EDWARD M. KENNEDY ORAL HISTORY PROJECT

Interviewer’s Briefing Materials
Michael Dukakis Interview, 11/09/2009

Robert A. Martin, Research Director

Miller Center Documents

• Michael Dukakis Timeline.
• Michael Dukakis Fact Sheet.

Secondary Source Materials

• Adam Clymer interview with Tom Rollins, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 04/21/1998.

1 These are original documents created by Miller Center researchers for the Edward M. Kennedy Oral History Project. Please acknowledge credit for any use of these materials.
• Don Aucoin, “The Lessons of Mike Dukakis nearing 70, the Former Governor, now a Professor, Reflects on What He’s Learned,” *The Boston Globe*, 10/30/2003.

**Oral History Interviews**

• Edward M. Kennedy interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 10/14/2005.
• Ranny Cooper interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 02/28/2008.
• E.J. Dionne interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 02/20/2007.
• Gerard Doherty interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 10/10/2005.
• Don Dowd interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 09/09/2005.
• Lawrence Horowitz interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 04/17/2008.
• Judith Lichtman interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 02/21/2007.
• Ellis Mottur interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 10/17/2006.
• Thomas Oliphant interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 03/14/2007.
• Peter Parham interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 03/28/2007.
• Thomas Rollins interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 03/10/2009.
• Betty Taymor interview, Kennedy Oral History Project, Miller Center, University of Virginia, 07/08/2005.
Michael Dukakis
Prepared by Bryan Craig; revised by Janet E. Heininger, Ph.D., 10/17/09
Miller Center, University of Virginia, 10/12/2009

1933  
Michael Dukakis is born in Brookline, Massachusetts, to parents of Greek immigrants.

1955  
Dukakis graduates from Swarthmore College. He is involved in student government and opens a barber shop catering to African Americans who are refused service elsewhere. (“Michael Dukakis,” Encyclopedia of World Biography, http://galenet.galegroup.com/servlet/HistRC)

1957  

1958  
Spring  
Dukakis hears Senator John F. Kennedy (JFK) speak at an event sponsored by the Harvard Law Graduate Democratic Club. (Gaines and Segal, p. 30)

1960  
Dukakis graduates from Harvard Law School.

July  
Reportedly inspired by JFK’s presidential run, Dukakis organizes himself and a group of young reformers to run for local office in Brookline. Dukakis goes on to win. (Gaines and Segal, p. 33)

December  
Dukakis and college friends Carl Sapers and Herb Gleason formally organize the Commonwealth Organization of Democrats (COD). It is an organization to elect reform-minded Democrats to state-wide office. (Gaines and Segal, p. 35)

1961  
Dukakis joins the law firm of Hill, Barlow, Goodale, and Adams in Boston. (Gaines and Segal, p. 34)

1962  
Edward M. Kennedy (EMK) announces that he is running for JFK’s unexpired Senate seat against Edward J. McCormack. This creates a debate among the young reformers in the Democratic Party such as Dukakis. While McCormack has a strong record on civil rights and economic revitalization, EMK represents JFK and has the potential to unify the party state-wide. Dukakis decides to back McCormack. (Gaines and Segal; p. 43; Adam Clymer, Edward M. Kennedy, New York: William Morrow & Co., 1999, pp. 37-39)

November  
EMK is elected to the U.S. Senate.
1963  Dukakis marries Kitty Dickson.

1963-1970  Dukakis serves in the state legislature. (Encyclopedia of World Biography)

1970  Dukakis runs for lieutenant governor of Massachusetts with Kevin White as governor. EMK campaigns for White, but White loses to Republican Frank Sargent. Dukakis returns to private practice and hosts a public television talk show. (Gaines and Segal, p. 93; Clymer interview with Kevin White, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 10/27/1994)

1974  

October  On the 14th, EMK appears at a $500-a-plate fund raiser for Dukakis’ campaign for governor. (Gaines and Segal, p. 102; The New York Times, 10/15/1976)

November  Dukakis wins his first term as governor by defeating Sargent. (Encyclopedia of World Biography)

1976  

April  On the 23rd, Dukakis, EMK, Senator Edward Brooke (R-MA), and Boston Mayor White march in a “Procession against Violence” aimed at easing the city's racial tensions. (The New York Times, 04/24/1976)

