

GENERAL

Finance

INVESTMENTS

The figures are given as of January 31, 1929, but the time of the issue of Moody's, Schaap had become Vice-President, and Hector Suyker had been added as Assistant Secretary. The Directors were the two Bambergers, Mrs. Fuld, Liveright and Schaap. Leidesdorf was Auditor.

For the year ended January 31, 1929, L. Bamberger & Company earned ~~7~~ 7.29 per cent on sales net. Per share of preferred, \$22.35 earned, per share of common, \$3.21 earned.

Assets, \$25,776,246

Same number of common and preferred shares as in 1927.

Assets, \$25,776,246.

Surplus \$10,499,706

\$2,000,000 in preferred shares still held by the management and all the common.

No dividends reported for common.

69210  
107  
84470  
692100  
7105470

77175  
3385875  
7717505  
11190375  
71054705  
18295845  
10295845  
28491690

146385  
5731925  
14655405  
212385  
21225825

1929-1930  
GENERAL

Corporation

For notes on ~~Moody's~~ Moody's, 1929-1930, L. Bamberger  
and Macy, see notebook Number 5.

Notebook Number 5

8/13

1929  
GENERAL

~~L. Bamberger & Company~~  
~~INVESTMENTS~~  
~~R. H. MACY & CO.~~

~~Finance~~  
~~Biographical~~

Additional listing of common stock was authorized to R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., by N. Y. S. E. of 146,385 shares without par value "on official notice of issue and payment in full in connection with the acquisition of the total authorized and issued common stock of Louis Bamberger & Co., a New Jersey corporation...making the total amount of common stock without par value" listed on the New York Stock Exchange 1,304,010 shares out of a total of 2,500,000 authorized shares. The shares to be non-assessable when issued. The additional shares were authorized by Macy's Board of Directors, July 3, 1929. Of the total 146,385 shares, 69,210 are to be issued in part-payment for said 500,000 shares common of Louis Bamberger & Co. The balance of 77,175 shares have been offered to stockholders for subscription, and the proceeds from such sale are to be used for payment of the balance of the purchase price of the common stock of Bamberger & Co. Thus the 77,175 shares will be capitalized at subscription price received (not mentioned). The remaining 69,210 shares will be capitalized at the book value of the assets of Louis Bamberger & Co. in excess of the cash paid

therefore.

The subscription price as of July 26, 1929, was \$145 per share entitled for subscription at the rate of 1 for 15 shares held close of business August 7, 1929, to September 4, 1929. Their asset value of L. B. & Co. as of January 31, 1929 was listed as \$25,776, 245.81.

Notes on The Committee on Stock List, of the New York Stock Exchange, Document A-8873

1929-1930  
GENERAL

Finance

✓ INVESTMENTS

As of February 2, 1929, Macy's common stock was set at \$21,131,854. One year later, February 1, 1930, listed at \$44,288,660. \*

(\*) Includes the interest acquired in L. Bamberger & Company rated as an asset value. The asset value was \$22,741,677, \* making total assets and liabilities equate at \$77,062,228.

As of February 1, 1930, the annual dividend requirement of the outstanding 6-1/2 per cent accumulated preferred of L. Bamberger & Company was \$628,654 as a liability of R. H. Macy & Company, Inc.

Louis and Bamberger & Company preferred was listed January 2, 1929 at \$108-3/4. On June 29 there was no listing of stock. The high and low between January 1 and June 29, 1929 were \$110-1/2 and \$104 respectively.

