

Jack Faust Interview on Governor Vic Atiyeh

Recorded on April 15, 2015 in Oregon

Interviewer: James Moore, Pacific University Professor

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Jack Faust 0:00

Well done. Like a lot of it's a little hard to just put into an exact peg there, but no Vic was well, what would you like to know?

James Moore 0:10

Well, tell me how you knew him.

Jack Faust 0:15

Well, I got to know him through politics and business. He was on the Equitable Savings board of directors. I was there too, and I really don't remember when, particularly I got to know him. I just knew him, and then later got to know him better. I think of... well, I can think of some interesting things that you might be interested in. The year he was elected governor, and the primary was Roger Martin, Tom McCall and Vic. And the conventional thinking was that Vic and Roger would knock each other off, and Tom would come in and win. That was the conventional thinking. So Vic and Roger convened a jury. Have you heard the story?

James Moore 1:09

I've heard versions of this story. [Faust: Okay.] Different... all versions are good.

Jack Faust 1:14

No, I was there.

James Moore 1:15

Oh, good. Even better.

Jack Faust 1:16

So they had... they selected a jury, which consisted of Howell Appling, John Mason and me, and our job was to interview both of them -- I think there was even a time limit -- and then make a recommendation as to which should drop out. Non-binding, of course, but this is our recommendation. And so I think somewhat reluctantly, all three of us took it on. And of course, you know who Howell Appling was. John Mason was very active in Republican politics. He had been Nixon's campaign manager in '72 I think, or maybe '68 I guess. But in any event, so we met, we interviewed Roger. Roger had a campaign chairman, and all the counties he had, he was very, very well organized. Vic wasn't organized at all. He came in, he just said, well, talked about his, you know, philosophy, his friends, and he was get things going and all. And so our recommendation wasn't Vic drop out, which she didn't take and he told us, "Well, I'm not going to take your guys advice. I still think I can do it." And of course, I think that again again, the conventional thinking was, well, they'll knock each other off. Of course, what happened is that Roger, who was a relative conservative, but he and Tom sort of split the liberal vote, and Vic came in with a surprisingly strong conservative vote to win. And I always said he got even with me. He appointed me to LCDC when, as my dad said at the time,

"Those guys go around in armored cars." [Moore laughs.] Which is almost true, they had cops guarding us all the time, because it was so, so controversial. But I was then in Vic's administration. He would call on me and count on me for different things. Let me first say about LCDC. At the time, this was extremely controversial, and making very significant decisions.

James Moore 3:24

Were you appointed right at the beginning of his term?

Jack Faust 3:27

Pretty early. It was in a bit, because it was by the time he had Lee Johnson on as his chief of staff.

James Moore 3:34

That was the beginning.

