



## THE NIFTY FIFTY: THE TRUE STORY BEHIND THE INFAMOUS STOCK MARKET BUBBLE

Simon Pryke, Partner & CEO, Findlay Park Partners

Webinar

Wednesday, 14 July 2021, 15:00 BST



# FS Club

## Platinum Sponsors



THE GOVERNMENT OF MOSCOW

The Department for External Economic and International Relations of Moscow

## Gold Sponsors



## Silver Sponsors



Expect Excellence

P2 CONSULTING



## Bronze Sponsors



GLOBAL LEGAL IDENTITY IDENTIFIER FOUNDATION



## Personal Sponsors



Personal  
Sponsors



FS Club



Bronze  
Sponsors



FS Club



Silver  
Sponsors



**FS Club**



CL-CLOUDSOFT



Gold  
Sponsors



FS Club



FEATURE  
SPACE

OUTSMART RISK



Crown Agents  

---

Bank

CERIDIAN



Platinum  
Sponsors



FS Club





# FS Club

## Platinum Sponsors



THE GOVERNMENT OF MOSCOW

The Department for External Economic and International Relations of Moscow

## Gold Sponsors



## Silver Sponsors



Expect Excellence



P2 CONSULTING



The Technium Global SERVICE WITH INTEGRITY



expert.ai

## Bronze Sponsors



cuffassociates PART OF THEBES GROUP

## Personal Sponsors



GIBRALTAR STOCK EXCHANGE





## THE NIFTY FIFTY: THE TRUE STORY BEHIND THE INFAMOUS STOCK MARKET BUBBLE

Simon Pryke, Partner & CEO, Findlay Park Partners

Webinar

Wednesday, 14 July 2021, 15:00 BST

# A Word From Today's Chairman



**Professor Michael Mainelli**

Executive Chairman

Z/Yen Group



# FS Club

## Platinum Sponsors



THE GOVERNMENT OF MOSCOW  
The Department for External Economic and International Relations of Moscow

## Gold Sponsors



## Silver Sponsors



THE TECHNIMUM GLOBAL SERVICE WITH INTEGRITY



expert.ai



## Bronze Sponsors



## Personal Sponsors



GIBRALTAR STOCK EXCHANGE

# Today's Agenda



- 15:00 – 15:05 Chairman's Introduction
- 15:05 – 15:25 Keynote Presentation – Simon Pryke
- 15:25 – 15:45 Question & Answer

# Today's Speaker



**Simon Pryke**

Partner & CEO

Findlay Park Partners

# The Nifty Fifty: the true story behind the infamous stock market bubble

Joseph von Zanten



# The Nifty Fifty is a popular topic today...

Compared to 'Mega Cap,' 'FANG,' or 'FAAMG' stocks

Vitaliy Katsenelson's Contrarian Edge

**Opinion:** Why Facebook, Amazon, Apple and other highfliers now look a lot like the 'Nifty Fifty' bubble stocks of the 1970s

Published: June 22, 2020 at 4:39 p.m. ET

TRADING NATION

**Lessons from the 'Nifty Fifty' in the 1970s could be applied to the FANG trade today**

PUBLISHED WED, NOV 28 2018-2:27 PM EST | UPDATED WED, NOV 28 2018-6:04 PM EST

Keris Lahiff  
@KERISALISON

SHARE [f](#) [t](#) [in](#) [✉](#)



Source: Stewart Investors, May 2018

...but with some disagreement about the moral

‘It is by no means obvious that the Nifty Fifty was materially overvalued, even at its peak.’

*Lindsell Train, December 2012*

LINSELL TRAIN

---

**A New Nifty Fifty? Bring It On!**

‘There’s absolutely no doubt that if you held on to quite a lot of the Nifty Fifty, you did pretty well.’

*Terry Smith, November 2016*

**Fundsmith**



# Were the Nifty Fifty overvalued?



## What was the 'Nifty Fifty'?

- 'Stocks offering superior earnings growth'
- Carrying high price-earnings multiples
- Ardentlly supported by major banks' portfolio managers



Source: *New York Times*, 27<sup>th</sup> December 1973

## Other sobriquets included

‘Favorite Fifty’

‘Favored Fifty’

‘One decision stocks’

‘Superstocks’

‘Religion stocks’

‘Vestal Virgins’



‘Le Supplice d’une vestale,’ Jacques Gamelin, 1798, Musée des Beaux-Arts d’Orléans

No 'official' list, like the S&P 500, but...

The Nifty Fifty were intimately associated with the **Morgan Guaranty Trust Company:**

- single biggest investor globally
- owned ~2% of all US stocks
- equal to 50+% of entire mutual fund industry

Moves followed closely by rest of the market



JPMorgan Chase & Co.

# Morgan Guaranty's 'Favorite Fifty'

JOHNSON & JOHNSON	PFIZER	SCHLUMBERGER	A M P INC	LOUISIANA LAND & EXPLORATION
IBM	3M	BAXTER INTERNATIONAL	I T T	K MART
PROCTER & GAMBLE	BRISTOL MYERS	GILLETTE CO	INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES	M G I C INVESTMENT
PHILIP MORRIS	ELI LILLY	ANHEUSER BUSCH COS	UPJOHN	REVLON
GENERAL ELECTRIC	TEXAS INSTRUMENTS	SCHERING-PLOUGH	LUBRIZOL	HEUBLEIN
COCA COLA	AMERICAN EXPRESS	CITICORP	AVON PRODUCTS	POLAROID
MERCK & CO	DOW CHEMICAL	HALLIBURTON COMPANY	BLACK & DECKER	SIMPLICITY PATTERNS
PEPSICO	SEARS, ROEBUCK	JC PENNEY CO	AMERICAN HOSPITAL SUPPLY	EMERY AIR FREIGHT
WALT DISNEY	A H P	SQUIBB	CHESEBROUGH PONDS	JOSEPH SCHLITZ BREWING
MCDONALD'S	EASTMAN KODAK	BURROUGHS	XEROX	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP

## Carl E. Hathaway – Nifty Fifty champion

‘The greater fool in growth stocks isn’t the one who buys them but the one who sells them.’

– Carl E. Hathaway, Senior Vice President at Morgan Guaranty, March 1973



Source: *Wall Street Journal*, 2<sup>nd</sup> March 1973

## ‘The Favourite Fifty are relatively easy’

In 1974, Hathaway’s boss proudly remarked to journalists that there was space for fifty analysts, leading one visitor to quip ‘One analyst for each stock?’

