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**OA/ID Number:** 13766  
**Folder ID Number:** 13766-001

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**Folder Title:**  
Material for Moscow Summit [n.d.] [OA 8326] [1]

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July 25, 1991

MEMORANDUM FOR MK

FROM: JAG

SUBJECT: MORE PROVERBS FOR BUSINESS BREAKFAST

- 1) "The one who leads makes a bridge for the others."
- 2) "You'll never get a headache from a profit."
- 3) "You'll never get rich by counting someone else's money."
- 4) In 1703, upon completing the port of Kronstadt, Peter the Great remarked: "All the flags of all the countries will now be our guest." Apparently, this is a quote much-liked by Gorbachev, who sees himself in the westward-looking tradition of Peter the Great.
- 5) \*\*\*\*If we mention anything about the American version of the free market, in keeping with the theme of morality/values, we could remark how the phrase "IN GOD WE TRUST" adorns our currency.

# Yakov Smirnoff

1951-

**PERSONAL:** Surname originally Pokhis; born January 24, 1951, in Odessa, U.S.S.R.; came to United States, 1977; naturalized citizen, 1986; son of Naum (a construction engineer) and Clara (a teacher) Pokhis. **Education:** Trained in refrigeration mechanics; studied to become an art teacher.

**ADDRESSES:** Home—Hollywood Hills, Calif. Agent—Spotlight Enterprises Ltd., 221 West 57th St., Ninth Floor, New York, N.Y. 10019. 526 6750

**OCCUPATION:** Comedian and actor.

**CAREER:** Began performing as a stand-up comedian at the age of 15; following military service, worked evenings as a comic while attending school during the days; became a full-time performer and toured the Soviet Union, working in a variety of clubs; worked as a comedian and emcee aboard Black Sea cruise ships; after arriving in New York City in 1977, worked for a short time as shipping manager for a company that manufactured holiday wreaths; worked as a bartender in New York City and at Grossinger's resort in the Catskills, where he began performing a stand-up act; became a regular at the Comedy Store in Los Angeles, performed at colleges and universities, and appeared at clubs throughout the United States; has appeared on numerous talk shows and in television commercials and performed in concert throughout the country. Actor; star of syndicated television series "What a Country!" 1986—; feature films include "Moscow on the Hudson," 1984, "Brewster's Millions," 1985, "The Money Pit," 1986, and "Heartburn," 1986. **Military service:** Soviet Army, 1969-71; served as a performer, entertaining troops.

**SIDELIGHTS:** With Yakov Smirnoff it's not always easy to tell what is the truth about his native Soviet Union and what has been exaggerated for the sake of his stand-up comedy act. And Smirnoff has made a very successful, and lucrative, career of that ambiguity. His Russian origins are the foundation of his routine—usually a string of one-liners that amplify Russian stereotypes and poke fun at American customs and language. For example:

The Russian Express Card. Don't leave home.

On Soviet television there are two channels. The first channel is all propaganda, and the second channel is a KGB officer who tells you to turn back to the first channel.

I have no relatives left in Russia, except for some cousins twice removed—from their apartments.

On the Fourth of July in Russia we had fireworks, too. They'd put you up against a wall and fire. It works!

You know what I like about America? Warning shots.



AP/Wide World Photos

In Russia they don't fire warning shots in the air. They shoot right at you as a warning to the next guy.

Here you have freedom of speech. You can go up to Reagan and say, "I don't like Ronald Reagan." You can do the same thing in Russia. You can go up to Gorbachev and say, "I don't like Ronald Reagan."

I went into a restaurant. They said, "How many in your party?" I said, "Two million."

The waitress said, "We have cheesecake for dessert." I said, "I don't like cheesecake. Do you have Jello?" And she said, "Yes, we have lots of Jello, Jello coming out of our ears." I said, "No thanks, I'll have the cheesecake."

Smirnoff's routine is a non-stop litany of Russian jokes mixed with unabashed patriotism and admiration for the United States. "I wrote this song called 'Sweet Lady Liberty,'" He told the *Los Angeles Times*. "I can't play very well, so David Pack of the group Ambrosia arranged and recorded it. It's getting airplay. The radio show host Michael Jackson played it." Smirnoff took the oath of U.S.

citizenship on July 4, 1986, in a ceremony at the newly reconditioned statue of liberty. As part of the celebration, he performed his act at Governor's Island where he sang the song with 6,000 GIs. "The other day I was driving my Rolls in Beverly Hills," he said, "listening to the song, thinking of those GIs, of all that's happened to me in the past nine years [since coming to the United States]. I started to cry."

Indeed, a lot has happened to Yakov Smirnoff, a Horatio Alger candidate if there ever was one. Smirnoff was born in Odessa, where he and his parents lived in a communal apartment with five other families—no shower and no telephone. Even as a student he quickly generated a reputation for being a cutup. When he was 15 he started performing professionally. At first his parents and friends didn't take his desire to be a comedian seriously. "You never think you're going to be a comedian," he told the *Washington Times*, "because no one in your family is, and it sounds ridiculous, so you do it as hobby."

Instead, he studied refrigerator repair and later was drafted into the Soviet Army, where he entertained the troops, slowly building a reputation as a Russian version of Bob Hope. It was during those two years in the service that Smirnoff realized he might be able to make a living doing comedy. But he still wasn't positive.

He left the Army at age 20 and started studying to become an art teacher. "But in the evenings I was performing," he told the *Washington Times*, "and comedy finally started to take over." He toured the country doing variety shows that were booked by a government agency. That's when he started to run up against the Department of Jokes that audiences assume was merely invented as part of his routine. Not so, insists Smirnoff. "The Ministry of Culture for every state has a Department of Jokes, and they censor material and then they give it back to you the way they want you to say it," he told the *Washington Times*. "Most of the time you censor yourself pretty much before you even submit it. You sort of know you can get in trouble even submitting something that's bad." Nevertheless, he told the *Los Angeles Times*, "they were censoring a percentage of my jokes. "It was hard enough trying to be funny. If someone starts heckling you, you can't say back, 'Your mother wears combat boots,' because she probably does." And, he said to the *Washington Times*, "You're being watched most of the time by [club managers]. They're supposed to be informers, even if they're your friends."

One of the jobs Smirnoff was able to land was performing on a Black Sea cruise. That's where he got his first exposure to foreigners, and his first notion to leave the Soviet Union. "I met people from other countries," he told the *Washington Times*. "I just saw something that I had never seen in the Soviet people, that they were so happy, and not looking over their shoulders when they wanted to say something or do something, and I loved that. So I decided to try and get out."

In 1975 Smirnoff applied for a visa and started a two-year effort to leave the country. "The first thing they do is fire you from your job," he told *People*. "That discourages others. We were able to survive because my parents both receive pensions. They also interrogate you constantly." After two years he finally got permission to leave, most likely he says because the Russians had eased emigration slightly for Soviet Jews in order to appease the United

States, with whom the Soviets were trying to complete a wheat deal. But the authorities told him his parents had to go also and only gave the family a week to leave. "That's the way the government is," Smirnoff told the *Los Angeles Times*. "They don't want to support old people whose children emigrate, so they just kick them out."

When he told a girl friend he was emigrating, he learned to his surprise that she already knew his secret. A mutual friend "had been trying to get up to first base with her," the comedian told the *Washington Times*, "and when she told him she was dating me, he told her that I applied for an exit visa and would probably get out of the country, so why was she sticking with me? I had worked with him for three years and never knew he was an informer until then."

Smirnoff says his departure from Russia was like something out of a movie. They had only a week to gather their things, and the authorities only allowed them to take two suitcases and \$100 apiece. Five minutes before their train was to leave, the Soviet authorities stopped them and started searching their luggage, tossing the family's belongings onto the platform. When they were done, Smirnoff says he threw everything back into the suitcases and helped his parents jump onto the already moving train.

When he arrived in New York with his parents he had \$100 and could speak no English. Some friends met them and took the family to their one-bedroom flat in Queens. That was his first real experience with American ways. "At dinner in Queens there was a big table covered with a paper tablecloth, paper plates and plastic cups and forks, things I never saw before," he told *People*. "At the end of the meal, I saw them grabbing the leftovers and putting them in the garbage. I could not believe it. That was my first reaction to American-style waste. At immigration I felt like grabbing the carbon paper from the trash. You only use carbon once and then toss it out. In Russia you use it over and over until there are little holes in it."

Although the transition was difficult for Smirnoff, he says it was hardest on his parents. "We were sitting on three suitcases in the middle of an empty apartment in Washington Heights," he told the *Los Angeles Times*. "We had almost no money. My mother was crying. I said, 'Don't worry, we'll do something,' but I didn't know what. Suddenly the doorbell rang. We were scared. Nobody knew we were there. I opened the door. It was a group of other immigrants, maybe 20 of them, who had come during the war years. They brought food, furniture, china. My mother was still crying, only this time out of happiness. They took me around, helped me get a job. I feel now what I began to feel then, that I'm growing into a larger family."

To get by, Smirnoff landed a job as a bartender. A girl friend helped him with the language, and he soon discovered it didn't take too much English to mix drinks. After only a week he got another job as a bar boy at Grossinger's in the Catskills. He mixed drinks and listened to the routines, slowly working up his own bits. Grossinger's was where he got his first American gig. "I translated a couple of jokes and got some laughs," he told the *Washington Times*. "One woman in the back was really laughing hard, and I thought she was enjoying it. Then I realized she had a seizure."

During the next few years he honed his act, a mix of self-deprecating humor about his youth and homeland mixed

with admiration for his new-found home. He moved to Florida and got work on some cruise ships then returned to New York and more work at such comedy clubs as Catch a Rising Star, the Comic Strip, and Good Times. When he had enough confidence in his material and his language skills, Smirnov moved to Los Angeles, where he caught on at the Comedy Store.

That's where director Paul Mazursky saw him and offered him a bit part in "Moscow on the Hudson," with Robin Williams. Smirnov has had other small roles in several movies, but he became best known for a Miller Lite commercial. His is the spot in which Smirnov says: "What a country. In America, you can always find a party. . . . In Russia, party always finds you." Not only has the spot garnered him tremendous name and face recognition, but the beer commercial, he says, exposed him to a completely different, blue collar audience that otherwise might be unfamiliar with him.

