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1974 Interview with Rudy Maxa of the Washington Post

Interview Transcript - Part 1

QUIGLEY: "...the year, which would be to the end of '44, and by that time we were ready to take over and move them in and so forth. Now, in that group there were fifty-five who already had Ph.D.s. You see."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "So it was a very good group. The only one I had any trouble with had been a district attorney in Indiana and a Republican politician."

INTERVIEWER: "Ha, ha, ha."

QUIGLEY: "And I had trouble with him over certain things. For example, the civil war in Spain. I gave him the truth of the civil war in Spain."

I mean, this was not a Communist revolt against the Catholic Church or something like this, you see.

And that was what this guy was.

So, uh, this is the substance of the book 'Tragedy and Hope'.

Do you see?"

INTERVIEWER: "Did you know while you were working on this that [it was going to be a book]?"

QUIGLEY: "No, no. I was just trying, uh, you know"

INTERVIEWER: "Keep up."

QUIGLEY: "Keep a day to day basis."

INTERVIEWER: "You realized that at the end of the accumulation, of research and...?"

QUIGLEY: "Well, yes, I knew, uh,

I knew a hell of a lot more about most of this than most people.

Now, I then spent 20 years writing it -- from '45 to '65.

And put it in, do you see, in '65. In the meantime, I had written a shorter book which fifteen publishers had rejected. And I had set it aside.

I had, wrote it the first time in the only summer I had off, which was 1942.

In that whole period, I went twenty years without any time off.

No sabbaticals, no anything. From '42 to, uh, '60, '61, when I took off and went to England and did research.

And then I got another sabbatical in '71, when I again went to England on a sabbatical.

And I only... So... The only sabbatical time.

Whether I get it or not, I have asked for a one semester sabbatical before I retire, that is assuming I get full pay for one semester, you see, instead of half pay, or whatever it is. I don't know what it is.

And I can't even look it... I don't have time, time to look it up.

But in any case, I, uh, worked out all of these things.

And, my first book had been rejected by fifteen publishers.

I had written it first in the summer of '34;

I then spent the summer of '42 in Princeton, in Donald Stauffer's [office]

-- and he died as Eastman Professor of Literature at Oxford, after climbing the Pyrenees, running up and down the Pyrenees --

and, uh, I re-wrote it in '42. Then, I set that aside and wrote it a third time

-- just dashed it off -- and that is the book "The Evolution of Civilizations"

-- it's only 279 pages, but it's still the best thing,

and there are a number of books that quoted it as the best thing on why civilizations rise and fall, and how they do, and so forth.

So it's a big thing.

Now this, uh, "World Since 1914" covers seventy years, from 1895 to 1965,

and it's in that way, but it covers the whole world, so again it's a pretty big thing,

because it goes into science and technology, as you will discover,

if you start reading the paperback, and, uh, economics, and as you see,

I can do more with economics than economists, economists can."

INTERVIEWER: "One thing that intrigues me, more on just that

(last night my wife and I were talking about you),
was the title of the book: "Tragedy and Hope".

QUIGLEY: "...And Hope'. Yes. Because I..."

INTERVIEWER: "Such a large title."

QUIGLEY: "Yes. Now what it means is this: I think it is absolutely tragic, it is shameful, it is sinful that Western Civilization is going to go down the drain.

When I wrote that book, which was less than ten years ago,
I had hoped that we could save Western Civilization.

I am extremely skeptical now that it can be saved.

I think we're just about finished.

And I just threw a few things out here this morning in the class.

You know, you know, if we are going to allow a coal strike
and if we are gonna overthrow the Portuguese government.

Because as soon as, all these military dictatorships are not going to last.

So we get rid of a democracy because it wants to be a little liberal,
and we put in a military dictatorship which then collapses
and what happens? The Communists come in.

This is what happened in Portugal. Salazar was there since 1927. You see?

All right, now they suddenly try to establish some kind of a non-military
dictatorship -- he wasn't military, he was a college professor,
but he was supported by, uh, the reactionary groups.

And now they want to do something about that.

And the same thing could happen in Greece.

They're now gonna, probably, in Greece try these generals
who established the military dictatorship because we got them to do it. You see.

And, this gives the Communists -- and it could well be --

now this is what's worrying Kissinger, he thinks the whole Mediterranean
now is going to go Communist. So we're going to go to war to prevent this?

Oh, I mean, it's sick."

INTERVIEWER: "Now, let me go back."

QUIGLEY: "Yeah. Now..."

INTERVIEWER: "When did you find a publisher for your book?"

QUIGLEY: "I found a publisher instantly, because the first book, the first book
-- I'm a, I'm in Current History, an editor,
and I wrote, used to write, a good deal for them.

(And that's who called me up on Monday

and wants me to write about Spain to-day. What's gonna happen in Spain
and I said, I, it would take too much time, I don't want to do it).

So the people at Current History said to me, in 1960.

I, uh, just mentioned that I had this book.

(I have many books, I have a whole lot of books,
half written and almost totally written, you see).

And they said, 'Have you ever given, asked Peter Ritner?'

And I said, 'I never heard of him. Who is he?'

They said, 'Call him up, at Macmillan'. So I went right to the phone

-- I was at the American Historical Association in New York, the meeting of 1960 -- and I went to the phone and called Macmillan and asked for Peter Ritner and he came on, and I said 'I have a book and I have somebody here who's the editor of Current History who says that you would like it.' And so forth. He says 'Send it to me.' A week later I got a letter from him: 'It's a marvelous book'.

INTERVIEWER: "How many pages did you send him?"

QUIGLEY: "I sent him the whole thing."

INTERVIEWER: "Which was?"

QUIGLEY: "And, well..."

INTERVIEWER: "In fact."

QUIGLEY: "Yeah. Just about..."

INTERVIEWER: "In fact!"

QUIGLEY: "It came out as a book of 279 pages. He accepted it within a week."

INTERVIEWER: "Which book is this now?"

QUIGLEY: "This is the first book."

INTERVIEWER: "The first book. O.K."

