## Chapter 1 : theinnatdunvilla.com: Beating the Street eBook: Peter Lynch, John Rothchild: Kindle Store

*The fact that Beating the Street was published in is no disadvantage, and in fact makes the book more interesting since Peter's stock picks can be viewed through the scope of time. Curiously, many of the stocks that Peter recommends in this book are now defunct since the companies have been merged or taken over by larger entities.*

Total Return for Portfolio  This rule ought to be adopted by many adult money managers, amateur and professional, who have a habit of ignoring the understandably profitable enterprise in favor of the inexplicable venture that loses money. Who could draw a picture of a Dense-Pac Microsystem? In order to congratulate the entire St. Agnes fund department which doubles as Ms. Morrissey, who has taught at St. Each of the various teams, which have adopted nicknames such as Rags to Riches, the Wizards of Wall Street, Wall Street Women, The Money Machine, Stocks R Us, and even the Lynch Mob, also picks a favorite stock to be included in the scrapbook, which is how the model portfolio is created. They come up with a list of potentially attractive companies and then research each one, checking the earnings and the relative strength. Then they sit down and review the data and decide which stocks to choose. Buying what you know about is one of our themes. One of the companies the students at St. Agnes knew about was Pentech International, a maker of colored pens and markers. Their favorite Pentech product, with a marker on one end and a highlighter on the other, was introduced into the class by Ms. This pen was very popular, and some of the kids even used it to highlight their stock selections. They were also impressed by the fact that Pentech made a superior product, which, judging by its popularity in house, was likely to be just as popular in classrooms nationwide. Trying to come to the aid of a colleague, the St. Agnes fund managers sent me a Pentech pen and suggested I look into this wonderful company. This advice I wish I had taken. Morrissey says, "so there was no question about whether to own Topps. Again, Topps produced something the kids could actually buy. In doing so, they felt they were contributing to the revenues of one of their companies. A thousand dollars invested then had become fourteen million dollars. Do you believe it? All of these eighty-eight people became millionaires. These facts impressed all the kids, to say the least. By the end of the year they had forgotten a lot of things, but not the story of Food Lion. The reason for this destructive obsession is not hard to find: Agnes kids can be forgiven this one foolish attempt to imitate their elders on Wall Street. Let me anticipate some of the criticisms of the St. Agnes results that are sure to come from the professional ranks. Anyway, the pros ought to be relieved that St. These four-baggers would have done wonders for any portfolio. Andrew Castiglioni discovered National Pizza by scanning the NASDAQ list, and then he followed up on his discovery by doing some research on the company -- the crucial second step that many adult investors continue to omit. Merck and Texaco got their attention because of the good dividends. Playboy got their attention for reasons that had nothing to do with the fundamentals of the company, although they did notice that the magazine had a large circulation and that Playboy owned a cable channel. The entire class was introduced to Raytheon during the Gulf War, when Ms. They developed a regular correspondence with Major Robert Swisher, who described how a Scud missile hit within a couple of miles of his camp. Morrissey says, "knowing we had a theoretical financial interest in the weapon that was keeping Major Swisher alive. Agnes stock experts returned the favor by inviting me to address the school and to visit their portfolio department, a. In response to my visit to this year-old institution, which offers classes from kindergarten through eighth grade, I received a cassette tape the students had recorded. Here are some of their comments: Hi, this is Lori. One thing I remember you telling us is over the last seventy years the market has declined forty times, so an investor has to be willing to be in the market for the long term If I ever invest money in the market I will be sure to keep the money in. Hi, this is Felicity. I remember you telling us the story about Sears and how when the first shopping malls were built, Sears was in ninety-five percent of them Hi, this is Kim. I just want to say that all the kids were relieved when we had pizza for lunch. Hi, this is Steve. I just want to tell you that I convinced my group to buy a lot of shares of Nike. We bought at fifty-six dollars a share; it is currently at seventy-six dollars a share. I own a lot of pairs of sneakers and they are comfortable shoes. Hi, this