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43 W. 61st ST., N.Y.C., U.S.A.

YANKEE  
GO HOME

SONGS OF PROTEST AGAINST  
AMERICAN IMPERIALISM  
created and sung by BOB CONNELLY

DESCRIPTIVE NOTES ARE INSIDE POCKET

COVER DESIGN BY RONALD CLYNE

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## ORIGINAL SONGS OF PROTEST AGAINST AMERICAN IMPERIALISM by Bob Connelly

Notes by Mike Salvatore

### Introduction

By the 1880's America's wounds caused by the Civil War were beginning to heal. Reconstruction was over and although bitterness still remained over the War, the Federal government was content to let the white Southern power establishment rebuild control of the South on the ashes of the freedman's rights. In short, it was time to try to forget, while the business of nation building progressed.

The Industrial Revolution was hitting its peak by the 1880's also. Between 1880 and 1890 the total capital invested in the production of machinery increased two and a half times and the average factory owners investment in machinery increased two hundred percent. This necessitated not only quick production and sale of the product (which eventually would lead to the assembly line), but also more raw materials - not all of which were plentiful within the United States. It also necessitated the importation of over 7,000,000 immigrants from Europe alone, who flocked to American cities to work in the factories, which, in its turn, rapidly changed America from a rural society to an urban one.

The 1880's also saw the growth of the so-called Gospel of Wealth. Since so much wealth was being generated in America's factories and since this wealth was shared by so few of America's citizens, it was natural for many of the wealthy to rationalize away the poverty and despair of the factory worker. Thus the biological principals of Charles Darwin were placed upon the economic structure rising in America with the result that terms like "natural selection", "the survival of the fittest" and "the struggle for survival" became terms thoroughly associated with American society and business and American business became the ruler of the land. (It should not have been surprising that sixty years after the rise of this theory, a Secretary of Commerce could comment; "What's good for G.M. is good for America.")

Social Darwinists believed that the economy was controlled for the benefit of all by a naturally selected few who achieved their high position through competition - those that could not make it died out, economically speaking. They also believed that politicians were some form of lower animal and, consequently, should confine themselves to the duties of protecting property and maintaining order. The economic life of a nation, therefore, should naturally be left in the hands of the businessmen - those selected few who, through the laws of nature and therefore the laws of God, were best fit to rule.

It was in this setting that America's first ventures into foreign imperialism occurred. It can be argued that the men and women who settled in the New World were imperialists from the start - that from the first permanent settlement at Jamestown in 1609, the new "Americans" raided, robbed and attempted to colonize the native Americans in a constant move westward; that once that western boundary was reached, the Americans looked for a "new frontier" to conquer; that finding themselves hemmed in by oceans, they built a navy to travel to the Caribbean, Central and South America, the Pacific Islands and Asia. True as this may be, the groundwork for the imperialism of the 1880's and thereafter was laid by the greed of American businessmen and the racist theories of Social Darwinism. These white, Christian, American businessmen thoroughly believed that they had the right to use God's nature - anywhere in the world - as they saw fit. They thoroughly believed that they were superior to anyone in the world who was not white, Christian, American and wealthy. And because they were Christian, they did not believe in stealing. So when they took the natural resources of a foreign land, or when they just simply took a foreign land, they left behind in payment American ideals and American Christianity.

So this was the attitude of the rulers of America as she ventured into imperialism. Not everyone in the United States agreed with the leaders of the government, however, and a bitter struggle over the ideals of America's foreign policy started and has continued up to the present. The following fourteen songs present the side of the anti-imperialists from the 1880's to the early 1900's - a time when much of the groundwork of today's problems in the world was established.

### 1. "White Man's Burden"

"...God has...made us the master organizers of the world to establish system where chaos reigns... He has made us adepts in government that we may administer government among savage and senile peoples. Were it not for such a force as this the world would relapse in barbarism and night. And of all our race He has marked the American people as His chosen nation to finally lead in the regeneration of the world. This is the divine mission of America, and it holds for us all the profit, all the glory, all the happiness possible to man..."

Albert J. Beveridge, Speech in the United States Senate, January 9, 1900.

