

Marriner S. Eccles papers, 1910-1985

Overview of the Collection

Creator	Eccles, Marriner S. (Marriner Stoddard), 1890-1977
Title	Marriner S. Eccles papers
Dates	1910-1985 (inclusive) 1910 1985
Quantity	120 linear feet
Collection Number	Ms0178
Summary	The Marriner S. Eccles papers (1910-1985) chronicles the years when Eccles made his greatest contributions as a national and international fiscal and monetary expert, businessman, and public figure. A portion of these papers have been digitized and are available online through the Federal Reserve Archive .
Repository	University of Utah Libraries, Special Collections . Special Collections, J. Willard Marriott Library University of Utah 295 South 1500 East Salt Lake City, UT 84112-0860 Telephone: 801-581-8863 betsey.welland@utah.edu
Access Restrictions	Twenty-four hour advanced notice encouraged. Materials must be used on-site. Access to parts of this collection may be restricted under provisions of state or federal law.
Languages	English

Historical Note

"Brigham Young was the colonizer; Daniel Jackling the mining giant, and Marriner S. Eccles was Utah's premier financial genius," was the introduction to a 1977 Deseret News review of Eccles' then-recently published biography. The biography, *Marriner S. Eccles: Private Entrepreneur and Public Servant*, as well as a previously published autobiography, *Beckoning Frontiers*, detail the life of this remarkable man. He became the "principal economic philosopher of the New Deal," according to James Gardner, a professor in the University of Utah's College of Management. Another review of Eccles' biography stated, "The political and institutional principles he advocated and laid down as head of the 'Fed' are the very armature of the legislative structure under which US business and finance now operates."

Marriner Eccles, born 9 September 1890, to David Eccles and his second wife, Ellen Stoddard, was the oldest of nine children. David Eccles, a leading Utah entrepreneur and a Mormon polygamist, also had twelve children by his first wife, Bertha Maria Jensen. To distinguish between the two families, Bertha and her children were known as the Ogden Eccleses; Ellen and her children as the Logan Eccleses. The significance of these geographical distinctions was later diminished when Marriner Eccles moved to Ogden and centered his business pursuits there during the 1920s.

Ellen Eccles and her children lived alternately in Baker, Oregon, and in Logan, Utah, because of her husband's business interests in both places. Sidney Hyman, author of Eccles' biography, speculates

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<http://archiveswest.orbiscascade.org/ark:/80444/xv88424>

that because of her uncertain status as a plural wife (the Mormon church declared an end to polygamy in 1890), and thus a diminished sense of financial security, Ellen Eccles instilled in her sons a strong work ethic and the drive to become successful. She reasoned that their success would ensure her security, as was to be the case.

David Eccles, reputed to be the largest tithing payer in the Mormon church, died unexpectedly and intestate in 1912 at the age of 65. Although all of his children from both families shared equally in their father's estate, there was only one legally recognized widow--Bertha Eccles. The Logan Eccleses were left with a two-sevenths share, and the Ogden Eccleses with five-sevenths of the multi-million dollar estate.

Marriner Eccles attended Brigham Young College in Logan, Utah, which functioned more as a high school than a college. He left school in June 1909 at the age of 18; this was to be the end of his formal education. His father, whose schooling was limited, did not believe an extended education was necessary for success in business, and Marriner proved him correct. As the oldest son in his family, the responsibility for the welfare of his mother and his eight brothers and sisters, as well as the administration of the estate left them by their father, was thrust upon him.

In the meantime, he did what most other young Mormon men did--he served a mission for his church. From 1910 to 1912 he was in Scotland, the country his father left as a penniless youth. While in Scotland he met May Campbell Young (Maysie), his wife-to-be. On his return to Utah they corresponded, she joined him in Utah, and they were married in 1913.

His marriage and business career began at the same time. He first became president of the Hyrum State Bank, and a director and officer of the Thatcher Brothers Bank in Logan, two institutions in which his father had held significant interests. In 1916 he organized the Eccles Investment Company, a holding company, to manage the inheritance left to the Logan Eccleses. This holding company would exist for the next sixty years. Throughout the 1920s he built his business base in Utah. He assumed control of the First National Bank and First Savings Bank of Ogden. Eccles was also able to assume control of or take a leading role in the direction of several companies in which his father had held interests. These companies included Stoddard Lumber, Segoe Milk, Eccles Hotel Company, Anderson Lumber, Mountain States Implement, Utah Home Fire Insurance Company, Utah Construction, and Amalgamated Sugar.

David Eccles was described by Leonard Arrington, Utah historian, as being a "man of vision, an analyst, an independent thinker, a fashioner of strong organizations and strong policies." While Marriner Eccles inherited these qualities from his father, they seemed lacking in the Ogden Eccleses. Their share of David Eccles' estate was much larger than that of the Logan Eccleses', but it dwindled considerably over the years. The inheritance of the Logan Eccleses, on the other hand, under Marriner's sound management, grew handsomely. According to Hyman, "The Ogden Eccleses would in time virtually disintegrate as a family while the Logan Eccleses, with Marriner in control, were held together over the passing decades despite many internal strains."

By 1918, Marriner and Maysie Eccles were the parents of three children: Campbell, Eleanor, and John (a fourth child died at an early age). During the next decade Eccles acquired, seemingly without conscious design, interests in additional banks. This led to the formation of the First Security Corporation in 1928 with Marriner serving as president and his brother George as a vice president. The corporation is believed to have been the nation's first bank holding company. At the end of the 1920s, Marriner Eccles had achieved a full measure of success.

The next decade would tell a different story. By 1930, the nation was in the grip of the Great Depression, and Eccles stood to lose much of what he had worked for during the previous eighteen years. As he reflected on the dynamics of the national economy and the responsibilities of business

and government toward society, he decided that "hard work and thrift as a means of pulling us out of the depression is unsound economically. True hard work means more production, but thrift and economy means less consumption." Since these two forces were difficult to reconcile, his answer was that of controlled deficit financing on the part of government. Eccles was often asked to address local groups about his fiscal and monetary views. One group particularly interested in his ideas was an organization of Ogden businessmen called the Freidenkers. German for free-thinkers, they were also known phonetically as the "free-drinkers." Eccles was a member of this group. Another member was Robert Hinckley, who later served in the Roosevelt administration. Hinckley was a nephew of Senator William H. King, a Utah Democrat, who was a member of the Senate Finance Committee. The committee had been directed to determine the causes of the depression and to suggest legislative remedies. Hinckley recommended to Senator King that Eccles should be invited to testify before the committee.

Eccles' ideas about the need for government intervention in the economy and deficit financing directly contradicted the testimony offered by others. However, because of his testimony and subsequent meetings with men close to President Franklin D. Roosevelt, he was asked to join the administration as an assistant to Secretary of the Treasury Henry Morgenthau, Jr. He accepted and began his duties in February 1934. In November of that year he was nominated by Roosevelt to head the Federal Reserve System; the Senate approved this appointment 25 April 1935. In 1936 he was appointed as chairman of the board of governors of the newly restructured Federal Reserve System created by the Banking Act of 1935.

Eccles has been given credit as being the architect of the Federal Housing Act of 1934 and the Banking Act of 1935. He continued in Washington for seventeen years as head of the nation's banking system, and provided strong leadership during the turbulent years of the depression and World War II. He often disagreed with the secretaries of the Treasury and both presidents under whom he served. These disagreements are well documented; Eccles was not a man to conceal his feelings about monetary and fiscal policies. After his initial successes in the mid-thirties, he turned his attention to two other issues. The first was the unification of the country's banking system, and in this endeavor he was not successful. He based his acceptance of reappointment to the board of governors in 1944 on Roosevelt's implied endorsement of the Eccles Unification Plan. It was not until the mid-1970s that this was accomplished, however, under then-Federal Reserve chairman Arthur Burns. The second issue involved a long-standing disagreement with the Treasury Department and both secretaries, Morgenthau and Snyder, about the best way to handle the inflationary pressures building as a result of World War II. Eccles was more successful with this issue, and saw most of his ideas realized by the Accord of 1951.

While Eccles was in Washington he was fortunate to have able men in Utah to maintain his business interests. In particular, his brother George profitably managed the First Security Corporation. Marriner did not completely remove himself from his Utah interests, however, for he assumed the position of chairman of the board of both Utah Construction and Amalgamated Sugar in the 1940s. Although his professional career was flourishing, his relationship with his wife Maysie deteriorated. They were divorced in 1950, after thirty-seven years of marriage.

The early 1950s marked several changes in Marriner Eccles' life. In 1948, because he disagreed with President Harry S. Truman's economic policies, Truman did not reappoint him as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. Eccles was, however, still a governor of the board, as these appointments are made for fourteen years. Because he was no longer chairman, he felt that he could speak more openly about his disagreements with the administration. As his Washington career was winding down, he began writing his autobiography and retained Sidney Hyman to assist him. The book, *Beckoning Frontiers*, was published in 1951, the same year he resigned from the Federal Reserve Board and the same year he remarried. His new wife, Sara (Sallie) Madison Glassie, was socially prominent in Washington, D.C.

Although Eccles returned to Utah, he did not think of it as a permanent move. He mounted a brief campaign to wrest the Republican senatorial nomination from the incumbent, Arthur Watkins. Even though he was unsuccessful and he was in his early sixties, an age when most men think of retirement, Eccles was not one to retire and live on memories. Instead, he resumed active participation in his numerous business interests, primarily Amalgamated Sugar and First Security Corporation in Utah, and Utah Construction and Mining based in San Francisco. He divided his time between Salt Lake City, where he and Mrs. Eccles maintained an apartment at the Hotel Utah, and San Francisco, where they also maintained an apartment. On occasion they visited their cottage at the Eldorado Country Club in Palm Springs, California. Golf was Eccles' favorite pastime and over the years he belonged to the Burning Tree and Chevy Chase Country Clubs in Washington, D.C., as well as various other clubs.

Eccles' prime objective for the past four decades of his life was to "help lay the foundations for a stable economic order at home and in the world areas," and he felt compelled to share his concerns and solutions with every possible audience. Whereas during the 1950s he had devoted himself primarily to his business interests, in the 1960s he became more active in speaking and writing about issues of public concern.

The specific issues of critical interest to him were those of world over-population, the war in Vietnam, and to a lesser extent, the need for US recognition of Red China. He felt these problems were responsible for a great deal of instability in the world and prevented the realization of the stable economic order he had worked so hard to achieve. He wrote and spoke often about these issues to a wide variety of audiences, ranging from the Commonwealth Club in San Francisco, of which he was a member, to the Brigham Young University student body and his own family reunion (encompassing his father's large progeny), to whom he lectured on the importance of birth control. He also spoke at small meetings, such as the Unitarian Church in Salt Lake City. From all of these audiences he usually received mixed reviews.

In 1972 he delivered his last public speech before the World Trade Club in San Francisco, who presented him with their International Achievement Award. Eccles' ideas and opinions over the years had often been controversial and in many cases ahead of their time, but by 1972 many of his concepts were more widely accepted, and the Trade Club members applauded him enthusiastically.

Although his public role had increased significantly in the 1960s, his role in business had not diminished. The early 1970s, however, witnessed a winding down of his business commitments, and the lines of succession were arranged. Utah Construction and Mining became Utah International in 1971. That same year he stepped down from his active board chairmanship and became honorary chairman of the board. In 1975 he also stepped aside as his brother George became chairman of the board of the First Security Corporation.

Eccles Investment Company, which had been formed some sixty years earlier in an attempt to further the inheritance of the Logan Eccleses, was now disbanded. Over the years much of its stock had been distributed to its stockholders, and in 1970 its affairs were so arranged that all its assets were sold, except the stock in Utah Construction. The proceeds from these sales were then used to buy stock in that firm. Eccles Investment Company was liquidated, leaving its stockholders with only Utah Construction stock, which then became Utah International.

In December 1976, Utah International merged with General Electric, constituting the largest corporate merger in US history to that time. Details of the merger were worked out by Edmund Littlefield, who had succeeded Eccles as Utah International's chairman. The effect of this merger was to greatly increase the value of the stock previously held in Utah International. An example of the increased stock value was demonstrated by the holdings of Eccles's long-time secretary, Va Lois Egbert, whose personal investments had been handled by Eccles. When her will was probated in 1978, following her death in November 1976, her estate was valued at approximately \$4 million, instead of the anticipated sum

of \$250,000—largely due to the increased value of the Utah International stock. The University of Utah Medical Center was the recipient of the bulk of her estate, receiving \$3.6 million dollars, the largest single donation ever made to the institution to that time.

In addition to the time he gave to his public concerns and business interests, Eccles found time to serve on a few special committees and select groups. Notable among these was the board of the American Assembly sponsored by Columbia University. The group met yearly and sponsored publications regarding issues of public concern. Many of these books and publications can be found in the Marriner S. Eccles Library of Political Economy, a part of the Eccles collection.

After Eccles finalized arrangements for both his business and personal affairs, he initiated "bequests designed to encourage the emergence of young leaders of the future who could recognize, as he did, 'that the good of the individual, the family, and the community was indivisible with the good of the larger national and world society.'" One form these bequests took was a series of contributions to the University of Utah for fellowships. He also established the Marriner S. Eccles Library of Political Economy, and created the Marriner S. Eccles Foundation. The Foundation funds various causes within Utah, encompassing private, non-governmental, charitable, scientific, and educational organizations for the benefit of the citizens of the state. Eccles also established the Marriner S. Eccles Professorship of Public and Private Management at the Stanford University School of Business in 1973.

During 1977, Eccles' health worsened, and he stopped traveling between San Francisco and Salt Lake City. He died in Salt Lake City on 18 December 1977. Eccles' funeral service was held 22 December 1977, in Salt Lake City and was described as "brief" by the Deseret News. Edmund Littlefield and Joe Quinney spoke movingly about his character and the qualities which set him apart from most other men. R. H. Burton, who presided at the service, summed up the meaning of those remarks when he noted that, "rarely has an individual affected the lives of so many." Eccles is well remembered by many. His descendants and other family members continue to contribute generously to Utah institutions. From time to time his name appears in a newspaper article, and in 1982 the main Federal Reserve Building in Washington, D. C., was named in his honor.

A more personal tribute is contained in a letter written to Eccles in June 1977, shortly before his death. In it his brother-in-law, Joe Quinney, referred to the biography that Sidney Hyman had been writing: "I must tell you I feel the author did not reveal the whole MSE to the extent I would have recommended. You were and are more than a mere technician and manipulator. There is also that MSE who is tempestuous in battle; argumentative and insistent in debate; tough—even hard-boiled in business relations; yet honest, judicious as you saw justice; companionable with your friends, especially your good old friends with whom you are mellow, kind and considerate; who can dish it out and take it in good humor; whose family relationship, though strange at times has an underlying affection and compassion all strange but true."

Content Description

The Marriner S. Eccles papers (1910-1985) chronicles the years when Eccles made his greatest contributions as a national and international fiscal and monetary expert, businessman, and public figure.

There are four distinct periods in the life of Marriner S. Eccles. The first period, his formative years, dates from his birth in 1890 to the death of his father, David Eccles, in 1912. The second period is from 1912 until 1934 when, following in the footsteps of his father, he became the most successful entrepreneur in Utah. During this time he assumed control of several western companies and created the First Security Corporation, the largest bank system in the Intermountain area. Neither of these

periods is well documented by his papers, but each is covered by two books: *Beckoning Frontiers*, his autobiography completed with the assistance of Sidney Hyman in 1951, and his later biography, *Marriner S. Eccles: Private Entrepreneur and Public Servant*, written by Hyman and published just prior to Eccles' death in 1977.

Background Information

The most significant section of the collection, the Washington Years, boxes 2-112, provides insight into Eccles' activities during the third period in his life, 1934-1951. During these years he served for a brief period in 1934 at the United States Treasury Department in Washington, D. C., and then as both governor and chairman of the nation's bank regulatory agency, the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System. His papers from the Federal Reserve section of his collection, his library, and the accompanying ephemera substantiate the importance of his role in Washington during the New Deal period, World War II, the postwar recovery, and the beginning of the Cold War.

The last period of his life, 1951-1977, is documented under the heading Businessman and Public Figure, boxes 113-240. This section of his papers reflects his role as an international businessman and an outspoken critic of many of the country's economic, social, and foreign policies.