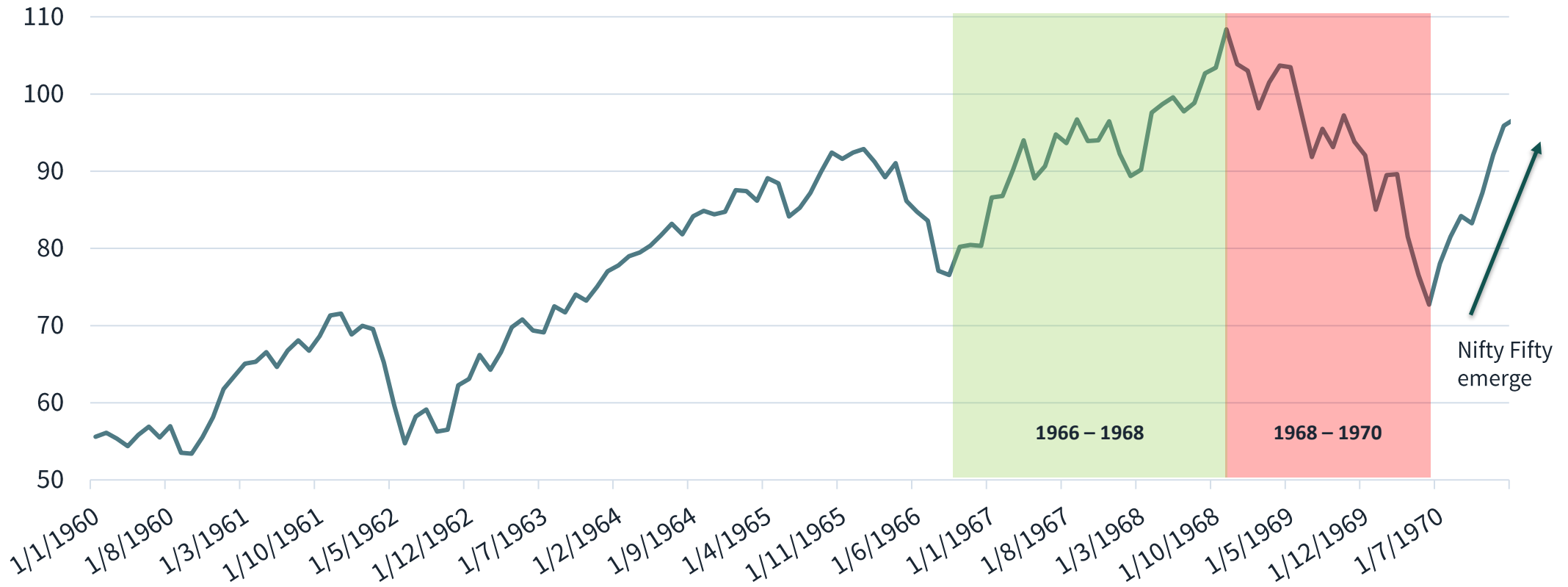
‘The Favorite Fifty are relatively easy,’ the Morgan banker went on to say.



Morgan Guaranty Trust investment department, West 57<sup>th</sup> Street New York City, 1974  
Source: *New York Times*, 30 June 1974.

# Where did these stocks come from?

S&P 500 Index level, 1960-1971



Nifty Fifty



## Morgan's philosophy: focus on older, seasoned companies...

- Seeking 'long-run investment results ... not current yield.'
- Looking for 'recession-proof' companies – those able to maintain growth in earnings and dividends even during downturns
- Crucially: focused on for **companies that survived the 1968-1970 bear market 'relatively unscathed'**

Morgan claimed no need to ever sell, due to US\$1bn per year inflows

**Money comes in constantly and thus volatile securities need not be sold to pay out benefits. Holdings are long-term as a result—portfolio turnover for the bank at 11½ per cent in 1972 was even lower than the turnover rate of 20 per cent for individual investors.**

*New York Times, 15<sup>th</sup> November 1973*

Morgan followed by competitors and other investors...



## Even retail investors get in on the action

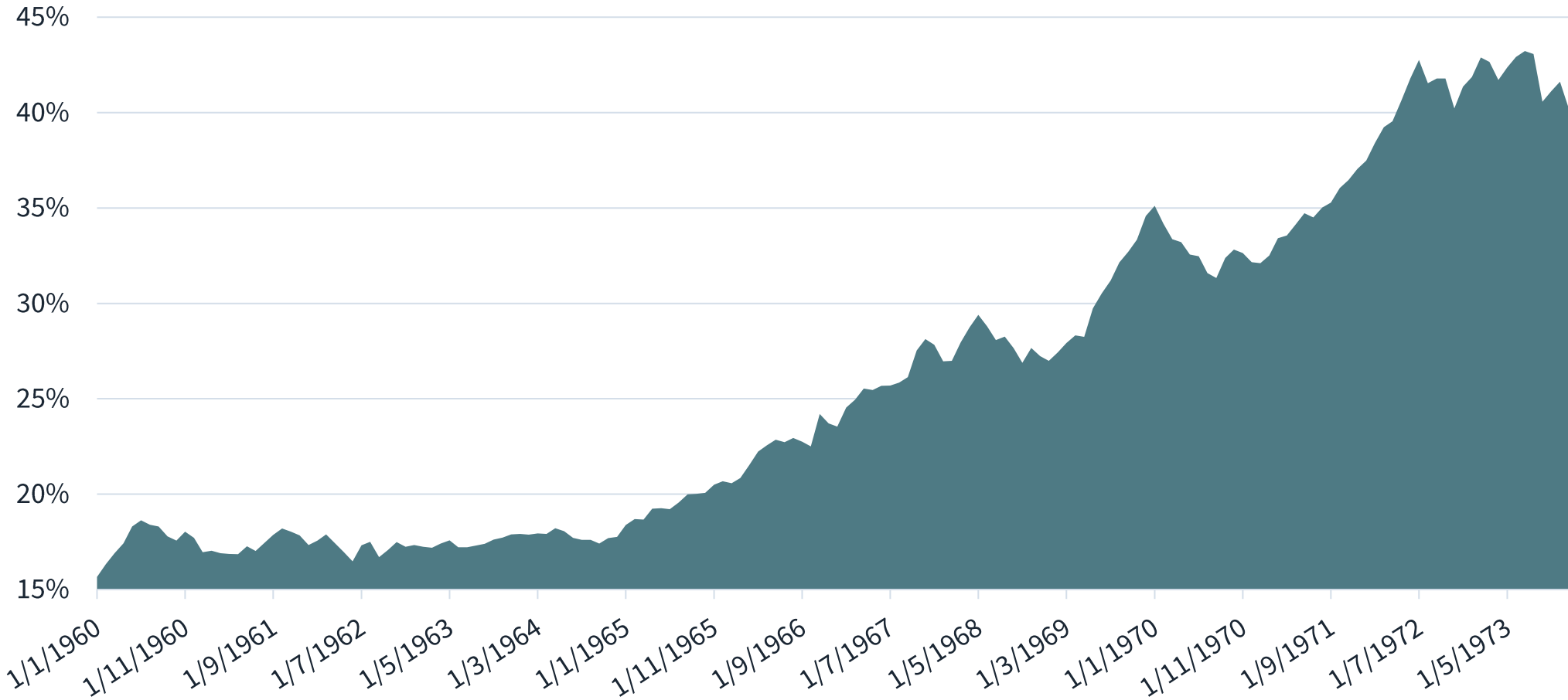
- In February 1973, City Bank creates an exchange-traded fund to allow retail investors to join in
- Aimed to raise \$100 million by selling 6.7 million shares