Moody's, Macy's, 1930, February 1

$$22,741,677 \div 146385 = 155.30$$

per sh



$$\begin{array}{r} 44,289,660 \\ 21,131,854 \\ \hline 123,156,806 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{r} 146,385 \quad 158 \\ 84 \quad 158 \\ \hline 117,1080 \\ 731,925 \\ 146,385 \\ \hline 230,28430 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{r} 158 \\ 23,156,806 \\ 14,6385 \\ \hline 851,830 \\ 731,925 \\ \hline 119,9050 \end{array}$$

155.3  
146385  $\overline{) 22741.677}$  1520  
146385 152  
810310 130  
731925  
78385 1520  
731925 1520  
5192510.2  
153159809  
1121821  
11231821

8/13

1929  
GENERAL

~~L. Bamberger & Company~~

INVESTMENTS

~~R. H. MACY & CO.~~

Finance

~~Biographical~~

Additional listing of common stock was authorized to R. H. Macy & Co., Inc., by N. Y. S. E. of 146,385 shares without par value "on official notice of issue and payment in full in connection with the acquisition of the total authorized and issued common stock of Louis Bamberger & Co., a New Jersey corporation...making the total amount of common stock without par value" listed on the New York Stock Exchange 1,304,010 shares out of a total of 2,500,000 authorized shares. The shares to be non-assessable when issued. The additional shares were authorized by Macy's Board of Directors, July 3, 1929. Of the total 146,385 shares, 69,210 are to be issued in part-payment for said 500,000 shares common of Louis Bamberger & Co. The balance of 77,175 shares have been offered to stockholders for subscription, and the proceeds from such sale are to be used for payment of the balance of the purchase price of the common stock of Bamberger & Co. Thus the 77,175 shares will be capitalized at subscription price received (~~not mentioned~~). The remaining 69,210 shares will be capitalized at the book value of the assets of Louis Bamberger & Co. in excess of the cash paid

therefore.

The subscription price as of July 26, 1929, was \$145 per share entitled for subscription at the rate of 1 for 15 shares held close of business August 7, 1929, to September 4, 1929. Their asset value of L. B. & Co. as of January 31, 1929 was listed as \$25,776, 245.81.

✓ 44288660 Cap. money 11/30  
✓ 21131854 " " 11/29  
✓ 23456806 assets L.B. Co.  
10 Plus Pfd -  
33156806

77175 x 145 =  
\$11,190,375

Notes on The Committee ~~of~~ on Stock List, of the New York Stock Exchange, Document A-8873

12/3, 12/5, 12/7  
12/9

GENERAL

Finance

✓ INVESTMENT

LEIDESDORF

Biographical

HARDIN, JOHN R.

~~Hardin to Leidesdorf, December 3, 1931.~~

December 3, 1931. Leidesdorf asks Hardin if the \$46,000 showing as a balance in the Institute's funds at December 2, 1931 should not be invested, and he asks for Hardin's judgment on the investments.

Hardin replied December 5, 1931. "I agree that investment is desirable...There are bargains now to be had in investments, although there may be some difference of opinion in selections. I incline at the minute to high grade operating utilities."

Leidesdorf to Hardin, December 7, 1931. Thanks. Will you advise me of the specific issues you have in mind so we may give them due consideration?

Hardin to Leidesdorf, December 9, 1931. "Are you panic stricken on railroad bonds? I am not. Jersey Central INX 5s at 95 appeal to me. What do you think?

"After I get your reaction on railroads I will be glad to make some suggestions. I think our investments can be made on the theory that they will not be disturbed, and from the angle of steady income. So made, on an income basis satisfactory at the time of investment, we do not need to be concerned about the ups and downs of Wall Street quotations. I think too much stress just now is being put by long time investors on sacrifice price quotations, rather than on income yield. Of course I refer to high type investments of demonstrated income stability. I think we are in agreement that it is not a good time to fill up on common stocks, although if I were a convert to that investment school, as I am not, I should be inclined to think some common stocks at present lows would be very good buys."

