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When men lose their money, 1931.

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WHEN MEN LOSE THEIR MONEY

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BY

RABBI ABBA HILLEL SILVER

AT

THE TEMPLE, SUNDAY MORNING

MARCH 15th, 1931

When men lose their money they are then tested as perhaps they are not similarly tested by any other experience in life short of grief, the loss of dear ones.

Under the searching and penetrating experience of the loss of one's financial resources a man reveals his true self, his strength and his weakness.

Some men when they lose their money go to pieces. It is hard, desperately hard, to come down in the world. It is so easy to rise, to become elevated on the ladder of financial success. But it is so desperately hard to be compelled to contract and to descend.

Some people take their financial losses as personal defeats, as a reflection upon their ability, often upon their character and they give way to this sense of defeat. They feel disgraced. In extreme cases, such people seek refuge and escape in some form of neurosis, in some form of breakdown. There are many people today who have lost their money and who this sense of defeat, worry, bitterness, this seeming hopelessness is driving to all forms of nervous maladies and the deepest kind of pessimism.

I meet such people often and so do you. I try to strengthen their courage. Some times one succeeds, frequently one does not.

I think it would help all people to face their financial disasters now and perhaps in future times, if they would remember first of all, that business failure today is no reflection upon one's competence or ability or character. World forces control a world economic situation. The individual is just victimized by forces which he could not control, wise as he may be, or clever as he may be, or as resourceful as he may be, When a world condition overtakes a country he suffers inevitably, irrevocably.

There is no more shame attached to financial loss today than there is to loss of one's job through unemployment. Years ago when a man didn't have a job he was more or less ashamed of it because jobs were plentiful and an industrious, hard-working, enterprising laborer, would under normal conditions procure a job. And so his failure to procure a job was a reflection upon himself. He was made to feel that way. But today nearly six or seven million people who are hitting the pavements of our cities, were forced into that position, not because of any lack of character in them, any deficiency in their physical or moral makeup, but by something un-

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warranted, some maladjustment unwarranted in our economic setup has suddenly driven these people from their jobs and driven them into painful idleness. So that no businessman or working man need to saddle himself today with the personal responsibility for failure of financial character.

These periodic panics force us to revise our notions about business success. We used to think that business success was due to one's capacities, one's business acumen, one's managerial genius and that one's consequential failure was due to the absence of these qualities.

Well we have, I am sure, in 1931, just as much of these qualities as we had in 1928, but there is no business.

And then too, men ought to remember in these days of depression, a trueism which ought to be repeated over and over again. Not to lose courage.

Nobody seems to go to pieces as quickly as the successful businessman who has suddenly lost his money. Only weaklings lose their courage at the first defeat. A man's true measure is his capacity to overcome defeat, to rise on the rungs of failure. Brave men are not broken by one disaster or by ten, their characters are steeled, hardened and tempered by failure.

And at no time, my friends, was there such an opportunity for businessmen to display courage, stamina, moral resourcefulness than at this time. Men have faced greater calamities

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in life with a greater measure of courage than is evidenced by some people engaged in business and industry today.

I recall that marvelous phrase of the great Helen Keller. This woman who was born blind, dumb, deaf and by means of shear will power was able to rise above these terrific, almost crushing obstacles, to a rich and full and beautiful personality. She said: "The world is full of suffering but the world is also full of the overcoming of it."

When men lose their money, my friends, frequently the homes suffer. Unhappiness invades the home on the heels of a compulsory economic retrenchment and reorganization. Want is always an unwelcome guest. And want in the home is a mischiefmaker of the worst sort. When members of the family are suddenly called upon to forego things which they had been accustomed to in years of plenty and prosperity and are forced to move into humbler quarters, to satisfy themselves with less costly raiment, to forego many of the pleasures and customs to which they were accustomed in years gone by when money was plentiful, some times, some members of the family become irritable, disgruntled and hot words are spoken, recriminations indulged in, and unhappiness comes to dwell in homes where men have lost their money.

Here again, one ought to remember, husbands, wives and children ought to remember this truism which can not be repeated too often, "Want and deprivation and suffering are really the true

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tests of a home." It is the surest way to discern whether that home was built on the foundations of devotion, mutual sacrifice, loyalty, sympathy and understanding or whether it was built upon selfishness and cheap exploitation.

What is happening today in tens of thousands of American homes is the great challenge to the members of the home to give evidence of their generosity of spirit, of their fine human sensitiveness and their understanding of what makes a home.

When men lose their money they frequently become ungracious, hard, ungenerous in thought and act. They feel that they have been absolved somehow of their duty to perform those special obligations which they had been in the habit of doing when they had money. They cut down on their charities first. Before men cut down on their entertainments and their parties, they cut down on their charities. We saw that amply illustrated in our last campaign.