### 1. "White Man's Burden"

As Americans of the Christian race,  
Our duties we must clearly face,  
We owe it to the human race,  
To welcome them within.

Our duty we must not postpone,  
For history has clearly shown,  
That the Anglo-Saxon, and he alone,  
Is fit to govern men.

### Chorus

So brother, lend a helping hand,  
For this is God's immortal plan,  
The destiny of primitive man,  
Lies clearly on our shoulders

The Democrats say we're to blame  
For playing Satan's ugly game,  
But William Jennings Bryan's a fool,  
And the whole damn country knows it.

They'd have us throw away our gold,  
They'd have us throw away our beliefs,  
And now, by Bryan, they're asking us,  
To throw away the world.

### Chorus

So let's extend a loving hand,  
O'er the mountain and o'er the sea,  
For all around God's chosen land,  
There lurks the shadow of slavery.

And if these people fail to see  
That God ordained their destiny,  
We'll send an army around the world,  
And drag them to the fold.

### Chorus

### 2. "We Need a Navy"

In 1886, then Captain Alfred T. Mahan delivered a series of lectures at the Naval War College which were published in 1890 as "The Influence of Sea Power Upon History". In this book Mahan argued that Americans must begin to look outward, that they must build foreign markets, expand the merchant marine to service them and construct a strong navy to protect them. Mahan had a profound influence on many Americans, among them the young Theodore Roosevelt, soon to be an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, who completely shared Mahan's enthusiasm for the build-up of a strong navy and deeper involvement in foreign affairs. Mahan's influence was so persuasive that by 1900, five heavy duty battleships, including the MAINE, were constructed and the government announced its intention of creating a navy that could meet a potential enemy anywhere on the high seas.

By 1900, the U.S. Navy grew from twelfth place to number three among naval powers and the race for imperialism - of new bases and coaling stations for the fleet, of a shorter way to get from the Atlantic to the Pacific, of an even larger navy to protect the new bases, and of newer bases to service the larger navy - was on.

### "We Need a Navy"

According to Mahan, we need a navy;  
According to Teddy, we need a navy;  
According to Hearst, we need a navy -  
And we'll float it in an ocean of blood.



But a lot of us here, don't want a navy;  
A lot of us here are opposed to a navy;  
For conscience forbids the growth of a navy,  
And tinting the sea with innocent blood.

So Mahan's books will cry for a navy,  
And Hearst and his paper will lie for a navy,  
And Teddy is willing to die for a navy,  
But the soul of our nation will stand the blame.

Our nation was founded because of oppression;  
Our forefathers died fighting oppression,  
But now they'd have us believe there's no sin  
and oppression,  
Nor living in the shadow of shame.

But you can't have a navy without foreign bases,  
Strong tho' we be, we have no foreign bases,  
Say the unholy three, unto you and me:  
"We'll merely confiscate some foreign bases."

And once we embark in this primeaval mission;  
Once we take part in the primeaval mission,  
We'll never erase the stain of suspicion,  
In a world of hostile nations.

So let's do away with this dream of a navy,  
The forfeit of honor isn't worth a mighty navy,  
Respect is a weapon much greater than a navy,  
For the soul of our nation will stand the blame.

### 3. "Welcome In, Hawaii"

American missionaries, in their zeal to bring the benefits of Christianity to the entire world, first arrived in Hawaii in the 1830's. They had been preceded for a number of years by New England whalers, and followed shortly by many businessmen. By 1849, when France appeared on the verge of annexing the Islands, American involvement in Hawaii was so strong that the government of the United States informed the French that it would "Never with indifference allow them to pass under dominion or exclusive control of any other power." By 1854 Secretary of State Marcy negotiated a treaty of annexation with the Hawaiian government, but it was aborted by fierce British opposition.

