

Phyllis Schlafly's *Choice Not an Echo* & Exposing the Rockefeller Agenda for American Education

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Americans are engaged in a fierce battle to exercise their constitutional right to elect their choice for the next president of the United States, and the fiercest fighter in that battle is the Republican presumptive nominee, Donald J. Trump.^{1, 2} His fight against a globalist power clique's control of the 2024 election is reminiscent of the fight Phyllis Schlafly described in her seminal 1964 book, *A Choice Not an Echo*.³ Phyllis exposed elitists' "invisible primaries" conducted to put their preferred candidates in key government offices. Once in position, elitists' "choices" pull their levers of power to pass legislation and authorize Federal spending in favor of the elites' globalist agenda.

The first edition of Phyllis's book explained how the House of Rockefeller wielded political power to ensure that the constitutional conservative senator from Arizona, Barry Goldwater, did not interrupt their short-range plans of making Nelson Rockefeller the 1964 Republican nominee, who would then further their long-range plans of orchestrating a world economy run by a centralized governance system. They were not successful, in part because of Phyllis's book. Goldwater upset the elitists' plans and became the Republican nominee. Though he did not win the general election against Lyndon Johnson, Goldwater's primary win changed the course of American history. Thirty-five years later, the Orlando Sentinel wrote,

Rockefeller's defeat was decisive for the Eastern establishment that had dominated the Grand Old Party financially and politically for decades. Power shifted [from the Wall Street Republicans] decisively south and west. The Goldwater campaign gave Ronald Reagan his first national platform, and two years later, he was governor of California. Reagan redefined the Republican mainstream . . .⁴

Phyllis explained that she wrote the book because,

¹ https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=qhK_5KEzpe8

² <https://www.usatoday.com/story/news/politics/elections/2024/03/04/supreme-court-keeps-trump-on-colorados-presidential-ballot/72573619007/>

³ <https://archive.org/details/choicenotecho00schl>

⁴ <https://www.orlandosentinel.com/1999/06/02/35-years-ago-the-roots-of-where-we-are-today/>

[she] believed that the most constructive thing [she] could do . . . was to give our people the facts . . . which would assist them to reject the efforts of the little clique of kingmakers who wanted to force upon us another “me too” candidate who would pull his punches and evade the vital issues. . . I made my decision in light of what I believe to be the best interests of the America I love . . .” (p. 199).

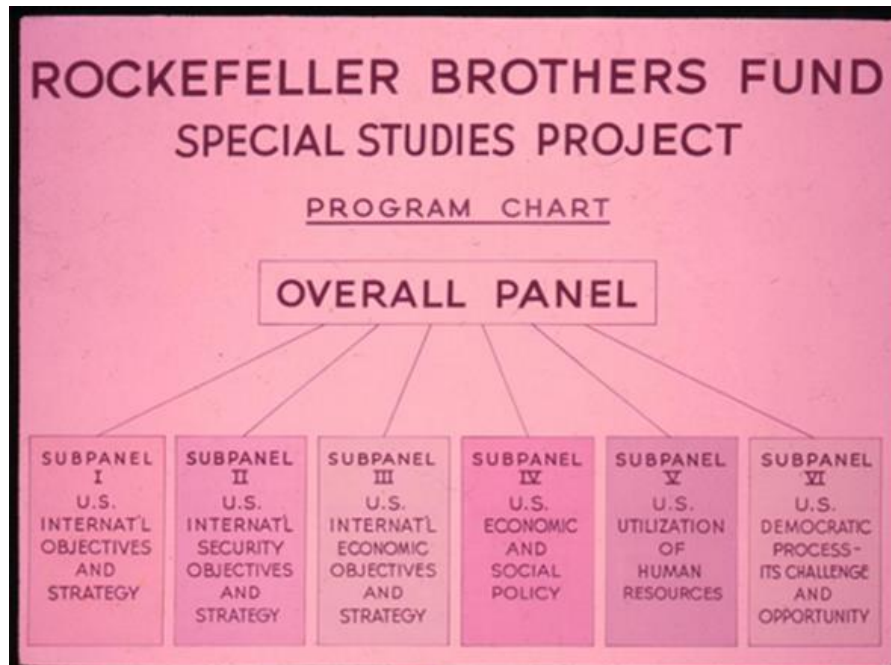
She updated and expanded the book in her 2014, 50th Anniversary edition with 13 additional chapters organized under the heading, “The Battle Continues: 1968-2016.” In that edition, she exposed Jimmy Carter as a member of David Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission – “a power clique of some two hundred banking, commercial, political, and communications leaders” – whose members were placed into the Carter administration’s cabinet and sub-cabinet positions (p. 166). She credited Goldwater with exposing “that those who nominated [Democrat] Jimmy Carter and staffed his administration were essentially the same crowd who had controlled Republican presidential nominations for so many years and that they had the same goals” (p. 167). In so many words, Phyllis was quoting Goldwater to expose the Republican-Democrat uni-party orchestrated by David Rockefeller.