June  Kitty Dukakis and other wives of New England governors visit Rose and Jackie Kennedy at their Hyannis Port home. (The New York Times, 06/08/1976)

       Aides for Democratic front-runner Jimmy Carter release a list of names for a running mate that includes EMK and Dukakis. (The New York Times, 06/18/1976)


August  On the 19th, Dukakis signs legislation to build the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library on University of Massachusetts-Boston property. (The New York Times, 08/20/1976)

1977  

March  On the 16th, President Carter, EMK and Dukakis visit Clinton, Massachusetts, for a town meeting. (The Washington Post, 03/17/1977)
May  Dukakis testifies on containing hospital costs before a hearing of EMK’s Subcommittee on Health and Scientific Research. *(The New York Times, 05/25/1977)*

1978

September  Dukakis loses to Edward King in the state Democratic primary for governor and goes on to become a lecturer and Director of Intergovernmental Studies at Harvard’s JFK School of Government. *(The Washington Post, 10/30/1978; The New York Times, 01/19/1979)*

1979

January  EMK becomes chairman of the Senate Judiciary Committee.


November  EMK announces he will challenge Carter for the Democratic presidential nomination.

1980


August  EMK withdraws his bid for the presidency in a powerful speech to the Democratic National Convention.

October  Carter campaigns in Boston with EMK and Dukakis. *(The Washington Post, 10/16/1980)*

November  Dukakis asks John Sasso, who was a field organizer for seven primary states in EMK’s presidential campaign, to manage his 1982 gubernatorial campaign. Sasso is also being courted by EMK for his 1982 Senate reelection campaign. Sasso agrees to join Dukakis. *(Gaines and Segal, pp. 190-191; Kenney and Turner, p. 184)*

Reagan wins the 1980 presidential election. The Republicans win control of the Senate and EMK loses chairmanship of the Judiciary Committee.

1982

May  The Massachusetts Democratic Convention endorses Dukakis over the sitting governor, Edward King. King remains in the primary. The convention endorses EMK for reelection to the Senate. *(The Washington Post, 05/23/1982)*
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Month</th>
<th>Event</th>
<th>Source(s)</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>July</td>
<td>On the 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, Kitty Dukakis admits herself to Hazelden, a drug treatment facility for her addiction to alcohol and amphetamines. (Kitty Dukakis, <em>Now You Know</em>, New York: Simon and Schuster, 1990, p. 234)</td>
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<tr>
<td>September</td>
<td>On the 14&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, Dukakis defeats King in the primary. <em>(The New York Times, 09/15/1982; The Washington Post, 09/15/1982)</em></td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>Dukakis wins his second term as governor with John Kerry as his lieutenant governor. EMK wins another Senate term. <em>(The New York Times, 11/03/1982)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>After managing EMK’s Senate election, Kathleen Kennedy Townsend becomes a policy analyst in the Dukakis administration. <em>(Gainesville Sun, 08/24/1997; Clymer interview with Lt. Gov. Kathleen Kennedy Townsend, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 11/03/1997)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Dukakis’ primary fund raiser, Robert Farmer, reportedly asks Dukakis if he could raise money for Walter Mondale for his presidential run in 1984. Dukakis says that he believes EMK will run and that Farmer should consider joining EMK’s campaign. Dukakis offers to introduce Farmer to EMK. <em>(Clymer interview with Bob Shrum, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 03/10/1992)</em></td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>EMK announces he will not run for president in 1984. Dukakis endorses Mondale the next year. <em>(The Washington Post, 10/21/1983)</em></td>
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<td>1984</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>On the 27&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;, Dukakis attends the burial of RKF’s son, David Anthony Kennedy. <em>(The Washington Post, 04/28/1984)</em></td>
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<td></td>
<td>Rose Kennedy suffers a debilitating stroke. She spends much of the next year recovering at the family’s home in Hyannis Port.</td>
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<td>June</td>
<td>EMK formally endorses Mondale in a speech in St. Paul, Minnesota, on the 25&lt;sup&gt;th&lt;/sup&gt;. <em>(Clymer, p. 360; The New York Times, 06/26/1984)</em></td>
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<td>July</td>
<td>Democratic vice-presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro hires Sasso as her campaign manager. At this time, Sasso is Dukakis’ chief of staff. <em>(The Washington Post, 07/27/1984)</em></td>
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<td>September</td>
<td>EMK and Dukakis campaign for Ferraro in Boston. <em>(The Christian Science Monitor, 09/28/1984)</em></td>
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<td>Month</td>
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<tr>
<td>October</td>
<td>EMK and Dukakis campaign for Kerry in his Senate run. (The Washington Post, 11/05/1984)</td>
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<tr>
<td>November</td>
<td>EMK and Dukakis campaign for Mondale in Boston. (The Washington Post, 11/03/1984)</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>Dukakis supports Paul Kirk, a former EMK staffer, to become chairman of the Democratic National Committee. (Kenney and Turner, p. 211)</td>
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<td>1985</td>
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<td>February</td>
<td>Kirk is elected party chairman. (Kenney and Turner, p. 211)</td>
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<td>April</td>
<td>The Christian Science Monitor names Dukakis as a possible Senate candidate if EMK decides not to seek another term and run for president. (The Christian Science Monitor, 04/25/1985)</td>
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<td>Summer</td>
<td>Kirk names Dukakis to the party’s Committee on the Industrial and Entrepreneurial Economy to develop policy agenda. (Gaines and Segal, p. 231)</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>In a televised speech on the 19th, EMK announces that he will not run for president in 1988 but that he will run for reelection to the Senate. Dukakis is among a list of possible contenders. (The Washington Post, 12/20/1985, 12/21/1985)</td>
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<td>1986</td>
<td>Dukakis wins a third term and is ranked by the National Governor Association as the most effective governor in the Nation. (<a href="http://www.polisci.neu.edu">http://www.polisci.neu.edu</a>)</td>
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<td>November</td>
<td>The Iran-Contra scandal breaks in the media.</td>
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<td>December</td>
<td>After repeating his announcement that he will not run for president in 1988, EMK endorses Dukakis as the Democratic nominee. (Clymer, p. 407)</td>
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<td>1987</td>
<td>EMK and his staff work with Dukakis to develop an employer mandate health insurance plan for Massachusetts as EMK works on a similar bill on the national level. (Clymer interview with EMK, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 11/11/1998; Clymer interview with Tom Rollins, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 04/21/1998)</td>
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<td>January</td>
<td>EMK becomes chairman of the Labor and Human Resources Committee, as well as Judiciary’s Immigration and Refugee Affairs Subcommittee.</td>
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<td>March</td>
<td>Dukakis announces he will create a presidential exploratory committee. (Gaines and Segal, p. 243)</td>
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Dukakis hires Susan Estrich, deputy national issues director in EMK’s 1980 campaign, as his deputy campaign manager. *(The New York Times, 10/09/1987)*

