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CHAPLAINCY: NOTION, TYPES, ACTIVITIES ALL OVER THE WORLD

In recent times, many lay people have received professional training in chaplaincy and are now appointed as chaplains in schools, hospitals, universities, prisons and elsewhere to work alongside, or instead of, official members of the clergy. The concept of «generic», «multifaith», «secular» and/or «humanist» chaplaincy is also gaining increasing support, particularly within healthcare and educational settings.

School chaplains are a fixture in religious and, more recently, secular schools.

In religious schools the role of the chaplain tends to be educational and liturgical. In secular schools the role of the chaplain tends to be that of a mentor and a provider of pastoral care services. School chaplains can also liaise with external organisations providing support services for the school. Australian chaplains assist school communities to support the spiritual, social, and emotional well-being of their students. In Scotland the focus of school chaplaincy is on welfare and building positive relationships joining students on excursions and sharing meals. In Ireland chaplaincy takes a very different approach in which chaplains are expected to teach up to four hours of class instruction per week and are usually Catholic.

Law enforcement chaplains work with local, county, state, and federal law enforcement and provide a variety of services within the law enforcement community.

Military chaplains provide pastoral, spiritual and emotional support for service personnel, including the conduct of religious services at sea, on bases or in the field.

Environmental chaplaincy is an emerging field within chaplaincy.

Environmental chaplains provide spiritual care in a way that honours humanity's deep connection to the earth.

Prison chaplains have "a demanding and essential job, providing counselling to inmates, being an advocate for their rehabilitation and seeing to their spiritual needs." A domestic chaplain was a chaplain attached to a noble household in order to grant the family a degree of self-sufficiency in religion.

Some businesses, large or small, employ chaplains for their staff and/or clientele. Many hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and hospices employ chaplains to assist with the spiritual, religious, and emotional needs of patients, families and staff.

There are also chaplains to private clubs, television or radio stations, family, community teams, airports, cruise ships, nightclubs, and theatres.

Key words: *chaplain; to be appointed; lay people; healthcare; educational settings; religious schools; secular schools; law enforcement chaplains; military chaplains; environmental chaplaincy; prison chaplains; essential job; providing counselling; spiritual, religious, emotional needs, patients; families; staff.*

В последнее время многие миряне получили профессиональную подготовку капелланов, и теперь, они привлекаются к работе в школах, больницах, университетах, тюрьмах и других местах, чтобы работать рядом или официальными членами духовенства. Концепция «типичного», «многоконфессионального», «светского» и / или «гуманного» капелланства также приобретает все большую поддержку, особенно в здравоохранении и образовательных учреждениях.

В последнее время наблюдается тенденция к привлечению капелланов в образовательном процессе обычных светских школ. Задача капеллана в религиозных школах заключается в осуществлении образовательной функции и проведении литургии. Роль школьного капеллана заключается в наставничестве и духовной опеке. Они также могут поддерживать связи с внешними организациями (общественными, религиозными и т.д.).

Священнослужители работают с правоохранительными органами. Военные капелланы обеспечивают пастырскую, духовную и эмоциональную поддержку военнослужащих, в т.ч. ведение религиозных служб на военных базах, на местах дислокации военизированных подразделений и в море.

Экологическое капелланство является новой отраслью в рамках капелланства.

Экологические капелланы обеспечивают духовную заботу путем выражения уважения глубоко сочетанию человека с природой.

Тюремные капелланы имеют "важную работу, давая советы осужденным, удовлетворяют духовные потребности, а также они являются сторонниками реабилитации заключенных". В свое время капелланы были такими лицами, служивших при аристократических домохозяйствах, с тем чтобы предоставить семье определенную самодостаточность в религии. В последнее время некоторые крупные и малые предприятия привлекают капелланов к работе с сотрудниками и обслуживанию клиентов.