As history repeats itself in 2024, this article commemorates the 60th anniversary of *Choice* by presenting some details omitted from both editions and exposing the Rockefellers’ globalist agenda for transforming American education to workforce development for student “success” in a global economy. The intent is to give people the facts about what that “success” means so they can “reject the efforts of the little clique of kingmakers” to eliminate Americans’ constitutional right to choose a president who would reverse the globalist agenda and restore education to its original purpose to guard our republic --that is, to “Promote then, as an object of primary importance, institutions for the general diffusion of knowledge. [because] In proportion as the structure of a government gives force to public opinion, it is essential that public opinion should be enlightened.”⁵

⁵ https://www.senate.gov/artandhistory/history/resources/pdf/Washingtons_Farewell_Address.pdf

Rockefeller's Plan for Federal Aid to Education – No Real Choice

In the 1964 editions of *Choice*, Phyllis wrote about her chance discovery of a 1957 meeting of “kingmakers” at St. Simon’s Island. She exposed the Rockefeller political machine that U. S. Senator Barry Goldwater (R-AZ) confronted when he announced his 1964 candidacy to enter the Republican presidential primary against New York’s Governor Nelson Rockefeller. Before Nelson’s brother, youngest brother David -- president of Chase Bank and youngest grandson of John D. Rockefeller -- launched his invitation-only “kingmaker” group (the Trilateral Commission), he was involved in steering America’s national politics to select the Republican party presidential nominee at this secret meeting. Also at the meeting was Henry Kissinger, Harvard professor and director of a Special Studies Project for the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.⁶ Nelson founded the Special Studies Project the year before (1956) when he became president of the fund, taking over leadership from his older brother, John D. Rockefeller III.⁷ The panel reports generated by the project would serve as the platform for Nelson Rockefeller's 1960 presidential campaign.⁸ Included in the project was a subpanel V on U.S. utilization of human resource.



⁶ <https://www.rbf.org/about/our-history/timeline/special-studies-project/in-depth>

⁷ <https://www.rbf.org/about/our-history/timeline/rbf-founded>

⁸ https://www.jstor.org/stable/27551900?read-now=1&seq=2#page_scan_tab_contents

The report from subpanel V, “The Pursuit of Excellence: Education and the Future of America,” was authored by the chairman of the subpanel John W. Gardner, president of the Carnegie Corporation of New York.⁹ After Goldwater’s defeat in the general election, Gardner would become Lyndon Johnson’s Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare and engineer of Johnson’s “Great Society.”¹⁰ Gardner oversaw the passage of the landmark Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 (currently named the Every Student Succeeds Act) that redefined the federal role in education. The implication is that, despite Nelson Rockefeller’s defeat to Barry Goldwater in the Republican primary, when Johnson defeated Goldwater, Rockefeller’s Federal education policies were implemented in the Johnson administration by the author of Rockefeller’s education platform.

Invisible Primaries Conducted by Invisible People

The St. Simons meeting agenda was to conduct an “invisible primary” where party kingmakers *select* candidates they want the public to *elect*. Phyllis began *Choice* by explaining that “kingmakers” had been robbing the American people of their constitutional birthright to a presidential choice since 1936. At stake was control of the annual federal spending, yet “the press is strangely silent” about the heists. In other words, she opened the book with a clear understanding that what she discovered was not new but was always unconstitutional.

Party insiders (elected officials, donors, interest groups, activists, and political staffers) associated with both major American political parties have been pre-selecting nominees since the 1790s. Insider deliberations take place in private conversations with each other and with the potential candidates. Eventually they make public declarations of their choice to support with endorsements, money, and manpower before the public begins voting. Hans Noel, co-author of *The Party Decides: Presidential Nominations Before and After Reform*, went on record stating, “These people who have a stake in the outcome aren’t going to just let it play out. They’re going to try to rig it in their favor.”¹¹ And so it was with the Nelson Rockefeller, who would become the Republican governor of New York the next year. Nelson had “an

⁹ <https://archive.org/details/prospect-for-america-the-rockefeller-panel-reports/page/344/mode/2up?q=human+resources>

¹⁰ <https://www.pbs.org/johngardner/chapters/4.html>

¹¹ <https://www.vox.com/2014/12/29/7450793/invisible-primary>

insatiable lust for the Presidency.” His bid for the governorship was a step in the process to position himself against the conservative Republican incumbent vice-president Richard Nixon in the 1960 Republican presidential primary.¹²

Rockefeller Gave Nixon No Choice – So Goldwater Gave America a Choice

Nelson withdrew from his candidacy after losing 11 primary contests to Nixon.¹³ Rockefeller lost the contest, but not control of the Republican party. He refused to support Nixon as the Republican nominee and demanded that Nixon submit Rockefeller’s platform to the Platform Committee at the convention.

