America shows the world...

it IS a world power: Imperialism
Section 1

Introduction and Overview
Most of the 19th century was spent exploring and settling the western frontier of the United States.

**Manifest Destiny!**

Once the frontier closed...

America looked for a “new” frontier.
The New Frontier... the making of an IMPERIAL POWER

- ALASKA, 1867
- MIDWAY ISLAND: 1867
- HAWAII: 1898
- WAKE ISLAND: 1898
- CUBA, 1898
- GUAM: 1898
- JOHNSTON ISLAND: 1898
- PALMYRA ISLAND: 1898
- PHILIPPINES: 1898
- PUERTO RICO: 1898
- SAMOA ISLAND: 1899
- PANAMA CANAL, 1903
- VIRGIN ISLANDS, 1916
IMPERIALISM IN THE 19TH AND EARLY 20TH CENTURIES
IMPERIALISM IN ASIA 1914

- Great Britain
- France
- Netherlands
- Portugal
- United States
- Japan
- Independent
“TAKING OUR PLACE AMONG THE NATIONS”
TRADITIONAL UNITED STATES FOREIGN POLICY WAS ISOLATIONIST

“It is our true policy to steer clear of permanent alliances with any portion of the foreign world”

PRESIDENT GEORGE WASHINGTON, 1796
President Monroe and Secretary of State J. Q. Adams

Monroe Doctrine
1823

President Garfield and Secretary of State Blaine

“Big Sister Diplomacy”
1881

Changing Foreign Policy

From Monroe’s “Europe shall not intervene” to Roosevelt’s “U.S. will intervene to prevent Europe from intervening.”

President Roosevelt
Roosevelt Corollary
1904
"We have become a great nation, forced by the fact of its greatness into relations with the other nations of the earth, and we must behave as beseems a people with such responsibilities. We must show not only in our words, but in our deeds, that we are earnestly desirous of securing their good will by acting toward them in a spirit of just and generous recognition of all their rights. But justice and generosity in a nation, as in an individual, count most when shown not by the weak but by the strong. No weak nation that acts manfully and justly should ever have cause to fear us, and no strong power should ever be able to single us out as a subject for insolent aggression."

Roosevelt, 1905

T.R. ... the first of three PROGRESSIVE presidents...
“The diplomacy of the present administration has sought to respond to modern ideas of commercial intercourse. This policy has been characterized as substituting dollars for bullets. It is one that appeals alike to idealistic humanitarian sentiments, to the dictates of sound policy and strategy, and to legitimate commercial aims. It is an effort frankly directed to the increase of American trade upon the axiomatic principle that the government of the United States shall extend all proper support to every legitimate and beneficial American enterprise abroad.” Taft, 1912
Moral diplomacy

“There has been something crude and heartless and unfeeling in our haste to succeed and be great. Our thought has been "Let every man look out for himself, let every generation look out for itself," while we reared giant machinery which made it impossible that any but those who stood at the levers of control should have a chance to look out for themselves. We had not forgotten our morals. We remembered well enough that we had set up a policy which was meant to serve the humblest as well as the most powerful, with an eye single to the standards of justice and fair play, and remembered it with pride. But we were very heedless and in a hurry to be great.”

Wilson, 1913

PROGRESSIVE #3
Section 2

REASONS AND RATIONALIZATIONS FOR IMPERIALISM...

Besides following the European example...

1. Darwinism
2. New markets needed
3. Naval power
4. Adventure
5. Missionary zeal
Based on Charles Darwin's theory of evolution and the survival of the fittest but applied to society and politics. The wealthy are the strong and therefore have the right to rule the poor who are weak. The United States, as a strong nation, must dominate weaker nations.

1. SOCIAL DARWINISM & Anglo Saxon Power

Philosopher Herbert Spencer who developed the theory of Social Darwinism
Take up the White Man's burden--
Send forth the best ye breed--
Go, bind your sons to exile
To serve your captives' need;
To wait, in heavy harness,
On fluttered folk and wild--
Your new-caught sullen peoples,
Half devil and half child.

Take up the White Man's burden--
In patience to abide,
To veil the threat of terror
And check the show of pride;
By open speech and simple,
An hundred times made plain,
To seek another's profit
And work another's gain.