The Federal Reserve papers were originally organized in loose-leaf binders by Va Lois Egbert, secretary to Eccles for almost three decades. Her apparent intention was to place material in order of its apparent subject importance. Correspondence to and from the White House were thus placed first in the collection in chronological order. Several years before the Marriott Library received the material, Eccles permitted Dean May, then a graduate student and now a member of the history faculty at the University of Utah, to microfilm the material in the binders. After the library received the collection and some initial processing had taken place, the decision was made to remove the material from the binders and place it in folders in document boxes. Although some reordering of the material was done, much of the original arrangement has been retained. The original order may be seen by viewing both the microfilm reels and the photocopies of May's "Guide to Marriner S. Eccles Washington Papers," found in box 234.

Box 1, containing Eccles' biographical material, begins the Federal Reserve section. It is followed by six boxes of correspondence between Eccles and Presidents Franklin D. Roosevelt and Harry S. Truman and their staffs. Federal Reserve Board reorganization materials, 1934-1950, including reports from the Hoover Commission and the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch, are found in box 8. Many of the experiences Eccles had with the Treasury Department, 1934-1951, are documented in boxes 9-12. The letters, memoranda, and reports in this section reveal some of the friction between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury which resulted in the Accord of 1951. See boxes 61-62. Materials found in boxes 13-16 describe the drafting and passage of the Banking Act of 1935. Removing control from the Federal Reserve Banks across the country and placing it in the Federal Reserve Board in Washington, this act changed the name and structure of the Board and centralized the power of the Federal Reserve System. Eccles believed the act, for which he was chiefly responsible, was his major accomplishment in Washington. Boxes 17-23 contain additional material about the Banking Act of 1935 and the effect it had on bank-holding companies, including Transamerica, the holding company for Bank of America. Reports published in 1948 speculated that the Giannini family, who controlled Bank of America, may have been responsible for Eccles' demotion as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board. During the depression, the chief concern was how to raise sufficient revenues from a still-depressed economy; by the 1940s, the major issue was how best to generate sufficient revenues for national defense and still protect the economy from the inflationary pressures resulting from enormous war-time spending. Reports, memoranda, studies, and other items pertaining to taxation policies, 1934-1951, prepared mostly by Board staff members, are included in boxes 24-26.

One of Eccles' major accomplishments during the early 1930s was to successfully establish the Federal Housing Authority (FHA). Boxes 27-29 feature material on housing related issues, 1934-1951, but contain little material about the creation of the FHA.

Economic stabilization during and following World War II was a matter of grave concern to Eccles. He felt that the Truman administration had not taken the measures necessary to combat postwar inflation. Boxes 30-38 contain material about strategies for dealing with the postwar world. Included is some material from the Bretton Woods Conference Eccles attended in 1944.

The next part of the collection, boxes 39-56, represents many issues of importance. Some of the materials include correspondence and addresses, confidential correspondence, the Eccles-Byrd controversy, gold and capital issues, and other miscellaneous correspondence. Correspondence with members of Congress is found in boxes 56-57; information about prospective members of the Federal Reserve Board is located in boxes 58-60; material about the 1951 Accord, when the Board finally asserted its independence from the Treasury, is found in boxes 61-62; Eccles' testimonies, some of which are duplicated in his scrapbooks, are found in boxes 63-71; and Lauchlin Currie memoranda, 1934-1939, are in boxes 72-73. Currie, for whom Eccles had great respect, was long associated with the Board in a staff position. Speeches for the years 1925-1951, some of which is duplicated in Eccles' scrapbooks, are found in boxes 74-86. An abundance of miscellaneous material is contained in boxes 87-112.

Businessman and Public Figure Papers

The second section of the papers, boxes 113-240, covers the fourth period of Eccles' life, from 1951 when he left Washington, D.C., until his death in December 1977. During that period he divided his time between Salt Lake City, where he resumed control of the First Security banking system, and San Francisco, where Utah Construction was headquartered. Eccles was chairman of the board of Utah Construction, a company with world-wide interests in mining and construction. The Stewart Library at Weber State College has Utah Construction records, 1906-1961. His papers do not directly document his role as a businessman, but rather are reflective of his role as a public figure speaking out often against the foreign policy of the US government. He was particularly opposed to its policies in Southeast Asia, where Utah Construction had many interests. Eccles also took a strong stand against over-population and was a supporter of groups such as Zero Population and Planned Parenthood.

Personal correspondence and public speeches arranged chronologically from 1951 to May 1972, when Eccles gave his last public address, are located in boxes 113-133. During the early 1950s he usually spoke on monetary and fiscal topics. By 1957 he had begun to question US Cold War policies and believed the United States should recognize Red China. By 1959 over-population was an issue which Eccles addressed often. His next area of interest and the one about which he spoke most vociferously was the involvement of the United States in Vietnam. Speeches on this topic are accompanied by related correspondence. Box 133, folder 1, provides an index to Eccles' speeches, statements, and testimonies.

Eccles' interest in politics continued, and he corresponded frequently with political figures; boxes 134-147 contain material which cover these topics. Boxes 134-135 feature material from Eccles' unsuccessful campaign for the Utah Republican senatorial nomination against incumbent Arthur Watkins in 1952. United States foreign policy, vis-a-vis China, is the topic of material in boxes 146-147, although correspondence with members of Congress is held in boxes 193-196.

The issue of population control, during the 1950s through the 1970s, is the subject matter of boxes 148-159. Included are addresses by Eccles and others, correspondence, reports, and a sampling of published items from various organizations concerned with the problem of over-population.

Eccles was one of the first members of the business community to protest US involvement in Vietnam. Boxes 160-167 contain articles, speeches, newsclippings, reports, publications, and correspondence of Eccles and others who inveighed against America's Asian policy.

The American Assembly, the Commission on Money and Credit, the Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions, the Atlantic Council, and the Hall of Fame are all organizations with which Eccles was associated in the last two decades of his life. Material reflecting his involvement is found in boxes 168-179.

The largest correspondence section of the collection is located in boxes 180-211. General correspondence is arranged alphabetically in boxes 180-192. Boxes 193-196 hold correspondence with members of Congress; box 197 with Federal Reserve Board members and bank officers; box 198 with universities; boxes 199-203 related to his autobiography and biography. Boxes 204-208 contain invitations; boxes 209-210, Christmas greetings, 1934-1974; and, in box 211, are condolences to Mrs. Sallie Eccles upon the death of her husband.

Most of the materials dealing with corporate interests are found in boxes 212-220. Included are limited correspondence and annual reports from Pet Milk Company, Utah International (formerly Utah Construction), Amalgamated Sugar, and the First Security Corporation. In view of the extent of Eccles' participation in these companies, there is little substantive material.

The final general heading for this section is Miscellanea. Included are manuscripts of Eccles' biography and autobiography and manuscripts of other works related to his career. Journal articles written by and about Eccles are in boxes 228-230. In some cases these duplicate the Eccles scrapbooks retained in the Eccles Room, as well as material found in boxes 90-91.

Papers about Eccles from other repositories-the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, the Harry S. Truman Library, the Library of Congress, the University of Virginia Library, and the National Archives-are found in boxes 231-233.

The final part of this section, boxes 234-240, includes the microfilm by Dean May of the Washington files, cassette and reel-to-reel tape recordings, daybooks from 1966-1977, and materials that have become available since the collection was initially processed.

A second component of the collection is the Eccles library, which consists of approximately 1000 books pertaining to his interests, career, the New Deal, and the 1940s. Government documents relating to the time he spent in Washington, D.C., as well as a number of indexed, bound volumes prepared by Va Lois Egbert, complete the library.

The Eccles Library contains volumes on banking and finance, economic treatises, the Roosevelt years, and a large number of books from the American Assembly series. The library is based on Eccles' original, private collection, which was augmented before the collection was received by the Manuscripts Division. The book collection provides background material for researchers interested not only in Eccles' career, but also the economic and political events occurring during the 1930s and 1940s.

The government documents section of the Eccles Library contains bound copies of the Federal Open Market Committee Minutes, 1936-1975; Federal Reserve Bulletin, 1966-present; annual reports from the Federal Reserve Board and other government agencies; soft-cover reports from the 1940s dealing with post-war recovery; and Proceedings from the Bretton Woods Conference, 1944.

Of the bound volumes of scrapbooks containing newsclippings, magazine articles, testimonies, cartoons, and other items organized by Miss Egbert, the most useful may be the set of newsclippings. The articles begin in 1922, but only ten are dated prior to 1933. These clippings originated from Utah, Washington, D. C., New York, and points between. They provide extensive coverage of Eccles' career

from 1933 forward-the period covered by his papers. To ensure their long-term preservation, these clippings were photocopied and placed in archival folders and boxes.

Other scrapbooks include printed copies of Eccles' addresses, 1925-1975; testimonies, 1933-1951; cartoons, 1935-1951; invitations, 1934-1951; magazine articles by and about Eccles; day books, 1937-1951; and miscellaneous memoranda and letters and other assorted material.

Summary

The Marriner S. Eccles collection provides substantial research material about the Federal Reserve System during the third and fourth decades of the twentieth century. It also provides insight into some of the public issues of the 1960s and 1970s with which Eccles was concerned-over-population and US foreign policy, particularly as it applied to Asia. The collection offers little information about his role in the development of banking in the Intermountain West, or his many other business interests, other than minimal correspondence and annual reports from companies with which he was associated. Some of the correspondence with members of Congress, public figures, friends, and acquaintances reveals his views about issues and events in his life. Because there is almost no family correspondence, it is through his general correspondence that part of Eccles' personal life emerges.

Marriner Stoddard Eccles, intelligent, complex, and ambitious, seemed determined to make his mark in the world, and probably succeeded beyond all his expectations. Although his views were often unpopular, time usually proved them to be correct. Unfortunately, these papers do not convey the full measure of the man, but they are an invaluable source of information about the monetary and fiscal systems of the United States during the 1930s and 1940s, and document the significant financial role Eccles played during these turbulent decades.

Use of the Collection

Restrictions on Use

It is the responsibility of the researcher to obtain any necessary copyright clearances.

Permission to publish material from the Marriner S. Eccles papers must be obtained from the Special Collections Manuscript Curator.

Preferred Citation

Initial Citation: Marriner S. Eccles papers, Ms 178, Box []. Special Collections and Archives. University of Utah, J. Willard Marriott. Salt Lake City, Utah.

Following Citations: Ms 178.

Administrative Information

Arrangement

Organized in eleven series: I. Biographical Materials; II. White House Papers; III. Federal Reserve Papers; IV. Speeches and Correspondence; V. Political Files; VI. Population Files; VII. Vietnam War Files; VIII. Organizations; IX. Personal Correspondence; X. Business and Banking Files; XI. Miscellaneous.

Separated Materials

Photographs and Audio-Visual materials were removed and transferred to Multimedia Division of Special Collections (P0178 and A0178).

Acquisition Information

Donated by Mrs. Marriner S. Eccles in 1979.

Processing Note

Processed by Gwen Gittins and Nancy Young in 1989.

Detailed Description of the Collection

I: Background Information

A portion of these papers have been digitized and are available online through the [Federal Reserve Archive](#). This section contains biographical information of Eccles; correspondence concerning his Senate confirmation as a governor and later as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; his correspondence with biographers; and some miscellaneous personal items.

Container(s)	Description	Dates
I: Biographical Material		
Box		
1	Biographers This section contains biographical information of Eccles; correspondence concerning his Senate confirmation as a governor and later as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; his correspondence with biographers; and some miscellaneous personal items.	1910-1951
Box	Folder	
1	1-3 Life Sketches Several magazine articles, a radio address transcript, and a doctoral thesis.	1934-1950
1	4-7 Confirmation Correspondence Correspondence on the Senate confirmation of Eccles as a governor of the Federal Reserve Board.	1934-1944
1	8-13 Biographical Correspondence	1934-1951

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Eccles' correspondence with publishers of biographical encyclopedias.	
1	14-17 Biographical Correspondence Eccles' correspondence with writers and others seeking biographical information.	1935-1951
1	18 Eccles' LDS Mission Correspondence Photocopied correspondence with Eccles' family during his mission in Scotland and a letter from Mormon apostle Heber J. Grant.	1910-1912
1	19 Brigham Young Memorabilia Eccles' personal items, including a photograph and autograph of Brigham Young.	1840-1879

II: The Washington Years

This part of the collection contains materials from Eccles' service in Washington, D. C., 1934-1951. It is divided into two sections: White House Paper, boxes 2-7; and Federal Reserve Papers, boxes 8-12. Materials in both sections are arranged categorically, then chronologically or alphabetically within each category.

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	<p>II: White House Papers</p> <p>A portion of these papers have been digitized and are available online through the Federal Reserve Archive. Documents in this section pertain to White House activities during Eccles' tenure in Washington, D. C. Most of these materials are correspondence and include only items that actually passed through the White House.</p>	
Box		
2	<p>White House Correspondence</p> <p>White House correspondence, concerning the Federal Reserve Board and other miscellaneous issues, with the exception of folders 1 and 2. Folders 1 and 2 contain personal material not related to White House correspondence. This box is kept in the Manuscripts safe.</p>	1910-1951
Box	Folder	
2	1 Mission Correspondence	1910-1912

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		Correspondence with Eccles' family during his mission in Scotland and a letter from Mormon church apostle Heber J. Grant. Photocopies of this material are in Box 1, Folder 18.	
2	2	Brigham Young Memorabilia Eccles' personal items, including a photograph and autograph of Brigham Young. Photocopies of this material are in Box 1, Folder 19.	1840-1879
2	3-20	Roosevelt Correspondence Federal Reserve Board correspondence and addresses about World War II.	1934-1944
2	21-25	Truman Correspondence Federal Reserve Board correspondence.	1945-1951
3		Federal Reserve Board Appointments President Roosevelt's correspondence concerning Federal Reserve Board appointments and subsequent correspondence with those who were eventually appointed. Many of these items are duplicates of the original correspondence in Box 2.	1935-1951
Box	Folder		
3	1-8	Federal Reserve Board Appointment Letters and memoranda concerning candidates for the board of governors and bank officers of the Federal Reserve. These materials include correspondence concerning Eccles' reappointment and resignation. Originals are in Box 2.	1935-1951
3	9-12	Miscellaneous White House Miscellaneous correspondence with Federal Reserve Board members.	1935-1945
4		White House Banking Policy Items relating to White House and Federal Reserve Board activities including banking, government fiscal agencies, and post-war inflation topics.	1934-1948
5		Council of Economic Advisors Reports and memoranda of the Council of Economic Advisers and the Federal Reserve Board that give insight	1934-1951

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	into Eccles' general economic theories and the philosophy of the New Deal.	
Box	Folder	
5	1-3 Council of Economic Advisers Includes quarterly reports submitted to the Federal Reserve Board for comments and suggestions.	1947-1951
5	4-13 Federal Reserve Board Reports and memoranda prepared for presidents Roosevelt and Truman and their staffs concerning the Federal Reserve Board's role in the New Deal.	1934-1947
6	The New Deal Correspondence and reports concerning various aspects of the New Deal. Only materials to or from the White House are included.	1934-1943
Box	Folder	
6	1-4 National Resources Planning Board	1938-1943
6	5 Fiscal and Monetary Committee	1934-1939
6	6-8 Program to Increase National Income	1939
6	9-10 Income Certificate Plan for Agriculture	1940
6	11-12 Economy, Debts, and Business	1940
7	White House Correspondence Eccles' responses to correspondence received at the White House and referred to the Federal Reserve Board for reply, as well as speeches, reports, and memoranda he released.	1935-1948
Box	Folder	
7	1-7 White House Correspondence for Eccles' Attention	1936-1940
7	8-12 Political Materials Furnished by Eccles	1935-1948

III: Federal Reserve Papers

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	A portion of these papers have been digitized and are available online through the Federal Reserve Archive . These documents relate to Eccles' activities before, during, and after his tenure as chairman of the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve. Topics include the Federal Reserve reorganization, activities, and banking and monetary policy.	
Box		
8	Federal Reserve Reorganization Items dated from 1934-1942 include bank bills and reorganization bills. Items dated after 1946 include bills on the streamlining of government banking agencies, the Hoover Commission Report, and reports of the Commission on the Organization of the Executive Branch. The Federal Reserve Board wrote summaries and analyses of these bills and reports.	1934-1950
Box	Folder	
8	1-9 Memoranda	1934-1949
8	10 Letters	1937-1950
8	11-12 Documents	1937-1950
9	Treasury	1934-1938
Box	Folder	
9	1-4 Eccles' Work at the Treasury Subjects include bank operation and regulation, inflation and governmental control, ownership of Federal Reserve banks, and the composition and powers of the Federal Reserve Board.	1934
9	5-9 Treasury and Federal Reserve Board Reports and correspondence generated jointly by the Treasury and the Federal Reserve Board concerning the management of money to stimulate the economy during the depression. Some of the documents reveal the developing friction between the two government entities.	1934-1938
10	Treasury War Efforts	1939-1943