**April**

As part of Congress’ larger welfare reform effort, the Senate unanimously approves EMK’s bill to amend the Job Training Partnership Act. It authorizes the payment of bonuses to states that develop programs to move long time welfare recipients into private sector jobs. It is based on Dukakis’ successful state program, Employment and Training Choices (ET), started in 1983. (Kenny and Turner, p. 190; *1987 Congressional Quarterly Almanac*, Washington, D.C.: Congressional Quarterly, Inc., 1987, pp. 557, 13-S; *The New York Times*, 04/03/1987)


**September**

Sasso is implicated in releasing video tapes to derail Democratic presidential candidate Senator Joseph Biden. Dukakis calls several colleagues including EMK, Kerry and Paul Sarbanes for advice. EMK advises Dukakis to fire Sasso, which Dukakis does. Sasso is replaced by Estrich. (Gaines and Segal, pp. 245-246; Black and Oliphant, pp. 67, 73, 131)

**Fall**

EMK leads the fight in the Senate to defeat Robert Bork’s Supreme Court nomination.

**1988**


EMK staffer Nick Littlefield works for the Dukakis presidential campaign. (Clymer Interview with Littlefield, John F. Kennedy Presidential Library, 12/10/1998)

EMK staffer Nancy Soderberg serves as Deputy Issues Director for Foreign Policy in the Dukakis presidential campaign. (*Federal Staff Directory 1996*, p. 1325)

**January**


**February**

The Labor Committee (10-6) passes an EMK bill (S 1265) that would require virtually all employers to provide health insurance to their workers. This is the first national health insurance bill to ever pass out of any congressional committee. According to *Congressional Quarterly*, this bill marks a change in tactics for EMK in his pursuit of national health insurance from a government-financed to a mandated-benefits approach. The bill does not reach the floor. Dukakis supports it on the campaign trail, and the bill and the Massachusetts plan