Ключевые слова: *капеллан; назначаемый; миряне; здравоохранение; образовательные учреждения; религиозные школы; светские школы; капелланы правоохранительных органов; военные капелланы; священники по охране окружающей среды; тюремные капелланы; необходимая работа; предоставление консультаций; духовные, религиозные, эмоциональные потребности; пациенты; семьи; персонал.*

Traditionally, a chaplain is a minister, such as a priest, pastor, rabbi, imam or lay representative of a religious tradition, attached to a secular institution such as a hospital, prison, military unit, school, police department, fire department, university, or private chapel. Though originally the word

«chaplain» referred to representatives of the Christian faith, it is now also applied to people of other religions or philosophical traditions – such as the case of chaplains serving with military forces and an increasing number of chaplaincies at American universities [5].

In recent times, many lay people have received professional training in chaplaincy and are now appointed as chaplains in schools, hospitals, universities, prisons and elsewhere to work alongside, or instead of, official members of the clergy. The concept of «generic», «multifaith», «secular» and/or «humanist» chaplaincy is also gaining increasing support, particularly within healthcare and educational settings [6].

School chaplains are a fixture in religious and, more recently, secular schools.

In religious schools the role of the chaplain tends to be educational and liturgical.

In secular schools the role of the chaplain tends to be that of a mentor and a provider of pastoral care services. Chaplains provide care for students by supporting them during times of crisis or need. Many chaplains run programs to promote the welfare of students, staff and parents including programs to help students deal with grief, anger or depression. Chaplains also build relationships with students by participating in extra curricular activities such as breakfast programs, lunchtime groups and sports groups. School chaplains can also liaise with external organisations providing support services for the school. With stagnant incomes and rising prices putting pressure on independent school budgets, cutting the post of school chaplain can seem an «easy» saving.

Many schools now have pupil support departments with several mentors whose jobs are to look out for the pupils and always be there to help but they give no religious or spiritual guidance because of multiculturalism and diverse opinions on religion and beliefs.

In Australia chaplains in state schools have, controversially, been funded by the federal government and local communities since 2007.

Australian chaplains assist school communities to support the spiritual, social, and emotional well-being of their students. Chaplaincy services are provided by non denominational companies. As of August 2013 there are 2339 chaplains working in Australian secular schools, along with 512 student welfare workers.

Australian Schools will lose the option of appointing secular social workers under the national school chaplaincy program, for which the Abbott government has found an extra \$245m in the 2014 budget funding.

Similarly, in Scotland the focus of school chaplaincy is on welfare and building positive relationships joining students on excursions and sharing meals. Chaplains are also non-denominational and act as a link between the school community and society.

Like Australian chaplains it is expected that they will not proselytise.

In Ireland chaplaincy takes a very different approach in which chaplains are expected to teach up to four hours of class instruction per week and are usually Catholic. Chaplaincy duties include visiting homes, religious services, retreats and celebrations, as well as counselling.

For higher education, chaplains are appointed by many colleges and universities, sometimes working

directly for the institution, and sometimes as representatives of separate organizations that specifically work to support students, such as Hillel International for Jews or the Newman Centres for Catholics.

In the United States, the National Association of College and University Chaplains works to support the efforts of many of these chaplains, helping chaplains minister to the individual faith of students, faculty, and staff, while promoting inter-religious understanding. Chaplains often also oversee programs on campus that foster spiritual, ethical, religious, and political and cultural exchange, and the promotion of service. Each day communities respond to numerous disasters or emergencies.

Most often, these incidents are managed effectively at the local level. However, there are some incidents that may require a collaborative approach that includes personnel from: 1. Multiple jurisdictions, 2. A combination of specialties or disciplines, 3. Several levels of government, 4. Non-governmental organizations, and 5. The private sector. Chaplain Fellowship Disaster Response certifies first responder chaplain for crisis and disaster response [4].

Law enforcement chaplains work with local, county, state, and federal law enforcement and provide a variety of services within the law enforcement community.

They should not be confused with prison chaplains, whose primary ministry is to those who are incarcerated either awaiting trial or after conviction. The role of the law enforcement chaplain deals primarily with law enforcement personnel and agencies.

The chaplain responds to these unique needs and challenges with religious guidance, reassuring and trustworthy presence, resources and counselling services.

The law enforcement chaplain offers support to law enforcement officers, administrators, support staff, victims and their families, and occasionally even the families of accused or convicted offenders.

