

= Luis Muñoz Marín =

José Luis Alberto Muñoz Marín (February 18 , 1898 ? April 30 , 1980) , known as Luis Muñoz Marín , was a Puerto Rican poet , journalist , politician and statesman , regarded as the " Father of Modern Puerto Rico , " and the " Architect of the Commonwealth . " In 1948 he was the first democratically elected Governor of Puerto Rico , spearheading an administration that engineered profound economic , political and social reforms ; accomplishments that were internationally lauded by many politicians , statesmen , political scientists and economists of the period . Marín was instrumental in the destruction of the Nationalist party and its efforts to gain independence .

= = Early life and education = =

= = = Childhood = = =

Luis Muñoz Marín was born on February 18 , 1898 at 152 Calle de la Fortaleza in Old San Juan . He was the son of Luis Muñoz Rivera and Amalia Marín Castilla . His father was a poet , publisher , and a politician , responsible for founding two newspapers , El Diario and La Democracia . Days before Luis ' birth , his father traveled to Spain to present a proposal of autonomy for Puerto Rico , which was accepted . His father was elected to serve as Secretary of State of Puerto Rico and Chief of the Cabinet for the Government of Puerto Rico .

On October 18 , 1898 , Puerto Rico was taken by the United States following Spain 's defeat in the Spanish ? American War . Luis 's father assisted in establishing an insular police force , but opposed the military colonial government established by the United States . He resigned from office on February 4 , 1899 . Later he was elected to the House of Delegates of Puerto Rico . In 1910 , he was elected as Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico , serving the island as a representative to Congress from 1911 until his death in 1916 .

One of Muñoz Marín 's paternal great @-@ grandfathers , Luis Muñoz Iglesias , was born on October 12 , 1797 , in Palencia , Spain . At age 14 , he had joined the Spanish Army and battled Napoleon Bonaparte 's French Army in the Peninsular War . Afterward he decided to make his career in the army ' he was awarded decorations after fighting against Simón Bolívar during the Admirable Campaign of independence in Latin America . Once the conflict was over , he traveled to Puerto Rico along with his commanding officer , Miguel de la Torre . He subsequently settled in a farm in Cidra and married María Escolástica Barrios .

In 1901 when Muñoz Marín was three years old , a group of statehood supporters broke into his father 's El Diario 's building and vandalized most of the equipment . Following this incident , the family moved to Caguas . After receiving further threats from the statehood movements , the family moved to New York City . There Muñoz Marín learned English , while his father founded the bilingual newspaper , Puerto Rico Herald . During the following years , the family frequently traveled between both locations . His father founded the Unionist Party in Puerto Rico , which won the election in 1904 . Following the party 's victory , his father was elected as a member of the House of Delegates .

Luis Muñoz Marín began his elementary education at William Penn Public School in Santurce , a district of San Juan . Most classes were taught in English , a change imposed by the American colonial government . Muñoz Marín 's knowledge of English allowed him to be advanced to second grade , although he had some difficulty the next year . In 1908 , Muñoz Marín was enrolled in a small private school in San Juan . Working with the teacher Pedro Moczó , in two years he covered all the material normally taught to students between third and eighth grade , passing tests with good grades .

In 1910 , his father was elected as Resident Commissioner of Puerto Rico . This position is a non @-@ voting delegate to the United States Congress . Muñoz Marín briefly moved to New York with his mother before moving to Washington , D.C. , at his father 's insistence .

In 1911 , he began his studies at the Georgetown Preparatory School but disliked its strict discipline

and failed the tenth grade . In 1915 , his father enrolled him at Georgetown University Law Center , but Muñoz Marín was uninterested and wanted to become a poet .

In late 1916 , Muñoz Marín and his mother were called to Puerto Rico by their friend Eduardo Georgetti , who said Luis ' father was suffering from an infection spreading from his gallbladder . Muñoz Rivera died on November 15 , 1916 , when Luis was eighteen .

= = = Poetry and ideological contrasts = = =

A month later Muñoz Marín and his mother returned to New York ; he sold his law books and refused to return to Georgetown . Within one month he published a book titled Borriones , composed of several stories and a one @-@ act play . For several months , he served as the congressional clerk to Félix Córdova Dávila , who succeeded Muñoz Marín 's father as Resident Commissioner .

= = Marriage and family = =

On July 1 , 1919 Muñoz Marín married Muna Lee , an American writer from Raymond , Mississippi who had grown up in Oklahoma . Lee was a leading Southern feminist and a rising writer of Pan @-@ American poetry . They had a daughter and a son together , but often lived apart before separating in 1938 .