Container(s)	Description	Dates
11	<p>Reports and correspondence that emphasize shifts in the Treasury's efforts from attempting to stimulate a depressed economy to that of raising money to finance U.S. participation in World War II. They especially reflect the government's plan to curb inflation through personal and corporate savings and excess-profits taxes. Eccles argued for these measures to prevent post-war inflation, and his insistence frequently brought him into conflict with the Treasury.</p> <p>Treasury War Efforts</p> <p>Reports and correspondence that emphasize shifts in the Treasury's efforts from attempting to stimulate a depressed economy to that of raising money to finance U.S. participation in World War II. They especially reflect the government's plan to curb inflation through personal and corporate savings and excess-profits taxes. Eccles argued for these measures to prevent post-war inflation, and his insistence frequently brought him into conflict with the Treasury.</p>	1944-1947
12	<p>Treasury</p> <p>Memoranda prepared by the Federal Reserve Board's staff for Eccles' use in his Tuesday meetings with the Treasury, and correspondence with the Treasury concerning savings bond drives.</p>	1936-1950
Box	Folder	
12	<p>1-2</p> <p>Tuesday Meeting Memoranda</p> <p>Subjects include reserves, securities markets, foreign exchange, gold flow, and commodity prices.</p>	1936-1937
12	<p>3-10</p> <p>Savings Bond Drives</p> <p>Communications between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury, and correspondence from individuals and corporations concerning wartime matters.</p>	1941-1950
13	<p>Banking Act of 1935</p> <p>Drafts, testimonies, and correspondence concerning the Banking Bill of 1935. Passage of the bill changed the name and structure of the Federal Reserve system and centralized its power in Washington, D.C., removing it from the control of the Federal Reserve Banks. Eccles believed the act, for which he was chiefly responsible, was his major accomplishment in Washington.</p>	

Container(s)		Description	Dates
Box	Volume		
13	1	Draft of the Banking Bill of 1935	
	Folder		
13	1-4	Drafts and Testimonies of the Banking Bill of 1935	
13	5-7	Bills and Reports of the Banking Bill of 1935	
14		Banking Act of 1935 Memoranda of the Federal Reserve Board and the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation concerning the Banking Bill of 1935, prior to its passage.	1934-1935
Box	Folder		
14	1-7	Federal Reserve Board Documents Memoranda and statements concerning Title II amendments to the banking bill.	1935
14	8	Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Documents Memoranda and statements concerning Title I amendments.	1934-1935
15		Banking Act of 1935 Statements, drafts, summaries, and memoranda concerning the Banking Bill of 1935 and Title II and III amendments.	
16		Banking Act of 1935 Statements, press releases, and correspondence concerning the Banking Bill of 1935.	
17		Bank Holding Companies Statements, drafts, and correspondence relating to bank holding company legislation, initially aimed at preventing a monopoly by the Bank of America, a holding company of the Transamerica Corporation. After the bank's rapid expansion in the western United States, lawmakers introduced several bills to limit its growth, but none passed. The Bank of America was not restrained until a 1947 investigation prompted by the Federal Reserve board of governors. Some news accounts reported that	1937-1947

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Eccles' involvement in the matter was what moved Truman to ask for his resignation as chairman of the board in 1948.	
18	<p>Bank Holding Companies</p> <p>Statements, drafts, and correspondence relating to bank holding company legislation, initially aimed at preventing a monopoly by the Bank of America, a holding company of the Transamerica Corporation. After the bank's rapid expansion in the western United States, lawmakers introduced several bills to limit its growth, but none passed. The Bank of America was not restrained until a 1947 investigation prompted by the Federal Reserve board of governors. Some news accounts reported that Eccles' involvement in the matter was what moved Truman to ask for his resignation as chairman of the board in 1948.</p>	1948-1950
19	<p>Transamerica Corporation</p> <p>Correspondence concerning the Transamerica Corporation, owned by the Giannini family of California, and the attempts of U.S. government agencies to prevent further expansion of the Bank of America. This box also contains some material relating to the Federal Reserve Board hearings on Transamerica and Bank of America; for more materials on the hearings, see Box 21.</p>	1936-1950
Box	Folder	
19	1-6 U.S. Government Agency Correspondence	1936-1950
19	7 Comptroller of the Currency Correspondence	1939-1940
	Correspondence of Preston Delano, comptroller of the currency for the United States, proposing a settlement with Bank of America executives for greater capitalization and resources for the bank.	
19	8 State Bank Conversion Documents	1940
	Materials relating to the attempts of Amadeo P. Giannini and his associates to convert the Bank of America from a national bank to a state bank. Their efforts were aimed at thwarting federal interference.	
20	<p>Transamerica Corporation</p> <p>Correspondence concerning the Transamerica Corporation, owned by the Giannini family of California, and the attempts of U.S. government agencies to prevent further expansion of the Bank of America. This box also contains some material relating to the Federal Reserve</p>	1935-1943

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		Board hearings on Transamerica and Bank of America; for more materials on the hearings, see Box 21.	
Box	Folder		
20	1-5	<p>Chairman's Reference File</p> <p>Letters and reports sent to Eccles, mainly from Comptroller Preston Delano and the Gianninis. These materials document the difficulties between the Federal Reserve Board and the comptroller, and between government banking agencies and the Gianninis. Most of the Federal Reserve documents are in response to Delano's actions.</p>	1938-1943
20	6-8	<p>Federal Reserve Board Papers</p> <p>Materials related to the Federal Reserve Board's interest in Transamerica, Bank of America, and the Gianninis. Chief correspondents are Amadeo P. Giannini, Eccles, and Lawrence Clayton, assistant to Eccles.</p>	1935-1943
20 A		<p>Transamerica Corporation</p> <p>Correspondence between the Federal Reserve Board and the Gianninis concerning U.S. government attempts to prevent a Bank of America monopoly. These materials were taken from the files of Lawrence Clayton, a Utah associate of Eccles, Eccles' assistant at the Federal Reserve Board from 1934-1945, and a governor of the board from 1947 until his death in 1949. Eccles probably had these files in his possession because of the charges brought against Clayton by the Gianninis during the Transamerica hearings. These materials are especially useful in understanding the personality of Amadeo P. Giannini.</p>	1929-1945
21		<p>Transamerica Hearings</p> <p>Appendixes A-E contain documents relating to the hearings before the Federal Reserve Board to determine if Transamerica Corporation's western U.S. bank takeovers were in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act.</p>	1945-1951
Box	Folder		
21	1	<p>Appendix A</p> <p>Transcript of the Transamerica hearing, "Proposed Findings and Conclusions Submitted to Hearing Officer</p>	1951

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		[R. M.] Evans on Behalf of Respondent, Transamerica Corporation."	
21	2	Appendix B Transcript of the Transamerica hearing, "Proposed Rebuttal Findings and Conclusions Submitted to Hearing Officer [R. M.] Evans on Behalf of Respondent, Transamerica Corporation."	1950
21	3	Appendix C Transcript of the recommended decision in the matter of Transamerica Corporation before the Federal Reserve Board. The company was eventually ordered to divest itself fully of all capital stock in most of the western banks it had recently acquired.	1951
21	4	Appendix D "A Digest of the Testimony of M. S. Eccles in the Hearings upon the Complaint Issued Pursuant to the Clayton Act by the Board of Governors of the Federal Reserve System in the Matter of Transamerica Corporation Given at Washington, D.C."	1949
21	5	Appendix E Memorandum prepared by Preston Delano, comptroller of the currency, "Bank of America National Trust and Savings Association-Branch Applications."	1945
22		Transamerica Hearings Transcripts of briefs and other materials related to Transamerica hearings, instituted by the Federal Reserve Board, to determine if the practices of Transamerica were in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act. The hearings began in June 1948 and concluded in June 1951. Transamerica was ultimately ordered to divest itself of twenty-six banks in California, sixteen in Oregon, three in Nevada, and one each in Arizona and Washington. These materials also include documents relating to Transamerica's efforts to disqualify Governors Eccles and Clayton in 1948, and the Federal Reserve Board's efforts to prevent Transamerica from acquiring banks while the hearings were in progress.	1948-1951
23		Transamerica Hearings Six volumes of Eccles' testimony before the Federal Reserve Board in the Transamerica hearings. Cross-examiners attempted to establish parallels between	1949

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Federal Reserve branch banks and Transamerica, and to indicate personal hostility of Eccles toward the Gianninis.	
24	<p>Taxation</p> <p>Memoranda, reports, and studies on taxation, most of which were prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. The letters are principally from representatives of various governmental agencies and citizens' groups, either offering advice or asking for relief. Subjects covered in these document include raising revenues for the still-depressed economy, tax on undistributed corporate profits, raising revenues for defense and for combating inflation, excess profits taxes, and mandatory joint returns for married couples.</p>	1935-1940
25	<p>Randolph Paul Taxation Papers</p> <p>Documents relating to taxation in regard to Randolph Paul, member of the New York law firm of Lord, Day & Lord, lecturer on tax law at Yale and Harvard universities, and one-time adviser to the secretary of the Treasury and to President Roosevelt. Paul wrote a paper at Roosevelt's request on possible changes in the tax law.</p>	1939-1942
Box	Folder	
25	<p>1-9</p> <p>Proposed Tax Law Changes</p> <p>Paul's paper on possible changes in U. S. tax law and the Federal Reserve Board's comments on it.</p>	1939-1942
25	<p>10-13</p> <p>Treasury Papers</p> <p>Letters and reports from the period Paul served the Treasury, first as assistant to the secretary, and then as general counsel. The principal tax concerns reflected in these documents are the raising of revenues to finance World War II, and of combating inflation.</p>	1942
26	<p>Taxation</p> <p>Materials relating to the "pay-as-you-go" taxation plan and the Treasury's tax bill questionnaire. Major concerns documented are post-war planning and inflation.</p>	
Box	Folder	
26	<p>1-2</p> <p>Pay-As-You-Go Taxation Plan</p> <p>Materials regarding the tax withholding plan devised by Beardsley Ruml, chairman of the New York Federal Reserve Bank and treasurer of Macy's department store.</p>	1942-1943

Container(s)	Description	Dates	
	The plan was intended to ease the taxpayer's burden by making collection current.		
26	3-13	<p data-bbox="386 296 813 323">Treasury Taxation Questionnaire</p> <p data-bbox="386 327 1148 394">Materials related to a comprehensive questionnaire written by the Treasury to elicit information for a new tax bill.</p>	1943-1951
27	<p data-bbox="386 447 494 474">Housing</p> <p data-bbox="386 478 1148 1171">Reports, memoranda, and drafts of housing legislation prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. Most of these are the work of J. M. Daiger, a mortgage-guarantee businessman from Baltimore, Maryland, and special assistant to the chairman of the board. Daiger was later appointed financial adviser to the Federal Housing Administration and deputy housing administrator. The issues documented here are modernization of substandard housing, slum clearance, bank investment in low-cost housing, the eighty-percent mortgage, housing subsidies, the escalating cost of labor and materials, and defense housing. Also documented is Eccles' advocacy of strict credit controls to offset the inflation created by postwar housing shortages. Eccles became involved with housing concerns while chairing a Treasury committee in 1934. Legislation from the committee created the Federal Housing Administration. Eccles retained interest in housing while he served on the Federal Reserve Board because he believed recovery of the building industry was essential to industrial recovery in general.</p>	1934-1936	
28	<p data-bbox="386 1224 494 1251">Housing</p> <p data-bbox="386 1255 1148 1881">Reports, memoranda, and drafts of housing legislation prepared by the Federal Reserve Board. Most of these are the work of J. M. Daiger, a mortgage-guarantee businessman from Baltimore, Maryland, and special assistant to the chairman of the board. Daiger was later appointed financial adviser to the Federal Housing Administration and deputy housing administrator. The issues documented here are modernization of substandard housing, slum clearance, bank investment in low-cost housing, the eighty-percent mortgage, housing subsidies, the escalating cost of labor and materials, and defense housing. Also documented is Eccles' advocacy of strict credit controls to offset the inflation created by postwar housing shortages. Eccles became involved with housing concerns while chairing a Treasury committee in 1934. Legislation from the committee created the Federal Housing Administration. Eccles retained interest in housing while he served on the Federal Reserve Board</p>	1937-1938	

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30	<p>Small Business and Labor Issues</p> <p>Papers relating to the policy concerning small business, labor, unemployment, the wage-price relationship, and Social Security.</p>	1935-1950
Box	Folder	
30	<p>1-2</p> <p>Small Business</p> <p>Documents from 1935, 1949, and 1950 only, relating to small business policy, particularly in regard to the Small Business Act (O' Mahoney bill), which Congress passed in 1950.</p>	1935-1950
30	<p>3-9</p> <p>Labor Issues</p> <p>Correspondence and reports concerning labor issues. Primary topics for the papers covering 1936-1940 are the wage-price relationship, working hours, and the Fair Labor Standards Act. Those covering the war years, 1940-1945, relate to wage-price controls and their effect on inflation. Papers from 1945-1950 discuss the Murray Full Employment Bill, the Taft-Hartley Act, and the employee conflict at the Federal Reserve Bank of Dallas.</p>	1936-1950

Container(s)	Description	Dates
30	10-13 Social Security Reports and memoranda on the Social Security system. The Federal Reserve Board was concerned about the large reserves held by Social Security for pensions and about the 1939 proposal to increase the Social Security tax.	1936-1950
31	Economic Stabilization Federal Reserve Board reports and memoranda relating to foreign and domestic economic stabilization.	1942-1950
Box	Folder	
31	1-2 Foreign Economic Stabilization Reports and memoranda relating to postwar economic policy for Germany, Italy, and Belgium; policy for technical assistance to foreign countries; and general foreign economic matters.	1944-1950
31	3-4 Office of Economic Stabilization Memoranda, reports, and correspondence concerning the work of the Economic Stabilization Board, created by executive order on October 3, 1942.	1942
31	5-12 Correspondence Letters and memoranda between the Federal Reserve Board and various governmental and economic leaders on the subject of stabilization.	1942-1944
32	Domestic Economic Stabilization	1945-1946
Box	Folder	
32	1-14 Domestic Economic Stabilization Reports and memoranda.	1945-1946
32	15-22 Postwar Economic Stabilization Papers concerning post-World War II domestic economic planning.	1938-1943
33	Post-War Economic Stabilization Papers concerning post-World War II domestic economic planning.	1941-1944
34	International Fund	1942-1945

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	<p>Correspondence concerning the International Fund, a worldwide monetary order established after World War II to prevent international financial chaos. The United States and Great Britain each put forward an economic plan, but the participating countries had difficulty in setting a date for a meeting because of the need for domestic debate. Consequently, the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 was referred to as "a meeting of technical experts."The legislation that created the International Fund was drawn up at the conference and is therefore called the Bretton Woods Agreement Act, but the name of the international organization varies. In the planning stages it was called the United and Associated Nations Stabilization Fund; later it became the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. Finally, two organizations were created under the United Nations: the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The latter is now known as the World Bank.Eccles was an adviser to the U. S. delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference, and an alternate for the director, Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder. Much of the work at the Federal Reserve Board on this subject was the responsibility of M. S. Symczak, Walter R. Gardner, and J. Burke Knapp. Knapp, after serving at the State Department, was a director of the World Bank for twenty years.</p>	
35	<p>International Fund</p> <p>Correspondence concerning the International Fund, a worldwide monetary order established after World War II to prevent international financial chaos. The United States and Great Britain each put forward an economic plan, but the participating countries had difficulty in setting a date for a meeting because of the need for domestic debate. Consequently, the Bretton Woods Conference in 1944 was referred to as "a meeting of technical experts."The legislation that created the International Fund was drawn up at the conference and is therefore called the Bretton Woods Agreement Act, but the name of the international organization varies. In the planning stages it was called the United and Associated Nations Stabilization Fund; later it became the International Bank and International Monetary Fund. Finally, two organizations were created under the United Nations: the International Monetary Fund (IMF) and the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (IBRD). The latter is now known as the World Bank.Eccles was an adviser to the U. S. delegation to the Bretton Woods Conference, and an alternate for the director, Treasury Secretary John W. Snyder. Much of the</p>	1946-1950