Law enforcement chaplaincy is a ministry of presence and must have the proper training if they are working with law enforcement officers. Some ministries such as Chaplain Fellowship Ministries require LEO chaplains to be certified in Public Safety Chaplaincy before becoming certified as a LEO chaplain [6].

Chaplains working with fire departments provide the same kind of support as do chaplains working with law enforcement, and sometimes face even greater danger, working with the wounded in often very dangerous surroundings.

At the scene of the September 11 attacks on the World Trade Centre in New York City, for example, New York City Fire Department Chaplain Fr. Mychal F. Judge was killed by flying debris from the South Tower when he re-entered the lobby of the North Tower of the World Trade Center, shortly after administering last rites to a wounded fire fighter [3].

Military chaplains provide pastoral, spiritual and emotional support for service personnel, including the conduct of religious services at sea, on bases or in the field.

Military chaplains have a long history; the first English military-oriented chaplains, for instance, were

priests on board proto-naval vessels during the 8th century.

Land-based chaplains appeared during the reign of King Edward I. The current form of military chaplain dates from the era of the First World War.

Chaplains are nominated, appointed, or commissioned in different ways in different countries. A military chaplain can be an army-trained soldier with additional theological training or an ordained person nominated to the army by religious authorities.

In the United Kingdom the Ministry of Defence employs chaplains but their authority comes from their sending church. Royal Navy chaplains undertake a 16-week bespoke induction and training course including a short course at Britannia Royal Naval College and specialist fleet time at sea alongside a more experienced chaplain.

Naval chaplains called to service with the Royal Marines undertake a gruelling five-month-long Commando Course and, if successful, wear the commandos' Green Beret. British Army chaplains undertake seven weeks training at the Armed Forces Chaplaincy Centre Amport House and the Royal Military Academy Sandhurst.

Royal Air Force chaplains must complete a 12-week Specialist Entrant course at the RAF College Cranwell followed by the Chaplains' Induction Course at the Armed Forces Chaplaincy Centre Amport House of a further two weeks. The United States Navy will often give chaplain training to cadets seeking a theological route in the military. Additionally, they are granted instant employment as a Navy chaplain once ordained. Additionally, in the United States military, chaplains must be endorsed by their religious affiliation

in order to serve in any facet of the military.

In some cases, like that of the U.S. Navy, a Religious Program Specialist may be appointed to help alleviate some of the duties bestowed upon Naval chaplains.

Jewish chaplain Rabbi Arnold Resnicoff wears a kippah/yarmulke made from a piece of a Catholic chaplain's camouflage uniform after his own head covering had become bloodied when it was used to wipe the face of a wounded marine during the 1983 Beirut barracks bombing.

Military chaplains are normally accorded officer status, although Sierra Leone had a Naval Lance Corporal chaplain in 2001. In most navies, their badges and insignia do not differentiate their levels of responsibility and status.

By contrast, in air forces and armies, they typically carry ranks and are differentiated by crosses or other equivalent religious insignia. However, United States military chaplains in every branch carry both rank and Chaplain Corps insignia.

Though the Geneva Conventions does not state whether chaplains may bear arms, they specify (Protocol I, June 8, 1977, Art 43.2) that chaplains are non-combatants.

In recent times both the UK and US have required chaplains, but not medical personnel, to be unarmed.

Other nations, notably Norway, Denmark and Sweden, make it an issue of individual conscience. Captured chaplains are not considered Prisoners of War (Third Convention, August 12, 1949, Chapter IV Art 33) and must be returned to their home nation unless retained to minister to prisoners of war. Inevitably, a significant number of serving chaplains have died in action.

100 chaplains of the U.S. Army and the U.S. Marine Corps were killed in action during World War II: a casualty rate greater «than any other branch of the services except the infantry and the Army Air Corps».

Many have been decorated for bravery in action (five have won Britain's highest award for gallantry, the Victoria Cross).

