



JOHN JOSEPH Moakley

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John Joseph Moakley Oral History Project

Oral History Interview with John and Molly Hurley

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Interviewed by: Robert Allison, Suffolk University History Professor and Joseph McEttrick, Suffolk University Law School Professor

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Interview Summary

John J. “Wacko” Hurley and his wife, Molly, who worked in Congressman Joe Moakley’s Boston district office from 1977 to 2001, discuss their relationship with Moakley. Wacko and Molly reflect on getting to know Congressman Moakley; what his district office was like; living in South Boston; the annual St. Patrick’s Day parade; the effects of busing on South Boston in the 1970s; and Congressman Moakley’s legacy.

Subject Headings

Boston (Mass.)

Hurley et al. v. Irish American Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Group of Boston et al.

Hurley, John J. “Wacko”

Hurley, Margaret “Molly”

Moakley, Evelyn, 1927-1996

Moakley, John Joseph, 1927-2001

South Boston (Boston, Mass.)

St. Patrick’s Day Parade

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This interview took place on October 8, 2003, at the home of John and Molly Hurley in South Boston, MA.

Interview Transcript

PROFESSOR ROBERT ALLISON: We're here on East 4th Street with Molly and Wacko Hurley. And thank you for letting us in, and for agreeing to talk to us. I wonder if you could tell us how you first got to know Joe Moakley.

JOHN "WACKO" HURLEY: Oh, I started when he ran for [state] rep many, many years ago. And you'd go down there, and you'd go down in old clothes and make signs. And then you'd dress up and then you'd start to knock on doors and stuff like that. And it was good.

He was such a nice guy, he'd be sending out for sandwiches and everything and all that stuff, you know. And the guys that didn't do nothing, they'd be ordering lobster up at Joe's (inaudible). And we'd be looking for bologna, you know, the guys that are working. But Joe didn't mind, he's—he ran a great, great campaign, very easy to work. Low-key, and he never lost that.

ALLISON: Wacko, you grew up in South Boston.

J. HURLEY: Yeah.

ALLISON: And were you involved in other campaigns as well, or had you been doing political stuff?

J. HURLEY: No, not so much, really. I did run, myself. And I think it was the best thing that ever happened: I lost. Because you know, it changes your whole life. But you have to really, really want something like that.

ALLISON: Was that before you were married that you ran?

J. HURLEY: No, I was married. Four—three kids, four kids?

MOLLY HURLEY: Uh-huh.

ALLISON: When was that?

J. HURLEY AND M. HURLEY: 1958.

ALLISON: And what were you running for?

J. HURLEY: Rep. Worked hard. And I lost, and I [said], “Wow, this is great.” Really, when you face reality and that.

PROFESSOR JOSEPH P. McETTRICK: Now was that a big field that ran, was it?

J. HURLEY: There was eight of us, yeah.

ALLISON: Wow.

J. HURLEY: Of course, McCormack¹ told me to run again. He says, “You’re doing fine, you had a good program,” and everything. And I says, “No, I’m happy.”

ALLISON: What was McCormack like?

J. HURLEY: He was a good guy. I think Joe had a great example from him, and from Tip O’Neill². Yeah, McCormack was a great guy. You’d go in his office and he’d say, “Anyone taking care of this guy?” He just was that type of person.

¹ John W. McCormack (1891-1980), a Democrat, represented Massachusetts’ Twelfth and, after redistricting, Ninth Congressional Districts in the United States House of Representatives from 1928 to 1971. He served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1962 to 1971.

² Thomas P. “Tip” O’Neill (1912-1994), a Democrat, represented Massachusetts’ Eleventh and, after redistricting, Eighth Congressional Districts in the United States House of Representatives from 1953 to 1987. He served as Speaker of the House of Representatives from 1977 to 1987.

ALLISON: And Molly, you're not from South Boston?

M. HURLEY: No, I'm from Mission Hill in Roxbury.

ALLISON: How did the two of you meet?

J. HURLEY: Blind date. (laughter)

M. HURLEY: That's right. Yeah, that's right.

McETTRICK: And you had been in the service? You were in the Korean War?

J. HURLEY: Yes. I was out just about a week and went on a couple of dates, and then I decided I was too young to get a commitment going. And we thought we were going to the Chippewas' dance and we ended up with the Ladies Underwear Garment dance in the Hotel Bradford. (laughs) And all hell broke there, you know, they wanted to tip them and all that. I says, "Oh, let's get out of here." So they chased us all over town in a cab. I had my car outside, I left it there.

M. HURLEY: You're not going to put this in the tape. Cut that out.

J. HURLEY: (laughs) No, but—so that's how it happened. And neither one of us proposed, it was—

M. HURLEY: (laughs)

J. HURLEY: Although I always say I remember the night she did, but— (laughter)

M. HURLEY: Wishful thinking

(pause)

McETTRICK: So Molly, how did it happen that you started working for Joe Moakley?

M. HURLEY: Let's see. Roger [Kineavy]³ called me up one night after dinner. And I hadn't worked—I just couldn't work, I mean, I never went out to work. And he just called, and wanted to know if I wanted to go to work for a few weeks; they were changing offices up in the Kennedy Building. And I said, "Oh, okay."

So I think I was just dying to get out at that time. And my youngest one was thirteen and the oldest one was like twenty, twenty-three maybe, and so I said, "Okay." So I started the next day, which was February 9, 1974—no, 1977. And I stayed on; they kept me on.

J. HURLEY: Well actually, it was a shorter appointment and they let her go. And then they tried to get her back and she says, "I've got to plant my garden." Two weeks later, "I've got to plant my garden."

M. HURLEY: I was only out a couple of weeks, and I stayed on.

J. HURLEY: And a few weeks later the garden's planted, and then she went back.

McETTRICK: So they had you doing different things at different stages?

M. HURLEY: Different things, yeah.

McETTRICK: So what did you start off with?

M. HURLEY: Just filing. Doing typing, and I hadn't typed in years. That's all. And then I just gradually stayed on. Like secretarial work, that's all I did in there. It was great. Did a lot of other things as we got it up. But we had a great office staff.

³ Roger Kineavy served as Moakley's district manager from 1973 to 1994.

ALLISON: Were there a lot of changes in the staff over the years?

