

## Excerpts from the Writings of Carroll Quigley — News of Interest.TV [newsofinterest.tv](http://www.newsofinterest.tv)

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In 1966, Council on Foreign Relations (CFR) archivist and Georgetown professor Carroll Quigley published the epic 1348 page "Tragedy and Hope."

Quigley, a mentor to Bill Clinton, selected Clinton for the Rhodes Scholarship in 1968.

In Quigley's third book from 1982, titled "The Anglo-American Establishment", the first words read:

***"The Rhodes Scholarships, established by terms of Cecil Rhodes' seventh will, are known to everyone. What is not so widely known is that the Rhodes in five previous wills left his fortune to form a secret society, which was to devote itself to the preservation and expansion of the British Empire."***

Paying tribute to Quigley in his 1992 Democratic National Convention acceptance speech, **Bill Clinton said "As a teenager, I heard John Kennedy's summons to citizenship. And then, as a student at Georgetown, I heard that call clarified by a professor I had, named Carroll Quigley."**

Quigley's "Tragedy & Hope" provides a revealing look into the inner workings of what Quigley called the "Anglo-American Establishment."

On page 950 of "Tragedy and Hope", Quigley makes it known he has no aversion to this establishment or its agenda, stating:

***"There does exist, and has existed for a generation, an international Anglophile network which operates, to some extent, in the way the radical Right believes the Communists act.***

***In fact, this network, which we may identify as the Round Table Groups, has no aversion to cooperating with the Communists, or any other groups, and frequently does so.***

***I know of the operations of this network because I have studied it for twenty years and was permitted for two years, in the early 1960's, to examine its papers and secret records.***

***I have no aversion to it or to most of its aims and have, for much of my life, been close to it and to many of its instruments."***

On page 1247, regarding the two-party, Left vs. Right system (or the sham we call "democracy"), Quigley stated:

***"The argument that the two parties should represent opposed ideals and policies, one, perhaps, of the Right and the other of the Left, is a foolish idea acceptable only to the doctrinaire and academic thinkers.***

***Instead, the two parties should be almost identical, so the the American people can 'throw the rascals out' at any election without leading to any profound or extreme shifts in policy."***

Regarding the Royal Institute for International Affairs (RIIA) and Council on Foreign Relations (CFR), on pages 951-952, Quigley states:

***"At the end of the war of 1913 it became clear that the organization of this system had to be greatly extended... The task was entrusted to Lionel Curits who established in England and each dominion a front organization to the existing local Round Table.***

***This front organization called the Royal Institute of International Affairs, had as its nucleus in each areas the existing submerged Round Table Group. In New York it was known as the Council of Foreign Relations, and was a front for J.P. Morgan & Co."***

Carroll Quigley has also written ***"The Council of Foreign Relations is the American branch of a society which originated in England... [and] believes national boundaries should be obliterated and one-world rule established."***

On page 952:

***"The New York branch was dominated by the associates of the Morgan Bank. For example, in 1928 the Council of Foreign Relations had John W. Davis as president, Paul Cravanth as vice-president, and a council of thirteen others, which included Owen D. Young, Russell C. Leffingwell, Norman Davis, Allen Dulles, George W. Wickersham, Frank L. Polk, Whitney Shepardson, Isaiah Bowman, Stephen P. Duggan, and Otto Kahn."***

Quigley, on page 324 of "Tragedy and Hope," states:

***"The powers of financial capitalism had another far-reaching aim, nothing less than to create a world system of financial control in private hands able to dominate the political system of each country and the economy of the world as a whole.***

***This system was to be controlled in a feudalist fashion by the central banks of the world acting in concert, by secret agreements arrived at in frequent private meetings and conferences.***

***The apex of the system was to be the Bank for International Settlements in Basel, Switzerland, a private bank owned and controlled by the world's central banks which were themselves private***

**corporations.**

***Each central bank sought to dominate its government by its ability to control Treasury loans, to manipulate foreign exchanges, to influence the level of economic activity in the country, and to influence cooperative politicians.”***

In the book, "The Anglo-American Establishment", Quigley talks about the creation of the United Nations. Referring to the Atlantic Charter (the basis for the UN charter), Quigley stated:

***”From this point onward, the Milner group increasingly emphasized the necessity for building up the oceanic block.***

***In England the basic propaganda work was done through the Round Table and Lionel Curtis while in the U.S. It was done through the Rhodes Scholarship organization, especially through Clarence Streit and Frank Aydelotte.***

***In England, Curtis wrote a series of books and articles advocating a new federal organization built around English-speaking countries... The chief work of this nature was his 'Civitas Dei' which appeared in three volumes 1934-37.”***