The Chaplain's Medal for Heroism is a special U.S. military decoration given to military chaplains who have been killed in the line of duty, although it has to date only been awarded to the famous Four Chaplains, all of whom died in the *Dorchester* sinking in 1943 after giving up their lifejackets to others. Chaplain Fellowship Ministries military chaplains are nondenominational. To be considered for appointment to serve as a military chaplain, candidates must first be ordained and have an ecclesiastical endorsement by a valid religious faith group recognized by the Department of Defence.

Candidates must meet all DOD requirements. The Chaplain Fellowship had military chaplains serving in Iraq and now in Afghanistan.

In 2006, training materials obtained by U.S. intelligence showed that insurgent snipers fighting in Iraq were urged to single out and attack engineers, medics, and chaplains on the theory that those casualties would demoralize entire enemy units.

The United States European Command has co-sponsored an annual International Military Chiefs of Chaplains Conference every year since 1991.

At times, the existence of military chaplains has been challenged in countries that have a separation of Church and State [1].

Environmental chaplaincy is an emerging field within chaplaincy. Environmental chaplains (also known as eco-chaplains, Earth chaplains, nature chaplains) provide spiritual care in a way that honours humanity's deep connection to the earth.

Environmental chaplains hold many roles. They may support people working on the frontlines of issues like climate change or other environmental issues or they may support people impacted by industrial or other disasters by providing pastoral care, presence, and rituals. Environmental chaplains may also bear witness to the Earth itself and represent the merging of science and spirituality. Their role can be to «usher in a new conscience and consciousness to find contentment, the appreciation of inner riches over outer wealth, quality over quantity» using universally appreciated values, such as honesty and vision. Sarah Vekasi created a vision of eco-chaplaincy inspired by Joanna Macy's *The Work that Reconnects*, and saw eco-chaplaincy as a path to facilitating the «Great Turning» which is described as the turning away from a business-as-usual way of being and turning toward a life-sustaining way that protects people and the planet [6].

A colonial chaplain was appointed to a colony. The term is commonly used to refer to the chaplain appointed as a non-military chaplain to one of the Crown Colonies from the late 18th century or early 19th century.

Richard Johnson (1756–1827) was the first colonial chaplain appointed to the new prison colony at New South Wales in 1786.

Prison chaplains have «a demanding and essential job, providing counselling to inmates, being an

advocate for their rehabilitation and seeing to their spiritual needs." Prison chaplains can be a «safety valve, through listening and pro-social intervention» in potentially explosive situations. They also reduce recidivism by linking offenders to positive community resources, and in the work they do to help offenders change their hearts, minds and directions.

Rabbi Philip R. Alstat (1891-1976), who – in addition to work as a chaplain in New York hospitals and senior citizen facilities – served for three decades as the Jewish chaplain for "The Tombs", the Manhattan Detention Facility, once described his service as follows: "My goals are the same as those of the prison authorities – to make better human beings. The only difference is that their means are discipline, security, and iron bars. Mine are the spiritual ministrations that operate with the mind and the heart."

In Canada in 2013, a \$2 million contract for chaplaincy services for federal prisons was awarded to Kairos Pneuma Chaplaincy Inc., a company newly formed by five current and former federal prison chaplains. About "2,500 volunteers, many of them of minority faiths, would also continue providing services" [5].

A domestic chaplain was a chaplain attached to a noble household in order to grant the family a degree of self-sufficiency in religion.

The chaplain was freed from any obligation to reside in a particular place so could travel with the family, internationally if necessary, and minister to their spiritual needs. Further, the family could appoint a chaplain who reflected their own doctrinal views. Domestic chaplains performed family christenings, funerals

and weddings and were able to conduct services in the family's private chapel, excusing the nobility from attending public worship.

In feudal times most laymen, and for centuries even most noblemen, were poorly educated and the chaplain would also be an important source of scholarship in the household, tutoring children and providing counsel to the family on matters broader than religion.[70] Before the advent of the legal profession, modern bureaucracy and civil service, the literate clergy were often employed as secretarial staff, as in a chancery.

Hence the term clerk, derived from Latin clericus (clergyman). This made them very influential in temporal affairs. There was also a moral impact since they heard the confessions of the elite.

The domestic chaplain was an important part of the life of the peerage in England from the reign of Henry VIII to the middle of the 19th century.