Smirnov has found that America has fulfilled all his dreams. He bought a Hollywood Hills mansion once owned by Lenny Bruce. In his garage are three luxury cars, a Mercedes 450SL, a Rolls Royce with a personalized license plate that reads "COMRADE," and a Ferrari with license plate "EX-RED." He even has his own syndicated sitcom, "What a Country!" about a group of emigres studying English and hoping to hit it big in America.

So far, Smirnov's success has been based on his stereotyped portrayal of the downtrodden Russian who is liberated by coming to America. But he says he's unconcerned about being stereotyped by the role. "I believe that if it's quality, there is no stereotype," he told the *Detroit News*. "Bill Cosby is black, and he can be whatever he wants. I mean, if he's funny, he's funny. I'm Russian, and I'll be Russian probably

for the rest of my life in people's eyes. But it doesn't matter, because I could play an attorney from Russia or anything else."

And besides, for Smirnov the image is a true reflection of his feelings for the United States. "It's hard to see bad stuff when you're in love, and I'm still in love with this country," he told the *Los Angeles Times*. "My English teacher was of the generation that went through Vietnam and Nixon. She was explaining to me once that America is not as good as it likes to make people think it is. I still don't believe that. But that's what America is about too—you believe what you want. I personally feel it's a country that will always protect me."

#### SOURCES:

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—Sketch by Stephen Advokat

Grant / Grossman  
A:MOSCOW.TOA Draft one  
July 25, 1991

**BRIEF REMARKS: RECIPROCAL DINNER TOAST  
SPASO HOUSE, MOSCOW  
DATE? TIME?**

President Gorbachev, President Yeltsin, distinguished guests, welcome to Spaso House. I am delighted to have you to our American home in Moscow -- in the hope of repaying, in at least some small measure, the warmth and hospitality shown to us by the Soviet people since our arrival.

We are here in Moscow to reinvigorate our relationship -- to launch a new era of hope. In the past year alone, we have seen that despite political differences, we can move forward together. The START agreement is simply the most visible aspect of our new political and economic cooperation.

From the cultural to the scientific, the United States and the Soviet Union have worked to expand exchanges between our citizens. And we have both opened new Consulates -- yours in New York, ours in Kiev -- so that our people may know each other better. And finally, we have signed an agreement on disaster assistance. With it, we broaden our efforts to reach and rescue the victims of natural disasters in our countries, and then to help them rebuild their lives whether in Armenia or San Francisco.

More and more, we see that our peoples share a sense of curiosity, hope and -- most importantly -- peace. We are ready to work with the Soviet people to establish a partnership in the

new world order based on the rule of law and the promise of freedom.

~~Once~~ again, I am honored to host such a distinguished group of guests tonight -- the men and women who are leading the way to a new Soviet Union, a new era of democracy, a new hope of a better life for all. God has blessed our two nations with abundant resources and talented peoples. Together, we can build peace -- and with it, a brighter tomorrow for our children.

I am reminded of an old Russian proverb: "You can't tie a knot with one hand." Tonight, the United States offers our hand, as we tie the knot of friendship -- and peace -- together. I raise my glass: Za mir! To peace!

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new world order based on the rule of law and the promise of freedom.

~~Once~~ again, I am honored to host such a distinguished group of guests tonight -- the men and women who are leading the way to a new Soviet Union, a new era of democracy, a new hope of a better life for all. God has blessed our two nations with abundant resources and talented peoples. Together, we can build peace -- and with it, a brighter tomorrow for our children.

Cicero once wrote that "Friendship makes prosperity more brilliant, and lightens adversity by dividing and sharing it." Please join me as I raise my glass ... to our friendship and prosperity ... and our brilliant future together.

# # #

*To America and old Russia who gave me so much and to whom I gave  
so little, I dedicate this book.*

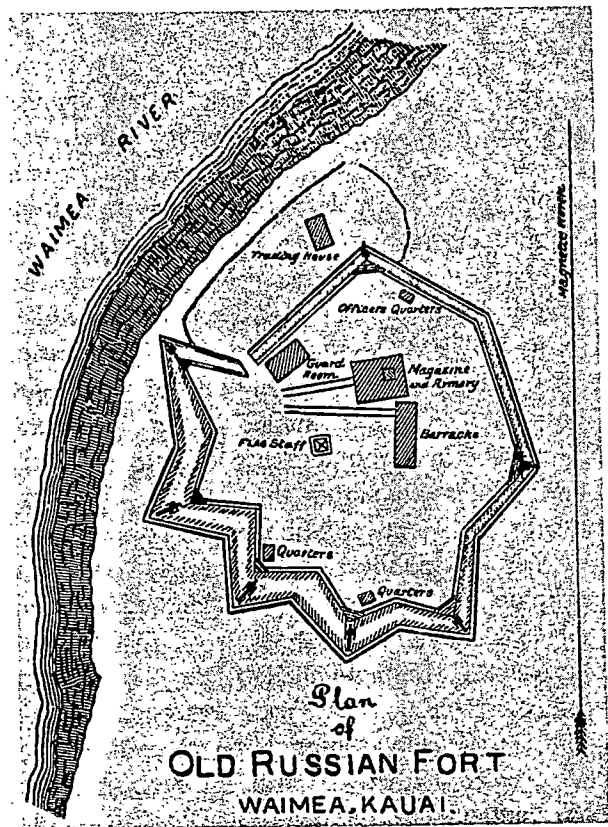


THE STORY OF A FORGOTTEN FRIENDSHIP

# CZARS and PRESIDENTS

BY ALEXANDRE TARSAÏDZÉ

McDOWELL / OBOLENSKY / NEW YORK



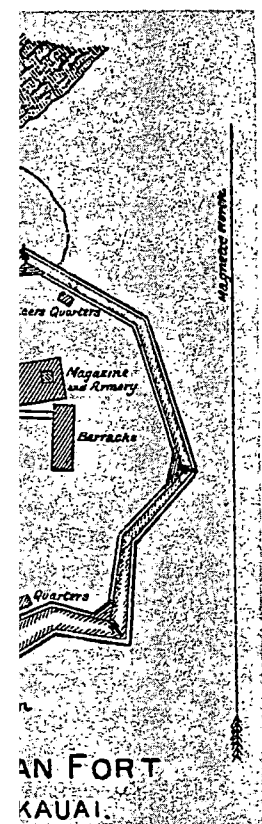
CHAPTER FIVE

## RUSSIAN hawaii

"Father told me of Mr. John Jacob Astor's generous offer to take him into partnership in a business whose profits were \$100,000 a year," wrote James Gallatin. "His reasons for refusing were, although he respected Mr. Astor, he could never place himself on the same level with him. I am not surprised, as Astor was a butcher's son, and came to this country with a pack on his back. He peddled furs, was very clever, and is, I believe, one of the kings of the fur trade. He dined here and ate his peas and ice-cream with a knife." In another entry: "Mr. Astor is dreadful. He came to *déjeuner* today; we were simply *en famille*, he sitting next to Frances. He actually wiped his fingers on her white spencer. Mama, in discreet tones, said, 'Oh, Mr. Astor, I must apologize, they have forgotten to give you a serviette!'"

If John Jacob Astor was uncouth, he was also shrewd. He learned the efficacy of lobbying and managed to achieve powerful connections in Washington. The great Astor fortune, like the Stroganov in Russia, was founded on the fur trade, and only later did real estate play an important part in it. Astor entered the China trade about 1800 as an adjunct to his fur business. By 1805 he had begun to build his own ships. He planned to hold not only a monopoly on furs but also on the Northwest-China-New York triangular commerce. With the organization of Astor's fur company there were four in the field, the Russian-American, the Canadian Northwest, and the Michilimackinac. With the Canadian company Astor made an agreement to divide the whole northwest coast, so that he would have everything south of the Columbia River. It was a clever arrangement. Astor had no rivals in his section except the Northwest Company, while the Canadians had the other two to contend with. Astor planned to build a two million dollar factory on the Columbia, into which he, aware of the hazards, did not intend to invest more than fifty thousand.

In December, 1807, Jefferson, because of unsettled international affairs, sent a message to Congress urging that all foreign-bound ships be detained in ports of the United States. This resulted in the Embargo of 1808. All American commerce abroad was halted. One ship, owned by Astor, managed to slip out of port and cross the Pacific to Canton. The embargo, however, threatened to delay Astor's plans, and he searched desperately for ways to circumvent it. Finding a Chinaman in New York, Astor invented a tale of his being a powerful mandarin unable to return to his homeland, obtained an audience with the President, presented this story and hinted that to refuse the Chinese dignitary might cause retaliation by the Chinese government. By pure coincidence Astor had a ship that could set sail in a few days, and he would be glad to place the ship at the disposal of the government. Jefferson, whose greatness was in extracting the maximum from generalities, was not as keen in understanding a man like Astor. Despite warnings from Gallatin that he should investigate the Chinaman, Jefferson allowed the ship to sail. It left so hurriedly that there was no time to remove its cargo, which, of course, were the American goods that would bring the highest profit in Canton. And since this cargo was the



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only one to reach China that year, Astor could command his own price. As Astor jokingly said, "Selflessness and patriotism bring their own rewards."

In March, 1809, the embargo was removed, except against Britain and France. Astor plunged into his many projects. He decided to make an agreement with Russian America, went to Dashkov and offered a promise not to trade with the natives in the vicinity of Sitka, if the Russians would make a similar pledge for the Columbia Valley. Astor also offered to supply sufficient food and goods to Sitka if the Russians agreed to trade only with his ships. Dashkov, not empowered to conclude such an agreement, urged Astor to send someone to Sitka to negotiate direct with Baranov, the new manager.

On the 16th of November, 1809, Captain John Ebbets, on the *Enterprise*, cleared New York for the northwest coast. He had written orders authorizing an agreement with Baranov. He arrived at the mouth of the Columbia in June and, after a week of exploration, pushed on toward Sitka. Sitka had become the liveliest and gayest city north of New Orleans and Charleston, booming with wealth and increased population, and with an air of permanence which it had never achieved in the earlier period. On the velvet and silk gowns of the women, diamonds were liberally sprinkled, and there were balls and parties with true Slavic frequency. Massive wooden towers had been built on the fortress and a high stockade protected the colony. Cannon were posted at holes cut at regular intervals in the walls.

