



SCHELERIAN FUNDAMENTALS OF LOGOTHERAPY

Fundamentos Schelerianos da Logoterapia

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Abstract: Viktor Frankl's Logotherapy is based on Max Scheler's theory of values and anthropology. Frankl builds his psychological thinking based on critical concepts of Schelerian thinking such as (i) value and goods, (ii) will and feelings, (iii) the hierarchy of values, and (iv) the idea of person. It is with them that he develops his original theses of (i) the spiritual motivation of human action, (ii) the search for meaning and (iii) the spiritual unconscious. In doing so, he offered not only a psychotherapy of values, but also a new theory of positive human motivation, not conceived as a result of deficiency or need, but as a result of the free spirit toward objective values. The human search for meaning in life can only be successful by living and realizing superior values, in the hierarchical sense proposed by Scheler.

Keywords: Frankl, Scheler, logotherapy, existential analyses, value, meaning of life.

Resumen: La Logoterapia propuesta por Viktor Frankl se basa en la teoría de los valores y antropología de Max Scheler. Frankl construye su pensamiento psicológico basado en conceptos clave del pensamiento Scheleriano como (i) valor y bienes, (ii) voluntad y sentimientos, (iii) la jerarquía de valores y (iv) la idea de persona. Es con ellos que desarrolla sus tesis originales de (i) la motivación espiritual de la acción humana, (ii) la búsqueda de significado y (iii) el inconsciente espiritual. Al hacerlo, ofreció no solo una psicoterapia de valores, sino también una nueva teoría de la motivación humana positiva, no concebida como resultado de la discapacidad o la necesidad, sino del espíritu libre dirigido a valores objetivos. La búsqueda humana de sentido en la vida solo es posible tener éxito con la experiencia y la realización de valores superiores, en el sentido jerárquico propuesto por Scheler.

Palabras-Clave: Frankl, Scheler, logoterapia, análisis existencial, valor, sentido de la vida.

Resumo: A Logoterapia proposta por Viktor Frankl está fundamentada na teoria dos valores e antropologia de Max Scheler. Frankl constrói seu pensamento psicológico baseado em conceitos-chave do pensamento scheleriano como (i) o valor e os bens, (ii) o querer e os sentimentos, (iii) a hierarquia de valores e (iv) a ideia de pessoa. É com eles que desenvolve suas teses originais da (i) motivação espiritual da ação humana, (ii) busca de sentido e (iii) inconsciente espiritual. Ao fazê-lo, ofereceu não só uma psicoterapia dos valores, mas também uma nova teoria da motivação humana positiva, não concebida como fruto de deficiência ou necessidade, mas do espírito livre direcionado a valores objetivos. A busca humana por sentido na vida só é possível ser bem-sucedida com a vivência e realização de valores superiores, no sentido hierárquico proposto por Scheler.

Palavras-chave: Frankl, Scheler, logoterapia, análise existencial, valor, sentido da vida.

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Introduction

Viktor Emil Frankl was one of the most important psychologists of the 20th century. His work, known by the centrality given to the concept of 'meaning of life', remains influential to this day. The psychotherapeutic practise that he developed, Existential Analysis or Logotherapy, continues to be adopted, in a pure sense or through some of its principles and techniques incorporated into Cognitive Therapy. His best-known work, *Man's search for meaning*, is often considered one of the most important of the 20th century¹ or even ever written², and it has been on the list of best-selling books in the world for years³. What little is known, however, is how much his psychological approach is due to Max Scheler's theory of values and anthropology, a prominent phenomenologist and moral philosopher. This philosopher's theory of values offered the philosophical basis on which Frankl built his psychological and psychotherapeutic theory and practice, which constitutes an authentic 'psychology of values'.

We intend in this article to make evident that Logotherapy is indebted to Max Scheler's theory of values and anthropology (Domínguez, 2011). Then, we will highlight the innovation of the concepts of motivation, search for meaning and spiritual unconsciousness present in Viktor Frankl's Logotherapy, explaining it as true Schelerian psychology.

1. Scheler and the Value

The idea of 'value' is central to Scheler's work. Just as things have their essences that determine what they are, they also bear *values*. The difference is that the essence is a quality or characteristic that defines things; it is its invariant nucleus, the identity that remains, an ideal unit, the *quid* (HUA XIX/1). The *value* is born by the object, or the object holds up the value. The objects that support values are called 'goods' (Scheler, 2001). For Scheler, 'value' is a primitive concept, more basic than the concept of 'good'. 'Good' is something that supports value, not the other way around.