Jack Faust 3:35

It was pretty early, yeah. I guess maybe Lee was even the first, because Lee and I were good friends, and Vic talked to me a lot about Lee, and I said, "Well," I said, "All you have to do is get Lee to understand that you're the governor." And more than once during their relationship, Vic would call me and say, "Would you please tell Lee that I'm the governor?" And so I would tell Lee, I don't know, went over... it didn't even really sink in, because Lee was just a take charge kind of guy. But in any event...so he put me on there, and I was on there for four years, as I said, a very highly controversial time. He called me to -- and I was viewed as, this is the governor's guy on LCDC. And basically, if Faust says this, well, this is the governor saying this. There's a lot of people who thought that. Well, I only heard him twice, and both times he called me on matters where people who had helped him were concerned, and they wondered if he could do anything with me. So Vic called me, and after saying it five times that he wanted me to follow the law, do what I was supposed to do, he said, "I'd just appreciate it if you could just listen to these guys." He said, "Just listen to them." He said, "But then again," he went back. "Make this very clear in Jack." He said, "I'm not telling you or asking you how to vote on this." He said, "I don't know how this is. You apply the law." You know, so I said, "Sure, I can do that." And as I recall, one time I voted with him, another time I voted against him, but both times it was really clear to me that Vic meant that. [Moore: Yeah.] He wasn't telling me how to vote, he wasn't asking me how to vote. And that's the only two times he ever discussed LCDC business with me, with all these different controversial things that came up. He just... he let me at it. So he was very, very good about that. Another thing that I advised him on was judicial appointments, and at one time I told him, I said, "You know, you should have someone on the Supreme Court with a private practice background, instead of everybody coming up through government." I said, "Somebody who understands, you know, has a broader and a different viewpoint." And then all of a sudden, somebody went off the court. I don't remember who it was. Suddenly, somebody resigned from the Supreme Court, or died, or whatever. But we had a vacancy come up. Well, first I should back up and say that one day, Ed Peterson, who was a lawyer, who I dealt with, he was a year ahead of me in law school, were tennis teammates, good friend. Ed came to me and said he'd be interested in being on the court, and an appellate court. And we chatted, and I said, "Well, Ed, I'll keep that in mind." And I thought, well, he would be an excellent appointment. So then then came this sudden, unexpected vacancy. And so Vic called me, said, "Okay, here's your guy. Tell me who do you want?" And I said, "Well I've got one for you!" And so I said, "Ed Peterson." So he said, "Send him down to talk to me." So Ed came down, talked, and they had a good chat. And Ed was appointed, went on to become Chief Justice of the ordinance Supreme Court. And Vic never asked him what party he was in. I didn't either. In fact, I still don't know what parties. I'm kind of guessing he was a Republican from knowing him, but nobody ever asked. And Vic met with him, chatted with him. He never met him before, and had a good conversation. Said, "Okay," appointed him. And later on, one time, sometime years later, Vic mentioned, he says, "You know," he said, "That was a good appointment." He said, "I'm really pleased the way that turned out." He said, "He's been, you know, quite a success on the court." Yeah. I said, "That's right."

James Moore 7:39

Were you around when the Betty Roberts appointment took place?

Jack Faust 7:43

No. [Moore: Okay.] No, well... no, I don't remember that. I remember, yeah, no, I don't remember her appointment. I remember talking to Herb Schwab, who was the chief judge. But he used to call me from time to time. In fact, I was his lawyer. That has nothing to do with your book, but in any event, I think Vic was non-partisan, tried to be, and he was open to different ideas. As I say, he liked that appointment. You know, a lot of people, "Oh boy, they're going to get... repay somebody who did him a favor." Hell, he didn't know who Ed Peterson was. But he was impressed, and it turned out to be a good appointment.

James Moore 8:36

On LCDC, one of the things that Lee Johnson really pushed through that's worked pretty well is Luba. [Faust: Oh, yeah.] Were you involved in talking about that or just watching it come at you?

Jack Faust 8:49

No, Luba was there. [Moore: Okay.] Yeah, Luba was there and operating, or it came into operation. And, yes, it worked very well, because the idea behind that, as you know, was so people wouldn't be tied up for years. And I think the process has been weakened. I thought it was a very good process in that there were all the positive things in there, good planning for things such as mass transit, etc, mass transit in Prineville but I mean, everybody had to consider the nine goals to the extent they were applicable. But it meant then too, if you had some place that was set up for, say, industrial use, that an industrial user could come in, and if they got the permit process, they weren't going to be tied up for years with litigation. And they could tell them that. They'd say, "Look." When they're trying to bring in business, they can say, "Look, if you get this, you're going to be able to move in good time."

James Moore 9:53

So you had a strong sense... when Vic talks about land use, he saw it as one in the same as going overseas to get business. He saw it as part of making a rational, easy way for business to take place.