By 1892, the situation had changed. American investments in the Islands had increased and the price of sugar, Hawaii's major crop, was down. In January of 1893, the native Hawaiians revolted against the foreigners in their land and the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to Hawaii, John L. Stevens, requested from President Harrison and received ships and marines to put down the rebellion. For the next four years President Grover Cleveland resisted all attempts by Congress and American businessmen to annex the Islands. After the Spanish-American War, however, when it became clear to Congress that the safest way of controlling the Philippine Islands (just won from Spain) was by making the Hawaiian Islands secure American property, the Hawaiian Islands were annexed. On July 6, 1898, Hawaii was "welcomed in".

### 3. "Welcome in, Hawaii"

Welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in,  
Welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in,  
Although you may not want us,  
By God you know you got us,  
So, welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in.

Cleveland is a spineless man, is he,  
Cleveland is a spineless man, is he,  
He says that we were wrong,  
But he won't be with us long,  
So, welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in.

Welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in,  
Now Stevens helped big business steal your land,  
Stevens helped big business steal your land,  
For he brought in the Marines,  
And they overthrew your Queen,  
So, welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in.

Welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in,  
Ain't you glad our missionaries came to you?  
New England missionaries came to you?  
For these missionaries sons,  
With their bibles and their guns,  
Have welcomed in Hawaii, welcomed in.

Welcome in Hawaii, welcome in.  
When Cleveland is no longer at the helm,  
When Cleveland is no longer at the helm,  
They'll be no hesitation,  
When it comes to annexation  
So, welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in.

Welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in,  
Welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in,  
Although you may not want us,  
By God you know you got us,  
So, welcome in, Hawaii, welcome in.

### 4. "Uncle Sam He Wrote a Note"

The only American President against the whole idea of expansion at the end of the nineteenth century was Grover Cleveland - but even he, at times, got caught up in the fervor of the moment.

The border between Venezuela and British Guiana had long been in dispute, but it was the discovery of gold in the disputed territory and charges by Venezuela that Britain was violating the Monroe Doctrine that mushroomed this border dispute into a possible confrontation between Great Britain and the United States. In 1895, Secretary of State Richard Olney sent a note concerning the border dispute to the British which sounded like an ultimatum for the British to surrender her claims to the area. The British, angered and insulted, rejected Olney's contention that the border dispute should be submitted to arbitration. President Cleveland replied by asking Congress for the power to settle the dispute himself. Congress acquiesced and war fervor against the British mounted. As Theodore Roosevelt noted, "Let the fight come if it must...I rather hope that it will soon. The clamor of the peace faction has convinced me that this

country needs a war." Amid this spirit of American chauvinism, Britain, troubled in South Africa and without an ally in Europe, chose to back down. In short, Britain decided to make a friend instead of another enemy. Curiously enough this dispute ushered in an era of understanding between the two nations which exists to this day.

### 4. "Uncle Sam, He wrote a Note"

Our Uncle Sam, he wrote a note,  
Then swam across the ocean.  
He gave the note to England's king,  
And caused a great commotion.

Says Uncle Sam to England's King:  
"Stay out of Venezuela!  
For with the Doctrine of Monroe,  
We'll fight for Venezuela."

Says England's king to Uncle Sam:  
"We'd rather not engage you,  
For we stand strong, but friendless,  
And some day we may need you."

So we'll forget our former claims,  
We'll even sign your treaty,  
You tell your Venezuelan friends,  
Great Britain signs their treaty."

Says Uncle Sam to England's king:  
"I like your shrewd discretion,  
And now that we are realigned,  
I'll make my own confession;

Venezuela does have gold,  
And gold is to be gotten,  
And we shall get our goodly share,  
With our handy Monroe Doctrine."

### 5. "So South Young Man"

This song, with its bitter irony, exemplifies the feelings of the expansionist minded Americans of the turn of the century: the important thing is to garner foreign markets and their natural resources in order to make money...it does not matter what the native peoples of these foreign countries may feel about our coming, for we shall bring Christianity and the benefits of American democracy to show them how superior we are, and to prove to them that, by God, we have a right to go there to teach these unfortunate natives and to take their natural wealth.

### 5. "Go South Young Man"

Go South, young man, go South, young man,  
To South America.  
For there are fortunes to be made,  
In South America.