Take up the White Man's burden--
The savage wars of peace--
Fill full the mouth of Famine,
And bid the sickness cease;
And when your goal is nearest
(The end for others sought)
Watch sloth and heathen folly
Bring all your hope to nought.

Take up the White Man's burden--
No iron rule of kings,
But toil of serf and sweeper--
The tale of common things.
The ports ye shall not enter,
The roads ye shall not tread,
Go, make them with your living
And mark them with your dead.

Take up the White Man's burden,
And reap his old reward--
The blame of those ye better
The hate of those ye guard--
The cry of hosts ye humour
(Ah, slowly!) toward the light:--
"Why brought ye us from bondage,
Our loved Egyptian night?"

Take up the White Man's burden--
Ye dare not stoop to less--
Nor call too loud on Freedom
To cloak your weariness.
By all ye will or whisper,
By all ye leave or do,
The silent sullen peoples
Shall weigh your God and you.

Take up the White Man's burden!
Have done with childish days--
The lightly-proffered laurel,
The easy ungrudged praise:
Comes now, to search your manhood
Through all the thankless years,
Cold, edged with dear-bought wisdom,
The judgment of your peers
THE WHITE MAN'S BURDEN.—The Journal, Detroit.

UNCLE SAM: “I don’t like the job, Rudyard, my boy!”
—The Denver Post.
ADMIRAL DEWEY, HERO OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR WASHES HIS HANDS IN THIS COMMERCIAL EXPLOITATION OF THE “WHITE MAN’S BURDEN”.

The first step towards lightening
The White Man’s Burden
is through teaching the virtues of cleanliness.

Pears’ Soap

is a potent factor in brightening the dark corners of the earth as civilization advances, while amongst the cultured of all nations it holds the highest place—it is the ideal toilet soap.
2. THE UNITED STATES NEEDED NEW MARKETS TO EXPORT THE SURPLUS PRODUCTS OF ITS FARMS AND FACTORIES

<table>
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<th>Year</th>
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<tr>
<td>1914</td>
<td>1.6 Billion</td>
<td>2.8 Billion</td>
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“Today we are raising more than we can consume. Today we are making more than we can use... Therefore we must find new markets for our produce, new occupation for our capital, new work for our labor... Ah! As our commerce spreads, the flag of liberty will circle the globe and the highway of the ocean - carrying trade to all mankind - will be guarded by the guns of the republic. And as their thunders salute the flag, benighted (ignorant) peoples will know that the voice of liberty is speaking, at last, for them... that civilization is dawning at last, for them.”

--Senator Alfred Beveridge, 1898
3. America needed colonies to service and protect merchant marines and navy
America was willing to fight...

America had a few crises that nearly led to war:

Italy... threatened war after the lynching of Italian immigrants in New Orleans, 1891

Germany... over the Samoan Islands claims

Chile... over the murder of American sailors

Canada... over seal hunting

Great Britain... over their border dispute with Venezuela
Long story short… two countries fighting over their boundary… gold is discovered so dispute becomes even more heated… U.S. reminds G.B. of the Monroe Doctrine… telling them to arbitrate and not expand their territory… G.B. snubbed the Monroe Doctrine at first… but cooler heads prevailed and the backed down as they began to realize they needed their American “friends” as threats from other powers increased.
Section 3

America begins to build an empire (Samoa, Hawaii)
Germany and the U.S. split the Samoan islands in 1899. Today, citizens of American Samoa are nationals, not citizens. It is a U.S. Territory. The German territory is now independent Western Samoa.
Missionaries went to Hawaii in the early 1800s.

1840s... America warned European powers to keep their hands off.

1875... Commercial reciprocity agreement

1887... Pearl Harbor established

1893... Whites revolt and seek annexation and treaty submitted... Cleveland sent it back

1898... Hawaii is annexed
Queen Liliuokalani,
LAST QUEEN OF HAWAII
SANFORD DOLE

Became president of the Republic of Hawaii after the queen was overthrown. Hawaii was annexed as part of the U.S. in 1898.
Section 4

The Spanish-American War and the Filipino Insurrection
PROBLEMS BETWEEN CUBA AND THEIR SPANISH RULERS DOMINATED AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Just 90 miles from Florida.

