



THREE DECADES OF ACCOMPLISHMENTS AND IMPACT

Introduction

The year is 1983. Ronald Reagan is in the White House and there is unrest in Central America, Grenada, and Lebanon. The Soviets walk out of disarmament talks as the United States deploys Pershing missiles. The president signs a bipartisan compromise bill aimed at saving Social Security and legislation to commemorate Martin Luther King's birthday as a national holiday. The Equal Rights Amendment falls six votes shy of passage in Congress. A flood covers the California coast and kills 13.

And UMass Boston opens the John W. McCormack Institute of Public Affairs as an applied public policy research center focusing on issues of immediate concern to Boston, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the New England region.

Fast-forward 30 years.

Today at the McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies, our nationally and internationally recognized scholars address important policy topics that impact local and global communities—issues such as peace and reconciliation, aging, workplace diversity, social and economic equity, and post-disaster reconstruction, among others.

Today, we offer world-class interdisciplinary education and conduct values-driven research demonstrating our deep commitment to making a difference in our communities. Our faculty, staff, and graduate students critically examine policies to better understand and remedy existing social, political, and economic inequities in domestic and international settings.

With an emphasis on social justice, government accountability and transparency, strengthening democratic institutions, and sustainable policies for people and planet, we train the next generation of local and global leaders in conflict resolution, gerontology, global governance and human security, international relations, public affairs, and public policy.

John W. McCormack

The biographer Garrison Nelson summed up the legacy of the beloved former Speaker of the House of Representatives in one simple sentence: “The legislation that John McCormack expedited through Congress altered American social policy forever.”

John W. McCormack’s life was a true Horatio Alger tale. Born in South Boston, a few miles from the former institute and current graduate school that bears his name, he overcame extreme poverty to become a self-trained lawyer, culminating in a history of political leadership spanning several decades. Elected to Congress during the Coolidge administration, he served that body until the middle of Nixon’s presidency, compiling a 42-year record of public service as one of the most powerful and respected figures in the U.S. government. He was a devoted and determined advocate for greater social justice and progressive policies to assist the poor and underprivileged. His powers of persuasion as Speaker of the House helped to pass groundbreaking bills on civil rights, economic security, education, foreign aid, health care, housing, immigration, and voting rights. He championed important legislation like Medicare, Medicaid, Social Security, the G.I. Bill, FDR’s New Deal, LBJ’s Great Society, the Marshall Plan, and establishment of NASA, NATO, and the Administration on Aging.

The creation of the John W. McCormack Institute of Public Affairs—known today as the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies—not only honors McCormack’s record but also recognizes the University of Massachusetts Boston as a center for excellence in policy studies.

The McCormack Institute

Robert L. Woodbury, a former director of the John W. McCormack Institute of Public Affairs, wrote the institute’s first chronology, outlining examples of the institute’s impact in eight fields, including expansion to global policy arenas: (1) serving as an independent analyzer; (2) education and training of public servants at the state and local levels; (3) publishing on major public policy issues; (4) convener and catalyst on important public issues; (5) permanent mechanisms to modernize state government; (6) empowering new civic constituencies; (7) using the popular media; and (8) enhancing governance on a global scale.

In the following account, Woodbury describes the underpinnings of the McCormack Institute:

From its inception, the institute focused primarily on issues of local, state, and regional concern in Massachusetts and New England; to fuse applied policy research education, and public service in a single mission; and to carry out its activities through conferences, general education endeavors on and off campus, publications, and extensive outreach. Its staff would embody serious scholarly capacities with a love of politics and public policy. ...

The McCormack Institute began with powerful patrons and entrepreneurial leadership. In fact, the entrepreneurial leader was critical to the participation of the powerful patrons. Edmund Beard, a young professor of political science at UMass [Boston] with a passionate interest in American government, would be the key figure in the institute’s initiation and development. He loved the messy world of Massachusetts politics, was an excellent lecturer, and had an indefatigable capacity for academic entrepreneurship. Beard’s efforts in establishing the McCormack Institute is a case study on legislative and bureaucratic politics. His ability to leverage key figures in Congress, the state legislature, and the university administration was critical.