**There was yet a third way to become involved. On Feb. 22, the First National City Bank marketed a new closed-end investment company called the Advance Investors Corporation, which mirrored the nifty fifty holdings of the major banks.**

Source: *New York Times*, 27 December 1973

# Momentum builds

Nifty Fifty market cap as percentage of S&P 500 market cap, 1960-1973



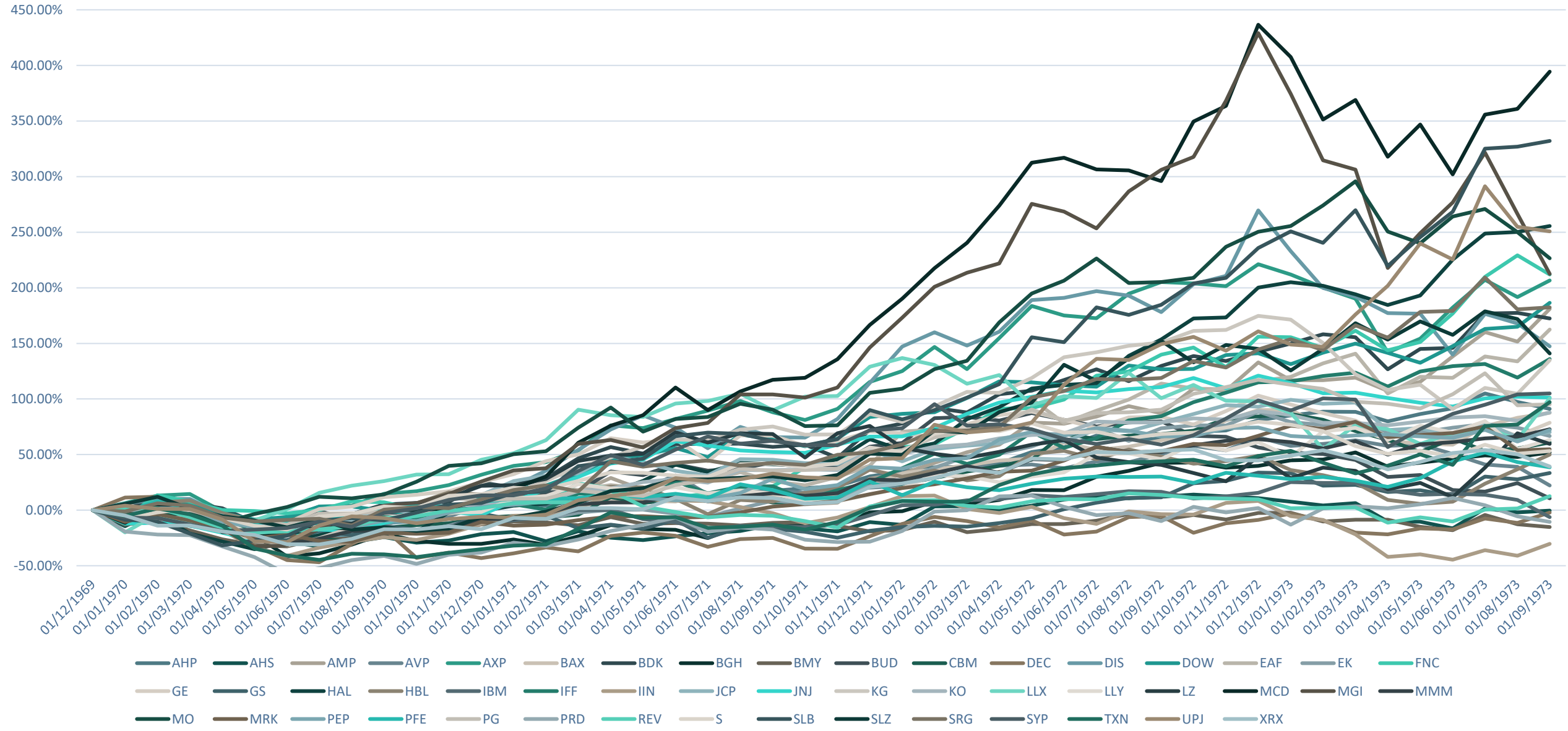
Nifty Fifty

Source: Calculated by author from data in CRSP

# Non-Nifty stocks in decline...



# Nifty Fifty Total Returns 1970-1973



Nifty Fifty

## ‘All good things must come to an end’

- Complete rout in the Nifty Fifty begins in September 1973 when IBM is found guilty of violating the Sherman Antitrust Act
- Investors worry the US government has put a limit on growth
- If the premiere growth stock’s value is in doubt, so are the rest of the Nifty Fifty

**W**HAT'S happening to the "Vestal Virgins" is strictly X-rated stuff. It makes that earlier unpleasantness involving the Sabine women seem like a Sunday afternoon gathering of the local branch of the temperance union. Alexander Pope (pound for pound, the most combative poet who ever lived) summed up the present state of affairs neatly in the *Dunciad* (he was attacking literary, not investment, dunces) in the line that goes, as we recall, "One by one the sickening stars fade from the ethereal plain."

What turned the retreat of the glamor and growth stocks into a rout was, of course, the collapse of IBM. Vulnerability in that archtypical growth issue touched off nervous tremors and quakes in every bank trust department from New York to San Francisco. As one shrewd observer of the Street scene remarked to us over lunch last week, Judge Christensen's decision—in effect, ruling that dominance *per se* was evil—knocked the props out from under one of the major tenets of the growth cult.