Cuba was a Spanish colony since the 1500s.

Sympathies for the ongoing independence movement increased.
1895... Cuban Insurrectos destroyed trains, canefields and sugar mills in hopes of pushing the Spanish our or getting the US to intervene...

The revolt was crushed under Weyler who started concentration camps to prevent civilians from aiding the rebels.

SPANISH GENERAL WEYLER WAS SEEN AS A “BUTCHER” IN THE U.S. FOR HIS TREATMENT OF THE CUBAN PEOPLE.
YELLOW JOURNALISM HELPED PUSH AMERICA INTO WAR
In 1898 newspapers were the major source of information for the public. People lacked the ability to verify if the stories were biased or inaccurate and therefore relied upon newspapers to tell the truth. Pulitzer and Hearst took advantage of the public’s ignorance by twisting the truth to sell more newspapers. Sensationalized stories were featured heavily in their newspapers since exciting headlines increased circulation.

Cartoon where the term “yellow journalism” came from
The U.S. public was especially sympathetic towards women in Cuba. Hearst focused on a young woman, known in the United States as Evangelina Cisneros, who was imprisoned in Havana. Petitions for her freedom were signed by prominent U.S. women and the Pope, and addressed to the Queen Regent of Spain. Evangelina managed to escape with the help of correspondent Karl Decker, who probably bribed her guards. The story presented to the public was that of a heroic "journalist that acts."
Hearst reported on a letter intercepted from the Spanish minister in Washington DC... calling McKinley a wimp, basically.

One week before...
THE SPARK...
FEBRUARY 15, 1898,
IN HAVANA HARBOR.
REMEMBER THE MAINE!
TO HELL WITH SPAIN!
Wreck of the Battleship "Maine"

©April 21, 1898
Thomas A. Edison
1. Public & Political Pressure
2. Didn’t trust Spain
3. War declared on April 11th
4. Teller Amendment
5. Dewey leads squadron to Manilla
**Teller Amendment, 1898**
Joint resolution for the recognition of the independence of the people of Cuba, demanding that the Government of Spain relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba, and to withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters, and directing the President of the United States to use the land and naval forces of the United States to carry these resolutions into effect.

Whereas the abhorrent conditions which have existed for more than three years in the Island of Cuba, so near our own borders, have shocked the moral sense of the people of the United States, have been a disgrace to Christian civilization, culminating, as they have, in the destruction of a United States battle ship, with two hundred and sixty-six of its officers and crew, while on a friendly visit in the harbor of Havana, and can not longer be endured, as has been set forth by the President of the United States in his message to Congress of April eleventh, eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, upon which the action of Congress was invited:

Therefore,

*Resolved*, First. That the people of the Island of Cuba are, of right ought to be, free and independent.

Second. That it is the duty of the United States to demand, and the Government of the United States does hereby demand, that the Government of Spain at once relinquish its authority and government in the Island of Cuba and withdraw its land and naval forces from Cuba and Cuban waters.

Third. That the President of the United States be, and he hereby is, directed and empowered to use the entire land and naval forces of the United States, and to call into the actual service of the United States the militia of the several States, to such extent as may be necessary to carry these resolutions into effect.

Fourth. That the United States hereby disclaims any disposition or intention to exercise sovereignty, jurisdiction, or control over said Island except for the pacification thereof, and asserts its determination, when that is accomplished, to leave the government and control of the Island to its people.
Spanish-American War...
The Splendid Little War
After the U.S. Navy blockaded arriving Spanish ships, the Rough Riders defeated them at El Caney and San Juan Hill.
THE “ROUGH RIDERS”
SAN JUAN HILL
ARMY NURSES DURING THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR

Typhoid, Dysentery, Yellow Fever threatened the troops... TR sent Round Robin letter (petition) demanding the troops be removed before they all died.
America gained Guam, Puerto Rico, Cuba ... but there was a growing fear that if left alone and independent, these nations would fall apart or be taken over by others. This justification for imperialism created some conflict among Americans.
Massive investments and improvements in education, agriculture, and healthcare... as in other territories... made positive impact on Cuba.