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	work at the Federal Reserve Board on this subject was the responsibility of M. S. Symczak, Walter R. Gardner, and J. Burke Knapp. Knapp, after serving at the State Department, was a director of the World Bank for twenty years.	
35 A	International Fund Materials from the first annual meeting of the board of governors of the International Bank and International Monetary Fund, held September 27 through October 5, 1946.	1946
36	International Economic Stabilization Materials related to the "U.S.-U.K. Top Committee," and the Bretton Woods Conference.	1942-1947
Box	Folder	
36	1-10 U. S.-U. K. Top Committee Papers concerning activities of the U. S.-U. K. Top Committee, a group comprised of members of the twelve Federal Reserve districts, enlisted by the Federal Reserve Board to educate the public about a \$3.75 billion loan to Britain. Although the U. S. government strongly supported the loan as a means of British and international economic recovery, there was some public opposition.	1942-1947
36	11-18 Bretton Woods Conference Documents relating to the Bretton Woods Conference, where forty-four nations met to initiate international postwar financial cooperation. See boxes 34 and 35 for more information on the conference.	1944-1946
37	National Advisory Council	1945-1948
Box	Folder	
37	1-6 Memoranda	1945-1946
37	7-9 Letters	1946
37	10-14 Memoranda	1947
37	15 Letters	1947

Container(s)		Description	Dates
37	16-18	Memoranda	1948
37	19	Letter	1948
38		Miscellaneous Activities Materials relating to the Monetary and Fiscal Policy Committee, the Export-Import Bank, the Inter-America Bank, the United Nations Investment Committee, and enemy alien evacuation.	1937-1948
Box	Folder		
38	1-10	Monetary and Fiscal Policy Committee Papers concerning economic recovery policy involving the revitalization of the housing and railroad industries.	1937-1939
38	11	Export-Import Bank Papers regarding the legislative progress of the Import-Export Bank Bill.	1945-1947
38	12-14	Inter-America Bank Papers regarding the Inter-America Bank as a prototype for the World Bank.	1939-1942
38	15-16	United Nations Investment Committee Materials mainly reflecting Eccles' representation on the committee.	1947-1948
38	17-19	Enemy Alien Evacuation Letters, reports, and memoranda concerning the Federal Reserve System role in the 1942 evacuation of Japanese and Japanese-Americans from the West Coast. The Federal Reserve was charged "to assist the evacuee in the liquidation of his property" and to protect him from unscrupulous creditors. Governor Matthew Szymczak and his assistant, W. B. Pollard, were sent to the West Coast to represent the Federal Reserve Board. These materials include their reports, including their evaluation of Tom C. Clark, chief of civilian staff of the Western Defense Command.	1942
39		Canada Correspondence between the Bank of Canada and the Federal Reserve Board, and papers from the Canadian-American Joint Economic meetings of 1941 and 1944. Eccles admired Canadian financing, and the Bank of	1939-1951

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		Canada and the Federal Reserve Board had a close relationship.	
Box	Folder		
39	1-9	Bank of Canada Correspondence	1939-1951
39	10	Canadian-American Joint Economic Meetings	1941-1944
40		<p>Eccles-Byrd Controversy</p> <p>Materials documenting the conflict between Eccles and Senator Harry F. Byrd of Virginia over economic policy during the New Deal years. Eccles advocated deficit spending during times of high unemployment to stimulate business and provide for the needy. Byrd believed the economic solutions should have included a balanced budget and reductions in taxes and social programs. The controversy became a matter of public interest after Eccles, in a public letter dated December 23, 1938, accused Byrd of distorting his ideas in a speech in Boston. Byrd and Eccles continued the public argument in radio addresses during January 1939. These materials include Eccles' public letter, the radio addresses, and public response.</p>	1938-1939
41		<p>Consumer Credit</p> <p>Documents relating to consumer credit control, particularly Regulation W, which was implemented by executive order in 1941. The measure gave the Federal Reserve Board authority to control consumer credit. Despite pressure from the Federal Reserve Board and others to keep Regulation W in effect, Congress allowed it to expire on June 30, 1949. In September 1950, however, President Truman reinstated it by executive order. These documents reflect Eccles' support of the regulation and his economic philosophy in general.</p>	1934-1951
Box	Folder		
41	1	Government Documents	1947-1950
41	2-14	Correspondence, Drafts, and Statements	1934-1951
42		<p>Randolph Burgess</p> <p>Correspondence with Burgess, vice president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, 1920-1938; vice chairman</p>	1936-1947

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	of the National City Bank in New York, 1938-1952; undersecretary of the Treasury, 1953-1957; and U.S. ambassador to NATO, 1957-1961. Correspondence between Burgess and Eccles appears frequently in other parts of the collection. Letters here are not relevant to other subject divisions.	
43	Confidential Correspondence Correspondence and other materials involving Lauchlin Currie, Chester C. Davis, J.P. Dreibelbis, William T. Nardin, General Robert E. Wood, and Ralph Flinders.	1934-1950
Box	Folder	
43	Lauchlin Currie Letters written during Currie's years as a member of the Federal Reserve Board, at the White House, and after he moved to Colombia. An ardent Keynesian, Currie was a senior analyst for the Treasury when Eccles was assistant to Secretary Morgenthau. In 1934, he left the Treasury with Eccles and served on the Federal Reserve Board. He took a leave of absence from the board in 1939 to become an administrative assistant for Roosevelt, serving several foreign economic missions. After the war, he became chief of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development. After being accused of being a communist, he accepted a commission from the Colombian government in 1950 to set up a "little Hoover Commission," and took Colombian citizenship.	1934-1950
43	Chester C. Davis Correspondence written mostly after Davis left Washington and copies of his speeches on agricultural affairs. Davis was appointed as a governor of the Federal Reserve Board in 1936, representing agricultural interests. In 1940 he was reappointed to a fourteen-year term, but resigned in 1941 to become president of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, a war-time food administrator, and a member of the National Defense Council. In 1951 he became assistant director of the Ford Foundation. Davis and Eccles were close friends.	1939-1950
43	J.P. Dreibelbis Correspondence with Dreibelbis, principally regarding problems in the Federal Reserve Board's legal division and Dreibelbis' recommendations for improvement. He	1938-1943

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	joined the legal department of the Federal Reserve Board in 1935.	
43 9	William T. Nardin Correspondence and a speech by Nardin, a Federal Reserve agent, chairman of the board of the St. Louis Federal Reserve Bank, and Eccles' friend. Nardin was president of the Pet Milk Company, of which Eccles was a director.	1937-1943
43 10-11	General Robert E. Wood Letters concerning the price and inflow of gold and a copy of Wood's speech, "Our Foreign Policy," given before the Council on Foreign Relations. In 1936, Wood, then president of Sears, Roebuck & Company, was appointed a class C director and deputy chairman of the board of the Chicago Federal Reserve Bank.	1935-1941
43 12-13	Ralph Flanders Correspondence Correspondence with Flanders, president of Jones and Lamson Machine Company in Vermont. Flanders began his correspondence with Eccles and Elliott Thurston in July 1937 when he submitted portions of the manuscript, Towards Full Employment, to the Federal Reserve Board for criticism. He served as chairman of the research committee of the Committee for Economic Development, and in 1944 was appointed president of the Boston Federal Reserve Bank. In 1946, he won his election bid for the U.S. Senate from Vermont as a Republican. Flanders and Eccles' economic views were fairly compatible, and because of his interests and acquaintances, Flanders did much proselytizing for Federal Reserve positions.	1937-1946
43 14-15	Ralph Flanders Speeches	1937-1945
44	Correspondence and Addresses Letters and speeches of Orval Adams, Lewis H. Brown, Stuart Chase, J. I. Craig, James H. R. Cromwell, Cyrus S. Eaton, William Trufant Foster, Rudolph Hecht, B. E. Hutchinson, R. C. Leffingwell, Walter Lippmann, Thomas I. Parkinson, J. David Stern, and Robert P. Vanderpoel. These materials discuss economic ideas. The catalysts for many of the letters are often books, articles, or speeches.	1934-1951
Box	Folder	
44 1	Orval Adams Correspondence	1934-1951

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Correspondence with Adams, vice president of the Utah State National Bank in Salt Lake City, and president of the American Bankers Association. Adams worked with Eccles in one of Eccles' banks for ten years. Though the two had very different economic philosophies, they were longtime friends.	
44 2	Orval Adams Speeches	1935-1938
44 3	Lewis H. Brown Correspondence and a speech by Brown, chairman of the board of Johns-Manville Corporation and a member of the board of directors New York Federal Reserve Bank.	1947-1950
44 4-5	Stuart Chase Correspondence with Chase, a writer for the Twentieth Century Fund and author of many articles on economics. Chase frequently sent advance copies of his publications to Eccles for criticism.	1940-1945
44 6	J.I. Craig Correspondence concerning international monetary affairs. Craig, commissioner for customs at the Ministry of Finance in Cairo, Egypt, first met Eccles at the Bretton Woods Conference.	1944-1948
44 7	James H. R. Cromwell Correspondence Correspondence concerning money and taxation. Cromwell was appointed minister to Canada in January 1940, then resigned in April to enter the election for a U.S. Senate seat for New Jersey, which he lost.	1936-1940
44 8	James H.R. Cromwell Election Addresses and Papers	1938-1939
44 9	Cyrus S. Eaton Correspondence with Eaton, a mid-western industrialist, concerning financing by New York interests.	1939-1944
44 10	William Trufant Foster Letters and addresses by Foster, director of the Pollak Foundation for Economic Research. Foster knew Eccles before Eccles went to Washington.	1936
44 11	Rudolph Hecht Correspondence concerning controversies over the Banking Bill of 1935, and a presidential report of the	1935

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Bankers Association implying that Eccles was in favor of absolute governmental control of banking.	
44 12	B.E. Hutchinson Friendly and often sarcastic correspondence with Hutchinson, chairman of the Chrysler Corporation's finance committee, regarding current issues of the National Manufacturers Association platform, high wages, and union power.	1944-1947
44 13-14	R.C. Leffingwell Correspondence and speeches by Leffingwell, chairman of the board of the J.P. Morgan Company, regarding the Federal Reserve Board's role in the 1937-1938 recession, a sensitive subject to Eccles.	1946-1951
44 15	Walter Lippmann Correspondence with Lippmann, columnist for the New York Herald Tribune, focusing on the Banking Bill of 1935. Lippmann and Eccles respected one another's economic views.	1935-1941
44 16	Thomas I. Parkinson Correspondence between Parkinson, president of the Equitable Life Assurance Society in New York, and Allan Sproul, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and between Eccles and Harold G. Brown, vice president of Shenandoah National Bank in Virginia. Parkinson was critical of Federal Reserve policy, and Brown was critical of Parkinson's public pronouncements.	1945-1948
44 17	J. David Stern Correspondence with Stern, publisher of the New York Post and the Philadelphia Record, and class C director of the Philadelphia Federal Reserve Bank. Stern supported the New Deal but had an uneasy relationship with Eccles. He resigned his directorship in December 1936 to concentrate on publishing.	1935-1937
44 18-19	Robert P. Vanderpoel Correspondence with Vanderpoel, financial editor of the , the , and a strong supporter of the New Deal. He and Eccles were close friends.	1937-1951
45	Banking Correspondence Miscellaneous Federal Reserve banking correspondence.	1935-1951

Container(s)		Description	Dates
Box	Folder		
45	1-4	Bankers' Letters Letters containing stockholder reports, sent either as a courtesy or for evaluation.	1935-1951
45	5-7	New York Federal Reserve Bank Memoranda Materials from George Harrison's tenure as president of the bank.	1936-1938
46		Federal Reserve Board Staff Miscellaneous memoranda and other correspondence of the Federal Reserve Board and its staff, covering such topics as a WPA white-collar project, sanctions against Italy and Ethiopia, a disagreement between Chairman McCabe and the six governors, and the salaries of the board of governors and their staffs.	1934-1951
47		Administrative Correspondence Materials relating to the construction of an annex between the Federal Reserve Board Building and the War Department Building; Federal Reserve Board correspondence; and the function and organization of various Federal Reserve entities.	1935-1951
Box	Folder		
47	1	Annex	1940-1941
47	2-5	Federal Reserve Board Correspondence Letters to Eccles in Ogden, Utah, from board members and staff.	1935-1950
47	6-10	District Correspondence Letters from members of Federal Reserve Districts concerning Eccles' visits to their districts.	1935-1951
47	11-18	Federal Reserve Correspondence Documents describing the function and organization of the board of governors and departments of the Federal Reserve, as well as special projects of the Division of Research and Statistics.	1935-1949
48		James K. Vardaman, Jr.	1946-1951

Container(s)		Description	Dates
Box	Folder		
48	1	Letters of Recommendation	1936
48	2-3	Vardaman Memoranda	1947-1951
48	4-10	Eccles Correspondence Eccles' correspondence with Federal Reserve banks regarding Vardaman.	1946-1947
48	11-14	Federal Reserve Board File The Federal Reserve Board file on Vardaman's use of board facilities and services.	1947-1951
49		Gold and Capital Issues Memoranda pertaining to gold, and documents on capital issues.	1935-1950
Box	Folder		
49	11-15	Gold Memoranda that reflect a change of interest from the economy of gold and capital inflow during the depression-recovery years, to speculation in gold and its use by foreign countries during the war and postwar years.	1935-1950
49	16-19	Capital Issues Documents reflecting the issues of corporate taxation, taxation of undistributed earnings, and the effect of the Securities Act of 1933 on the formation of new capital.	1935-1950
50		Allan Sproul Correspondence and other materials mostly by Sproul, president of the New York Federal Reserve Bank 1942-1948, concerning the Federal Open Market Committee, of which Eccles was the chairman and Sproul the vice chairman. These materials relate to the issuing of government bonds and the setting of rates and reserves.	1935-1957
Box	Folder		
50	1-3	New York Federal Reserve Bank	1942-1948
50	4-21	Government Financing	1935-1951

Container(s)	Description	Dates
51	Miscellaneous Private letters and documents of the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation and the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.	1935-1951
Box	Folder	
51	1-3 Confidential Documents	1936-1951
51	4-11 Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation Documents concerning the retirement of FDIC capital stock and the doubling of deposit insurance liability.	1935-1951
51	12-13 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Small Business Loans Papers relating to the Reconstruction Finance Corporation's role in making loans available to small businesses during the war.	1938-1945
51	14-16 Reconstruction Finance Corporation Liquidation Materials regarding RFC liquidation and the scandal associated with the corporation's lending policies.	1946-1951
52	Japan and Official Courtesies Correspondence between Eccles and foreign banks, government officials, prominent people, and friends. These materials also include an unrelated military report on Japan.	1935-1951
Box	Folder	
52	1 Post-War Japan U.S. Army report, "The Japanese Recovery Program."	1948
52	2-3 Miscellaneous Documents	1945-1950
52	4-9 Foreign Banks Correspondence with national and commercial foreign banks and the embassies of Argentina, Australia, Belgium, Brazil, Britain, Ceylon, Chile, Colombia, Finland, France, India, Japan, Mexico, the Netherlands, South Africa, South Rhodesia, Sweden, and Switzerland.	1935-1951
52	10-15 Courtesy Correspondence	1935-1951

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Semi-official correspondence between Eccles and prominent people, including Adolph A. Berle, Jr.; Chester Bowles; Dean Brimhall; Stewart Cosgriff; Harry Hopkins; Cordell Hull; Robert La Follette, Jr.; John L. Lewis; David E. Lilenthal; Louis B. Mayer; Adolphe Menjou; Harold Stassen; Edward R. Stettinius; Gerard Swope; Henry Wallace; Sumner Welles; and Wendell L. Willkie.	
53	Congratulations and Requests Eccles' letters of congratulations to various government officials, and letters from commercial journals asking Eccles to submit articles.	1936-1951
Box	Folder	
53	1-7 Letters of Congratulation Correspondence from Eccles to others, exchanging official courtesies for new appointments and retirements. Most of the correspondents are government officials, including Dean Acheson, W. Randolph Burgess, James F. Byrnes, Thomas G. Corcoran, Joseph E. Davies, Paul H. Douglas, William O. Douglas, Stephen Early, Charles Edison, James V. Forrestal, W. Averell Harriman, Harry Hopkins, Eugene Mayer, Abe Murdock, Drew Pearson, Paul A. Porter, Charles Ross, Rexford G. Tugwell, and Fred M. Vinson.	1936-1951
53	8-12 Requests for Articles	1936-1951
54	Miscellaneous Letters Excerpts of Eccles' letters and semi-official correspondence.	1933-1951
Box	Folder	
54	1-2 Excerpts from Letters Various excerpts as compiled by Eccles' secretary, Va Lois Egbert.	1933-1951
54	3-9 Semi-Official Correspondence Letters in which Eccles asks questions or advice, or makes complaints.	1935-1951
55	Comments and Speeches and Articles Correspondence detailing Eccles' opinions on the speeches and articles of others.	1934-1951

