



Covenant & Conversation

Jonathan Sacks
THE RABBI SACKS LEGACY

VAYIGASH • ויגש

STUDIES IN SPIRITUALITY

FROM THE TEACHINGS AND WRITINGS OF RABBI LORD JONATHAN SACKS זצ"ל

With thanks to the Schimmel Family for their generous sponsorship of Covenant & Conversation, dedicated in loving memory of Harry (Chaim) Schimmel.

"I have loved the Torah of R' Chaim Schimmel ever since I first encountered it. It strives to be not just about truth on the surface but also its connection to a deeper truth beneath. Together with Anna, his remarkable wife of 60 years, they built a life dedicated to love of family, community, and Torah.

An extraordinary couple who have moved me beyond measure by the example of their lives." — Rabbi Sacks

Reframing

Maimonides called his ideal type of human being – the sage – a *rofeh nefashot*, a “healer of souls.”^[1] Today we call such a person a *psychotherapist*, a word coined relatively recently from the Greek word *psyche*, meaning “soul,” and *therapeia*, “healing.” It is astonishing how many of the pioneering soul-healers in modern times have been Jewish.

Almost all the early psychoanalysts were; among them Sigmund Freud, Alfred Adler, Otto Rank, and Melanie Klein. So overwhelming was this, that psychoanalysis was known in Nazi Germany as the “Jewish science”. More recent Jewish contributions include Solomon Asch on conformity, Lawrence Kohlberg on developmental psychology, and Bruno Bettelheim on child psychology. From Leon Festinger came the concept of cognitive dissonance, from Howard Gardner the idea of multiple intelligences, and from Peter Salovey and Daniel Goleman, emotional intelligence. Abraham Maslow gave us new insight into motivation, as did Walter Mischel into self-control via the famous “marshmallow test”. Daniel Kahneman and Amos Tversky gave us prospect theory and behavioural economics. Most recently, Jonathan Haidt and Joshua Green have pioneered empirical study of the moral emotions. The list goes on and on.

To my mind, though, one of the most important Jewish contributions came via three outstanding figures: Viktor Frankl, Aaron T. Beck, and Martin Seligman. Frankl created the method known as Logotherapy, based on the search for meaning. Beck was the joint creator of the most successful form of treatment, Cognitive Behavioural Therapy. Seligman gave us Positive Psychology, that is, psychology not just as a cure for depression but as a means of achieving happiness or flourishing through acquired optimism.

These are very different approaches, but they have one thing in common. They are based on the belief – set out much earlier in Chabad Hasidism, in Rabbi Schneur Zalman of Liadi’s *Tanya* – that *if we change the way we think, we will change the way we feel*. This was, at the outset, a revolutionary proposition in sharp contrast to other theories of the human psyche. There were those who believed that our characters are determined by genetic factors. Others thought our emotional life was governed by early childhood experiences and unconscious drives. Others again, most famously Ivan Pavlov, believed that human behaviour is determined by conditioning. In all of these theories our inner freedom is severely circumscribed. Who we are, and how we feel, are

largely dictated by factors other than the conscious mind.

It was Viktor Frankl who showed there is another way – and he did so under some of the worst conditions ever endured by human beings: in Auschwitz. As a prisoner there Frankl discovered that the Nazis took away almost everything that made people human: their possessions, their clothes, their hair, their very names. Before being sent to Auschwitz, Frankl had been a therapist specialising in curing people who had suicidal tendencies. In the camp he devoted himself, as far as he could, to giving his fellow prisoners the will to live, knowing that if they lost it, they would soon die.

There he made the fundamental discovery for which he later became famous:

We who lived in concentration camps can remember the men who walked through the huts comforting others, giving away their last piece of bread. They may have been few in number, but they offer sufficient proof that everything can be taken from a man but one thing: *the last of the human freedoms – to choose one's attitude in any given set of circumstances, to choose one's own way.*^[2]

What made the difference, what gave people the will to live, was the belief that there was a task for them to perform, a mission for them to accomplish, that they had not yet completed and that was waiting for them to do in the future. Frankl discovered that “*it did not really matter what we expected from life, but rather what life expected from us.*”^[3] There were people in the camp who had so lost hope that they had nothing more to expect from life. Frankl was able to get them to see that “life was still expecting something from them.” One, for example, had a child still alive in a foreign country, who was waiting for him. Another came to see that he had books to produce that no one else could write. Through this sense of a future calling to them, Frankl was able to help

them to discover their purpose in life, even in the valley of the shadow of death.