But, the 1901 **Platt Amendment** effectively replaced the Teller Amendment by asserting certain American powers and rights over the island. It also secured lease of Guantanamo Bay as a naval base. 1906: U.S. intervened at request of elected president... intervened a few more times before Cuba became communist... more to come!
1900 Foraker Act gave limited self rule to Puerto Rico.
1917... Puerto Ricans granted U.S. citizenship
RESULTS OF THE SPANISH AMERICAN WAR INCLUDED INCREASED NATIONALISM & NORTH-SOUTH RECONCILIATION

John Philip Sousa led a new trend of music... MARCHES!

McKinley (with T.R. as V.P.) won the election of 1900 partially on the Imperialist platform. Once again defeating William Jennings Bryan and the democrats.

Negative results: Germany and Latin America become enemies... and the challenges of being an imperial power are immense.
U.S. DESTROYS THE SPANISH FLEET AT MANILA BAY

May 1, 1898
Philippines were defeated the day after the Treaty of Paris was signed. McKinley paid Spain $20 million dollars for the islands. The islands are later seized by Imperial Japan (1941) before they become truly independent.
ADMIRAL DEWEY CAPTURES MANILLA

And McKinley decides “what to do with them…”

After sinking the Spanish navy... nearly went to war with Germany...

August 13, 1898 Manila captured

Emilio Aguinaldo led Filipinos at request of Dewey... a decision he later regretted...

“When next I realized that the Philippines had dropped into our laps, I confess I did not know what to do with them... I went down on my knees and prayed Almighty God for light and guidance... And one night late it came to me this way... That there was nothing left for us to do but to take them all, and to educate the Filipinos, and uplift and civilize and Christianize them and by God’s grace do the very best we could by them, as our fellow men, for whom Christ also died.” President McKinley
Filipino Insurrection
Aka Philippine-American War
Aka Philippine War for Independence

1899-1902
Filipinos went from fighting against Spanish rule to fighting against American rule.

Bloody, savage, expensive war... numerous atrocities from both sides...

Ended when Aguinaldo captured... but the struggle continued
President McKinley formed a Philippine Commission in 1899 to deal with the Filipinos, and in its second year, the organization was headed by amiable William H. Taft, who developed a strong attachment for the Filipinos, calling them his “little brown brothers.”

The Americans tried to assimilate the Filipinos.

Millions of dollars were spent on infrastructure, education, health care, and sanitation. The Filipino people, however, didn’t appreciate this investment... they wanted liberty, not Americanization.
Section 5

Imperialists vs Anti-Imperialists
ARGUMENT IN FAVOR OF IMPERIALISM IN THE PHILIPPINES

Senator Alfred Beveridge (R-Indiana)

*From a speech in Congress on January 9, 1900.*

... [Just beyond the Philippines are China's illimitable markets. ... We will not renounce our part in the mission of our race, trustee of God, of the civilization of the world. ... Where shall we turn for consumers of our surplus? ... China is our natural customer. ... [England, Germany and Russia] have moved nearer to China by securing permanent bases on her borders. The Philippines gives us a base at the door of all the East. ... They [the Filipinos] are a barbarous race, modified by three centuries of contact with a decadent race [the Spanish]. ... It is barely possible that 1,000 men in all the archipelago are capable of self-government in the Anglo-Saxon sense. ... The Declaration [of Independence] applies only to people capable of self-government. How dare any man prostitute this expression of the very elect of self-government peoples to a race of Malay children of barbarism, schooled in Spanish methods and ideas? And you, who say the Declaration applies to all men, how dare you deny its application to the American Indian? And if you deny it to the Indian at home, how dare you grant it to the Malay abroad.
REACTION TO U.S. IMPERIALISM:
ANTI-IMPERIALIST MOVEMENT,
including the Anti-Imperialist League
Arguments against imperialism in the Philippines

“...we do not intend to free, but to subjugate the people of the Philippines. We have gone there to conquer, not to redeem.”
Mark Twain, 1900

“In the forcible annexation of the Philippines our Nation neither adds to its strength nor secures broader opportunities for the American people.”
William Jennings Bryan, 1899
“IS HE TO BE A DESPOT?”
Issues regarding imperialism were debated then just as they are now... is it America’s job to “take care of” others? Is that arrogant? Is it in the best interest of the country? Does it lead to (or caused by) our disregarding domestic issues?
1901... Supreme Court decrees through a number of cases surrounding the Spanish-American War...