Jack Faust 10:07

Oh, very much so. He liked being able to tell people that we have a rational system there. It's not a system of, who could you bribe and who do you know? We have a rational system and you can find and you're not going to get tied up for years in litigation. And he was right, because at the time, when he came in, Oregon, was in desperate shape. We were really... during his term, I should say there was a real nationwide recession, and we participated. And so he was very much forgetting good business. I remember one story, but one time he went to Japan, and as soon as you have to play, they said, "We understand you like to play golf." "Yes." "Okay, let's go." They took him off to go to play golf, and he said he got about the fifth hole. So he said, I just hate to do it. He said, "God, I was woozy. I finally said, 'I'm terribly sorry. I've got to go to bed.'" And so they took him away, but he worked at it. He felt that we needed to bring business in. I think he was instrumental in the Silicon Forest, and what we've had out there. No, he was a good guy. And, you know, one of the things he always... because he asked me about Lee, and I gave Lee a good -- Lee Johnson -- a good boost and endorsement, because Lee was a very bright guy. And this tells us about Vic's appointments there. Lee was a very bright guy. Lee was attorney general for eight years, and I would say I was one of his very closest advisors, or somebody who you bounced things off. Yeah, and in eight years, we discussed all sorts of things. I remember mining in the Sisters and all this and that, where there were policy things involved. And I can swear in a Bible, or whatever, my mother's grave, that never once did politics come up with Lee. Never about polls or politics, ever. It was always on... if politics would come into the extended can we get this through? Is this going to work? You know, the practical politics of it. But as for his personal politics, polls or anything like that, never came up as always. How can we do the right thing, and that was largely the ethic of the time. And like Jim Redden will tell you that -- Jim Redden who worked around that same time -- would say that these people considered themselves friends. They were [unintelligible] themselves, don't get me wrong, it's there. But always in the end, they were trying to work

something out. I remember one time, just an illustration of the times -- Jim Redden was taking the Democratic position on something and leave the Republican when they were both in the legislature. I was down there and they were jointly writing out their press conference statements. Okay, you say this, they'll say they're laughing about... you go out and get in front of the microphones and say, oh, they're Democrats this, and the Republicans that, and they'd be out there giving each other hell while they're back there, they're trying to work it out as to how gotta get this thing through. So that was Vic's time, and Vic was well cast in that time with those people.

James Moore 13:41

I mean, people have talked about the 1979 session, his first session as governor, as kind of the apogee of Oregon's economy. And by the end of that year, Paul Volcker's raised interest rates through the roof, and things fall apart. But in that '79 session, they come up with the kicker, and they also give back millions, hundreds of millions of dollars to the taxpayers. Do you see Vic's pragmatism as the driving force in -- for instance, he wasn't a big kicker fan, but he signed -- well, you know, I'm not sure he signed off on it, but it may have come in without his signature -- but it was, you know, he didn't want to stand in the way of things. He'd also run in that '78 campaign, he'd run, there was Measure 6 and Measure 11, I think. But Measure 6 was the one and a half percent property tax, [Faust: Oh, yeah.] And then the other one was the legislative version, and both of them failed...

Jack Faust 14:47

Yeah, but it passes in Measure 5, later.

James Moore 14:50

Yeah, later on, it passes Measure 5. But you see that pragmatism when you get to dealing with taxes and things like.

Jack Faust 15:00

Yeah, I think that Vic was not an ideologue. He tended toward the conservative by his nature. He was... business background, you know, family, family and business. But Vic was a pragmatist, and I think that he always felt that his legacy would be in getting things done, rather than in, like, say, like Ronald Reagan, where he changed the political dynamic, or Roosevelt, he always felt that his legacy would be in getting things done. So he was very practical. And just about anything you can say that Vic did, and I can't purport to be an expert on everything he did, but almost everything that Vic did, he would say that it was driven by pragmatism, rather than any ideology, conservative or liberal or whatever. And you know, as I say again, like LCDC, that would have been a perfect time for a real, let's say, like a strong business oriented conservative to have made in his place to make quite a difference in how the whole thing was put into place. And Vic, just let us do our jobs.

James Moore 16:24

Later on, do you see that same pragmatism when he comes up with the sales tax plan as part of that tax reform in '85?