*Barron's*, 8 November 1973



## ‘Fear...is easily contagious as greed.’

- Fearful institutions quickly move away from growth stocks into cyclicals
- S&P 500 declines, due to heavy weighting of Nifty Fifty
- Rotation from growth into cyclicals continues following OPEC oil embargo in October 1973

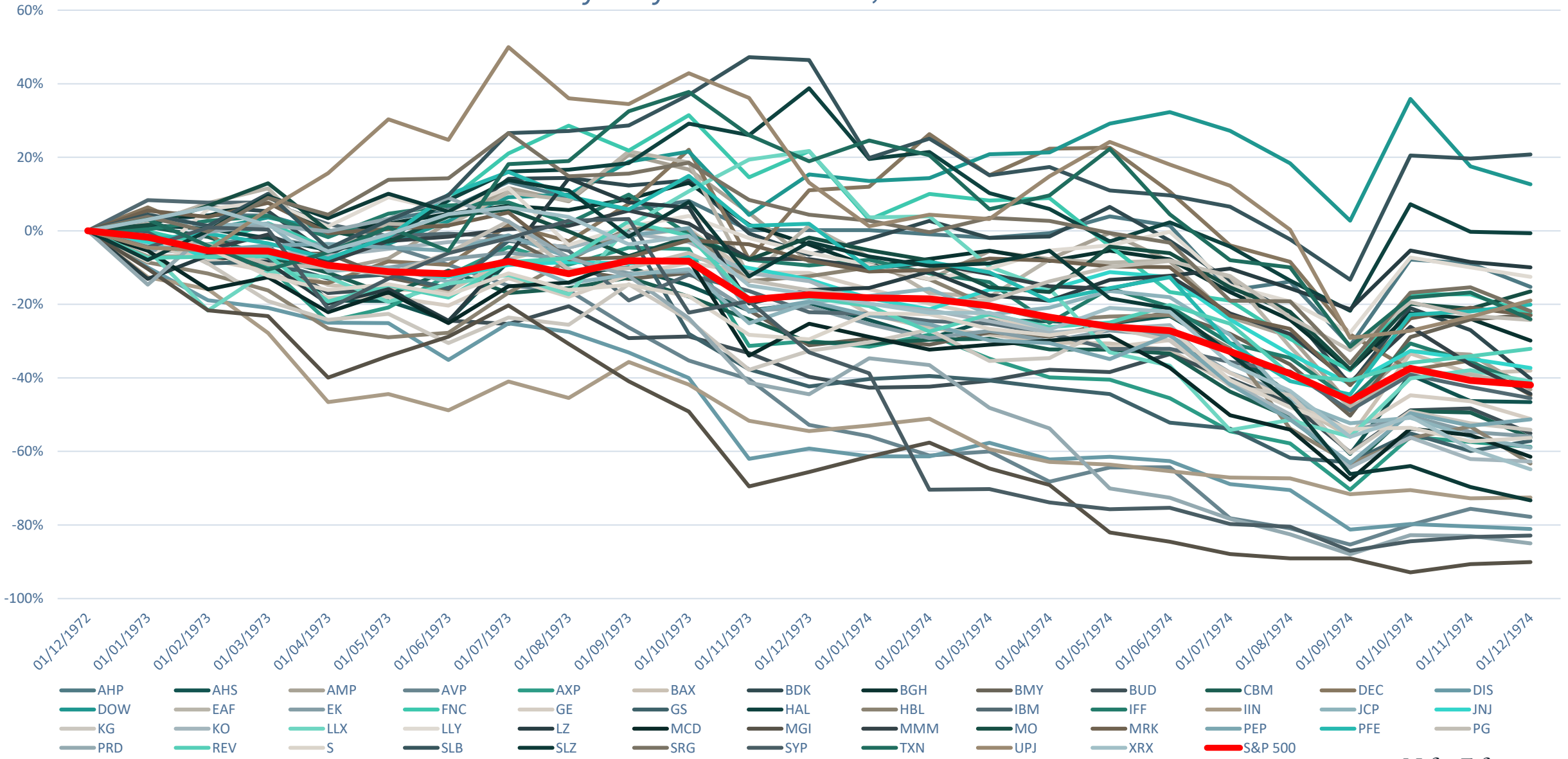
More specifically, those favored 50 (or are they 30 now?) issues which have led such a charmed life amid general market chaos just don't seem as sexy as they once did to their rich followers. On Thursday, for example, the new high list was monopolized by cyclicals, with nary a vestal virgin among them. Moreover, while the Averages, which are heavily influenced by those large capitalization numbers on the bank buying lists, showed a downward tilt (and this goes for the Standard & Poor's version as well as the Dow), 827 stocks tacked on gains, compared with 589 losers. Further, during the recent decline in the indices to new low ground, the total of individual issues setting fresh lows never got much above 100. Yet, back in the spring, last time the DJIs took the plunge, individual new lows ran well over 800.

Source: *Barron's*, 3<sup>rd</sup> September 1973

In any case, inflated multiples suddenly are as suspect as a crewcut at a rock festival. Fear, moreover, is easily as contagious as greed, and given the size and the intensity of commitment of those big buck speculators who created the two-tier market in the first place, we'd hazard that the dismantling of the upper tier will prove as lengthy as it is messy. If so, pity the poor pensioners. For, lest we forget, ultimately it's their money.

Source: *Barron's*, 8<sup>th</sup> October 1973

# Nifty Fifty Total Returns, 1973-1974



Nifty Fifty

# Heavy losses in 1973-1974 push investors to sell ... including Morgan Guaranty

**“Not a good year for us,”** concede the bank’s money managers in a report issued today that discloses more than the bank has ever told outsiders about the stocks it buys, sells and owns.

Assets managed by its trust division fell \$3.84 billion last year, to \$23.59 billion. Within that total, pension-type assets dropped to \$14.11 billion from \$16.55 billion, or 14.7%, very close to the 14.8% decline in Standard & Poor’s 500-stock index, after adjustment for dividends. The match may really be less close than it appears. Morgan Guaranty is understood to reap more than \$900 million of fresh money each year from sponsors of established employe benefit accounts. If that were figured in, the decline in pension assets managed by the bank was closer to 20%.

Source: *Wall Street Journal*, 29<sup>th</sup> April 1974

Anyone who still thinks the massive holdings of growth stocks in bank trust departments are a deterrent to any selling of favorites by the banks had better look again.

The banks have a lot of shares in those companies all right, and even after selling 100,000 or 200,000 shares of a favored stock most bank money managers would still be left with much more of the same stock. But the new disclosures of transactions being made by some banks are showing clearly that the managers can be persistent and heavy sellers once they get the urge, regardless of the large holdings that remain and may be influenced by falling market prices.