Captain Ebbets found that Baranov's house was well furnished, with thick carpets covering the puncheon floor, fine pictures hanging along the walls, and a library of books in all the principal languages. Ebbets immediately encountered difficulties, Baranov having had no communication with his superiors for three years and therefore hesitant to sign any agreement. Baranov was not able to read the contract, since he knew no English and almost no French. Matters were at a standstill until the *Diana* arrived, and Ebbets turned over his papers to her captain, Golovin, who read the proposed agreement and the contract. Then Golovin came to some other papers that were mixed among them which contained confidential instructions to Ebbets, telling him to sell his cargo in Cali-

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ifornia and to inform the Russians that he had supposed them well-supplied; but in case the cargo could not be sold in California, he was to explain the diligence and care with which the Astor company had selected the cargo for the Russians alone. Furthermore, Ebbets was to spy on the defences of Sitka and to find out how vulnerable to attack it would be.

The Russian officer, after translating this to Baranov, indignantly urged that Ebbets be forced to leave Sitka immediately. Baranov, however, merely laughed. He had understood Yankee business methods for a long time and this seemed merely an honest statement of them. "After all," Baranov said, "we should treat him well. He came here to get information and has given it to us instead." Baranov of course refused to sign the contract, but he did buy the cargo of the *Enterprise* and sent \$65,000 worth of furs to China, paying Ebbets a five percent commission and \$1800 carriage.

"You see," Baranov explained to the Russian officer, "we have his cargo, we have sold furs to a market unavailable to us, he has made his pocket money, and, for the time being, his ship might as well be flying the Russian flag. If you can't beat 'em, j'ine 'em."

Meanwhile, Astor had begun his expedition to the Columbia River. His settlers were moving overland by the Oregon Trail, while ships loaded with supplies were being sent around the Horn. On June 4th, 1809, the Winships of Massachusetts attempted to make a settlement near the site Astor had chosen, but were driven away by Indians. The supply ship *Tonquin* of the Astor expedition was boarded by Indians at the mouth of the Columbia and most of her crew massacred. Despite these difficulties, Astoria was founded in 1811. But when the War of 1812 broke out, Astor could not maintain communication with the outpost, though he resorted to the device of sailing his ships under false colors. Astoria was seized by the British and it was not until 1817 that an American warship reoccupied the settlement.

The Russians met with more success. In 1808, Baranov sent two ships to explore Bodega Bay, the site Rezanov had selected. The *St. Nicholas* was wrecked, but the *Kadiak* reached Bodega Bay, renamed it Port Rumiantzev, and returned to Sitka with 1400 pelts. It was not, however, until 1812 that the St. Petersburg directors

gave permission to make the new settlement. A second exploration trip convinced Baranov that Port Rumiantzev was not the best site because of a lack of forests, and he chose another point a few miles to the northwest. Kuskov, with 95 Russians, landed there in March, 1812, and by September enough buildings had been constructed to house them for the winter. The settlement was named Ross—a shortened, poetic word for Russia. A priest of the Holy Orthodox Church presided over the christening. In 1814, a fort was built, a high stockade of redwood planted deep into the earth to prevent the Indians from tunneling an entrance, and protected by bastions that commanded a view of the entire valley. This same year the Russians complained of swarms of grasshoppers. Since the chief function of Ross was to supply food for Sitka, gardens were planted and land cleared for cultivation. The Spaniards, though displeased with this descent from the north, soon began a little clandestine trading.

With Fort Ross established, Baranov turned his eyes toward Hawaii. Rezanov had made him aware of the political, strategic, and economic possibilities of these islands. He bought two Yankee ships, the *Atahualpa* and the *Lady*, and hired all those of their crews who would sail under the Russian flag. Some historians believe he intended to annex the entire archipelago. But, whatever his ultimate plans, immediate annexation, or even close commercial relations were not among the orders he gave to Captain Bennet.

The *Lady* never did reach her destination; she ventured too near the Spaniards along the California coast and lost most of her crew. Bennett, aboard the *Atahualpa*, carried out his mission, bought a cargo of provisions from Kamehameha, and turned his ship northward toward the rugged coast of Kauai. While crossing Kaieie Waho channel the ship sprang a leak and lay to for repairs. A January storm caught the ship before it could get underway and dashed it against the rocks. The island was inhabited by natives under the rule of King Tomaree, the only native sovereign who had been able to hold out against Kamehameha. The natives gleefully confiscated the remains of the cargo and the useful portions of the ship. They did not however harm Bennett or his crew, and the captain eventually found his way back to Alaska.

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## CZARS AND PRESIDENTS

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Kamehameha giving audience to the Russian Officers

Fort Ross venture was not turning out as well as he had anticipated. He decided to protest the ransacking of the *Atahualpa* and use the situation to obtain a favorable commercial treaty with the Hawaiian king.

Georg Anton Scheffer, a devious and talented man, a German adventurer who had been a physician for the Moscow police and who had constructed balloons for the Russian army, had decided, after an unsuccessful balloon flight of the *Areostat*, to escape Napoleon's army which was marching into Moscow. He had fled to the sea and to Russian America as a doctor aboard the *Suvorov*. Baranov decided to send Scheffer to Hawaii. Scheffer sailed in October, 1815, on the *Isabella* and had an uneventful voyage.

He received a warm welcome from King Kamehameha, who placed a staff of servants and a large plantation at his disposal. Scheffer, something of a botanist, spent the early portion of his visit raising a garden and studying various kinds of vegetation. Leisurely he gathered impressions of the political organization of the islands and of the relationship between Kamehameha and Tomaree, who was supposed to be a vassal king, but who seemed

to have more independence than the Hawaiian ruler wanted known.

One afternoon, when Scheffer decided it was time to bring up his real purpose, he asked Kamehameha whether he intended to make restitution for the ship that had been pillaged. The king was seated at the opposite side of the room, a naked soldier, who followed the monarch wherever he went, standing beside him, holding a small black box that might have been a snuff-box. It was, however, a spitting box, in which the royal saliva was preserved. Kamehameha protested that he knew nothing about the Russian ship, but promised to replace the lost cargo. But the king, despite questioning, refused to reveal information about Tomaree.

Scheffer remained on the island long enough to change his occupation from botanist to militarist. He erected a fort and raised the Russian flag above Oahu. As a result, the friendship between Scheffer and the king waned. Scheffer next went to the island of Kauai, which could have been dangerous, since the natives on some of the northern islands were cannibalistic. But his medical training worked to his advantage, for he found Tomaree suffering from dropsy and his wife deathly ill of fever. Tomaree would not let Scheffer touch him, but did agree to let the white man try his magic on the Queen. He could always get a new queen. When she made a swift recovery, Tomaree decided he would risk being a patient, and though he was not completely cured, he was so delighted to feel better that he insisted on making Scheffer Physician-to-the-Crown.

From Tomaree, Scheffer learned the truth of the political situation in the Hawaiian Islands. Tomaree's father had once ruled over five islands. Kamehameha had originally ruled only a small part of northern Oahu. All of southern Oahu, including Honolulu, had been divided among local rulers, whom Kamehameha, with the aid of foreigners, had overthrown. Kamehameha had killed Tomaree's father and Tomaree was sworn to revenge. He explained that he had looted the Russian ship in the hope that Kamehameha would be blamed and perhaps punished by the Russians. Tomaree insisted that Kauai did not belong to the English, that Captain Cook had never been on the island. (It was at Waimea, on Kauai, that Cook first set foot on Hawaiian soil, January 20,

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1778.) Scheffer sensed that he had at his fingertips an opportunity to become the Viceroy of an island empire. He offered Tomaree military assistance in retaking the islands of his patrimony in return for becoming a part of the Russian Empire. He drew up a formal agreement of allegiance to the Russian Emperor, on which Tomaree made his mark. This document was dispatched to St. Petersburg on the *Discovery*, a Russian ship then in Hawaii. In his report Scheffer wrote, "The king promptly asked for the Russian flag, which he hoisted over his house. He also asked for the uniform of a Naval officer, which he put on . . ."

Scheffer obtained permission to build a fort overlooking Waimea Bay. The fort consisted of twenty-four walls, each thirty feet thick at their widest point. Nearly three acres were enclosed, with a large magazine, and barracks for soldiers. It was nearly impregnable, so strong indeed that Tomaree's son held it successfully with a handful of men against the entire military force on the island. Three smaller forts were constructed. Tomaree expressed his doubts about building forts on Kauai when the battles were to be fought on Oahu, but Scheffer assured him that it was the invariable practice of European rulers before commencing a military expedition. However, to prove to Tomaree that his alliance with Russia would soon make him a powerful ruler, one of the Russian ships, with a number of Kauai warriors aboard, made a harmless bombardment of Kailua.

Meanwhile, two Russian ships, the *Myrtle* and *Ilmen*, anchored off Honolulu, and their armed crews, bearing the Russian flag, went ashore and erected a block house, and brought cannon to the beach in small boats. Shortly before, one of these two ships had delivered new orders from Sitka urging Scheffer to obtain further concessions from Tomaree and land on which to build a factory. At this time Scheffer sent to Baranov a complete report of everything he had accomplished. He stated bluntly that with a little military assistance he could put the Hawaiian Islands into the Russian Empire.

But since Baranov had sent the *Myrtle* and *Ilmen*, pressure had been brought on him by the Yankee brothers, Winship, who had no intention of abdicating their trading posts at Honolulu. From the Russian Foreign Office came warnings. When Baranov

received a request from King Tomaree for 200,000 rubles, as a token of gratitude for his submission, he ordered Scheffer to stall the king until the treaty had been ratified by the St. Petersburg directors. He hinted that it probably would not be ratified, since Hawaii was technically under British protection. The annexation must wait until a favorable international situation developed.

Scheffer ignored these instructions, knowing that if he waited the whole project might as well be abandoned. The *Ilmen* had a cargo of lumber and furs, and he ordered the lumber to be put ashore to build homes for the colonists whom he hoped Russia would send. Farm sites had already been laid out in the Hanalei Valley.