For with the Doctrine of Monroe,  
Farewell to you and I must go.  
Invest, invest, invest young man,  
In South America.



For their exists an invitation,  
Crying out for exploitation,  
So for the good of Church and Nation,  
Go South, young man, go South

They've got fruit and coffee beans,  
And rubber trees galore.  
All the riches of the Indies,  
Right at our back door.

And native boys, so brown and strong,  
Who never heard a union song,  
Embark, embark, embark, young man  
For South America.

For their exists an invitation,  
Crying out for exploitation,  
So for the good of Church and Nation,  
Go South, young man, go South.

So let us build our factories now  
In South America,  
For I've been told that it's just like gold,  
In South America.

For with the Doctrine of Monroe,  
Farewell to you and I must go.  
Invest, invest, invest young man,  
In South America.

#### 6. "The Editor's to Blame"

Of all the American imperialists of the 1890's, perhaps none is as famous as William Randolph Hearst, publisher and editor of the New York Journal. In the late 1890's he found himself in a circulation war with Joseph Pulitzer's New York World, and both papers sent teams of reporters to Cuba to try to capitalize on the bloody insurrection which had started there. Both papers played up the atrocities of the Spanish and, in a not so subtle way, urged the intervention of American troops to free the suffering Cubans from the yoke of the Spanish Empire.

Feelings for intervention had been strong throughout the United States. Many Christian ministers and many of the leaders of the Republican and Democratic parties argued for intervention on what they called "humanistic" terms: to help the Cuban people free themselves from the savageness of the Spanish imperialist. They all disavowed any interest in annexing Cuba, or any other Spanish territory. Other Americans, like Theodore Roosevelt and Senator Henry Cabot Lodge, argued for war for the expressed purpose of territorial expansion and military glory. Together these two views for some type of intervention worked up a groundswell of war feeling in the United States.

President Cleveland resisted the attempts at intervention as did his successor, President McKinley at the beginning of his administration. In fact, the Spanish government, in order to appease the war hawks in the United States, recalled the brutal Gen. Weyler from his post as Governor of Cuba and instituted a new government which gave promise of eventual self government for the Cuban people. But

with the interception of a note from the Spanish ambassador to Washington in which he called President McKinley "weak and a bidder for the admiration of the crowd" (a somewhat milder description of the President than Theodore Roosevelt's "He has the backbone of an eggclaire") and with the sudden and as yet still unexplained explosion which destroyed the battleship Maine in Havana Harbor, the jingoistic press of Hearst and his followers worked the spirit of the country to such a war frenzy, that no matter what the Spanish government would do, war was inevitable.

Congress declared war on April 19, 1898, and within ten weeks the war was over.

#### 6. "The Editor's To Blame"

Now wars are never started by those  
Who eventually have to fight them.  
And profit is often gained by those  
Who plot and intrigue to ignite them.  
Now take the recent struggle  
'twixt America and Spain,  
When all is said and all is done,  
There's only one man to blame/

#### Chorus

Editor, Editor,  
We all know your name.  
Editor, Editor,  
You're the man to blame.

Editor, Editor,  
We all know your name.  
Editor, Editor,  
You're the man to blame.

He saw his circulation,  
Sinking mighty low,  
So he put us on the go.  
Then he looked at Cuba,  
And then he looked at Spain,  
He says I'll tell the world and God,  
Of Cuba's tragic shame.

#### Chorus

And so he wrote of pain and tear,  
Of anguish and despair,  
Of bold and bare.  
He wrote of bleeding Cuba,  
He wrote of cruel Spain,  
He says that we should intervene,  
In Christianity's name.

#### Chorus

And when the country was aroused,  
As much as we could be,  
He scribbled off his masterpiece,  
Enthusiastically.  
He took his yellow quilted pen,  
And then with great disdain  
He wrote his editorial,  
And sunk the goodship, Maine.

#### Chorus

This fellow made a lot of money  
From the little war,  
And after it was over, boys,  
He made a whole lot more.  
Newspapers all around the land,  
Bear his famous name,

But it began the day this man,  
Sunk the goodship, Maine.