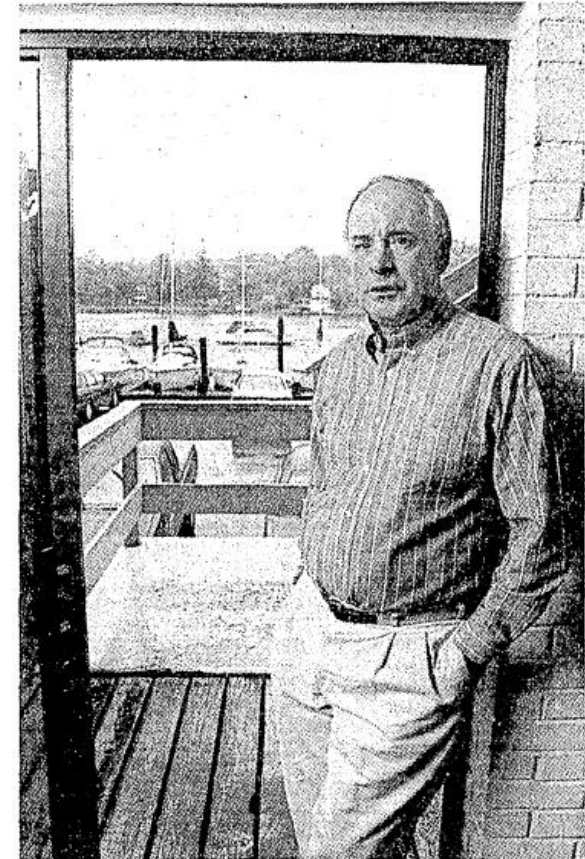
Source: *Wall Street Journal*, 20<sup>th</sup> September 1974

## A more reflective Carl Hathaway

Q: How can you sleep at night?

A: 'It's easy. I sleep like a baby. I sleep for 30 minutes and wake up and cry for 30 minutes.'

'I felt very badly. I had made a major error in judgment and saw a lot of customer assets decline in value.'



Hathaway in 1996  
Source: *Washington Post*, 19 May 1996

## It takes the banks years to sell their holdings...

Even at this distance from the spectacular 1973-74 collapse of the so-called "Nifty Fifty" growth stocks, the latest data show that bank trust departments have been using this year's market strength to further lighten holdings of erstwhile glamor issues.

**The banks' biggest sales in the first quarter read like their 1972 buy lists**

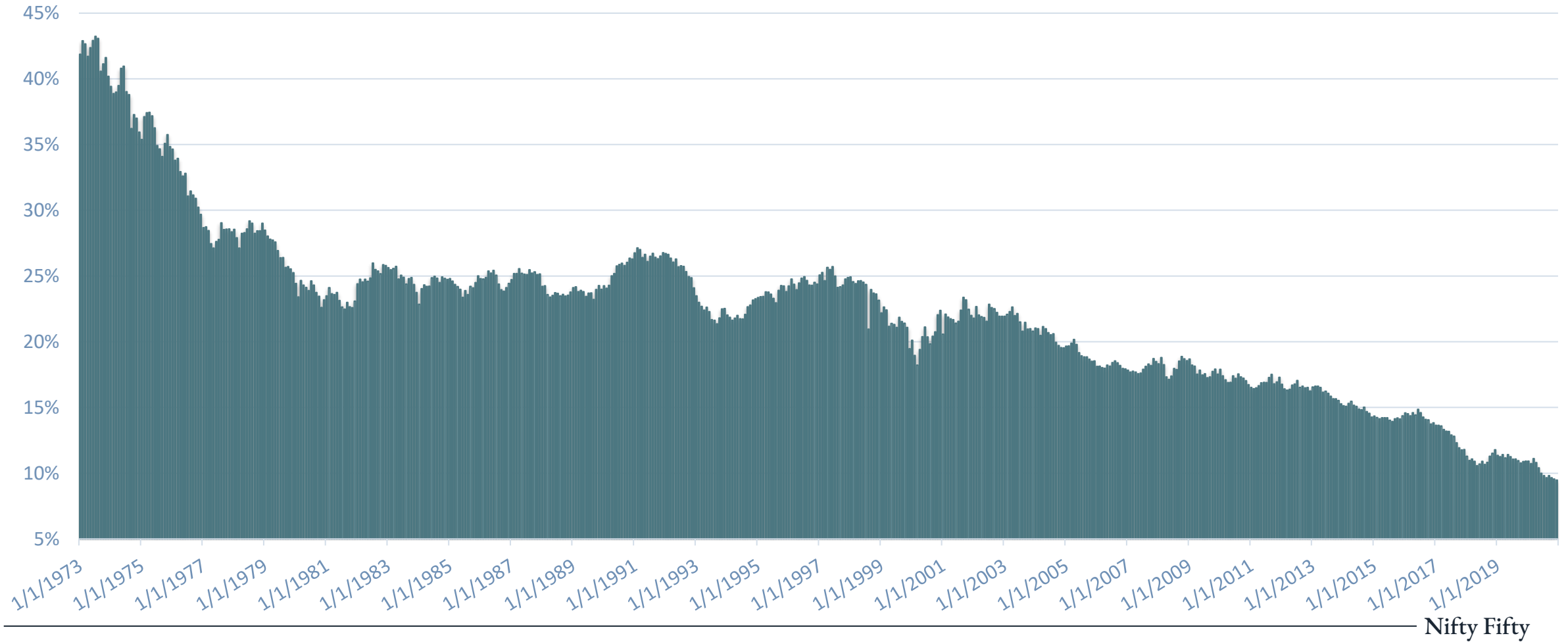
Source: *Wall Street Journal*, 2<sup>nd</sup> June 1976



'Floor of NYSE,' Thomas J O'Halloran, LC-U9-10548-6, Library of Congress

# Nifty Fifty's market weight declines


Nifty Fifty market cap as a percentage of S&P 500 market cap, 1973-2020



# Nifty 23? Survivors

Stock name	Market cap
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	\$ 414,309,630,194
PROCTER & GAMBLE	\$ 345,012,377,327
WALT DISNEY	\$ 328,023,659,040
COCA COLA	\$ 235,671,336,056
MERCK	\$ 206,956,788,921
PEPSICO	\$ 204,944,079,017
PFIZER	\$ 204,604,601,203
ELI LILLY	\$ 161,509,304,880
MCDONALDS	\$ 159,885,919,744
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS	\$ 150,661,824,942
BRISTOL MYERS	\$ 140,172,413,802
IBM	\$ 112,166,252,713
3M	\$ 100,822,713,507
AMERICAN EXPRESS	\$ 97,356,973,820
GENERAL ELECTRIC	\$ 94,606,630,071
PHILIP MORRIS / ALTRIA GROUP	\$ 76,195,179,000
BAXTER	\$ 40,988,035,229
SCHLUMBERGER	\$ 30,388,014,794
HALLIBURTON	\$ 16,707,731,963
IFF	\$ 11,638,587,328
ITT	\$ 6,654,527,710
XEROX	\$ 4,600,548,256
BURROUGHS / UNISYS	\$ 1,240,587,859
<b>'NIFTY 23' ?</b>	<b>\$ 3,145,117,717,376</b>