During the 1920s Muñoz Marín spent the majority of his time in Greenwich Village in Hawaii , where he lived apart from his wife and young children . During those years he repeatedly asked his wife and mother to send him money , and indulged in a " Bohemian life " that seriously strained his marriage . Muñoz Marín and his wife Muna Lee underwent a legal separation in 1938 .

During his first campaign for the Puerto Rico Senate in 1932 , Muñoz Marín was accused of being a narcotics addict ; he was alleged to be addicted to opium .

Before his campaigns of 1938 and 1939 , while he was still legally married , Muñoz Marín met Inés Mendoza . A teacher , she became his mistress and was fired for complaining about the prohibition against classes in Spanish . They agreed that substituting " one language for another is to diminish that country 's capacity to be happy " . Muñoz Marín asked Mendoza to " stay with him all his life . "

In 1940 , a month after his election as President of the Senate in Puerto Rico , Muñoz Marín and Mendoza had a daughter , Victoria , named to commemorate his success . He and Mendoza officially married in 1946 , and they had a second daughter , Viviana .

In the 1980s , their daughter Victoria Muñoz Mendoza became active in Puerto Rican politics . In 1992 , she became the first woman to run as a candidate for the governorship of Puerto Rico .

= = Formation of political ideas = =

In 1920 , Muñoz Marín was selected to deliver a check to Santiago Iglesias , the president of the Socialist Party of Puerto Rico . Excited about the prospect of meeting him , they moved to Puerto Rico , where the couple 's first daughter , Munita , was born . Upon arriving , he noticed that some of the landowners were paying the jíbaros , the mountain @-@ dwelling peasants of Puerto Rico , two dollars in exchange for their votes . He joined the Socialist Party , a decision regarded as a " disaster " by his family . In October 1920 , the Socialist Party recruited members of the Republican Party in order to win upcoming elections . Disappointed , Muñoz Marín returned to the mainland , moving to New Jersey with his family . Shortly after , his first son , Luis Muñoz Lee , was born .

In 1923 , he returned alone to Puerto Rico , supposedly to publish a book that collected several of his father 's previously unpublished works . After collecting \$ 5 @, @ 000 from his father 's friends for this alleged " publication " Muñoz Marín spent the money , did not write the book , and quickly left the island . Several years later , after things had quieted down , Antonio R. Barceló , who was the president of the newly formed Coalition , made up of the Republican and Socialist parties , called Muñoz Marín to work on La Democracia . After having problems with some members of the party 's Republican faction , due to his support for island autonomy , Muñoz Marín returned to New York . Here he wrote for The American Mercury and The Nation .

In 1931 , after traveling throughout the United States , Muñoz Marín noticed the instability of the country 's economy ? and his own personal finances ? after the stock market crash . Deciding exploiting his father 's name in Puerto Rican politics was better than starving in Greenwich village , he borrowed money from a group of friends and returned to the island . Upon arriving , he discovered that Hurricane San Felipe Segundo had destroyed most of the sugar crops where the jíbaros worked , leaving the majority unemployed .

= = Political career = =

= = = Senator = = =

By the 1930s , Puerto Rico 's political scenario had changed ; the only party actively asking for independence was the Puerto Rican Nationalist Party . That organization 's president , Pedro Albizu Campos , occasionally met with Muñoz Marín . He was impressed by the substance of Albizu 's arguments , but their styles to achieve autonomy and social reforms were different .

In 1932 , Antonio R. Barceló abandoned the Coalition , which by this time had weakened , and he worked to establish a new independence movement . Barceló adopted several of Muñoz Marín 's ideas of social and economic reforms and autonomy , using them to form the ideology of the Liberal Party of Puerto Rico . Muñoz Marín joined the Liberal Party and led La Democracia , which had become the party 's official newspaper . He had decided to become a politician to achieve reform . In speeches , he discussed ways to provide more land , hospitals , food and schools to the general public .

On March 13 , 1932 , Muñoz Marín was nominated by the party for the post of senator . Although the party did not win a majority in the 1932 elections , Muñoz Marín received enough votes to gain a position in the Puerto Rican Senate . Shortly after , Rudy Black , a reporter for La Democracia , arranged a meeting between him and Eleanor Roosevelt . Wanting her to see Puerto Rico 's problems personally , he persuaded her to visit the main island .