Building on an internship that Beard had established as a young professor for a UMass student in the Speaker’s Office of the U.S. House of Representatives, he developed links with key staff and Congressman Tip O’Neill. When Beard discovered in 1983 that Congress had authorized a line item expenditure of \$2 million to establish a center at the University of Oklahoma in honor of former Speaker Carl Albert, he moved to propose a similar tribute to former Speaker John W. McCormack. O’Neill quickly agreed, and a \$3 million endowment was proposed through Tip O’Neill’s good friend, fellow Congressman, and successor in McCormack’s district, Joseph Moakley....

As he worked on his academic and congressional strategy, Beard also turned to his longtime friend, state senator Chester Atkins, who in 1983 was the chairman of the Massachusetts Senate Ways and Means Committee. Atkins cleared a proposed \$250,000 appropriation with the Speaker of the senate and later president of the University of Massachusetts, William Bulger. In 1983, the McCormack Institute of Public Affairs was officially launched only a few minutes from the State House on the urban campus of the state’s public university. ...

(“The McCormack Institute” by Robert L. Woodbury (in *New Directions for Higher Education*, No. 112, Winter 2000, Jossey-Bass, pp. 63-64)

What follows is a timeline outlining three decades of accomplishments by the McCormack Graduate School and its predecessor institutions. Much of the early history reported in the timeline is taken from Woodbury’s chronicle.

1983	Designed to be an “applied” public policy research center, with equally important public service and public affairs education components, the John W. McCormack Institute of Public Affairs is established. Its focus is on issues of immediate concern to Boston, the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, and the New England region. The institute is built on the proven, highly successful records of the Center for Studies in Policy and the Public Interest (aka the Policy Center) and the Boston Urban Observatory.
1984	The Gerontology Institute is established. Its brief is to conduct basic and applied social and economic research on income security, health, productive aging, and basic social and demographic research on aging. McCormack’s Center for State and Local Policy publishes “Policy Issues Facing Boston: 1984,” a series of 10 papers on finance, education, housing, and public affairs. The Master of Science in Public Affairs (MSPA), which began at Boston State College, is launched at the McCormack Institute with a completely redesigned curriculum. Visiting practitioners join faculty members drawn from various colleges across campus to bring to the classroom hands-on experience in government and management.
1985	The <i>New England Journal of Public Policy</i> publishes its first issue. It is designed to create a profusion of ideas by providing a medium for practitioners, policy analysts, and academics throughout New England to define their problems and develop approaches to solving them. An academic building, John W. McCormack Hall, is named at the UMass Boston harbor-side campus on April 26, 1985. A commemorative plaque reads: “Dedicated in Honor of the Honorable John W. McCormack, Forty-fifth Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, 1962–1971; Dedicated Public Servant and Loyal Son of Boston, 1891–1980.” The McCormack Institute partners with the John F. Kennedy Presidential Library and the Dorchester Historical Society to host “The Leadership of John W. McCormack.” Twelve speakers, including McCormack’s Edmund Beard, congressmen, judges, clergy, and historians, praise the Speaker’s leadership and legislative legacy.
1986	The Graduate Certificate Program in Dispute Resolution (now Conflict Resolution) enrolls its first class. <i>Time</i> magazine selects UMass Boston as one of nine “Hot Colleges on the Climb...Fast-rising and ambitious institutions now challenging the nation’s elite” and singles out the McCormack Institute for special praise, particularly for its work with local government.
1986-1991	The McCormack Institute engages in several international initiatives regarding conflict resolution in Northern Ireland and South Africa.
1987	Senior Fellow Pdraig O’Malley is among the National Democratic Institute’s delegation to Pakistan, Bangladesh, and Sri Lanka only a year after he is chosen as a member of the international team to monitor the Philippine elections.