Jack Faust 16:32

Well, I think that everybody, I'd have to say that everybody I can see in Oregon politics who favors the sales tax does so for pragmatic reasons. And I don't think there's any partisan... there may have developed now, but I think that it's always been an idea. People look at it and say, we have to have the three legs. I think that's been pretty much a bipartisan feeling, and then they run up against the middle... [Moore: of the reality of the election, yeah.] [Both laugh.] And the most pragmatic thing is, don't waste your money on it in your time, because [unintelligible] just turn it down. But they've had a very good plan, you know? They've really worked at it. Well, one illustration, I think of the pragmatism of -- like the McCall plan, what Vic had was all the exceptions were made. Were made not from the standpoint of any particular political ideology, like this is

a Republican idea, this is a Democratic -- they were all made with the idea of getting it passed. All those. And they were polled, and the polls that came in, or how the voters stood on this [unintelligible] and so that all the different exceptions, the various plans were offered, always those exceptions were based on getting it passed.

James Moore 17:54

Yeah. It's funny, when you're talking about partisan and nonpartisan, I was talking to Wally Carson. He said one of the biggest eye opening experiences he had was going to Olympia when he was in the legislature, and all of a sudden, what Republicans felt was true here was exactly the opposite of what [unintelligible]. I never realized the Columbia River was such a powerful force. [Both laugh.]

Jack Faust 18:17

Yeah. Well, it's true, and I think that... I never thought about that, but that's a good point you raise about the sales tax. And as I say, the whole idea, all those polls and everything, is get it passed. Get it passed, whatever we have to do to get it passed. And it would do well in early polling. And then it just got worse and worse. A very easy thing to oppose.

James Moore 18:41

Yeah, absolutely. It seems to average 30% of the electorate likes it in an election.

Jack Faust 18:48

When it comes down to it, oh, yeah. And during, during the hard times, again, everything that Vic was doing there was the idea of getting people back to work, getting the economy going. And as well you know, it's limited what the governor can do. Basically the national economy drives us, but there are differences, and you want to do what you can.

James Moore 19:14

Yeah. I talked to someone last week who was on one of the international trade trips when Oregon signed its sister state relationship with Fujian province, and he was saying that the biggest eye opening that he saw was the Chinese realizing that, as governor, Vic simply couldn't tell Intel to do something. [Faust: Oh no!] And you know, whereas in China you can, the political side can tell Intel what to do. And the Chinese just had no idea in 1984, and so that, and also discovering that while Oregon was the same size as Fujian Province, Oregon had 3 million people and Fujian province had 30 million people. A little different. [Moore laughs.]

Jack Faust 19:56

Yeah, no. They they also had difficulties understanding... they really don't believe our freedom of speech. They still think... and the Russians were the same. I talked one time to [unintelligible], who was... I think that was his name. He was the leading americanologist for Russia at the time. And [unintelligible] running over here. And he said to me, "You were talking about," he said, "All these demonstrations." He said, "Your government." He says, "They can stop this when they feel like this." He said, "They can control them when they feel they're not going along with government policy." I said, "Tell that to Lyndon Johnson." But I think he believed it. But no, Vic found himself, as they all do, dealing with very different cultures. I will give Vic credit. When he went over to deal with the Japanese, he wore a suit and tie. You put on shorts or boots, something like that, and it's offensive. It's a slap in the face to them.

James Moore 21:01

Yeah, exactly. So were you talking with Lee Johnson when he comes to the end of his time as Chief of Staff? [Faust: Yes.] And so what was his thinking? It's pretty... I mean, I haven't gone into the files themselves, but it's pretty clear that, I mean, he goes to the '79 session, the '81 session. And by the end of the summer

of '81, July of '81, he's applying to be the head of BPA. And by the fall, by September, he's out, and Gerry Thompson is in. Did you get a sense of when he felt that it was time for him to look for something else to do?