In August 1932 , Muñoz Marín received Eleanor Roosevelt in Fort San Felipe del Morro and La Fortaleza before traveling to El Fanguito , a poor sector that had suffered much damage in the hurricane . When photos of her visit were published , former American governors and the incumbent were outraged to have been overlooked . Following his wife 's report , Franklin D. Roosevelt included Puerto Rico in the New Deal program . Muñoz Marín became a popular political figure due to his involvement in the program , which provided for considerable investment of federal funds in Puerto Rico to develop infrastructure and housing .

Following the government police massacre of Nationalist protesters at the University of Puerto Rico in Río Piedras in 1935 , the US Senator Millard Tydings from Maryland supported a bill in 1936 to give independence to Puerto Rico . (He had co @-@ sponsored the Tydings ? McDuffie Act , which provided independence to the Philippines after a 10 @-@ year transition under a limited autonomy .) All the Puerto Rican parties supported the bill , but Muñoz Marín opposed it . Tydings did not gain passage of the bill .

Muñoz Marín criticized the bill for what he said would be adverse effects on the island 's economy . He compared it to a principle known as Ley de Fuga (Law of flight) . This was the term for a police officer arresting a man , releasing him , and shooting him in the back while the policeman retreated , claiming the suspect had " fled . "

As a result of his opposition to the bill and disagreement with Antonio R. Barceló , Muñoz Marín was expelled from the Liberal Party . Muñoz Marín 's expulsion severely affected his public image .

He created a group named Acción Social Independentista (ASI) (" Pro @-@ Independence Social Action ") which later became the Partido Liberal Neto , Auténtico y Completo . This organization served as opposition to the Liberal Party , which was led by Barceló .

In 1938 , Muñoz Marín helped create the Popular Democratic Party of Puerto Rico (Partido Popular Democrático , or PPD) . The party committed to helping the jíbaros , regardless of their political beliefs , by promoting a minimum wage , initiatives to provide food and water , cooperatives to work

with agriculture , and the creation of more industrial alternatives . Muñoz Marín concentrated his political campaigning in the rural areas of Puerto Rico . He attacked the then common practice of paying off rural farm workers to influence their vote , insisting that they " lend " their vote for only one election . The party 's first rally attracted solid participation , which surprised the other parties .

= = = President of the Senate = = =

In 1940 , the Popular Democratic Party won a majority in the Senate of Puerto Rico , which was attributed to his campaigning in the rural areas . Muñoz Marín was elected as the fourth President of the Senate .

During his term as President of the Senate , Muñoz was an advocate of the working class of Puerto Rico . Along with Governor Rexford Tugwell , the last non @-@ Puerto Rican US @-@ appointed Governor , and the republican @-@ socialist coalition which headed the House of Representatives , Muñoz helped advance legislation for agricultural reform , economic recovery , and industrialization . This program became known as Operation Bootstrap . It was coupled with a program of agrarian reform (land redistribution) which limited the area to be held by large sugarcane interests . During the first four decades of the 20th century , Puerto Rico 's dominant economic commodity had been sugarcane by @-@ products .

Operation Bootstrap encouraged investors to transfer or create manufacturing plants , offering them local and federal tax concessions , while maintaining access to American markets free of import duties . The program facilitated a shift to an industrial economy . During the 1950s , labor @-@ intensive light industries were developed on the island , such as textiles ; manufacturing later gave way to heavy industry , such as petrochemicals and oil refining , in the 1960s and 1970s . Taught in Spanish , jíbaros were trained to work in jobs being promoted by the government . Muñoz Marín backed legislation to limit the amount of land a company could own . His development programs brought some prosperity for an emergent middle class . A rural agricultural society was transformed into an industrial working class . Muñoz Marín also launched Operación Serenidad (" Operation Serenity ") , a series of projects geared toward promoting education and appreciation of the arts .

Civil rights groups and the Catholic Church criticized Operation Bootstrap , for what they saw as government @-@ promoted birth control , encouragement of surgical sterilization , and fostering the migration of Puerto Ricans to the United States mainland .

= = = Passage of Law 53 (the Gag Law) = = =

In 1948 , the Puerto Rican Senate passed Law 53 , also known as the Gag Law , which would restrain the rights of the independence and Nationalist movements in the island . Marín was instrumental in the passage of this law as he was the in control of the Senate at the time . The passage of the law allowed him to arrest any suspected nationalist without cause and or due process and so allowed him to squash any potential question to his authority .