QUIGLEY: "Right."

INTERVIEWER: "Right"

QUIGLEY: "This is in 1961. You'll find all of this in Who's Who? You see. The dates. You see."

INTERVIEWER: "All right."

QUIGLEY: "That is how I got my first book published. Now when I signed the contract for that, 1961,"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh Huh"

QUIGLEY: "They, uh, made me agree I would give them my next book."

INTERVIEWER: "Sure."

QUIGLEY: "You see. So in a couple of years I said to Peter Ritner that I want the next book to be 'The World Since 1914' and he said 'O.K., let's sign a contract.'"

INTERVIEWER: "Did he say anything like 'That's a rather large subject'?"

QUIGLEY: "Uh, Peter Ritner thinks I am the greatest writer ever around."

INTERVIEWER: "O.K. Is he an editor?"

QUIGLEY: "He's a scholar. That's who. You see. Now here's what happened. And I don't know whether you want to get this on tape or not. But I'll put it on tape. But look. You've gotta be discrete."

INTERVIEWER: "Sure"

QUIGLEY: "You know, you have to protect my future."

INTERVIEWER: "Sure"

QUIGLEY: "As well as your own."

INTERVIEWER: "Sure"

QUIGLEY: " All right. Ah, when 'Tragedy and Hope' was signed, the contract, and right up to the last minute, which would be the spring and summer of '66, they were planning to bring it out in two volumes, boxed, for \$17.50."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh huh."

QUIGLEY: "Macmillan had been bought by, from Harold Macmillan, at Macmillan Company of England,"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh huh."

QUIGLEY: "for \$5 million. Because he needed the cash. In the summer of '66, a holding company, Collier Books, which originally was Morgan, and they published Collier's Magazine. Remember Collier's Weekly? And stuff like? All right. Collier's Books. Now, I don't know who controls it now. And, it's one of these holding companies."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh huh."

QUIGLEY: "Came in. They bought up the Free Press, you know, in Illinois. They bought up Brentano Book Stores. They bought up Macmillan. They came in and they looked at what they'd bought and they said 'You're spending money wildly and we're not taking in money. You got to stop it.'"

INTERVIEWER: "The accountants did that?"

QUIGLEY: "Yeah. So they said 'No advertising on any books that are published for the next six months. You spent too much on advertising.' And, the editors like Peter Ritner screamed and said 'We're not going to stay if this is how you're gonna do things.' So they said 'All right. One ad for each book.' All right, I got one ad for 'Tragedy and Hope', and it was a quarter page in The New York Times Book Review, I believe. That's all."

INTERVIEWER: "How do you spell Ritner's name?"

QUIGLEY: "R-I-T-N-E-R, Peter Ritner. He, I imagine he's in "Who's Who?". Uh, he should be. Anyway, he has since left them. I do not know what he is doing. He still lives in the same place that I visited him in, in Riverside Drive, up near the George Washington Bridge. But he works for some World Book, uh, thing. Or something."

INTERVIEWER: "Third World Publishers?"

QUIGLEY: "Eh, Something else. And what he does I don't know, because he's never got in touch with me since he left."

INTERVIEWER: "And they also did not come out with the two volumes."

QUIGLEY: "No. And then, when they saw it, they said 'Oh, this is gonna cost too much. Cut it to one volume and cut the price five bucks'. So they, that made it \$12.50. But they never sold it at \$12.50. They made it \$12.95. So this is what it was sold. Now, it went out of print, that was '66, it went out of print in '68. But in '68 Collier Books got in touch with me, I do not know how or why, and said, uh, 'We'll bring out the last half of this as a paperback', and that's what I gave you. That came out in '68."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "And that, I think, is still in print. But I can't get an answer. I can't get a straight answer to any question, from them. For example: They never told me until 1974, when I was trying to fight the pirate who reprinted 'Tragedy and Hope',"

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "that it had been out-of-print. They'd told me it's out-of-stock and we will re-publish when we get two thousand [orders]. But they never could get two thousand (I have told you this, haven't I?)"

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "because they were telling everyone who wrote in that it is out of print."

INTERVIEWER: "Now."

QUIGLEY: "They lied to me."

INTERVIEWER: "Now, when did you realize there was a pirate edition? How did you find out?"

QUIGLEY: "I found out..."

End of Transcript - Part 1

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1974 Interview with Rudy Maxa of the Washington Post

Interview Transcript - Part 2

QUIGLEY: "...telling everyone who wrote in that it is out of print."

INTERVIEWER: "Now."

QUIGLEY: "Which they denied to me."

INTERVIEWER: "Now, when did you realize there was a pirate edition? How did you find out?"

QUIGLEY: "I found out when somebody got a plain envelope with a slip of paper in it: ?Available again, in short supply,"

INTERVIEWER: "Tragedy and Hope." The whole book?"

QUIGLEY: "The whole book. And they..."

INTERVIEWER: "They came to you and said...?"

QUIGLEY: “No, they called me up and said, eh ?Did you know that your book is re-printed? I said ?Which book?’ (Because they’re both out of print, you see.) And they said ?Tragedy and Hope’. I said ?No, it isn’t.”

INTERVIEWER: “You don't know who this person was?”

QUIGLEY: “No, no. Because it's exact copy. Exact. The dust jacket, everything, the binding is the same.”

INTERVIEWER: “Did they, uh, did they re-set the type? Or is it photo-reproduced?”

QUIGLEY: “Photo-, photo-reproduction. Exactly the same. Now, I can tell instantly that it's different. Because they didn't notice that the, uh, original had a gold, had yellow top on the pages. Here....”

INTERVIEWER: “All right.”

QUIGLEY: “You see, the original. The new one is white.”

INTERVIEWER: “So you, I would imagine, would call Macmillan and say ?Hey, you must be upset that they're re-printed?’ That would be a logical reaction...”

QUIGLEY: “They didn't give a damn, and I'll tell you why.”

INTERVIEWER: “Well did you call...? How much is? Well, we'll talk when when we're done with it. And I'll ask you how much it is you're comfortable with, in light of your losses, etc., etc.”