Jack Faust 21:39

Yeah. Well, I think the relationship with Lee and Vic was never a buddy buddy one. Vic was sort of like a smile or shake of the head with Lee. Still, I see Vic every so often for the rest of his life, and the officers still shake his head about Lee with the idea of, would you please tell him I'm the governor. And that... it wasn't a clash over policies. It wasn't a clash or principles anything like that. It was just that Lee could not resist going out and saying, "Well, we'll do this!" Like he's talking to one of the with the legislative [unintelligible]. "Okay, here's what we'll do!" And then he'd come back, and he'd say, "Now," Vic told him, "Lee, I'm the governor, you don't promise some things." And he said, "Don't go making deals, you know, like this." It was probably, as I say, to the end of his life. Vic would chuckle about that, and he'd say, "Yes." He said, "You were, my conduit to Lee saying, 'Please tell him again, who's the governor.'" But he never could quite get it. He was a person of action, and Vic wanted to get things done. Lee wanted to get things done. And so that was really it. It was that style differential that led to Lee -- and he put Lee out... appointed him to the court.

James Moore 23:13

Yeah, I was talking with Pat Amadeo a couple of weeks ago. And she was saying at one point, Vic forbade any department heads from testifying about any budget numbers except the ones that he wanted. And because she didn't have the resources, she sat there. Mike Thorne kept her for seven hours in the witness chair. [Faust: Oh!] And she said, "It was on closed circuit. The governor could look anytime and see I was doing exactly what he said." It was a long seven hours. [Both laugh.] And it's the same thing, it's, you know, I'm the governor, you know, it's not your job to do bickering. That's my job.

Jack Faust 23:54

That's right. And I, well, I went to be confirmed and reconfirmed in LCDC. Well, you know, another thing that I didn't realize, too was, you know, normally I think it's so like, it's, I know it's a tradition with the United States, if you're appointed to the cap a cabinet position, the first thing you do is you go in and meet with the President, get your marching orders. And when I... and this, and for high appointments, you go and meet with the President, get your marching orders. And that didn't take place with Vic. He just... my marching orders were to do your job. And there was none of this about here's what my policies are, here's what I want done. He never told me what he wanted done. He respected the process. He liked the process, and he didn't want to put his fingerprints on it. He always wanted to work.

James Moore 24:57

That's great. It fits really well with Wally Carson. Who... when appointed to the Supreme Court, his first major decision was deciding on the SAIF rate, and he decided against it. And, you know, he thought about it. He said, "Boy, if this was the old days, I would call the governor and talk about this, but I'm the Supreme Court. I can't do that, but I'm here because he wants us to think."

Jack Faust 25:21

That's right.

James Moore 25:22

"I thought, and I said, 'No, you can't do the safe rate.'" And, you know, it got turned down.

Jack Faust 25:29

His main things he did in this interview with Ed Peterson, as I understand from Vic, Vic had the feeling about Ed that he was bright and that he was honest, and that he understood the law, and not the books and all

that, but he understood what [unintelligible] didn't understand a lot of that about that, but he understood how things work with the law. He had good experience, trial court, advising businesses, advising people, you know, and that he felt that he had the tools, but there was no none of this about I want this done. I want that done.

James Moore 26:12

When you would advise Vic on those judicial appointments, would you go straight to him? Would you talk with Shirley Woodward?

Jack Faust 26:20

I answered his phone calls. I returned his calls, 3783111. [Moore: Okay.] I did not intrude if I wasn't asked for.

James Moore 26:27

Okay. So just, Vic would call, and...

Jack Faust 26:31

And Vic would call, and he said, "What about this person?" And I'd let him know. And he listened, and then... but he would call, and he called about a number of them. It's a curse being in that position, because you got a whole lot of people who want to take you out to lunch. [Moore: Yeah, exactly.] Yeah, it really is.

Yes, because it's known that you're, yeah.

Yeah. Ed Peterson [Faust laughs] held a banquet some years later. He said people asked me how I got onto the Supreme Court. "Well," he said, "I knew Jack Faust, that's how." I thought, "Thank God he didn't say that when Vic was still in office." I got even then with it, still, people would call [unintelligible.] But Vic, no, he wanted honesty and he admired... he had a lot of people he dealt with, he admired a lot, you know. And sometimes he would, you know, make appointments on the basis of knowing somebody that he really admired, but ideologue would be the last word.