1960 Republican Party presidential primaries



← 1956 **March 8 to June 7, 1960** 1964 →




Candidate	Richard Nixon	Nelson Rockefeller
Home state	California	New York
Contests won	11	0
Popular vote	4,975,938	30,639
Percentage	86.6%	0.52%

Nixon, knowing full well that Rockefeller was the head of the largest delegation to the Republican convention, capitulated to Rockefeller who let it be known that if the committee ignored his program, he would take the fight to the convention floor.^{14, 15} Senator Barry Goldwater described Nixon’s agreement as a “surrender to Rockefeller” and said “the entire convention had been the victim of an ‘unprecedented last-minute attempt’ to impose a

¹² <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1958/07/01/81885781.html?pageNumber=30>

¹³ https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/1960_Republican_Party_presidential_primaries

¹⁴ <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=82J4zurKccI>

¹⁵ <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1960/07/24/issue.html>

platform dictated by a spokesman for the ultra-liberals.”¹⁶ Among the Rockefeller-Nixon platform items that were unacceptable to Goldwater was the proposal for Federal aid to education – an idea he denounced in his 1960 book, *The Conscience of a Conservative*.¹⁷

When the Nixon-Lodge ticket narrowly lost the election to the Kennedy-Johnson ticket, Goldwater made it clear he did not want Nelson Rockefeller nominated as the Republican candidate in 1964.¹⁸ Rockefeller’s cronies were undeterred, and the Rockefeller-Goldwater schism that began in 1960 set the stage for the dramatic Republican Revolution Goldwater led in 1964 to break Americans free from the elitist referred to as Wall Street Republicans or New York kingmakers.^{19, 20}

Goldwater Republicanism v Rockefeller Republicanism – A Forced Choice

On Nov. 7, 1963, Rockefeller announced his second bid to become the Republican presidential nominee stating, “I believe that vital principles are at stake (emphasis added).”²¹ With the country still reeling from the Kennedy assassination and Johnson assuming the presidency on November 22, 1963, Goldwater countered Rockefeller’s “principled” rationale by announcing his candidacy in January 1964.²² Goldwater retorted, “I will offer a choice, not an echo. This will not be an engagement of personalities. It will be an engagement of principles.”²³ The choice Goldwater offered Americans was a choice between Rockefeller Republicanism, that is progressive, big government policies (which were aligned with Johnson’s policies) and “an opportunity to choose conservative leadership.”^{24, 25, 26}

¹⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/1960/07/24/archives/goldwater-hits-platform-accord-pledges-fight-in-convention-on.html>

¹⁷ <https://babel.hathitrust.org/cgi/pt?id=mdp.39015046344738&seq=82>

¹⁸ <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1960/11/10/99963432.html?pageNumber=38>

¹⁹ <https://optv.pbslearningmedia.org/resource/1964-republican-convention-conservatism-video/retro-report/>

²⁰ <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/1964-republican-convention-revolution-from-the-right-915921/>

²¹ <https://library.cqpress.com/cqalmanac/document.php?id=cqal74-1223238>

²² <https://www.whitehouse.gov/about-the-white-house/presidents/lyndon-b-johnson/>

²³ <https://www.nytimes.com/1964/01/04/archives/goldwater-says-hell-run-to-give-nation-a-choice-he-joins-gop.html>

²⁴ <https://www.nytimes.com/1964/01/04/archives/goldwater-says-hell-run-to-give-nation-a-choice-he-joins-gop.html>

²⁵ <https://www.cambridge.org/core/journals/journal-of-policy-history/article/defining-rockefeller-republicanism-promise-and-peril-at-the-edge-of-the-liberal-consensus-19581975/B0B4F8D79AC3823E8CF937CBE97DF33E>

²⁶ <https://www.loc.gov/item/2016684293/>



Nelson Rockefeller's progressive social policies of Federal aid to education and medical care were essential to his supporters in New York but they did not play well with Republicans in the states between New York and California.²⁷ Goldwater won several key primary victories and was nominated on the first ballot at the Republican convention in July 1964.^{28, 29} But in the general election against Lyndon Johnson, Goldwater's vote against the 1964 Civil Rights legislation on the grounds that parts of it were unconstitutional put him in an unfavorable position with Black voters and members of his own party.³⁰ Goldwater had supported the Civil Rights Acts of 1957 and 1960 but objected to the Title II and Title VII provisions of the 1964 legislation.³¹ His efforts to defend his vote were not effective. When Johnson defeated Goldwater, Martin Luther King declared, "The American people made a choice ... to build a great society, rather than to wallow in the past" (King, "A Choice and a Promise").³²

²⁷ <https://www.nytimes.com/1964/02/16/archives/political-evolution-of-nelson-rockefeller-in-less-than-six-years-he.html>

²⁸ <https://www.smithsonianmag.com/history/1964-republican-convention-revolution-from-the-right-915921/>

²⁹ <https://www.nytimes.com/1964/01/12/archives/rockefeller-goldwater-contest-is-assessed-future-of-the-republican.html>