Our people had a different conception of charity. They didn't think very much of the man who gives charity when he has a lot of money. That man gives of his superabundance. That's really no charity at all. To them, charity was the act by which a man deprived himself of something which he needed and gave it to the man who needed it more. Therefore even a begger must give charity, even the poor man who is knocking at the gates, (quote Hebrew

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of his recognition, of his social responsibility. The men who curtail their charities as soon as they feel the tinge of financial losses are unworthy of ever having enjoyed the gifts of God.

When men lose their money they frequently drop out of society, that is society with a capital S. Our society is built not upon character or upon achievement or family. Our society in this country is built chiefly upon money. When a man has money he is in; when a man has no money he is out. "The poor man", said the wise author of the Bible, "the poor man is quickly separated from his rich neighbor."

When a man is poor, in our civilization, he is of not little worth; his wisdom, his judgment, his opinion is XX held in high repute for it is not backed up by a bank account.

That phrase which I read to you this morning from the Book of Ecclesiastes is very significant "quote Hebrew

"The wisdom of the poor man is held in contempt and the foolishness of the rich men regarded very highly because there is money back of it."

Now men who lose their social position through loss of money ought to be comforted by the thought that to drop out of society is not to drop out of life. And that life still holds for them the same opportunities for fine contacts, for rich experiences, for attentive living as before; that outside of the narrow social clique

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there is a great world of hundreds of thousands of interesting human beings who are the salt of the earth, who can make life interesting and charming for him.

I am of the opinion that the widespread depression in our country during the past year and a half, bringing as it does with it a great deal of hardship and suffering, will also bring with it some salutary and wholesome lessons to our people.

In the first place I believe that we will begin to practice and to preach again the old, homespun, old-fashioned virtue of thrift. You know in the last decade, particularly as a result of the acceleration for mass production and mass selling, a new economic philosophy began to gain headway among the American people, namely that a man should spend; that prosperity depends upon people spending their money instead of saving. They actually began to call saving, hording. Before long saving will be looked upon as a crime of the first waters.

And there are those who would have us believe that America would entirely regain its prosperity if Americans would just begin to spend.

I for one, am not at all convinced of that. I am of the opinion that that is bad economics and bad morals. The man who has a lot of money and is amply secure in his position ought to spend and spend as much as he wants to. But the little fellow

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who has saved up but a very little, will be wise if he will hold on to it. For that's his only security. That's his only defence against want and destitution. No one will come to his rescue with beneficence or philanthropy when his little reserve is consumed.

Our over production in this country can be consumed and should be consumed by implementing people to increase their wages to buy more, not by asking people to consume their little savings and their reserves.

I think we have all of us been living on too lavish a scale. We have spent our incomes and more. In the years before the panic we spent for commodities consumed in 1928 moneys that we thought we would earn in 1929 and 1930. We consumed our future. And I believe that another salutary outcome of the experiences of the last eighteen months will be a keener realization of a measure of there is defencelessness and insecurity which XXXXXX in our life. We used to think that things would move on indefinitely, bigger and better. But they don't. We were made aware of it the latter part of 1929, how really defenceless we are against this sudden crumbling of this which we thought would endure forever. And as a result of this realization we will come to talk and think more seriously about the problem of unemployment and ways and means of establishing greater security in employment. And perhaps we will consider some of the measures which we talked about years ago, as not so fantastic and not so preposterous

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as we used to think. There is worse. I believe that Americans are getting some sound realities today; that much of that poetic glamour, that romancing about the eternal security of the American system has been scrapped for the good of the country.

We are beginning to realize, those of us who have lost some of our economic confidence. We are beginning to realize for the first time in our lives, how four-fifths of our people are actually living, how uncertain and insecure are the economic foundations of their lives, how quickly a self-respecting, American workingman becomes a bedraggled specimen in a bread line or soup kitchen in prosperous America. It doesn't take long.

And I believe too, friends, some of us will begin to realize how wrong it was for us to stake all of our life's happiness on money, for money may leave us quickly and then we are utterly bereft. In our acquisitive eagerness, all too few of us laid up treasures within, and when outward treasures disappeared we were left completely impoverished, empty, flat.

Many of us have but one interest in life which absorbed us, dominated us. We lived with it, we ate with it. Our one interest was to have more, to acquire more. When we lost that which we had we felt ourselves completely crushed, humiliated, denuded as it were, and alone.

Suppose instead of having one interest in life we had many and this financial loss had overtaken us, why our life would go marching

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on just the same. We would feel a bit scuffed but there would be so much else in our lives and we would carry on in self-confidence and wait for a better day. We could then have surmounted our obstacles and moved on.