M. HURLEY: No, nobody ever left our office, unless they had to and went on to something bigger, really. A lot of the boys went on to become lawyers, and they left after all. But the girls stayed on, most of us. I'm trying to think now. Doris [Keating], the lady that was there ahead of me as the secretary, she was with Joe for nineteen years. But nobody ever left there. Nobody ever wanted to; it was just a great job.

And I said to Steve Lynch⁴ one day, "I have the best job in the world." I always did, and it was just easy to work for him.

ALLISON: So what was Joe's routine between being in the district versus being down in Washington?

M. HURLEY: Oh, he'd come up, say, on Thursday, and when the votes were over. Sometimes they had to stay Friday, even to Saturday, some big votes. Then he'd go back either Monday night or Tuesday morning, depending on what was being voted on.

And then he got into the Rules Committee⁵ after so many years. I don't know what year he got into the Rules, maybe '80 it might have been. Don't quote me on that, but it might be. So anyways, then there was more of a set pattern. Depending on what's being voted and what he had to vote on, what he had to let go through.

ALLISON: I wonder if you could just tell us what a day would be like, if you were—

⁴ Stephen F. Lynch (1955-), a Democrat, has represented Massachusetts' Ninth Congressional District in the U.S. House of Representatives since 2001, following the passing of Congressman Moakley. He served in the Massachusetts State House of Representatives and then in the Massachusetts State Senate between 1995 and 2001.

⁵ The House Rules Committee is responsible for the scheduling of bills for discussion in the House of Representatives. According to the Rules Committee website, "bills are scheduled by means of special rules from the Rules Committee that bestow upon legislation priority status for consideration in the House and establish procedures for their debate and amendment." (See <http://www.rules.house.gov/>) Congressman Moakley was a member of the House Rules Committee from 1975 to 2001 and served as its chairman from 1989 to 1995.

M. HURLEY: Telephone answering; answering phones all day long. And then constituent work, people coming in, walk-ins. And housing, veterans' services, Social Security, employment, and just all-around complaints. Just coming in to talk to the congressman. Nursing homes. They do a lot of everything. People are surprised when they see just what he did do. He did a lot of everything, just—and he was always very successful.

ALLISON: And you would be the first person he would talk to?

M. HURLEY: After Doris left, I was in the office. I was moved with Roger; Roger was the district director. And I was secretary to Roger, and Doris was Joe's secretary. Because she was with him from day one, when he ran for—

J. HURLEY: Forever.

M. HURLEY: And before that—after that, city council.

J. HURLEY: City council, [state] senator.

M. HURLEY: After the state house, yeah, Doris was always with him. She was with him nineteen years. And then she got—I think she was seventy-two or seventy-three, and she got sick and had to leave. So I just moved up, moved into her desk.

END OF PART 1

TRACK 2

(recording picks up during conversation)

M. HURLEY: But I don't say my kids had the life I had going to school. It was a great place to go to school.

J. HURLEY: We had a reporter one time, he says, “Are you from Southie?” And she says, “No I’m an import.” (laughter)

M. HURLEY: That’s what he always tells people.

J. HURLEY: “How long you here?” “Forty-seven years.”

M. HURLEY: He tells people if they’re not from—you know, if you’re not born here—

J. HURLEY: If you’re not born here, you’re an import, you know? Or an export. (laughter)

(long pause)

ALLISON: So a few weeks turned into—

M. HURLEY: With Joe Moakley? Twenty-four years, yeah. So a lot of exciting things happened.

McETTRICK: So as you think over the years—and you’ve had awhile now, I would think, to think it all over—what would be some occasions that would stand out in your mind, or people that came through the office, or little anecdotes with Joe? I mean, there’s the normal routine but then there’s the things that pretty much stand out. What really happened?

M. HURLEY: I’m drawing a blank. (laughter) I don’t know.

J. HURLEY: Joe used to call her up on a Saturday or Sunday, “Molly there?” And she’d get on the phone, and sometimes I’d say, “Joe, she ain’t getting paid for this, you know.” And I could say anything I wanted to him. (laughs)

And so he’d say, “Where is my appointment book?” “Where are you sitting?” “At my desk.” “Put out your right hand, push it down, and it’s right there, now.” (laughter)

M. HURLEY: Oh, he'd be looking for something. See, he remembers more than I do. I forgot it all. I don't know, we had a lot of people which I don't even remember now. It was really—it was exciting, you know, there was always something different every day.

J. HURLEY: Nobody knew how powerful Joe was, and he didn't exploit it at all.

M. HURLEY: He was very low key in everything.

J. HURLEY: Just low key. And then when he headed the Rules, as chairman, a very powerful committee, he did things for the other side of the aisle. And then when they [the Republicans] took over, when Joe had to get off the big seat, he did have to give him what he wanted, consequently. He had the Big Dig, and you have all these—Amtrak and all these marvelous things that he put into this city, and the state, and the country.

M. HURLEY: I think his biggest thrill was the courthouse. I really do. Because he could look at it being built right from the World Trade Center office windows. And he could just look over and say—and then one day he said, “You know I really should get an office over there.” And he said, “I should, because I've gotten all this money.” So that's when he decided to get his office over there. And he really enjoyed that. He really liked it.

J. HURLEY: And Joe and her were going up in the freight elevator before the judges come in. That's how he got his prime office, you know.

M. HURLEY: And I was going in there when there was just a few people, the workmen, and I wouldn't even know— (interruption) And I think the biggest—and he did so much for Boston, anyway, all these wonderful buildings he had done. But the courthouse I think was his biggest—and then to have it named after him while he was still with us, that was the biggest thrill of his life, I think. Of course, he probably had some other ideas, but to me, he was just so proud of it.

J. HURLEY: I was waiting for Molly—I used to pick her up every day—and the guy was chiseling Joe’s name on the thing and all. He started writing Joseph Moakley instead of John Joseph. And he got up to J-O-S-E, and somebody caught it, so “JOSE” was up at the wall. (laughter) But they had the midnight shift—they’re there covering it up and whatever they do, but the next day it was perfect. (laughter)

McETRICK: And did you have occasion to go down to the D.C. office at all?

M. HURLEY: Oh, yeah.

McETRICK: On what occasions would you wind up down there?

M. HURLEY: We went down for the El Salvador—they were giving him the award. And we went down for the—I think it was on the weekend we went down. The whole staff went down and it was great; it was over nine hundred people. The Jesuits from El Salvador, they had the university that’s—what did he get from there, do you remember Bob?

ALLISON: He got a human rights award.