³⁰ <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1964/06/19/118664532.html?pageNumber=1>

³¹ <https://timesmachine.nytimes.com/timesmachine/1964/06/19/118664663.html>

³² <https://kinginstitute.stanford.edu/goldwater-barry-m>

The Rockefellers' Fundamental Transformation of American Education

The fundamental transformation of American education to serve a national workforce agenda began long before Democrat presidential candidate Barack Obama announced on Oct. 30, 2008, “We are five days away from fundamentally transforming the United States of America.”³³ Almost immediately after the swearing in of Obama in 2009, the U.S. Department of Education introduced “college and career readiness” for all students as a national goal in its Race To The Top (RTTT) grant competition.³⁴ RTTT provided grant money to selected states to transform their education systems by adopting a common set of standards and assessments aligned to them which were conveniently already available through participation in the Common Core State Standards Initiative (CCSSI).³⁵

Though RTTT’s “college and career readiness” for all students was unveiled as innovative, the plan to transformation of America’s K-12 schools from publicly funded, locally controlled education agencies into a national network of human resource development sites began more than a century earlier when John D. Rockefeller, Sr. (JDR, Sr.) established the General Education Board (GEB) in 1902 with an initial donation of \$1 million.³⁶ JDR, Sr. used philanthropic “soft power” in the form of privately funded grants (a model for the Bill & Melinda Gates and others) to direct the course of American education to workforce development after the Civil War.

“Soft power” according to Joseph Nye of Harvard University, “is the ability to obtain preferred outcomes by attraction rather than coercion of payment.”³⁷ But it was after his youngest grandson, David Rockefeller, president of Chase Manhattan Bank established the Trilateral Commission, that the Rockefeller family’s soft philanthropic power merged strategically with political power to accelerate the transformation process.³⁸ By capturing the White House, the power elite can work from the inside to get Congress to pass laws aligned with their agenda. This combined “smart power” fast-tracked the transformation of American

³³ https://www.columbiainmissourian.com/news/local/thousands-cheer-obama-at-rally-for-change/article_d1b04275-d1b8-5f8a-be2f-c73923d2b354.html

³⁴ <https://www.federalregister.gov/documents/2009/07/29/E9-17909/race-to-the-top-fund>

³⁵ <https://www.thecorestandards.org/>

³⁶ <https://dimes.rockarch.org/objects/QwffoPZ82XeVhYwD3YiGCc>

³⁷ <https://www.nature.com/articles/palcomms20178>

³⁸ <https://www.trilateral.org/>

education into a national human resource development system designed to monitor human development from cradle to grave as described in Marc Tucker’s 1992 letter to then-First Lady of Arkansas Hillary Clinton. Tucker sent the letter to Hillary at the Governor’s Mansion in Arkansas after her husband won the 1992 presidential election.

“America’s Choice” or a Rockefeller Agenda?

Marc Tucker, author of the “Dear Hillary” letter, was president of the National Center for Education and the Economy (NCEE) which was partially funded by David Rockefeller/David Rockefeller, Jr. Trust.³⁹ David Rockefeller, Jr., vice-chairman of Rockefeller Family & Associates, was listed among the members of Tucker’s board of trustees on the “Dear Hillary” letter’s cover page, as was Hillary Clinton.⁴⁰ Also on the list of trustees was Bill Clinton’s friend, Ira Magaziner – both had been Rhodes Scholars at Oxford.⁴¹ Magaziner chaired an NCEE commission that produced *America’s Choice: High Skills or Low Wages* (1990), a report that strongly criticized American worker training and advocated for youth-apprenticeship programs.⁴² NCEE tapped Hillary to lead the effort to publicize the report.⁴³

In the letter, Tucker described an initial meeting he had with David Jr. and others in David’s office to discuss the plan they had for Clinton’s education agenda. Tucker described their shared belief that with Clinton’s election, “this country has seized its last chance.” (Perhaps he was alluding to Clinton as the last U.S. president who was a member of David Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission). David Jr. was also listed as a contributor to NCEE’s report, “A Human Resources Development Plan for the United States” that included essentially the same content as the “Dear Hillary” letter.⁴⁴

The letter advised the future first lady of the United States on how Bill should prepare the public to accept their plan to fundamentally transform American education through

³⁹ <https://ncee.org/funders-2/>

⁴⁰ <http://blumenfeld.campconstitution.net/Other/Nat'1%20Center%20on%20Education%20&%20Economy%20-%20Clinton%20Plan.pdf>

⁴¹ <https://riheritagehalloffame.com/Ira-Magaziner/>

⁴² <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED323297>

⁴³ <https://www.edweek.org/teaching-learning/in-new-role-hillary-clinton-treading-on-familiar-policy-turf/1993/04>

⁴⁴ http://www.channelingreality.com/Education/Marc_Tucker_Human_Resource_plan.pdf

incremental legislative steps and federal grants while conducting a propaganda campaign to garner public support for their radical agenda. He wrote,

Our idea is to draft legislation that would offer an opportunity for those *states--and selected large cities*-that are excited about this set of ideas to come forward and join with each other and with the federal government in an alliance to do the necessary design work and actually deliver the needed services on a fast track. The legislation would require the executive branch to *establish a competitive grant program* for those states and cities and to *engage a group of organizations to offer technical assistance to the expanding set of states and cities engaged in designing and implementing the new system* (emphasis added).