	<p>Institute Director Edmund Beard is invited by the government of Vietnam to discuss normalization of U.S.-Vietnam relations.</p> <p>The McCormack Institute launches the New England Resource Center for Higher Education, focusing on collaborative change processes in higher education to address social justice in a diverse democracy. (The center later moves to the Graduate College of Education.)</p>
1988	<p>The McCormack Institute publishes “Update 88: A Boston Agenda for the 1990s,” a set of informal talking papers designed to stimulate debate and, where appropriate, encourage change. Topics include race relations, housing, fiscal condition, public schools, and demographics and voting trends.</p>
1989	<p>A gerontology PhD program is approved.</p> <p>The Gerontology Institute publishes the first issue of <i>Journal of Aging & Social Policy</i>, a peer-reviewed, quarterly journal distinguished by its emphasis on policy and its attention to international developments.</p> <p>Co-sponsored by the Office of Mayor Raymond Flynn, the McCormack Institute hosts a conference, “The Future of Our Urban Environment.”</p>
1990	<p>O’Malley’s 1990 study <i>Biting at the Grave: The Irish Hunger Strikes and the Politics of Despair</i> is chosen by the <i>New York Times</i> as one of the 12 best books of the year.</p> <p>McCormack fellows develop a statewide cost-allocation plan, individual cost plans for several state agencies, and enhanced case-management rates, resulting in close to \$50M in new revenue.</p> <p>The McCormack Institute hosts “Land Use: Forgotten Key to Quality of Life,” a conference focusing on the failures of land-use planning in Massachusetts. The conference features a talk by former U.S. Senator Paul Tsongas.</p>
1991	<p>Congressman Joseph Moakley facilitates another \$3M appropriation for the McCormack Institute’s endowment to expand its portfolio in international public affairs.</p>
1992	<p>The Center for Social Policy opens as the Social Policy Research Center, focusing on homelessness, family policy, welfare reform, and policies linked to underserved populations.</p> <p>In the fall semester, the PhD Program in Public Policy enrolls its first class.</p> <p>The University of Massachusetts Boston and the John W. McCormack Institute of Public Affairs celebrate the “Year of the Woman” by launching the Program for Women in Politics and Government, a year-long graduate certificate program. (Begun in 1968 at Simmons College and moved to Boston College in 1971, the program is today called the Program for Women in Politics and Public Policy, a name that reflects its expanded mission.)</p> <p>The Dukakis administration asks the McCormack Institute to collaborate on a project to identify and capture unclaimed federal revenue, known in the reimbursement trade as federal financial participation (FFP). In its four year duration, the project will produce \$150M in new revenue and cost savings for the commonwealth.</p> <p>With the assistance of the State Bureau of the Budget and the Office of the Comptroller, a detailed statewide cost-allocation plan and several individual cost plans for state agencies are developed, resulting in nearly \$50M in new revenue for the state.</p> <p>Through its Municipal Medicaid initiative, McCormack fellows conceive of a method for state and local governments to secure federal reimbursement for school-based, medically related services. As a result of this analysis, the state recoups an estimated \$17M by the end of fiscal year 1993.</p> <p>Senior Fellow Thomas Ferguson puts together a multipart examination of campaign finance in the 1990 election. The series is aired as a five-installment special on the Public Broadcasting System’s <i>Nightly Business Report</i>.</p> <p>The McCormack Institute hosts a conference, “Homelessness in New England: How Do We Shape the Future?”</p>