M. HURLEY: Yeah, he was very happy with that, too.

ALLISON: Yeah, that was a great achievement.

M. HURLEY: Yes. He would always have great stories to tell about when he went to El Salvador,⁶ and they’d sneak out at night to meet with the people. And then the FBI shouldn’t have done that, because they couldn’t really watch him and take care of him. But he would tell great stories about that. But that was pretty brave of him, because it was—they were terrible down there, those generals and everything.

⁶ In December of 1989, Speaker of the House Thomas S. Foley appointed Moakley as chairman of a committee to investigate violence in El Salvador, specifically the November 16, 1989, murder of six Jesuit priests, their housekeeper and her daughter at the University of Central America in San Salvador. The committee is commonly referred to as the Speaker’s Task Force on El Salvador or the Moakley Commission. The Moakley Commission investigation revealed that the Salvadoran military was responsible for the murders.

ALLISON: Oh, yeah. It was a good deal of courage he had.

M. HURLEY: Yes, he did. And he was very mad at Reagan—President Reagan. But he just proved a point, that's all.

J. HURLEY: But he had a full life, you know. He used to go to Castle Island every Sunday morning. And he'd park in a spot where you can't miss him. And he did that just so somebody would see him and come over to him, you know. And if I happened to drive by, I'd park and I'd talk to him for a couple of minutes. And he'd say, "Wacko, take care of this woman here." And I'd say, "Joe, I'm not even on your payroll." He'd say, "It's in the mail. Will you look for the mail?" (laughter) I'm still looking for the mail.

But he just wanted to be there in case anybody wanted him, and he was just a great guy like that. In fact, he even called one night, probably (inaudible). But we were in bed at 9:30 or so, and he calls. And she says, "Don't answer it." "Ahh, it might be one of the kids." So I answered the phone.

"Oh, were you in bed?" I says, "Yeah, we're in bed." So he says, "This is Joe Moakley." I says, "I was still in bed." (laughter)

So she got on the phone. That was the night he wanted her to be one of the first to know that he wasn't going to buy any more green bananas, and he was on his way out. And the next morning he gets in and he says, "That Wacko's a bigger grouch at night than he is in the morning." (laughter)

M. HURLEY: Oh, he said that to you—it was Sunday morning inside the church, he said that to him when he got out of the car. But he used to sit in church with us on Sunday mornings. And all they'd do, the two of them, was talk in church. And I think it was Father Cullavey(?) who was up there.

J. HURLEY: Till the Mass started.

M. HURLEY: No, you'd talk during Mass, too. I used to be elbowing him all the time; didn't do any good, though.

J. HURLEY: And he was very generous you know, he'd invite out his—he found out that what was the biggest amount that anyone gave in the church, and he'd top that; he'd write a check out. And one time he missed three weeks coming up here, and he shows me two checks. And I says, “Joe, you missed three weeks gone. You owe two more.” (laughter) So the following week he comes in, he says, “Okay.” And he has the two checks for that, and the one for that week. Yeah, he just was low, low key.

McETRICK: Well you've both been in South Boston for a long time, and you've seen a lot of people holding public office. And we were talking with Jim Kelly⁷ this morning, and he was remarking on how South Boston is a very special community and really has a special relationship with its officeholders. Can you tell us, why is that? What is it about South Boston, that so many political leaders come from South Boston, and that the community really holds its political figures in high regard? What is that like?

J. HURLEY: Well, they don't kiss you off. For the most part, they don't say, “Yeah, I'll get you this job, I'll do this, I'll do that.” They say, “Well gee, I don't know if I can do it; maybe I can.” And then they'll call you a week later and say, “You got it,” or, “You don't have it.” So there's a lot of courtesy there.

Because it's a tough job at best, because right now politician kind of is only limited to a very few jobs. Housing is out of the question. You know, things like that. But they're loyal, and people are loyal to them, you know. Some are, “Oh my God, get me a job as vice president of Standard Oil of New Jersey.” Well sometimes—you know, [a] high school dropout, and he don't get the

⁷ James M. Kelly (1940-2007), a lifelong South Boston resident, represented South Boston in the Boston City Council from 1983 until his death in January of 2007. He served as city council president from 1994 to 2001. OH-018 in the Moakley Oral History Project is an interview with James Kelly.

job. So give them a little peace, and they drop out of the show. But their politicians here are loyal.

McETRICK: So what do you think it was about Joe that he was so successful, really, with other politicians as well as with constituents? How would you describe him?

M. HURLEY: You know, Joe Moakley never forgot you. He never forgot your face or your name; he really didn't. And he always remembered what—he'd say, "Let me think," and he'd do—he'd know what he talked to you about last. But even if he hadn't seen a person in a long time, he'd remember them; that's one thing. And he always said something nice about somebody.

And I said that too him one time, and he said, "You know, it doesn't cost anything to say something nice about someone," and it's true when you think about it. But he was always a nice guy. Never saw him really turn anyone down for anything; he just tried to help. He really always tried to do something, he really did.

J. HURLEY: He was good. And I went to him one day, and I says, "Joe, I'm going to make your honorary chief marshal of the St. Patrick's Day Parade." You know, it's a big honor. And he says, "Oh geez, that's marvelous, thank you, Wacko. Wait a minute," he says, "what's my duties?" I says, "Well you got no duties whatsoever." He says, "I'll take it. I never had one of them before in my life." (laughter)

And then another time at St. Patty's Day, all the pols—you know, if you're this congressman, you go here, and a senator in the back, and then a rep here, and the city council here, and then the dog catcher behind him. But Joe got bottled up at Broadway Station, and he and Jimmy Kelly and Mickey Roache⁸ off of the sides, and they were ready to go. So I went over to Joe and I says, "Joe, I can't get you out of here with everything in the way." He says, "I don't care where I am. Put me in the middle, put me at the end." So I went over. It took me ten minutes to get rid

⁸ Francis "Mickey" Roache, who was raised in South Boston, served as commissioner of the Boston Police Department from 1985 to 1983 and as a Boston city councilor from 1995 to 2002. Since 2002, he has served as Suffolk County Register of Deeds.

of Kelly and Mickey Roache. They said, “We can’t go before the cars.” But I said, “Well he said, go, go.”

So he was that type of guy, you know. Other ones think up front is beautiful, the bigger the band, and all that. That ain’t so, you know. In fact, a lot of times up front, you’d get out of there faster but the crowd don’t remember you as well as they remember the one in the middle, you know?