QUIGLEY: “Yeah. Well.”

INTERVIEWER: “O.K.?”

QUIGLEY: “I don't, I don't know.”

INTERVIEWER: “We can talk about that.”

QUIGLEY: “And I don't know why Macmillan acted like this. Now, immediately...”

INTERVIEWER: “But my logical reaction would be to call Macmillan and say, ?Gee, you must really be upset’?”

QUIGLEY: “No, I didn't. I, not right away, I didn't. Because they had lied to me so many times on so many [occasions].”

INTERVIEWER: “You already knew...”

QUIGLEY: “That there's something funny. They lied and lied and lied and lied to me,

you see. On, on everything. And, uh, I have letters to prove that, because I had from, from Ritner letters apologizing for information previously given to him. Because, they had lied to him when he called up to ask..."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "...if they're out of print or not, you see. And they said 'no', and so forth. Now, oh, oh, the big thing is. My contract, both, had in it that, if it went out of print, I had the right to recover the plates."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "They never got in touch with me offering the plates. I learned in March of this year that they destroyed the plates, of 'Tragedy and Hope'. I learned in the summer, 1971, because my wife got mad and called Macmillan on the phone, every week, while I was in England, and finally got from them a letter in which they said the plates had been destroyed. They said 'inadvertently destroyed.' The plates of the first book, 'Evolution of Civilizations.' You see?"

INTERVIEWER: "Umm, hmm. O.K. So you find, so a guy calls you, an anonymous caller..."

QUIGLEY: "Yeah, well, he identified himself, you know, to me, but he, he... No. And he gave me his name and so forth. And he had got this, and, uh,... Do you want to shut that off? One second?"

INTERVIEWER: "Sure."

QUIGLEY: "And the way I found out was: I sent an order. I let somebody else send an order. Now this was my assistant, who sent a check, uh, sent an order. And nothing came. And then we discovered they'd only pay if you sent them cash ahead of time, you see."

INTERVIEWER: "A check wouldn't do?"

QUIGLEY: "Well, I guess I did send a check."

INTERVIEWER: "But not enough?"

QUIGLEY: "No, I sent the check. The whole thing. But they, for example, will not send to book stores unless they send cash. And they're all suspicious. Because if you ordered ten copies and that would be \$120, because he was asking \$12. Uh, eh, you, he could vanish, because there was no way to find out who it is."

INTERVIEWER: "Sure"

QUIGLEY: "You have no name. You have a box number, out in California, and so forth. And anyway, I, uh, I couldn't find out anything. I gave, got it back. And I was shocked, because it was identical, you see, or almost identical. So then I got [word] other companies were offering it."

INTERVIEWER: "When is this now?"

QUIGLEY: "This was in, uh, this year"

INTERVIEWER: "This year?"

QUIGLEY: "Yes, January."

INTERVIEWER: "January this year?"

QUIGLEY: "in 1974. "

INTERVIEWER: "O.K."

QUIGLEY: "This year. By March somebody came to me and had one of the pirated copies. I said 'Where'd you get it?' And then he said 'Sidney Kramer.' I said 'Does he have it?' and he said 'Sure. He has four or five of them there.' So I called up Sidney Kramer and asked if he had it, and he said 'Yes'. And I went down there. And, uh, ah, he is very hard to get information out of. But finally I found out that he sent an order in and they, uh, sent back, uh, 'Send me a check and I'll send 'em.' You see? And he sold them and repeated the order and repeated the order, and so forth. So then I told our bookstore."

INTERVIEWER: "Using the same address you have."

QUIGLEY: "Uh, yes, he was using..."

INTERVIEWER: "You still do not know who that is. I mean, at that time, you did not know who it is."

QUIGLEY: "I still am not certain..."

INTERVIEWER: "Really?"

QUIGLEY: "...who it is, and I will now, and I'll tell you why. Uh, one of the places that was offering them for sale -- and there were, was, about five places that were offering it for sale, and I've got, since, a number of others. Uh, They come to me from students or, fate. They don't come right to me directly, ever. -- now, no one ever approached me. Oh, one reason I was suspicious of Macmillan was this: The first, the fact that the radical right, the John Birch Society and so forth, was getting all up over this book..."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "...goes back to at least '69. "

INTERVIEWER: "I was going to ask you about that. "

QUIGLEY: "69. Yes. And, a book appeared called 'The Naked Capitalist' by Skousens. Now, of that book, about a fifth of it is direct quote from my book."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "Now, he says it's from my book. It's in quotation marks. But nevertheless it's a violation of copyright."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "I got in touch with Macmillan. They would not do a thing. They said, I said 'Aren't you going to defend my copyright?' And they said 'No. If you want to do something, we will support you (and, uh, you know) and be a witness, if you want', and so forth. But I, uh, I wasn't going to sue this guy. He's a professor of religion at Brigham Young University, former police, police chief of Salt Lake City. You know all about him?"

INTERVIEWER: "About him, yeah."

QUIGLEY: "All right."

INTERVIEWER: "He's run the gamut, I know."

QUIGLEY: "So whether... He has - had been with the F.B.I. for years."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "So whether he would have any money...? It wouldn't be worth my while to sue him, you see. Probably. And another state, and so forth. So I decided I'd let that go. But then I discovered they [Macmillan] wouldn't do anything." And, then, Congressman Rarick, who was beaten in the primary just now, put that [Skousen] book into, uh..."

INTERVIEWER: "The Congressional Record?"

QUIGLEY: "Yeah, into 'The Congressional Record'. And a lot of things like this. Then this [Allen] book was distributed to every registered voter in New Hampshire."

INTERVIEWER: "And no point, they never called you and said, and I have no quotes. I mean."

QUIGLEY: "No. Nobody ever."

INTERVIEWER: "It's like writing a story without ever talking with you."

QUIGLEY: "Yeah. Nobody ever wrote to me."

INTERVIEWER: "Do you...?"

QUIGLEY: "Hmm?"