<p>1993</p>	<p><u><i>About the McCormack Institute on the occasion of its 10th anniversary:</i></u></p> <p><i>From Michael K. Hooker, President of University of Massachusetts:</i> “My vision of the world-class 21st Century University is one that is actively engaged with the community of which it is a part, seeking solutions to the economic and social issues that confront our society. The McCormack Institute has already demonstrated the capacity to be ‘interactive’ and to form meaningful partnerships and is helping to lead the university to the 21st century.”</p> <p><i>From Sherry H. Penney, Chancellor of UMass Boston:</i> “A democratic nation cannot sustain itself without constantly applying intelligence and energy to solving its problems and improving the lives of all citizens. Universities are expected to lead in the provision of that intelligence and energy. UMass Boston is fortunate indeed to have the McCormack Institute, which I consider to be a perfect model of the way universities can successfully integrate scholarship with public service. This marvelous center of excellence is an intellectual engine of great magnitude, which has made—and will continue to make—a powerful contribution to the building of a better and a more just and equitable society.”</p> <p>During the institute’s 10-year history, more than a thousand papers; book chapters; case studies; and newspaper, magazine, and journal articles were published under the imprimatur of a long list of McCormack fellows.</p> <p>To celebrate its 10th anniversary, the McCormack Institute establishes the John Joseph Moakley Award for Distinguished Public Service—to be given to a dedicated leader who has made significant contributions to the welfare of our state and nation. Congressman Moakley himself is the first recipient of the award. Like his predecessor, John W. McCormack, Moakley showed an unwavering commitment to the most challenging ideals of public service.</p> <p>The Gerontology Institute receives one of seven grants from U.S. Administration on Aging to assist individuals with pension issues.</p> <p>Addressing the international activities of the institute, the Center for Democracy and Development opens and concentrates on issues of democratization in places like China, Eastern Europe, and sub-Saharan Africa. (In 2011, it will change its scope and be renamed the Center for Peace, Democracy, and Development.)</p> <p>Visiting Fellow Robert C. Wood publishes <i>Whatever Possessed the President? Academic Experts and Presidential Policy, 1960–1988</i>. The book examines the influence of academic advisors on presidential decision making from the Kennedy-Johnson years through the Reagan administration.</p>
<p>1994</p>	<p>The institute’s Center for Women in Politics and Public Policy opens. Committed to advancing women’s participation in public life, the center becomes the state’s primary organization for networking, convening, and publishing papers on issues of concern to women.</p> <p>The Massachusetts Pension Assistance Project at the Gerontology Institute begins providing services to clients in the state.</p>
<p>1995</p>	<p>The Gerontology PhD Program graduates its first student.</p> <p>The Master’s Degree Program in Conflict Resolution (formerly Dispute Resolution) is launched.</p> <p>Senior Fellow Randy Albelda publishes “An Economic Profile of Women in Massachusetts.”</p> <p>The institute publishes “Turnabout Time: Public Higher Education in the Commonwealth,” a policy- and action-oriented analysis offering strategic recommendations on financing, structure, curriculum, technology needs, assessment criteria, and patterns on collaboration to move public higher education forward.</p>
<p>1996</p>	<p>The Program for Women in Politics and Public Policy hosts a conference, “Collision Course? Massachusetts Families and the Economy at the Crossroads.”</p>
<p>1997</p>	<p>Senior Fellow Pdraig O’Malley brokers a meeting of leaders of nine Northern Ireland parties with leaders of South Africa’s National Congress, including Nelson Mandela.</p> <p>The Massachusetts Pension Assistance Project assumes management of the National Pension Lawyers Network, a national clearinghouse for pension lawyer referrals.</p> <p>The McCormack study “Managing the Central Artery/Tunnel Project: An Exploration of Potential Costs Savings” receives front-page coverage in the <i>Boston Globe</i> and accolades from policy makers for its authoritative analysis.</p>