James Moore 27:48

Yeah. How did you see Vic working with the other major players? So that's mainly Packwood and Hatfield, but we have Northwest Power Planning, and so he's playing with Dixy Lee Ray and, you know, so at that national level, I mean, you know this stuff here, I find this fascinating. Reagan is the one who let him fly on Air Force One, but he was his least favorite. He was a big Ford guy with Bush number two.

Jack Faust 28:19

Well, you know one thing with Reagan... if I get my timing right on this... Vic, as you know, he's Arab, half descent, and he went to... when he was governor, he met with Assad. The elder, of course. And they met, and Vic told me that Assad, because Assad [unintelligible] Arab governor, you know, Assad understood that that was something significant, and I believe the first one.

James Moore 28:53

First Arab American, second is John Sununu, actually. [Faust: Oh, really?] Yeah. Of course, he goes and becomes Chief of Staff.

Jack Faust 29:00

Yeah, there we go. But Vic met with him, and Vic said, "Talk to me about the ongoing, the permanent -- will probably will be permanent -- clash between the Arab world and Israel. And so Vic talked to him about that, and Assad and Vic said, "What do you know? You just, if you talk to the people?" Vic said, "I urge you to talk to our people." And Assad said, "I would be happy to talk to Israel." He said, "I would be happy to meet with Israel," he said, "with the US at the table as an impartial body bringing us together," he said, "but my feeling is, that when I meet with the people, that it's Israel and the US on the other side of the table and me on this side." And he said, "I'm not a whole lot interested in that. It isn't very encouraging." And he said, "But if I could have a session with him, where I was assured that the US was a facilitator and not a party, I'd do it." So Vic came back. That was how Vic reported what Assad said, that's what he reported to me. So Vic came back and he called, and he made calls and approaches the State Department of the White House, and never heard back. They had no... they didn't want to talk to him about it. And Vic was very offended at that. He thought, "Here I am. I just kind of stuck my neck out, and I've given you sort of access to Syria that you don't otherwise have, and they've offered to use it to be of assistance in this. And I didn't even get a return call." That really annoyed him.

James Moore 30:52
Relationships with Packwood and Hatfield?

Jack Faust 30:55
Well, I don't recall. You know, I never -- of course, I was very close to Bob, and I don't recall any real friction... [Moore: Okay.] there. I'm not saying there wasn't any, but I can't recall any circumstance where one would be griping to me about the other, so I just... as I say, maybe I don't remember. I don't recall.

James Moore 31:27
Yeah. I mean, it's finding things where they work together. It's, you know, there's all sorts of weird things that happen there, but it's like Northwest Power Planning, Columbia Gorge, that kind of stuff. You know, Packwood became a national politician. So he was involved with those things, just obliquely. But Hatfield was kind of the one with his fingers in all that kind of stuff.

Jack Faust 31:50
Yeah. And also, Hatfield, of course, in his time on appropriations, you know, I said to Bob, the best kind of thing you can do for your state. It really isn't much good politically, unless you can pull this for a picture in front of it. And the Hatfields were that way. And somebody once said, "Well, what's the best thing that... what's something that Packwood's done for Oregon?" Just popped into my mind, I said, "Well," I said, "You know, if you look at the 1986 TRA, we still can deduct our property taxes and our income taxes, but nobody else can deduct their sales tax. All the other states are picking up that burden right for us, and that's one thing he did for us, but you can't pose for a picture in front of it." [Moore: Exactly.] But no, I don't recall any problems there. But you know, those situations, those relationships, are always complicated by staffs, and I think you'll find very often, the difficulties between, like, two senators, or maybe [unintelligible] the governor will often come out of the... because so much is done by staff, and the staffs oftentimes will get crosswise on something, and I found that really to be, over the years, to be a frequent cause of problems in offices that started at the staff level. And of course, they're all, you know, in politics, you know, they all they all have egos, they all have concerns. They're all worried about their polls. And so those are not easy relationships. It isn't very easy just to walk into office and go up to the other senator or the governor and say "Hi, let's be friends." It's not as easy as it would be for two ordinary people.