INTERVIEWER: "Do you know where they got the picture of you? The p.r. office here [at Georgetown University]?"

QUIGLEY: "All right. I think. Let me see which picture it is."

INTERVIEWER: "It's up front there."

QUIGLEY: "They tried to get pictures from the p.r. office. And I said 'Don't give anybody a picture if they won't tell you why.'"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, Hmm."

QUIGLEY: "Oh, they got this is from the p. r. office. Now Skousens couldn't get a picture of, of me."

INTERVIEWER: "Hmm."

QUIGLEY: "You see, they could have gotten off the back of the, uh, there's a full picture of me on the back of the jacket of the first book. From Bachrach, here in town. But you know, that's the one they have in the public relations office here now, still. It's the only one there is. And that's where they got that."

INTERVIEWER: "It's a good picture

QUIGLEY: "Well, all right. But then they put it on the same page with J. P. Morgan, you know. It's, it's nonsense. To me,"

INTERVIEWER: "Ha ha ha."

QUIGLEY: "You laugh, right to laugh. It's a joke. But It's all so silly, linking me with Morgan, or any of those people. But then they full of statement." Anyways, Rarick and other people, uh, filled The Congressional Record with this. Then the John Birch Society started talking about it in their various publications -- and then, of course, this [Allen] guy is a John Birch employee."

INTERVIEWER: "Sure. Right."

QUIGLEY: "And he published, even before this, did he?, the book, uh, 'Nixon: The Man Behind The Mask'. Yeah, that, that's in '69. And I knew nothing about that until two weeks ago."

INTERVIEWER: "Really?"

QUIGLEY: "'Nixon: The Man Behind the Mask'. Yes, That's when one of the priests here met me and said 'I've been looking for you.' I said 'Well, look. It's free. Go right [ahead] and look all you want.' And he said 'No, I want to ask you about, uh, this Gary Allen who wrote a book about Nixon.' And I said

?Well, I know Gary Allen, I didn't know he wrote a book about Nixon.' (Since I don't keep up with this stuff.) And he said ?Well, I have it and the whole third chapter is about you, and your book "Tragedy and Hope." I said ?Really?" So, he let me have it. And I read it, and it was. And, now there's others."

INTERVIEWER: "You don't know Gary Allen personally? Do you?"

QUIGLEY: "No. Now, here's what happened. A crisis occurred at Brigham Young. And I should not go in it in detail, because I don't know anything for sure."

INTERVIEWER: "Yeah, I know something."

QUIGLEY: "All right. A hell of a... The... The campus was blown apart by a fight between the political science department and Skousens and in which they declared that he was unworthy to be a Mormon professor. And should be fired."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "And he defended himself. And what happened I do not know. All I know is this."

INTERVIEWER: "He lost it."

QUIGLEY: "Who?"

INTERVIEWER: "He lost it."

QUIGLEY: "Oh, Did he?"

INTERVIEWER: "And he got ousted."

QUIGLEY: "Oh, I didn't know that. You see, I never find out. Nobody ever tells me these things."

INTERVIEWER: "I'll check. [mumbles while going through his notes] I read..."

QUIGLEY: "So they did get out, uh, they did get rid of him, eh?"

INTERVIEWER: "He did. I think he lost that fight within the university. I'll check, I know more..."

QUIGLEY: "Well the reason... All I know about it is this: I gave three papers at this American Association for the Advancement of Science. And I gonna give you one of them."

INTERVIEWER: "Yep."

QUIGLEY: "And because they liked it so much, they printed thousands of them. Or, you know, processed thousands of them and distributed them through all the press, in the press room."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: “They liked this one. So, it wasn't the best of them:
?General Crises in Civilization.' You know, which, this is an attractive title.
Now, somebody called me up, and wanted to talk to me, at this.”

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1974 Interview with Rudy Maxa of the Washington Post

Interview Transcript - Part 3

QUIGLEY: “it wasn't the best of them: ‘General Crises in Civilization.’ You know, which, this is an attractive title.

Now, uh, somebody called me up and wanted to talk to me, at this. And. I think it was at this. And he said his name was Larson and he was a scientist from Brigham Young and he wanted to see and talk to me because of what was going on up there. I said ‘What is going on up there?’ ‘Oh,’ he said, ‘They're have mass meetings on this’, and, and he says ‘It is just an uproar all the time.’ And I didn't know.”

“Now, he made an interview with me, and he wanted to play it on the campus radio, or the local radio, station, and I said ‘All right.’”

INTERVIEWER: “What was the interview about?”

QUIGLEY: “About, this, this.

INTERVIEWER: “This book?”

QUIGLEY: “Yeah, No, about the Skousens controversy. And I said ‘All right. Let me know

what happens' But he never wrote to me. I never found out. I never made any effort. So I don't know if it was ever broadcast or not."

INTERVIEWER: " Hmmm. What was, what, why, what was your input in that. What did you have to say about the Skousens controversy?"

QUIGLEY: Well, I simply told him Skousens wrote this book. He never, uh, talked to me about it."

INTERVIEWER: "Never talked with you."

QUIGLEY: "He violated my copyright. It's full of lies. There are things that are untrue. It takes things out of context and mis-interprets them. And I gave him the specific things where I disagreed. The group that I'm writing about was originally, in my mind, the group established secretly by Lord Milner in 1908, 1909, called The Round Table Group, which still publishes a quarterly magazine called the 'The Round Table' in London, which is one of the world's best sources of international relations information since 1910. The first editor of it was Lord Lothian, at that time Philip Kerr. K-E-R-R. And, uh, nobody knew this, really, for years. I got to know things. And I investigated that group. You see?"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "Now, how I found it is very interesting I noticed that prominent people in English life had 'Fellow of All Souls College.' Uh, Lord Halifax, who was the, uh, Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and then they made him the Ambassador to America. When they take the Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs and makes him Ambassador to Washington, which most people would consider a downward step, it shows how important they considered Washington's support would be in World War II. You see? All right. He's a Fellow of All Souls.