Peoples in new American territories are *NOT* protected by the Constitution.

**Insular**

—in·su·lar

—adjective

of or pertaining to an island or islands: *insular possessions*.
Section 6

China and the Open Door Policy
The bear is Russia, the eagle is the U.S., the lion is England, and the other animals represent Italy, Japan, and France.

Consider this... The competition among these imperial powers is considered a primary cause of WWI.
FOREIGN INTERVENTION IN CHINA TAKES CENTER STAGE AT THE END OF THE 19TH CENTURY

Imperial powers took advantage of China’s weakness... and developed SPHERES OF INFLUENCE... areas of trading rights.
Following its defeat by Japan in 1894-94, China had been carved into spheres of influence by the European powers.
Finally, Secretary of State John Hay dispatched his famous Open Door note, which urged the European nations to keep fair competition open to all nations willing and wanting to participate. All the powers already holding spots of China were squirmish, and only Italy, which had no sphere of influence of its own, accepted unconditionally. Russia didn’t accept at all, but the others did, on certain conditions, and thus, China was “saved” from being carved up.
The Boxers did not want foreigners to control China and set out to kill the “foreign devils.”

200+ Christian missionaries and other whites were murdered... the capital city, Peking (Beijing), was temporarily captured.

International coalition of troops, including America, Japan, Russia, Germany, Austria, France, and Great Britain ended the rebellion.
China was punished for the Boxer Rebellion with a $333 million bill for the damages. America returned $18 of the $24.5 they received, which was used to educate Chinese in western schools... and helped Chinese-American relations.
OPEN DOOR POLICY

Asserted equal trading rights to China... it would be “OPEN” and not controlled and divided the way Africa and other areas were by imperial powers.
Section 7

President William McKinley’s Assassination and President Theodore Roosevelt’s Big Stick
President McKinley’s Assassination

September 6, 1901: McKinley shot twice by Leon Frank Czolgosz

September 14, 1901: McKinley dies from gain green surrounding wounds

"I killed the President because he was the enemy of the good people – the good working people. I am not sorry for my crime."

Czolgosz was an anarchist; found guilty at trial; executed; and his body destroyed by acid after death by electric chair.
The McKinley Memorial in Canton, Ohio
President Theodore Roosevelt

He promised to continue McKinley’s policies

“Speak softly and carry a big stick; you will go far” is a West African proverb that Roosevelt used while vice president and came to represent his ideological approach to foreign policy.

He viewed the U.S. as the regional superpower that would keep Europeans out and keep peace throughout the Americas.

Viewed by historians as one of the top 5 presidents

Speak softly and carry a big stick!
Oyster Bay, New York is where Roosevelt lived.

Three figures circling the tree stump represent El Salvador, Guatemala, and Honduras.
Section 8

Japanese – American Relations
JAPAN was isolated until the 1850s.
Commodore Matthew Perry arrived in Japan in 1853 and opened it for trade. Japan realized that they must adopt some western ways or become a conquered nation. Scholars were sent abroad to study and within 50 years Japan was an industrial power.
Japan becomes an imperialist power after the Sino-Japanese war with China in 1894-1895 and the Russo Japanese war with Russia in 1904-1905.

T.R. arranged a peace between Russia and Japan at a meeting in Portsmouth, New Hampshire. Neither side was pleased with the result and relations soured...but T.R. got the Nobel Peace Prize!
In addition to modernizing and becoming a world power, Japan also began allowing its citizens to emigrate. Many went to Hawaii and California but were discriminated against harshly. T.R. used his “big stick” to force the San Francisco School Board to reverse its policy of segregating Asians from Whites. This was known as the **GENTLEMEN’S AGREEMENT, 1907-1908.** Japan also agreed to withhold passports in order to stop Japanese from going to America.
To show the naval power of the United States, 1907, Roosevelt sent the great white fleet (16 white battleships) around the world.