	<p>The McCormack Institute hosts a conference, “The Changing Nature of Federal/State Relations: The Fiscal Impact on New England,” featuring Reagan administration officials along with political and public policy leaders from New England.</p> <p>Senior Fellow Robert C. Wood, former secretary of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, pens the occasional paper “Eastward Ho: Issues and Options in Regional Development for the Metropolitan Boston Region.”</p> <p>Donna Haig Friedman and researchers at the Center for Social Policy publish “Over the Edge: Cuts and Changes in Housing, Income Support, and Homelessness Programs in Massachusetts.”</p> <p>Through the ANCHoR project, staff at the Center for Social Policy begin to develop a computerized system to document the extent of homelessness and use of homeless services, a growing problem in the commonwealth. In 2002, the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development will contract with the Center for Social Policy to provide technical assistance and policy guidance for use by communities across the country in their implementations of Homeless Management Information Systems, which are now generating data for annual reports to Congress on the extent of homelessness in the United States.</p>
1998	<p>The Massachusetts Pension Assistance Project expands its coverage to all six New England states and changes its name to the New England Pension Assistance Project.</p> <p>The Pension Action Center opens at the Gerontology Institute. The center conducts research on pension policy and offers assistance and referrals to individuals having trouble understanding or accessing their pension benefits.</p> <p>The McCormack Institute hosts “Boston Harbor Clean-Up: Must It Take Ten Years?,” a conference featuring state and environmental officials.</p> <p>The Program for Women in Politics and Public Policy hosts a gubernatorial debate focusing on issues of concern to women.</p> <p>Carol Hardy-Fanta, Paul Watanabe, and Louis DiNatale publish “Conflict and Convergence: Race, Public Opinion, and Political Behavior in Massachusetts.”</p>
1999	<p>Give US Your Poor, a national public education campaign addressing homelessness, joins the McCormack Institute through its affiliation with the Center for Social Policy.</p> <p>The Pension Action Center is formed to bring together various pension research projects at the Gerontology Institute.</p> <p>Life Enrichment Through Studies (renamed the Osher Lifelong Learning Institute [OLLI] in 2005) begins as part of the Gerontology Institute. The center seeks to enrich the intellectual, social, and cultural lives of adults aged 50 and over who share a love of lifelong learning.</p> <p>The Center for Social Policy publishes “A Policy Brief: Making Family Leave More Affordable in Massachusetts.”</p>
2000	<p>Richard Manley, a senior fellow at the Center for State and Local Policy, edits <i>The Issues Book: Public Policy Issues in Massachusetts</i>.</p> <p>With funding from the Ford Foundation, senior fellows Barry Bluestone and Mary Stevenson publish “The Boston Renaissance: Race, Space, and Economic Change in an American Metropolis.”</p>
2001	<p>The international relations track of the Master of Science in Public Affairs (MSPA) Program begins.</p>
2002	<p>The Program for Women in Politics and Public Policy hosts a gubernatorial debate focusing on issues of concern to women.</p>
2003	<p>The John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies is founded, with Edmund Beard as its interim dean.</p> <p>In a late-December article titled “McCormack’s a Gift That Keeps Giving,” <i>Boston Sunday Herald</i> columnist Wayne Woodlief pens, “Now is the perfect season to reflect on the gifts the McCormack Institute—now the McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies at UMass Boston—has given Boston, New England and, indeed, parts of the world during the last twenty years. From helping Boston’s city government map its financial future to persuading leaders of</p>