The fellow who summoned Neville, uh, Chamberlain, on the 10th of May 1940, and said 'For God's sake, go.' was, uh, Leo Amery. All right. He was a sidekick, the chief lieutenant, political lieutenant of Lord Milner. See? And he was a Fellow of All Souls. And so, I decided I would study All Souls as a purely historical effort. I got the names of all people who had been Fellows of All Souls from 1899 to whenever I was doing it, which would be about 1947. And there were one hundred forty-nine of them. I discovered that most of them were Fellows for only seven years, which was the, the regular appointment, which is for seven years. But some of them were for fifty-five years Fellows of All Souls. A man named Dougal Malcolm, who was the head of the British South Africa Company, which is what Rhodesia. You see. And he was fifty-five years. I discovered that Lord Brand, who had been with Milner in South Africa, was for years. And he was the head of Lazar Brothers bankers, in London. And, I discovered that Leo Amery was, for years. And so forth. And above all, I discovered a man named Lionel Curtis, who had no right whatever to be a Fellow of All Souls. You get to be a Fellow of All Souls either because you are a very prominent person and, as an honorary thing, you will become a honorary fellow for seven years. Or because you were an outstanding scholar and you get it by competitive examination when you graduate. That's how Lord Halifax got it. His name was, uh, Charles [actually, Edward] Wood. In 1903, when he graduated from, uh, Oxford, he took a competitive examination and got it. But he's kept it. Now I discovered he kept it because

he went immediately to South Africa and met the Kindergarten, which was the group of people that were running South Africa for Lord Milner, you see. They were called 'Kindergarten' because they were all young kids."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: You see. Now these are the ones who remained forever after 'Fellows of All Souls.' Or in Lionel Curtis's case. He's the man who said 'We've got to change the name from 'British Empire' to 'Commonwealth of Nations.' And the reason is they had been students of Alfred Zimmern, who wrote a book in 1909 called 'The Greek Commonwealth' describing ancient Greece. You see? And who was the man who made Arnold Toynbee a great classical scholar, do you see? And brought him into international affairs. Now, I knew none of this."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "All I knew is, that here were, here was a fellow, Lionel Curtis, who was such a poor student it took him fifteen years to get his degree. And then he got it [with] about the lowest pass degree or something that you could ever get."

INTERVIEWER: "Uhm huh. Here he was."

QUIGLEY: " And he.. And nobody knew it; nobody ever heard of him."

INTERVIEWER: "Right. But he was..."

QUIGLEY: "Furthermore."

INTERVIEWER: "...in very good company."

QUIGLEY: "Furthermore, he was Lord Halifax's roommate at All Souls for years. And then I discovered this fellow is behind everything that's going on. Lionel Curtis, do you see? Now, I don't think we should talk too much about this."

INTERVIEWER: "Well, No, I, you see. ."

QUIGLEY: "All right. All right. But, having discovered that, I met Alfred Zimmern, when he came here to give a speech. And I said 'Isn't this funny that, that All Souls...' He said 'That's the Round Table Group.' I had never heard of them. That shows how little I knew. And they'd been around since 1909 and publishing this magazine from 1910. And this was 1947. And I said 'What is the Round Table Group?' He named them, who they were. And he said 'I was a member of them, for ten years. From 1913. And they, they added, they brought me in, invited me because I was in their Workers' Educational Alliance.' This is extension programs. Night courses, summer courses for workers. Workers' Educational Alliance. And he said, uh, 'That's why they brought me in to it. I was for ten years.' And he said 'I resigned in 1923 because they were determined to build up Germany against France.' He said "I wouldn't stand for it. So I resigned.' Now, when I met Lord Brand later and asked him about this, he [said] he had never seen the letter of resignation. Now, so I'd better start talking, because you see, this gets into all kinds of things."

INTERVIEWER: "O.K."

QUIGLEY: "Now, this is. I knew the Round Table group was very influential. I knew that they were the real founders of the Royal Institutes of International Affairs. And I knew that, all the stuff that is in print, that they were they real founders of the Institutes of Pacific Relations. I knew that they were the godfathers of the, uh, Council on Foreign Relations here."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh hmm,"

QUIGLEY: "I knew that, for example, you know the big 'Study of History,' many volumes of, uh, Arnold Toynbee?"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh"

QUIGLEY: "All right. I knew the manuscripts of that were stored in Council on Foreign Relations during the War so they wouldn't be destroyed by German bombing, do you see?"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh"

QUIGLEY: "And so forth, and so forth. So I began to put these things together and discovered that this group was working for the following things. They were a secret group. They were working to federate the English-speaking world, the English-speaking world. They were closely linked to international bankers. Uh, they were working to establish a world, what I call a three-power world. And that three-power world was: The Atlantic Bloc (of England and the Commonwealth and the United States), Germany (Hitler's Germany), Soviet Russia. The three power world. They said Germany, we can control because [it's] boxed in (and all of this is in my book), it's boxed in between the Atlantic Bloc and the Russians. The Russians will behave because they're boxed in between the Atlantic Bloc (the American Navy and Singapore, and so forth) and, uh, the Germans. Do you see?"

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "And, therefore... Now, this all described in my book, and this was their idea. Now notice, it's a balance of power system."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, Huh."

QUIGLEY: "It's essentially what Kissinger, but he doesn't know what he's doing. He's bungling everything."

INTERVIEWER: "Hmm."

QUIGLEY: "Because he's just a prima donna, you know, uh, emotionally unbalanced, uh, person. He doesn't know what the hell he's doing. But it was a good idea. And what he should have been doing is described by me, and you really should read this, in 'Current History' for October 1968. Now, if I had a copy, I'd give it to you. But I don't have it. It is how to construct a multi-bloc world, in which the United States would be secure as the other candidi [sic] and would be independent and

have freedom of action. Do you see?”

INTERVIEWER: “Uh, hmm.”

QUIGLEY: “But he is blowing it. In one way or another. And the whole thing is going to explode in his face, I'm afraid. And I hope to God it doesn't. Because we cannot afford, you know, another mess like this. These incompetents. Now, uh, what is said is here, is: these people are for world domination.”