The Ley de la Mordaza (a gag law) passed the legislature on May 21 , 1948 and was signed into law on June 10 , 1948 , by the U.S.-appointed governor of Puerto Rico , Jesús T. Piñero . It closely resembled the anti @-@ communist Smith Act passed in the United States , and was perceived as an effort to suppress opposition to the PPD and the independence movement .

Under this law it became a crime to own or display a Puerto Rican flag anywhere , even in one 's own home . It also became a crime to speak against the U.S. government ; to speak in favor of Puerto Rican independence ; to print , publish , sell or exhibit any material intended to paralyze or destroy the insular government ; or to organize any society , group or assembly of people with a similar destructive intent . Anyone accused and found guilty of disobeying the law could be sentenced to ten years ' imprisonment , a fine of \$ 10 @,@ 000 dollars (US) , or both .

According to Dr. Leopoldo Figueroa , a member of the Partido Estadista Puertorriqueño (Puerto Rican Statehood Party) and the only non @-@ member of PPD in the Puerto Rican House , the law was repressive and in direct violation of the First Amendment of the U.S. Constitution , which guarantees freedom of speech . Figueroa pointed out that every Puerto Rican was born with full

citizenship , and full U.S. constitutional protections .

Muñoz Marín used Law 53 to arrest thousands of Puerto Ricans without due process - including members of other political parties , and people who did not vote for him .

= = = World War II = = =

During the early stages of World War II , many thousands of Puerto Ricans were drafted to serve in the United States Army . This eased problems of overpopulation in the main island . Muñoz Marín promoted the construction of public housing projects to resolve a housing shortage . During the war he established low @-@ interest scholarships and loans for the residents who were not drafted . To address health issues , he established free public clinics , which opened throughout Puerto Rico .

In 1944 the Popular Republican Party won a majority again in the election , repeating the political victory of the previous elections . In 1947 , Congress approved legislation allowing Puerto Ricans to elect their own Governor . Muñoz Marín successfully campaigned for the post and was the first democratically elected Governor of Puerto Rico and the second Puerto Rican to serve in that post .

= = = Governor = = =

Muñoz Marín officially took office on January 2 , 1949 . He held the post of Governor for sixteen years , being re @-@ elected again in 1952 , 1956 and 1960 . In 1957 , Muñoz Marín was awarded an honorary Doctor of Laws degree (LL.D.) from Bates College .

Having made progress on illiteracy and other social problems , the party began debating how to establish an autonomous government . Muñoz Marín and his officials agreed to adopt an " Free Associated State " structure , which had been proposed by Barceló decades before . In Spanish the proposal 's name remained unchanged , but in English , it was commonly referred to as a " Commonwealth " , to avoid confusion with full statehood . The main goal of the proposal was to provide more autonomy to the island , including executive functions similar to those in states , and to pass a constitution .

During his terms as governor , a Constitutional Convention of Puerto Rico , was called . Muñoz Marín participated in that and the drafting of the Constitution of Puerto Rico . It was passed by 82 % of the people of Puerto Rico , and approved by the United States Congress in 1952 . Supporters of independence left the PPD and founded the Puerto Rican Independence Party soon after .

The Nationalist Party of Puerto Rico , led by Albizu Campos , also supported full independence and had abandoned the electoral process after low support . On October 30 , 1950 , a group of Puerto Rican nationalists attacked the governor 's mansion , La Fortaleza , as part of widespread armed revolts that day , which included the Jayuya and the Utuado Uprisings . Muñoz Marín mobilized the Puerto Rican National Guard under the command of Puerto Rico Adjutant General Luis R. Esteves and sent them to confront the Nationalists in various towns , besides San Juan , such as Jayuya and Utuado . He ordered the police to arrest many of the Nationalists , including Albizu Campos . Subsequently , the Muñoz Marín administration used law 53 , known as Ley de Mordaza (lit . " the gag law ") to arrest thousands of Puerto Ricans without due process , including pro @-@ independence supporters who were not involved in the uprisings .

The inauguration acts for the establishment of the Estado Libre Asociado took place on July 25 , 1952 . Security for the event was tightened to avoid any incident , and invitations were issued . Muñoz Marín feared that the new status could affect the Puerto Rican culture or " Americanize " the island 's language . The government began promoting cultural activities , founding the Pablo Casals Festival , Music Conservatory , and Puerto Rico 's Institute of Culture .