Latin American countries as well as Japan welcomed the visit. The Root-Takahira Agreement of 1908 followed in which U.S. and Japan agreed to respect each other’s territories and keep the Open Door to China.
Section 9

Latin America – American Relations and the building of the Panama Canal
The Big Stick In Action...

- Platt Amendment/troops 1906
- Troops moved in 1905
- Policy pushed through legislation 1900
- Anglo-German blockade 1902-3
- U.S. sponsored revolution 1903

Map showing the regions of Cuba, Dominican Republic, Haiti, etc., with annotations for key events.
During a civil war in Venezuela from 1898-1902, the property of British, German, and Italian citizens living in the region was damaged.

After the European nations demanded retribution and received none, they sent military ships to impose a blockade on the major ports along Venezuela’s coastline.

Roosevelt opposed European intrusion into the Western Hemisphere and acted a mediator in the dispute.

This strengthened the U.S.’s role in the region.
Unable to pay its debts to European lenders, the Dominican Republic became susceptible to European intervention.

The U.S. then assumed their debt and managed their custom duties to help them rebuild credit.

1904

Roosevelt’s Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine was a direct response to this, although the policy had been developing.
As a result of the Venezuela Crisis and the debt of the Dominican Republic, Roosevelt added the Roosevelt Corollary to the Monroe Doctrine, stating that the U.S. could intervene when the stability of any Latin American nation was in question.
During the Spanish American War in Cuba in 1898, the U.S. desired a quicker way of moving ships between the east and west coast of North America. The voyage around South America could take months.
The search for a shortcut across the Central American isthmus dates back to early Spanish exploration in the 1500s.

Surveys of the region in the 19th century by the Spanish and French suggested two viable routes, one through Colombia the other Nicaragua.
The French began construction on a canal in Panama, a province of Colombia in 1882.

Thousands of construction workers died of yellow fever.

President Roosevelt negotiated a buyout from the French and permission from the Colombians, but felt the price was too high.
Two political cartoons on Colombia's refusal to accept the U.S. purchase offer price of $40 million.

In 2007, $40 million would be $995 million.
Roosevelt’s solution was to support a Panamanian revolution in 1903 so the U.S. could build the canal at a cheaper price.

The Republic of Panama was established and the Hay-Bunau Treaty in 1903 established Panama Canal Zone. U.S. paid the new Republic millions of dollars plus $250,000 a year lease. The land (canal plus 6 miles on each side) became U.S. territory.

In 1921 the U.S. paid Colombia $25 million as a way of apologizing.
Yellow fever was a devastating disease throughout the 19th century.

Carlos Finlay, a Cuban doctor, identified the mosquito as the carrier of the disease to humans in the 1870s.

Walter Reed, a U.S. army surgeon, proved Finlay’s theory while in Cuba in 1900.

William Gorgas, an American doctor, was the chief sanitary officer at the Panama Canal, controlled the mosquito population, allowing completion.
1905 Fumigation car eradicating mosquitoes in Panama.
Begun by the French in 1880, disease halted construction after over 20,000 workers died.

The U.S. took over the project in 1904 using workers from the West Indies.

The Panama Railway made it possible to transport the excavated dirt.

The 48 mile canal was completed in 1914.
President Roosevelt visits the canal construction site in 1906.
Miraflores is one of three locks on the Panama Canal.
The Panama Canal opened August 15, 1914.
The Panama Canal Zone

- The U.S. controlled the 553 square mile area inside Panama from 1903-1979.
- The Canal Zone Government controlled the area, including all stores, housing, police, courts, and judges.
- Considered a part of the U.S., in 1953 persons born there with one American parent were U.S. citizens.
- The Torrijos-Carter Treaty signed in 1977 returned the zone to Panama December 31, 1999.

U.S. President Jimmy Carter and Panamanian leader Omar Torrijos
With increased Caribbean travel... more coaling stations were needed.

UNITED STATES BOUGHT THE VIRGIN ISLANDS from Denmark for $25 million. It is still a U.S. territory today.

In 1917 for this purpose.