INTERVIEWER: “And that you...”

QUIGLEY: “And the group I am talking about were not.”

INTERVIEWER: “Uh, huh”

QUIGLEY: “They were largely, partly financed, for instance, by the, uh, by Rhodes, the Rhodes Trust, and the how ...”

End of Transcript - Part 3

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1974 Interview with Rudy Maxa of the Washington Post

Interview Transcript - Part 4

QUIGLEY: “They were largely, partly financed, for instance, by the, uh, by Rhodes, the Rhodes Trust, and the, how Milner got into this was that he was the chief Rhodes trustee.”

INTERVIEWER: “Uh, huh”

QUIGLEY: “From 1905, when he came back from Africa, until his death in 1925.”

INTERVIEWER: “All right.”

QUIGLEY: So, this was a, it's an, it's an Atlantic Bloc. This, you know Streit, Clarence Streit -- S-T-R-E-I- T -- “Union Now.” Union now with Great Britain. All right. He represents what this group wanted. Clarence S-T-R-E-I- T. If he's still alive, he probably lives in Washington. I had his daughter in my class. And, oh, as a visitor, but not as a student of mine. And, he was built up by this people as the only solution. This was in my book: His name and when it happened, and...”

INTERVIEWER: “By the Round Table people?”

QUIGLEY: “By the Round Table people. And, it, with, his book book ‘Union Now,’ which came out in 1938, was called, anonymously, in The Round Table magazine by Lionel Curtis ‘The Only Way.’ It was headed. It was then reviewed, anonymously, in The Christian Science Monitor by Lord Lothian as ‘the solution of our problems.’ And what it is, is essentially a union of the Atlantic Bloc. Printed pages.”

INTERVIEWER: “Not about world domination.”

QUIGLEY: “Not world domination. Of course, this was Rhodes' idea. He wanted the United States in the English, uh, Commonwealth. All right. Secondly, these people are not pro-Communist, as I know them, and certainly the Round Table Group, and the Milner Group, and the people that I'm writing about, and, I notice I follow them up only through 1940, which is the end of the Morgan bank, when they, uh, had to incorporate, because of the inheritance tax, and so forth. They had to incorporate. Uh, they were before that, uh, a partnership.”

INTERVIEWER: “When was the Council on Foreign Relations get formed?”

QUIGLEY: “It was originally established by a group here, about 1919. But they had, in in the group that we went, is ‘The Inquiry.’ ‘The Inquiry’ was the post-war planning group set up by the Morgan interests in 1917 in the United States, of which the, uh, technical head was, uh, the head of the American Geographical Society. All of this...”

INTERVIEWER: Governor?

QUIGLEY: “...is in my book. No, no.”

INTERVIEWER: “Oh, yes.”

QUIGLEY: “National Geographic.”

INTERVIEWER: “I've got this on my mind.”

QUIGLEY: “Uh, uh.. And, uh. Delahue, was it? No.”

INTERVIEWER: “Heads up.”

QUIGLEY: “Well, it doesn't... It's in my book. You see the names are slipping me now. Anyway, it's called ‘The Inquiry’. There's a whole book on it. And it's called ‘The Inquiry.’ So you can find it by looking up that title. But you can find [it] also if you can look in my book. The unfortunate part is that it's not in the paperback. ‘Cause, naturally, it's in the first part, when they were formed. You see? Which is, uh, in the big, uh, version of it. Uh. ‘The Inquiry,’ uh, got together in Paris, and agreed to establish an organization, out of which came the Royal Institute of International Affairs and that Royal Institute of International Affairs had branches in all the Commonwealth countries: Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, Canada, eventually in India, and they even, uh, uh, I think, had one somewhere else, uh, Pakistan, when it divided, they established one. But in the United States, of course, they didn't have to, ‘cause they had the Council on Foreign

Relations. But when they came over here, uh, after coming back from Paris, they found that a movement had begun here already to form a Council on Foreign Relations, and so they moved in and took it over. And they could do that because they represented Morgan.”

INTERVIEWER: “Uh, huh.”

QUIGLEY: “And in that crowd was, uh, Willard Straight, who was a Morgan partner. And he died at the Peace Conference of the influenza. And, of course, uh, the man who was the active, uh, supposed to be, Lamont, Tom Lamont. He was infamous among the extreme right for supposedly being a Communist sympathizer, because his son Corliss was the chief financial sponsor of all kinds of Soviet friendship things, and so forth, and summoned before a Congressional committee, but flatly refused to answer any questions, and took his case to the Supreme Court. And I may be wrong, but I think he won his case.

So the right said that these guys are Communist sympathizers, and are for world domination, anti-capitalists. They want to destroy America. And a number of other things. Carroll Quigley proved everything', they said. And they constantly misquote me to this effect: that this group financed the Bolsheviks. I can see no evidence that there was any financing of the Bolsheviks by the group I'm talking about. You see, to give you one example of what it in this book. But they'll all say this. People wrote to me. They said 'Do you know about this?' They were mostly students. Once I got a letter from my brother in New Hampshire. He jokingly wrote saying 'I used to be known as Dr. Quigley, chairman of the school committee in my town of Hudson, N.H., but now I'm known as Carroll Quigley's brother.' I was mad as hell. These people are not only misrepresenting me, but I think they're making me out to be an idiot. They're saying I said all kinds of things I didn't say. It varies. Originally, the John Birch periodical had me as a great guy for revealing this. But then they became absolutely sour, and they're now denouncing me. That I'm a member of The Establishment, and I....”

INTERVIEWER: “Because you're repudiating it?”

QUIGLEY: “I don't know.”

INTERVIEWER: “You don't know why.”

QUIGLEY: “I don't know. Really. I'm baffled. I'm baffled by the whole thing. I don't know why Macmillan acted the way it did. I don't know why.... I can think these guys are just trying to make a living. I think they'd write anything that they got paid for writing. Which is my feeling about it. So, uh, now, I was, uh, angry about this. Then somebody called, wrote to me from the University of Nevada, I believe it was, in Reno. I think. And he was very angry over what was going on there, over this.”