Establishing a “competitive grant program” and awarding grants to selected “states and cities to engage a group of organizations to offer technical assistance” are precisely the components of Obama’s RTTT program. Tucker described the roll out of the public relations campaign for his legislative agenda as a gradual two-pronged approach to avoid public backlash. He wrote,

Radical changes in attitudes, values and beliefs are required to move any combination of these agendas. . . . [Bill Clinton] could start on the consensus-building progress this way, taking his message directly to the public, while submitting his legislative agenda and working it on the Hill. *After six months or so, when the public has warmed to the ideas and the legislative packages are about to get into hearings* (emphasis added), then you might consider some form of summit broadened to include not only the governors, but also key members of Congress and others whose support and influence are important.

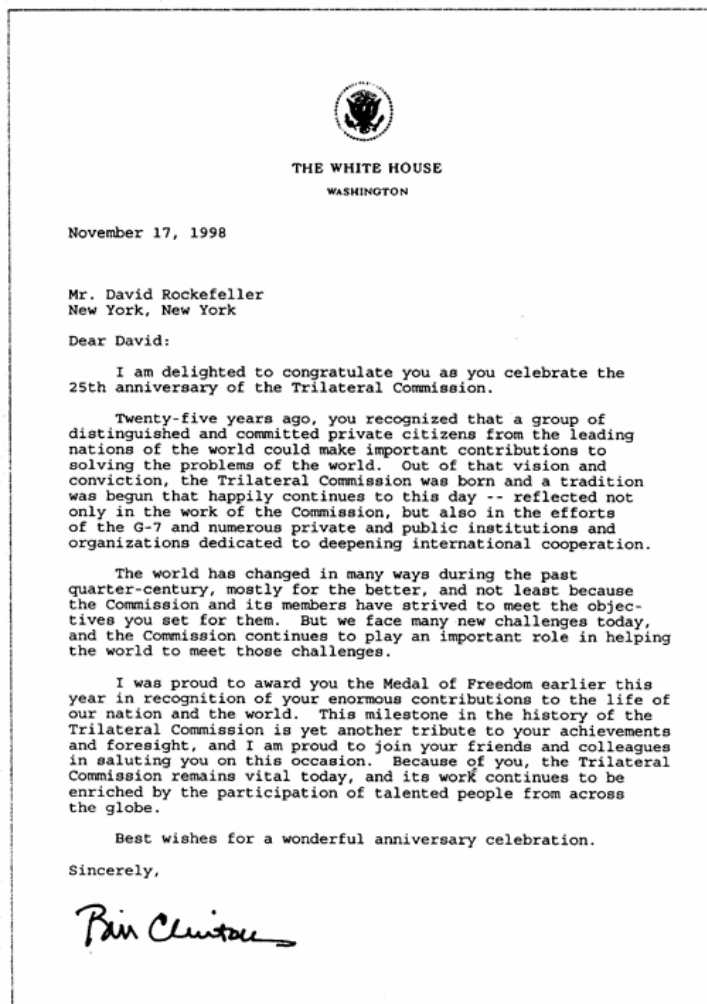
The role David Rockefeller, Jr. played in shaping Bill Clinton’s education policy through his association with Marc Tucker was not coincidental. While governor of Arkansas, Bill Clinton became a member of David Rockefeller Sr.’s Trilateral Commission.⁴⁵ A month before the 1992 election, David Jr. wrote an NYT Opinion “Why I Trust Clinton.” He opined,

I have decided -- as a father, a businessman and a supporter of public education reform -- to cast my vote for Bill Clinton. When it comes to the intricate issues of

⁴⁵ <https://isgp-studies.com/org/tc/membership-lists/trilateral-commission-list-1990-north-america-only.pdf>

systemic educational change, he understands the interlocking functions of technology, human development, school finance, educational equity and *public commitment that must undergird any successful human resource policy* (emphasis added).⁴⁶

The ideas David Jr. expressed in his opinion piece were the essential elements of Tucker's "Dear Hillary" letter. The piece also promoted other socialist ideas such as universal health care and globalism. Although sitting presidents must relinquish their membership, Clinton's involvement with the Trilateral Commission during his presidency is evident in his 1998 letter to David Rockefeller, Sr. congratulating him on the 25th anniversary of TC and in Clinton Presidential Library records.^{47, 48}



