, Thompson found that this position was no longer open. Because he was a United Churchman, the Anglican and Presbyterian Churches did not validate his appointment, so the hospital did not give him official recognition as Protestant Chaplain. Thompson then became the United Church Chaplain to the Vancouver General Hospital. By 1964, Thompson was sufficiently established at the Vancouver General Hospital to offer some seminar courses on the wards of the hospital. However, Thompson was not integrated into the theological colleges nor officially recognized as a staff person by the hospital. By 1967 Thompson was ready to offer a Clinical Pastoral Education programme at the Vancouver General Hospital; however, he still had not received official recognition by the

hospital. Four students enrolled in this first course. One of the students, Rev. Jim Taylor, later studied for a year of residency at the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, and then became coordinating chaplain supervisor at the Foothills Hospital, in Calgary, Alberta. When Bentum resigned from the Riverview Hospital in 1972, the Rev. Lloyd Dahl assumed the chaplaincy position as an acting supervisor. Dahl had received training in Hamilton and Toronto.

By 1973 Clinical Pastoral Education was accepted throughout the province of British Columbia. Training centres were also founded in Winnipeg, Manitoba, under the supervision of the Rev. Gordon Toombs, Rev. Jim McKay and Rev. Donald Houts. Toombs offered the first twelve week Clinical Pastoral Education training programme at the Winnipeg General Hospital in Winnipeg, Manitoba. Rev. Ken Beals, an American trained supervisor, offered a course in 1969 at the Brandon General Hospital, in Brandon, Manitoba. The Clinical Pastoral Education training programme in Calgary, Alberta, began in 1968 under the supervision of the Rev. Jim Taylor, who had trained under Thompson in Vancouver. It quickly became an established programme with a strong emphasis upon research.

By the 1970s, Clinical Pastoral Education programmes had become well established across Canada and had become an integral part of theological education.

## **THE CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF PASTORAL PRACTICE AND EDUCATION**

By the early 1960s, the concept of a national governing association for Clinical Pastoral Education in Canada began to be formulated. The movement toward the fulfillment of this concept was conceived by a group of supervisors in the Central Region of Canada. Rev. Edgar Bull hosted a meeting in Cobourg, Ontario in 1962.<sup>ix</sup> Present at this meeting were the Revs. Ken Allen, Jack Friesen, John Kerr, and Merv Dickerson. Concerns shared at this meeting by the supervisors centered on a national organization of all the training centres across Canada, standards, and the relationship with the American counterparts. It was decided to ask Charles Fielding to call a meeting of national representatives to discuss these concerns.

This “committee of concern” held a second meeting the following year, 1963. It was agreed to call a national meeting to gather in Toronto at Hart House, on the grounds of the University of Toronto. This meeting was convened on December 18 and 19, 1963 with seventeen clergy in attendance. It was called a meeting regarding Clinical Pastoral Training in Canada.<sup>x</sup> The purpose of this meeting was stated as follows: “A meeting of the concerned to bring together supervisors of Clinical Pastoral Training programmes, people with some training potential,

supervisors and professors of pastoral care. <sup>xvi</sup> A summary of these conversations on Clinical Pastoral Education revealed that four main topics were discussed. These were as follows:

1. The relationship between Clinical Pastoral Training and theological education.
2. The content and method of Clinical Pastoral Training.
3. The establishment and accreditation of Clinical Pastoral Training programmes.
4. The need for more and continuing communication. <sup>xvii</sup>

The meeting also adopted the name of “Clinical Pastoral Education” for the emerging national organization. They defined this to mean “closely supervised work under a trained person in a controlled situation with a group.” <sup>xviii</sup> The committee which had convened the meeting continued to act through the following year, 1964. <sup>xix</sup> Rev. Merv Dickerson served as chairperson; Rev. John Kerr, secretary, with the following additional committee members; the Revs. Barry Cook, Ken Allen and Jack Friesen. This committee then called a national representative meeting for December, 1964 in Toronto, Ontario.

It was clear from the programme and motions introduced that the committee hoped to establish a national organization and to have adopted standards and by-laws at this meeting. However, the meeting did not accomplish the goals of the committee but made progress toward them. At the conclusion of this 1964 session, the following press release was issued:

“The main concerns of the conference were to define the place of clinical training in theological education and to begin the process of establishing standards for accreditation of chaplains and supervisors of Clinical Pastoral Education. A committee was elected to develop in detail for confirmation at the next conference a constitution, bylaws and standards for a Canadian Council on Clinical Pastoral Education.” <sup>xx</sup>