Perhaps those who have lost their money will now realize that they have placed the wrong emphasis on one thing, or that they have placed the emphasis on the wrong thing. It is only when you suffer, it is only when you have experienced pain and sorrow and real bereavement that you are able to see through the medium of that sorrow and pain, your life's objectives in their true prospective and what yesterday seemed to you to be so important, today, because of the revolutionary experiences which have come to you, seem of little importance after all.

Perhaps we shall realize that in the past we have not had enough of fulness in our life, not enough of fulness and breadth and not enough of depth and profundity; that our lives lack their altar. Our lives were without their altars, without their shrine, without their sanctuary at which we \neq could worship ideals which far transcend the pursuit of the material things.

My friends, that simple, homely philosophy will come back to some of us, that what really counts in life is not what we get out of it in terms of things and possessions, in terms of beautiful homes, costly raiment and glittering jewels and much pleasure and ease, luxury. What really counts is not what we get out of it in terms of things, physical things, but what we put into life in terms of attitudes, in terms of ideas, in terms of aspirations, in terms of quality of mind and heart.

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Across the portals of a Swedish Inn one descried the following quaint legend: "Traveler you will find here excellent bread, meat and wine providing you bring them with you." 1

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That's life, isn't it? You will find in life all that you ask of life, of goodness, of truth, of beauty of nobility, of , providing you bring these things to life.

Perhaps the philosophy of the American people will change a bit as a result of what has happened and instead of spending so much time on the science of getting, they will now begin to spend a little more time on the art of living.

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MISSING PAGE (S)

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Perhaps we shall realize that in the past we have not had enough of fulness in our life, not enough of fulness and breadth and not enough of depth and profundity, that our lives were driven into one narrow channel and kept there. Our lives lacked multiplicity and the experience of many contacts. Perhaps we will realize now that we have a moment to pause, that our lives lack their altar. Our lives were without their altars, withotut their shrine, without their sanctumery at which we could worship ideals which far transcend the pursuit of the material things.

Across the portals of a Swedish Inn one descried the following quaint legend: "Traveler you will find here excellent bread, meat and wine providing you bring them with you." That's life isn't it. You will find in of goodness, life all that you ask of life, / XXX of truth, of beauty of of nobility of providing you bring these things to life. Perhaps the philosophy of the American people will change a bit as a result of what has happened and instead of spending so much time on the science of getting they will now begin to spend a little more time on the art of living.

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y Jorean MA (2) Malyatin Stepencelecrus -Then any that's to the unemployment - \$ Nd-age - held availing feater security og planning - control - unicance (1) We realize how 4/5 leve - how uncertain are their sen foundations - How quelly a suf-referting wan is Jonced to the build his a 12) Rechap remedies - radial - funtative - and cel num to rad. or facet. new -

7. Rechap. tro, r will really how unwin it is to That all all an halphines on serving. For money may go brack as multiples - & Then we do atter by hereft - the heaves with in ? to humer hight! 11) Then the lins & ming reason a complete & To tal ratastick You an left defeated - inclusion thed - empty flat. (L) But Infihere acq 5 munith use why me plany whent in you life - vert 5 your could po marcher and compleme in the conthe whilever, san has to compleme in the conthe whilever, san has b. Reilich wir the men who hack list meney will roles in 11/That placed Emphasis on wing thereps - Tomme 12/ oren - Centralized their time lives to the Center (3) not Englis plenen + bread the webplicesh h Vaising mitnest and NI hed any depth spindety. (5) Their how without an altas-(6) What really counts is us what we get out globe in menney others - but what is put with life in that attatudes - asperations - in maliting mind theart -61ther a furdest my - Jon will find here excellent bread, meat and wine, previded (8) Thit his my - ratter & getting

1. When men lose - tested. Under searching- reveal

2. Some men go to preces - It is hard -Take finan. losses as personal defeats -- Jure way - disgraced - Extrem Cases - many such to-day - driven.

3. Such men - should remember -() Failure us reflection - Would foras-- ho shame. need saddle - ho part. ment - Paric destroy -

(2) Ought un to lose courge. - Ouly Weallings- Maris Ime measure-Brave man - us brothin - steeld - at no time - opport. to display

[3] Knars Helen Keller -"world full --

4. Homes - Unhalpp winds - on hels -Want an unwelerne- Fret-1) But falls must remanker-

5. Bearn ungraeroin -hard-ungenerons aboutre - chan this - Campai pr -- , St Iliste - any me can be chantakh -

6. Insport South - In an Sor. is buit -"The pon is separated from his rich weighter Jelsz poor and -- had ut lament 7. Salutany. Othrift - new philos - Man who has a great deal_ - High pressure sabruanhip - Stiumlate commption 8. Realization of measure polehenders news D- Turn our that's to purthing throught. Old oge-- head greating franker dennik F/ Realize 4/5 - Hu uneertain (3) Terhaf Uneden