

Speaking of Text

A WEEKLY EXPLORATION OF THE JEWISH BOOKSHELF



The Spirituality of Solitude

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The High Ways to Perfection of Abraham Maimonides, edited and translated by Samuel Rosenblatt (Columbia University Press, 1927–38)

It can't have been easy having Rambam as your dad. But that was how things were for Maimonides's only son, Abraham, born in 1186 when his father was already 51 years old and widely recognized as one of the greatest Jewish philosophers, commentators, and halakhic decisors ever. A contemporary Arab historian described Abraham as tall and lean, possessed of "pleasant manners and refined speech, and distinguished in medicine" (his chosen profession, as it had been his father's). I was first exposed to his writing when I was still in rabbinical school by the late Gerson D. Cohen, the fourth chancellor of JTS.

The ten volumes of his magnum opus, written in Judeo-Arabic and entitled *The Compendium for the Servants of the Lord*, have not survived in their entirety, but substantial portions are still extant, and a significant portion of the chapters devoted to ethics were published in English translation by Samuel Rosenblatt. (More modern translations are now also available.) The two volumes Rosenblatt published are charming—warm, alluring prose setting forth a vision of Jewish life at its richest. But the last chapter, the one extolling solitude, is the one that I remember best.

I've always been drawn to books about people who manage to do great things absent the company of others. As a young person, for example, I was very taken with Admiral Byrd's 1938 book, *Alone*, in which he describes the months he spent by himself in a shack in Antarctica gathering scientific data. Later, I was attracted, and for the same reason, to Thoreau's *Walden*. But it was reading Thomas Merton's magnificent *Thoughts in Solitude* that first brought me to the realization that there could be actual spiritual value in aloneness.

Given the degree to which Jewish people value community, an appreciation of solitude as the framework for true spiritual growth will come as a surprise to many. But the chapter is as convincing as it is enthralling, and that is why I've chosen to recommend it to readers of this column this week.

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נח תשע"ח



Lessons of Survival

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וַיְהִי הַגֶּשֶׁם עַל-הָאָרֶץ אַרְבָּעִים יוֹם וְאַרְבָּעִים לַיְלָה:

The rain fell on the land for forty days and forty nights. (Gen. 7:12)

One need not look hard these days to read of the devastation brought by floods. In recent weeks, powerful hurricanes have caused destruction beyond belief, completely flooding parts of Texas, Florida, the Caribbean, and the entirety of Puerto Rico. Beyond the devastation of land and property, such storms leave a lasting impact on the people who survive the experience. *How we respond to such disasters can make a difference in how we continue to live.* Survivors of the Holocaust know this well. Introducing Viktor Frankl's influential *Man's Search for Meaning*, Rabbi Harold Kushner wrote, "Forces beyond your control can take away everything you possess except one thing, your freedom to choose how you will respond to the situation" (2006 edition, x).

Frankl, best known for his work as a psychiatrist, was deported from his home in Vienna to the ghetto in Theresienstadt, transported to Auschwitz, and sent on to labor camps in Germany where he remained until his liberation by American soldiers in April 1945. It was his experience as a survivor that informed his life's work. Frankl, after losing much of his family, chose to respond by rebuilding his life. It became his personal mission to help others to seek meaning in all of life's experiences, including traumatic ones.

Like Frankl, our biblical Noah is a survivor. After the experience of surviving the flood, Noah is a changed man. Once the rain stops, Noah tests the waters by sending out a bird from the ark. The first one quickly returns, unable to find a dry spot on which to land. The second one returns with an olive branch, an indication that the water has begun receding. The third one does not return,

suggesting that it has found sufficient dry land and no longer requires the safety of the ark.