For Scheler, other properties of values include objectivity (value is not a product of the subject, it is discovered by it), immutability (value does not change, if an object changes its value, it is because it acquired another), apriority (its hierarchy is independent of experience, universal and necessary), materiality (they have a content, they are not formal principles that set relationships between objects) and are apprehended by experience through feeling, not reason.

Values are objective qualities that arise from the experience of goods. They are autonomous and independent. They are not a creation of the subject or an accident of the object. Values are universals manifested in the world, in goods, and human beings can intuit them, emotionally perceive their objectivity. Thus, values and their connections are not to be confused with empirical objects and situations. They are qualities that accompany goods linked to their essence. For example, music supports the value of pleasant, but it does not support the value of fairness, as this value is not compatible with its essence, the former is.

But what allows us to have this intuition of value? For Scheler (2001, p. 127), it is the feeling. The feeling is the "organ" of the values. Through feelings, it is possible to intuit the order of the heart (Scheler, 2001, p. 356). The values and connections between them are intuited by emotional perception at the moment of experience, in the acts of preferring and postponing, loving and hating. Values would provoke an emotional state of pleasure or displeasure, and such emotional states are then related to the qualities of pleasant and unpleasant.

It is not the reason that takes the lead in this process, and this is one of the reasons why it is not possible to apply the method of natural sciences to practical knowledge. The reason is amazed by the richness of the values, recognizes that each thing has its value, discovers a system of values and appreciates such complexity, but is not able to intuit, evidence, apprehend or define them. Therefore, it is not possible to define the essence of an ethical value, as they are manifested in the experience of a certain subject. Only as *phenomena*, they can be captured. This does not mean that they depend on the subject. Values do not originate in the subject. They are experienced by the subject in a similar way to essences. And, like essences, they are *a priori*, universal and necessary (Scheler, 1994).

For Scheler, material (non-formal) *a priori* is understood in the experience of value, as every experience already has intrinsic value. An object of perception such as a landscape is not only vast, mountainous,

¹ Em 1991 o livro foi votado em pesquisa feita pela Library of Congress um dos 10 livros mais influentes já escritos. Citado em The SAGE Encyclopedia of Theory in Counseling and Psychotherapy, editado por Edward S. Neukrug.

² Em 2000, no Japão, os leitores do Yomiuru Shimbun, jornal de maior tiragem diária do mundo, listaram o livro de Frankl como um dos "10 a serem levados para o século 21". Viktor Frankl Institute. Disponível em <https://www.univie.ac.at/logotherapy/lifeandwork.html>

³ Em 05/01/2020 estava por exemplo em 45º lugar na lista de mais vendidos da Amazon Brasil. Disponível em: https://www.amazon.com.br/gp/bestsellers/books/?ie=UTF8&ref_=sv_b_2.



grey and green but also pleasant, majestic and beautiful. Historical artifacts carry cultural values beyond their value of use, such as the spinning wheel that Gandhi used to spin his fabric or the image of a deity. To say that a value accompanies an object does not mean that it is produced by it. The blue color of the sky is not present in it, but only in our sensation. Just as the intellect identifies the blue colour, the feeling identifies the beauty. The act of valuing is emotional, not intellectual. We “see” the beauty of a painting, just as we “see” its colours. The apprehension of value, for Scheler, is our most fundamental relationship with the world. An object has value to us before it is perceived or known. Thus, valuing is an act of attributing meaning and, therefore, an intentional act (Davis & Steinbock, 2019).

For Scheler, there are two basic feelings, love and hate. These two acts are present in every perception of value. In the act of love, the value of an object or person is highlighted, revealing its deepest meaning. In the act of hate, which is a movement of destruction, this value is diminished or degraded. It is through these feelings that the world begins to have meaning for us, and we start to prefer it. We are attracted to what bears positive value and repelled by what bears negative value.

Thus, Scheler avoids any relativism. The values and rules that govern their relationships are given; they are detected from experiences; they are not based on experience; they are not discovered in an inductive process. Wojtyła comments:

It is about the ethics of what is good or bad, of moral good or evil as such. In this sense, we cannot inductively obtain good and evil from empirical data, which is why - as Scheler says - they must occur *a priori*. Scheler, however, does not put this apriorism beyond experience in general, but only beyond the experience that constitutes the starting point of the exact sciences (Wojtyła, 1993, p. 17).

It is evident that Scheler (2001), like Husserl, does not define a *priori* in the same way as Kant. The phenomenological *a priori* is intuited in the experience, not built by understanding; it is transcendent, not transcendental and can be material, not exclusively formal. The values and connections between them are based on essences. According to Scheler, what can be learned through them is the *logos* that inform the universe.