March
On the 8th, EMK’s son, Patrick Kennedy, takes his first step into politics and becomes a delegate for Dukakis. (Clymer, p. 436; Edward M. Kennedy, True Compass: A Memoir, New York: Twelve, 2009, p. 411)


April

On the 21st, Dukakis signs the Massachusetts universal health care bill into law. The uninsured can get insurance from the state-administered pool based on their income, with companies paying into that pool. (The New York Times, 04/22/1988)

May

June
Bush begins to repeatedly bring up the Willie Horton case, where a convicted murderer serving a life sentence in Massachusetts is furloughed, effectively painting Dukakis as being soft on crime. From now until the election, the Senate debates an anti-drug bill with a death penalty provision that keeps the Horton case in the media spotlight, with EMK and other death penalty opponents active on the Senate floor. (The Boston Globe, 10/14/1988)

July
Dukakis is nominated at the Democratic National Convention in Atlanta and selects Senator Lloyd Bentsen (D-TX) as his running mate. EMK gives a speech at the convention asking, “Where was George?” Media consultant Robert Shrum helps EMK write the speech. (Clymer, p. 439; The Boston Globe, 09/05/1988)

The North Carolina Republican Party run newspaper ads with Dukakis and EMK with their hands raised in a victory clasp with the lines "Where will they lead America?" and “Ted Kennedy, Michael Dukakis: a couple of Massachusetts liberals.” (The Washington Post, 07/30/1988)

August
In the Senate, a bill to authorize military aid to the Contras is debated on the floor. EMK opposes the aid, but gets humanitarian aid included. The debate reportedly spotlights the differences between Bensten, who generally supports military aid to the Contras, and Dukakis, who sees it as immoral. (1988 CQ Almanac, pp. 491-491; The Washington Post, 08/04/1988)
Bush is nominated at the Republican National Convention in New Orleans with Senator Dan Quayle (R-IN) as his running mate.


**Fall**  
EMK reportedly annoys Dukakis when he refuses to join other Democrats in attacking Quayle and repeatedly tells the press that Quayle is not unintelligent. Adam Clymer reports that EMK often leaves positive messages on Quayle’s home answering machine. According to Quayle himself, “I remain grateful to Ted for sticking up for me in 1988. Kennedy, much to the chagrin of the Dukakis campaign, said that the media had not only been unfair to me but never accurately covered my Senate career.” (Dan Quayle, *Standing Firm: A Vice Presidential Memoir*, New York: Harper Collins, p. 155; Clymer, p. 443)

**September**  
On the 2nd, Sasso comes back to the campaign to help develop strategy and tactics for the campaign. (*The Boston Globe*, 09/03/1988)

Shrum, who had worked on Rep. Richard Gephardt’s (D-MO) presidential campaign, begins to send ideas to Estrich and Sasso about ads. (*The Boston Globe*, 09/05/1988; *The Washington Post*, 09/19/1988)

EMK’s Senate bill to raise the minimum wage to $4.55/hr. is debated on the Senate floor. Bush and Quayle come out vocally in support of some unspecified increase. Quayle tries to amend the bill to $4.00/hr. which EMK calls “subpoverty.” (*The Boston Globe*, 09/18/1988) The bill dies on the Senate floor. Although Dukakis supports the bill, he is not as vocal in his support as he is on other issues such as universal health care. This reportedly upsets some Democrats. (*The Boston Globe*, 09/27/1988)

**October**  


Congress passes an EMK-sponsored plan to finance higher education through tax-free savings bonds as part of a miscellaneous tax bill. It is different from Dukakis’ proposed plan to rely on a system of loans and repayments based on a graduate’s income. EMK says his measure “complemented” Dukakis’ approach, but some newspapers see it as straying from Dukakis. (*The Boston Globe*, 10/07/1988; *The New York Times*, 10/12/1988)

**November**  
EMK campaigns for Dukakis in Chicago, Minneapolis and California, and visits Dukakis at his Brookline home on the night of the election. Bush and Quayle

EMK states that Dukakis would have won the election if he had followed JFK’s example and embraced the term “liberal” early in the campaign. (*The New York Times*, 11/16/1988)

**December**  
Dukakis visits with EMK before meeting with President-elect Bush. (*The Boston Globe*, 12/03/1988)

**1989**

**January**  
Facing a large state deficit, a low bond rating and sinking opinion polls, Dukakis declares he will not run for another term as governor. Joseph Kennedy II is seen as a front-runner, but he decides not to run. (*The Boston Globe*, 01/08/1989, 03/14/1989)