And then,

וַיֹּסֶר נֹחַ אֶת-מִכְסֵה הַתְּבָה וַיֵּרָא וְהָיָה חָרְבוּ פְּנֵי
הָאָדָמָה:

Noah removed the cover of the ark and saw that the face of the earth had dried. (8:13)

Noah finally sees with his own eyes that the floodwaters have receded. And yet, despite seeing that the earth is dry, Noah is unable to move, no doubt as a result of his trauma. It takes a call from God to spur Noah into action.

וַיְדַבֵּר אֲלֵהֶם אֱלֹ-נֹחַ לֵאמֹר צֵא מִן-הַתְּבָה

Then God spoke to Noah, saying: “Go out from the ark . . .” (8:15–16)

The Hebrew word for “go out” here, צֵא, is in the command form. Perhaps Noah is paralyzed by fear, unable to contend with the destruction caused by God. The ancient rabbis of the Midrash wonder why Noah needs God’s command in order to leave the ark. The Midrash answers this question with a verse from Psalms:

הוֹצִיאָה מִמִּסְגַּר נַפְשִׁי—זֶה נֹחַ שֶׁהָיָה סָגוּר בַּתְּבָה שָׁנִים
עֶשֶׂר חֲדָשׁ. . . כִּי תִגְמַל עָלַי—שֶׁגִמַּלְתָּ עָלַי וְאָמַרְתָּ לִּי:
צֵא מִן הַתְּבָה.

“Bring my soul out of captivity,” (Psalm 142:8)—this is Noah, who was imprisoned in the ark for twelve months. . . “Because You delivered me” (ibid.)—that You delivered me [says Noah] and said to me: *Go out from the ark.* (Gen. Rabbah 34:1)

The Midrash implies that it is because of God’s grace that Noah is delivered to safety. Recognizing that Noah is traumatized by the experience of surviving the flood, God knows that Noah needs a gentle yet firm push to leave the confines of his haven. Noah trusted in God as he built and boarded the ark, but disembarking after God has wrought destruction upon the earth gives Noah pause, as if he is not yet ready to trust in God again. The Midrash offers us the reading that it is Noah who

asks God to free him from captivity, and that because of God’s grace and deliverance, God gives Noah the nudge he needs to step out into his new world. God is with Noah throughout the trauma of the flood, and God remains present to Noah in its aftermath. For Noah, it is his need to remain in relationship with God that enables him to go on living.

וַיִּבֶן נֹחַ מִזְבֵּחַ לַה' וַיִּקַּח מִכָּל הַבְּהֵמָה הַטְּהוֹרָה וּמִכָּל הָעוֹף
הַטְּהוֹר וַיַּעַל עֹלֹת בַּמִּזְבֵּחַ:

Then Noah built an altar to God, and took from among all the clean animals and from among all the pure birds, and offered burnt offerings on the altar. (8:20)

Once he regains his footing on dry land, Noah’s first action of his own volition is to thank God. Noah is left with a broken world in the wake of the flood, but, embodying Frankl’s assertion that a survivor possesses the freedom to choose how to respond, Noah builds an altar on which to offer a sacrifice to God. Noah may have been immobilized upon opening the cover of the ark and seeing what happened to his world, but once he is brought back to action by God’s word, Noah responds with gratitude.

God receives Noah’s burnt offering with grace, promising never again to destroy the world in this way. God then blesses Noah and his children, commanding them to repopulate the earth. God establishes a covenant with Noah and his offspring, sealing the promise with a rainbow across the sky.

It almost sounds like a happy ending, and yet Noah remains forever a survivor, likely living with indelible psychic scars: the very next thing we learn about Noah is that he plants a vineyard, makes wine, and gets completely drunk—and we might wonder if this is an attempt to blot out the memory of his traumatic experience. Survival is messy, and the way forward not always direct.

Forces beyond our control will continue to damage our world and challenge our faith. It is *how we choose to respond* to the devastation all around us that can help us make meaning in our lives. Noah’s story suggests that remaining in relationship with God, expressing gratitude for being alive, and attempting to forge a future may ultimately be what sustains us.