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UNPACKING THE LANDMARK WORK: A COMPETENT TO COUNSEL INTRODUCTION TO NOUTHETIC COUNSELING BY JAY E ADAMS

For decades, the field of Christian counseling has been shaped by a provocative and deeply influential book: **Competent to Counsel**, penned by Dr. Jay E. Adams. First published in 1970, this volume did not merely add another voice to the conversation about mental health and spiritual care; it fundamentally challenged the assumptions that had long dominated both secular therapy and mainstream pastoral ministry. A **Competent to Counsel introduction** is more than a summary of a text—it is an entry into a movement that sought to reclaim the sufficiency of Scripture for the soul's deepest struggles. This article provides a thorough, naturally flowing exploration of the book, its author, and the paradigm of **nouthetic counseling** it launched.

Understanding the weight of this work requires situating it in its historical context. In the late 1960s and early 1970s, the church had largely ceded the territory of "mental health" to psychology and psychiatry. Pastors often felt ill-equipped to deal with depression, anxiety, marital conflict, or addiction, referring parishioners to secular

professionals whose frameworks were explicitly non-Christian or even anti-Christian. Jay E. Adams, a pastor and theologian, saw this as a tragic abdication of biblical responsibility. His response—**Competent to Counsel**—argued that the Bible, through the work of the Holy Spirit and the ministry of the Word, provides everything necessary to counsel a fellow believer. This introduction will unpack the core tenets of nouthetic counseling, explore its biblical foundations, discuss its practical methodology, and consider both its enduring influence and its points of contention.

WHO WAS JAY E ADAMS? THE MAN BEHIND THE MOVEMENT

Before diving into the content of **Competent to Counsel**, it is helpful to understand the author. Jay Edward Adams (1929–2020) was a Reformed Presbyterian pastor, author, and theologian. He earned degrees from Reformed Episcopal Seminary, Temple University, and the University of Missouri. He served in pastoral ministry for many years and later taught at Westminster Theological Seminary and other institutions. Adams was deeply influenced by the Reformed tradition, particularly its emphasis on the sovereignty of God and the total sufficiency of Scripture for faith and life.

His pastoral experience convinced him that many of the problems brought to

professional counselors were essentially moral and spiritual issues—sin, guilt, unbelief, and disobedience—not medical pathologies requiring secular expertise. He observed that the counseling methods used by many Christian pastors were simply secular techniques with a thin veneer of biblical language. Adams believed this approach dishonored God and failed to offer truly hopeful, scriptural solutions. His passionate conviction culminated in the writing of **Competent to Counsel**, a work that remains a cornerstone of the **biblical counseling** movement.

WHAT IS NOUTHETIC COUNSELING? DEFINING THE TERM

The word “nouthetic” comes from the Greek noun *nouthesia* and the verb *noutheteo*, which appear frequently in the New Testament. These terms are often translated as “admonish,” “warn,” “instruct,” or “counsel.” In the context of the New Testament letters, *noutheteo* describes the loving, confrontational ministry of the word that believers are called to exercise toward one another. For example, Paul writes in Colossians 1:28, “Him we proclaim, warning (*noutheteo*) everyone and teaching everyone with all wisdom, that we may present everyone mature in Christ.”

Adams deliberately chose the term **nouthetic counseling** to distinguish his approach from secular psychotherapies. Nouthetic counseling is defined by several key characteristics:

- **It is premised on the sufficiency of Scripture.** The Bible is considered the final authority for understanding human behavior, diagnosing problems,

and prescribing solutions.

- **It is confrontational in a loving manner.** The counselor lovingly and directly addresses sin, calling the counselee to repentance and obedience.
- **It is focused on change.** The goal is not merely self-understanding or emotional catharsis but demonstrable behavioral and heart-level transformation in line with biblical commands.
- **It is done within the context of the local church.** Nouthetic counseling is not a professional cottage industry but a ministry of the body of Christ, often done by pastors, elders, and trained lay members.

A **Competent to Counsel introduction** would be incomplete without highlighting Adams’s bold claim: every Christian is competent to counsel, because the tools for change are found in the Word of God, taught by the Holy Spirit, and applied through the simple yet profound ministry of one another.

The Foundational Premise: All Christians Are Called to Counsel

Adams does not reserve counseling for a professional elite. He points to the New Testament’s “one another” passages: “admonish one another” (Romans 15:14), “comfort one another” (1 Thessalonians 4:18), “bear one another’s burdens” (Galatians 6:2). These

commands are given to the entire church, not to a select group of specialists. Thus, the notion of “competence” in the title **Competent to Counsel** is primarily spiritual and doctrinal rather than academic or clinical. Any believer who knows the Scriptures and is walking in the Spirit can—and must—engage in this kind of mutual ministry.

CORE PRINCIPLES OF NOUTHETIC COUNSELING AS OUTLINED IN COMPETENT TO COUNSEL

To provide a thorough **Competent to Counsel introduction**, it is essential to examine the major principles Adams presents. While the book covers a wide range of topics, several core themes stand out.

1. The Ultimate Authority of Scripture

For Adams, psychology is not a complementary source of truth but a competing worldview. He argues that secular counseling theories are based on unbiblical assumptions about human nature (e.g., that people are inherently good, that problems stem from external factors or unconscious drives, that self-esteem is the highest good). Nouthetic counseling, by contrast, begins with the conviction that the Bible provides everything necessary for life and godliness (2 Peter 1:3). The counselor’s task is to skillfully apply biblical principles to the specific struggles of the counselee.

