

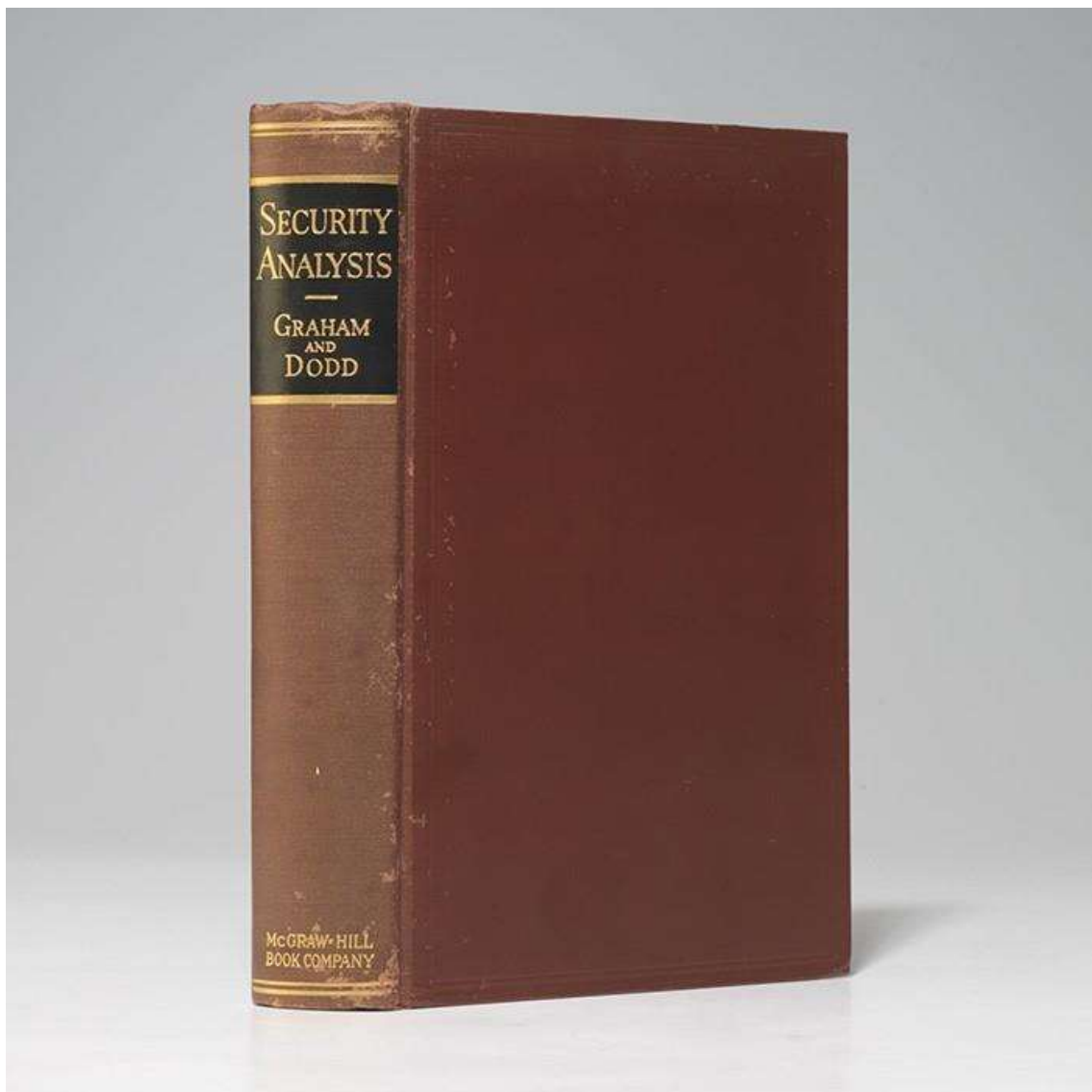
# **"Security Analysis, Principles, and Technique" (1934), by Benjamin Graham and David Dodd: A Canonical Book**

Curated by Stephen A Batman

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## **Summary of this Particular Rare First Edition**

**Benjamin Graham and David L. Dodd, Security Analysis. Principles and Technique, 1934**



# SECURITY ANALYSIS

*Principles and Technique*

BY

BENJAMIN GRAHAM

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Finance, Columbia University*

AND

DAVID L. DODD

*Assistant Professor of Finance,  
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FIRST EDITION

McGRAW-HILL BOOK COMPANY, INC.