The proper seat of all *a priori* estimation (and concretely moral) is the *knowledge of value*, the *intuition of value* that is based on emotional perception, preferring and, ultimately, loving and hating. As well as the intuition of connections that exist between values, between their higher and lower being, is ‘moral knowledge’. This knowledge is thus achieved through specific functions and acts that are *toto coelo* distinct from perceiving and thinking, and constitute the only possible access to the realm of values. Values and their hierarchy are not manifested through ‘inner perception’ or observation (in which only the psychic is given), but in a living and emotional exchange with the universe (whether it is psychic or physical or any other), “in preferring and postponing, loving and hating in itself, that is, in the trajectory of execution of these intentional acts.” (Scheler, 2001, p. 127. Our translation)

2. Scheler and the Ethics

Ethics is founded on the knowledge of value, which has its own content *a priori* and its own evidence so that the *will* is directed primarily to the realization of a value given in these acts. And, only while this value is given factually in the sphere of moral knowledge, willing is morally clear, a motivated volition (Cadena, 2019), a well-founded decision, unlike “blind” willing, arbitrary volition, capricious impulse. Thus, a value can be given when sentimental perceiving and preferring, in the most diverse degrees of adequacy, until it reaches the ‘to be given by yourself’, coinciding with the unequivocal evidence. If the value is given, the *will* will be necessary for your being, according to an *essential law*. “And it is in this sense alone that Socrates dictum is restored – that all “good willing” is founded in the “cognition of the good”, and that all evil willing rests on moral deception and aberration” (Scheler, 1973, p. 69).

In this way, Scheler separates moral knowledge from theoretical knowledge. Morality has its own autonomy, foundation and method, and mainly its own “organ”, the feeling, which is experienced by the spirit (Scheler, 2001). This does not mean that feeling and conscience, emotion and cognition, are separated in moral action. They have complementary functions because alongside an empirical Ethics there is a pure Ethics. The first has as its object the experiences and feelings that give occasion for emotional intuition of values. The second studies the values in their pure and hierarchical dimension. In other words, feelings are the starting point of moral action and, alongside, theoretical reason remains responsible for justification, but it acts *ex post*. Or even, the experience of the goods gives occasion for the emotional intuition of the values followed by the knowledge of the values.

The subject in this process is not a mere spectator who experiences and feels, the subject is endowed with autonomy, freedom, free will (Seifert, 2011), to perform spiritual acts of decision and judgment. Scheler does not give the subject a passive character that only admires the values manifested in the goods. Scheler provides the spirit with an active role. The spirit illuminates the values experienced and, in addi-



tion to feeling, prefers and postpones, loves and hates. And, when he does it according to the hierarchy of values, his decision is well founded (Scheler, 1960).

For this reason, human beings are not limited to responding to the stimuli of natural life but can be freed from them. They can know things according to their essence and value and formulate different hypotheses for the realization of values. The spirit is what distinguishes man from objects and animals. It is the cause of his autonomy. In this sense, Gomá states that “man is essentially different from animals because above his life and in opposition to it he is constituted by a spirit, whose active centre can be called the person” (Gomá, 2003, p. 304). The spirit recognizes values and understands their order, and can find different ways to carry them out.

3. Scheler and the Hierarchy of Values

For Scheler, there is a clear difference in value between values. In every experience, this difference becomes evident through the phenomenon of preference, which guides our moral acts. This alleged order of preference in the experience of goods can be well understood by the act of sacrifice. For example, for the sake of health value (vital value), we can sacrifice a pleasurable experience of an excessive amount of food (sensitive value). Even if we don't, we know that this is a morally obvious choice. An order of preference for values is present in each individual, what Scheler calls ‘an *ethos*’. In the work *Formalism in Ethics*, Scheler (2001) states that there are four levels in this ‘hierarchy of values’.

The first includes a series of pleasant and unpleasant. Corresponds to the function of sensitive sentimental perception, with its modes, pleasure and suffering; and it corresponds to this series of values emotional states of sensitive feelings, pleasure and pain. It is essential to highlight that this series of values is not related to human beings, things or concrete processes in the real world. The difference between values, even pleasant and unpleasant, is an absolute difference, clearly visible before knowing pleasant or unpleasant things. It must be remembered that, for Scheler, values are manifest in things, but they are *a priori*. Thus, what can be “explained” is only the bond between the emotional state and certain impulses of action directed to the thing, never the values itself and their order of preference. This application is valid regardless of any human organization.

The second level consists in the values of vital sensitivity apprehended by vital sentimental perception. The values of things in this modality are all those qualities included in the noble-vulgar antithesis. These values make up all those values that are located in the sphere of well-being and that are subordinate to the noble and vulgar. And, they accompany the states of vital feeling, for example, ascending and descending life, health and illness, old age and death, exhaustion, vigour, joy, affliction, anguish, revenge, cholera etc.