⁴⁶ <https://www.nytimes.com/1992/10/16/opinion/why-i-trust-clinton.html>

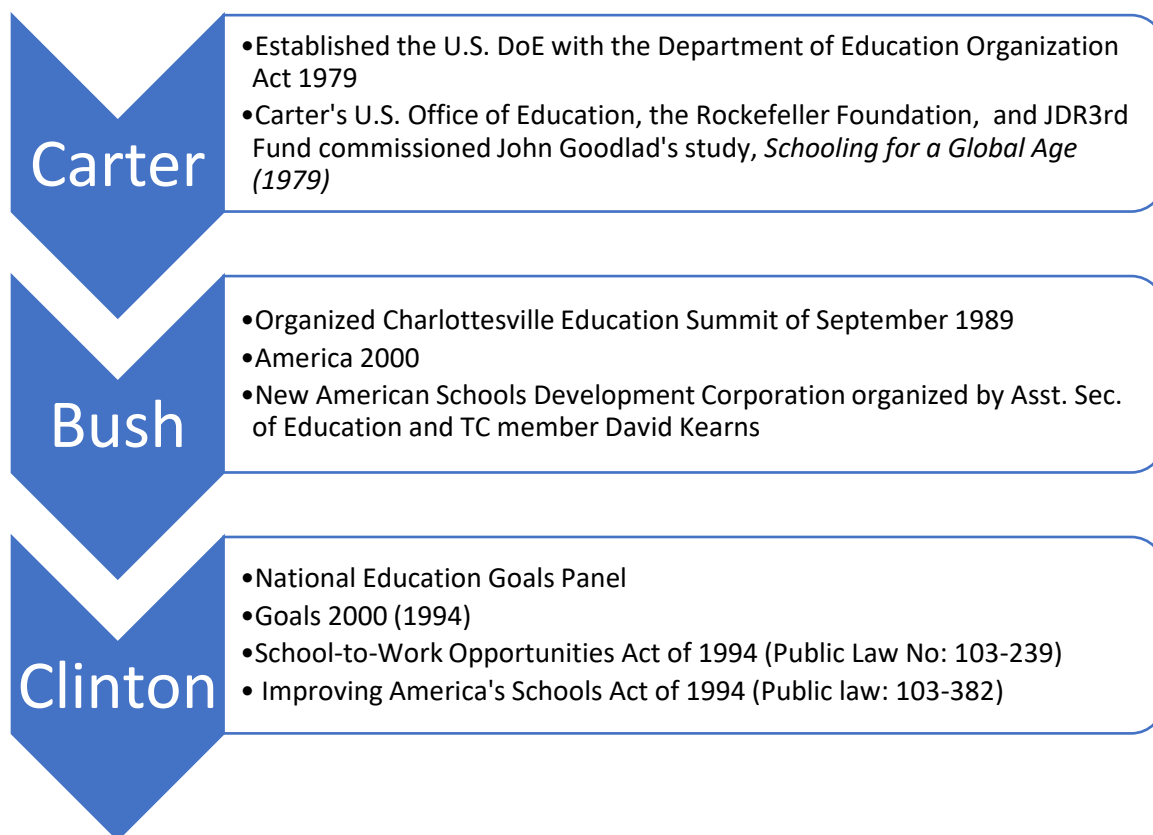
⁴⁷ <https://isgp-studies.com/org/tc/membership-lists/extra-documents/1998-the-trilateral-commission-at-25-past-present-and-future.pdf>

⁴⁸ <https://clinton.presidentiallibraries.us/items/show/101107>

The Presidential Trilateral Triumvirate and the Rockefeller Education Agenda

Clinton was the last of a triumvirate of presidents who were members of David Rockefeller, Sr.'s Trilateral Commission that included Jimmy Carter and G.H.W. Bush.⁴⁹ (Bush followed Carter as Reagan's vice-president wielding influence behind the scenes until his ascendancy to the presidency in 1988). The education policies of the Carter-Bush-Clinton administrations, however, still propel the nationalization of American education that had begun with John D. Rockefeller, Sr. but were dramatically accelerated when Carter signed the Department of Education Organization Act in October of 1979.⁵⁰

The graphic below depicts the Fabian Socialist-style incremental (evolutionary) building of the organizational structure and programs that David Rockefeller, Sr. admired during his university years.⁵¹



⁴⁹ https://www.everycrsreport.com/files/19810501_IP0092_2d3ea09e2c6068af730f41d315f4ea490bc91878.pdf

⁵⁰ <https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/STATUTE-93/pdf/STATUTE-93-Pg668.pdf>

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[https://ia800904.us.archive.org/35/items/DavidRockefellerMemoirs2003RandomHouse/David%20Rockefeller%20-%20Memoirs%20\(2003%2C%20Random%20House\).pdf](https://ia800904.us.archive.org/35/items/DavidRockefellerMemoirs2003RandomHouse/David%20Rockefeller%20-%20Memoirs%20(2003%2C%20Random%20House).pdf)