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1934

**"MANY SHALL BE RESTORED THAT ARE NOW FALLEN AND MANY SHALL FALL THAT ARE NOW IN HONOR": RARE FIRST EDITION OF GRAHAM AND DODD'S SEMINAL SECURITY ANALYSIS, 1934**

Extremely rare first edition of Graham's seminal work, considered the Bible of modern financial analysis. Few published works of the 20th century have exerted the influence or had as devoted a following as *Security Analysis*. Prior to its publication, investors often relied on intuition or the character of a business owner to make their decisions. Writing in the wake of the catastrophic stock market crash, Graham and Dodd designed "value-oriented investment," a disciplined, realistic approach to constructing a solid financial portfolio. Popular when it was published, it continues to shape the strategies and the training of financiers.

Copies of the first edition are known to appear both in black cloth binding, with "Whittlesey House— McGraw Hill" in gilt at the foot of the spine, and in red cloth binding, with "McGraw-Hill Book Company" in gilt at the foot of the spine, as with the present copy. No priority of issue has been established; because the book is quite rare, either binding is equally desirable. Stated "First Edition" on title page, with no mention of printing on copyright page.

Owner signature of Glenn Wallace Sutton, a professor at the University of Georgia's School of Commerce and editor of the *Georgia Business Review*. Sutton was the chairman of the University's finance division, as well as the director of the Bureau of Business Research. In 1954, President Eisenhower appointed Mr. Sutton to the U.S. Tariff Commission. Sutton was eventually named head of the commission by President Nixon. Sutton retired shortly after, planning a career as a foreign trade consultant, before his untimely death in 1987.

GRAHAM, Benjamin and DODD, David L. *Security Analysis. Principles and Technique*. New York: McGraw-Hill, 1934. Octavo, original red cloth. Housed in a custom clamshell box. Interior fine, light wear and mild toning to cloth spine. A near-fine copy. Rare

## **Introduction**

"*Security Analysis, Principles, and Technique*," published in 1934, emerged during one of America's most tumultuous economic periods—the aftermath of the 1929 stock market crash and the ensuing Great Depression. Benjamin Graham and David Dodd wrote this groundbreaking work at Columbia Business School, motivated by the financial devastation they witnessed and the clear need for a systematic, disciplined approach to investment analysis. The book was born from Graham's lectures at Columbia, where he sought to transform investment from speculation to a rigorous professional discipline.

The cultural and economic climate surrounding its publication could not have been more conducive to its message. Investor confidence had been shattered, financial markets were in disarray, and the regulatory framework for securities was being completely overhauled with the creation of the Securities and Exchange Commission in 1934. The political landscape under President Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Deal was focused on reform and recovery, creating fertile

ground for Graham and Dodd's methodical approach to security valuation. Their work represented a direct response to the excesses and irrationality that had characterized the market before the crash, offering instead a framework based on thorough analysis, margin of safety, and intrinsic value—concepts that would revolutionize investment theory and practice for generations to come.

## **The Author**

Benjamin Graham, often referred to as the "Dean of Wall Street" and the "Einstein of Money," was born in London in 1894 and moved to New York with his family as a child. Despite facing significant hardship after his father's death, Graham excelled academically, earning a scholarship to Columbia University. After graduation, he embarked on a remarkable Wall Street career, founding the Graham-Newman Partnership and developing his value investing principles through both practical experience and academic inquiry. Warren Buffett, perhaps Graham's most famous student, has repeatedly acknowledged Graham as the primary influence on his investment approach, estimating Graham's personal worth to be nearly \$40 billion in today's terms<sup>2</sup>.

David Dodd, Graham's collaborator, was a professor at Columbia Business School who worked closely with Graham to codify the principles that would become the foundation of value investing. Together, they created not just a book but an investment philosophy that has stood the test of time. Graham's personal life was as multifaceted as his professional one—he was known for his interests beyond finance, including classical languages, mathematics, and philosophy. This intellectual breadth informed his approach to investing, which emphasized rational analysis over emotional reaction and long-term thinking over short-term speculation.

## **Why this is a Canonical Book**

"Security Analysis" must be included in the canon of books containing major ideas that reflect elements of America's economics and culture for several profound reasons. First, it fundamentally transformed investment from a speculative endeavor into a disciplined, analytical profession. This shift embodied core American values of rationality, diligence, and meritocracy—suggesting that careful study and hard work, not insider connections or gambling instincts, should determine financial success.

Second, the book's emphasis on "margin of safety" and protection of capital reflects a distinctly American pragmatism and conservatism in financial matters. Graham and Dodd's approach prioritizes preservation of capital alongside growth, a principle that resonates deeply with American economic thinking about sustainable prosperity and responsible stewardship of resources.