ALLISON: Well since you brought up the parade, Wacko, could you tell us how you got involved with the parade?

M. HURLEY: Two seconds.

J. HURLEY: I would say stupidity, but I don’t because I do enjoy it. But it’s a tremendous amount of work. And just that we don’t—we used to have thirty people helping us, forty people. And nowadays, they’re either dead or in nursing homes or don’t do nothing, so it’s very, very difficult now. We probably field, in this house between the two phones, probably seven hundred or eight hundred phone calls in that season. It takes about eight months to—even with experience—to run a parade, so you’re answering the phones, and you’re making notes on how much you want, and how much you’re going to give them.

And in fact, I just had a band coming in from Orlando, Florida, as they got in, and a high school band just last week. And I says, “Yeah, what are we talking about?” She says, “The parade.” I says, “No, no, money-wise.” And she says, “We don’t want no money.” And I says, “Oh boy,” I says, “I can’t have you walking by my door and you’re the only one not getting paid.” So I says, “I’ll give you two thousand dollars.” And she says, “For what?” I says, “Milk and pizza or something,” I says, “because they’re only children.” I said, “I don’t like giving money away for that stuff,” because usually it’s for beer and something like that, you know, the older bands. And their expenses.

So she was so elated, she wrote me a beautiful letter back. We didn't expect it. So those are the things that make you feel good. Then you get others that want two thousand dollars and they've got, you know, (inaudible) there. And you got to say, "Hey, go to Worcester, go to Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, wherever a parade is."

But somebody always attacks us for some reason. (laughs) And we're not afraid to put the boxing gloves on; we've already got the Supreme Court decision.⁹ So when they [the Irish-American Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Group of Boston] come in, we're going to take them out, it's as simple as that. And we got a pretty good case here going now with the protesters against the war. Nobody likes war, but it's our duty to fight, to support the fighting guys that are there, like it or not.

I tried to get my lawyer to ask this guy that's at it all the time, "Did he know Jane Fonda?" And he wouldn't ask. (laughter) And I says, "Well he did the same thing, he's supporting the enemy." So we (inaudible) the boys without ever asking that question.

McETTRICK: So why do you think the parade has been so successful, and why has it become a target? I guess people know about it, so they tend to go after it to some extent. But why has it been so successful over the years?

J. HURLEY: Well South Boston makes news, number one. You've got all these other parades and you don't even hear about them. But we're the second largest parade in the country, which is the world, and people want to come here. And these 850,000 people here this year, they came from all over the country, all over Europe. And just, they come and [say], "I was there."

⁹ In *Hurley et al. v. Irish-American Gay, Lesbian, and Bisexual Group of Boston et al.*, 515 U.S. 557 (1995), the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that John "Wacko" Hurley and other organizers of the St. Patrick's Day Parade in Boston were not required to include the members of Irish-American GLIB Group in the parade, despite the argument that excluding them was discriminatory. The ruling was based on the premise that the parade organizers, collectively known as the South Boston Allied War Veterans Council, had the right to use the parade to portray a specific message, and they could not be required to include participants whose message was contradictory to their own.

And it's a family-type day. You're not going to be putting up a lot of baloney, providing the police really do their job, and they try their best. But sometimes they'll say they'll give you 350 police officers, and all you get is two hundred, so, you know.

But people historically want to come here because it's a family day and people are friendly. I've got a band now from Tampa, Florida, and they said if they were playing their hearts out in New York, nobody will even applaud. In Southie, you go by with the roll of the drums and everybody says, "Thanks for coming." So it gives them that great feeling.

And we pay every band and every musical unit. And then we have other ones—we put an assessment on the politicians at three hundred dollars. And if they want a band, the price goes up, five hundred, one thousand, whatever it is. And I tell them, "If you talk too much on TV"—they think someone's listening to them, you know. So I tell people that the more they talk—they won't talk next year if you don't vote for them. Get them out of office, we'll get somebody else here that's got laryngitis or something.

McETRICK: Well you must be pretty busy the morning of the parade, but can you tell us a little bit about the breakfast? Because that seems to be tied in, too. When people think of South Boston and St. Patrick's Day, they think of the breakfast that's been held by the state senator. How was it that that got so popular? I mean, that seems to be a major event now.

J. HURLEY: Yes, it is. And I've been a head table guest for many, many years. But now I don't like to go on to head a table because I'm taking a seat up. And I say, "Reserve a couple of seats for me and the chief marshal." But I keep saying, "I've got to get out of here quarter of eleven in order to—I need to go down to Broadway Station to see these bands and floats and everything coming in." So one year, I sent somebody up to Stevie Lynch and [say] to put me on next. He [Lynch] says, "No, [Al] Gore." So I write a note and I says, "I'm leaving." (laughter) So the guy brings it over to Steve and he says, "Oh, geez." So they send a message down to Gore, and Gore stayed in the room for another ten minutes. (laughter)

And they says, And we're going to have to introduce Wacko Hurley, the chief marshal. And the reason I did that, it wasn't being a wise guy, it was just that once Gore got up there, the Secret Service would close the doors, and you wouldn't get out of there till one o'clock. And so I says, "Me, not Gore." And Gore was the vice president at the time, but I'm sure he'd appreciate what I had to do. (laughter) So you do what you had to do, you know.

McETTRICK: So were you surprised at the outcome of the court case? I saw the picture that you have in the hallway of yourself and Chester Darling¹⁰ and Jimmy Kelly outside the Supreme Court. That must've been quite an experience for you.

J. HURLEY: Yeah, that was great.

McETTRICK: What did you think of all of that?

J. HURLEY: Well, winning nine to nothing was great. But the day we got the decision down, I went out and I had an interview. All the various TVs from all over the world, really, Australia and everything were there. And we went downstairs in (inaudible), and my son says, "Oh, we're going downstairs?" So that's where the party was. And I says, "No, I got to go and see my biggest supporters." He jumped in the car, he says, "Where are we going?" I says, "Fourth Street." I stayed in the yard for two or three days till they left.

ALLISON: Those must've been a tough couple of years.

J. HURLEY: Oh, it was hectic. Well, I used to go by the door, the newspaper people were there and the TVs. I'd go up over the alleyway and they'd climb through the fences, the hole in the fence or come in the back way. A lot of nights, we had to shut off all the lights and watch television in the dark. The bell would ring. Next thing you know they're in the yard and we'd shut off the TV. And then the phone would ring, and of course we know it's them. So oh yeah, (laughter) it was hectic.