Container(s)		Description	Dates
Box	Folder		
55	1-5	Comments on Speeches	1934-1950
55	6-16	Comments on Articles	1937-1951
56		Senators and Representatives Correspondence between Eccles and members of Congress.	1933-1942
Box	Folder		
56	1	Lists of Testimonies Lists of testimonies given by Eccles before Congress. They are neither complete nor chronological. For more of Eccles' congressional testimonies, see boxes 63-69.	1933-1948
56	2	Testimony Requests Letters asking Eccles to testify before the House Committee on Public Buildings and Grounds, and asking the Federal Reserve Board to prepare materials for proposed amendments to the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946.	1944
56	3	Senator Carter Glass Documents quoting from speeches by Glass, the senator responsible for the original Federal Reserve Act in 1913.	
56	4-18	Senators and Representatives Correspondence.	1933-1942
57		Senators and Representatives	1943-1951
58		Board Candidates, A-Ma Materials on those who applied or were recommended for membership on the Federal Reserve Board. The Banking Act of 1935 changed the composition of the board and the requirements for appointment as a governor, and Eccles and Governor Szymczak were the only holdover members. Therefore, there were more candidates for the board during 1935-1936 than at any other time. Materials are arranged alphabetically.	1934-1936
59		Board Candidates, Mi-W	1935-1936

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Materials on those who applied or were recommended for membership on the Federal Reserve Board. The Banking Act of 1935 changed the composition of the board and the requirements for appointment as a governor, and Eccles and Governor Szymczak were the only holdover members. Therefore, there were more candidates for the board during 1935-1936 than at any other time. Materials are arranged alphabetically.	
60	Miscellaneous Board Candidates Materials containing brief information on some of the 1935-1936 Federal Reserve Board candidates, and miscellaneous documents on the legal requirements for candidacy.	1935-1942
Box	Folder	
60	1-3 Miscellaneous Candidates	1935-1936
60	4 Miscellaneous Board Information Information concerning the board, and memoranda regarding the legal requirements for membership.	1935-1942
60	5 Letters Letters about board candidates and the requirements for candidacy.	1935-1936
61	Treasury-Board Controversy Materials documenting the controversy between the Federal Reserve Board and the Treasury. The conflict was resolved by the actions of Eccles leading to the 1951 Accord between the Treasury and the Board.	1951
62	Treasury-Board Controversy	1951
63	Testimonies Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including the Banking Act of 1935; his nomination to the Federal Reserve Board; the Frazier-Lemke Farmers' Relief Act; legislation to permit direct obligations of the United States to be used as collateral; amendments to the National Housing Act; the Patman Bill for government ownership of the twelve Federal Reserve banks; and unemployment and relief issues. These materials also include Eccles'	1933-1938

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	letters published in the Congressional Record or made public through the press.	
64	<p data-bbox="386 296 545 323">Testimonies</p> <p data-bbox="386 331 1141 642">Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including the abolition of the Federal Reserve System (the Vandenberg letter); his conflict with Senator Harry F. Byrd over government spending (see box 40); capital aid to small industry and business; the Federal Home Loan Act; and the Patman Bill (non-interest bonds). These materials also include Eccles' letters published in the or made public through the press.</p>	1938-1941
65	<p data-bbox="386 688 545 716">Testimonies</p> <p data-bbox="386 724 1141 968">Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including tax proposals; a bill to amend the Federal Reserve Act; silver; bank holding companies; industrial loans; changes in bank reserve requirements; and capital gains. These materials also include Eccles' letters published in the or made public through the press.</p>	1941-1945
66	<p data-bbox="386 1014 545 1041">Testimonies</p> <p data-bbox="386 1050 1141 1293">Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including the Price Control Bill; amendments to the Emergency Price Control Bill of 1942; contract termination loans; loans to industry; and extension of the Office of Price Administration. These materials also include Eccles' letters published in the or made public through the press.</p>	1941-1946
67	<p data-bbox="386 1339 545 1367">Testimonies</p> <p data-bbox="386 1375 1141 1619">Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including small business; the Murray Full-Employment Bill; the Reorganization Act; the International Fund and Bank; the Housing Act; the Anglo-American Loan; and the Export-Import Bank. These materials also include Eccles' letters published in the or made public through the press.</p>	1945-1947
68	<p data-bbox="386 1665 545 1692">Testimonies</p> <p data-bbox="386 1701 1141 1866">Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including bank holding companies; small business loans; Regulation W (consumer credit controls); the Reconstruction Finance Corporation; housing mortgages; and a bill to curb</p>	1947-1948

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	inflation. These materials also include Eccles' letters published in the or made public through the press.	
69	<p>Testimonies Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including bank credit; reserve requirements; and the housing bill. These materials also include Eccles' letters published in the or made public through the press.</p>	1947-1948
70	<p>Testimonies Testimonies, reports, published articles, and correspondence to and from Eccles concerning the work of the subcommittee on Monetary, Credit, and Fiscal Policies of the Joint Committee on the Economy report. The committee, under the chairmanship of Senator Paul Douglas, Democrat from Illinois, studied the controversy between the Treasury and Federal Reserve Board to try to determine their respective roles in formulating monetary policy. The committee report recommended that Congress restore the supremacy of the Federal Reserve System over the nation's credit structure, but it was not acted upon. The Treasury-Board controversy was finally settled by the actions of Eccles leading to the 1951 Accord. See boxes 61 and 62 and the scrapbook of newsclippings.</p>	1949-1950
71	<p>Testimonies Eccles' testimony before congressional committees concerning various economic issues, including the bill to amend the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946; the "packing" of the board of governors; housing; Treasury reorganization; social security; and the abolition of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation. These materials also include Eccles' letters published in the or made public through the press.</p>	1950-1951
72	<p>Lauchlin Currie Memoranda with Currie. See description for Box 43, Folders 1-3, for a brief sketch of Currie's involvement with the Federal Reserve Board and other governmental entities.</p>	1934-1937
73	<p>Lauchlin Currie Memoranda with Currie. See description for Box 43, Folders 1-3, for a brief sketch of Currie's involvement with the Federal Reserve Board and other governmental entities.</p>	1937-1939

Container(s)	Description	Dates
74	<p>Addresses</p> <p>Eccles' speeches while he was a Utah banker. They reflect his gradual change from a conventional banker to a radical economist, whose congressional testimony brought him national attention and an appointment at the Treasury in January 1935. He was appointed to the Federal Reserve Board later that year.</p>	1925-1935
75	<p>Addresses</p> <p>Speeches concerning the Banking Act of 1935, and the correspondence they generated.</p>	1935-1936
76	<p>Addresses</p> <p>Speeches concerning the recession of 1937-1938.</p>	1936-1938
77	<p>Addresses</p> <p>Speeches concerning economic problems in the United States during Hitler's threat of overrunning Europe. In these speeches, Eccles speaks in defense of capitalistic democracy.</p>	1938-1939
78	<p>Addresses</p> <p>Speeches concerning economic problems in the United States during Hitler's threat of overrunning Europe. In these speeches, Eccles speaks in defense of capitalistic democracy.</p>	1939-1940
79	<p>Addresses</p> <p>Speeches covering the war years, when the initial hardships of wartime controls turned into hope for plans of the postwar world. These plans, coupled with the frustration of inflation and the emergence of Soviet influence in Europe, gave rise to debate over the proper role of the United States in world affairs.</p>	1940-1942
80	<p>Addresses</p> <p>Speeches covering the war years, when the initial hardships of wartime controls turned into hope for plans of the postwar world. These plans, coupled with the frustration of inflation and the emergence of Soviet influence in Europe, gave rise to debate over the proper role of the United States in world affairs.</p>	1943-1944
81	<p>Addresses</p>	1945-1948

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Speeches primarily about postwar financial adjustment needs and policies. Eccles made these addresses prior to his demotion from the chairmanship of the board in 1948.	
82	<p data-bbox="386 331 525 359">Addresses</p> <p data-bbox="386 365 1141 533">Speeches from 1949 until his resignation from the board in 1951. Eccles was often openly critical of U.S. economic policy, and his strong enunciation of these beliefs led to a public breach with President Truman and John W. Snyder, secretary of the Treasury.</p>	1949-1951
83	<p data-bbox="386 590 817 617">Radio and Television Broadcasts</p> <p data-bbox="386 623 1136 751">Transcripts of Eccles' statements, addresses, and interviews on radio and television. These materials also include correspondence elicited by the broadcasts. There is no transcript of Eccles' 1949 television interview.</p>	1935-1951
84	<p data-bbox="386 808 756 835">Extemporaneous Addresses</p> <p data-bbox="386 842 1151 1079">Correspondence, notes, drafts, and transcriptions related to Eccles' frequent extemporaneous speeches. Because most of the speeches did not have titles, they are arranged by date, location, and name of the group addressed. In 1948, after his demotion from the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board, Eccles accepted more speaking engagements.</p>	1935-1942
85	<p data-bbox="386 1136 756 1163">Extemporaneous Addresses</p> <p data-bbox="386 1169 1151 1407">Correspondence, notes, drafts, and transcriptions related to Eccles' frequent extemporaneous speeches. Because most of the speeches did not have titles, they are arranged by date, location, and name of the group addressed. In 1948, after his demotion from the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board, Eccles accepted more speaking engagements.</p>	1943-1948
86	<p data-bbox="386 1463 756 1491">Extemporaneous Addresses</p> <p data-bbox="386 1497 1151 1734">Correspondence, notes, drafts, and transcriptions related to Eccles' frequent extemporaneous speeches. Because most of the speeches did not have titles, they are arranged by date, location, and name of the group addressed. In 1948, after his demotion from the chairmanship of the Federal Reserve Board, Eccles accepted more speaking engagements.</p>	1949-1951
87	<p data-bbox="386 1791 748 1818">Declined Speech Invitations</p> <p data-bbox="386 1824 1094 1875">Correspondence pertaining to speaking invitations that Eccles declined. The number of invitations received in</p>	1934-1937

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	1935 from Federal Reserve banks and state banking organizations reflect the national interest in the Banking Act of 1935. A number of invitations were received from prestigious universities in 1939, reflecting increased interest in economic theory.	
88	Declined Speech Invitations Correspondence pertaining to speaking invitations that Eccles declined. The number of invitations received in 1935 from Federal Reserve banks and state banking organizations reflect the national interest in the Banking Act of 1935. A number of invitations were received from prestigious universities in 1939, reflecting increased interest in economic theory.	1937-1942
89	Declined Speech Invitations Correspondence pertaining to speaking invitations that Eccles declined. The number of invitations received in 1935 from Federal Reserve banks and state banking organizations reflect the national interest in the Banking Act of 1935. A number of invitations were received from prestigious universities in 1939, reflecting increased interest in economic theory.	1943-1951
90	Articles by Eccles Prints, galley, and drafts of Eccles' published articles, as well as correspondence with editors and letters of comment from the public. Eccles generally avoided publishing articles in commercial journals and did so only when he felt a critical issue needed that particular forum.	1935-1942
91	Articles by Eccles Prints, galley, and drafts of Eccles' published articles, as well as correspondence with editors and letters of comment from the public. Eccles generally avoided publishing articles in commercial journals and did so only when he felt a critical issue needed that particular forum.	1943-1951
92	Press Releases Various statements Eccles issued to the press.	1932-1944
93	Press Releases Various statements Eccles issued to the press.	1945-1950
94	Appointments and Invitations Invitations to Eccles for luncheons, dinners, and meetings, and requests for appointments and introductions. Eccles	1934-1936

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	rarely refused invitations from student groups, or from U.S. and foreign bankers and officials.	
95	Appointments and Invitations Invitations to Eccles for luncheons, dinners, and meetings, and requests for appointments and introductions. Eccles rarely refused invitations from student groups, or from U.S. and foreign bankers and officials.	1937-1939
96	Appointments and Invitations Invitations to Eccles for luncheons, dinners, and meetings, and requests for appointments and introductions. Eccles rarely refused invitations from student groups, or from U.S. and foreign bankers and officials.	1940-1944
97	Appointments and Invitations Invitations to Eccles for luncheons, dinners, and meetings, and requests for appointments and introductions. Eccles rarely refused invitations from student groups, or from U.S. and foreign bankers and officials.	1945-1948
98	Appointments and Invitations Invitations to Eccles for luncheons, dinners, and meetings, and requests for appointments and introductions. Eccles rarely refused invitations from student groups, or from U.S. and foreign bankers and officials.	1949-1951
99	Reports Miscellaneous reports from various Federal Reserve Board staff members.	1934-1938
Box	Folder	
99	1-4 Henry Edmiston Reports Reports by Edmiston written when he and Eccles were at the Treasury. Edmiston went to the Federal Reserve Board with Eccles in November 1934.	1934
99	5-23 Reports Reports by Federal Reserve staff members, including Lewis L. Baxter, J. M. Daiger, E. A. Goldenweisser, Woodlief Thomas, Mordecai Ezekial, and Alan R. Sweezy.	1934-1938
100	Reports	1939-1940

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Reports by Federal Reserve staff members, including Alan R. Sweezy, Mordecai Ezekiel, Emile Despres, and Alvin Hansen.	
101	Reports Reports by Federal Reserve staff members, including Alan R. Sweezy, Mordecai Ezekiel, Emile Despres, and Alvin Hansen.	1941-1950
102	Employment Correspondence Letters from those seeking jobs in the Federal Reserve System or with other government agencies. Many of the letters are from Eccles' Utah acquaintances. The correspondence is peripheral to the operation of the board, but is of interest because it reflects social and economic conditions of the years 1934-1947.	1934
103	Employment Correspondence Letters from those seeking jobs in the Federal Reserve System or with other government agencies. Many of the letters are from Eccles' Utah acquaintances. The correspondence is peripheral to the operation of the board, but is of interest because it reflects social and economic conditions of the years 1934-1947.	1935-1937
104	Employment Correspondence Letters from those seeking jobs in the Federal Reserve System or with other government agencies. Many of the letters are from Eccles' Utah acquaintances. The correspondence is peripheral to the operation of the board, but is of interest because it reflects social and economic conditions of the years 1934-1947.	1938-1947
105	Personal Correspondence Correspondence of a personal nature, added to the Eccles collection in March 1981, after receipt of the main body of documents.	1933-1940
106	Personal Correspondence Correspondence of a personal nature, added to the Eccles collection in March 1981, after receipt of the main body of documents.	1941-1947
107	Personal Correspondence	1948-1951

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Correspondence of a personal nature, added to the Eccles collection in March 1981, after receipt of the main body of documents.	
107A	Personal Correspondence Correspondence of a personal nature from Eccles' years at the Treasury, added to the collection as an addendum in 1981.	1934-1935
108	Social Events Guest List This box contains Eccles' guest lists for parties, dinners, and dances, as well as letters of response and thanks.	1937-1951
109	Collection Addendum Miscellaneous items, received in 1981 as an addendum to the Eccles collection. These materials contain correspondence regarding the Geneva Steel Works in Provo, Utah, and a file of hostile articles by Leslie Gould, financial editor of the New York Journal American.	1935-1951
110	Articles and Testimonies This box contains articles and testimonies on the Federal Reserve System, and articles by members of the board.	1943-1977
111	John Maynard Keynes A file on Keynes that Eccles maintained. Although Eccles' own economic theories differed in many aspects from those of Keynes, he was nevertheless interested in Keynes' ideas.	1932-1951
112	Others' Articles and Addresses Articles and speeches by others, including Allan Sproul, Chester C. Davis, and Chester Bowles.	1933-1951

Businessman and Public Figure

SeriesIII

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	<p>IV: Speeches and Correspondence-Economic and Political</p> <p>This section contains speeches and related correspondence on various topics that absorbed Eccles' attention in his later life. Most of these materials pertain to Eccles' views on U.S. economic policy, military</p>	