	<p>factions in Northern Ireland to follow South Africa’s model of reconciliation, the <i>very</i> practical policy pioneers at our urban university have been in the lead.” The article concludes, “The McCormack Institute richly deserves its new graduate school status. And with its drive, its best days lie ahead.”</p> <p>The Management of Aging Services Program is established in the Department of Gerontology. The online master’s and certificate programs are designed for students interested in careers in long-term care, service-supported housing, community-based services, and health services for those requiring chronic care.</p> <p>The Center for Women in Politics and Public Policy hosts the New England Women’s Political Summit. In partnership with the John F. Kennedy Library, hundreds of activists, leaders, and policymakers address the critical shortage of women in elective office, to generate action plans for increasing representation and influence, and to share lessons and strategies to strengthen women’s impact on politics. In addition to regional political leaders and broadcast journalists, forum participants include presidential candidate Geraldine Ferraro, California congresswoman Loretta Sánchez, and Marie C. Wilson of the White House Project/Women’s Leadership Fund.</p> <p>The Pension Action Center hits the \$13M mark in recovered client pension benefits.</p>
2004	<p>The Center for Media and Society opens. Designed to bring the world of media and communication practice to the University of Massachusetts Boston campus, the center complements and enhances academic courses and research.</p>
2005	<p>The Management of Aging Services Program graduates its first student.</p> <p>The Women in Politics and Public Policy Program earns the Innovative and Creative Program Award from the University Continuing Education Association.</p>
2006	<p>Stephen P. Crosby, JD, becomes the founding dean of the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy Studies.</p>
2007	<p>Commonwealth Compact, a workplace diversity project, is born. (In 2013, it will move to the university’s Office of Diversity and Inclusion.)</p> <p>The Pension Action Center hits the \$30M mark in recovered client pension benefits.</p> <p>The Center for Social Policy hosts the national conference “Looking Back and Looking Ahead: Policy Visions from the New Deal and Great Society.”</p> <p>The Center for Social Policy teams with the DC-based Center for Economic and Policy Research to publish “Bridging the Gaps: A Picture of How Work Supports Work in Ten States.”</p> <p>McCormack’s Distinguished Chair of Peace and Reconciliation, Padraig O’Malley, in collaboration with Nobel Prize winner Marti Ahtisaari’s Crisis Management Initiative and Tufts’ Institute for Global Leadership, assembles senior negotiators from Northern Ireland and South Africa to meet in Helsinki with their counterparts from Iraq. A second Helsinki conference will take place in 2008, when 36 leaders from all political parties in Iraq meet with the same Northern Ireland and South African facilitators and negotiators. That session will result in the “Helsinki Agreement,” a series of principles that became the basis for exploring political reconciliation in Iraq in 2009.</p> <p>O’Malley also convenes a conference titled “Truth and Reconciliation Commissions: Do They Do Justice to Justice?” Participants from El Salvador, Chile, Guatemala, and South Africa gather at UMass Boston to lend their experience to those from Northern Ireland who are beginning the process of examining their history.</p>
2009	<p>Padraig O’Malley, Moakley Chair of Peace and Reconciliation, invites delegates from Derry/Londonderry, Kirkuk, Mitrovica/Kosovo Mitrovica, and Nicosia to UMass Boston to explore the idea of creating a Forum for Cities in Transition, in which representatives from cities in conflict—divided by issues of race, ethnicity, religion, and political ideology—come together to discuss possible solutions. Delegates decide to meet annually in one of the member cities.</p>
2010	<p>The college is renamed John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies.</p> <p>“Demographic Analysis of Recovery Act Supported Jobs in Massachusetts, Quarters 1 and 2, 2010” is released by the Center for Women in Politics and Public Policy and the Edward J. Collins, Jr. Center for Public Management.</p> <p>The Collaborative Institute for Oceans, Climate, and Security, an intercollege venture, debuts. The institute’s mission is to advance solutions to complex ocean, climate, and security challenges and preparing coastal communities for a safer, more productive, and healthy future.</p>

	<p>Modeled on Suetonius' <i>The Twelve Caesars</i>, penned in 200 BC, Senior Fellow Nigel Hamilton's new book, <i>American Caesars</i>, looks afresh at the lives and careers of the 12 leaders of the American empire since World War II, from Franklin D. Roosevelt to George W. Bush.</p>
2011	<p>The Center for Community Democracy and Democratic Literacy opens. Its brief is to examine the work of community-based organizations to ascertain their success in expanding—or capacity to expand—democratic participation and to engage in community-change efforts.</p> <p>The MassGoals and later MassResults projects are established as a collaborative effort with the Edward J. Collins, Jr. Center for Public Management. Designed as a data-driven method for measuring and improving government effectiveness, the \$10.5M multiyear grant from the Commonwealth of Massachusetts Executive Office for Administration and Finance reflects Governor Patrick's focus on accountability and reform.</p> <p>The Center for Governance and Sustainability opens with a mission to link analytical rigor and policy action in environmental, developmental, and sustainability governance globally through state-of-the-art research, interactive dialogue, and comprehensive training for innovative leadership.</p> <p>In view of its expanded scope, the Center for Democracy and Development changes its name to the Center for Peace, Democracy, and Development.</p>
2012	<p><i>US News & World Report</i> ranks the McCormack Graduate School's Public Affairs (MSPA) Program as a top-tier program for 2013.</p> <p>The Pension Action Center hits the \$40M mark in recovered client pension benefits and expands coverage to Illinois with the Illinois Pension Assistance Project.</p> <p>The Global Governance and Human Security Program welcomes its first cohort of PhD students.</p> <p>The McCormack Graduate School cohosts the "Global Conference on Oceans, Climate and Security (GC'12)."</p> <p>The Center for Civil Discourse hosts "Civility and American Democracy: A National Forum."</p> <p>The Center for Social Policy celebrates its 20th anniversary, presents retiring Congressman Barney Frank with an achievement award, and announces the new Elaine Werby Public Service Internship Program.</p> <p>The Center for Social and Demographic Research on Aging opens at the Gerontology Institute. Its brief is to provide demographic resources and research expertise to communities, nongovernmental organizations, and other agencies that offer services to older adults in Massachusetts and throughout New England.</p> <p>The Center for Peace, Democracy, and Development collaborates on a generous grant-funded project with the Interfaith Mediation Centre in Kaduna, Nigeria. As part of a major initiative to promote peacemaking, faculty and students conduct workshops, conflict resolution interventions, and evaluations.</p> <p>The Edward J. Collins, Jr. Center for Public Management receives a grant from the Bill and Melinda Gates Foundation to establish the Massachusetts Educational Partnership, which seeks to improve student achievement and success through collaborative labor-management relations in school districts across the Commonwealth.</p> <p>The Center for Governance and Sustainability signs a Memorandum of Understanding with Addis Ababa University in Africa that will open the institutional framework for projects shared between the universities, faculty transfers, capacity building, and other measures of collaboration.</p> <p>The Center for Rebuilding Sustainable Communities after Disasters and other UMass Boston partners sign a Memoranda of Understanding (MoU) with the faculty of medicine at Universitas Airlangga in Indonesia to explore study-abroad programs and research in post-disaster reconstruction. A second MoU is signed with academic partners at Salahaddin University in Iraq, this one focusing on capacity building in the fields of historic preservation and disaster mitigation, preparedness, response, and sustainable reconstruction.</p>