Worth over US\$ 3tn  
in Dec 2020



# Annualized Returns: 1973 – 2020

PHILIP MORRIS / ALTRIA GROUP INC	15.93%	3M	9.30%
SQUIBB CORP	15.35%	Nifty Fifty Median	9.14%
GILLETTE CO	14.50%	BAXTER INTERNATIONAL	8.97%
PEPSICO INC	12.82%	CHESEBROUGH PONDS	7.72%
ANHEUSER BUSCH	12.63%	GENERAL ELECTRIC	7.55%
MCDONALD'S	12.12%	REVLON INC	7.29%
PFIZER	11.47%	SEARS ROEBUCK	7.22%
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS	11.46%	INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS & FRAGRANCES	7.09%
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	11.26%	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES	6.81%
BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB	11.18%	LOUISIANA LAND & EXPLORATION	6.72%
I T T	11.10%	SCHLUMBERGER	6.46%
PROCTER & GAMBLE	11.09%	AMERICAN HOSPITAL SUPPLY	5.73%
COCA COLA	10.90%	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORPORATION	5.26%
ELI LILLY & CO	10.90%	HEUBLEIN	4.88%
MERCK & CO	10.84%	HALLIBURTON	4.87%
WALT DISNEY	10.74%	BLACK & DECKER	4.14%
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	<b>10.57%</b>	AVON PRODUCTS	1.44%
UPJOHN	10.53%	XEROX HOLDINGS	0.77%
A M P	10.41%	M G I C INVESTMENT	-4.37%
Nifty Fifty Average	10.31%	BURROUGHS / UNISYS	-4.74%
A H P	10.15%	EMERY AIR FREIGHT	-4.83%
LUBRIZOL	10.07%	SIMPLICITY PATTERNS	-5.42%
CITICORP	10.05%	JC PENNEY CO	-7.89%
SCHERING-PLOUGH	10.00%	EASTMAN KODAK	-9.45%
DOW CHEMICAL	9.94%	JOSEPH SCHLITZ	-10.15%
AMERICAN EXPRESS	9.76%	K MART	-10.26%
		POLAROID	-16.73%



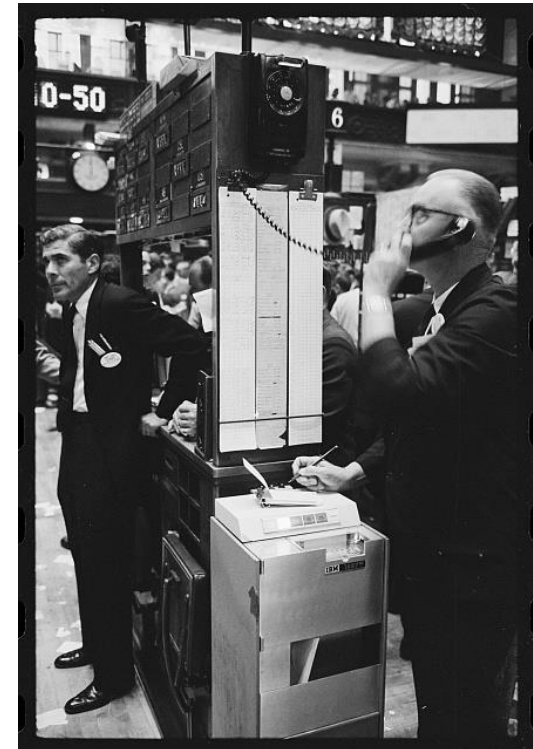
# AUDIENCE POLL

WERE THE NIFTY FIFTY OVERVALUED?

- YES, RIDICULOUSLY OVERVALUED
- YES, SLIGHTLY OVERVALUED
- NO, SLIGHTLY FAIRLY VALUED
- NO, COMPLETELY FAIRLY VALUED
- UNSURE

## Were the Nifty Fifty overvalued?

- 16 have outperformed the S&P 500 since the peak in 1972
- 9 resulted in absolute capital losses – if one had held them until the end
- **As a group they were over-valued relative to the rest of the market**

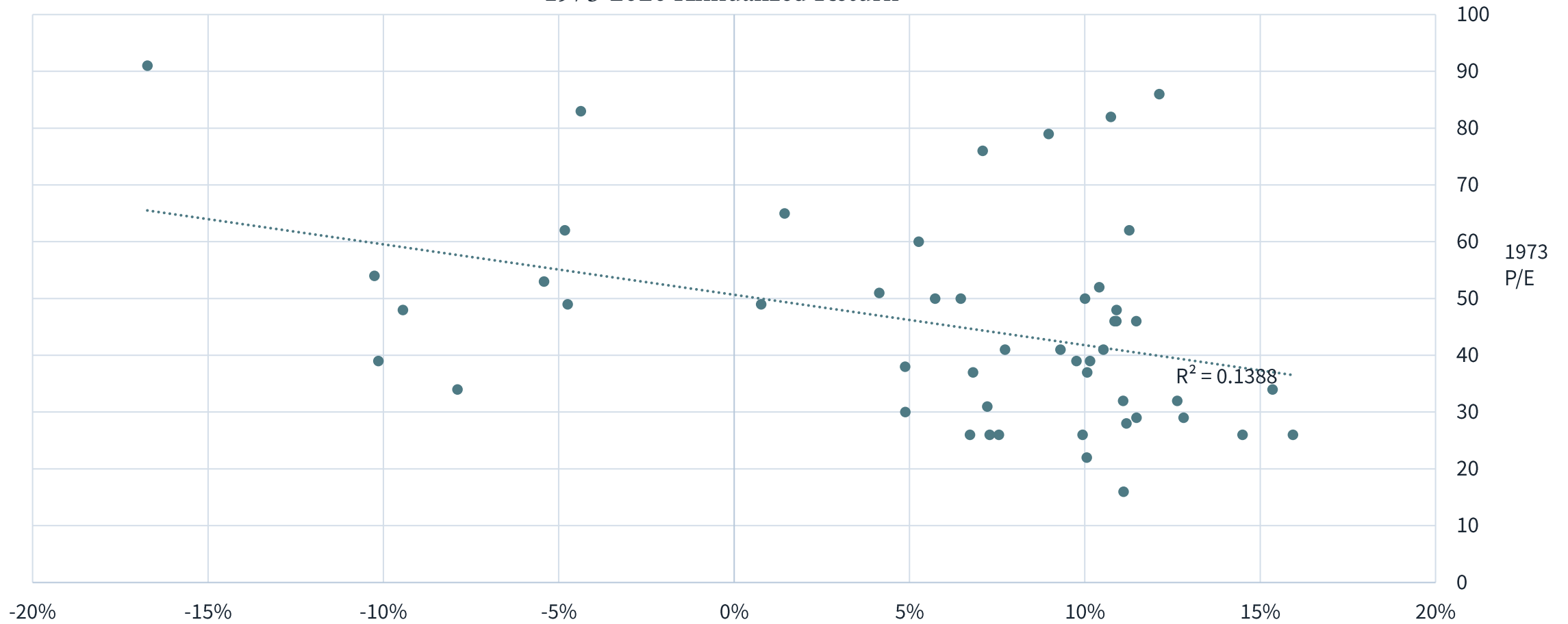


# The best performers had slightly lower P/E multiples than the average, but still much higher than the S&P 500 or the Fortune 500