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	involvement in Vietnam, and the world population explosion. Also included in these materials are various media interviews and statements to the press.	
Box		
113	Economic Speeches and Correspondence Speeches and related correspondence pertaining to economic subjects, often reflecting the national concern over monolithic communism, which Eccles proposed to combat by ensuring a sound American economy. Although he made these addresses while he was running against Arthur V. Watkins for the U.S. Senate in 1952, the speeches are not directly related to his campaign.	1951-1953
114	Economic Speeches and Correspondence Speeches and related correspondence concerning economic topics. These materials include Eccles' first speech in which he urges recognition of Communist China and warns against American involvement in Indochina.	1954-1956
115	Economic Speeches and Correspondence Speeches and a great deal of related correspondence concerning economic and political topics. Included is one of his most important speeches, delivered December 10, 1957, in which he questions the necessity of the Cold War.	1957-1958
116	Economic Speeches and Correspondence Speeches, related correspondence, and Eccles' testimony before the Senate Finance Committee.	1958
117	Speeches and Correspondence Speeches, statements, and related correspondence. These materials include Eccles' first addresses in which he criticizes the demands of labor unions, and discusses overpopulation as the great threat to world economic and political stability.	1959
118	Overpopulation Speeches	1961-1962
119	Overpopulation Speeches Speeches pertaining to the consequences of the population explosion on world economy.	1963-1964
120	Overpopulation and Vietnam Speeches and Correspondence	1965

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Speeches and correspondence in which Eccles warns against world overpopulation and U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict.	
Box	Folder	
120	1-7 World Overpopulation Addresses and related correspondence.	1965
120	8 Statement on the Vietnam Conflict Statement concerning U.S. intervention in Vietnam. Eccles had the distinction of being one of the first U.S. businessmen to speak against American involvement in Southeast Asia.	1965
120	9 List of Vietnam Statement Recipients Those to whom Eccles sent his statement.	1965
120	10-14 Correspondence, A-C Correspondence concerning Eccles' statement on U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict. These materials are arranged alphabetically.	
121	Vietnam Correspondence, D-L Correspondence concerning Eccles' statement on U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict. These materials are arranged alphabetically.	1965
122	Vietnam Correspondence, M-Z Correspondence concerning Eccles' statement on U.S. involvement in the Vietnam conflict. These materials are arranged alphabetically.	1965
123	Vietnam Speeches and Correspondence The speech, "Tight Money-Higher Interest Rates-Causes and Effects," which Eccles gave to various professional and civic organizations, and related correspondence. The speech includes a comprehensive account of the U.S. economy and an evaluation of the effects of the Vietnam conflict on the economy.	1966
124	Vietnam Speeches and Correspondence Speeches and related correspondence and press clippings. These materials include "Vietnam-Its Effects on the Nation," a speech that includes a comprehensive	1967

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		account of the U.S. economy and an evaluation of it in light of the effects of the Vietnam conflict.	
125		Vietnam Speech Correspondence, A-L Correspondence elicited by Eccles' speech, "Vietnam-Its Effect on the Nation." The correspondence is arranged alphabetically.	1967
Box	Folder		
125	1	List of Vietnam Speech Recipients List of those to whom Eccles sent copies of his Vietnam speech.	1967
125	2-25	Vietnam Correspondence, A-L	1967
126		Vietnam Correspondence, M-Z Correspondence elicited by Eccles' speech, "Vietnam-Its Effect on the Nation." The correspondence is arranged alphabetically.	1967
127		Vietnam Speeches and Correspondence Speeches, a February 1968 interview in <i>Forbes</i> magazine, and the correspondence it elicited. These materials are arranged alphabetically and include revised versions of Eccles' speech, "Vietnam-Its Effect on the Nation."	1968
Box	Folder		
127	1	Interview in <i>Forbes</i> magazine interview of Eccles titled, "As I See It."	1968
127	2-8	Correspondence Correspondence regarding the interview, arranged alphabetically.	1968
127	9	Revised Vietnam Speech	1968
128		Vietnam Speeches and Correspondence An introductory speech for Robert F. Kennedy, U.S. senator from Massachusetts and presidential candidate; and a new speech on the Vietnam conflict. These materials include correspondence regarding both addresses.	1968

Container(s)		Description	Dates
Box	Folder		
128	1	Introduction of Senator Robert F. Kennedy Eccles' March 27 introduction of Kennedy at a Salt Lake City political meeting and a list of those to whom Eccles sent copies. Although Eccles was not a supporter of Kennedy, nor even a registered Democrat, he agreed to introduce the senator because it gave him an opportunity to speak on the Vietnam conflict.	1968
128	2-4	Correspondence Regarding the Kennedy Introduction Correspondence regarding Eccles' introduction of Kennedy. These materials are arranged alphabetically.	1968
128	5	Vietnam Speech--Denver Eccles' address, "Vietnam: Politics and Hypocrisy--A Tragedy of Errors," given April 27 before the Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace in Denver; and a list of those to whom Eccles sent the speech.	1968
128	6-9	Correspondence Regarding Eccles' Vietnam Speech in Denver Correspondence pertaining to Eccles speech against US involvement in the Vietnam conflict. These materials are arranged alphabetically by correspondent.	1968
128	10	Vietnam Speech--Salt Lake City Eccles' address, "Vietnam: Politics and Hypocrisy--A Tragedy of Errors," given before the Town Club in Salt Lake City.	1968
128	11	Vietnam Speech--Detroit, Chicago, and New York Eccles' address, "Vietnam: Politics and Hypocrisy--A Tragedy of Errors," given June 25-27 in Detroit, Chicago, and New York.	1968
128	12-16	Correspondence Regarding Eccles' Speeches on Vietnam Correspondence pertaining to Eccles' addresses in Detroit, Chicago, and New York, in which he spoke against US involvement in Vietnam. These materials are arranged alphabetically.	1968
129		Vietnam Speeches and Correspondence Two of Eccles' speeches on U.S. involvement in Vietnam, "Vietnam: Politics and Hypocrisy-A Tragedy of Errors," and "The U.S. and the World Today," which he first	1968-1970

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	gave in September 1970. These materials also include correspondence and media reports pertaining to the speech, as well as an interview with <i>Dun's Review</i> .	
Box	Folder	
129	1-6 Speeches, Magazine Articles, and Correspondence Addresses and Statements made to the print media, mostly concerning US involvement in Vietnam, and related correspondence and notes.	1968-1970
129	7 Vietnam Speech--Salt Lake City Eccles' speech, "The US and the World Today," given 1 September 1970 to the Salt Lake City Rotary Club.	1970
129	8 <i>Dun's Review</i> Interview Eccles' interview for <i>Dun's Review</i> titled, "Don't Blame the Fed."	1970
129	9-11 Correspondence Correspondence regarding Eccles' speech, "The US and the World Today." Letters are arranged alphabetically.	1970
130	Speeches and Correspondence Eccles' last major addresses and related correspondence. Included are his speech given in 1971 upon his retirement as chairman of the board of the Utah Construction and Mining Company, and his address after receiving the World Trade Club Award in May of 1972	1970-1972
131	Extemporaneous Speeches Correspondence relating to Eccles' frequent extemporaneous speeches. Eccles had an agency, Clark H. Getts, Inc., which secured speaking engagements for him. Because Eccles made extemporaneous speeches after 1957 of which there are no records, it is possible that his association with Getts was during the 1951-1957 period.	1951-1957
132	Declined Speech Invitations Correspondence pertaining to speaking invitations that Eccles declined.	1951-1957
133	Speech Index and Others' Speeches	1957-1972

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Incomplete index of Eccles' speeches, statements, and testimonies; and several copies of others' speeches that Eccles kept.	
Box	Folder	
133	1 Speech Index Incomplete index to Eccles' speeches, statements, and testimonies.	1925-1972
133	2-6 Others' Speeches	1957-1961
<p>V: Political Files This section contains documents pertaining to political issues of particular interest to Eccles. Included are Eccles' campaign materials from his U. S. Senate election bid; correspondence relating to his campaign, as well as other national and local candidates he endorsed; correspondence with ranking political figures; and a file on various political organizations.</p>		
Box		
134	Senate Campaign Materials Endorsements, press reports, and campaign materials regarding Eccles' 1952 U. S. Senate campaign. When he left Washington to return to Utah in July 1951, there was speculation that he would seek the Senate seat of Arthur V. Watkins. He did not announce his decision to run until just before the Republican state convention, however, leaving only six weeks to prepare for the primary, which he lost. While Eccles attributed his loss to the brevity of his campaign, another possible cause for his defeat was his strong identification with the New Deal. But his public break with President Truman over monetary policy seemed to Eccles to preclude his running as a Democrat.	1952
135	Senate Campaign Correspondence Correspondence related to Eccles' 1952 Senate campaign.	1952
Box	Folder	
135	1 Candidacy Announcement Letter from Eccles to Republican party delegates, announcing his candidacy for the U. S. Senate.	1952

Container(s)	Description	Dates
135 2	Candidacy Congratulations Letters of congratulation to Eccles on his candidacy, and offers and requests to help in securing delegate votes at the Republican state convention.	1952
135 3-15	Primary Election Correspondence Correspondence relating to the primary election. These materials are arranged alphabetically.	1952
135 16	Campaign Thank-You Letters Thank-you letters from Eccles to his campaign workers.	1952
136	Presidential Campaigns Correspondence concerning Eccles' endorsement of candidates in presidential campaigns. After Eccles' defeat for a Senate seat in 1952, he continued to support the Republican party, but then backed Democrat Adlai Stevenson in 1956. In 1964, Eccles backed Lyndon Johnson, but became disillusioned with him as the Vietnam conflict escalated. In 1968, he looked at both parties for strong anti-war candidates and was consequently disappointed with the choice between Nixon and Humphrey, although he eventually voted for Humphrey. In 1972, Eccles supported George McGovern for president, and gave most of his financial support to strong anti-war senatorial candidates from both parties.	1956-1972
137	Other Political Campaigns, A-L Correspondence related to the campaigns of others, mostly for national offices, but also from local elections, particularly in Utah and California. During the years of the Vietnam conflict, Eccles contributed a great deal of money to the re-election campaigns of anti-war candidates and persuaded family members and friends to contribute also. These materials are arranged alphabetically, usually by candidate, but occasionally by author.	
138	Other Political Campaigns, M-Z Correspondence related to the campaigns of others, mostly for national offices, but also from local elections, particularly in Utah and California. During the years of the Vietnam conflict, Eccles contributed a great deal of money to the re-election campaigns of anti-war candidates and persuaded family members and friends to contribute also. These materials are arranged alphabetically, usually by candidate, but occasionally by author.	

Container(s)	Description	Dates
139	Political and Government Figures Correspondence with Arthur F. Burns and David M. Kennedy, both of whom served as chairman of the Federal Reserve Board; William McChesney Martin, Secretary of the Treasury; and Mitchell Melich, a solicitor for the Department of the Interior. These materials also include documents related to the Roosevelt Library and other Roosevelt memorials.	1962-1977
Box	Folder	
139	1-2 Arthur F. Burns	1969-1977
139	3 David M. Kennedy	1965-1975
139	4 William McChesney Martin	1964-1974
139	5-6 Mitchell Melich	1962-1973
139	7 Franklin D. Roosevelt Library	1939
139	8-9 Franklin D. Roosevelt Memorials	1947-1977
140	Political Subjects, A-B Various political statements, articles, pamphlets, and newsletters arranged alphabetically according to Eccles' designated subject titles.	1954-1968
Box	Folder	
140	1 Agriculture	1959-1968
140	2 Arms Control	1954-1961
140	3-9 Balance of International Payments	1961-1968
141	Political Subjects, C-E Various political statements, articles, pamphlets, and newsletters arranged alphabetically according to Eccles' designated subject titles.	1940-1973
Box	Folder	

Container(s)		Description	Dates
141	1	Conflict of Interest	1973
141	2-4	Education	1955-1969
141	5	Employment	1940-1958
141	6	Energy Crisis	1973
142		Political Subjects, F-I Various political statements, articles, pamphlets, and newsletters arranged alphabetically according to Eccles' designated subject titles.	1956-1969
Box	Folder		
142	1-4	Foreign Policy	1956-1969
142	5-8	Gold	1959-1963
142	9-10	Inflation and Deflation	1957-1965
142	11	Interest Rates	1968-1969
142	12	Speech Material	
143		Political Subjects, I-S Various political statements, articles, pamphlets, and newsletters arranged alphabetically according to Eccles' designated subject titles.	1957-1972
Box	Folder		
143	1	Internal Revenue Service	1963
143	2	Joint Economic Committee	1957-1960
143	3-5	Labor	1958-1965
143	6	Monetary and Fiscal Policy	1959-1963
143	7	Nuclear Test Ban	1972
143	8	Oil and Metal Taxes	1965

Container(s)		Description	Dates
143	9	Panhandle and Golden Gateway Routes	1966
143	10	Senate Finance Committee	1958
143	11	Space Program	1969
143	12	Speech Materials	1957-1966
143	13	State of Utah	1965
144		U.S.-China Relations Materials from the National Committee on United States-China Relations, Inc., a group that Eccles supported. Eccles favored recognition of the People's Republic of China and its admission to the United Nations as early as 1951. These materials also include several articles on the Chinese cultural revolution.	1957-1968
145		U.S.-China Relations Materials from the National Committee on United States-China Relations, Inc., a group that Eccles supported. Eccles favored recognition of the People's Republic of China and its admission to the United Nations as early as 1951. These materials also include several articles on the Chinese cultural revolution.	1969-1975
146		Miscellaneous Organizations Materials from various political organizations, arranged alphabetically. Eccles had great interest in some of these organizations and only minimal interest in others to which he simply lent his name.	1957-1976
Box	Folder		
146	1-4	Americans for Democratic Action	1967-1975
146	5	American Good Government Society	1968
146	6	Business Committee for Tax Reduction in 1963	
146	7-10	Canadian-American Committee	1957-1959
146	11-13	The Center for Study of Causes of War and the Conditions for Peace (Utah State University)	1966-1970

Container(s)	Description	Dates
147	Miscellaneous Organizations Materials from various political organizations, arranged alphabetically. Eccles had great interest in some of these organizations and only minimal interest in others to which he simply lent his name.	1947-1977
Box	Folder	
147	1-3 Committee for Economic Development	1960-1977
147	4 Democratic National Committee Advisory Council	1957-1960
147	5 Foreign Policy Association	1967
147	6 Institute of International Labor Research, Inc.	1960
147	7 John Birch Society	1962-1963
147	8 National Citizens Committee Concerned About Deployment of the ABM (Anti-Ballistic Missiles)	1969
147	9-11 National Committee for International Development	1965-1966
147	12-14 National Planning Association	1955-1968
147	15-16 United Nations	1966-1975

VI: Population Files

This section contains documents and publications reflecting Eccles' interest and activism regarding world overpopulation. Highly involved in the Planned Parenthood Federation of America-World Population Emergency Campaign and the Planned Parenthood Association of Utah, Eccles felt one of the answers to solving world economic and political crises was through widespread use of contraception.

