

a governor. Fuller also worked for the Baptist Youth Union. A senator from Blountstown encouraged Fuller toward a career in politics at a young age. Later, Governor Fuller would state that he had been running for governor since he was ten years old.

Pp. 22-26: During college, Fuller became friendly with Governor Martin and increased his political ties in Jacksonville and Tallahassee. During his time at the university, Fuller became Duval County's representative in the Florida Legislature. At age 21, Fuller remains one of the youngest men to have served on the city council for three terms. At age 25, Fuller married Congressman Steagall's daughter, Sally Mae Steagall. The two met in Tallahassee as she was attending the Florida State College for Women. Fuller and Sally were only married for ten years and had no children. Sally is now re-married and living in Washington.

Pp. 26-31: Fuller had wanted to be governor of Florida since childhood. He first ran for governor in 1940 while he was in his thirties; he lost the race. During the 1930's, Fuller had remained close with his family, visiting often and speaking with them about various political issues and the books he was writing. After Fuller's failure to win the governorship, Fuller went into the Navy and fought in World War Two. Fuller's rank was low, but he made over twenty Atlantic crossings. Dispatches written by Fuller on his experiences were printed in Florida newspapers. He also wrote to his family on a frequent basis. After the war, Fuller settled back in Jacksonville and continued to practice law.

Pp. 31-38: In 1948, Fuller decided to run for the governorship again. Alma remembers him as being very enthusiastic about this decision. Already divorced, Fuller went into this campaign as a bachelor. Therefore, his family filled the role that a wife might normally. Alma's role was to speak with women's clubs and other small groups. These were informal meetings where no issues were discussed. Fuller's mother has actually been credited with having the most influence during this campaign because of the enormous number of people she knew. Fuller's brothers helped in their own way, but Julian was the only brother to drop his job and campaign with Fuller. There are many recollections of the election night had by Alma.

Pp. 38-48: In the 1948 election, Fuller (the liberal candidate) defeated Jim McCarty (the conservative candidate). Despite his leftist persuasion, Fuller's image as a "country boy" helped to win most of the central and northern sections of the state. His public speaking abilities also helped him to gain recognition (he is compared with Billy Graham). Alma recalls other attributes which helped Fuller to gain respectability, including: non-smoker, no profanity, no drinking, and fastidious dress. Alma also recalls the festivities associated with the inauguration of January 1949 and her first days in the governor's mansion. Alma was the "first sister," so to speak, and did all of the housekeeping during the Governor's parties. She was also the only full-time family member at the mansion. Therefore, she had the opportunity to speak with him over political matters. Yet, she recalls keeping her distance from the political end of things as she felt this was none of her concern. Alma also recalls the criticism her brother received during his administration. She also recounts her feelings on being in the political spotlight and in the press.

Pp. 48-54: Alma recounts her experiences in the governor's mansion which included hosting celebrities and foreign royalty, keeping the house clean and pretty and dealing with the