is Kim, Maureen, and Jackie. We remember you were telling us that Coke was an OK company until five years ago when they came out with diet Coke and the adults went from drinking coffee and tea to diet Coke. Recently, Coke just split its stock at eighty-four dollars and is doing quite well. At the end of the tape, the entire seventh-grade portfolio department repeated the following maxims in unison. This is a chorus that we should all memorize and repeat in the shower, to save ourselves from making future mistakes: A good company usually increases its dividend every year. You can lose money in a very short time but it takes a long time to make money. You can make a lot of money from the stock market, but then again you can also lose money, as we proved. You have to research the company before you put your money into it. When you invest in the stock market you should always diversify. You should invest in several stocks because out of every five you pick one will be very great, one will be really bad, and three will be OK. Never fall in love with a stock; always have an open mind. Morrissey continues to do her best to promote amateur stockpicking, not only with students but with her fellow teachers, whom she inspired to start their own investment club, the Wall Street Wonders. There are twenty-two members, including me honorary and also Major Swisher. This organization represents 10, stockpicking clubs, and publishes a guidebook and a monthly magazine to help them. The NAIC also reports that in , Sixty-nine percent beat that average again in The key to the success of these investment clubs is that they invest on a regular timetable, which takes the guesswork out of whether the market is headed up or down, and does not allow for the impulse buying and impulse selling that spoil so many nest eggs. People who invest in stocks automatically, the same amount every month, through their retirement accounts or other pension plans, will profit from their self-discipline just as the clubs have. This is only a theoretical exercise, since there were no index funds in , but it gives you an idea of the value of sticking with a broad range of stocks. Thus, there are substantial rewards for adopting a regular routine of investing and following it no matter what, and additional rewards for buying more shares when most investors are scared into selling. All 10, clubs in the NAIC held to their timetables during and after the Great Correction of October , when the end of the world and the end of the banking system were widely predicted. They ignored the scary rhetoric and kept on buying stocks. An individual might be scared out of stocks and later regret it, but in the clubs nothing can be accomplished without a majority vote. Rule by committee is not always a good thing, but in this case it helps ensure that no foolish proposal to sell everything will be carried out by the group. Collective decision making is one of the principal reasons that club members tend to do better with the money they invest with the group than with the money they invest in their private accounts on the side. Each person is responsible for researching one or two companies and keeping tabs on the latest developments. This takes the whimsy out of stockpicking. Nobody is going to get up and announce: For the most part, the NAIC groups buy stocks in well-managed growth companies with a history of prosperity, and in which earnings are on the rise. The NAIC Investors Manual, which the directors kindly sent to my office, contains several important maxims that can be added to the repertoire of the St. These can be chanted as you mow the lawn, or, better yet, recited just before you pick up the phone to call the stockbroker: Hold no more stocks than you can remain informed on. You want to see, first, that sales and earnings per share are moving forward at an acceptable rate and, second, that you can buy the stock at a reasonable price. Buy or do not buy the stock on the basis of whether or not the growth meets your objectives and whether the price is reasonable. Understanding the reasons for past sales growth will help you form a good judgment as to the likelihood of past growth rates continuing. To assist investors in delving more deeply into these matters, the NAIC offers its investors manual and a home study course that teach how to calculate earnings growth and sales growth; how to determine, on the basis of earnings, if a stock is cheap, expensive, or fairly priced; and how to read a balance sheet to tell whether or not a company has the wherewithal to survive hard times. The NAIC also publishes a monthly magazine, Better Investing, which recommends stocks in promising growth companies and provides regular updates on their status. For further information, write to the organization at P. Box , Royal Oak, MI , or call This completes my unpaid and unsolicited advertisement.