#### 7. "Lequi of the National Guard"

The Spanish - American War was not a war noted for great military strategy nor great military conquests. The Spanish fleet of old, wooden, antiquated ships surrendered to Admiral Dewey in Manila Bay without firing a shot - although Dewey proceeded to sink almost the entire armada. Teddy Roosevelt's "charge" up San Juan Hill not only never occurred, but many historians question whether Roosevelt, as myopic as one could be, could have made such a charge anyway, since he had broken his glasses at the bottom of the hill. Most American fatalities in Cuba resulted from the troops eating meat which had gone bad in the tins it was packed in, and not from enemy fire.

It is in this spirit that "Lequi of the National Guard" was written and sung.

#### "Lequi of the National Guard"

My name is Colonel Lequi,  
Of the New York National Guard,  
And I've come to this island of Cuba,  
To fight with my National Guard.

Back home I was a milkman,  
But I worked very hard,  
And now, thanks to this war in Cuba,  
I command New York's National Guard.

I hope that this war is soon over,  
And a Spaniard I never shall see,  
For he'll probably be the type of a chap,  
To open fire on me.

And what's even worse than this matter,  
They tell me I should shoot back in return,  
But they never taught me to fire,  
Drinking is all that I learned.

Citizens be proud of your National Guard,  
For we guard you both night and day,  
True, we are not the best fighters,  
But someone must march in parades.

#### 8. "Southern Boys"

Thirty-three years after the Civil War, which freed the American slaves and guaranteed the freedmen equal rights under the law and equal



citizenship, and two years after the Supreme Court ruled in "Plessy vs. Ferguson" that segregation - the policy of "separate but equal" or "Jim Crow" - was legal in the United States, the Army of the United States embarked once again to free "slaves"; this time in Cuba, and this time with Northern boys fighting side by side with Southern boys.

# 8. "Southern Boys"

I come from Ohio,  
And George from Caroline,  
Sammy Hill's from Texas,  
But they're both pals of mine.

They're both pals of mine,  
They're both pals of mine,  
True, they may be Southern boys,  
But they're both pals of mine.

Our fathers fought the Great War,  
And fought on separate sides,  
Now their sons - they fight again,  
But we fight side by side.

We fight side by side,  
We fight side by side.  
Now their sons - they fight again,  
But we fight side by side.

Past, at last, is finally dead  
And buried 'neath the clay.  
And Southern boys they die this day,  
To free the Cuban slaves.

To free the Cuban slaves,  
To free the Cuban slaves,  
Southern boys, they die this day,  
To free the Cuban slaves.

Our Nation stands united now,  
North and South, alike.  
Our Nation shares a common goal,  
And shares a common fight.

Shares a common fight,  
We share a common fight.  
Our Nation shares a common goal,  
And shares a common fight.

Vicksburg and Shiloh,  
Are shadows from the past.  
The old names and the old hates,  
Are disappearing fast.

Disappearing fast,  
Disappearing fast,  
The old names and the old hates,  
Are disappearing fast.

I grew hating Southern boys,  
It was the thing to do,  
Then I found I hated folks,  
I never even knew.

Never even knew,  
Never even knew.  
I found out I hated folks,  
I never even knew.

And if upon Cuba's sunny isle,  
I should come to die,  
Many Southern Boys I know,  
Would stop and look and cry.

Stop and look and cry,  
Stop and look and cry.  
Many Southern boys I know,  
Would stop and look and cry.

I grew hating Southern boys,  
It was the thing to do,  
Then I found I hated folks,  
I never even knew.

Never even knew,  
Never even knew,  
I found out I hated folks,  
I never even knew.

# 9. "Ewell T. Otis"

By the terms of the treaty of peace with Spain, the United States purchased the Philippine Islands for \$20,000,000. The Filipino people however, led by Emilio Aguinaldo, did not welcome the idea of becoming part of the United States. They had been fighting for years against their Spanish rulers so they just switched their hatred from Spain to the United States, and began to fight their American rulers.