In the third are the spiritual values experienced by the axiological sentimental perception guided by love and hate. The realm of spiritual values is separated from the body and the ambience, and they are manifested as unity. Furthermore, their perception leads to clear evidence that vital values must be sacrificed to them.

The functions and acts in which they are apprehended are functions of spiritual feeling and acts like-named vital functions and acts by pure phenomenological evidence as well as by their own proper lawfulness (which cannot be reduced to any “biological” lawfulness) (Scheler, 1973, p. 101).

Here are the aesthetic values like the beauty and the ugliness; the value of pure knowledge of the truth, as philosophy and science intend to accomplish; and the practical value of just and unjust, which must serve as a basis for an objective legal order, independent of any posit. These values include peculiar reactions such as pleasing and displeasing, approving and disapproving, appreciation and contempt, desire or revenge, spiritual sympathy, which founds friendship.

And finally, at the highest level, the value of holiness and the profane whose corresponding sentimental states are beatitude and despair. The feelings attached to these values are faith and worship, and their opposite, unbelief. Such values are shown only on objects that are given in intention as ‘absolute objects’. “With respect to the saint's values, however, all other values are given as symbols of them” (Scheler, 2001, p. 178).

The act by which we originally grasp the values of holiness is an act of a particular class of love. They are essentially human values, values of people. Only human beings can capture such a sphere of values. In the words of Scheler:

In the essence the act is directed toward persons, or toward something of the form of a person being, no matter what content or what “conception” of personhood is implied. The self-value in the sphere of the values of the “holy” is therefore, by essential necessity, a “value of the person”. (Scheler, 1973, p. 109).



Scheler (2001) establishes five criteria to describe this hierarchy of values. The highest values are (i) the most enduring as the Truth, (ii) the least divisible as Beauty, (iii) the most fundamental or least dependent as in the half-end relationship the half value is derived from the end value as Utility, (iv) those that provide greater satisfaction or fulfillment such as Love, and (v) the less relative ones that demand higher intentional acts for their realization, such as Justice that derives from a well-founded decision, or agency. The experience of higher values provides a greater personal evolution and can be distributed more widely. Thus, the human being who recognizes the scale of values and acts by preferring and postponing values in order to achieve higher values, has a moral life and gradually improves. What guides the person towards the highest values is love, and what drives them away is hate. It is *agapic* love, active love (Robbins, 2016), love that reaches others. At the lowest level are ephemeral values, a source of pleasure and pain. At the top of the scale of values are the values that only human beings can grasp, the values of holiness are the most enduring. We can represent this hierarchy in the following table:

LEVEL	VALUE	EMOTIONAL STATE	FEELING
Holiness	Holiness (profane)	Beatitude	Faith and despair
Espiritual	Love (hate)	Sympathy	Appreciation and contempt
Vital	Nobility (vulgarity)	Vigor	Health and illness
Sensitive	Pleasure (displeasure)	Excitement	Joy and suffering

Tabela 1

The ethical value of the Good is manifested in the act of realizing higher values, higher in the hierarchy of values, are the spiritual and holy values. The ethical value of evil, on the contrary, is manifested in the act of preferring lower values, lower in the scale of values, vital values and, below all, sensitive. A necessary consequence is that the Good is related to the value, not to the thing, or rather, it contributes to the achievement of higher values. Although we recognize them and practice acts that carry them out, we are not able to define them, only feel them.

For Scheler, this world of values is not only fully ordered in its objective structure, but also its emotional-cognitive perception on the part of man is distinguished by a specific *a priori* order. And it is an objective order, since pure feeling does not create it among values, but only captures it and its arrangement. The order is expressed in a particular structure of correlations and links between values. These are, above all, hierarchical relationships; some values are, *a priori*, superior to others. The *a priori* superiority of some values over others, man perceives emotionally; not only through reciprocal discursive comparison but immediately and intuitively. In this way, that pure feeling of the values that we alluded to before always assumes the character of pure feeling of the superiority or inferiority of a value (Wojtyła, 1993, p. 22).

Scheler says that an integral spiritual life is not reduced to knowing and thinking objectives, but also includes pure acts and laws of acts, which are independent in their essence and content from all human organization. Even the emotional part of the spirit, feeling, preferring, loving, hating and wanting have a primordial content *a priori*, which is not offered by thinking, and which Ethics must show regardless of Logic. "There is an order of the heart or logic of the heart, as Blaise Pascal says, which are *a priori*" (Scheler, 2001, p. 121).