The mental shift this involved came to be known, especially in cognitive behavioural therapy, as *reframing*. Just as a painting can look different when placed in a different frame, so can a life. The facts don't change, but the way we perceive them does. Frankl writes that he was able to survive Auschwitz by daily seeing himself as if he were in a university, giving a lecture on the psychology of the concentration camp. Everything that was happening to him was transformed, by this one act of the mind, into a series of illustrations of the points he was making in the lecture. “By this method, I succeeded somehow in rising above the situation, above the sufferings of the moment, and I observed them as if they were already of the past.”^[4] Reframing tells us that though we cannot always change the circumstances in which we find ourselves, *we can change the way we see them, and this itself changes the way we feel.*

Yet this modern discovery is really a re-discovery, because the first great re-framer in history was Joseph, as described in this *parsha* and the next. Recall the facts. He had been sold into slavery by his brothers. He had lost his freedom for thirteen years, and been separated from his family for twenty-two years. It would be understandable if he felt toward his brothers resentment and a desire for revenge. Yet he rose above such feelings, and did so precisely by shifting his experiences into a different frame. Here is what he says to his brothers when he first discloses his identity to them:

I am your brother, Joseph, whom you sold into Egypt. And now, do not be distressed or angry with yourselves that you sold me here, for *God sent me* ahead of you to save lives... *God sent me* ahead of you to ensure your survival in the land, and to save your lives.... So then *it was not you who sent me here, but God.* (Gen. 45:4–8)

And this is what he says years later, after their father Jacob has died and the brothers fear that he may now take revenge:

Do not be afraid! Am I in the place of God? *You intended to harm me, but God intended it for good*, to bring about what is now being done: the saving of many lives. So do not be afraid. I myself will provide for you and your children. (Gen. 50:19–21)

Joseph had reframed his entire past. He no longer saw himself as a man wronged by his brothers. He had come to see himself as a man charged with a life-saving mission by God. Everything that had happened to him was necessary so that he could achieve his purpose in life: to save an entire region from starvation during a famine, and to provide a safe haven for his family.

This single act of reframing allowed Joseph to live without a burning sense of anger and injustice. It enabled him to forgive his brothers and be reconciled with them. It transformed the negative energies of feelings about the past into focused attention to the future. Joseph, without knowing it, had become the precursor of one of the great movements in psychotherapy in the modern world. He showed the power of reframing. We cannot change the past. But by changing the way we *think about* the past, we can change the future.

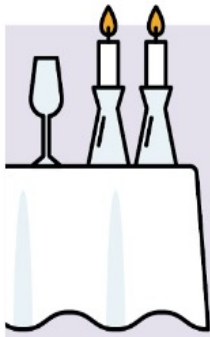
Whatever situation we are in, by reframing it we can change our entire response, giving us the strength to survive, the courage to persist, and the resilience to emerge, on the far side of darkness, into the light of a new and better day.

^[1] Rambam, Shemoneh Perakim, Ch. 3.

^[2] Viktor Frankl, *Man's Search for Meaning*, 75.

^[3] *Ibid.*, 85.

^[4] *Ibid.*, 82.



Around the Shabbat Table

1. Do you think it was difficult for Yosef to forgive his brothers? Why was it important for him to do this?
2. Do you believe your life has a task and purpose that gives it meaning?
3. Can you think of something bad that has happened to you that can be reframed in hindsight? How does reframing help?

● These questions come from this week's **Family Edition** to Rabbi Sacks' *Covenant & Conversation*. For an interactive, multi-generational study, check out the full edition at www.rabbisacks.org/covenant-conversation/vayigash/reframing/