2013	<p>Ira A. Jackson takes the helm as dean of the college.</p> <p>The Gerontology Department becomes the home of <i>Research on Aging</i>, the interdisciplinary, peer-reviewed journal of scholarship in the field of social gerontology.</p> <p>UMass Boston is the only major research university to send a faculty-student delegation to attend the first-ever universal session of the Governing Council of the United Nations Environment Programme in Nairobi, Kenya. The team represents the Center for Governance and Sustainability.</p> <p>The Democracy Lab at UMass Boston is established on the intellectual tenets of the former Center for Civil Discourse.</p> <p>The Center for Women in Politics and Public Policy launches its Pathways to Political Leadership for Women of Color Project with the release of a series of interactive web-based modules.</p> <p>The Edward J. Collins, Jr. Center for Public Management celebrates its fifth anniversary. The center has grown from fewer than 20 projects per year at the outset to more than 80 projects in Fiscal Year 2013. It has served some 139 municipalities in the state, coordinated a group of municipal officials collaborating on performance-management data sharing and best practices through its New England StatNet project, and worked on numerous state and regional public projects in the areas of public safety, education, planning, personnel and procurement policies, and others.</p> <p>UMass Boston earns a prestigious IGERT (Integrative Graduate Education and Research Traineeship) grant, the National Science Foundation’s flagship interdisciplinary training program to educate our PhD students in global governance and human security and those in our sister college, the School for the Environment.</p> <p>The <i>New England Journal of Public Policy</i> relaunches as an online, open-source publication.</p> <p>The online Management of Aging Services Program is recognized as a top 10 “Best Affordable Master’s in Health Science Online” by GetEducated.com.</p> <p>With funding from the Beverly Foundation, the Gerontology Institute introduces a new online certificate program in Management of Transportation Options for Seniors.</p> <p>Commonwealth Compact releases “Managing Up: Managing Diversity in Challenging Times.” Based on its 2011 survey, it is the Compact’s third report on Massachusetts workplace diversity.</p> <p>Faculty researchers at the Gerontology Institute develop the National Elder Economic Security Index, a tool to measure the widening gap between senior citizens’ income levels and the cost of living in their communities.</p> <p>Three Fulbright Award recipients enroll at the McCormack Graduate School to study conflict resolution and international relations.</p> <p>Moakley Chair Pdraig O’Malley organizes and facilitates the first international youth peace conference, an offspring of our Forum for Cities in Transition. This event in Mitrovica brings together youth representatives from 10 cities on four continents to collaborate on peaceful solutions to common problems in the world’s top divided cities. The fifth annual Forum for Cities in Transition, a peace and reconciliation conference led by O’Malley, takes place in Kaduna, Nigeria.</p> <p>Assistant Professor Maria Ivanova, codirector of our Center for Governance and Sustainability, is appointed by UN Secretary-General Ban Ki-moon to the newly created UN Scientific Advisory Board. The board comprises 26 members, including three Nobel laureates.</p> <p>Give US Your Poor launches American Music Project: Voice for Veterans. This initiative focuses on using the power of music to help end veteran homelessness forever.</p>
-------------	--