This hierarchy of values, or rather, the superiority of a value, is given to us by preferring. However, even though the superiority of a value is given in the act of preferring, that superiority is an inherent relation to the essence of the same values. For this reason, it is absolutely invariable, although the rules of preference may vary throughout history (Scheler, 2001). Therefore, one should not confuse preferring with choosing or any act of tendency. This trend must be based on the knowledge of the superiority of value. Besides, a distinction must be made between preferring and achieving. The act of preferring can be conscious and accompanied by reflection between various values given to the feeling, but it can also occur completely automatically, as in an intuitive preferring.

It is in the experience of preference for value that Scheler clarifies the *a priori* sense of his Ethics. To claim that there is an objective order of values (an *Ordo Amoris*) implies that we must act in a way that promotes higher or positive values. But these values, material and *a priori*, although they are not given before the experience and are only revealed during the experiences of the goods, have a hierarchical order that



does not depend on the experience (Scheler, 2012). Thus, a masterpiece by Leonardo is not only considered beautiful but also preferable to merely vital. As Davis & Steinbock (2019) said, “A cow certainly has a different value for the Hindu and for the farmer. However, that sacred should be preferred to the vital is not historically or culturally relative”.

4. Scheler and the Idea of Person

For Scheler (1960), as well as for Husserl (HUA I), the great task of philosophy is the investigation of human nature. In a published study *About the idea of man*, Scheler (1960) recognises some distinct understandings of human beings: (i) the *homo creatus* a creature in the image and likeness of God; (ii) *homo sapiens, zoon logikon, anima rationalis* a being endowed with reason capable of knowing being, the world and himself, give meaning, creating art and culture; (iii) *homo naturalis* a continuation of animals and without a specific natural quality and unit that distinguishes it; (iv) *homo fabris* a being able to manufacture tools and whose reason and logic were recently formed due to their occupations; among others.

On the one hand, Scheler vehemently rejects the definitions of human beings as *homo naturalis* and *homo fabris*, and also the idea of 'Dionysian man', since they intend to nullify spirit and reason (Scheler, 1960). It also criticizes the reductionisms that comprise the human being as a result of economic relations, of nature and its instincts, or of history and political powers.

On the other hand, Scheler positively highlights the understanding of human beings as endowed with reason and reinforces the function of reason that “from Plato to the Stoics: human reason as a partial function (later as a 'creature') of the divine who has the strength of ideas and that constantly produces the world and its ordering - not in the sense of a creation, but of an eternal “move and capture” (Scheler, 1960, p. 81). Still in this sense, he points out four common notes in the anthropology of several philosophers of the Western tradition (Aristotle, Thomas Aquinas, Descartes, Spinoza, Leibniz, Kant, Malebranche and even Hegel): (i) man carries within himself a divine agent, (ii) this divine agent identifies himself ontologically and is able to know the world, (iii) this agent - *logos* - has the power to realize ideal contents, (iv) this agent is absolutely constant in history. However, it still considers the understanding of human beings as *homo sapiens* too narrow.

Scheler (1994) agrees with the Husserlian distinction between empirical and transcendental ego. The subject is unique, but with two different dimensions, inseparable and necessary. On the one hand, the ego is part of the world, it is material, physical and psychic, it is in space and it lasts in time, it is the empirical ego. On the other hand, it is the pole to which objects manifest, it exists before the world, it is spiritual, it gives meaning and judges, it is a transcendental ego.

In the sphere of the empirical ego, acts are bodily or psychic. Body acts are sensory perceptions and general physiological needs, such as seeing and breathing. Psychic acts are reactions, impulses and instincts, like emotions. These are acts of the empirical ego, uncontrolled. In the sphere of the transcendental ego, acts are spiritual, such as thinking, reflecting, meditating, deciding, valuing, judging, controlling, understanding, reasoning, etc., and these are controlled acts. The transcendental (or spiritual) sphere is a human attribute; it is the domain of knowledge and virtue. It is in the transcendental sphere that the ego is an agent of reason and truth, of freedom and values. The human being, besides being a biological and psychological being, is also a spiritual being, capable of abstracting universals, acting according to values and aiming at ends, acting responsibly.

Therefore, the human being is a unit with three dimensions: body-psyche-spirit. Even when the human being has not yet developed the spiritual sphere (for example, he is a child), or has this damaged dimension (for example, is in a coma), he has it in potency. There is a universal structure common to all human beings (Munárriz, 2007). In other words, this spiritual equality is in potency, not in act. It is not necessary to be in full enjoyment of the mental faculties to be human.