Box		
148	Hugh Moore Fund	1955-1971
149	Planned Parenthood Association Correspondence and newsletters in regard to the Planned Parenthood Association of Utah. Eccles became	1963-1979

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	a nominal member of the organization in 1963 and contributed considerable financial support. But he was not in agreement with Planned Parenthood's philosophy of "every child a wanted child." Instead, he thought people should want fewer children.	
150	World Population Emergency Campaign Correspondence concerning the World Population Emergency Campaign (WPEC). In 1960, Eccles sponsored two fund-raising luncheons for the organization in California, an assignment he apparently did not enjoy. The WPEC merged with Planned Parenthood Federation of America (PPFA) in 1962.	1960-1969
151	PPFA-WPEC Correspondence Correspondence concerning the Planned Parenthood Federation of America-World Population Emergency Campaign. When the two organizations merged in 1962, their combined fund-raising abilities were ambitious. Eccles was a generous supporter of PPFA-WPEC, although when he began supporting Planned Parenthood Association of Utah, he reduced his national contribution.	1963-1976
152	PPFA-WPEC Publications Newsletters, reports, and other publications of the Planned Parenthood Federation of America-World Population Emergency Campaign.	1964-1978
153	Population Crisis Committee Records and documents of the Population Crisis Committee, which was organized to watch, coordinate, and report on government activity on population control. Eccles declined membership on the committee, but lent his name to some of its projects and received the committee's reports, including one on the 1974 World Population Conference in Bucharest.	1965-1976
154	Population Reference Bureau Inc. Correspondence and reports of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc., one of the oldest organizations formed to address population matters. The bureau's main purpose is educational.	1959-1974
155	Population Reference Bureau Inc., Publications Pamphlets, press releases, and other publications of the Population Reference Bureau, Inc.	1959-1976

Container(s)		Description	Dates
156		Miscellaneous Organizations Correspondence with the Association for Voluntary Sterilization, the U.S. Congress, and the Worldwide Planned Parenthood Federation, concerning population issues.	1958-1970
Box	Folder		
156	1-2	Association for Voluntary Sterilization	1965-1971
156	3-6	U.S. Congress	1961-1970
156	7	International Planned Parenthood Federation	1958
157		Miscellaneous Documents	1961-1976
158		Miscellaneous Publications, A-F Publications pertaining to population problems, published by organizations other than those represented in boxes 148-156. The materials are arranged alphabetically by the issuing agency.S	1962-1977
Box	Folder		
158	1	Agency for International Development	1962-1968
158	2	Alan Guttmacher Institute	1977
158	3	Center for Family Planning Program Development	1973
158	4	Center for International Economic Growth	1962
158	5	Commission on Population Growth and the American Future	1971
158	6	Dag Hammarskjold Foundation	1971
158	7	Draper World Population Fund	1975-1977
158	8	Executive Office of the President, Office of Science and Technology	1969
158	9	Ford Foundation	1968

Container(s)	Description	Dates
158 10	Foreign Policy Association	1971
159	Miscellaneous Publications, I-W	1961-1977
Box	Folder	
159 1	The (Aspen) Institute for Humanistic Studies	1973
159 2	International Planned Parenthood Federation	1961-1968
159 3	National Planning Association	1969
159 4	President's Committee on Population and Family Planning	1968
159 5	SRI International	1977
159 6	United Nations Fund for Population Activities	1972
159 7	United Nations Association of the United States of America	1969
159 8	United States Department of the Interior	1967
159 9	W. E. Upjohn Institute	1967
159 10	World Affairs Council of Northern California	1965
159 11	Worldwatch Institute	1976

VII: The Vietnam Conflict Files

This section contains correspondence, speeches, publications, and other documents of various public figures and organizations concerning the Vietnam conflict. Eccles opposed U. S. military involvement in Vietnam, believing it needlessly sacrificed innocent lives and threatened world economic and political stability. He therefore spent a great deal of time making addresses, raising money, and lobbying for the withdrawal of U. S. troops in Southeast Asia.

Box

160	Business Executives Move for Peace	1966-1972
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Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Correspondence pertaining to the Business Executives Move for Vietnam Peace, organized in 1967 by Henry E. Niles, a Baltimore businessman. The organization's goal was to bring the economically devastating effects of the Vietnam conflict to the attention of the public, the Congress, and the president.	
161	Businessmen's Education Fund Correspondence, reports, and pamphlets of the Businessmen's Education Fund, an offshoot of the Business Executives Move for Peace. The fund, organized by Harold Willens, was created to disseminate information condemning the Vietnam conflict and the growing U. S. military-industrial complex.	1969-1974
162	Peace Organizations, A-C Correspondence and publications with various anti-nuclear and peace organizations, arranged alphabetically. Many of these groups sought Eccles' moral and financial support. Although most of his financial contributions went to the campaigns of incumbent senators who opposed the Vietnam conflict, Eccles also made donations to many of these organizations, principally the Center for Defense Information.	1964-1977
Box	Folder	
162	1 American Friends Service Committee	1964-1969
162	2-9 Center for Defense Information	1972-1977
162	10 Center for War/Peace Studies	1967
162	11-12 Clergy and Laymen Concerned About Vietnam	1967-1970
162	13 Coalition on National Priorities and Military Policy	1971-1972
163	Peace Organizations, C-M	1966-1977
Box	Folder	
163	1-2 Common Cause	1971-1975
163	3 Council for a Livable World	1969

Container(s)	Description	Dates
163 4	Dissenting Democrats	1967
163 5	Division of Peace and World Order (Methodist Church)	1967-1968
163 6-9	Educational Committee to Halt Atomic Weapons Spread	1966-1969
163 10	Friends World Institute	1966-1968
163 11	Fund for Education in World Order	1969
163 12-13	Fund for Peace	1969-1974
163 14	Individuals Against the Crime of Silence	1967
163 15	Institute for American Democracy, Inc.	1966
163 16	Institute for Policy Studies	1967
163 17-18	Members of Congress for Peace Through Law	1969-1977
164	Peace Organizations, N-W	1963-1977
Box	Folder	
164 1	National Convocation on the Challenge of Building Peace	1968-1970
164 2	Negotiation Now!	1967
164 3	Peace Alert USA	1972
164 4	Persons Associated for Peace Advertising	1968
164 5	Promoting Enduring Peace, Inc.	1966-1968
164 6	Resistance Newspaper	1968
164 7	Salk, Ward & Salk, Inc.	1966
164 8	SANE (National Committee for a Sane Nuclear Policy)	1963-1968
164 9	Strategy for Peace Conference	1963-1966

Container(s)		Description	Dates
164	10	Test Ban Treaty	1963-1972
164	11	U. S. Committee to Aid the National Liberation Front of South Vietnam	1966-1967
164	12	University of California, Berkeley (The Washington Convocation on the National Crisis)	1967
164	13	U Thant, Secretary General of the United Nations	1966
164	14	Vietnamese Veterans Against the War	1968
164	15	War Control Planners, Inc.	1965-1966
164	16	War Resisters League of Northern California	1966
164	17-20	World Peace Broadcasting Foundation	1960-1977
165		Miscellaneous Vietnam Documents Various papers, much of which is speech material, concerning the Vietnam conflict.	1965-1970
166		Vietnam Articles and Clippings Copies of newspaper and journal articles, editorials, and letters to the editor pertaining to the Vietnam conflict.	1964-1971
167		Vietnam Correspondence General correspondence pertaining to the Vietnam conflict.	1965-1979
Box	Folder		
167	1-6	Exchanged Letters, Speeches, and Legislation	1965-1969
167	7-9	Miscellaneous Vietnam Correspondence Materials arranged alphabetically	

VIII: Organizations-General Files

This section contains documents related to various organizations to which Eccles belonged. Eccles was appointed to some of the organizations because of his expertise in economic and political issues, and to others because of his personal feelings in regard to socio-moral issues.

Container(s)	Description	Dates
Box		
168	Hall of Fame Correspondence Correspondence concerning Eccles' even terms as an elector to the Hall of Fame. These materials are arranged alphabetically.	1944-1976
169	Hall of Fame Candidates, A-L Materials pertaining to candidates to the Hall of Fame.	1945-1960
Box	Folder	
169	1-2	Susan B. Anthony
169	3	Clara Barton
169	4	Alexander Graham Bell
169	5	Elizabeth Blackwell
169	6	Andrew Carnegie
169	7	George Rogers Clark
169	8	Jefferson Davis
169	9	Dorothea Lynde Dix
169	10	Mary Mapes Dodge
169	11	Mary Baker Eddy
169	12	Thomas Alva Edison
169	13	Henry George
169	14	Josiah Willard Gibbs
169	15	William Gorgas
169	16	John Gorrie

Container(s)		Description	Dates
169	17	Robert G. Ingersoll	
169	18	Stonewall Jackson	
169	19	Sidney Lanier	
169	20	Ezra L'Hommedieu	
170		Hall of Fame Candidates, M-W	1945-1965
Box	Folder		
170	1	Edward McDowell	
170	2	Charles Mazzuchelli	
170	3	Albert A. Michelson	
170	4	Lucretia Mott	
170	5	James E. Oglethorpe	
170	6	Thomas Paine	
170	7	Maud Powell	
170	8	Henry Martyn Robert	
170	9	Sacajawea	
170	10	Elizabeth Cady Stanton	
170	11	Zachary Taylor	
170	12	Sylvanus Thayer	
170	13	George Henry Thomas	
170	14	Henry David Thoreau	
170	15	Unknown Soldier	

Container(s)	Description	Dates
170 16	Lillian D. Wald	
170 17	William Henry Welch	
170 18	Horace Mells	
170 19	George Westinghouse	
170 20	Orville and Wilbur Wright	
170 21	Letters Supporting Other Candidates	
171	Commission on Money and Credit Documents related to Eccles' work on the Commission on Money and Credit, established in 1958 by the Committee for Economic Development as a self-governing body to study the financial and monetary institutions of the United States. Such a study had not been undertaken since 1906 when the Albrich Commission performed a similar task, which eventually led to the establishment of a central banking system-the Federal Reserve-in 1913.The Commission on Money and Credit, financed by its mother organization and the Ford Foundation, published its report in 1961 amid criticism for its failure to produce new ideas. Eccles recognized the commission's shortcomings and filed a short dissenting opinion with the report.	1958-1961
172	Commission on Money and Credit Documents related to Eccles' work on the Commission on Money and Credit, established in 1958 by the Committee for Economic Development as a self-governing body to study the financial and monetary institutions of the United States. Such a study had not been undertaken since 1906 when the Albrich Commission performed a similar task, which eventually led to the establishment of a central banking system-the Federal Reserve-in 1913.The Commission on Money and Credit, financed by its mother organization and the Ford Foundation, published its report in 1961 amid criticism for its failure to produce new ideas. Eccles recognized the commission's shortcomings and filed a short dissenting opinion with the report.	1961-1964
173	American Assembly Documents and correspondence pertaining to the American Assembly, a Columbia University-based organization created to study various aspects of U.S.	1957-1975

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	economics and politics. Eccles served as a trustee of the assembly from 1959 to 1975, donating a great amount of time and money to it.	
Box	Folder	
173	1-9 Black Notebook Papers from and pertaining to the Black Notebook, the assembly's governing document.	1957-1975
173	10-15 Correspondence Correspondence concerning trustees and meetings.	1959-1964
174	American Assembly Correspondence	1965-1975
175	Arden House Assemblies Materials pertaining to the American Assembly's Arden House assemblies, at which U.S. economic and political topics were discussed.	1957-1963
Box	Folder	
175	1-2 International Stability and Progress: United States Interests and Instruments	1957
175	3-4 United States Monetary Policy	1958
176	Arden House Assemblies and Regional Assemblies Materials pertaining to the American Assembly's Arden House and regional assemblies, at which U.S. economic and political topics were discussed.	1959-1968
Box	Folder	
176	1-2 Arden House Assemblies The United States and Japan; The Future of American Policy; and Overcoming World Hunger.	1965-1968
176	3-6 Regional Assemblies	1959-1967
177	Center for the Study of Democratic Institutions	1965-1975
178	Atlantic Council Correspondence regarding membership to the Atlantic Council, an organization that evolved from the Atlantic	1959-1975

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Union Committee, founded in 1949 as an association of Western nations to "meet the growing communist challenge."	
179	Conference on Public Welfare Correspondence pertaining to the New York Governor's Conference on Public Welfare, held November 2-3, 1967, at Arden House, to "improve state and national social welfare policies." University of Utah personnel assisted in preparing materials for the conference.	1967
IX: Correspondence-Personal		
Box		
180	General Correspondence, A	1951-1977
181	General Correspondence, B	1951-1977
182	General Correspondence, C-Cof	1951-1977
183	General Correspondence, Col-Cu	1951-1977
184	General Correspondence, D-E	1951-1977
185	General Correspondence, F-G	1951-1977
186	General Correspondence, H-I	1951-1977
187	General Correspondence, J-K	1951-1977
188	General Correspondence, L	1951-1977
189	General Correspondence, M-N	1951-1977
190	General Correspondence, O-R	1951-1977
191	General Correspondence, S	1951-1977
192	General Correspondence, T-Z	1951-1977
193	Senators, A-F	1951-1977

Container(s)		Description	Dates
Box	Folder		
193	1	Wallace F. Bennett	1958-1970
193	2	Homer Capehart	1954
193	3	Howard W. Cannon, Dick Clark, and Joe Clark	1960-1975
193	4-5	Frank Church	1960-1973
193	6-7	Alan Cranston	1962-1975
193	8	Paul Douglas	1952-1968
193	9	Clair Engle	1959
193	10-18	J. William Fulbright	1951-1977
194		Senators, G-Mc	1954-1977
Box	Folder		
194	1	Walter F. George	1954
194	2	Charles E. Goodell and Albert Gore	1967-1970
194	3-4	Ernest Gruening and Wayne Morse	1965-1968
194	5	Vance Hartke, Lister Hill, and Harold Hughes	1967-1973
194	6	Mark Hatfield	1966-1973
194	7	Jacob Javits	1965-1967
194	8	Estes Kefauver	1960
194	9	Edward M. Kennedy	1968-1975
194	10	Robert F. Kennedy All letters with Kennedy's signature are photocopies. Originals are in the Manuscripts Division safe.	1967-1968

Container(s)		Description	Dates
194	11	Eugene McCarthy	1968
194	12-17	George McGovern	1965-1977
195		Senators, Man-W	1951-1976
Box	Folder		
195	1	Mike Mansfield	1966-1970
195	2	Wayne Morse	1965-1968
195	3-8	Frank E. Moss	1959-1976
195	9	Edmund Muskie	1971-1973
195	10	Gaylord Nelson	1968-1969
195	11	Claiborne Pell	1968-1969
195	12	Charles H. Percy	1967-1970
195	13	William Proxmire	1971
195	14	Hugh Scott	1969
195	15	Adlai Stevenson III	1973
195	16	Stuart Symington	1963-1973
195	17	Robert Taft	1951
195	18	John Tower	1972
195	19	John V. Tunney	1969-1976
195	20	Joseph Tydings	1966-1969
195	21	Arthur V. Watkins	1954
196		Representatives	1951-1976

Container(s)		Description	Dates
Box	Folder		
196	1	Roger Boas, Chester Bowles, Phillip Burton, and George Bush	1959-1972
196	2	Lawrence J. Burton	1963-1970
196	3	John G. Dow	1968
196	4	Don Edwards	1967-1970
196	5	Frank M. Karsten	1951
196	6	David S. King	1960-1966
196	7	Sherman P. Lloyd	1963-1971
196	8	Paul N. McCloskey, Jr.	1967-1973
196	9	Gunn McKay	1972-1973
196	10	Wilbur Mills	1955
196	11	Wayne Owens	1973-1976
196	12	Wright Patman	1952-1965
196	13	Charles O. Porter and William F. Ryan	1959-1968
196	14	Al Ullman and Clement Zablocki	1967-1975
197		Federal Reserve Board/Bank Members Correspondence with Federal Reserve Board and Bank members, arranged chronologically. Correspondents include Allan Sproul, C. Norris, Lloyd Adams, Elliott Thurston, David Kennedy, and Spencer F. Eccles.	1951-1976
198		Universities and Colleges Correspondence with administrators, professors, and students at various U. S. universities and colleges.	1951-1977
Box	Folder		

Container(s)		Description	Dates
198	1	Brigham Young University	1968-1975
198	2	Columbia University	1961-1962
198	3	Harvard University	1976
198	4	Mills College	1964-1970
198	5-8	Utah State University	1952-1977
198	9-10	University of Utah	1951-1974
199		<i>Beckoning Frontiers</i> Correspondence Correspondence concerning <i>Beckoning Frontiers</i> , Eccles' autobiography. In June 1951, Alfred A. Knopf published 5,000 copies of the book, which generated favorable comments from major review sources. Another 1,500 copies were printed in November of that year, and in 1966 the final 1,000 were published. Eccles, who wrote the book with the editorial assistance of Sidney Hyman, called it a "personal as well as an economic history of the past two decades." Over the years, the volume was presented to many of Eccles' business associates, friends, acquaintances, and family members. Although many of the letters in this box are perfunctory thank-you notes, they indicate the wide circle of people Eccles felt would have an interest in the book, and in some cases, add insight into the role each played in the events chronicled in the book. The materials are arranged chronologically.	1951-1957
Box	Folder		
199	1	List of Book Recipients	1951-1975
199	2-18	Correspondence	1951-1957
200		<i>Beckoning Frontiers</i> Correspondence	1958-1978
201		Biography Correspondence, A-M Correspondence regarding Marriner S. Eccles: Private Entrepreneur and Public Servant, a biography written by Sidney Hyman and published in 1977 by the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. The book expands upon <i>Beckoning Frontiers</i> , covering Eccles' later years as a private citizen vitally interested in public	1976-1977