Third, "Security Analysis" democratized investment knowledge. Before Graham and Dodd, investment wisdom was largely the province of an elite few on Wall Street. By codifying and

publishing their methodology, they made sophisticated investment analysis accessible to a much broader audience, aligning with American ideals of opportunity and accessibility<sup>4</sup>.

Fourth, the book's influence extends far beyond investing into corporate governance and business strategy. Its principles have been leveraged by business leaders and strategists to create value for their firms through better assessment of strategic initiatives such as mergers and acquisitions and share buy-backs<sup>4</sup>. This broader application demonstrates how the book's ideas have become woven into the fabric of American business thinking.

Finally, the enduring relevance of "Security Analysis" through multiple economic cycles, technological revolutions, and market paradigms testifies to its capture of timeless economic truths that transcend its era. Few works have maintained such practical utility and intellectual influence for nearly a century, making it not just historically significant but continuously relevant to contemporary American economic thought and practice.

## Five Timeless Quotes

1. "An investment operation is one which, upon thorough analysis, promises safety of principal and an adequate return. Operations not meeting these requirements are speculative."

This fundamental definition distinguishes investing from speculation, a distinction that remains critically relevant in today's high-frequency trading environment and cryptocurrency markets. Graham and Dodd insist that true investment requires analytical rigor and reasonable expectations, not hopes for quick profits. In our current era of meme stocks, NFTs, and algorithm-driven trading, this reminder that sustainable investing requires substantive analysis rather than following trends is perhaps more valuable than ever.

2. "The margin of safety is always dependent on the price paid. It will be large at one price, small at some higher price, nonexistent at some still higher price."

This quote encapsulates the price-sensitivity at the heart of value investing. No matter how excellent a business may be, overpaying negates the investor's margin of safety. In today's market environment, where growth stocks often trade at historically high multiples and investors chase momentum, this principle serves as a crucial counterbalance, reminding us that entry price remains a fundamental determinant of investment outcomes.

3. "Investment is most intelligent when it is most businesslike."

This deceptively simple statement revolutionized how investors should think about stocks—not as ticker symbols or betting opportunities, but as partial ownership in actual businesses. This perspective remains transformative in an era when financial instruments have become increasingly abstract and divorced from underlying economic realities. It encourages investors to

think like business owners rather than traders, promoting long-term thinking and fundamental analysis.

4. "The stock investor is neither right nor wrong because others agreed or disagreed with him; he is right because his facts and analysis are right."

This assertion of intellectual independence stands against the powerful psychological forces of conformity and groupthink that still dominate markets. In an age of social media influence, investment forums, and constant financial news coverage, the courage to stand by one's analysis when it contradicts popular sentiment remains as challenging and as necessary as it was in Graham and Dodd's time.

5. "In the short run, the market is a voting machine but in the long run, it is a weighing machine."

Perhaps Graham's most famous observation, this quote acknowledges that while markets may temporarily misprice assets based on popularity or sentiment, they eventually reflect fundamental value. This insight remains profoundly relevant in explaining everything from the dot-com bubble to the 2008 financial crisis to recent speculative frenzies. It reminds investors that patience is often rewarded as markets eventually recognize intrinsic value.

## **Five Major Ideas**

### **1. Intrinsic Value and Margin of Safety**

At the core of "Security Analysis" is the concept that every security has an intrinsic value distinct from its market price, which can be determined through rigorous analysis of financial statements, assets, earnings power, and growth prospects. The "margin of safety"—the difference between intrinsic value and market price—provides protection against analytical errors, bad luck, or unforeseen circumstances. This foundational idea transformed investing from guesswork to analysis and continues to serve as the bedrock of value investing. The principle encourages investors to seek situations where assets are priced significantly below their worth, creating asymmetric risk-reward scenarios that favor the disciplined investor.

### **2. Fundamental Analysis Methodology**

Graham and Dodd developed comprehensive techniques for analyzing financial statements, understanding business models, and evaluating management quality. Their approach includes quantitative metrics like price-to-earnings ratios and book value analysis alongside qualitative assessments of competitive position and industry dynamics. This systematic methodology represented a revolutionary advance in financial analysis, moving beyond the often superficial or manipulative information provided by companies themselves. Today, while computing power

has enhanced our analytical capabilities, the fundamental principles of thorough, skeptical examination of financial data remain essential to sound investment decision-making.

### **3. Mr. Market Analogy**

Though fully developed in Graham's later work "The Intelligent Investor," the seeds of the "Mr. Market" concept appear in "Security Analysis." This personification depicts the market as an emotional partner who offers to buy or sell shares at prices that often reflect his mood rather than rational valuation. Sometimes euphoric, sometimes despondent, Mr. Market provides opportunities for the disciplined investor who can maintain emotional equilibrium. This psychological insight into market behavior was revolutionary for its time and remains profoundly relevant in explaining market volatility and investor psychology.