In *Essence and forms of sympathy*, Scheler (2004) proposes a vision of the human being that evolves according to three levels: at the lowest level, there are individuals who dedicate themselves to sensory values linked to feelings of pleasure and pain; at the intermediate level, there are those who prefer affective values, linked to emotions, called vital values that make up the psyche order; at the highest level, the spiritual level, are the people who realize spiritual and sacred values. This distinction would be inherited by Frankl to refer to what he considered to be the two schools of psychiatry that arose before him, as we will see.

Consistently, freedom also has degrees (Scheler, 1960), both at different stages of a person's life, and between different people. As Scheler explains, “Freedom is the determination for a lived relationship between higher and more a mechanical causality with lower and mechanical ones” (Scheler, 1960, p. 18). Human beings are the a mechanical causes, capable of intuiting essences, acting toward values and according to ends. This is what makes human actions stable and predictable, freedom is the source of stability, not chaos. For Scheler, as for Husserl (HUA IX), human beings are endowed with freedom, freedom understood as autonomy. Human beings are free because they are spiritual beings. Spiritual beings are able to intuitively sense values, understand their hierarchy and act accordingly, a motivated volition. What is the



highest value? The holiness intuited by a certain class of love. In the sphere of the values of the holiness, by essential necessity, it is the 'value of the person'.

The value of the person (Velasco, 2009) is superior to all value of things (goods), all values are subordinate to personal values, because the value of the person is rooted in a being, an individual being. The person, being endowed with self-awareness and freedom, is able to discover values in other microcosms. In other words, human beings support the value of holiness, emotionally intuit this value, understand their position in the hierarchy of values and are able to act towards the realization and protection of the value of the holiness incarnated in people.

5. Frankl and the Spiritual Motivation of Human Action

Until Viktor Frankl's work appeared, psychology had only offered reactive models of human motivation. Basically, the families of motivation theories were instinctual, homeostatic and Maslow's (1954) theory of the hierarchy of needs. In common with all of them, the idea that what drives the Human Being is the need or the scarcity.

'Motivation' (motor of action) can be defined as the psychological characteristic that impels the organism to act towards a goal, giving purpose and direction to the behaviour. 'Need', on the other hand, could be defined as a psychological demand that, if not satisfied, generates displeasure, and if it remains unsatisfied for long enough, leads to death or illness. Although Psychology often treats them as synonyms, they are certainly distinct, non-coextensive concepts.

Instinct theories are theories of necessity. Instinct would be an innate impulse to make a specific response to a given stimulus, universal in the species (or in a genus of that species). In some way that we do not yet know, it would be the result of adaptive advantages of this determined behaviour for the species throughout the evolutionary process. The instinctive impulse would be felt passively by the subject, who would only be able to give in or resist, when possible, at the cost of great psychological suffering. The continued suppression of instincts such as procreation would lead to psychic illness, and breathing, to death.

Homeostatic models of motivation show that certain motivations are somatic impulses in order to reduce or eliminate the imbalance of a biologically programmed system. Examples of homeostatic systems are hunger, thirst and sleep. Although many known motivations do not follow this model, its existence seems indisputable. It is also a necessary motivation: if the somatic balance in question (water level, glucose or sleep) is not recovered, psychological distress is extreme, and death is certain.

The contrast between the positive hierarchy of Scheler's values and the hierarchy of needs in Maslow's theory is illustrative enough to understand the nature of the change proposed by Frankl. For Maslow, all motivation is a necessity, and there are needs more potent than others, which, if not met, mobilize our psychic forces to a higher degree. If we are hungry, our priority is to satisfy it, and not get the esteem of a colleague, for example. This hierarchy would be universal in species, but in practice, the order in the hierarchy is difficult to establish experimentally and seems to be easily subverted.

All of these theories of motivation are theories of disability: giving vent to an impulse, regaining lost balance, satisfying a need. Frankl proposes a theory of positive motivation, which does not aim at eliminating a deficiency or need, but at achieving meaning and value. He inherits from Scheler not only the concept of value and its hierarchy but finds in it a guide to his anthropological vision.

In Logotherapy (Frankl, 1993) - sense therapy - it is considered that a good part of our psychic illnesses are caused not by an unsatisfied need or instinct, but by the frustration of a meaningless life. There is no denying of the existence of disability motivations, but their exclusivity. You cannot be fully healthy and happy by merely healing needs but only by realizing values and meaning positively.

Frankl (1993) liked to designate his *Existential Analysis* as the *Third Viennese School of Psychotherapy*, a name that evidenced its connection with Freudian and Adlerian psychoanalysis without implying, however, an adhesion (Morgan, 1983). In this sense, Dominguez (2011) warns that these views suffer from blindness in values and the spiritual dimension of human beings. For this reason, Frankl combined this understanding with the Schelerian view of human beings presented in *Essence and forms of sympathy* (Scheler, 2004). For Scheler, human beings evolve according to three levels: (i) at the lowest are individuals who dedicate themselves to sensory values linked to feelings of pleasure and pain, (ii) at the intermediate level are those who prefer affective values linked to emotions, called vital values that make up the order of the psyche, finally, (iii) the highest level, the spiritual level, where are the people who realize spiritual and holy values.