¹⁰ Chester Darling was the lawyer for the plaintiffs in *Hurley et al. v. Irish American Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Group of Boston et al.*

But to get a ruling like that—and it’s been used over a thousand times in the various courts throughout the country. And mandatory reading, I understand, in every law college in the country. So it’s a very historic case.

But I just low-keyed it. It’s done; it’s done. The fact that it was up to the Supreme Court—I went right over to the middle of the gays, and there was probably thirty of them. And I says, “Good morning, everybody.” And they says, “Oh, good morning. Good luck.” I said, “Oh, thank you.” I wouldn’t say good luck back because I wouldn’t have meant it. (laughter) So I just says, “Thank you.” And I went back to my lawyer and he says, “They’re our enemies.” And I says, “Oh, for Pete’s sake.”

And they treated us with respect, at least to me they really did. They had a job to do, but so didn’t I. They had everything for zip. I think that cost us in the vicinity of about 185,000 dollars to go through the marvelous courts in Massachusetts. Oh, we’d be in there—the judge would say, “I’ll take this under advisement.” My lawyer would say, “Let’s go.” I says, “Where, coffee?” He’d say, “No, we lost.” We lost before he got off the bench.

So then we got to the federal court where they know something. We did fine; Judge [Mark L.] Wolf was marvelous to us, so that set us up to go to the Supreme Court. But very expensive.

McETRICK: But it’s an important First Amendment case, and the principle is a basic one. The idea that someone can pick the content of his own speech, really, is what it comes down to.

J. HURLEY: Yes, it is. And the only ones that don’t seem to know it is the higher echelons of the Boston Police Department, and possibly the mayor. (laughter) You know, I’m hold-backing on my words.

ALLISON: This isn’t for broadcast.

M. HURLEY: No. Thank God.

J. HURLEY: Well, I don't care. (laughter)

McETRICK: So did Joe Moakley have much of a reaction to this? I suppose this was another something that wasn't really going on in his office; it was just going on around him, basically.

M. HURLEY: Oh no, we used to have the newspapers all over the conference table, looking at them. What did he—I can't remember back that far. Wasn't he in the paper one day with you, the same day they had you up in court or something? I kind of forget that.

J. HURLEY: He could've been. But he knew that we had our agenda, and he never asked us to sway one way or the other.

M. HURLEY: No, he didn't.

J. HURLEY: I think he understood, being a lawyer—I think he understood, being a lawmaker, the First Amendment rights. And a lot of the lawyers for the other side, when we got up to the Supreme Court, they bailed out on them because they knew—definitely, like the ACLU [American Civil Liberties Union], they were with them for four years, three and a half years. And then they wanted to enjoin us and I refused. I said, “No, if we sink, we'll sink without them, and if we win, we'll win without them.” So they were told from their big offices in New York, I said, “For Pete's sakes, you're wrong,” and they knew they were. But we knew we were right, so when you're right, you're going to win.

ALLISON: Now there was the year the parade didn't happen, too, or didn't *really* happen.

J. HURLEY: Well, the judge made a ruling that they are going to march, come hell or high water. So I called a meeting of the Allied Council [South Boston Allied War Veterans Council], and we voted that we would cancel the parade.

(telephone rings; interruption)

ALLISON: Let's see, the judge had ruled that they were going to march come hell or high water.

M. HURLEY: About no parade.

J. HURLEY: All right. So we had our meeting and we voted that the parade would be cancelled. So we had a press conference outside the St. Augustine's Church. And my announcement was—I never memorize stuff, I like to ad lib. And I says, “We're going to overrule the Supreme Judicial Court of Massachusetts. There'll be no parade. They're not marching, and we're canceling the parade.” And that was a very, very good move on our part.

So then we went into Judge Wolf's court and that was probably one of the biggest we'd been in, people-wise. And this guy jumped up and he says, “You shouldn't have cancelled.” I says, “Wait a minute, why didn't you go to Springfield, Worcester, Holyoke, Chicopee?” He didn't because South Boston is geography, and if you could beat South Boston, you can beat anybody. But you're not going to beat us. And he ran there for some office or something like that, and he's gone now. You know, they all run when they lose.

McETRICK: We were talking with Jimmy Kelly earlier today, and in fact we had even talked with Joe Moakley shortly before his death, and Joe had said that one of the most difficult times for him as a public official was when there was the busing controversy¹¹ was playing out in South Boston. And Jim Kelly said much the same thing, although Jim suggested that these things should be talked about, that it was important for some of those issues to come up. And that part of the reason why South Boston was so formidable is that people were willing to speak out and say what they felt was right.

¹¹ Prof. Allison is referring to the June 21, 1974, opinion filed by Judge W. Arthur Garrity in the case of *Tallulah Morgan et al. v. James Hennigan et al.* (379 F. Supp. 410). Judge Garrity ruled that the Boston School Committee had “intentionally brought about and maintained racial segregation” in the Boston Public Schools. When the school committee did not submit a workable desegregation plan as the opinion had required, the court established a plan that called for some students to be bused from their own neighborhoods to attend schools in other neighborhoods, with the goal of creating racial balance in the Boston Public Schools. South Boston was one of the neighborhoods most affected by the ruling. (See <http://www.lib.umb.edu/archives/garrity2.html> for more information)

What reaction do you have now to all of that? You know, it's thirty years later now; I mean, it's a long time ago in many ways. But how does that all look to you in retrospect? And what effect do you think it had on the community? What do you think about all of that?

J. HURLEY: Well, I made a statement to the press one time here, that no decent white or no decent black parent wants their children to be forcibly bused. But when I use the word “decent black” or “decent white,” that shut them off, because if they started arguing with me, they apparently weren't decent. (laughter) So they didn't say a heck of a lot about that.

But as far as the politicians were going, some of them who were in the lower ranks, they were at the rallies and the walks, and things like that. But I always felt, and I made it loud and clear, that their job is—and if they're in the city and the state, or in the federal government, that their job is to be there passing laws that this won't happen, and not to just walk down the street for a photo op.

So Joe never marched or anything like that, never was outspoken on it. But he pushed a lever down. I got a congressman—or Senator Mott(?), and he sent me all the correspondence that Joe Moakley, every time it came up on the floor, he would say no. So he just wasn't a marcher or anything like that, but he did what we sent him to do. So I've never lost my trust in him.