Up until 1840, Anglican domestic chaplains were regulated by law and enjoyed the substantial financial advantage of being able to purchase a license to hold two benefices simultaneously while residing in neither.

Many monarchies and major noble houses had, or still have, several domestic or private chaplains as part of their Ecclesiastical Household, either following them or attached to a castle or other residence. Queen Elizabeth II has 36 Anglican chaplains, in addition to chaplains extraordinary and honorary chaplains appointed to minister to her.

Castles with attached chaplains generally had at least one Chapel Royal, sometimes as significant as a cathedral.

A modern example is St George's Chapel, Windsor Castle, also the home of the Order of the Garter [2].

Some businesses, large or small, employ chaplains for their staff and/or clientele.

Services provided may include employee assistance and counselling services; wellness seminars; conflict management and mediation; leadership and management development; and trauma/serious incident response.

In 2007, 4,000 corporate chaplains were reported to be working in the U.S., with the majority being employees of specialist chaplaincy companies such as Marketplace Chaplains USA and Corporate Chaplains of America.

In 2014, Marketplace Chaplains USA reported employing over 2,800 chaplains in 44 states and over 960 cities. The organization added an international arm in 2006; Marketplace Chaplains International serves Canada, the U.K., Mexico and Puerto Rico. Capellania Empresarial provides corporate chaplaincy services in Paraguay.

Chaplains without Borders has been providing corporate and other chaplaincy services in Australia since 2005 [5].

Some nations, including the United States and the United Kingdom, have chaplains appointed to work with parliamentary bodies, such as the Chaplain of the United States Senate, the Chaplain of the United States House of Representatives, and Chaplain to the Speaker of the House of Commons. In addition to opening proceedings with prayer, these chaplains provide pastoral counselling to congressional members, their staffs, and their families; coordinate the scheduling of

guest chaplains, who offer opening prayers; arrange and sometimes conduct marriages, memorial services, and funeral services for congress, staff, and their families; and conduct or coordinate religious services, study groups, prayer meetings, holiday programs, and religious education programs, as well.

Many hospitals, nursing homes, assisted living facilities, and hospices employ chaplains to assist with the spiritual, religious, and emotional needs of patients, families and staff. Chaplains are often employed at residential care facilities for the elderly (RCFE) and skilled nursing facilities (SNF) as well.

Chaplains care for people of all faiths. In mental health work, chaplains are highly skilled at working with other therapists as part of a multi-disciplinary team, especially where the patient's mental ill-health is associated with their religiosity, or where their mental well-being can be aided by spiritual care.

In the United States, health care chaplains who are board-certified have completed a minimum of four units of Clinical Pastoral Education training through The American Association of Pastoral Counselors, Association for Clinical Pastoral Education, Healthcare Chaplains Ministry Association, The Institute for Clinical Pastoral Training, or The College of Pastoral Supervision and Psychotherapy and may be certified by one of the following organizations: The American Association of Pastoral Counselors, The Association of Professional Chaplains, The National Association of Catholic Chaplains, Neshama: Association of Jewish Chaplains (formerly The National Association of Jewish Chaplains), The Association of Certified Christian

Chaplains, or The College of Pastoral Supervision and Psychotherapy.

Certification typically requires a Masters of Divinity degree (or its equivalent), faith group ordination or commissioning, faith group endorsement, and four units (1600 hours) of Clinical Pastoral Education (the Military Chaplains Association of the United States of America does require more, but they are a military support group founded in 1954 by Military Chaplains).

In Canada, health care chaplains may be certified by the Canadian Association for Spiritual Care.

In the UK, health care chaplains are employed by their local NHS Trust (Health Boards in Scotland and Wales) or by charities associated with hospice. The NHS in England publishes guidance on good practice in chaplaincy care. Many work part-time, combining their role with another post, either in a local faith community or another chaplaincy, and some are honorary (unpaid). The professional body in England and Wales is the College of Health Care Chaplains. In Scotland and Northern Ireland, the bodies are the Scottish Association of Chaplains in Healthcare (SACH) and the Northern Ireland Healthcare Chaplains Association. Membership of the College of Health Care Chaplains is not compulsory but may be advantageous as it carries with it membership of a Trade Union. Chaplains working in a

palliative care setting may also choose to join the Association of Hospice and Palliative Care Chaplains.