	Annualized Return	1973 P/E				
			3M CO	9.30%	41	
ALTRIA GROUP INC	15.93%	26	Nifty Fifty Median	9.14%	41	
SQUIBB CORP	15.35%	34	BAXTER INTERNATIONAL INC	8.97%	79	
GILLETTE CO	14.50%	26	CHESEBROUGH PONDS INC	7.72%	41	
PEPSICO INC	12.82%	29	GENERAL ELECTRIC CO	7.55%	26	
ANHEUSER BUSCH COS INC	12.63%	32	REVLON INC	7.29%	26	
MCDONALDS CORP	12.12%	86	SEARS ROEBUCK & CO	7.22%	31	
PFIZER INC	11.47%	29	INTERNATIONAL FLAVORS & FRAG INC	7.09%	76	Nifty Fifty
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS INC	11.46%	46	INTERNATIONAL BUSINESS MACHINES	6.81%	37	Average: 45
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	11.26%	62	LOUISIANA LAND & EXPLORATION CO	6.72%	26	
BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB CO	11.18%	28	SCHLUMBERGER LTD	6.46%	50	Nifty Fifty
I T T INC	11.10%	16	AMERICAN HOSPITAL SUPPLY CORP	5.73%	50	Outperformer
PROCTER & GAMBLE CO	11.09%	32	DIGITAL EQUIPMENT CORP	5.26%	60	Average: 42
COCA COLA CO	10.90%	48	HEUBLEIN INC	4.88%	30	
ELI LILLY & CO	10.90%	46	HALLIBURTON COMPANY	4.87%	38	S&P 500: 19
MERCK & CO INC	10.84%	46	BLACK & DECKER CORP	4.14%	51	
DISNEY WALT CO	10.74%	82	AVON PRODUCTS INC	1.44%	65	Fortune 500
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	<b>10.57%</b>	<b>19</b>	XEROX HOLDINGS CORP	0.77%	49	Average: 18
UPJOHN CO	10.53%	41	M G I C INVESTMENT CORP	-4.37%	83	
A M P INC	10.41%	52	UNISYS CORP	-4.74%	49	
Nifty Fifty Average	10.31%	45	EMERY AIR FGHT CORP	-4.83%	62	
WYETH	10.15%	39	MAXXAM GROUP INC	-5.42%	53	
LUBRIZOL CORP	10.07%	37	JC PENNEY CO INC	-7.89%	34	
CITICORP	10.05%	22	EASTMAN KODAK CO	-9.45%	48	
SCHERING PLOUGH CORP	10.00%	50	SCHLITZ JOS BREWING CO	-10.15%	39	
DOW CHEMICAL CO	9.94%	26	K MART CORP	-10.26%	54	
AMERICAN EXPRESS CO	9.76%	39	POLAROID CORP	-16.73%	91	

# But not simply that the highest multiples were overpriced...

1973-2020 Annualized Return



## Conclusion? Quality growth can be expensive but well worth the price

	<b>Annualised Return</b>	<b>1973 P/E</b>
PHILIP MORRIS / ALTRIA	15.93%	26
SQUIBB	15.35%	34
GILLETTE	14.50%	26
PEPSICO	12.82%	29
ANHEUSER BUSCH	12.63%	32
MCDONALDS	12.12%	86
PFIZER	11.47%	29
TEXAS INSTRUMENTS	11.46%	46
JOHNSON & JOHNSON	11.26%	62
BRISTOL MYERS SQUIBB	11.18%	28
I T T	11.10%	16
PROCTER & GAMBLE	11.09%	32
COCA COLA	10.90%	48
ELI LILLY	10.90%	46
MERCK	10.84%	46
WALT DISNEY	10.74%	82
<b>S&amp;P 500</b>	<b>10.57%</b>	<b>19</b>

## A high multiple does not necessarily mean that a stock is overpriced:

‘Over the long term, it’s hard for a stock to earn a much better return than the business which underlies it earns.

...

[I]f a business earns 18% on capital over 20 or 30 years, even if you pay an expensive looking price, you’ll end up with a fine result.’

-Charlie Munger, 1994

## Where did Morgan Guarantee go wrong?



Samuel R. Callaway  
Chief Trust Officer  
July 1973

‘The series of short, steep recessions that occurred in the years after World War II brought the discovery of a new kind of corporate creature, the recession-proof company’

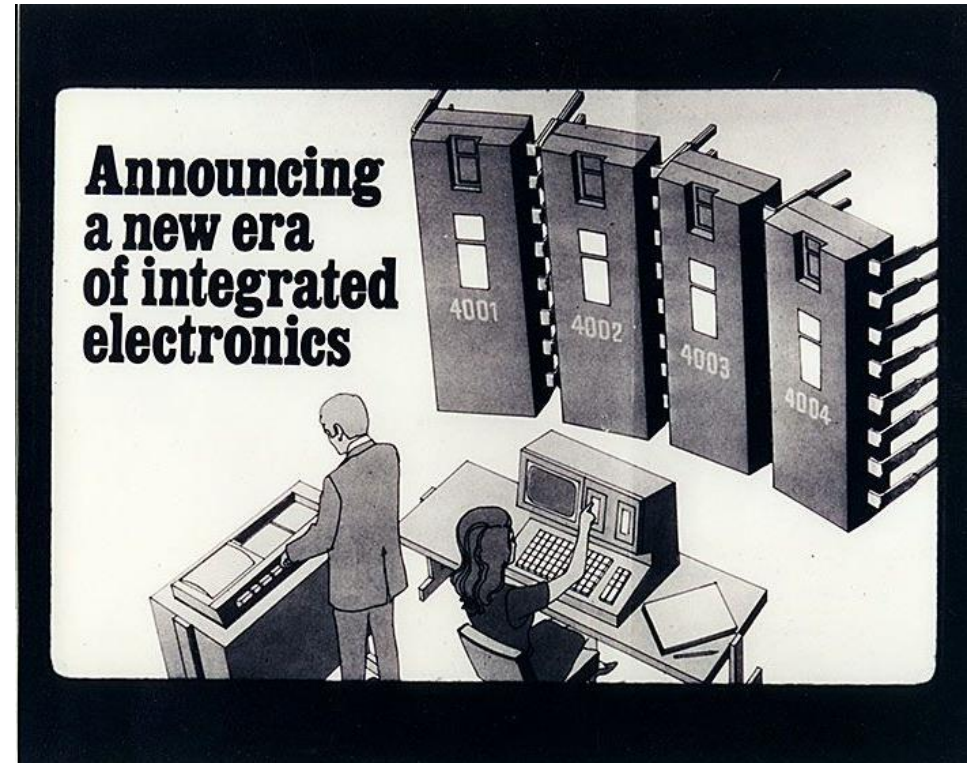
- × Focused almost myopically on performance in previous downturns
- × Past performance is no guarantee of future results!