ALLISON: Now your children were all in school at the time this was going on?

M. HURLEY: They were, weren't they? Yes.

J. HURLEY: Yeah, and one of them I think was in Marines at the time.

M. HURLEY: Johnny. Johnny and Michael were out.

J. HURLEY: But Patrick, he was out there when they had a confrontation up at the—which is now Moakley Park, it's not a stadium. He was like Davy Crockett, you know, with his bat, and a homemade one at that. And he said, “Look, look.” So we had a choice, he's either going to be

in the hospital or in court, so we sent him to California for two years. And I think that was the saddest thing out of that for me. But there was other parents losing their kids. There are some of these kids that cannot read or write. And I'm talking about kids from South Boston, white kids, because of this thing.

McETTRICK: That they just had to pull out of the schools?

J. HURLEY: They pulled out of the schools and they're under mama's feet. Father's going out to work and the next thing you know the kid is getting a little rambunctious. There's a lot of divorces on account of that, and I'm sure there was on the other side of the tracks. But now it's coming out that we were right (laughter), but after they destroyed so many lives, you know? It's sad.

McETTRICK: So what do you see as really Joe Moakley's legacy or contribution? When you think of Joe Moakley or hear people talking about him, what do people think is important from the example that he gave us?

J. HURLEY: I think one summation was the key word loyalty. He never went left or right on that. It was loyalty, and that's what I admired about him. It just was one of those things that he'd size up a situation—if this was his opinion, bang, he did it. He never wavered from that. He had a lot of courage. But he did have loyalty, and everybody don't have that. It's, "How are you thinking?" or, "How is this guy thinking?" But if you say, "This is my opinion, and I ain't going get away from it," then I don't think you can beat a guy like that.

McETTRICK: We've heard a number of people talking about Joe, and sometimes they talk about the Harbor Islands, or the Big Dig or some of the development on the South Boston waterfront. And there has been a lot of change, I guess. But how do you see things as they've unfolded? Since World War II there has been a lot of change in the area, but yet a lot has remained the same. What do you see as the future of South Boston? How do you think the community is doing?

END OF PART 2

PART 3

(background noise as video equipment is prepared)

J. HURLEY: What was the question?

McETTRICK: Well, we can give it to you just very briefly.

ALLISON: What is the future of South Boston and the community?

McETTRICK: Just thinking of the idea of change, that a lot has changed on Joe's watch—

M. HURLEY: That Joe has changed?

McETTRICK: —a lot of things that he helped make happen. And just asking you, what do you think about the change in the community over the last forty years, really since World War II? And how do you think the future looks for South Boston?

J. HURLEY: Well, number one, people are buying these houses, real run-down houses. And you got someone that paid like ten thousand dollars for it years and years ago, or less, and now they're getting 300,000 dollars. And they make condos out of them, and they charge 500,000. Well, you can't fault the person getting 300,000 in their hand. My God, there's a lot of money for people who don't have it (inaudible). So that is a big failure of that.

But then, it's a failure, too, of people just when they want this affordable income—I hate that word; affordable to who? I'm in favor of low-income, especially for displaced South Bostonians. And I have a piece of property down at the other end, and I told them I'd knock money off it, provided they gave it to low-income people being displaced in the town. And real estate person couldn't—she says, “Wow, that's great, that's a different view of this.”

But the seashore, and what's going on down there, it's needed. It was run-down and all that. But if cooler heads prevail, we get the traffic patterns; there's more cars around and all that. We'll survive it, but there's got to be some—

I think when they got rid of rent control they should have put a cap on it. But now the landlords, their taxes are going up so they have to go up on their rents. So that works out, but when you start paying fourteen hundred dollars for an apartment, a month, that's awful.

So down the waterfront, I go down there a lot and it's coming along. As long as they stay reasonably down there and don't start trying to take over the town. If they keep it in that one area, it's going to be a great thing. Other cities have done it. It'll be fine.

ALLISON: Wacko, did you grow up in the Lower End or in City Point? What part of the neighborhood are you from?

J. HURLEY: I was born in a house two blocks down the street. And when we got married, I moved down to Atlantic Street for a couple of years. Then we come back to next door, to the house I was born in, and then we moved all the way up here.

M. HURLEY: (laughs) Around the corner.

J. HURLEY: A question was asked of me so many times, "Will you ever leave South Boston?" I says, "I'll be the one to put the lights out," (laughter) because it's a great—you got everything here.

M. HURLEY: Well, Bob knows, Bob lives here.

J. HURLEY: You see people going down on the Cape? The water is the same. (laughter) You got everything right here, then you got people from the Cape coming up here. We just got here.

If anybody wants to go on vacation, go up to the mountains or something. It's different there. But to each his own.

But I guess, traffic-wise now, the parking—oh my God, it's awful. And a lot of fights over snow removal, and things like that. Where I don't know if there's any answer, unless they start opening up the school yards and different bank lots and things like that. Some of them are hesitant to do that because of liability and things like that.

There's a lot up there on G and 4th Street. There were four children burned to death a couple of years ago. And the Albanian church owns that property; it's been vacant for oh my God twenty, twenty-five, thirty years. And they're just selling those off as parking facilities. What was it, thirty thousand, thirty-five thousand dollars?

M. HURLEY: Thirty thousand dollars for a parking spot. That's a lot of money.

J. HURLEY: Thirty thousand dollars so you can park there?

M. HURLEY: Sure.

ALLISON: I wonder if we could just move back—because we always got the impression that Evelyn¹² really didn't like politics. And I'm wondering if you could tell us a little bit about her.

M. HURLEY: She kept to herself. She came to the fundraisers, but she kept to herself a lot. She did go to the fundraisers and different things. She was real nice, though. You could tell when she was in on the weekend; she had moved the pictures, or the plant pots. She'd move them around; you could see she was in. But she didn't bother the office much. But she was very nice; Evelyn was great. And she was very friendly. Kept to herself though. Towards the end it was pretty tough on them both.

J. HURLEY: Well, it's a tough life, you know? And he's in Washington and she's here.

¹² Evelyn (Duffy) Moakley (1927-1996) was Congressman Moakley's wife. They married in 1957.

