

## EVG-10 Summary Richard Pettigrew

Richard Pettigrew begins by speaking about his family and childhood in West Virginia (page 1). Growing up, he worked on a tobacco farm (page 1). HE speaks about growing up and living in Jacksonville during the Depression (page 2). From an early age, he is interested in politics (pages 2-3). He attends the University of Florida and gets involved in campus politics (pages 3-4). Pettigrew mentions the classes he took at UF (pages 4-5). He helped get Terrell Sessums elected to campus office (page 5). His involvement in politics ultimately hurt his school work and Pettigrew left law school to do additional undergraduate work and entered ROTC (pages 5-6). After completing Air Force photo interpretation school, he is sent to Korea immediately following the truce (page 6). He speaks about the atmosphere in Korea (page 7). After serving in Korea, Pettigrew returns to the university and becomes president of Blue Key (page 7). He complete law school and is committed to the struggle for Civil Rights (pages 7-8). He talks about how he became interested in the Civil Rights movement and why he moved to Miami (page 8). In 1963 he is elected to state office (page 9). He describes his first campaign (pages 9-10).

Pettigrew speaks about state politics during the 1960s (pages 10-11). He offers his thoughts on what makes a good legislator (page 11). While in office he fought for while in office like increased welfare payments and aid to children (pages 11-12). He comments on the governorship of Claude Kirk (pages 12-16). He mentions legislative struggles of the late 1960s (pages 13-14). He speaks about the impact of Walt Disney World and the creation of the Reedy Creek District (page 15). Offers his political philosophy and how he applied it to the Constitutional Revision Commission (page 17). He reflects on the reorganization of the state judiciary and changes made to local governments during the Constitutional revision process (pages 18-19). Speaks about the impact of voter ballot initiatives (pages 19-20). Speaks about the government=s failure to properly address taxation issues in the 1969 Constitutional revision (page 20).

While serving in the state legislature, Pettigrew attempted to create an order within the state government. In particular, he focused on curbing the number of state agencies (page 22). He provides a brief summation of the commission=s final recommendations (page 24). Speaks about his attempt to become speaker of the state house (pages 24-26). Talks about the 1970 gubernatorial election (pages 27-28). Speaks about the duties of the Speaker of the House (pages 28-29). Talks about the Land Management Act and its impact in preserving the state=s environment (page 29). While he served as speaker, Pettigrew oversaw the passage the Baker Act, no-fault divorce, the deinstitutionalization of the mentally retarded, and more (pages 29-30).

Pettigrew speaks about the busing issue of the early 1970s (pages 30-31). He mentions his involvement in environmental issues, including his efforts to stop the cross-Florida canal (pages 31-32). Speaks about working on LeRoy Collins= campaign (pages 32-33). Talks about the state=s shift to a Republican majority (pages 33-34). Offers his opinion of the Elian Gonzales case, the Cuban-American community, and how

American policies have assisted the Castro regime (page 34). Offers his opinion of Reubin Askew as governor (page 35). After his term as Speaker, Pettigrew ran for a seat in the state senate (pages 35-37).

In 1974 Pettigrew ran for the United States Senate (page 38). He speaks about his failed campaign and the issues he stood for (pages 41-42). He assesses his term as speaker, paying particular attention to his weaknesses (page 40). Speaks about Watergate (pages 43-44). He describes life after losing the Senate race in 1974 (pages 46-47). He is asked to work on the Jimmy Carter presidential campaign (page 47). He evaluates the Carter campaign (page 49).

Pettigrew goes to work in the Carter White House as a reorganization specialist. He explains his duties in Washington and his opinion of Carter as President (pages 51-53).

Talks about the Panama Canal Treaty, the Camp David Accords, the boycott of the 1980 Summer Olympic Games, and the Carter energy policy (pages 54-56). Offers his evaluation of Carter's presidency (page 57). He talks about the 1980 presidential election (pages 58-59). In 1980, Pettigrew again runs for the United States Senate. He speaks about the failed campaign (Pages 59, 62-64). He offers his thoughts on the 2000 presidential election (pages 65-68). He speaks about the use and disadvantages to gerrymandered voting districts (pages 65-66). He makes suggestions for election changes (pages 68-69). He considers the long-term impact of the 200 election (page 68).

Pettigrew is chosen to lead Governor Lawton Chiles' Commission for a Sustainable South Florida. He speaks about the goals he hoped to achieve (pages 70-72, 74-75). Talks about decisions regarding the Eight-and-a-Half-Square-Mile Area in the Everglades (page 72). He explains what the commission tried to accomplish in the Everglades (pages 74-76). He mentions the passage of the Everglades Forever Act and how it resulted in the creation of the Commission for a Sustainable South Florida (pages 73-75). He offers details of aquifer management program (pages 76-79) He considers the public's reaction to some of the commission's proposals (page 79). He speaks about the original members of the commission (pages 80-81).

Pettigrew mentions non-voting members from the federal government and their agreement with the commission's recommendations (page 81). He mentions the contributions of Stu Applebaum and Estus Whitfield to the committee (page 83). He explains why the committee was so successful (pages 85-88). He speaks about some advisors who had a hand in writing the initial report (page 88). Talks about the Eastward Ho Initiative, and attempt to steer development away from the Everglades (pages 88-89). Mentions what has been done based on these recommendations (pages 89-90). He talks about the second report released in 1996 (page 92). He explains why he resigned from the commission when Jeb Bush became governor (pages 92-93). He offers his opinion of Jeb Bush's commitment to environmental issues (page 95). He assesses the Everglades Restoration Plan (page 96). He considers the effectiveness of the Army Corps of Engineers (pages 96-97).