By rising up against their American masters, the Filipino people brought down upon themselves more men, arms and destruction than had been used during the Spanish-American War. To combat the Filipino guerillas, the American forces, led by a series of generals - among them Generals Arthur MacArthur (the father of Douglas MacArthur) and Ewell T. Otis - instituted the first "search and destroy" missions of American foreign policy. Whole Filipino villages were razed to the ground on suspicion that they were harboring patriots, and two hundred thousand Filipino men, women and children were slaughtered in a three year war to install the United States as ruler of the Philippine Islands. In short, the American "liberators" took on all of the brutality and grotesqueness of the Spanish "oppressors" - and all this was done in the name of freedom, democracy and peace.

# 9. "Ewell T. Otis"

Let us not forget the name,  
The dirty, filthy, shameful name,  
Ewell T. Otis is the name,  
That blots our Nation's history.

For Otis and his infantry,  
Maimed and slaughtered savagely,  
Two hundred thousand peasants dead,  
Attest to Ewell's bravery.

# Chorus

For all across the Philippines,  
In crimson flowing sticky streams,  
The blood of helpless human beings  
Irrigate his memory.

McKinley honors Ewell's name,  
And Teddy says he's not to blame,  
My God!, he only killed some blacks,  
And Hell! they're not the same!

These blacks they had the gall, you see,  
To ask us for their liberty,  
To ask us to their master's face,  
But Otis put them in their place.

# Chorus

We can't undo the evil done,  
By Otis and his Springfield guns,  
And yet we can repent, O Lord,  
The horrors of this evil horde.

But let us make a solemn vow,  
No matter what, no matter how,  
Otis and his cursed name,  
Shall not escape its hard earned fame.

# 10. "Little Brown Children"

The United States did not stumble into the Philippine insurrection of 1899-1902. Before annexation took place there was a long debate within the United States on whether or not it should happen. Those opposed to annexation formed what became known as the "Anti-Imperialist League" which included such men as Grover Cleveland, Samuel Gompers, Andrew Carnegie, William Dean Howells and Mark Twain. They argued that annexation was a violation of the Declaration of Independence - that there should be no government without the consent of the governed. They further argued that Asiatic people could not be assimilated into American culture and tradition, that imperialism abroad would lead to "racism at home". They also charged that annexation was unconstitutional and a violation of the Monroe Doctrine. Some even feared that if the United States became a Pacific power, it would inevitably lead to a war with Japan.

The defenders of the annexation policy countered with various arguments of their own. The Philippine Islands, they said, were necessary for naval and commercial reasons - that American interests in the Pacific had to be protected and the Philippines were the ideal staging area from which to offer protection. Others argued on "humanistic" and "moralistic" lines - that God had made known to the American people their unique mission in life; that it was their burden to Christianize the non-Christian world and prepare it for redemption; that the non-white and non-Christian people in the world could only benefit from contact with American culture.

The defenders of the annexation policy won the argument, and the military aggressiveness and cultural racism inherent in imperialism became a cornerstone of American foreign policy.



10. "Little Brown Children"

Little Brown Brothers, please throw down your arms,  
Little Brown Brothers, please throw down your arms,  
We don't wish to harm you,  
Just merely disarm you,  
Little Brown Brothers, please throw down your arms.

Little Brown Brothers, you've been Oh, so bad,  
Naughty, so naughty, so naughty and bad,  
You're just like our children,  
So be good, sweet children,  
Little Brown Brothers, please stop being bad.

Chorus

And don't pay attention to what you might see,  
I mean all those bodies that hang from the trees,  
They were bad brown boys,  
But you are good brown boys,  
Oh children, dear children, ignore what you see.

Little Brown Brothers, why do you act so?  
These temper tantrums do hurt us, you know.  
There's love in our heart,  
Yet you keep us apart,  
Little Brown Brothers, why do you act so?

Oh Little Brown Children, we came to your aid,  
And from the cruel Spaniard, you know you've been  
saved.  
We opened our heart,  
And you tore it apart,  
Don't force us to force you to make you be saved.

Chorus

Little Brown Brother, you know you are wrong,  
Little Brown Brother, admit that you're wrong.  
Although you want freedom,  
You don't deserve freedom,  
For freedom belongs to the white and the strong.