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## Chapter 2 : Beating the Street - Peter S. Lynch, Peter Lynch, John Rothchild - Google Books

*What I learned from this book is that to beat the street (meaning, earning a greater return than the average mutual fund or the S&P ) you have to work harder than the street. To find one good stock you're going to have to research 10 stocks.*

AGNES Amateur stockpicking is a dying art, like pie-baking, which is losing out to the packaged goods. A vast army of mutual-fund managers is paid handsomely to do for portfolios what Sara Lee did for cakes. It bothered me when I was a fund manager, and it bothers me even more now that I have joined the ranks of the nonprofessionals, investing in my spare time. This decline of the amateur accelerated during the great bull market of the s, after which fewer individuals owned stocks than at the beginning. I have tried to determine why this happened. One reason is that the financial press made us Wall Street types into celebrities, a notoriety that was largely undeserved. Rather than fight these Burberried geniuses, large numbers of average investors decided to join them by putting their serious money into mutual funds. But the main reason for the decline of the amateur stockpicker has to be losses. The stock market is the one place where the high achiever is routinely shown up. Somewhere down the road they get a tip from Uncle Harry, or they overhear a conversation on a bus, or they read something in a magazine and decide to take a flier on a dubious prospect, with their "play" money. As stockpicking disappears as a serious hobby, the techniques of how to evaluate a company, the earnings, the growth rate, etc. With fewer retail clients interested in such information, brokerage houses are less inclined to volunteer it. Analysts are too busy talking to the institutions to worry about educating the masses. Meanwhile, the brokerage-house computers are busily collecting a wealth of useful information about companies that can be regurgitated in almost any form for any customer who asks. A screen is a computer-generated list of companies that share basic characteristics -- for example, those that have raised dividends for 20 years in a row. This is very useful to investors who want to specialize in that kind of company. At Smith Barney, Albert Bernazati notes that his firm can provide pages of financial information on most of the 2, companies in the Smith Barney universe. Merrill Lynch can do screens on ten different variables, the Value Line Investment Survey has a "value screen," and Charles Schwab has an impressive data service called "the Equalizer. Tom Reilly at Merrill Lynch reports that less than 5 percent of his customers take advantage of the stock screens. Jonathan Smith at Lehman Brothers says that the average retail investor does not take advantage of 90 percent of what Lehman can offer. In prior decades, when more people bought their own stocks, the stockbroker per se was a useful data base. Many old-fashioned brokers were students of a particular industry, or a particular handful of companies, and could help teach clients the ins and outs. Of course, one can go overboard in glorifying the old-fashioned broker as the Wall Street equivalent of the doctor who made house calls. This happy notion is contradicted by public opinion surveys that usually ranked the stockbroker slightly below the politican and the used-car salesman on the scale of popularity. Newfangled brokers have many things besides stocks to sell, including annuities, limited partnerships, tax shelters, insurance policies, CDs, bond funds, and stock funds. They must understand all of these "products" at least well enough to make the pitch. Agnes School in Arlington, Massachusetts, a suburb of Boston, in  In the process, St. Agnes also outperformed 99 percent of all equity mutual funds, whose managers are paid considerable sums for their expert selections, whereas the youngsters are happy to settle for a free breakfast with the teacher and a movie.

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## Chapter 3 : Beating the Street - Peter Lynch - Google Books

*In Beating the Street, Lynch for the first time explains how to devise a mutual fund strategy, shows his step-by-step strategies for picking stock, and describes how the individual investor can improve his or her investment performance to rival that of the experts.*

He managed that fund for thirteen years and a thousand dollars invested in it when he started in Invest in What You Know and Like and Understand! He maintains that the average intelligent investor can do better than most professional money managers using his methods. And the place to start, he says, is your own back yard. What he means is that if you look around you, notice what you use and like and what other people seem to use and like, you may have found a good company to invest in. He also likes companies that serve a niche market and are growing. Of course, the numbers are important. You want a company whose revenues and profits are growing. You want a company that has low to no debt. You want a company that has been doing well on the stock market even though it has not been noticed by the big guys. Of course he goes into a lot more detail than I can cover here, but he gives an example of what he means in Beating the Street. A seventh grade social studies class at St. Agnes School in Arlington, Massachusetts used his methods and their own research to develop a fourteen stock portfolio in  These young students invested in what they knew and liked and used including Walt Disney, Nike, The Gap, Pentech makers of colored markers , Pepsi, and Topps makers of baseball cards. This led Lynch to create a new investment principle: Maybe one of the best examples of this principle in action is the case of Anne Scheiber. She represents, not only the superb returns that can be enjoyed from a skillful buy and hold strategy, but also the pluck to jump back in the game after losing everything. In and , at the height of the depression, 38 year old Anne invested most of her life savings in the stock market. She let her broker brother make the picks and they were good ones. Unfortunately, his company went bankrupt and she lost everything. But Anne did not give up. In she invested in the stock market again. That represents an annual compounded rate of return of  Miss Scheiber invested in stocks of companies that she knew and understood, companies whose products she used. She loved the movies. She drank Coke and Pepsi and bought shares in both. She invested in the companies that made medications she took - Schering Plough and Bristol Myers Squibb. And she hung on to them through thick and thin for over forty years. Through the bear market of  Through the crash of  True, she did live to , which illustrates a second point â€” the time value of money. Even a modest investment can become millions over time. And the third point is the Lynch Principle, invest in what you know and understand and use.