The third Canadian conference on Clinical Pastoral Education was held December 15 to 17, 1965 in Toronto, Ontario. Dr. Jessie H. Zieger, the Associate Director of the American Association of Theological Schools, was guest speaker. His topic was “Clinical Pastoral Education as a Means of Gospel – World Encounter.” <sup>xxi</sup> At this meeting among the major issues presented was the matter of adopting a constitution and bylaws. After a thorough discussion of a constitution presented by an ad hoc committee, it was moved by George Tuttle, seconded by Charles Taylor, that the revised constitution be declared the constitution for the Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education. <sup>xxii</sup> The National organization now officially existed. It was significant that under a separate motion, the name Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education in Canada be adopted. <sup>xxiii</sup> The annual meeting of 1974 revised this title to

the Canadian Association for Pastoral Education.<sup>xix</sup> The emphasis in the choice of Supervised Pastoral Education was significant in that more than “Clinical” was intimated. It also related the Association more conclusively with the theological seminaries rather than just with medical institutions and prisons. The constitution defined the purpose of the organization as being “to encourage and promote Supervised Pastoral Education as part of professional education for ministry.”<sup>xx</sup> The Rev. Archibald J. MacLachlan was elected the first president of the Association, Rev. D.J. Glede, vice-president, Rev. Barry Cooke, secretary, Rev. P.A. Riffel, treasurer. Chairpersons of the standing committees were Accreditation and Certification, Rev. C.R. Fielding, membership, Rev. N.L. Thompson, nominations, Rev. K.C. Bolton, public relations, Rev. K.R. Allen.<sup>xxi</sup>

The next annual meeting was held in December 1966 in Toronto, Ontario. The Rev. Thomas Klink from the Menninger Foundation in Topeka, Kansas, was the keynote speaker. The topic of his presentation was “Theological Education as a Developmental Process.” The accreditation and Certification committee presented the standards, which, with some revision was accepted by the membership.<sup>xxii</sup> At the time of this meeting the membership of the Council was one hundred thirteen members and nine associate members. Newly elected officers for 1966 were president, Rev. D. J. Gleve, vice-president, Rev. C.J. Taylor, treasurer,<sup>xxiii</sup> Rev. R. Limoges, S.J., secretary, Rev. Barry Cooke.

By the evening of December 16, 1966, the dream of a national organization embracing supervised pastoral education in Canada became a reality. Many details remained to be worked through by the officers and membership of the Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education. The years immediately following were primarily years of consolidation. It was a period of significant development as well. By the mid 1970s a salaried secretary was in place along with a central office. Also reciprocity with the Association of Clinical Pastoral Education in the United States was worked through to the satisfaction of all members. At the annual meeting in January 1973, a notice of motion was made that the constitution would be amended at the next annual meeting in 1974. The change was in regard to the name for the organization.<sup>xxiv</sup> This motion was discussed at length at the annual meeting in London, Ontario in January 1974. The name finally chosen was the Canadian Association for Pastoral Education.<sup>xxv</sup> Thus brought into existence an ecumenical national organization interested in the standards for those involved in pastoral education. It has been successful in that the Association acts on behalf of the church denominations and seminaries in Canada.

At a regular annual convention of the Canadian Association of Pastoral Education at the Hilton Hotel in Edmonton, Alberta, from January 26 to 29, 1994, the membership voted to change its

name to the Canadian Association of Pastoral Practice and Education. It was believed that this change of name to include “Practice” reflected the growing interest within the Association of the incoming number of specialists in pastoral care, counseling and institutional ministry.

The writer of this short history appreciates the lack of detail for each of the regions but was attempting to focus more on the early growing pains of each region’s conception and birth. Apologies are also extended to Newfoundland as being excluded. It is noted that their story can be found on the CAPPE web site and so will provide a more complete story of the development of CAPPE in Canada. It is also acknowledged that there was a heavy reliance upon Peter Tink’s D.Min. Thesis entitled “Theology from the Anvil of Life”, especially for the Central and Western Regions of Canada.<sup>1</sup>

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- i The writer's personal interview with Dr. Earl McKnight, Retired Hospital Chaplain, Dartmouth, Nova Scotia, July 1985
- ii The writer's personal interview with Dr. Charles Taylor, Retired Professor of Clinical Pastoral Education, Acadia University, Wolfville, Nova Scotia
- iii Sr. Georgiana Hannigan, "Brochure of Beginning", (Unpublished Historical Notes, The Institute of Pastoral Training, Halifax, Nova Scotia
- iv Rev. Archibald MacLachlan, Personal notes and records loaned to the writer, January 1993
- v Peter Tink, "Theology from the Anvil of Life" (D.Min.Thesis, Andover Newton Theological School, 1975) p. 23 (Borrowed by the writer 1984)
- vi Ibid. pp.67-69
- vii Ibid., pp.15-20
- viii Ibid., pp. 93-95
- ix Ibid., p. 113
- x Minutes of the Committee regarding Clinical Pastoral Training in Canada, 18-19 December, 1963
- xi Ibid
- xii Summary of Conversations on Clinical Pastoral Training, Meeting of 18-19 December 1963.
- xiii Ibid
- xiv Minutes of Conversation on Clinical Pastoral Training, January 1864
- xv Press Release in the files of the Canadian Association of Pastoral Education
- xvi Minutes of the Third Canadian Conference on Clinical Pastoral Education, December 15-17, 1965
- xvii Ibid
- xviii Ibid
- xix Minutes of the Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education, January 16, 1974

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- xx Constitution and By-Laws of the Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education
- xxi Minutes of the Council for Supervised Pastoral Education, December 15-17, 1965
- xxii Standards of the Canadian Council for Supervised Pastoral Education, adopted 1966
- xxiii Minutes of the Fourth Conference of the Canadian Council for Supervised Education, December 19, 1966
- xxiv Minutes of the Annual Meeting of the Council for Supervised Pastoral Education, January 15-17, 1973
- xxv Ibid