Kitty Dukakis admits herself to Edgehill Newport, another drug treatment facility, for her addiction to alcohol. (Dukakis, p. 254)

**February**  
On the 10th, EMK and Dukakis are guests at a reception to honor Paul Kirk as he steps down from the Democratic National Committee chairmanship. (*The Boston Globe*, 02/11/1989)

**March**  
In an address at Yale, EMK critiques the presidential campaign. “I reject the notion that the Democratic ticket lost because of charges about Willie Horton and the Pledge of Allegiance… I believe those issues defined the contest primarily because there was no compelling Democratic message.” (*The New York Times*, 03/07/1989)

**April**  
EMK and Dukakis speak at the New England Healthcare Assembly's annual meeting. (*The Boston Globe*, 04/03/1989)

Dukakis declares May to be “John F. Kennedy Statue Month” to raise money for a statue of JFK in front of the state house. The Kennedy family supports Dukakis’ proclamation. The statue is dedicated on May 29, 1990. (*The Boston Globe*, 04/26/1989, 05/30/1990)

**May**  
On the 4th, Dukakis delivers an address at his alma mater, Swarthmore College, declaring the only answer to national health care is EMK’s Basic Health Benefits for All Americans Act, which would require virtually all employers to provide health insurance to their workers and their dependents. (*The Boston Globe*, 05/05/1989)
December  
Kitty Dukakis is admitted to the Four Winds Psychiatric Hospital in New York State after having relapses. She spends three months off and on at the facility. (Kitty Dukakis, pp. 285-304)

1990

June  

July  
Dukakis attends the Rose Kennedy’s 100th birthday celebration. (*The Boston Globe*, 07/16/1990)

1991

Dukakis is a visiting professor at the University of Hawaii for three months, and then joins the political science faculty at Northeastern University, where he remains today. (*Encyclopedia of World Biography*)

Spring  
William Kennedy Smith is charged with sexual battery in Palm Beach, Florida.

October  
EMK gives a speech at the Kennedy School at Harvard University in which he acknowledges that he has made mistakes in the conduct of his private life.

November  
On the 20th, EMK and Dukakis attend a Boston function with five Democratic presidential nominees including Dukakis’ friend, Governor Bill Clinton (D-AK). (*The Boston Globe*, 11/21/1991)

1992

July  
EMK marries Vicki Reggie in McLean, Virginia.

July  
Dukakis and EMK attend the Democratic National Convention where EMK delivers a speech. The Democrats nominate Clinton. (*The Boston Globe*, 07/16/1992)

November  
Clinton is elected president, as the Democrats win the House, Senate and White House.

1993

March  
EMK hires Charles Baker as chief campaign consultant for his reelection campaign. Baker was national field director in the 1988 Dukakis campaign. (*The Boston Globe*, 03/11/1993)

April  
EMK sponsors a conference on health care that includes a workshop attended by Dukakis to provide suggestions for President Clinton's Task Force on National Health Care Reform. (*The Boston Globe*, 04/06/1993)
**June** On the 19th, Dukakis successfully lobbies Clinton to give the commencement address to Northeastern University with EMK in attendance. *(The Boston Globe, 06/20/1993)*

**1994**

**May** Mitt Romney wins a substantial victory at the Massachusetts Republican State Party Convention.

**June** EMK accepts the nomination at the Massachusetts Democratic State Party Convention. *(The Washington Post, 06/05/1994)*

**July** Richard Gureghian, Dukakis’ former deputy press secretary, joins EMK’s campaign. *(The Boston Globe, 07/09/1994)*

**September** Sasso joins the campaign as a consultant. *(The Boston Globe, 09/21/1994)*

**October** On the 16th, Dukakis attends a campaign rally for EMK at Faneuil Hall. *(The Boston Globe, 10/17/1994)*

Dukakis offers public advice to EMK for the campaign: be yourself and tell people “why you feel so strongly about the things you have done. If you do that, you are going to be in very solid shape.” *(The Boston Globe, 10/25/1994)*

**November** The GOP wins control of both the House and Senate in the “Republican Revolution.” EMK loses his chairmanship of the Labor Committee.

EMK narrowly defeats Mitt Romney to win reelection to the U.S. Senate.