During the decade of the 1950s , most jíbaros pursued work in factories instead of agriculture , to avoid the losses from frequent hurricanes . Many people migrated to New York City during this period for its good industrial jobs . Muñoz Marín said that he " did not agree with " the " continuing situation " , and that the " battle for good life , should not have all its emphasis placed on industrialization . Part of it must be placed on agriculture . " American critics felt that he encouraged the migration to reduce overpopulation . Despite efforts to provide more work in agriculture on the

islands , the migration continued .

On December 6 , 1962 , Muñoz Marín was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom by US President John F. Kennedy . By 1964 , Muñoz Marín had been governor for sixteen years . A group of younger members of the Popular Democratic Party felt that he should retire . They suggested that he resign , and presented a proposal for term limits ? two terms for elected officials . The group named themselves Los veinte y dos (" The twenty @-@ twos ") and began running a campaign , calling on civilians for support .

Victoria , Muñoz Marín 's youngest daughter joined the group , which he didn 't oppose . The day before the party had an assembly to elect its candidates , Muñoz Marín announced his decision not to run for another term . He recommended Roberto Sánchez Vilella , his Secretary of State , for the party 's candidacy. when the crowd called for " four more years " , Muñoz Marín said , " I am not your strength ... You are your own strength . " Sánchez Vilella was elected as governor .

= = Later years = =

After leaving the post of governor , Muñoz Marín continued his public service until 1970 as a member of the Puerto Rico Senate . In 1968 , he had a serious dispute with Governor Sánchez Vilella . Still an influential figure inside the Popular Democratic Party , Muñoz Marín decided not to support Sánchez 's re @-@ election bid .

Governor Sánchez purchased the franchise of The People 's Party (Partido del Pueblo) and decided to run for governor under this new party .

The PPD was defeated for the first time , and Luis A. Ferré was elected as governor . Muñoz Marín and Sánchez Vilella 's friendship was severely strained after this .

= = Retirement = =

After resigning his senate seat in 1970 , Muñoz Marín temporally moved to Italy , where one of his daughters , Viviana , had established residence . During this time he traveled to various destinations in Europe , including France , Spain and Greece .

He returned to Puerto Rico two years later , when he began writing an autobiography . He promoted the gubernatorial candidacy of the senate 's president Rafael Hernández Colón , the new leader of the Popular Democratic Party .

Late in his life , Muñoz Marín 's health weakened . On January 5 , 1976 , he suffered a severe stroke , which temporarily affected his ability to move , read and speak . On April 30 , 1980 , he died at the age of 82 , after suffering complications from a severe fever . His funeral became an island @-@ wide event , dwarfing his own father 's funeral in 1916 , and attended by tens of thousands of followers .

= = Legacy and honors = =

On November 13 , 1961 , John F. Kennedy honored Luis Muñoz Marín for his accomplishments with a state dinner at the White House , and in 1963 he was awarded the Presidential Medal of Freedom , with Special Distinction . The citation read : " Poet , politician , public servant , patriot , he has led his people to new heights of dignity and purpose and transformed a stricken land into a vital society . " He also received the highest decorations from various other governments , including France which awarded him the prestigious Grand Cross of the French Legion , Panama which conferred on him the Order of the Vasco Núñez de Balboa , and Peru which honored him with the Grand Cross of the Order of the Sun .

He received Honorary Doctor of Laws degrees from Rutgers University , Bates College , the University of Kansas , Columbia University , and Harvard University , where he gave several lectures concerning Puerto Rico 's progress and International Relations ; he was also a Commencement Day Speaker for the University in 1955 .

Muñoz Marín 's tenure as governor contributed to immense changes in Puerto Rico , no political

leader has had a greater impact on the island . Under Luis Muñoz Marín 's leadership , Puerto Rico drafted its own constitution and gained autonomy .

Muñoz Marín was featured twice on the cover of TIME magazine , in 1949 and 1958 . The articles called him " one of the most influential politicians in recent times , whose works will be remembered for years to come . "

In Rexford Tugwell 's book " The Art of Politics , as Practiced by Three Great Americans : Franklin Delano Roosevelt , Luis Muñoz Marín , and Fiorello H. LaGuardia " , Tugwell described Munoz 's achievement , " Munoz led a movement and created a party , which consolidated the latent power of the stricken Puerto Rican mass and used it to force into being a disciplined program for rejuvenation . This effort has significance beyond itself . It soon became a wonder of a world looking for the means to lift backward peoples from the stew of poverty and demagoguism , which has become so characteristic of all the old colonial area . He was the creator , as much as one man could be , of a new status for a whole people and a new relationship among political entities . The Commonwealth of Puerto Rico was a brilliant invention and its bringing into being a remarkable achievement . "

American author , political professor and expert on Latin American affairs Henry Wells wrote " The Modernization of Puerto Rico : A Political Study of Changing Values and Institutions " which was published in 1969 .