### **4. Working Capital Analysis**

Graham and Dodd pioneered detailed analysis of corporate working capital and balance sheets, often identifying companies trading below their net current asset value (current assets minus all liabilities). This approach, focusing on tangible assets and conservative valuation, provided a margin of safety during uncertain economic times. While pure "net-net" investments (companies trading below liquidation value) are rarer in efficient modern markets, the principle of seeking companies with strong balance sheets and undervalued assets remains a powerful investment approach, particularly during economic downturns.

### **5. Distinction Between Investment and Speculation**

The authors established clear criteria distinguishing investment from speculation, emphasizing thorough analysis, safety of principal, and adequate return as the hallmarks of true investment. This distinction was revolutionary in an era when stock market activity was often indistinguishable from gambling. By establishing investment as a serious professional discipline with standards and methodologies, Graham and Dodd elevated the entire field. This distinction remains crucial today when the lines between investing, trading, and gambling are frequently blurred by technology and marketing that emphasizes quick profits over disciplined analysis.

## **Three Major Controversies**

### **1. Efficient Market Hypothesis Conflict**

Perhaps the most significant theoretical challenge to Graham and Dodd's approach came with the development of the Efficient Market Hypothesis (EMH) in the 1960s and 1970s. EMH proponents argued that markets rapidly incorporate all available information, making it impossible to consistently identify undervalued securities through fundamental analysis. This academic theory directly contradicted Graham and Dodd's central premise that diligent analysis could uncover mispriced securities. The controversy reached its peak in academic finance

departments, where EMH became dominant despite the practical success of value investors like Warren Buffett who continued to apply Graham and Dodd's principles. This theoretical divide represented more than an academic dispute—it reflected competing visions of markets as either rational and efficient or subject to psychological factors and inefficiencies that create opportunities for disciplined investors.

## **2. Relevance in the Information Age**

As financial markets evolved with computerization, instantaneous information flow, and sophisticated quantitative analysis, critics questioned whether Graham and Dodd's methods remained relevant. Some argued that the information asymmetries and market inefficiencies that value investors exploited had disappeared in modern markets where financial data is widely available and instantly disseminated. Others suggested that intangible assets and intellectual property, rather than the tangible assets that Graham emphasized, had become the primary drivers of corporate value. This controversy reflects broader tensions between traditional analytical methods and technology-driven approaches to markets, with implications for how we understand economic value in an increasingly digital economy.

## **3. Short-Term Performance Pressures**

Graham and Dodd's approach emphasizes patience and long-term thinking, often requiring investors to wait years for market prices to reflect intrinsic values. This methodology has faced persistent criticism from those focused on quarterly performance metrics and short-term results. The controversy intensified with the rise of institutional investing, where fund managers face constant pressure to outperform benchmarks over short time horizons. This tension between Graham and Dodd's long-term orientation and the institutional demand for immediate results reflects deeper cultural conflicts about time horizons in American business and finance. It raises fundamental questions about whether capital markets properly support patient capital allocation or incentivize short-term thinking at the expense of sustainable value creation.

## **In Closing**

Civic-minded Americans should read "Security Analysis" not merely as an investment manual but as a philosophical framework for approaching economic decisions with integrity, independence, and analytical rigor. The book's principles transcend investing to offer wisdom about how we assess value, make decisions under uncertainty, and maintain intellectual discipline amid emotional markets.

In an era of financial complexity, algorithmic trading, and information overload, Graham and Dodd's emphasis on fundamental analysis and clear thinking provides an essential counterbalance to market fads and financial engineering. Their work reminds us that behind every stock symbol lies a business with real assets, liabilities, and prospects that can be rationally evaluated.



Moreover, the book's emphasis on margin of safety speaks to broader American values of prudence and stewardship. At a time when financial leverage and risk-taking are often celebrated, Graham and Dodd's cautious approach offers a valuable alternative perspective on building sustainable wealth and financial security.

Perhaps most importantly, "Security Analysis" embodies the American ideal that markets should be accessible to all participants willing to do their homework, not just insiders with privileged information. By democratizing investment knowledge, Graham and Dodd advanced the cause of financial literacy and empowerment that remains essential to broad-based prosperity.

For these reasons, "Security Analysis" deserves to be read not just by investment professionals but by all Americans seeking to understand the principles of sound financial decision-making and the intellectual foundations of our market economy. Its lessons in disciplined thinking, independent judgment, and long-term perspective remain as valuable today as when they were first published nearly a century ago.

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