M. HURLEY: And they had a nice place down in Washington, too. But after the years, and then they moved—they had a place in the summer down the Cape. But they kept this place on Columbia Road, and she stayed there. She didn't go to Washington too often after that, unless there was some big affair down there. And they gave up going to the Cape, too, I think when she started not feeling good. But she was very nice, Evelyn was.

ALLISON: You told us how tough it was on families, to be in politics.

M. HURLEY: Yes, it's very hard.

J. HURLEY: Oh yeah, geez.

M. HURLEY: Tip O'Neill, I think, was the one—his wife just passed away. They didn't move their family down there. She stayed with them; they stayed up here. And most of them either go take their—I think they have to, if you have, let's say, oh four or five, so things can be normal for them. But they didn't, and they survived it very well.

J. HURLEY: John McCormack had supper with his wife every day he was in Washington. He'd adjourn the meeting and go home with her, and he had just a great life, you know?

ALLISON: And what was Knocko¹³ like?

J. HURLEY: Quite the opposite. He was a very flamboyant. He had a bar down there where the Farragut House [Restaurant] is now. In the hot summer days, he used to tend the bar. (laughs) He was as big as a horse, and he'd tend bar in his shorts. (laughter) And we used to say, You stink, fatso! And he'd throw a glass of beer at us through the screen there. He knew what we were up to.

¹³ Edward J. "Knocko" McCormack (1896-1963) was the brother of Congressman John W. McCormack and father of former MA Attorney General Edward J. McCormack, Jr. Knocko McCormack owned a bar in South Boston. (Taken from a *Time* magazine article entitled "Mr. Speaker" dated January 19, 1962)

But he had a bookie—he was a bookie, anyway—but he had a bookie pad they used to call them in those days in them days—you’d make out the slips when you bet a number. And if you were looking for a favor, you’d say, “Okay, Knocko,” and you’d go someplace, and you’re supposed to get that job, or get whatever your favor was. And it did work a lot. Yeah, he was quite a guy, quite a character.

I visited him over in the hospital the day before he died, in fact. He wanted to back me when I ran for rep. And he said, “We’ll do this, we’ll do that.” I said, “No, no. If I go up here, I’m my own man.” So he says, “Well, who you got giving you votes? You got Joe.” And he called different guys out, ten, twelve, two, five. “Well, see the votes I got?” And he said, “Well, I got another candidate now.” And if you want to be a wise guy—I was with my father, and he says—I says, “Yeah, but who’s going to be the rep, Wacko or Knocko?” And he says, “Well, to hell with you!” And then he finally says, “Okay,” he says, “come down to my house tomorrow morning.” And I says, “What happened to your secret candidate?” (laughter) And he was known to throw a quick punch; my father’s used to it and took an awful chance with him. But he was harmless to me, anyway.

McETTRICK: And did you have much contact with Edward McCormack, the attorney general?¹⁴

J. HURLEY: No, none. Now I went to get a job off him one time. And he says, “How’s your mother, and how’s your father?” He wasn’t going to do it, you know? So it’s, “How’s your mother, and how’s your father doing? What a great guy!” And I says, “My father ain’t looking for a job,” I says, “I am.” (laughter) I says, “By the way—.” He says, “Well, you’re young, you can get another job.” I says, “Why don’t you quit yours?” And I walked out of his office.

So no, I didn’t have much contact with him. I started very young being cocky, but honest, I hope.

¹⁴ Edward J. McCormack, Jr. (1923-), the son of Edward “Knocko” McCormack, served as Massachusetts Attorney General from 1959 to 1963. He ran unsuccessfully against Ted Kennedy for John F. Kennedy’s vacant U.S. Senate seat in 1962.

ALLISON: How did you get to be known as Wacko?

J. HURLEY: I have no idea. That's why I want to go to heaven, so I can find out. (laughter) That's my standard answer. Yeah, it's true, I don't know. But it opens a lot of doors for me. I'll say, "Wacko Hurley." They'll say, Michael? I'm, "No, Wacko, W-A-C-K-O," all capital letters. And they want to see this guy that got the two heads, or whatever. It does open doors for me. And all my mail comes in like that and everything.

So if you called me and says, "Hey, John," I might just keep on walking, and I do. The kids call me "Papa Wacko," you know, the grandchildren.

We had a reporter one time from Maryland. And I was having an interview out in the yard, and she [Molly] says, "Wacko, phone!" He put it in the paper. He says, "I couldn't get over it! His wife calls him Wacko." (laughter) But then if you went in the barroom and nobody knew you—which happened to me in town one time—and a guy says, "Hey, Wacko!" And the guy is, "Oh, geez, here comes a fight," until they got to know the name.

ALLISON: And Jimmy Kelly was talking this morning about hanging out at Kelly's Landing all year round. Was that something that you would have done, too, with him?

J. HURLEY: Oh, I was down there all the time, yeah. Because we weren't allowed down at the other end of town. You know, Lower-Enders, we call them. And then they became the West End and the price of houses went up. Now it's become the cityside, and the price goes up again.

M. HURLEY: It's higher, now, yeah.

J. HURLEY: You know, it's true. Yeah, we used to go down there all the time, and pitch in for beer or something like that, and go over where the projects are—now over there, they're condos—and have a quart between ten of us or something, and never harmed anybody. And it was a meeting place, and they had a certain age group. And then after you were a year older, you get away from here, you went to another one. Great, great people down here.

We had a guy down here, Spike O'Brien, who used to raffle off a five dollar bill, (laughter) at sometimes ten cents a chance, because we didn't have a hell of a lot more. And he'd get himself maybe seven or eight dollars and then he'd pick out the winner. You'd get five, and he has three in his pocket.

ALLISON: Did you go to South Boston High?

J. HURLEY: Yeah. I loved it. Yeah, I really did, it was great. I used to be able to go up to the teacher and say, "Got a match? I'm going out for a smoke." And he'd say, "Oh, yeah." And someone else would go up and say, "I gotta go! I gotta go!" And he'd say, "Sit down!" (laughter) And I'd be in the men's room, having a smoke.

But it was a great school. It's a zoo now, it's awful. When we took our son Patrick away from California, he come back, and he only had a couple of weeks to go for his diploma. So I went up there, and they put me through the metal detector. And I never get through these things; it goes off and then you're back there, and they're doing this and that. I said, "Oh, no, no, I'm going up those stairs." And I says, "Not in my town, you're not going to stop me from that."