Oahu had been alarmed by the bombardment of Kailua and the presence of Russian cannon and the fort. The Americans, annoyed by the Russian penetration, warned Kamehameha that a Russian fleet might soon try to take possession of his domain. There was a wholesale desertion of the Americans who had been serving aboard Russian ships, which paralyzed Russian activity and communications. Another group of Americans, at the suggestion of John Young, a renegade Englishman, destroyed the small Russian factory on Oahu. Natives then seized all Russian property on the island. The dissatisfaction spread to Kauai. Tomaree began to doubt whether the Russians would help him regain his island empire. The natives had begun to dislike Scheffer, and a plot to dispose of him by boring holes in the small boat he used to sail the Kauai coast almost succeeded.

Scheffer decided to go to St. Petersburg and urge immediate action. Though aware that the long journey might give the Americans time to consolidate their position in the islands, he could think of no other remedy. Baranov had left him in the lurch at the crucial moment. With the arrival at Waimea of a Russian ship, he sold its cargo of furs and grain, pocketed the money, and went off on an American ship commanded by an old friend, Captain Luns. During the voyage he became acquainted with a Swede, Ljungstedt, and while drinking rum punch told the Swede of the island empire that had almost been his. Eventually Scheffer arrived in Canton, and from there made his way across Siberia, arriving in St. Petersburg early in 1819.

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The directors of the Russian-American Company were impressed by the glowing account of his activities. But they were inclined to discredit his forecast of the ease with which the islands could be seized. Seizure, aside from diplomatic problems with England, would be dangerous because of the extreme distance between Hawaii and Russian bases. Scheffer insisted that the safety of Alaska and Fort Ross depended on these islands. The directors, sympathetic as they were to the idea of making money, hesitated to urge the Emperor to pursue a course of which they were themselves in doubt.

Scheffer wrote to the Emperor. "The Sandwich Islands are the keys to China, Japan, the Philippines, India and the Northwest Coast of North America. By holding Honolulu, Russia can, with the posts she already holds at Petropavlovsk, Sitka and Fort Ross, control the entire Pacific."

The Czar replied that the lands ceded to the Russian-American Company by Tomaree might be retained, but all other lands, treaties and documents must be returned and the request for Russian protection refused. He sent presents to King Tomaree, among them a handsome cutlass set with jewels, and a fur mantle. He also bestowed on Tomaree the Medal of St. Anne, a decoration usually reserved for servants, porters and lowly government clerks. Sent aboard the gunboat *Kamchatka*, they never reached their destination, for they turned up, in 1844, in the archives of the Ministry of Commerce and Industry.

Scheffer disappeared. Years later he became an agent of Don Pedro I, Emperor of Brazil. Bearing the title of Count von Frankenthal, which he had purchased from the Emperor for \$10,000, he recruited soldiers for His Majesty's Imperial Life Guards. The Emperor of Brazil, who sold titles to everyone he could, used this source of income to build a lunatic asylum in Rio de Janeiro. Its façade bears the slogan—"From the vain to the foolish."

After the departure of Scheffer, King Tomaree and his court moved into the massive fort which the Russians had built. Tomaree, feeling the necessity of some sort of emblem and having none, kept the Russian flag flying over his island. It was all that remained of the man who had nearly founded an empire.

Enroute to Sitka and exploration of the Arctic circle, Captain Otto von Kotzebue stopped at Oahu to replenish his water casks and take on food. King Kamehameha, who made foreigners welcome despite his unpleasant experiences with some of them, invited the captain to a roast pig dinner. The captain's escort was mahogany-skinned John Adams, who, by the Hawaiian custom, had exchanged names with an American visitor. The palace was a one-room bamboo and palmleaf house—the most modest royal dwelling the Captain had ever seen. Kamehameha, a striking figure in a white shirt, black neckband, scarlet waistcoat and sky-colored pantaloons, explained that his policy as a ruler was to let his subjects be happy rather than make them feel the importance of government.

Nobles to whom the captain was introduced wore whatever they had of elegant clothes and when they lacked an essential article of dress simply ignored it. Frock coats made the nakedness of the remainder of their bodies a bit startling, but their dignity, the way the coats were properly buttoned, preserved them from indecency. The guards were naked, except around their waists where a narrow belt was used to hold two pistols; they carried muskets without powder horns.

During dinner the King related the villainy of Georg Anton Scheffer, and the Captain made the apologies which he felt obliged to make for a fellow-countryman. He made assurances that the Russian Emperor was a peace-loving man who would never consider taking land that was not his. Kamehameha urged the Captain to partake of more roast pig, apologizing for eating taro-paste. It was a Hawaiian fast day.

In the afternoon the Captain was taken on a tour of the island. He noticed that everywhere people were smoking. Noblemen wore pipes strung about their waists—the higher their political status the larger and more numerous their pipes. Women kept their pipes going full blast. Babies too young to walk were old enough to puff on pipes as big as their heads. Borrowing one, he noticed that its bowl was lined with copper, and he nearly choked on it. He was not surprised to learn that people sometimes fell unconscious from its effects.

Aside from smoking, the chief occupations of the women

RUSSIAN HAWAII  
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seemed to be eating, combing their hair and swatting flies. Yet they were healthy-looking, with beautiful skin. When one of the King's wives sliced a watermelon, he noticed that her hands and wrists were strong and agile. The men seemed to occupy themselves as little as the women and in the same manner except that they did not bother to comb their hair. The men were more degenerate in appearance. They had acquired one other habit, a taste for liquor in varying degrees of excess; but, in contrast with Europeans, alcohol seemed to make them even more peaceful and contented, a bit vague, and dreamy.

Passing an artificial coral lagoon where an enormous shark swam idly, it was explained to the Captain that men were sometimes tossed in, but children were regarded as finer sacrifices and more of the islanders would come to watch the ceremony that made the bigger magic. The shark was their great God. Thus, the pond was never used to punish thieves or murderers, since there was too much honor in sacrificial death for it to be granted to the undeserving. The King did not bother to punish crimes, unless they became annoyingly frequent. The Captain was not able to find out how the shark had been captured and transported from the sea, for some told him that nets had been used to drive it into the shallow beach water, and others insisted that it had been there for centuries.

The Captain was led into a dark hut, where, surrounded by naked guards, Prince Liholiho, *dog-of-all-dogs*, so fat and unwieldy that he spent most of his life lying on the ground in a kind of religious retirement, roused himself long enough to glance at his visitor. Liholiho was sulking. He had purchased a yacht from two Americans for sandalwood worth somewhere between twenty and eighty thousand dollars and had renamed it *Cleopatra's Barge*, only to discover that the timbers along one side were rotten. For this reason Liholiho had decided not to converse with foreigners.

The last evening in Honolulu, the King and several local chieftains were invited aboard the *Rurik* for dinner. One chieftain sent his regrets at being unable to attend, explaining that his favorite wife was too drunk to be left alone. Another came wearing a tall silk hat, which he was unwilling to remove. During dinner

the Captain became aware of a commotion on the opposite side of the ship, and was about to investigate when the King leaped to his feet and ran to the railing. Two women were swimming naked in the water alongside the ship, attempting to converse with a group of sailors. The sailors could not understand them, but were shouting in Russian and trying to coax them to come aboard. The King leaned over the rail and chatted with the Queen of Hawaii and one of her *Dames d'Honneur* for a few minutes and then waved to them as they, with the grace of women who seemed to have been born without fear of water, swam slowly away. The King turned to the Captain, shrugged, and said, "The curiosity of women!"

The following morning Captain Kotzebue presented the King with two mortars and a barrel of wine. During the presentation the King espied an apple and asked if he might taste it. He liked its flavor so much that, on departure, a bag of them was given to him, with instructions to preserve the cores for planting.

The next Russian to visit Hawaii was an Irishman by birth, Peter Dobell, a professional soldier who had served in Ireland, England, France, China and the American Revolution. While in China, he had performed some trifling service for the Russians. The Emperor had given him a ring. Dobell apparently felt that this ring made him a personal favorite of the Czar. In 1812, he sold two profitable shiploads of food in Kamchatka and, seeing the incredible richness of the land, formed a plan to exploit its minerals and furs. With his Gaelic imagination, he dreamed up a scheme worthy of the greatest empire builders. The Pacific Ocean, he was convinced, could be made into a Russian lake. Russia could extend its empire from Mexico to the Arctic.

In the summer of 1813, he set out, accompanied by two Chinese servants, for St. Petersburg. He arrived at Christmas time, and Russia was still in turmoil. Napoleon had been defeated at Leipzig, but the war was raging and Alexander I was away with his armies. Dobell trailed after him across Europe for several months. Then, failing to catch up with him, Dobell returned to St. Petersburg and applied for Russian citizenship and a commission in the army, citing the Whiskey Rebellion as proof of his military ability. He presented the Russian Foreign Office with

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a long memorandum, urging them to transport Roman Catholic refugees from Ireland to the Kamchatka, because they were a hard working people who would settle permanently in any land of opportunity. Once Russia was firmly entrenched in the Kamchatka, commerce with China must be cultivated and Japan must be forced to open her doors. The next logical step was to establish strong naval bases in the Philippines and Hawaii, which would close the gates of Asia to England and the United States, and make California vulnerable to Russian expansion. Dobell believed that, since the Hawaiians were incomparable sailors, with Russian technical aid Honolulu could become a Russian Gibraltar. Because the Philippines would be the most difficult area to penetrate, Dobell suggested that he be named Consul-General at Manila.

Though the Russian Foreign Office objected to sections of the plan, they were impressed, and in March, 1817, they appointed Dobell Consul-General and ordered him to proceed to Manila on receipt of instructions. Dobell did not wait. He struck out across Siberia with all possible speed and was halfway across when a courier caught up with him and gave him the news that his appointment had been cancelled because Spain did not look with favor upon his presence in Manila. Dobell decided to go ahead anyway. Exhausted by the time he reached Kamchatka, he was delayed more than a year by ill health. Then, apparently unable to get passage to the Philippines, he boarded a ship enroute to Hawaii.

By one of those accidents which occur in all human lives, but which seem to bear fruit only in men with a sense of destiny, he met Ljungstedt, the Swede to whom Scheffer had revealed his plans for the conquest of the Hawaiian Islands. After hearing Scheffer's story, Dobell decided to go to Kauai Island. He spent two months there, finding King Tomaree still anxious to regain his northern island empire.