James Moore 33:46
Yeah. The role of governor, role of senator in... the day that Vic was inaugurated his first time, a little girl was in the office, and she was so thrilled to meet him. Wanted his signature, and he asked her, "So what do you think I do?" She said, "Well, you're the governor of the state. You're the most important person." And he took the time to say, "Actually, I'm just a person that happens to be holding this job." You know, it's the signature from the job, basically. But trying to keep that separate. You can't, but try to make that difference.

Jack Faust 34:23

Oh, yeah. And they all have their concerns with re-election. I think Vic found it a little tough in his second term to be in a situation where he wasn't up for re-election. He'd been that way for so many years in politics, and it was a different situation. And of course, there's always some of the lame duck thing, as you know, comes into it. There's that you can't get around, and then you go out of office. And he used the old line. He said, "Well," he says, "It's just like being dead." He said, "Your hair still grows, your fingernails still grow, but the phone doesn't ring anymore."

James Moore 35:09

Exactly. Were you at his memorial service in Salem? [Faust: No.] His son, Tom, used one of Vic's favorite ways of talking about that. It says, "One day you're the peacock, and next day you're the feather duster." And Vic's way of talking about it was really funny. He would hold up his fishing licenses for eight years. He was fishing license, 00001, and then in 1979 he was fishing license, whatever it was, 3000.

Jack Faust 35:36

Yeah, that's good. [Both laugh.] There we go. That's good. No, he found it. And he always would be in, like, be a consultant and all that, but that really didn't excite him that much as having the reins of power slip away.

James Moore 35:57

It's funny. It made it so that he felt more comfortable playing golf in Asia. He was very conscious as governor that he didn't necessarily want pictures of him playing golf all over the place. So he would, occasionally, but when he became a consultant? Golf all the time. [Both laugh.] Golf all the time.

Jack Faust 36:17

Oh yeah. He stayed... he was a regular attender. We have an organization that you've probably heard of, Roger Martin who organizes it calls it the Old Timers. He would come to that. And one of the constant themes of the people there is how different it is in how well they got along. And they were, they were friends. Wendell Wyatt and Edith Green, I have... name down there on the building. They were close friends, worked together. And Wendell Wyatt and Bob Duncan. Hell, Wendell bought Bob Duncan into our law firm. They were very close personal friends. Wendell was over there, fading away. Bob Duncan, once a week Bob would show up, showed up and he was walking with the cane. Showed up, he was walking with two canes. Once a week, there was a window. Will that happen again?

James Moore 37:08

Yeah, no. No. [Both laugh.] Exactly. So any other things about Vic?

Jack Faust 37:16

Well, if... give me your card, I can say, if I think of anything I will call you, but those are most of the things. You know, when anybody asked me about Vic, the first thing I tell is about the LCDC experience, because I think that is so unusual. And, of course, you have to understand again, how contentious it was at the time, and how much more was at stake when we were getting these comprehensive plans to prove all these jurisdictions, to know that we were down there free to do what we thought was right without the governor leaning on us.

James Moore 38:09

Yeah. That was... he looked at that, and that was, you know, basically the first two years of his governorship, just leaning on those counties and cities. Get it done.

Jack Faust 38:20

Yeah. And he was -- and I will say too -- he was getting calls all the time. He was getting calls from local government people, getting calls from business people, screaming at him all the time to do something about this damn LCDC. Do something about it. What he did about it was let us do our job, because he believed in the process. He thought it was a good bill, and he wasn't gonna lean on us. And he took the heat. He took the heat, counties where we put on enforcement orders on local governments, they're calling the governor, do something about that. He wouldn't. That was the process.

James Moore 38:57

Yeah, great. Well, thank you very much!

Jack Faust 39:01

Okay, Jim, good to see you! And I'm glad that we did put it together.

James Moore 39:06

Yeah, exactly.

Jack Faust 39:06

There's definitely a missing link...