In this sense, Frankl (1978) does not deny the Freudian psychobiological unconscious, which impels the human being to the satisfaction of libidinal demands, presenting pleasure as the motivational principle. View compatible with Scheler's classification of 'sensitive man' as the individual who guides his life predominantly by this type of motivation.

Nor did he deny individual Adlerian psychology, which argues that overcoming a basic feeling of inferiority, the inferiority complex, imposes itself over pleasure as the main motivational source: the search



for health and power. He considered the person primarily oriented by this type of motivation to be Scheler's 'vital man'. However, he said in a famous image:

Of course, an aeroplane is still an aeroplane, even if it only moves on the ground: it can, and more, must move again and continuously on the ground! But the fact that it is an aeroplane is only demonstrated when it rises through the air. In a similar way, a man begins to behave like a man only if he can leave the plane of the psychophysical-organismic facticity and can go to meet himself, without having to confront himself.

This power is what it means to exist and to exist means: to be above yourself always (Frankl, 1994, p. 78).

Likewise, the human being when living under the will to pleasure and the will to power does not realize his particular nature. For Frankl, there is a third source of motivation for human actions: the will (*Willkür*) to meaning, typical of the spiritual dimension, here in the same sense that Scheler gave to the term. The human being is the only animal that has had the most unnatural questions since its earliest childhood, it is the only animal that asks: 'Why?', 'What is this in essence?'. And mainly, 'I exist, suffer, and what will I die for? '.

6. Frankl and Meaning

These kinds of questions about the ultimate nature of reality and the ultimate meaning of existence for Frankl are not neurotic symptoms as Freud wanted, but manifestations of a spiritual dimension of the human being. For Logotherapy, the key to mental health in this dimension is the experience of meaning, of value in life.

Because every meaning of life can only be found in the search, realization and experience of values, it only makes sense what has intrinsic value, not derivative, what is worth in itself, and not for what it can give (utility). When the human being fails to find real meaning, to be experienced in his existence, he loses his enthusiasm for work, for social relations, and all pleasure and power seem tasteless. It is what Frankl calls an 'existential void' or 'noogenic neurosis' (Frankl, 1993).

Frankl (1973) is explicit in attributing to Scheler and his study on the "bourgeois man" (Scheler, 2012), the origin of his concept of 'noogenic neurosis' (or its nickname, 'Sunday neurosis'). It would be a consequence of a life lived to realize and accumulate means of achieving values (such as power and material goods), and not values in themselves, which are the goal of the healthy psyche. It is this category of men, says Frankl, that - once reaching some stability and professional security, working hard all week - are taken on Sundays by a feeling of emptiness in their lives, tending to take refuge in some drug like alcohol. This is what he called *horror vacui*.

Following Scheler, Frankl argues that the realization of meaning depends on the person and the situation in which he finds himself; however, the meaning is objective, not subjective. For example, in a given configuration of a chess game, the move that makes the most sense in a given round is often determined objectively by the configuration of the pieces, although it changes with each round.

The meaning of life, or the various meanings of life in everyday life, is found objectively in action that, in concrete, unrepeatable situations, allows the realization of the highest possible value. The mission of our conscience is to discover the situation or the meaning that is being presented. It is a unique and "exclusive possibility of a concrete person in his concrete situation, a possibility that Max Scheler somehow tries to designate with the concept of 'situation values'" (Frankl, 1992, p. 27). This mission for Frankl is always something individual, a 'must-be' that cannot be determined by any general law or rationally knowable, but only captivated by consciousness intuitively by the organ of value that is the feeling.

Thus, the meaning of life, or the mission, not only varies from individual to individual, given its unique and irreplaceable character but also differs from moment to moment. Quoting Scheler again, Frankl recalls that it is not a question of denying eternal values, but remembering that these small opportunities to fulfil them, in specific contexts, are situational (situation values). These values await their time to happen and have the chance to be performed only once. If the opportunity is lost, then that 'situation value' (Frankl, 1973) is lost forever.

The greatest opportunity to realize higher values is the realization of the meaning of life. This realization is not a matter of need, lack, or a question of what life has to give you. Rather, is a question of what you have to give to life. What could no one else do for me in this world? This is a fundamental question to find personal meaning for life. For Frankl (1993), it can be discovered in three basic ways: doing a work, loving someone or something or suffering for something more important than life itself.