JRH Correspondence from May, 1930, to December, 1933

October

GENERAL

Finance

INVESTMENTS

R. H. Macy & Company:

1929  
October 1 \$225  
October 31 164-1/2  
Lowest Price October 1-31 120-1/2  
Highest 239-1/4  
Lowest since January 1, 1929= 120-1/2  
August 13 Highest Sept 3 255-1/2  
November 13, 1929 low 110  
  
January 2, 1929 185  
June 1, 1929 158-1/2  
June 29, 1929 216-7/8  
Highest for the period June 29, 1929 217  
The range from January 2, 1929  
to the end of June was 148-217

Between January 1 and November 13,  
1929 low

110 (November 13)  
255-1/2 (September 3)

high  
From January 1 to October 10,  
1930 low

109 (June 25)  
159-1/4 (February 3)

high

October 21, 1930

106-1/2

February 3, 1930

159-1/4

November 10, 1930

97-1/2

December 17, 1930

86

January 2, 1931

85

November 2, 1931

69

November 30, 1931

64

Range January 1, 1931 -

November 30, 1931

( 53 (October 5)  
106-1/2 (February 27)

January, 1932 High  
Low

60-1/2

50

February High  
Low

57

47

March (1932) High	57-7/8
Low	36-1/8
April High	37-1/2
Low	30
May High	32-1/2
Low	21-1/2
June High	25-3/4
Low	17
May 1, 1933	29-1/2
May 31, 1933	35
Low between January 1, 1933	13-1/2
High for that period	37-1/2

Moody's Stock Quotations, R. H. Macy & Company, October, 1929

1929-1933  
EMIGRES

ACADEMIC PERSONNEL

Memo on rise of Nazism.

Filed in Chronological File under 1929-1933.

Brittannica

NOTES ON GERMANY AND THE HISTORY OF  
HITLER'S RISE TO POWER 1929-1933

Hitler was the leader of the National Socialist Party in Germany in 1932. It was the largest party in Germany at that time, and with two or three other opposing smaller parties could bring down any government it opposed, or cause the defeat of any program proposed by the government. Thus, Dr. Bruening, Herr von Papin, and General von Schleicher all were forced to resign as Chancellors in 1932 during the summer and winter.

Therefore, President von Hindenburg appointed Hitler as ~~Chancellor~~ Chancellor on January 30, 1933. This marked the beginning of the Third Reich soon to be organized into "a totalitarian state."

Hitler quickly dissolved the Reichstag, and called for elections to be held on March 5, 1933. In February, the Reichstag was burned. It gave the new government cause



for mass arrests which took place mostly among the Communists and Socialists. The voters were terrorized prior to the election by the strong-arm method employed by the Nazis, and the National Socialists and the other smaller national parties got the large majority at the election. Immediately the Reichstag passed the "Enabling Bill." This set aside many of the provisions of the Weirnar Constitution, including guar~~an~~ties of personal liberty, and gave dictatorial powers to Hitler. Over a period of time the liberties of the various "lands" or states were usurped also. The party grew as a separate organism alongside the state, and had parallel organizations or institutions or divisions with those of the state. The confusion between the jurisdiction and actions of party and state in such circumstances was great. Ultimately it was resolved by the acceptance of the knowledge that "the party directed the state."

The party itself had grown rapidly until the time Hitler came to power; then it was closed to voluntary

enlistments, and this was with the purpose of rewarding those who had come early into the party before it became a matter of capitalizing on its power. Exceptions to the non-rule of admission were those who had been in the Hitler youth movements during their minority. When they came of age they were admitted. Other exceptions were those whom the party and the government needed; ~~such as~~, for instance, Hjalmar Schacht<sup>h</sup> was admitted in 1937. Some members were purged from time to time, and others brought in, but the total number in the party remained pretty constant at about 3,000,000.

The Weimar Republic was established in 1919 at the end of the so-called revolution. It provided a federal government for 9 states or lands. The federal government had national powers similar to those of the United States government, including the regulation of customs, citizenship, foreign and colonial affairs, etc. ~~The President was~~  
~~roughly equivalent to a constitutional monarch~~

Other unspecified powers were reserved to the states or "lands."

The President was approximately a constitutional monarch. The government was run by a Chancellor and Ministers appointed by the President. The President enjoyed a 7-year term.

The Reichstag consisted of a single chamber with one seat to every 60,000 voters chosen on the basis of proportional representation by party, and apparently at large? (Check on this). Brittanica is silent ~~on~~ at that part on method of nomination. There were no by-elections.