So children - reform, before it's too late,  
You might cause us to act in a manner we hate,  
We don't wish to hurt you,  
We came here to nurse you,  
Children - reform, before it's too late.

Chorus

11. "I Took the Great Canal"

In the ever expanding need to service the growing navy, an isthmian canal, linking the Atlantic with the Pacific, was deemed a necessity. Accordingly, a commission of American engineers was sent to the Isthmus of Panama and decided that the shortest and cheapest route between the oceans was located in Panama. A few problems immediately arose; first, the French had at one time started digging a canal - so their right to it had to be purchased. Secondly, and more importantly, Panama belonged to Colombia, and the right to build had to be negotiated with the Colombian government. The French proved no problem for the American government and quickly accepted \$40,000,000 in payment for their holdings. The

Colombian government, however, rejected President Theodore Roosevelt's offer of \$10,000,000 and \$250,000 annual rental. Roosevelt, infuriated at what he considered to be blackmail by the Colombians, let it be known with a show of naval power off the coast of Panama that he supported the revolution of the Panamanians against the Colombians. Almost predictably, in November, 1903, the Panamanian Rebellion broke out and, with some help from the United States Navy, succeeded in achieving independence (if they had not, Roosevelt was prepared to ask Congress for authority to take Panama by force from Colombia). Immediately, the United States recognized the independent Republic of Panama which, in turn, quickly accepted Roosevelt's terms for a canal zone.

Teddy Roosevelt bragged that he "took Panama" and in his message to Congress in 1904, which established the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, Roosevelt said that although Europe had to stay out of Latin America, the United States had the right to intervene in Latin America if any Latin American countries did not conduct their affairs with decency!

11. "I Took the Great Canal"

Hey, there's something you want,  
But there's something can't buy,  
Although your money speaks loud,  
Don't wait you a day,  
Go to Congress and say:  
"I took it! I took it! I took it!"

Chorus

Now the Panama Canal,  
It is ours forever more.  
I don't give a damn if they don't like it,  
The Panama Canal,  
It is ours forever more,  
And let the dirty brown-skinned Degoes fight it.

We bought the deed from France,  
But Colombia said: No!  
The French don't own the land,  
For they leased it from ourselves,  
And they had no right to sell;  
The Isthmus of Panama is ours!

So we offered them a sum,  
To sell us some of the land,  
And to pay them rent each year.  
But Colombia had doubts,  
Which made Teddy rave and shout,  
And jump a good five feet up in the air.

Chorus

Now Teddy wrote that day,  
To Secretary Hay,  
He said: "I'll send the army  
And we'll teach them jolly quick,  
Not to fool with by big stick,  
And they'll crawl, yes crawl, for forgiveness."

But Teddy's lucky day,  
Was not so far away,

And he didn't need the Army,  
For Verilla and his band,  
Were rebellin' in that land,  
And Teddy had to take the side of freedom.

Chorus

What a Christian act was this,  
That he put away his stick,  
And sent a healthy check to aid Verilla.  
For Republics like Republics,  
And Republics like canals,  
And Teddy and Verilla simply took one.

Chorus

12. "Santo Domingo"

In 1905, as a result of Santo Dominican bankruptcy and of a threat by European nations to take over Dominican property in lieu of payment, Theodore Roosevelt intervened and imposed American supervision of Dominican finances and established a trust fund to repay the European debt. The intervention in Santo Domingo is a perfect example of the Roosevelt Corollary in action.

12. "Santo Domingo"

Chorus

Santo Domingo,  
Owes money all around the world.  
Santo Domingo,  
Owes money to us all.

repeat

From East to West, there ran a debt,  
Santo Domingo!  
The debt we know they'd like to pay,  
Santo Domingo!  
If only they could find a way.  
Santo Domingo!

Chorus

We're sorry for that little land,  
Santo Domingo!  
Thank God I think we've got a plan,  
Santo Domingo!  
We'll help them in their hour of need,  
Santo Domingo!  
We'll help them run their industries,  
Santo Domingo!