A School with a Soul

Today, the John W. McCormack Graduate School of Policy and Global Studies is unique in many respects. The complementary and balanced activities of our academic departments, special projects, research centers, and institutes demonstrate both intellectual power and practitioner expertise. These

attributes are central to the school's success in educating our students, influencing public policy making, improving government, and effecting social change.

Our significant strengths are our people, our programs, and our growing reputation.

People: Our faculty members are talented contributors to their fields of knowledge who are dedicated to their students' success both as teachers and as mentors. While offering engaging classes, they also prepare students with the practical knowledge they need to succeed in their careers. Our staff is hardworking, savvy, and customer-friendly. It is the rule, rather than the exception, that our administrators and assistants go the extra mile to ensure that our students, faculty, visitors, and partners are treated with respect and receive excellent service. Our students are active and engaged members of the community who are devoted to making a difference. They embody an extraordinarily broad range of ethnicities, nationalities, backgrounds, and experiences. Their contributions to the rich discourse of the college and to its mission are immeasurable.

Programs: Interdisciplinary and multimethod training are the cornerstones of our academic programs. Our courses are taught by tenured/tenure-stream faculty and skilled practitioners. In our doctoral, master's, and certificate programs, curricula are carefully calibrated to provide the skills necessary for scholarly research, and are also responsive to real-world applications. A McCormack education provides a solid theoretical background, offers valuable training opportunities, and fosters professionalism.

Reputation: Our ability to engage in meaningful partnerships with outside organizations, to obtain research funding, and to attract applicants hinges on our growing reputation as a first-rate graduate school and center for important research. Our faculty members and center researchers are becoming well-known and respected in both national and international circles. Closer to home, our reputation has enabled us to connect with the community and play an important part in the lives of our neighbors. Most of our students live in eastern Massachusetts; we provide lifelong learning for more than a thousand seniors; our research into poverty issues directly benefits local poor and underserved communities; and our expertise in public management makes local government work better.

In honoring Speaker John W. McCormack at his retirement dinner, President Lyndon Baines Johnson noted, "America and Boston and Massachusetts were elevated and were enriched by John McCormack because he understood and he understands how to make politics serve the average man and how to make politics serve the best interest of the land he loves."

Like our namesake, we at the McCormack Graduate School aim to make the world a better place. We do this by training the next generation of scholars, activists, and practitioners to conduct cutting-edge research that matters and to advance the cause of social justice consistent with our proud John W. McCormack legacy. We are, indeed, a school with a soul. That is a highly differentiating quality and strength for us.

Boston and Beyond

Our hometown is truly a world-class city, known for big ideas, an innovative spirit, and a commitment to higher education. UMass Boston is the only public research university in the city—a distinction that gives us great pride and a deep sense of responsibility.

Although our McCormack scholars enjoy a growing national and international reputation, our roots and our hearts are in Boston and Massachusetts. Like our campus colleagues, we work to improve our local and regional economy, our schools, and our neighborhoods. Whether we are building bridges to reduce

conflicts among ethnic and religious groups in Greater Boston or conferring with our constituent advisers to improve systems that reduce poverty and homelessness throughout Massachusetts, our community focus is unmatched by nearby older policy schools.

From its modest beginnings in 1983, the McCormack School is now entering its fourth decade—as UMass Boston enters its sixth. Today, we are an institution on the rise. More and more, people are looking to us for research and analysis on the most important issues of our time. We are the right school in the right university in the right city at just the right time.



GO LOCAL. GO GLOBAL. GO McCORMACK!