[ In 1930 Bruening, head of the Catholic Center Party was Chancellor. There were grave difficulties building up. There had been difficulties about reparations under the Dawes Plan, ~~which was, after all,~~ a modification of the original plan <sup>conditions of</sup> provided by the Versailles Treaty. Germany had been borrowing from abroad (Largely from the United States), enough marks to pay the reparations plus large investments which the German government made. These investments were not in productive equipment or capital goods. They were in consumers goods, such as, for instance, housing

projects, public baths, etc. Therefore, they were not

being liquidated. Then came the stock market collapse

in October of 1929 in the United States. Taking advantage

of a provision in Hoover's Moratorium Plan, reparations

*and payments to France (private)*

were suspended in June of 1931, and never thereafter

resumed. The American bankers were hard hit by the

suspension of the return of the money which they had loaned

to Germany.

~~Bringing~~ Bruening sought to strengthen his

coalition government in March of 1931 by suggesting

economic union between Germany and Austria. There was

a storm of opposition <sup>from</sup> ~~in~~ France which feared a political

anschluss. France withdrew promptly her credits from both

countries. Bruening also suggested that the large estates

in East Prussia be divided among the people, and other

reforms for the alleviation of conditions in Germany.

Von Hindenburg, himself a large land owner in East Prussia,

refused to sanction this. Thereupon, Bruening was forced

to resign.

When von Papen was appointed by von Hindenburg, he dissolved the Reichstag immediately and called for new elections to be held on July 31, 1932. The Nazis who had in September of 1930 ~~gained 12 seats~~ risen from 12 to 107 deputies out of a total of 577, increased their number to 230 in the July, 1932 elections out of a total of 608. No Reichstag majority could be obtained without the Nazi support. von Papen offered Hitler a position as Vice-Chancellor which was promptly refused by Hitler. He demanded the Chancellorship, all or nothing.

Von Papen was also forced by circumstances to suggest the breaking up of the East Prussian land holdings to be refused again by von Hindenburg; thereupon he resigned. <sup>Under his successor</sup> When General von Schleicher was appointed subsequently by <sup>essentially</sup> von Hindenburg, the same performance in essence was repeated. He resigned on January 28, 1933; whereupon Hitler acceded to the Chancellorship and began his devastating consolidation of power.)



67-12-1441  
I  
Note

In its Annual Report for 1928-9 the Board spoke particularly of the medical ed. program, saying that with that year end approx. \$78.25 millions of Rockefeller money had been spent in addition to endowment, and adding categorically that the Bd was finished with the program.

In comment, it was said that the program was difficult to administer. Action had to await favorable conditions and the right man. Willingness to cooperate, and the possibility of enlisting local aid were also conditions. The laboratory sciences had proved to be not too difficult to administer; it was the clinical program, (still on an amended full-time basis) which had proved to be most difficult.

The Bd. described the Sch of Med at the Hopkins the best in the country, and yet incomplete, since it lacked several important clinics. It was conceded that immense progress had been made; training was greatly improved, and research activity had advanced. But the Bd should not be blind to the fact that though the progress made represented little more than a beginning in the field, "....its part in the endeavor has been completed, and /it/ is now withdrawing from the field." p 48

ROCKEFELLER

Foundations

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Educational Institutions

JONES, MISS GWETHALYN

Biographical

GIFTS

Finance

#### FACULTY RESEARCH

"The past academic year has been a significant one in the development of the research facilities and activities of our faculty.

*July 1929*  
"The two-million-dollar fund for advanced instruction and research in the physical and biological sciences was completed early in the year, thus meeting the requirements of the conditional gift of the General Education Board of \$1,000,000.

*1925*  
"In meeting this conditional gift of the General Education Board in less than three years' time, Princeton owes a great

debt of gratitude to her ~~firm~~ friends who have been so quick to see the exceptional opportunity presented by the Foundation for Scientific Research, not only for Princeton, but also, and more important, for service to the nation.