Kamehameha was dead; and Liholiho, his fat, unworthy son, ruled over Oahu. Dobell, realizing that the Hawaiian Islands could easily be captured, followed in Scheffer's footsteps by striking a bargain with Tomaree. He promised King Tomaree that if he were allowed to plant the Russian flag on Kauai, and if Tomaree's warriors were able to capture the island of Oahu, Russian troops

and ships would come to aid him and make him ruler of the entire archipelago.

Tomaree, victim for a second time of Russian ventures and of his own vanity, gathered his small army and attacked Oahu. King Liholiho, frightened, took the advice of a French beachcomber, Jean Rivas, and composed a letter to Czar Alexander I. His pathetic request in French for mercy, in which he offered the Russian Emperor a fine canoe in return for his personal liberty, contained at least forty-four grammatical errors, some sort of record for royal communications.

Dobell, knowing he must act quickly, went on to Macao, enroute to the Philippines. From Macao he sent Chancellor Nesselrode the details of his plan. The four largest islands, Oahu, Kauai, Maui and Hawaii were to be taken immediately, before foreign powers could interfere. To accomplish this he needed five thousand men and eight warships. With a firm hold on these islands, the rest of the archipelago would gradually fall under Russian domination. "Nature," he concluded, "has lavished her bounties on these islands for no other reason than to invite us to make our home on them."

Nesselrode, who had never had much interest in Asia or the Pacific, never bothered to reply. Dobell wrote again and again. Finally he returned to St. Petersburg, his health destroyed, his fortune dissipated, and his enthusiasm for trans-Pacific expansion gone. The next communication from the Hawaiian Islands was in the 1840's, a letter from a Robert C. Wyllie to Czar Nicholas I, advertising some choice Honolulu real estate. Hawaii never did get a Russian Consul. One was appointed in 1853, but he never went, feeling that the islands were too distant and unimportant.

One might be tempted to imagine that the Americans understood the value and importance of Hawaii, and that the present domination of the Pacific by the United States was planned and foreseen. Actually, the Russians had more foresight into the strategic value of Hawaii, the Philippines, Alaska and California than the Americans had almost a century later.

The American Government had little interest in the Hawaiian Islands. Not until 1893, when a revolution overthrew Queen Liliuokalani and forced the American marines to establish a Pro-

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## CZARS AND PRESIDENTS

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visional Government, did President Harrison send a treaty of  
annexation to Congress. The incoming President, Grover Cleve-  
land, withdrew the treaty, ordered the marines out of Hawaii  
and the American flag lowered from the Government building in  
Honolulu.

Five years later, in 1898, the Hawaiian Islands were annexed.  
But not because of American interest in them, for, with the excep-  
tion of a few sugar-cane speculators who saw commercial possi-  
bilities, no one saw any value in them. President Cleveland, by  
being so high-handed in his withdrawal of the marines, caused  
Congress and the American people to react against him. History,  
like a game of dice, seems to make certain nations fortunate in  
their blindest hours. It is indeed worthy of some thought that  
three of the world's greatest empires, Russia, China, and the  
United States, rose to power not primarily by aggression, but  
by resisting other nations' attempts to dominate their respective  
domains.

In 1896, the Grand Duke Alexis proposed a "fantastic  
scheme" to acquire Hawaii as a naval base. He wanted to send  
warships and colonists. Baron Rosen, the Russian diplomat to  
whom the scheme was proposed, treated it with the ridicule which  
he thought it deserved. This was the last Russian dream about  
the Pacific Ocean, which had been the graveyard of so many  
Russian dreams.

Fort Ross was situated on the California coast, about seventy  
miles north of San Francisco. Twelve cannon, said to have been  
among those fired on Napoleon, were mounted in the log bastions.  
The house of Ivan Kuskov had a piano, carpets, and windows of  
real glass. At the opposite side of the stockade was a chapel with  
the Slavonic cross above its doors. In 1820 an orchard of pears,  
cherries and Bellflower and Gravenstein apples was planted. The  
trees were solemnly blessed, each sapling sprinkled with holy  
water, and 115 years later some of the trees were still bearing  
fruit. Rye and buckwheat were first grown in California at Fort  
Ross. Barley, maize, wheat, flax, beets, potatoes, cabbage, rad-  
ishes, turnips, beans, peas, garlic, hemp, pumpkins, watermelons  
and tobacco were also raised.

The Spaniards watched the Russians with suspicion. In 1814

an officer of the Viceroy delivered a message to Fort Ross requesting the Russians to leave Spanish soil. The following year Kuskov sailed to San Francisco and brazenly traded with the Spanish friars. The Spanish military again merely requested that he leave, so he returned to San Francisco with a larger cargo of merchandise. From time to time Spanish officials called at Fort Ross, and Kuskov discussed with them abandoning the settlement as if he were actually contemplating it. He understood that the Spaniards were satisfied merely to talk about the situation, as if it relieved them from the need for military action. Soon Kuskov was selling large quantities of iron in San Francisco, for the Spanish had no foundries or metal-working plants. The iron foundry at Ross produced more than the Russians needed, and the plows imported from Finland and Russia were superior to those the Spanish had been using. Russian bells were even ringing from the towers of the Spanish missions—some of them ring still.

Despite all this, Fort Ross was not living up to expectations. The Russians were not efficient farmers, and the small shipyard, which they had built, failed. The use of unseasoned wood made their ships unseaworthy. The Fort's population did not increase, and the area of land under cultivation was not enlarged even though Alaska was on the brink of starvation.

In 1821 the Charter of the Russian-American Company expired. In the negotiations surrounding its renewal the directors of the company protested vigorously the encroachment of foreigners on territories which had been granted to them by Paul I. Czar Alexander issued a *ukase* claiming for Russia the northwest coast as far south as 51° north latitude and prohibited all foreign ships from approaching these shores closer than one hundred miles. To enforce this decree a Russian squadron was sent to America. It was a great moment for the Russian-American Company. The Russian government had at last committed itself to supporting them. A new empire seemed in the making.

But on December 2, 1823, the United States issued the Monroe Doctrine, and American pressure became suddenly so strong that in April, 1824, the first treaty ever to be concluded between the United States and Russia was signed, placing the boundary at 54°40' North—a designation later used in the famous American slogan, "Fifty-four-forty or fight!"

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Mordvinov, the director of the Russian-American Company, protested this violation of his company's rights. He wrote, "Since the beginning of our colonization we have assumed the right to annex all peoples inhabiting the whole continent up to the Rocky Mountains, that frontier established by nature herself."

The Russian Chancellor, Count Nesselrode, replied, "To spread onward to the Rocky Mountains we have no right." Russia had abandoned her policy of territorial expansion on the North American continent, though the significance of this treaty was not fully recognized by Americans at the time. Fort Ross, now actually on American soil, became instantly an isolated settlement, and the Russian dream of having California as a province vanished.

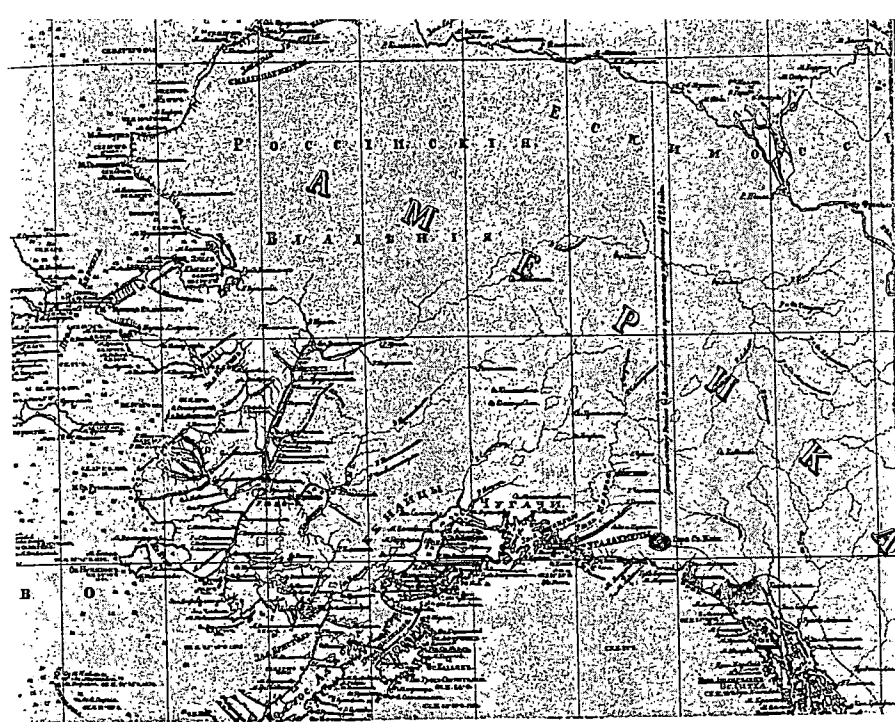
Russia had lost her final opportunity of becoming a power in the Pacific.



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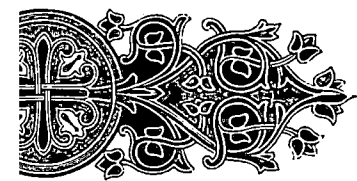
CHAPTER TWO

## RUSSIAN AMERICA

The northwest coast of North America, meanwhile, drew the destinies of Russia and the United States toward each other.

In the Sixteenth Century Ivan IV's warriors had assaulted Kazan, and Cossack Yermak had pushed relentlessly across the trackless wastes of Siberia. Sixty years later, another Cossack explorer, Dezhnev, sailed the waters separating Siberia from America and unknowingly was the first European to sight the northwest coast of America.

In 1698, William Penn had tried to convert Peter the Great to Quakerism. Penn failed, but young Czar Peter listened carefully when Penn informed him that although Spain, Portugal, Holland, England, Denmark and Sweden had established colonies in the new world, they had overlooked the northwest coast. Peter, who like all Russians of his time had considered America as being





Peter the Great

inaccessibly distant, suddenly realized that it might be quite close to Siberia. Encouraged by Leibnitz, German scientist and philosopher, he began to make plans for the exploration of that area. In the wars with the Swedes, many men skilled in shipbuilding had been captured. Peter ordered them sent to the northeastern Siberian coast, thereby making it possible for ships to be constructed in Siberia, and avoiding the long, long voyage from the Baltic Sea. These men were responsible for building ships suited to the Sea of Okhotsk, saving a month of travel overland, and bringing the Russians closer to Alaska.