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## Chapter 4 : Beating the Street by Peter Lynch on Apple Books

*Buy a cheap copy of Beating the Street book by John Rothchild. Develop a Winning Investment Strategy -- with Expert Advice from "The Nation's #1 Money Manager" Peter Lynch's "invest in what you know" strategy has made him a.*

I think there were 3 purposes of this book. What you should look at is his methodology of gaining information and researching companies. His excitement is meant to get you excited. I am excited to invest. I will admit to having to maintain a constant "what CAN I get from this example? Go in with an open mind, a hungry drive, and pluck yourself up some useful tips from a very knowledgeable individual. He maintains that the average intelligent investor can do better than most professional money managers using his methods. And the place to start, he says, is your own back yard. What he means is that if you look around you, notice what you use and like and what other people seem to use and like, you may have found a good company to invest in. He also likes companies that serve a niche market and are growing. Of course, the numbers are important. You want a company whose revenues and profits are growing. You want a company that has low to no debt. You want a company that has been doing well on the stock market even though it has not been noticed by the big guys. Of course he goes into a lot more detail than I can cover here, but he gives an example of what he means in Beating the Street. A seventh grade social studies class at St. Agnes School in Arlington, Massachusetts used his methods and their own research to develop a fourteen stock portfolio in  These young students invested in what they knew and liked and used including Walt Disney, Nike, The Gap, Pentech makers of colored markers , Pepsi, and Topps makers of baseball cards. This led Lynch to create a new investment principle: Maybe one of the best examples of this principle in action is the case of Anne Scheiber. She represents, not only the superb returns that can be enjoyed from a skillful buy and hold strategy, but also the pluck to jump back in the game after losing everything. In and , at the height of the depression, 38 year old Anne invested most of her life savings in the stock market. She let her broker brother make the picks and they were good ones. Unfortunately, his company went bankrupt and she lost everything. But Anne did not give up. In she invested in the stock market again. That represents an annual compounded rate of return of  Miss Scheiber invested in stocks of companies that she knew and understood, companies whose products she used. She loved the movies. She drank Coke and Pepsi and bought shares in both. She invested in the companies that made medications she took - Schering Plough and Bristol Myers Squibb. And she hung on to them through thick and thin for over forty years. Through the bear market of  Through the crash of  True, she did live to , which illustrates a second point â€” the time value of money. Even a modest investment can become millions over time. And the third point is the Lynch Principle, invest in what you know and understand and use. Overall, it was still a relatively easy read. I gave this book 3 stars as I had several difficulties in relating to the examples that were given in the book. My main take-aways were: In this book, Peter Lynch reinforces what he has been preaching throughout - Invest only in stocks that you have an understanding of. This understanding comes from being observant in daily life and taking the effort a couple of hours to do the necessary homework to follow-up on the notice made. Peter Lynch also goes into writing about his time at managing Magellan through the years. In the latter part of the book, he describes how he goes about finding winners in the different sectors of the market aka "walking the talk". However, as decades has past since this book was written, examples used were outdated. It was a challenge, at least for me, to be able to fully relate to the examples and to attempt to link those examples to the market today. Katie - Delmar, NY.

# DOWNLOAD PDF BEATING THE STREET BOOK

## Chapter 5 : Beating the Street by Peter Lynch, John Rothchild () Pdf Book ePub - theinnatdunvilla.com

*His books include One Up on Wall Street, Beating the Street, and Learn to Earn (all written with John Rothchild). John Rothchild was formerly a financial columnist for Time and Fortune magazines. Read an Excerpt.*

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## Chapter 6 : Beating the Street - free PDF, DOC, EPUB, FB2

*Beating the Street: the best-selling author of One up on Wall Street shows you how to pick winning stocks and develop a strategy for mutual funds User Review - Not Available - Book Verdict Lynch is the master stock picker who led Magellan* *(until May ) to its position as America's biggest mutual fund.*

## Chapter 7 : Peter Lynch - Wikipedia

*Beating the Street - Ebook written by Peter Lynch. Read this book using Google Play Books app on your PC, android, iOS devices. Download for offline reading, highlight, bookmark or take notes while you read Beating the Street.*

## Chapter 8 : Beating the Street by Peter Lynch

*Beating the Street - PDF eBooks Free Beating the Street By Peter Lynch Beating the Street Description:Develop a Winning Investment Strategy -- with Expert Advice from "The Nation's #1Money Manager"Peter Lynch's "invest in what you know" strategy has made him a household namewith investors both big and theinnatdunvilla.com important key to investing, Lynch.*

## Chapter 9 : Beating the Street - Ebook pdf and epub

*His books include One Up on Wall Street, Beating the Street, and Learn to Earn (all written with John Rothchild). John Rothchild was formerly a financial columnist for Time and Fortune magazines. 's a company behind every stock and a reason companiesâ€”and their stocksâ€”perform the way they do.*