"We are indebted to Miss Gwethalyn Jones, who founded the David B. Jones Research Professorship in Chemistry and the Thomas D. Jones Research Professorship in Mathematical Physics; to her uncle, Thomas D. Jones '76, who founded the Henry B. Fine Research Professorship in Mathematics and the Cyrus Fogg Brackett Research Professorship in Physics, and also provided a fund of \$500,000 in addition to permit of increases in compensation for any of these four chairs when such increases are considered necessary by the Trustees; to William Church Osborn '83, who founded the Henry Fairfield Osborn Research Professorship in Biology; to the Class of 1897, which has endowed the Class of 1897 Research Professorship in Astronomy; to the Class of 1909, which has undertaken to endow the 1909 Research Professorship in Physics; to Miss Augusta Munn Tilney, Orson D Munn, T. Hart Anderson, and John K. Brachvogel, who founded the Charles Allen Munn

University Fellowship in Pure Science; to George A. Howe '78, who has given a fund for research in Chemistry; to Edward Plaut '12, who has founded the Plaut Fellowship in Chemistry; to sixteen subscribers to the William Berryman Scott Research Fund in Vertebrate Paleontology; to an anonymous donor, who gave a fund for research in Mathematics and Physics; to Lucius Wilmerding, who gave a fund for General Scientific Research; to Cyrus H. McCormick '79, Mrs. Cleveland Dodge, Samuel A. Lewisohn '04, who have all made gifts to the scientific research program; and to Mr. and Mrs. Ellis P. Earle of Montclair, N. J., whose gift of \$60,000 enabled us to complete the fund.

"The endowment of the Foundation for Scientific Research at Princeton will not only give Princeton scientists larger opportunity to participate in the great discoveries in science of the future, but it will, I am sure, tend to raise the level of our undergraduate and graduate instruction, for all good teaching and learning have in them the spirit of discovery and are best conducted in an atmosphere of research.

#### FINE MATHEMATICAL HALL

"It was eminently fitting that the completion of the fund for research and higher study in the pure sciences should be followed closely by the gift to the University of \$500,000 for the erection and endowment of a mathematics building to be named in memory of the late Dean ~~Henry~~ Henry Burchard Fine, who more than any other member of the Faculty was responsible for the development of our scientific departments during the last quarter of a century.

"The gift was made by Thomas D. Jones '76 and his niece, Miss Gwethalyn Jones, both of whom were liberal and enthusiastic supporters of the scientific research fund from its very beginning.

"Work will soon be started on the ~~the~~ Henry Burchard Fine Mathematical Hall to the west of Palmer Physical Laboratory and it is expected that this building will be ready for occupancy before the close of the present academic year, thus relieving the crowded conditions existing in the



Palmer Laboratory and also providing for the Mathematics Department the kind of home that a department of its merit and distinction deserves.

"A mathematics building, like the pure science research foundation, had long been the dream of the late Dean Fine and its realization so soon after that of the science research fund is of particular satisfaction to all his friends and colleagues."

*for year ended 6/30/29*

From the President's Report, in the Princeton University  
Official Register for October, 1929, Volume XXI, No. 1, pp. 9-11

GENERAL

Foundations

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE

Educational Institutions

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

See source below for correspondence showing Flexner's aid to Aydelotte at Swarthmore in raising the funds in the endowment drives mentioned in the memorandum to Flexner from Aydelotte, February 21, 1929, file Flexner or Aydelotte. Flexner was not only responsible for the General Education Board's aid, but also had something to do, apparently, with Rockefeller giving the money independently of the Harkness Foundation and others. Flexner writes to Aydelotte on May 8, 1929, evidencing disgust at the refusal of J. Alfred Miller to aid, and promising to see Rosenwald (though that might not have been on Swarthmore's account) and on the Bodleian-Ashmolean-Taylorian proposition.

Aydelotte keeps in close touch with him, and on June 4, 1929, writes him in New York that the endowment fund has reached its two million necessary total to get the conditional gift from the General

Education Board and from Edward S. Harkness by Commencement Day. He hopes for more from the Rosenwald Fund or from Rosenwald himself. Flexner sends him on the date of March 7, 1930, a refusal from Simon Guggenheim of a further contribution to the endowment of Swarthmore.