After several unsuccessful expeditions, in 1724 Peter ordered Commodore Vitus Bering to build ships at Okhotsk and find out whether Siberia and the North American continent were joined by land. Six months later the Emperor died, but his widow, Cath-

#### RUSSIAN AMERICA

erine I, ordered the project of the Northern Expedition set sail.

Four years later Bering returned and insisted that Asia and America were connected by a narrow corridor, but he had almost no evidence to support his claim. He based his belief on reports he had heard from the Chinese about the Siberian coast. Actually, it was impossible for Bering to have known which he had named Diomedes, as the fog had obscured his view of the coast. In these days he would have known that the coast of Siberia to the west was connected to the coast of Alaska to the east.

St. Petersburg scientists had concluded that the connection was conclusive, although the maps of the Polar regions of Siberia and Alaska had been known for more than a century. The Bering Report was his statement that the White Sea to Siberia was connected to the coast of Alaska. It encouraged further interest in the region for a hundred and fifty years. Since the 1700s, the routes from south to north, with their many hardships, were largely useless as means of travel. It was only if one tries to imagine the routes without the Ohio and Mississippi rivers that they become useful.

Presently, an illiterate Cossack captain of Dragoons, to the permission and assigned Captain of Dragoons, to the quarreled and split, Shestakov the Chuckchi, and in his first party was killed. The command, because scurvy had killed, skirted the Diomedes island of coast was sighted. Shostakov and Gvozdev stood out to sea, realizing that he had done a



Peter the Great

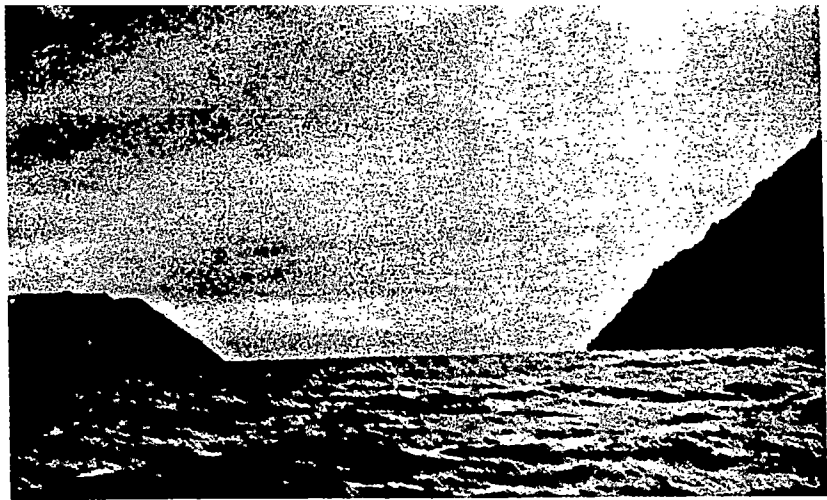
erine I, ordered the project to be continued. In 1728 the first Northern Expedition set sail.

Four years later Bering returned with a chart of Kamchatka and insisted that Asia and America were not joined by a land corridor, but he had almost no geographical evidence to support his claim. He based his belief primarily on a group of tales which he had heard from the Chuckchi, savages who lived along the Siberian coast. Actually, an accident of weather had made it impossible for Bering to be certain. Twice he had passed islands which he had named Diomedes, but on both occasions heavy Arctic fog had obscured his view. If the mists had dissipated either of these days he would have seen the coast of America to the east and that of Siberia to the west.

St. Petersburg scientists felt his investigations had been inconclusive, although the maps which Bering's expedition made of the Polar regions of Siberia were the most accurate in existence for more than a century. The only error of consequence in the Bering Report was his statement that a northeastern passage from the White Sea to Siberia was infeasible. His pronouncement discouraged further interest in opening up such a waterway for a hundred and fifty years. Since all the major rivers in Siberia flow from south to north, with their outlets in Arctic waters, the rivers were largely useless as means of transportation and supply which had to travel east and west. The importance of this can be realized only if one tries to imagine the development of the United States without the Ohio and Missouri tributaries.

Presently, an illiterate Cossack officer, Shestakov, proposed a plan to subjugate the Chuckchi. The Russian Senate gave him permission and assigned Gvozdev, a geodesist, and Pavlutsky, a captain of Dragoons, to the expedition. Shestakov and Pavlutsky quarreled and split, Shestakov sailing from Okhotsk to conquer the Chuckchi, and in his first battle with the savages every man in his party was killed. The other ship, with Gvozdev in command, because scurvy had incapacitated Pavlutsky and the officers, skirted the Diomedes islands and continued eastward until a strip of coast was sighted. Shoals and headwinds prevented a landing, and Gvozdev stood out to sea on a southwest course, without realizing that he had done accidentally what Bering, after immense

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The Diomed Islands in Bering Straits: Russian (l.) and American (r.)

preparation, had failed to do. The "Large Country" which Gvozdev thought to be an island was the coast of America. Five years later a Cossack sent to St. Petersburg on a criminal charge mentioned it and the Admiralty College immediately demanded more information. Ten years after the voyage, Gvozdev, who informed them that he had sent his report shortly after the completion of the voyage, re-wrote it, as best he could, from memory. No other information could be obtained, since Pavlutsky in the meantime had led another expedition against the Chuckchi, who had removed and dried his head.

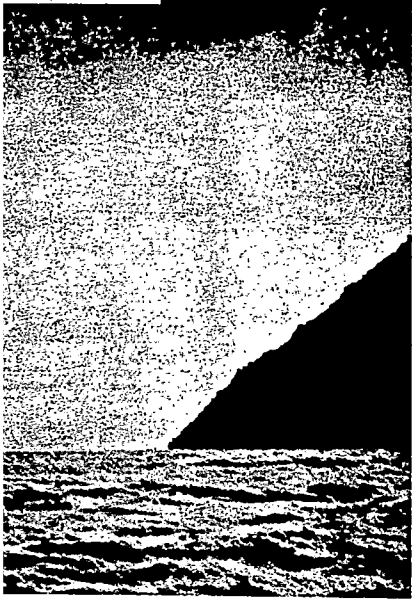
Bering's second expedition, The Great Northern, was ordered to survey Siberia from the Lena to the Anadyr and Kamchatka Rivers, to investigate Japan and the possibilities of Japanese trade, and to find out what connection existed between Asia and America. In September, 1740, the *St. Peter* and *St. Paul* rounded the point at Kamchatka and hove-to in Avacha Bay, where Bering built a settlement, Petropavlovsk. His plan was to set out in May, winter in America, and return the following spring. His plan went awry. A cargo of ship's biscuit was lost in the Okhotsk River, freight boats were unable to make the hazardous trip around the southern point of the Kamchatka, and the natives staged a rebellion. June was upon him and the short northern summer well advanced before the expedition put to sea, with Bering on the

*St. Peter* and Chirikov on the *St. Paul*. Two weeks later they became separated.

Chirikov searched three days, then continued on his course. On July 22nd wild ducks and landfowl warned him that land was near, and on the 26th came the cry, "Land ho!" Two days later the ship manoeuvred into a wide, placid harbor, Sitka or Latuiya Bay, and a landing party was sent ashore to hunt for fresh water. It never returned. An armed search party was sent inland, and it, too, vanished. Desperate for water, with his crew almost mutinous, Chirikov ordered full sail and turned back towards Asia, abandoning forever the first Russians to set foot on the western coast of North America. On one of the Aleutian Islands the sailors searched the entire island, but found no water. On October 19th, with rotted sails and the crew bordering on madness, Petropavlovsk came into view. Chirikov lay sick in his cabin with tuberculosis.

Meanwhile, Bering had sailed northeast for nearly a month with fair winds. He was almost convinced he had missed the American coast when shallow-water seaweed and kelp were encountered. The next day a chain of rugged mountains behind a heavily indented coast was sighted, fifty-nine hours after Chirikov had made his discovery. Bering, gloomy, disconsolate, sick with scurvy, allowed Dr. Steller only one day in which to go ashore. Steller remarked bitterly that ten years of unremitting toil and hardship had been endured so that he might make ten hours of scientific investigation. Yet he made remarkable observations in those few hours, most of which were substantiated by later research. From the remains of a fire, a dwelling containing some utensils, a heap of shells and bones, some dried fish, he decided that America and Asia were closer than the long voyage had suggested, and that it was inhabited by natives closely akin to the Siberians and possessing a high state of material culture.

The return voyage was a repetition of the hardships that had harassed previous Russian expeditions into sub-Arctic waters. Bering was so anxious to get away that he hoisted anchor while twenty casks were yet to be filled. Rain, storm and fog pursued the *St. Peter*. Scurvy was a curse. So many of the crew were laid up that the ship was often out of control. Once it drifted ashore on a tiny island. A storm blew it miles off the course.



Russian (l.) and American (r.)

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Men died. Brackish water taken on at the tiny island intensified the sickness. Only ten men were above deck when the ship ran aground on a large island.

Bering decided to spend the winter there. He was carried ashore in a dying condition. The crew were greeted by thousands of blue foxes. As Bering lay in a sand-pit, the men surrounded him to ward off the foxes that tugged at him inquisitively, as if they had never seen human beings. In the last hours of his life a blizzard piled snow, sleet and sand upon his body. Shortly after he died, the storm dashed the *St. Peter* to pieces on the rocks.

A few days later, foxes could be seen dragging frozen human bodies around, playing with them and fighting over them. As the foxes became more vicious, desperate men fought them off with pikes and clubs. Crude huts were built, and scores of foxes that had been beaten to death were used whole to form walls and stuff cracks. It was so cold that neither dead animals nor dead men could decay.

After a ghastly winter, the survivors built a small boat and managed to get back to Kamchatka. History is replete with accidents and ironies. To men of the sea, to merchants and traders, Bering's discovery meant nothing, but when the remnants of his expedition straggled ashore, clad in crude garments of sea otter, seal and Arctic blue fox, the news spread of the fortunes that could be had to the north and east. In 1745, a group of fur prospectors returned from a trip in small boats laden with furs. The following year Mikhail Nevodchikov discovered the island of Attu in the Aleutians. Each summer saw the departure of ships which brought back furs to the value of hundreds of thousands of rubles. Fur prospectors pushed farther and farther north. Ever more money was needed to finance their expeditions, and, as it became increasingly difficult for individuals to provide adequate funds, fur companies sprang up.