INTERVIEWER: “Now this was in, uh, '71?”

QUIGLEY: “No, this would be '73.”

INTERVIEWER: “'73. That it came to your attention.”

QUIGLEY: “Oh, wait a [second]. No, this came in the election of '72.”

INTERVIEWER: "72."

QUIGLEY: "The spring of '72."

INTERVIEWER: "O.K. Fine. So right after it came out."

QUIGLEY: "Yeah, I think."

INTERVIEWER: "O.K. Then in '73 somebody called you?"

QUIGLEY: "Then in '73 somebody called me... Now, I can give you the exact dates of this, if I can get to the papers. But I don't have them. Anyway. And he wanted me to do something to stop the influence that this book [?None Dare Call It Conspiracy'] was having in Nevada, particularly as promoting anti-semitism. Because there's a group of people who were using this book - and they're total nuts. I get letters from them all the time. I can show you some of them, if you want - complete nuts, who claim that this is a Jewish conspiracy, that is part of the same thing as 'The Protocols of the Elders of Zion', which we now know was a Tsarist Russian police forgery of 1905. And that this is the same thing as the Illuminati. And the Illuminati were founded in 1776 by a Bavarian named, I think it's, White, Weiskopf. Or something like that. And the Illuminati are a branch of the Masons and that they took over the Masons, you see. And, uh, uh, the whole thing is a nightmare."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "That all secret societies are the same secret society. Now, this was established by nuts. For hundreds of years, uh, there were people who said the Society of the Cincinnati, in the American Revolution, of which George Washington was one of the shining lights, was a branch of the Illuminati. And was a secret society. And, therefore, that's why the Masons built the monument in Alexandria to Washington. Not because he was the first President of the United States, [but] because he was the Mason and was the head the Illuminati in this country and therefore was the, one of the founders of the Society of the Cincinnati. Do you see what I mean?"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "And it becomes... You can't believe it. Now, these, these same conspirators are the Jacobins who made the French Revolution. A woman named Nesta -- N-E-S-T-A -- Webster wrote that book. To refute it, my tutor, who's a Rhodes Scholar, Crane Brinton -- B-R-I-N--T--O-N, wrote his doctoral dissertation called 'The Jacobins,' in which he refutes her. You see? Now, I think that, at the end of his life, Brinton probably came to feel that he was wrong. That there was some secret society involved in the Jacobins. And a student of his named Elizabeth Eisenstein, who is a marvelous researcher (she is now a professor at American University) under Brinton wrote a doctoral dissertation on the founder of the Babeuf Conspiracy. The Babeuf Conspiracy was a conspiracy of the extreme left which burst out in France in 1894 or so, led by a man named Babeuf, who was executed for it. But the man behind it was a descendant of Michelangelo, named Buonarrati. Because Buonarrati's, uh, Michelangelo's family name was Buonarrati. Look, if you can, at Eisenstein[s] book, which is published by Harvard, her doctoral dissertation,

which shows that Buonarrati founded many secret societies, do you see?”

INTERVIEWER: “Uh, huh.”

QUIGLEY: “One of them was the Babeuf people, who are now being praised to the skies by all the neo-Marxists, like Marcusse and others, you see, as the great heroes because they tried to change the....”

End of Transcript - Part 4

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1974 Interview with Rudy Maxa of the Washington Post

Interview Transcript - Part 5

QUIGLEY: "...because they tried to change the French Revolution from a middle class, bourgeois, capitalist revolution -- constitutional revolution -- into a communist revolution. Now Buonarroti is also the founder of the Carbonari, of which Mazzini was the head in the 1840s, which united Italy in the 1860s. Do you see? So, as, if you start with Buonarroti, which as far as I can see is 1893 and 189-, eh, 1793, 1794, I think you can trace a connection down through these various secret societies which culminate in the, uh, Mazzini Carbonari. For example. Uh. Eh, I'll tell you one thing."

INTERVIEWER: "O.K.."

QUIGLEY: "Italy was able to get free from Austria because, only because France defeated Austria. Why did France do that? Nobody can see why. It wasn't in France's interest. And yet France declared war in 1859 on Austria and at the battle[s] of Magenta and Solferino defeated, and suddenly made a peace treaty with [Austria], without freeing all of Italy. And the reason, we are told, that they suddenly made the peace treaty without, is because the king, the king, the emperor, this is Napoleon III, was so sickened by the sight of the blood. Do you see? Now,

why did he do this? He did this because in 1868 [actually, 1858] a Carbonaro threw a bomb at him. This Carbonaro was arrested, executed. But before he was executed, the Emperor went to his cell, as I understand it, and the Carbonaro gave him the secret sign of a fellow Carbonaro, because, eh, the emperor of France in the, who became, was elected president of France in 1848, seized the throne in '51 [actually, he seized power in ?51, the throne in ?52] and proclaimed a new Napoleonic Empire, and was overthrown by the Germans in '71, so he was the emperor for -- uh, [in] ?70, really -- for twenty years. Do you see?"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "But he had been a refugee from France, because he tried to make a revolt in France, I think it was [in] 1829 [actually, 1836]."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "And as a refugee, he joined the Carbonari secret society [actually, he had joined many years earlier]."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "Furthermore, he was a, he was a private policeman in the Chartrist march on Parliament in London in 1848, the year he in which he was elected president of France. He's a mysterious figure. Do you see?"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "So, what I'm summing up is this: I do think there was probably a continuous sequence of secret societies from Buonarroti -- [the] 'Baboo, Babeuf conspiracy', which is 1894, or ?95 [actually, 1794, or ?95] -- through the Carbonari unification of Italy, which would be '61, 1861. I cannot see anything since then. It may exist. I haven't really studied it."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "But I cannot see any connection between the Masons and the Illuminati,"

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "Founded in Bavaria in 1776 And I can't see any connection between them and Ba--, and, uh, Buonarroti."