Another issue to remember here is that throughout life we will always have conflicts between values to be realized (it can be between the beautiful and the sacred, or the just and the true, or the vital and the pleasurable, and so on.) Frankl (1973) follows Scheler in the belief that these values are "immeasurable"



(p. 309), so they cannot be compared. While some conflicts are easy to resolve, such as between values of different orders, conflicts between values of the same hierarchical order (such as love and truth, justice and beauty or health and joy) can cause a lot of psychological suffering. It is the psychotherapist's job to help people clarify the conflict of values behind the concrete conflict.

Finally, it may still be useful here to remember that, following this concept of the meaning of life, Frankl also elaborates his concept of what would be the feeling of 'faith', which would lead to the state that Scheler calls "beatitude". He calls it 'Supra-sense': a feeling of unconditional meaning in life, which would save its transience from meaninglessness.

7. Frankl and the Spiritual Unconscious

For Frankl, our unconscious is not only a source of libidinal pulsation of somatic origin but also the person's thirst, source of actions and intuition of value. Frankl (1992) says: "The unconscious is composed not only of instinctive elements, but also spiritual" (p. 18). For psychoanalysis or a man seeks a gratification, but for good therapy, there is no act of putting a direction on something, a value. Unlike the homeostatic systems of motivation, the Franklian human being model considers that human psychic health is a state of tension between who is and who should be. We have natural and unconscious intuitions not only for pleasure and health but for love, for justice, for truth, for beauty and also for the sacred. When we stop looking for a realization or realization of these intuitions, we also become neurotic.

This spiritual dimension, the values dimension, was essentially different from the psychological dimension. Existence, Frankl thought, is always thoughtless, as it cannot be the object of reflection. The real deep, spiritual person is always unconscious (Frankl, 1992). The meaning of this statement is that the spiritual execution of the acts and, consequently, the personal entity as the spiritual centre of these acts, is pure execution that does not reflect on itself. It is a variation on Brentano's claim that consciousness is always the awareness of something other than itself. The executing self is always different from what is executed. He illustrates his idea of a profound person, the centre of spiritual acts, unconscious, with the metaphor of the eye. Like an eye does not see itself and has its 'blind spot' on the retina, so the spirit, exactly where it has its origin, is blind to itself. Frankl quotes the Vedas to illustrate the point "What he sees cannot be seen, what he hears cannot be heard, what he thinks cannot be thought" (1992, p. 30-31).

To defend this idea, Frankl again uses the way Scheler defines 'person', as a carrier or support for spiritual acts, but also as a centre and creative source of them. Since that is where spiritual acts come from, it is also that around which all psychophysicists are grouped. But the person has a psychophysical element, and it is his spiritual dimension. Therefore, not all feelings originate in the spiritual unconscious for Frankl. Using Scheler again, he distinguishes between 'feeling of state', 'affective state' and 'intentional feeling'. The latter he considers to be typical of the unconscious, but not the first two, which are at the same stage as instincts and impulsive states.

However, the spiritual unconscious would not act only at the origin of the psyche. It is present not only in the deepest but also in the most subtle and highest. As a prime example of this, Frankl (1992) cites his own ability to decide, during sleep, between remaining unconscious or waking up. There is some instance deciding whether the person who dreams should stay asleep or wake up, facing a noise that must be judged as a threat or the cry of a child. As Frankl recalls, a mother may wake up due to a small disturbance in her newborn son's breathing rhythm, but remain entirely indifferent to the loud noises coming out of the street. This same state is felt in hypnosis, where the subject leaves the state as soon as something he does not want to happen. What decides whether something becomes conscious or remains unconscious, differentiates and judges in some way. Deciding, differentiating and judging are spiritual acts. In this sense, Frankl argues that the spiritual can not only be unconscious, but must also, both in its last resort and in its origin, be unconscious.

Conclusion

Frankl built a psychotherapeutic model based primarily on Scheler's theory of values and anthropology. In doing so, it offered not only a psychotherapy and psychopathology of values, but also a new theory of human motivation that did not conceive it as exclusively the result of needs and needs, but the free spirit directed towards positive and objective values. The search for meaning and value is a kind of human motivation that is not born from lack, but from Willkür oriented towards higher, spiritual and sacred values.

This conception, as we saw here, was practically all inherited from Scheler, who based on a phenomenological approach, proposed a description of human motivation directed to the existence of objective values emotionally intuited in the experience and understood by the conscience. Evidently, this type of approach to human motivation is beyond the possibility of experimental investigation. This does not mean, however, that we do not know how to be intuitively obvious that we seek the good, the beautiful, the true and the fair without any need to supply a need.



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