So this black guy came down there, this monitor or school guy. And he says, "What's the problem?" I say, "I lived in this town all of my life, so far, and I'm going up them stairs and talk to the office about getting my kid in here." So he says, "I don't blame you," and he took me right up. And he was a real nice man.

And I was doing forced busing, that people thought that we "hated blacks." That was so wrong! I think we had some whites that were worse than the blackest guy around. They just didn't understand the situation, and that's still true today. They're the ones that say, Yeah, we should have done this! I hate that. We should do this, or, "You know this thing that happened there the other night, Wacko? You gotta take care of that!" So I said, "Hey, my dues are paid, leave me alone."

(addresses Molly) All right, you got five minutes, go ahead. (laughter)

M. HURLEY: No, thanks.

McETRICK: Well, I guess we just wanted to make sure that if there was anything that you wanted to tell us about Joe, if there were any particular stories or anything like that, you thought we might have—or jokes that Joe liked to tell, or anything like that.

J. HURLEY: No. I like the ones about the parade, because that was Joe; that was him. And he wouldn't say, "I have to have this type of band, or that type of band." And I'd always instruct the band to keep as close to his car as possible, for the last couple of years, because he always had the blanket up on him. And he used to come in here for a couple of years, sit and listen to the music, and have something to eat. And nobody knew he was a congressman.

ALLISON: And you used to go into the office early, Molly?

M. HURLEY: Yeah, I always did. I was in by eight.

J. HURLEY: I go to the seven o'clock Mass. I do it every morning, because I need all the help I can get. So pick her up, and I'd have her in there at twenty minutes of eight. And she ain't supposed to be in there until nine.

M. HURLEY: He'd call and say, "I'm coming in. I'll have breakfast." So I'd just run downstairs and get the cereal he liked, and a well-toasted bagel, black coffee and a fruit cup. So he'd have it at the desk and read the papers. That was his one thing he loved; that's what he did in the courthouse. He loved that. And so he was happy in the end of his time there, and at his place.

ALLISON: And he would spend the weekends there?

M. HURLEY: Yes, he would.

J. HURLEY: Oh, yeah.

M. HURLEY: He would, because he really loved it, yeah.

J. HURLEY: Yeah, Jimmy Kelly does that too. I call up Jimmy Kelly once in awhile, and his mother-in-law. I says, “Is Jimmy there? This is Wacko.” She says, “No, he’s gone home.” Of course, that meant city hall. (laughter)

ALLISON: And then you and Joe Moakley would go out to breakfast after Mass on Sunday, sometimes?

M. HURLEY: Oh, yeah, did we. Yeah, down to—what’s the place?

J. HURLEY: Victoria.

M. HURLEY: No, what was the other place, down on 1st Street or 2nd Street?

J. HURLEY: Oh, geez, he loved that place.

MR. AND M. HURLEY: The Galley.

M. HURLEY: The Galley Diner.

J. HURLEY: Yeah, he liked the porridge, or whatever the heck it was. And it was a real hole-in-the-ground.

M. HURLEY: I know.

J. HURLEY: It’s closed now.

M. HURLEY: It is closed now.

J. HURLEY: But there was nothing there,

M. HURLEY: Were you ever there?

ALLISON: My boys loved it.

M. HURLEY: Oh, did they? Well, they had pretty good food, I guess.

J. HURLEY: But geez, you'd get a meal-and-a-half, and all Joe got was his porridge, or whatever, cereal or something, the hot cereal. Yeah, it was good. Joe would be taking his pills, and he'd say he had to take a pill with milk. And he had all these rules going.

But I don't think there would be another one like him. And Stevie Lynch is a great, great kid. But you've got to be born with this. And Joe wanted it, and Joe did it.

But you got to figure, the things that that man did. He went in the service as a kid. And he come out and he went to college on his own. Then he would do some boxing. And then he went into politics. Before that, he worked for the state. And I think you'd see him down at 100 Nashua Street¹⁵; he was in the insurance division. And then he did all these marvelous things.

And he always made the right moves, like running against Louise as an Independent.¹⁶ And I'm sure that was through Tip O'Neill's tutoring, you know? But he made the right moves.

And now you see, when Joe passed away, Stevie Lynch went from the rep, to senator, to Congress. Jack Hart went up; they moved. Well, now they're at a standstill, but they really made moves up. Oh, and in two years. So they did, real quick.

¹⁵ 100 Nashua Street is the former location of a state office building.

¹⁶ Louise Day Hicks (1916-2003), a Democrat, represented Massachusetts' Ninth Congressional District from 1971 to 1973. It was in the 1970 election that Moakley lost his first bid for Congress. Moakley defeated Hicks in the 1972 congressional election when he ran as an Independent so he wouldn't have to run against Hicks in the democratic primary.

But of course, the sad part now, you know, you used to have—the [Ninth] Congressional District was strictly South Boston, with a little part of Dorchester and a small part of Roxbury. And now they're all over the state. And you know, it's a lot of money, a lot of time. And every two years here, as soon as you got elected you got to start running again. And they should change that and make it four years or six years.

McETTRICK: Well, we appreciate your creating the time for us. And we enjoyed being able to come over here. A great day to visit South Boston.

M. HURLEY: Yeah, it is.

J. HURLEY: Sorry I remained in my shell, but—

M. HURLEY: I know. Geez, I'm glad you said something.

McETTRICK: It was great to have the opportunity, and we appreciate it.

CAMERAMAN: Did you want to say anything about that picture that you have? You had a picture of Joe on the table, there.

J. HURLEY: Ah, that's Molly's. Where was it? This one here?

McETTRICK: Yeah.

ALLISON: Oh, yeah.

M. HURLEY: That one.

J. HURLEY: I didn't even know it was here.

M. HURLEY: Yeah, that's when he was doing a tour in Washington with some people; I think they were from Dedham. And I think it was just after he died, they sent this in. They had taken a picture of him, and they sent it in; they sent it to the office. And there was no one in there at that time but me and one of the other fellows, so I took it home before it got—

McETTRICK: Well, it's good that you kept it.

M. HURLEY: Yeah.

ALLISON: And it was amazing, for how long after he passed, people were leaving things at the house, in front of the house.

M. HURLEY: Yes, that's true, I forgot all about that. Yeah, he was a funny guy, a nice—

McETTRICK: Well, thank you very much.

M. HURLEY: You're welcome.

J. HURLEY: Oh, a pleasure.

END OF INTERVIEW