The Carter administration's Department of Education Organization Act established the administrative infrastructure of a national education system headed by a cabinet secretary. The Bush administration launched a campaign for standards and accountability system that would begin the nationalization of instructional content and assessment with America 2000 and partner with corporations to fund innovative (i.e., progressive education) methods of delivery when Deputy Secretary of Education, former Xerox CEO David Kearns, launched the New American Schools Development Corporation.^{52, 53} Then, Clinton used the Bush policies to further the Rockefeller agenda.⁵⁴ Sam Blumenthal summarized how the accumulated effects of the Carter-Bush education policies culminate in the transformation of American education in the Clinton administration:

Goals 2000 [an iteration of America 2000] is raw social engineering, intended to restructure all of American society and not just the schools. *The School-to-Work Opportunities Act establishes a formal partnership between the U.S. Departments of Education and Labor.* The grant money for this education-labor linkup is tied to compliance with requirements outlined in Goals 2000. *It also mandates transforming public education into a glorified voc-ed system, more in line with a planned economy than a free economy* (emphasis added). The Improving America's Schools Act is a reauthorization of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 through which the Johnson administration opened the floodgates of the U.S. Treasury. . . .⁵⁵

The administrative infrastructure and national education goals developed throughout the Carter-Bush-Clinton administrations were preserved and enhanced in the G.W. Bush administration's "No Child Left Behind Act" then "perfected" in Obama's Race to the Top grant program that funded state's adoption of the Common Core State Standards Initiative.^{56,}

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⁵² <https://eric.ed.gov/?id=ED327985>

⁵³ <https://www.c-span.org/person/?12983/DavidKearns>

⁵⁴ <https://www.presidency.ucsb.edu/documents/statement-signing-the-school-work-opportunities-act-1994>

⁵⁵ <http://blumenfeld.campconstitution.net/main.htm>

⁵⁶ https://www.greatlakescenter.org/docs/Policy_Briefs/Mathis_NationalStandards.pdf

⁵⁷ <https://files.ascd.org/staticfiles/ascd/pdf/siteASCD/policy/CommonCoreStds.pdf>

Choice 2.0

In the 50th anniversary edition of *Choice* (November 2014) former Texas Congressman Ron Paul wrote in the forward activists “will find a disturbing similarity between the Establishment’s treatment of grassroots conservatives in the 1950s and 1960s and its treatment of the liberty movement in 2008 and 2012” (p. xii). *Choice 2.0* gave extensive space to the “Rockefeller Machine” with particular attention to Senator Goldwater’s description of David Rockefeller’s Trilateral Commission (TC). David Rockefeller organized the TC in 1972 at the Rockefeller family’s estate in Tarrytown, NY -- almost a decade after Phyllis originally published *Choice*.⁵⁸

Phyllis lauded Goldwater for his exposure of the TC’s report “The Crisis of Democracy” presented at the plenary session of the TC May 30-31, 1975 meeting in Kyoto, Japan.⁵⁹ She said Goldwater “was one of the earliest to recognize the multinationals’ long-range scheme to induce Americans to accept a dumbed-down school system and a lower standard of living in order to compete in the global economy with cheap Third World labor.”⁶⁰ The full text of the report discussing American education states,

In the United States, some retrenchment in higher education is already underway as a result of slower growth in enrollments and new ceilings on resources. What seems needed, however, is to relate educational planning to economic and political goals. Should a college education be provided generally because of its contribution to the overall cultural level of the populace and its possible relation to the constructive discharge of the responsibilities of citizenship? If this question is answered in the affirmative, a program is then necessary to lower the job expectations of those who receive a college education. If the question is answered in the negative, then higher educational institutions should be induced to redesign their programs so as to be geared to the patterns of economic development and future job opportunities (emphasis added) (p. 190).⁶¹

⁵⁸ <https://www.scribd.com/doc/30079700/T51-The-Trilateral-Commission-at-25-1998>

⁵⁹ <https://archive.org/details/TheCrisisOfDemocracy-TrilateralCommission-1975>

⁶⁰ <https://store.phyllisschlaflay.com/product/a-choice-not-an-echo-updated-and-expanded-2014-hardback/>

⁶¹ <https://archive.org/details/TheCrisisOfDemocracy-TrilateralCommission-1975/page/n189/mode/2up?q=college>

Regarding public administration, the same report recommends, “. . . a general *reform of public administration and especially of local implementation systems* should be a central practical concern . . .” (emphasis added) (p. 185). Reform of “local implementation” translates as hierarchical centralization of administration, relegating local agencies to implementers of decisions made at higher nodes in the chain of command. In reality Gerstner’s and Tucker’s exhortations to eliminate local school boards was not their idea -- it was the Trilateral Commission’s.

In essence, the report recommends that the purpose of American education be transformed from a liberal arts education preparing the youth of local communities to govern themselves and engage in government (as stipulated in several state constitutions), to workforce preparation for global citizenship in an economy planned by a collaborative of international corporations working in partnership with national governments to maximize profitability and minimize individualism “for the greater good” which really means for *their* greater good.