## Critics blamed this on the banks' obsession with computers

Computer analysis is 'based on the theory that what happened in the past will continue in the future. Because stock X has grown 8 per cent a year for several years, it will continue to do so.'

The '...worst and silliest fallacy of all.'

New York Times, 24<sup>th</sup> January 1974



Intel 4004 advertisement, November 1971



## Where did the rest of the market go wrong?

Bought stocks because others were buying, not because of fundamentals

Herding / momentum behaviour

Followed Morgan's lead

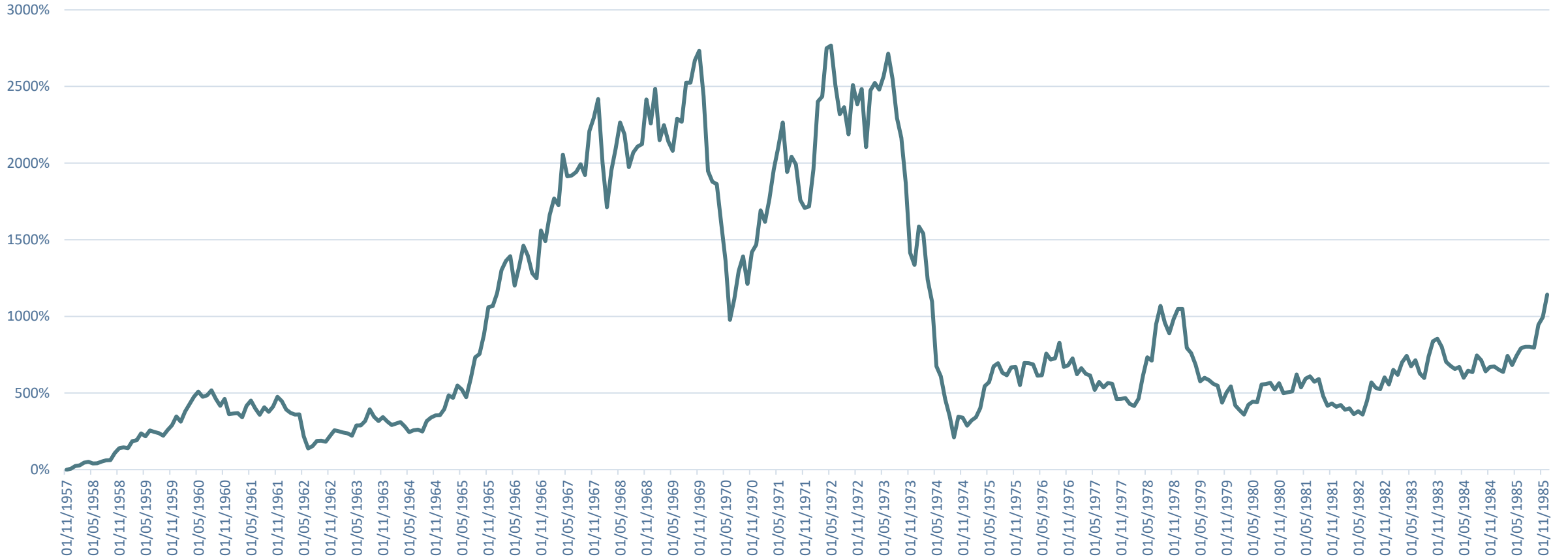


## What lessons can the Nifty Fifty hold for investors today?

- More to 'value' than P/E multiples – quality growth can be worth a high price
- Emotions and narratives move markets in the short-term – up and down
- No stock can be a 'one decision' stock – companies change, investors must keep an eye on them

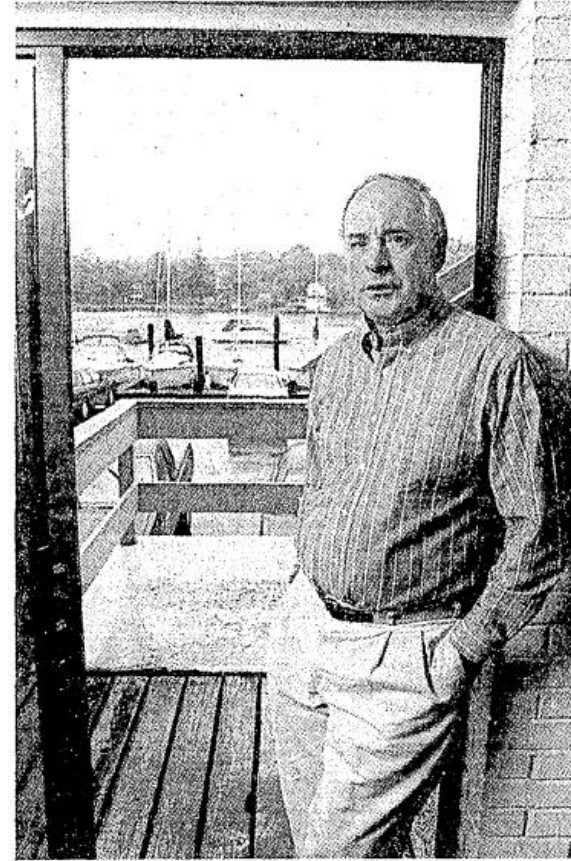
# Example of Polaroid

Polaroid Total Return



Polaroid Total Return 1957-2001









# FS Club

## Platinum Sponsors



THE GOVERNMENT OF MOSCOW  
The Department for External Economic and International Relations of Moscow

## Gold Sponsors



## Silver Sponsors



THE TECHNIMUM GLOBAL SERVICE WITH INTEGRITY



expert.ai



## Bronze Sponsors



## Personal Sponsors



GIBRALTAR STOCK EXCHANGE

# Thank You For Listening



## Forthcoming Events

- Thu, 15 Jul (09:00-10:00) International Financial Centres: Facilitating Financial Inclusion Via Digitalisation
- Wed, 21 Jul (09:00-10:00) Opportunities In Busan As A Global Financial Hub
- Thu, 22 Jul (15:00-15:45) Financial Centres Of The World 2021: Focus On British Virgin Islands
- Fri, 23 Jul (11:00-11:45) Open Banking: Success Story Or Just Another Buzz Word?
- Mon, 26 Jul (15:00-15:45) Meritocracies: Why Glass Ceilings Are Closer To A Feature Than Bug (And What We Can Do About It)

Visit <https://fsclub.zyen.com/events/forthcoming-events/>