England, France and Spain began to cast longing eyes toward the fur lands. Spain hurried her California colonization and fortified San Francisco. England offered 20,000 pounds sterling to anyone who discovered a Northwest Passage. Captain Cook, searching for it, discovered the Hawaiian Islands and made scattered visits along the Russian-American coast. France sent an

expedition under La Perouse. In the wake of exploration came the "Boston men" and the "King George men" who bought, stole, raped and murdered, but worst of all, from the Russian point of view, depleted the supply of furs. The merchants of Irkutsk urged Catherine II to proclaim the northwest coast Russian territory.

"It is for traders to traffic where they please," she wrote in 1769. "I will furnish neither men, ships nor money. I renounce forever all possessions in America." She said later, "England's experience with the American colonies should be a warning to other nations to abstain from such efforts."

But Russian traders and fur merchants would not give in so easily. Shelikhov, a merchant of Rylysk who dealt in Alaskan furs, knew that permanent settlements in America would decrease the rising costs of trade and make Russian control over the land more certain. He sensed that an appeal to the Empress to help him prevent "the extermination of fur-bearing animals" might arouse her sympathy. In 1784, he sent a small group of fur prospectors to Kodiak Island, where a few buildings were erected. This done, he went to St. Petersburg to explain his plan to the Empress. He took with him his partner, Golikov, who was astute



Gregory Shelikhov

*J. P. A. ...*

CZARS AND PRESIDENTS

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enough to send in advance a map of the new land and a present of costly furs. Catherine was so pleased with the gifts and the "noble idea" that all taxes on the new company were discontinued and exclusive trading rights in Russian America were granted.

Delarov, a Russo-Greek merchant, was appointed manager, and a huge crate filled with shields, emblems, and plates, all bearing the Imperial arms of Russia, were shipped to Russian America (later Alaska), where they were to "be placed at the point where a British ship anchored in 1784, so that the continent of Western America, called Alaska, would henceforth be recognized by all as one of the domains of the Empress of Russia." Delarov was told to bury near each shield an iron plate engraved with a cross and the words, "Territory of the Russian Empire," so that, if some impudent Englishman or Spaniard removed the shields, ownership could still be proved by digging up the plates.

While Shelikhov-Golikov tightened their hold on Russian America, in 1785 there appeared in Paris an adventuresome American, John Ledyard. Educated at Eleazar Wheelock's Indian Charity School (Dartmouth College), he became so interested in the Indians that he threw aside his books and went to live among them. Later, he made a canoe, paddled to Hartford, Connecticut and boarded a ship bound for the Mediterranean. At Gibraltar he jumped ship and enlisted in the British Army. Reaching London by an unrecorded course, he pestered men of influence until he was given a place on Cook's last expedition. Several years later, in Paris, he called on Jefferson, John Paul Jones, and Lafayette and related to them glowing tales of what he had seen in the Northwest. He believed there was a close connection between Asia and Alaska, either land or a chain of islands. Leaning over a map, Jefferson traced with his finger a route to Philadelphia by way of St. Petersburg, Siberia, Russian America. That was the feat Ledyard believed he could accomplish if he were given a little assistance.

Jefferson agreed to arrange for his credentials. Sir Thomas Banks, who had been on the Cook expedition, would provide money. Jefferson wrote Catherine and waited five months for her reply. Ledyard waited for neither his credentials nor money, but set out on foot during the winter of 1786, going to Stockholm

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and crossing the frozen Gulf of Bothnia. He reached St. Peters-  
burg without shoes, stockings or money. In seven weeks he had  
walked 1400 miles. Ragged, impoverished, undaunted, he decided  
to get assistance from the Empress, but was informed that she  
was not in St. Petersburg.

He met a Scotsman, one Dr. Browne, who befriended him  
by accompanying him to the border of Siberia. From there Led-  
yard traveled alone the trail across the frozen wastes that had  
turned back many a well-equipped expedition. When he was  
within six hundred miles of the Pacific Ocean, he was arrested  
by soldiers on horseback whom Catherine had dispatched after  
him. The Empress, learning that Ledyard had been on the Cook  
expedition, had decided it would be unwise to allow him to con-  
tinue his explorations. He was brought back to St. Petersburg,  
deported to Poland, and warned never again to enter Russia.

While England was losing part of its Empire in America,  
Russia was attempting to expand its holdings on the North Amer-  
ican continent. In 1790, Delarov, manager of the Shelikhov-  
Golikov Company in Alaska, was replaced by Alexander Baranov,  
who was eager to move southward, but was hampered by the  
Nootka Sound Convention, signed by Russia, Spanish California,  
and Great Britain, which restricted Russian settlements to lands  
north of the 60th degree of latitude. Baranov had no intention of  
observing the convention, but the moment was not propitious for  
pressing forward. Russia did not want to quarrel with England.

To understand the real difficulties of the Alaskan settlements,  
one must remember the words of Nansen, famous Arctic explorer,  
"An unending stream of straggling, struggling, frostbitten men  
bundled in heavy clothing, some erect and powerful, some so  
skinny and bent that they could hardly drag themselves or their  
sleds; wasted, starved, plagued with scurvy, but all gazing for-  
ward into the unknown, beyond the edge of the northern sun  
toward the dream which they sought."

Food was difficult to obtain in Alaska. Supplies had to be  
brought by caravan across Siberia, then across the Pacific, and  
were always late arriving and frequently insufficient in quantity.  
The wooden supply ships were not suited to the rough northern



Alexander Baranov

Александр Баранов

waters and many were lost or wrecked. The Russians at Sitka went on protracted fasts in order to conserve their tiny, dwindling food supplies.

There were other troubles. The warlike Kolosh tribe, which had invaded Sitka a few years earlier, was again threatening. Spanish California, by refusing to trade with Russian ships, had made the food shortages alarming. The Shelikhov-Golikov Company, though still powerful financially, was not centralized, and its widely spread enterprises had so little contact with each other that the whole organization was in danger of collapse.

After Captain Robert Gray, on the *Columbia*, in 1792 discovered the mighty river which he named in honor of his ship, the Northwest swarmed with Boston ships. Baranov, unable to prevent the Americans from coming, refused to allow his Aleuts to aid them, and since the Aleuts were the best trappers, the Russians were able to keep the bulk of the fur-trade for themselves. But the cycle was vicious. The race for fur was causing the annihilation of the seals and otters and left little time for agricultural pursuits; importing food increased company expenses, and the higher the expenses, the more furs the home office demanded from the colonists.

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Nicholas Rezanov

*Nicholas Rezanov*

Shelikhov died in 1795. The company passed into the hands of Nicholas Rezanov. Rezanov wanted a national fur monopoly. Empress Catherine was about to grant it when her death in 1796 forced him to negotiate with her son, Paul I. Rezanov managed to win the confidence of Paul and was granted a twenty-year charter giving the company all trading rights in Russian America north of 55°, as well as in all islands and lands adjacent thereto which might be discovered. The new company, the Russian-American Company, under its favorable charter, became the Slavic replica of such great empire-builders as the British and Dutch East India Companies. Its power in Siberia was supreme and it carried on international intercourse almost as a sovereign power.

On March 11, 1801, Paul I was murdered in his bedroom in St. Michael Palace. Alexander I ascended to the throne.

Rezanov, who had long speculated on the advantages of a Russian economic agreement with Japan, broached to Alexander I a plan for a voyage around the world to increase Russian naval prestige. The voyage would include visits to Japan, Alaska, and the Spanish possessions in Central and South America. Rezanov's plan preceded Commodore Perry's by half a century and Roose-

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velt's World Cruise by more than twice that. His idea was basically that of empire salesmanship.

Czar Alexander I, like Rezanov, thought in large terms. He appointed Rezanov Imperial Envoy to Japan and placed the ships *Neva* and *Nadezhda* at his disposal. The first part of the trip went smoothly, the ships stopping at Brazil, Argentina, and most of the ports of western South America. Rezanov did not make serious attempts to obtain trade pacts with these countries because the shipping distances were too large. But when he stopped at Honolulu, he suggested to King Kamehameha the possibility of trading food to the Russian-American colony in exchange for sea-otter pelts.

After leaving Hawaii, the *Neva* was sent to Russian America where it arrived in time to aid Baranov in the recapture of Sitka, under attack by the natives. Rezanov went on to Japan. Though his interest in and knowledge of Japan probably surpassed that of any Russian of his time, having written a grammar and compiled a dictionary with the help of Japanese immigrants in Siberia, he had never been to that country before. Rezanov was one of those rare men in whom personal curiosity, esthetic appreciation, and practical knowledge caused no conflict.

In Japan, he was forbidden to visit the Imperial Court, and for five months he was kept in a house in Nagasaki which the Japanese had built for him. The guard stationed outside the entrance of his door was not to protect him from the natives, who showed no signs of hostility, nor to make him feel imprisoned, which the Japanese would have felt was discourteous, but simply to protect the natives from being corrupted by him. There was no personal feeling against him. Japan simply did not want foreigners or foreign customs to taint their own culture.

Rezanov remained as cool and unperturbed as his hosts, occupying his leisure by collecting some five thousand words to add to his dictionary and gathering pertinent information on their observable mores and modes of living. He was determined, if he succeeded in nothing else, to leave a good impression of himself. Finally, however, having sent the *Nadezhda* to chart the islands and make maps, having failed to get permission from Japan for Russian trade (even his gifts, including porcelain vases, mirrors,

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rugs and furs, English cloths, rifles, and a bronze elephant clock,  
were returned without comment), he chartered a vessel and sailed  
for Sitka.

Affairs were going none too happily there. Yankee traders  
and fur-hunters had increased. By 1803 they were a veritable  
curse. Baranov had finally come to accept a Yankee political  
maxim. "When you can't beat 'em, j'ine 'em." The food situation  
was critical. Rezanov wrote, "The founder of this settlement lives  
in a miserable hut so damp that the floor is always covered with  
water. During heavy rains the place has to be abandoned." Dur-  
ing the autumn and early winter Rezanov investigated the entire  
colony from Sitka to Three Saints. He established a school, writ-  
ing the text books himself, and organized housekeeping classes  
for the young girls. He tried to raise the morale of the colony.  
But he knew that as long as starvation loomed always in the imme-  
diate future, the settlers could not be expected to have much spirit.