**1995**

**June** On the 11th, Dukakis and EMK attend a fund-raiser for Clinton in Boston. *(The Boston Globe, 06/12/1995)*

**1997**

**June** On the 31st, Dukakis and EMK attend a fund-raiser for Clinton in Boston. *(The Boston Globe, 07/01/1997)*

**1998**
**June**  
The Senate confirms Dukakis for Amtrak’s board of directors. EMK remarks, “Mike knows the issues and he will be very effective on the board leading Amtrak into the next century.” (*The Boston Globe*, 06/27/1998)

**2002**  
EMK and Dukakis give money to John Kerry’s possible run for president. (*The Boston Globe*, 04/16/2002)

**2003**

**June**  

**November**  
On the 9th, Kerry fires Jim Jordan and brings in Mary Beth Cahill, EMK’s chief of staff, to run his campaign. Cahill had worked on Dukakis’ 1988 campaign. (*The Boston Globe*, 01/20/2004)


**2004**  
Republicans paint Kerry as a “Massachusetts liberal” in the mold of EMK and Dukakis who “tax and spend,” are weak on defense and “out of step with the rest of America.” Kerry responds he will not repeat the mistakes in 1988 where Dukakis was seen as too passive in responding to Republican accusations. (*The New York Times*, 02/05/2004)

**March**  
Kerry hires Jack Corrigan as his representative for the national convention. Corrigan had organized six states for EMK in his 1980 campaign and also worked on Dukakis’ 1988 campaign. (*The Boston Globe*, 03/04/2004)

**April**  
Sasso joins the Kerry presidential campaign as his chief liaison to the Democratic National Committee. (*The Washington Post*, 04/03/2004)

**July**  
EMK successfully works to bring the 2004 Democratic National Convention to Boston where Kerry is nominated as the Democratic presidential nominee. At the Convention, the Democrats reportedly try to shed Kerry’s “Massachusetts liberal” image and present him as someone who is a proven war hero, more moderate on issues and responds to Republican attacks. Republicans note Dukakis does not speak at the convention with a daily “Dukakis Watch” email campaign, asking “Have you seen this man?” (*The Washington Post*, 07/26/2004; *USA Today*, 07/26/2004; *The Boston Globe*, 06/18/2004, 07/28/2004)

**Late Summer**  
By late summer, Kerry’s campaign is reportedly seen as too passive, despite his earlier pledge, in its slow response to the Swift Boat Veterans for Truth ads directed at Kerry’s military record. By September, Kerry agrees to accept more

**November**

Kerry is defeated by George W. Bush.

**2006**

**May**

On the 31st, Dukakis and EMK attend the funeral service of John Kenneth Galbraith. (*The Boston Globe*, 06/01/2006)

**2008**

**January**

EMK announces his support for Democratic presidential candidate Barack Obama.

**May**

EMK is diagnosed with a brain tumor. Dukakis responds: “He's one of the giants. If you needed something, wanted to produce something, you called him and, bang, you got it, and he never asked for anything in return.” (*The Boston Globe*, 05/18/2008)

**August**

EMK makes a surprise appearance and speech at the Democratic National Convention.

**2009**

**August**

MICHAEL DUKAKIS FACT SHEET
Prepared by Bryan Craig
Miller Center, University of Virginia, 09/24/2009

Positions:
• 1960-1962: Brookline Town Committee member.
• 1962-1970: Massachusetts state legislator.
• 1998-2003: Vice-Chair, Amtrak Reform Board.
• 1991-Present: Professor of political science at Northeastern University.
• Visiting Professor: UCLA School of Public Policy and Social Research.

Issues worked on with EMK:
• JFK Presidential Library. In 1976, Dukakis signed legislation to have the library built.
• 1982 gubernatorial race. Kennedy campaigned for Dukakis over Edward King in the Democratic primary.
• Job training reform. In 1983, Dukakis implemented the Employment and Training Choices (ET) program to place long-standing welfare recipients into jobs, which influenced EMK’s drafting of the 1987 amendment to the Job Training Partnership Act.
• Healthcare reform. Both supported universal healthcare. In 1987, EMK and his staff worked with Dukakis to develop an employer mandate health insurance plan for Massachusetts as EMK worked on a similar bill on the national level.
• 1988 presidential race.
• Kennedy’s 1994 reelection campaign. Former Dukakis staff members worked on Kennedy’s campaign; Dukakis campaigns for him.