Container(s)	Description	Dates	
	<p>affairs, especially the Vietnam conflict, population control, and governmental fiscal and monetary policy. Much of the correspondence pays tribute to Eccles' life accomplishments, particularly a letter from Joe Quinney, his brother-in-law. These materials are arranged alphabetically. Correspondence regarding Marriner S. Eccles: Private Entrepreneur and Public Servant, a biography written by Sidney Hyman and published in 1977 by the Stanford University Graduate School of Business. The book expands upon Beckoning Frontiers, covering Eccles' later years as a private citizen vitally interested in public affairs, especially the Vietnam conflict, population control, and governmental fiscal and monetary policy. Much of the correspondence pays tribute to Eccles' life accomplishments, particularly a letter from Joe Quinney, his brother-in-law. These materials are arranged alphabetically.</p>		
202	Biography Correspondence, N-Z	1976-1977	
Box	Folder		
202	1-8	Correspondence, N-Z	1976-1977
202	9	<p>Scholarly Reviews Responses to Marriner S. Eccles: Private Entrepreneur and Public Servant, by officials from various universities who had received copies of the book from Arjay Miller, dean of the Stanford University Graduate School of Business.</p>	1976-1977
202	10	Other Reviews	1976-1977
203	<p>Books Received and Quotations Correspondence pertaining to books sent to Eccles by others and articles either featuring Eccles or mentioning his ideas. These materials are arranged chronologically.</p>	1941-1977	
Box	Folder		
203	1-5	Correspondence on Books Received	1941-1977
203	6-14	Correspondence on Eccles' Quotations	1951-1977
204	Invitations	1951-1955	

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Invitations received by Eccles from business, government, and civic leaders, friends, family members, and acquaintances requesting his participation and attendance at various events. Social invitations sent to the Eccles home, however, are not included. Because of his busy schedule, Eccles declined many more invitations than he accepted. He was invited to every presidential inauguration between 1951 and 1977, but apparently attended none of them. This correspondence is arranged chronologically.	
205	Invitations	1956-1958
206	Invitations	1959-1963
207	Invitations	1964-1968
208	Invitations	1969-1977
209	<p>Christmas Correspondence</p> <p>Christmas letters sent by Eccles to some members of the Roosevelt administration, later to associates in the Federal Reserve System, and later still to business associates. The correspondence includes Christmas greetings sent to him beginning in the late 1930s. Apparently, Eccles remained in Washington during the Christmas season in the 1930s, but celebrated the holidays in Utah during the 1940s. The correspondence shows a broadening of his social acquaintances throughout his career. Correspondents include members of the Washington social establishment, including Evelyn Walsh McLean; prominent members of the press, including Walter Lippman, Arthur Krock, and Drew Pearson; and close friends, such as Robert Hinckley.</p>	1934-1948
210	<p>Christmas Correspondence</p> <p>The collection contains little Christmas correspondence after 1951, when Eccles' second wife, Sallie, began attending to the family social correspondence.</p>	1949-1974
211	<p>Condolences and Obituaries</p> <p>Letters of condolence-more than 300-and obituaries after Eccles' death, December 18, 1977. Eccles' funeral was held in Evans and Early Mortuary in Salt Lake City, with more than 500 in attendance. Though the funeral was not a Mormon ceremony, the invocation was offered by N. Eldon Tanner, a member of the First Presidency of the</p>	1977-1978

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		Mormon church and First Security Corporation's board of directors.	
Box	Folder		
211	1	Obituaries	1977
211	2	Lists of Letters and Flowers Lists of those who sent letters of condolences and flower arrangements.	1977-1978
211	3	Letters to George Eccles	1977-1978
211	4	Letters to Spencer Eccles	1977-1978
211	5-21	Letters to Sallie Eccles Letters of condolence, arranged alphabetically.	1977-1978
211	22	Miscellaneous Letters	
X: Business and Banking Files			
Box			
212		Miscellaneous Directorships Correspondence and other papers of organizations to which Eccles contributed money and was thus appointed honorary director or trustee.	1951-1977
Box Folder			
212	1	Menninger Foundation	1961-1966
212	2-3	National Society for Crippled Children and Adults, Inc.	1951-1954
212	4-5	Park City Institute for the Arts and Sciences	1965-1970
212	6	Uranium Institute of America	1958
212	7	Youngtown	1969-1970
213		Pet Milk Company Correspondence and an article in Business Week concerning the Pet Milk Company and Theodore Gamble,	1938-1965

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	its president. The Eccles family sold Sego Milk Company to Pet Milk Company, to which Marriner S. Eccles was appointed as a director.	
214	Utah International Publications and reports from Utah International, a company founded in 1910 by David Eccles and William H. Wattis with \$25,000 in capital. It merged with General Electric in 1976, resulting in the largest stock transfer to that time in U.S. history. The company underwent two name changes, from Utah Construction Company to Utah Construction and Mining, and finally to Utah International. Marriner S. Eccles was appointed director in 1922, president in 1931, and chairman of the board in 1940.	1910-1976
215	Amalgamated Sugar Company Reports, publications, and correspondence of the Amalgamated Sugar Company, for which Eccles served as chairman of the board.	1963-1977
216	First Security Corporation Publications, statements, reports, and correspondence of First Security, for which Eccles served as chairman of the board.	1917-1965
217	Bank Holding Companies Correspondence concerning bank holding companies, branch banking, and banking legislation. Correspondents include E. G. Bennett, vice president and manager of First Security Corporation; John Thomas, U.S. senator from Idaho; Charles W. Collins, Washington lawyer for First Security; A. P. Giannini, president of the Bank of America; Senator Carter Glass; the law firm of Ray, Quinney & Nebeker, counsel for First Security; and the Federal Reserve Bank of San Francisco.	1929-1974
218	Banks and Banking Documents discussing budget cuts in land grant colleges; background material on the Glass and Steagall banking bills; and the Committee for the Nation, an organization that attempted to "rebuild prices and purchasing power." Eccles served on the national auxiliary group of the committee	1933
219	First Security Correspondence	1934-1950

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Correspondence with First Security Corporation officials while Eccles was working in Washington.	
220	Banking Organizations Correspondence Correspondence with several banking organizations on a variety of topics.	1963-1972
<p>XI: Miscellaneous Materials This section consists of miscellaneous materials pertaining to Eccles and his public and business careers. The materials include typescripts of biographies, journal articles, papers from other libraries, and various recordings.</p>		
Box		
221	Draft of <i>The Management of Money</i> Draft of <i>The Management of Money</i> , which discusses Federal Reserve policy since 1914. Harold Barger, author of the work and professor of economics at Columbia University, met with Eccles in Salt Lake City in May 1958 and was given access to Eccles' papers for his research. In September 1959, Barger sent Eccles a preliminary draft. (See Box 181, Folder 1 for Eccles' comments on the work.) The final book, which was published in 1960 by Rinehart and Co., is not included in this collection. These materials are arranged by book chapters.	1959
222	Typescript of <i>Beckoning Frontiers</i> One of the final carbon-copy typescripts of <i>Beckoning Frontiers</i> , Eccles' autobiography.	1951
223	Typescript of Untitled Biography of Marriner S. Eccles Revised photocopied typescript of Eccles' biography by Sidney Hyman that was eventually titled, <i>Marriner S. Eccles: Private Entrepreneur and Public Servant</i> . The work was submitted to the University of Utah Press and other publishers, but was finally published by the Graduate School of Business at Stanford University. The typescript is in a binder, accompanied by a two-page handwritten table of contents.	1975
224	Typescript of <i>Bankers Extraordinary</i> Photocopied typescript of <i>Bankers Extraordinary: A History of First Security Corporation, 1928-1973</i> , a book by Leonard J. Arrington, professor of history at Utah State University. First Security sponsored the research	1973

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	and writing of the work, which was never published. Researchers may have access to this volume but may not copy or cite its contents.	
225	Hyman Index to Eccles' Washington Papers The beginnings of an index to Eccles' Papers and related correspondence. Sidney Hyman, author of Eccles' biography, was hired by the Eccles family to complete an index of the papers, which had been arranged in volumes by Va Lois Egbert, Eccles' secretary while he worked in Washington. There was a significant dispute about the project between Hyman and Sallie Eccles, and he was asked to discontinue his work before the project was completed.	1978
Box	Folder	
225	1 Hyman's Letter to Sallie Eccles Letter to Sallie Eccles in which Sidney Hyman explains the work he had completed on indexing the Marriner S. Eccles papers, and why the task was not proceeding as expected.	1978
225	2 Hyman Index to Eccles' Washington Papers	1978
226	Archibald Egbert and Dean May Research and correspondence of graduate students Archibald Egbert and Dean May, both of whom wrote dissertations dealing with Eccles and his economic theories.	1966-1972
Box	Folder	
226	1 Archibald Egbert Correspondence Correspondence with Egbert, who was given access to Eccles' papers in preparation of a 1972 doctoral dissertation in history at Brigham Young University titled, Marriner S. Eccles and the Banking Act of 1935. A copy of the work is included in the Eccles collection. Aunt Val, mentioned in Egbert's correspondence is Va Lois Egbert, Eccles' secretary.	1966-1970
226	2 Dean May Correspondence Correspondence with Dean May, a Harvard University student who had written a 1966 seminar paper titled, "The Banking Act of 1935." (See Folder 3.) May had planned to expand on this topic with his dissertation, prospectively titled, The Public Career of Marriner S.	1966-1972

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	Eccles, but changed his focus to Eccles' response to the 1937 recession. This work was published in 1981 under the title, From New Deal to New Economics: The American Liberal Response to the Recession of 1937, which is included in the Eccles collection.	
226	3 "The Banking Act of 1935" Dean May's seminar paper.	1966
226	4 Guide to Eccles' Washington Papers May's log book prepared as he microfilmed Eccles' Washington file. While doing his research, May made an agreement with Eccles that granted him permission to produce the microfilm reels on the condition that they later be added to the collection. This frame-by-frame guide, prepared as he worked on the project, shows the Eccles papers in their original order.	1968
227	Honors and Awards Honors and awards, as well as related correspondence, from various organizations.	1934-1978
Box	Folder	
227	1 American Academy of Achievement	1971-1972
227	2 Colorado School of Banking Scarboro Memorial Award	1976
227	3 Governor's Appreciation Dinner Guest Book	1971
227	4-5 Miscellaneous Awards Certificates from Amalgamated Sugar Company; American Assembly; American Heritage Research Association, Inc.; Artus; Building Owners and Managers Association; Federal Reserve Board; First Security Corporation; Friends of the University of Utah Libraries; National Planning Association; Reconstruction Finance Corporation; Shareowners Educational Foundation, Inc.; Sigma Chi Fraternity; University of Utah; Utah International; Utah Power & Light Company; and World Trade Club of San Francisco.	1934-1978
228	Journal Articles Articles by and about Eccles pertaining to his business and public careers, and his feelings about economic and social issues. The publications range from general	1934-1967

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	news magazines, such as Time and Newsweek, to more specialized magazines like Forbes and Fortune, to highly specialized publications, such as Burroughs Clearing House and The Churchman. These materials are arranged chronologically. However, oversized materials are all in Box 230.	
229	Journal Articles	1968-1977
230	Oversized Journal Articles	1934-1977
231	Materials from Other Libraries Photocopied materials from other libraries, principally from the collections of Eccles' Washington colleagues, that pertain to Eccles.	1933-1974
Box	Folder	
231	1 Allan Sproul Papers Biographical data from the Bancroft Library, University of California at Berkeley.	1948
231	2 Franklin D. Roosevelt Papers Eccles' nomination and renomination to the Federal Reserve Board, and related correspondence, from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York.	1933-1941
231	3-12 Henry Morgenthau, Jr., Papers Materials from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York, that document Eccles' relationship with Morgenthau.	1934-1940
231	13 The Era of Franklin D. Roosevelt A 360-page Roosevelt selected biography that lists periodical, essay, and dissertation literature from 1945 to 1971, including manuscripts, microfilm, and oral history collections in the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York.	1974
231	14 Samuel I. Roseman Papers Limited correspondence from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York.	1944
231	15 Henry A. Wallace Papers	1942

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		Limited correspondence from the Franklin D. Roosevelt Library, Hyde Park, New York.	
232		Materials from Other Libraries	1934-1955
Box	Folder		
232	1	Stuart Chase Papers Correspondence from the Library of Congress.	1935-1948
232	2-7	Emanuel A. Goldweiser Papers A finding aid, notes, and correspondence from the Library of Congress.	1934-1951
232	7a	Jesse J. Jones and Ernest G. Draper Papers Materials from the Library of Congress that contain no significant information about Eccles.	1936-1955
232	8-9	Federal Reserve Records Lists of Federal Reserve records covering the period 1914-1954. These materials were transferred to the National Archives in September and December 1975.	1935-1952
232	10-15	Harry S. Truman Papers Materials from the Harry S. Truman Library in Independence, Missouri, pertaining to the Federal Reserve Board in the 1940s, and Eccles' change of status on the board in particular.	1934-1949
232	15	Carter Glass Papers Microfilm copy of the Glass inventory and index from the University of Virginia Library, showing more than twenty references to Eccles.	
233		Columbia University New Deal Collection Microfiched papers of prominent figures of the New Deal. References to Eccles are not significant.	
Box	Folder		
233	1	Thurman Arnold	
233	2	Chester Bowles	
233	3	Chester C. Davis	

Container(s)	Description	Dates
233	4	Chester Morrill
233	5	Rexford G. Tugwell
233	6-13	Henry A. Wallace
233	14	Robert E. Wood
234	Washington File on Microfilm Microfilm reels containing Eccles' Washington file in its original order before being processed as a manuscript collection. A guide to the microfilms, completed in 1968 by Harvard University graduate student Dean May, is contained in the folder.	1910-1951
235	Washington File on Microfilm	1910-1951
236	Recorded Vietnam Speeches Reel-to-reel and cassette tape recordings of speeches delivered by Eccles and others regarding peace in Vietnam and the world in general. Other speakers include Senator Wayne Morse and Professor Chris Hoch. These tapes are kept in the audio-visual collection.	1966-1970
237	Recorded Vietnam Speeches Reel-to-reel tape recordings of speeches delivered by Eccles and others regarding peace in Vietnam and the world in general. Other speakers include John M. Kelly, Jr., Senator Wayne Morse, Jerome D. Frank, Norman Thomas, William Sloane Coffin, Jr., Erich Fromm, Gunnar Myrdal, and Russell Johnson. These tapes are kept in the audio-visual collection.	1966-1968
238	Miscellaneous Recordings Reel-to-reel and cassette tape recordings of two of Eccles' speeches, Eccles' family reunion oral history of his father, Sallie Eccles' birthday tributes to her husband, a reading of Marriner S. Eccles: Private Entrepreneur and Public Servant, and some interviews conducted by Gwen Gittins and Everett Cooley. These tapes are kept in the audio-visual collection.	1951-1977
239	Appointment Calendars Eccles' Salt Lake City and San Francisco day books as maintained by his secretaries. These materials, arranged	1966-1977

Container(s)		Description	Dates
		chronologically, also include one daily appointment record book for 1968.	
240		Addendum Miscellaneous materials, concerning Eccles and his family, that were added to the collection after it was processed.	1977-1985
Box	Folder		
240	1	List of Eccles Collection Materials	1982
240	2	Newsclippings of the Federal Reserve Board Building Dedication	1983
240	3	Unveiling of the Chairmen Portraits Photocopied program of the unveiling ceremony for the portraits of the Federal Reserve Board chairmen, including Eccles.	1979
240	4	Federal Reserve Board News Clippings	1983
240	5	Eccles' Funeral Service Program	1977
240	6	First Security Corporation Clippings	1983
240	7	New Deal Clippings	1983
240	8	Index to Eccles' News Clippings Scrapbook	1979
240	9	"Marriner S. Eccles and the Accord" A paper that outlines the part played by Eccles in the Federal Reserve Board-U.S. Treasury Accord, 1951.	1984
240	10	Utah Construction Company A copy of the finding aid from Special Collections, Stewart Library, Weber State College, "Utah Construction Company, Corporate Records Survey, 1906-1961."	
240	11	Miscellanea	
241		Eccles' Register Inventory and Indexes This preliminary register was primarily the work of Gwen Gittins who processed most of the collection. Mrs. Gittins resigned her position at the library in 1982. Limited sections of the collection processing and register writing	

Container(s)	Description	Dates
	were completed by Nancy Young. This version has been retained because of the substantial detail found in the inventory which may be useful to some researchers.	

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