A. File, Flexner, Abraham

✓ 1929-1956

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Educational Institutions

List of the members of the faculty of the Mathematics  
Department of Princeton University and their status as  
Professor, Assistant Professor, Assistant Professor, or  
Visiting Lecturer for the above years.

Filed in Vertical File under "P" for Princeton University.

The Official Register of Princeton University, Graduate School

1929  
GENERAL

Foundations

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

AYDELOTTE, F.

FLEXNER TO AYDELOTTE, February 13, 1929.

"I do want to help you raise your endowment, for I believe in you and in Swarthmore. Before coming away in the fall, I had a talk with Embree in which I urged him to consider a gift to Swarthmore on the ground that it was different from other colleges. I did not tell you about it, just because I did not want to influence you to admit his daughter, though I confess I hope that she will find a way to get in...

"I shall see you promptly and take the utmost pleasure not only in advising with you but in tapping for the benefit of the Swarthmore Fund any sources to which I may have access."

A. File, Flexner, Abraham

1929

October

PRINCETON UNIVERSITY

Educational Institutions

ECONOMICS (BUREAU OF  
INTERNATIONAL FINANCE)

Academic Activities

Bureau of International Finance to be founded by a memorial fund (Walker) of 1/2 million to be matched by \$200,000 offered to endow a Chair in international finance in honor of Dr. Edward Kemmerer, Director of Bureau of International Finance, also Benjamin Strong (Gov. of F. R. B. N. Y.) of books on international finance--granted close World War I.

Official Reg. Pres. Report, 1929, p. 11, 12



October

WEYL, H.

Weyl's resignation from Princeton University's  
Department of Physics announced Page 84, Report of ~~of~~ the  
President, Princeton University.

From Princeton University, The Official Register, Volume XXI, No. 1

Oct., 1929

GENERAL

Foundations

Letter from Vernon Kellogg, Permanent Secretary to the National Research Council, Washington, D. C., to Dr. Simon Flexner outlining a plan for the establishment of an office and employment of a competent man as special secretary and field agent for the three fellowship Boards, making up the Council for American Research Fellows. Transmitted with a letter from Simon Flexner to Veblen, dated November 14, 1929.

Dec

FLEXNER, A.

Biographical

MAASS, H.

LEIDESDORF, S.

In one of their preliminary interviews Flexner gave Leidesdorf and Maass a copy of his article published in Harpers called "The Usefulness of Useless Knowledge" which was a worked-over paper of a study he had made and circulated in the General Education Board in 1921.

I think what he gave  
was Part I. which  
might have been more ill  
but he found that 1/20/30.  
He did not begin on pure  
research until 30's.

Publ. 1939. From edited  
memo to GEB 1923 (1921?)  
not available.

See com address to Bryan Maass  
6/2/37

Ver. Fr

a Fib designed to hide  
his first 2 projects for Banerjee may.

Interview with A. Flexner 11/3/55



1929

12/19

Vert. File F for Im Bluestein  
to A.F. re SOL's visit

1926

# Eastman Proposals

R. says he wanted Eng. to appreciate mature  
scholarship - in a way R. in scholarship didn't  
demonstrate in  
note - AF suggested Geo Eastman - AF & FD visited  
Eastman who gave 200 M to <sup>Assoc of</sup> Amer R. Scholars - FA  
says he asked for house (AF's letter (A AF)) indicates  
he didn't want client to) desired another 100 M. List of

I. Prof 1930-56. This is a bit appropriate - It is apparent  
AF had initiative - could be a good guess to FA to come  
to negotiation - sent proposed letter to Eastman to FA 7/26/28.  
FA told L. Eastman in detail idea for house - AF said  
delightfully - that Geo Eastman! (FA: AFA FA 4/13/29)  
Prob. FA inspired + wanted full AF.

Ak In P 209-10