Within the UK there is also the UK Board of Healthcare Chaplaincy (UKBHC) which has been set up in order to regulate the ministry and professional practice of health care chaplains.

They publish a code of conduct which all registered chaplains are bound to abide by. The UKBHC is applying to the Professional Standards Authority to be an accredited register of healthcare chaplains to demonstrate it meets the Authority's high standards in areas such as governance and training.

Peer-reviewed journals that publish scholarly articles and research on healthcare chaplaincy include the Journal of Health Care Chaplaincy, and Health and Social Care Chaplaincy[5].

There are also chaplains to private clubs, television or radio stations, family, community teams, groups such as Boys and Girls Brigade companies and Scout troops, airports, cruise ships, nightclubs, and theatres.

The term can also refer to priests attached to Roman Catholic convents. There is also the position of Chaplain of His Holiness, a title granted by the Pope to certain priests who become part of the Papal Household and work with the Papal Chapel. Prior to 1968 they were called Supernumerary Privy Chamberlains.

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КАПЕЛАНСТВО: ПОНЯТТЯ, ТИПИ, ДІЯЛЬНІСТЬ ВСЕ ЗА СВІТОМ

Останнім часом багато мирян отримали професійну підготовку капеланів, і тепер, вони залучаються до роботи в школах, лікарнях, університетах, в'язницях та інших місцях, щоб працювати поруч чи офіційними членами духовенства. Концепція «типового», «багатоconfесійного», «світського» та / або «гуманного» капеланства також набуває все більшої підтримки, особливо в охороні здоров'я та освітніх установ.

Останнім часом спостерігається тенденція до залучення капеланів в освітньому процесі звичайних світських шкіл. Завдання капелана у релігійних школах полягає у здійсненні освітньої функції та проведенні літургії. Роль шкільного капелана полягає у наставництві та духовній опіці. Вони також можуть підтримувати зв'язки із зовнішніми організаціями (громадськими, релігійними, тощо). Австралійські капелани допомагають шкільним громадам підтримувати духовне, соціальне та емоційне благополуччя своїх учнів. У Шотландії фокус шкільного капеланства полягає у забезпеченні добробуту та побудові позитивних відносин, залучаючи студентів до екскурсій та спільного харчування. В Ірландії капеланство приймає зовсім інший підхід, згідно з яким капелани здійснюють освітню діяльність у школі до чотирьох годин на тиждень (на клас) і зазвичай є католиками.

Священнослужителі працюють із правоохоронними органами. Військові капелани забезпечують пастирську, духовну та емоційну підтримку військово-вослужбовців, в т.ч. ведення релігійних служб на військових базах, на місцях дислокації воєнізованих підрозділів та у морі.

Екологічне капеланство є новою галуззю в рамках капеланства.

Екологічні капелани забезпечують духовну турботу шляхом висловлення шани глибокому поєднанню людини з природою.

Тюремні капелани мають «важливу роботу, надаючи поради засудженим, задовольняють духовні потреби, також вони є прихильниками реабілітації ув'язнених». Свого часу капелани були такими особами, які служили при аристократичних домогосподарствах, з тим щоб надати родині певну самодостатність у релігії. Останнім часом деякі великі та малі підприємства залучають капеланів до роботи із співробітниками та обслуговування клієнтів.

Багато лікарень, будинків для літніх людей та хоспісів залучають капеланів для надання допомоги у духовних, релігійних та емоційних потребах пацієнтів, сімей та персоналу. Є також капелани приватних клубів, теле- та радіостанцій, сімейних, громадських команд, аеропортів, круїзних суден, нічних клубів і театрів.

Ключові слова: капелан; призначені; миряни; охорона здоров'я; освітні установи; релігійні школи; світські школи; священики правоохоронців; військові капелани; екологічний капелан; в'язничні священики; найважливіша робота; консультування; духовні, релігійні, емоційні потреби; пацієнти; сім'ї; персонал.

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