2. The Reality of Sin and Personal Responsibility

Adams emphasizes that many emotional and relational problems are rooted in sin—not just “mistakes” or “dysfunctions.” He is careful to differentiate between organic medical issues (which he acknowledges and says should be treated by physicians) and moral/spiritual issues. When a person is angry, depressed because of unforgiveness, or trapped in a pattern of lying, the biblical answer is repentance and faith. The counselor lovingly confronts the sin and points the way to change through the power of the gospel.

3. The Role of the Counselor

Rather than being a nondirective listener (as in Carl Rogers’s client-centered therapy) or an interpreter of the unconscious (as in psychoanalysis), the nouthetic counselor is a “friend who wounds” (Proverbs 27:6). The counselor is directive, authoritative (under Scripture), and compassionate. He or she helps the counselee see the biblical truth, identify areas of disobedience, and make concrete plans for change. Homework assignments, reading Scripture, and practicing new behaviors are typical features of nouthetic sessions.

4. The Goal: Holiness and Christlikeness

The ultimate goal is not happiness, self-fulfillment, or symptom relief (though these may result). The goal is holiness—becoming more like Jesus Christ. Adams believed that true and lasting change comes only as people are transformed by the renewing of their minds (Romans 12:2). Therefore, nouthetic counseling is intensely spiritual; it involves prayer, the study of Scripture, and dependence on the Holy Spirit.

THE PROCESS OF NOUTHETIC COUNSELING: A PRACTICAL OVERVIEW

In **Competent to Counsel**, Adams lays out a structured yet flexible process. While the book is not a step-by-step manual (he later wrote more detailed guides), it sketches the basic flow of nouthetic counseling.

1. **Data Gathering:** The counselor listens carefully, asks questions, and gathers information about the problem, the context, and the counselee's history. This is done with a biblical lens, seeking to understand the heart issues behind the behavior.
2. **Biblical Diagnosis:** The counselor evaluates the data in light of Scripture. Is the core issue unbelief? Unforgiveness? Idolatry? Rebellion? The diagnosis is always in terms of sin or suffering, with the goal of applying the

appropriate biblical remedy.

3. **Instruction and Confrontation:** The counselor lovingly shares what the Bible says about the problem. This may involve reproof, correction, and training in righteousness (2 Timothy 3:16). The counselee is called to repent and believe the gospel.
4. **Homework and Action Plans:** The counselor assigns practical tasks that help the counselee put off sinful patterns and put on new, Christlike behaviors (Ephesians 4:22-24). For instance, a husband struggling with anger may be asked to memorize verses, apologize to his wife, and practice gentle responses throughout the week.
5. **Follow-Up and Accountability:** The process continues over several sessions, with accountability and encouragement. The counselor rejoices in progress and deals firmly with continued disobedience.

Comparing Nouthetic Counseling with Secular Approaches

Adams was unapologetically critical of mainstream psychology. In **Competent to Counsel**, he argued that many secular theories are not only wrong but harmful because they deny personal

responsibility, promote self-centeredness, and ignore the reality of sin. For example, he critiqued the Freudian emphasis on unconscious drives as anti-biblical, and he rejected the humanistic view that people are essentially good and need only to be freed from societal constraints. While nouthetic counselors today sometimes engage more graciously with secular insights, the bedrock conviction remains: Scripture is sufficient and superior.

THE INFLUENCE AND LEGACY OF COMPETENT TO COUNSEL

The impact of Adams's work cannot be overstated. **Competent to Counsel** launched the modern biblical counseling movement, which has grown into a worldwide network of training institutes, conferences, and local church ministries. Organizations such as the Association of Certified Biblical Counselors (ACBC), the Christian Counseling & Educational Foundation (CCEF), and many others trace their roots—directly or indirectly—to Adams's foundational work.

Pastors have been emboldened to reclaim the counseling ministry of the church. Seminaries now offer courses in biblical counseling that are distinct from pastoral counseling influenced by psychology. Thousands of lay counselors have been trained to help fellow believers with marriage difficulties, depression, anxiety, and addiction using nothing more than the Bible and the support of the church.

Criticisms and Responses

Of course, **Competent to Counsel** has not been without its critics. Some have accused Adams of being overly simplistic, dismissing legitimate insights from psychology and medicine. Others have pointed out that his approach can feel harsh or legalistic if applied without gentleness and patience. Additionally, some have argued that his view of the sufficiency of Scripture is too narrow, leaving little room for the wisdom God has given through general revelation and the sciences.

In response, Adams and his followers have clarified that nouthetic counseling does not deny the existence of organic brain disorders or the usefulness of medical treatments. What it insists is that the core issues of the heart—guilt, shame, anger, bitterness, fear, idolatry—must be addressed spiritually, not medically. Moreover, many adherents emphasize that love, patience, and gentleness are essential; confrontation is not a license for rudeness or harshness.

CONCLUSION: THE ENDURING CALL OF COMPETENT TO COUNSEL

For anyone seeking a **Competent to Counsel introduction** to nouthetic counseling, the central message is both challenging and liberating. Jay E. Adams