Choice 2.0 and the 2016 Election

Phyllis included a chapter in *Choice 2.0* titled “Still Seeking a Choice Not an Echo: 2016.” She did not mention Donald J. Trump -- he had not yet ridden down the golden escalator to announce his bid for the presidency (June 16, 2015).⁶² She did, however, endorse him two years after her book released.⁶³ She warned readers about closed-door events to of Republican mega-donors to draft their pick – JEB Bush, the second son of Bush ‘41.^{64, 65} Phyllis encouraged the American grassroots by reminding them that the “Rockefeller machine” had been beaten twice before once with the nomination of Senator Barry Goldwater over Governor Nelson Rockefeller and once with the nomination and election of Ronald Reagan. She emphasized the importance of the ongoing fight to overcome New World Order globalist ideas including their efforts to federalize American education.

⁶² <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=XRAzC7RLg5w>

⁶³ <https://www.washingtonpost.com/news/post-politics/wp/2016/03/11/phyllis-schlafly-endorses-trump-in-st-louis/>

⁶⁴ <https://www.politico.com/story/2012/08/for-gop-mega-donors-a-convention-of-their-own-080074>

⁶⁵ https://www.washingtonpost.com/politics/influential-republicans-working-to-draft-jeb-bush-into-2016-presidential-race/2014/03/29/11e33b06-b5f2-11e3-8cb6-284052554d74_story.html

Phyllis Schlafly did not live to see grassroots Americans elect Donald Trump against the will of the Establishment in 2016. She would not have been surprised, however, by the opposition's tactics and strange bedfellows reportedly employed to put Biden in the White House in 2020.^{66, 67}

America Still Needs a Choice in 2024

Since the distribution of Rockefeller wealth among increased numbers of Rockefeller descendants, and death of David Rockefeller and other founding leaders of the Trilateral Commission, the “Rockefeller Machine” does not command formidable presence it had when the Brothers were alive.^{68, 69} But the transformation of American education envisioned by the Rockefeller dynasty is ongoing. The infrastructure needed to achieve that transformation is still in place and has been instrumental in infusing the social-emotional learning agenda of David Rockefeller's daughter (David Rockefeller, Jr.'s sister), Eileen Rockefeller Growald, into American Schools.⁷⁰

Sixty years after Phyllis first sounded the alarm about the hijacking of presidential elections by elitist kingmakers, Americans still need to reclaim their constitutional birthright to choose their president. The names may have changed since 1964 and 2014, the strategy of deception has become more sophisticated, but the goal of the “next generation” kingmakers is the same – get control of government offices at the highest levels. Last month, NBC news published an exclusive story, “Experts war-gamed what might happen if deepfakes disrupt the 2024 election. Things went sideways fast”.⁷¹ The experts, dozens of prominent former senior U.S. and state officials, civil society leaders and executives from technology companies, gathered in New York last to participate in a simulated election exercise.

The exercise “explored a scenario with an array of both domestic and foreign actors launching election disinformation, exploiting rumors and seizing on political divisions.” For example, elderly voters are told by phone that local polling places are closed due to threats from militia

⁶⁶ <https://time.com/5936036/secret-2020-election-campaign/>

⁶⁷ <https://www.ft.com/content/918e7c25-363c-4181-a967-0875dbe22b30>

⁶⁸ <https://www.nytimes.com/2017/03/20/business/david-rockefeller-dead-chase-manhattan-banker.html>

⁶⁹ <https://www.forbes.com/sites/michelatindera/2017/04/20/billionaire-david-rockefellers-will-is-made-public-so-whats-in-it/?sh=2aa557c223f6>

⁷⁰ <https://philanthropynewsdigest.org/features/nonprofit-spotlight/casel>

⁷¹ <https://www.nbcnews.com/politics/2024-election/war-game-deepfakes-disrupt-2024-election-rcna143038>

groups. A flurry of photos and videos flood social media showing poll workers dumping ballots. But the phone calls and videos aren't real – they turn out to be “deepfakes” created with artificial intelligence tools to reduce voter turnout and cause mistrust in election results. During a recent premiere of his new documentary, General Michael Flynn was asked by a member of the audience, “How do we ensure we have free and fair elections in November?” His response was, “In my opinion, we won't have free and fair elections in November.” He suggested that the only way to beat the odds of election tampering is to increase voter turnout to such a high percentage that it will overcome any interference tactic.

Phyllis helped Goldwater overcome the odds of beating a powerful political machine to cinch the Republican presidential nomination in 1964. She wrote *A Choice Not an Echo* to educate voters about the tactics of the kingmakers who manipulated the choice of nominees to their choice. Phyllis's legacy of resistance against those who would subvert our voting rights for their globalist agenda lives on in her books and in acts of resistance they inspire. In 2024, Trump can't fight the elites and win by himself. Like Phyllis, we must do everything we can to foil the tactics of deception used to control our elections. Only together can we save the America we love.