Chorus

The world is askinf for their gold,  
Santo Domingo!  
Eighteen million worth of gold,  
Santo Domingo!  
It's embarrassing to see this State,  
Santo Domingo!  
The object of their greed and hate.  
Santo Domingo!

Chorus



We can't sit back and merely wait,  
Santo Dominico!  
Tomorrow it may be too late,  
Santo Dominico!  
For Europe in their sneaky way,  
Santo Dominico!  
They claim their land for equal pay.  
Santo Dominico!

Chorus

I think the time has come to act,  
Santo Dominico!  
For we have got to face the fact,  
Santo Dominico!  
These people need us desperately,  
Santo Dominico!  
We owe it to Democracy!  
Santo Dominico!

Chorus

And if these people fail to see,  
Santo Dominico!  
Their situation's urgency,  
Santo Dominico!  
We'll take our cousins by the hand,  
Santo Dominico!  
They damn well better understand!  
Santo Dominico!

Chorus

13. "Yankee Go Home"  
14. "I Am an American"

Many Americans at the turn of the century were upset at the course their government had embarked upon. The next two songs, "Yankee Go Home" and "I Am an American" do not so much criticize the policies of the American government as they offer a plea for the United States to change them, and to return to the principals of the Declaration of Independence and the Bill of Rights for all the human race.

13. "Yankee Go Home"

Chorus

Yankee go home, Oh Yankee go home!  
Yankee go home, and leave us alone!  
Yankee go home, Oh Yankee go home!  
Yankee go home and leave us alone.

From South America,  
You can hear the bitter cry,  
You can hear it, you can fear it,  
And ask the question, Why?

Chorus

We exploited South America,  
Through many hungry years.  
They look at us with hostile fears,  
And that's the reason why.

Chorus

Through the troubled Congo,  
You can hear the bitter cry.  
You can hear it, you can fear it,  
And ask the question, Why?

Chorus

The problem we have got to face,  
In dealing with the Negro race,  
Our own South ones with Negro blood,  
And that's the reason why.

Chorus

From the Near to the Far East,  
You can hear the bitter cry.  
You can hear it, you can fear it,  
And ask the question, Why?

Chorus

Too many people think,  
That we are on the side of slavery,  
We've got to make these people see,  
That we're opposed to slavery.

Chorus

We made a lot of bad mistakes,  
But everybody has,  
But now it's time to rectify,  
And make these people realize:

Yankee, don't go! Oh, Yankee don't go!  
Yankee don't go and leave us alone.  
Yankee, don't go! Oh, Yankee don't go!  
Yankee don't go and leave us alone.

For unless we change the pattern,  
That is growing everyday,  
Time will come when all the world,  
Will look at us and say:

Yankee go home, Oh Yankee go home!  
Yankee go home, and leave us alone!  
Yankee go home, Oh Yankee go home!  
Yankee go home and leave us alone.

14. "I Am an American"

I am an American,  
I'm proud as proud can be,  
And yet, as an American,  
These thoughts have occurred to me.  
And yet, as an American,  
These thoughts have occurred to me.

We are not perfect,  
We have feet of clay.  
But as an American,  
I hold my head high, anyway.  
But as an American,  
I hold my head high, anyway.

We've done things that are wrong,  
And we'll do things that are wrong.  
But we've done more good than wrong,  
And virtue can quick kill a wrong.  
But we've done more good than harm,  
And virtue can quick kill a wrong.

Of empire's blood, we have tasted,  
And of slavery's sin, we have tasted.  
Yet of the first we've repented,  
And the latter is well under way.  
And yet for the first we've repented,  
And the latter is well under way.

Ours is a land of freedom,  
Although this is not always true.  
And yet as good Americans,  
We must fight to make it so.  
And yet as good Americans,  
We must fight to make it so.

Fight against segregation,  
Equality throughout the Nation.  
This is the hope of America,  
But it's up to both you and me.  
This is the hope of America,  
But it's up to both you and me.

So believe in this dream of America,  
And work for the dream to be won.  
For great is the dream of America,  
But greater when these have been won.  
Great is the dream of America,  
But greater when these have been won.