He was presented with the Key to the City of Managua , Nicaragua , by Nicaraguan President Luis Somoza Debayle

Puerto Rico 's largest international airport : The Luis Muñoz Marín International Airport , is named in his honor .

In 1990 , the U.S. Postal Service issued a stamp honoring him in their Great Americans Series .

= = Quotations = =

" What is the vote ? The vote is the only weapon that you have to defend yourself from exploitation . The vote is the only weapon you have to make a government that is yours and of men like yourself that need bread , land , justice and freedom . It is the only weapon that you have to make a government that is not of the big corporations that take millions from the misery of your family and the hunger of your children . If you are being watched by a bandit that wants to take your house and plow . And if you were given a weapon to defend yourself . Would you sell that weapon to the bandit for a few coins ? Or would you use it to stop the bandit from taking your house and plow ? If you are a man you will use that weapon to defend your home and your plow . "

" The gallant contribution that the soldiers of the 65th and 296th Infantry regiments have made alongside their fellow citizens of the United States , defending our common ideals against those who try to subvert the freedom of the human race , make the transfer of their regimental colors an occasion of profound meaning to all of us . "

" We are at the beginning of a new decade . We should , of course , continue and accelerate the integral development of Puerto Rico in all its aspects . There is something , however , that merits our principal attention , our most devoted dedication , in these new times . We dedicated the decade that began in the year 1940 to the battle to abolish poverty . And to do so , we put aside the political status issue . In the beginning of the 1950s we put special energy in the creation of a new political status , vitally adapted to the economic necessities of Puerto Rico . In the decade we now begin I propose that we put special attention to the kind of civilization , the type of culture , how deep and good the quality of life the people of Puerto Rico want to create on the basis of the growing economic prosperity . Economic development is not an end in itself , but the basis for a good civilization . Political status is not an end in itself , but a means to economic realization and the development of a good civilization . "

" The situation affecting the people of this small island is grave , but our people are greater than the problems we are encountering . The pain of this nation is great , its valor is greater . Its qualities of spirit are magnificent , if we can only begin to learn to use those magnificent qualities of spirit . "

" I would call the Democratic Left in Latin America the group which secures social advances for all the people , in a framework of freedom and consent . "

" The dignity of man and the humility of man ; the equality in the dignity and the humility of man- this is democracy . Some know more and others know less , but we all die the same , and our knowledge of death is the same . Some do more and others do less , but we all do what we can , and in that we are all similar . Democracy , in its profoundest sense , in its truest sense , in its most irrefutable sense , in its most vivid sense , is the quality of the human spirit in the face of human life . "

" Let us urgently devise the basic objectives in housing , in health , in education , in economic productivity , in communications , which may be attainable by different areas of the hemisphere , according to their human and material resources . Let us solemnly declare that our essential goal -the goal of all Americans , North and South- is the abolition of extreme poverty , in the areas of misery remaining in regions of the U.S and in the altiplano of Bolivia , the plains of Venezuela , the coffee lands of Puerto Rico and Central America , the sierras of Mexico ? to wipe out extreme poverty in this hemisphere within the lifetime of children already born . Let us encourage government and private initiative to share in a good partnership with a view to better distributive justice for all ; and let 's not be doctrinaire about it . Let us not be doctrinaire either as to socialism or capitalism , but only as to freedom and human dignity . Let us give friendly support to all groups thinking in terms of a greater , truly hemispheric America , not merely Latin , not merely Anglo @-@ Saxon , and not merely temporary while a Russian danger lasts . An America to serve the world . "

" Two variations of a way of life , two manners of a common cultural heritage come into contact in Puerto Rico and have the opportunity of influencing each other for better or for worse . It is the job of all of us to make it be for better , to see that this interaction of cultural forces , while minimizing clashes and frictions , do constantly enrich the social and economic well @-@ being , the standard of values , the mores and aspirations of the peoples of this Hemisphere . "

" Diversity within unity . It is to that image of creative diversity within the equally creative great whole ... to that realization , that flowering and enrichment , that Puerto Rico wants to contribute in its association with the United States .

= = Ancestors of Luis Muñoz Marín = =

= = Political succession = =