

**Nelson Aldrich Rockefeller
A Biographical Chronology**

- July 8, 1908 Born in Bar Harbor, Maine; the third of the six children of John D. Rockefeller, Jr., and Abby Aldrich Rockefeller.
- 1917-1926 Educated at the Lincoln School of Teachers College, Columbia University, in New York City.
- 1926-1930 Attended Dartmouth College, earning a B. A. in economics and graduating *cum laude* and Phi Beta Kappa.
- June 23, 1930 Married Mary Todhunter Clark and departed on a nine-month, around-the-world honeymoon.
- 1931 Employed at the London and Paris branches of the Chase National Bank.
- 1931-1958 Joined the staff of Rockefeller Center, Inc., 1931; Member of the Board of Directors: Served as President, 1938-1945 and 1948-1951, and as Chairman, 1945-1953 and 1956-1958.
- 1932-1979 Trustee of the Museum of Modern Art: Served as Treasurer, 1935-1939, and as President, 1939-1941 and 1946-1953.
- January 1933-June 1953 Member of the Westchester County (NY) Board of Health.
- 1935-1940 Member of the Board of Directors of the Creole Petroleum Co., a Venezuelan subsidiary of the Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey.
- 1940 Established the Rockefeller Brothers Fund with his four brothers. Served as Trustee, 1940-1975 and 1977-1979, and as President, 1956.
- May 1940-March 1947 Member of the Mayor's Business Advisory Committee (New York City).
- August 1940-December 1944 Coordinator of the Office of Inter-American Affairs; appointed by President Franklin D. Roosevelt.
- October 1940-May 1947 Chairman, of the Inter-American Development Commission.
- September 1943-January 1945 Member of the Mexican-American Commission for Economic Cooperation.
- December 1944-August 1945 Assistant Secretary of State for American Republic Affairs.

April-June 1945	Member of the U.S. delegation to the United Nations Conference on Organization, San Francisco.
January-December 1946	Member of the Mayor's Committee for the United Nations (New York City). Responsible for bringing UN to New York.
July 1946-June 1953	Founder and President (1957-1958) of American International Association for Economic and Social Development (AIA), a philanthropy to aid developing nations through educational and training programs.
January 1947-June 1953	Founder and President (1956-1958) of International Basic Economy Corporation (IBEC), a business that aimed to raise living standards in foreign countries through new economic enterprises.
November 1950- November 1951	Chairman of the International Development Advisory Board.
September-November 1952	Assisted in Eisenhower presidential campaign.
January 1953-December 1958	Chairman of the President's Advisory Committee on Government Organization.
February-April 1953	Chairman of the Special Committee on Defense Organization.
June 1953-December 1954	Under Secretary of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
1954-1975	President, trustee, and founder of the Museum of Primitive Art in New York City.
December 1954- December 1955	Special Assistant to the President for Foreign Affairs
June 1956-May 1958	Chairman of the Special Studies Project of the Rockefeller Brothers Fund.
September 1956-April 1958	Chairman of the Temporary State Commission on the Constitutional Convention (NY).
January-April 1958	Consultant to the Secretary of Defense on Organization of the Department of Defense.
April-December 1958	Chairman of the Special Legislative Committee on the Revision and Simplification of the Constitution (NY).

- August 27, 1958 Nominated for Governor by the Republican Convention in Rochester, New York.
- November 4, 1958 Elected Governor of New York by a plurality of more than half a million votes.
- January 1, 1959-
December 20, 1973 Governor of the State of New York. As an activist, progressive Republican, Rockefeller vastly increased the role of New York's state government in the fields of education, environmental protection, transportation, housing, welfare, medical aid, civil rights, and the arts.
- 1959-1960 Campaigned for the 1960 Republican presidential nomination.
- 1959-1966 Chairman of the National Governors' Conference Committee on Civil Defense and Post-Attack Recovery.
- March 3, 1961 Fire in the Executive Mansion in Albany destroyed portions of the building and much of the art collection.
- November 19, 1961 Youngest son, Michael, disappeared in New Guinea while on an anthropological expedition for the Peabody Museum.
- March 16, 1962 Divorced from Mary Clark Rockefeller.
- November 6, 1962 Reelected for a second term as Governor of New York.
- May 4, 1963 Married Margaretta "Happy" Fidler Murphy.
- 1963-1964 Campaigned for the 1964 Republican presidential nomination.
- July 14, 1964 In contesting conservative Arizona Senator Barry Goldwater for the party's presidential nomination, Rockefeller addressed the Republican National Convention in San Francisco, during which he was repeatedly interrupted and heckled by the delegates while proposing a platform amendment against extremism in the party.
- November 1965-
November 1969 Member of the President's Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.
- 1966 Chairman of the National Governors' Conference Committee on Public Safety.
- November 8, 1966 Reelected for a third term as Governor of New York.
- 1968 Campaigned for the 1968 Republican presidential nomination.

1968	Chairman of the National Governors' Conference Commission on Human Resources.
March 1969- December 1974	Member of the President's Foreign Intelligence Advisory Board.
May-July 1969	Headed the Presidential Mission to Latin America as President Richard M. Nixon's envoy, visiting 20 republics in 2 months.
November 3, 1970	Reelected for fourth term as Governor of New York.
September 9-13, 1971	During a riot at the Attica (NY) State Penitentiary, inmates took 40 hostages. The four-day stand-off ended when Governor Rockefeller authorized the state police to retake the prison by force. Ten hostages and 29 inmates died during the crisis.
May 1973-July 1976	Chairman of the National Commission on Water Quality.
November 1973- December 1974	Chairman of the National Commission on Critical Choices for Americans.
December 20, 1973	Resigned as Governor of New York. Succeeded by Lt. Governor Malcolm Wilson.
August 19, 1974	Nominated by President Gerald Ford to be Vice President.
December 19, 1974- January 20, 1977	Vice President of the United States.
January-June 1975	Chairman of the Commission on CIA Activities Within the United States.
March-November 1975	Chairman of the National Commission on Productivity and Work Quality.
June-December 1975	Chairman of the President's Panel on Federal Compensation.
November 3, 1975	Announced he would not be a candidate for Vice President on the Republican ticket in 1976.
March 1978	Established The Nelson Rockefeller Collection, Inc., an art reproduction business.
January 26, 1979	Died in New York City.