INTERVIEWER: "Well, now."

QUIGLEY: "Well, now that's what these people are saying is all one."

INTERVIEWER: "All right."

QUIGLEY: "And some of them say it goes back to Noah building the ark. [chuckles]"

INTERVIEWER: "Well. One thing that seems to me that, uh, uh, the conspiracy theory of history is appealing because [it's] mono-simple."

QUIGLEY: "It's so simple."

INTERVIEWER: "It explains everything that's unexplainable. And..."

QUIGLEY: "That's going wrong."

INTERVIEWER: "If you raise one point that doesn't fit, they say ?Ah, see how clever the conspiracy is."

QUIGLEY: "Yes. Now."

INTERVIEWER: "They, they."

QUIGLEY: ""Yes. I want to show you something. This is what they start [with]. They start by showing you a one dollar bill."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "And they say ?Why is there a trian-, pyramid, with an eye over it?' Do you see? This is the symbol of the secret society. Now, if you ask people..."

INTERVIEWER: "Which secret society? Any secret society?"

QUIGLEY: "The secret society, because according to them there's only one. You see?"

QUIGLEY: "According to them."

INTERVIEWER: "The secret society that's gone through generations. Through..."

QUIGLEY: "Yes, yes. Now, if you ask the United States Government why it is there. They have great difficulty explaining. And they mostly come up with ?It's, eh, it's the Masons, the Masonic symbol.' But then when you say ?Why should the Mason symbol be on the American dollar bill?'. And they have no explanation. So there is something. If you look at this monument in Alexandria to Washington. It is the pyramid."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "You see, you know. Now the eye over it is the light. You see. So, uh, I could go further into this, but won't have to, because this symbol is at least, uh, six thousand years old. And I can give you the history of it [from] four thousand B.C. And it has nothing to do with the Masons."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "Now, maybe the Masons adopted it, you see. But it has nothing... But I will not go into that. That's a totally different story."

INTERVIEWER: "O.K. So this man from Nevada, this person from Nevada called."

QUIGLEY: "Called me up. And said they were having a hard time with the anti-semites using this book [?None Dare Call It Conspiracy] as an argument against Wall Street, against bankers, against Jews, against the Communists, and everything else."

And they wanted me to debate, with this fellow who'd gotten in touch with me, who was a professor at the university."

INTERVIEWER: "Who believes this?"

QUIGLEY: "Eh. Oh, no, he doesn't believe it. He was trying to get rid of it. The same way the fellow who called me from Brigham Young was trying to stop this hysteria which was sweeping that mountain area, apparently."

INTERVIEWER: "Right."

QUIGLEY: "And so they said 'Would you debate, uh, Gary Allen and Larry Abraham?' And, uh, I said 'Well, I'd rather not, frankly.' 'But we need you help.' And I said 'Well, are they both going to be debating me?' They said 'No, there a Dr. So-and-So here, who will, uh, debate with you.' And he is, I think, a medical doctor. I'm not certain of that. But he was Jewish. And, what he was interested in was the the anti-semitism part in this."

INTERVIEWER: "He was going to debate on your team, on your side?"

QUIGLEY: "By my side. And they said 'It's going to be absolutely the strictest thing.' We'd be on the air for an hour. We'd be hooked up on telephone, uh, through the country. 'I will be the coordinator,' said this fellow, of this. 'And it will be rigorous. You will, must stay on the subject, or I will stop you. There must be no personality attacks, or I will stop you. You can each talk for ten minutes [I think it is, or five minutes it could have been]'. And 'then, when each of the four has talked (I think it was for ten minutes), then each will have the right to have a five minute rebuttal', or something, you see."

INTERVIEWER: "Uh, huh."

QUIGLEY: "Now, in the course of it, I soon discovered that Gary Allen didn't know up from down. But Larry A..."

INTERVIEWER: "Who..."

QUIGLEY: "No. But Larry Abraham was immensely well informed. He knew all about corporations, finance and bankers, and who were their partners. He know. He's tremendous. I..."

INTERVIEWER: "How did you find out? From talking with people?"

QUIGLEY: "I found out from the debate."

INTERVIEWER: "Oh, O.K. That's what I was going to ask. You did go to the debate?"

QUIGLEY: "Yeah. Gary Allen just repeated everything that's in here ['Tragedy and Hope']. Uh, when I put in my rebuttal, and said these various things, he [Abram[s]] then started pulling in this information, I mean, some of it I've never heard of. Now, I don't know everything. And the new book that's out now, published by the Buckley, I guess it it's the Bill Buckley, press, Arlington House (I suppose it is Bill Buckley, I'm not sure of that) called 'The Bolsheviks and Wall

Street.' Oh, we got to go to lunch. ?The Bolsheviks and Wall Street' has lots of things in there that I don't, didn't know.”

INTERVIEWER: “Uh, huh.”

QUIGLEY: “Stop this. Now, I, uh, I talked, told you that. Do you want to put [that] down there?”

INTERVIEWER: “Yeah.”

QUIGLEY: “All right. I generally would think that any conspiracy theory of history is nonsense. For the simple reason that most of the conspiracies that we know about seem to me to be the conspiracies of losers. Of people who have been defeated on the platform, let's say, the historical platform of the public happenings. The Ku Klux Klan was the, uh... Their arguments and their, uh, point of view had been destroyed, and defeated, in the Civil War. Well, because they're not prepared to accept that, they form a conspiracy, you see, to fight against it in an underground way. And, those people who could fight, up in the open, do so. Those who can't, go underground. It seems to me this is essentially what [is] conspiracy. The Palestinian Liberation Army is a similar thing, you see. Now I think on the whole they're pretty well a group who, uh, has not got really very much, uh. And so, they have to be terrorists. And...”

INTERVIEWER: “If I could play the Devil's Advocate, I think, you, [with] talking about the ?international banking conspiracy', they have not lost out, they simply don't want any attention. They don't want to...”

QUIGLEY: “Oh, I That's...”

End of Transcript

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