The winter was terrible that year. Another such winter,  
Rezanov decided, would see Russian territories in America a thing  
of the past. When a schooner from Bristol, Rhode Island arrived,  
he negotiated the purchase of her cargo of foodstuff. Then, chang-  
ing his mind, he bought from Captain DeWolfe not merely the  
cargo, but the *Juno* herself, for a price of some 68,000 dollars.  
He decided, as soon as weather permitted, to sail the cargo ship  
to San Francisco.

Rezanov, one of the most far-sighted men in the annals of  
Russian diplomacy, saw clearly that Russia could not survive as  
a trans-Pacific power unless she colonized the northern California  
coast. "If this is not done in our own lifetime," he wrote, "we  
need never expect to reap the tremendous potential benefits of  
America." His travels in the Pacific had not been aimless, and his  
eye had been attentive to the geographical importance of Hawaii,  
to the important trade which Japan would have to offer once it  
had shaken off the chains of centuries of sleep. But the present  
Russian position required immediate alleviation and he was mak-  
ing the trip to California, partly to scout the shoreline for the site  
of a settlement, but also to try to obtain a trade agreement with  
the Spanish.

The voyage to San Francisco was hazardous in the early

March weather. He was unable to put the ship into harbor anywhere along the coast. Anxious to explore the Columbia River, for two days he fought high seas, contrary winds and shallow reefs, before giving up the attempt. When he arrived in San Francisco, it took all his perseverance and persuasion to be allowed to put into port. But once this was done, he soon found favor among the Spaniards and installed himself in the home of Don Jose Daiso Arguello, Commandante of San Francisco.

He wrote to the Emperor, "The Spanish are weak in this region. If, in 1798, when war was declared by Spain, Russian America had had a force equal to its present one, it would have been easy to seize from 34° to Santa Barbara and keep this territory forever, since the geographical position of Mexico is such as to prevent her from sending much assistance overland. Even now, if we can obtain the means for the beginning of this penetration of California, in the course of ten years we would be strong enough to make use of any favorable turn in European politics to include the coast of California among Russian possessions."

In June, 1806, he wrote, "If Russia had followed the foresight of Peter the Great, one can definitely state that California would never have been a Spanish possession." In the same letter he admitted that a difficult political situation in California had forced him to alter his policy. "I decided to change from a polite man to a stern one, and I begin every day to court the Spanish Beauty . . ."

The "Spanish Beauty" was Maria Concepcion, fifteen-year-old daughter of the Commandante, who had become fascinated by this mature man from a land far across the seas. Rezanov had used her, much to her delight, to advance his political interests. Shortly after having written the above letter, after overcoming considerable parental opposition, Rezanov and Maria Concepcion were betrothed. All that remained was to obtain the sanction of the Czar and the consent of the Pope.

His sojourn in California was drawing to a close. He had every reason to be pleased. Relations between Russian America and Nueva California were vastly improved; trade seemed imminent. He had assured the Governor of California that as soon as he returned to Russia, he would go at once as Envoy Extraordi-

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nary to Madrid, to bind Spain in friendly accord with Russia.  
 Then he would return to California to claim Doña Concepcion  
 as his bride.

His happiness was marred, however, by dispatches from  
 Mexico. Napoleon had defeated the Austrians, the French had  
 occupied Vienna, and the Russian Army was in retreat. One news-  
 paper, under a Hamburg date-line, announced that a revolution  
 had broken out in St. Petersburg. "My God!" Rezanov cried in  
 consternation. "What is happening to my unhappy country!"

The commercial agreement finally settled, Rezanov bade  
 goodbye to his friends in San Francisco, boarded the *Juno*, which  
 was loaded with Spanish grain, and sailed to Sitka, where he  
 spent the summer. It was October before he reached Okhotsk on  
 the last lap of his journey. He complained of feeling physically  
 exhausted. By the time he reached Yakutsk in February, 1807,  
 he was desperately ill. He pushed on towards Krasnoyarsk, almost  
 in the dead center of freezing Siberia.

Ten years later Captain Otto von Kotzebue, aboard the Rus-  
 sian warship, *Rurik*, entered San Francisco. He had with him a  
 small book, *Voyages and Travels*, by Heinrich von Langsdorff.  
 In this book Doña Concepcion, who had clung to her scattered  
 memories—the cannon by which they had exchanged vows, the  
 cotton-wood trees beneath which they had strolled in the eve-  
 nings—read the words which caused her to take the veil and  
 dedicate her life to works of charity and love: "They consigned  
 him to God in the churchyard at Krasnoyarsk. His tomb is marked  
 by a large stone in the fashion of an altar, but without any  
 inscription."



The Seal of the Russian-American Company

## FATHER DIMITRI OF LORETTO, PA.



Frequently the ties that bind nations together are forged, not over council tables, but in the hearts of individuals whose activities are far removed from diplomacy and statesmanship. One memorial to such a tie stands on a wooded height of Pennsylvania, between Johnstown and Altoona, in the village of Loretto. In front of St. Michael's Church a small monument bears this Latin inscription:

SACRUM MEMORIAE  
DEM. A.E. PRINCIPIBUS GALLITZIN  
NAT. XXII DECEMB. A.D. MDCCLXX  
QUI SCHISMATE EJURATO  
SACRO. MINISTERIO PER  
TOT HANC REG. PERFUNCTUS  
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It is the tomb of a Russian prince, a Roman Catholic priest, and one of the best loved men America has ever known.

The Golitzin estate just outside Moscow contained the finest private residence in the province. Alexander I expressed envy of its owner. In more modern times it became the country residence of Joseph Stalin. Any door in Europe opened to the name Golitzin. That the Golitzin family was one of the most distinguished in Russia is demonstrated by the story of a child, who, when told by his grandmother the story of Jesus, asked, "Was he a Golitzin too?"

The late Eighteenth Century buzzed with new ideas, and the acknowledged center of this intellectual ferment was Paris. Prince Golitzin, a wise, witty, worldly nobleman, was a star of the first magnitude in this atmosphere during the fourteen years in which he was the Russian Ambassador. The Russian Embassy was frequented by the foremost men of the Age of Reason, including Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, and many of the controversial articles of the famous encyclopedia were written there. When Prince Golitzin was transferred to The Hague, his residence again became the center of the most brilliant company of the day, including French, Dutch and German philosophers. It was in this mansion that Empress Catherine, charmed by three-year-old Dimitri, the Prince's son, held him on her lap and commissioned him an Ensign in a Guard regiment.

The elderly Prince Golitzin had married Amalie Schmettau, barely twenty, daughter of a famous Prussian field-marshal. Though baptized a Roman Catholic, she, like many young women who felt "enlightened," did not take religious matters seriously. She threw herself into the atmosphere of the intellectual life about her and enjoyed every minute of it. She talked endlessly, read novels, and even started to write one, *Simon: or, The Faculties of the Soul*. She was also interested in music and dabbled in the study of Greek. But one afternoon she told Diderot that she was bored with social life. He suggested that she devote more time to the care and education of her children. Amalie promptly employed a tutor, "for the children," who spent most of his time in conversation with her, and whom she soon preferred to address as "Our dear Socrates."



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all monument bears this Latin

MORIAE  
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A.D. MDCCLXX  
EJURATO  
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PERFUNCTUS  
E PERFUNCTUS  
MAII MDCCCXL

When Diderot passed through the Hague again, he listened to her enthusiastic report on the education of her children, politely praised their and her progress, and suggested that she leave society altogether and go to some blessed spot where she (and of course the children) could commune with nature. Having read Rousseau's *Noble Savage*, the idea appealed to her. Prince Golitzin, amused, good-naturedly offered her a house he owned between the Hague and Scheveiningen. There Amalie took her children and "Our dear Socrates." She cut off her long hair, wore plain clothes, and spent her days in plain living, with merely a cook and two maids to handle the routine housework. She named the house Niethuis (nobody home!) and spent the evenings reading Plato and the Stoics. The children were compelled to take cold water baths each morning and to sleep in the dark to harden them for the rigors of Hellenic thought. When they cried, which they seemed to do from time to time in spite of her efforts to make them more rational, she comforted them with Socratic dialogues.

When the children were older, and the tutor had become rather boring, she heard of a marvelous new school at Munster, and decided to visit it. She planned to go on to Geneva but was so entranced by the learned atmosphere that she remained at Munster. In 1783 she fell ill of a fever and nearly died. During her illness, Baron von Fürstenberg, founder of the school, sent his own confessor, Father Overberg, to talk with her on spiritual matters. Amalie was too sick. She did promise, however, that if God spared her life she would seriously investigate religion. Two years later she was received into full communion with the Roman Church, and shortly afterward her son, Dimitri, was baptized and confirmed.

Prince Golitzin accepted his son's conversion as calmly as he had accepted everything else engineered by his extraordinary wife. He knew that her enthusiasm for religion would follow the same course as her enthusiasm for philosophy. It might not even last as long. He sensed too that his son was merely riding in the wake of her impulsiveness, and in a letter he wrote to his wife he merely reminded her that Dimitri would soon have to choose a career, and that it would be wise for the boy, now seventeen, to get some military experience. Amalie, who did not want to return

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to Russia, consulted with her brother, General von Schmettau, who felt the best place for a Roman Catholic was in the Austrian army. An appointment was secured for Dimitri as aide-de-camp to General von Lillien, but lasted only a few months, because the mysterious death of Leopold and the assassination of the King of Sweden led to an order that discharged all foreigners holding commissions.

General Schmettau, a great admirer of George Washington, suggested that the boy be sent to America. When Prince Golitzin was informed, he heartily endorsed the idea as the most sane his wife had ever proposed. The Prince, also an admirer of Washington, and like all good Eighteenth Century gentlemen deeply interested in the American Constitution as the apotheosis of rationalist thought, had followed the course of the American Revolution, and felt America was a fine place to harden a young man for later obligations.

When travel arrangements were made, it was found that a Father Brosius could accompany Dimitri to America, where he would be placed under the protection of John Carroll of Baltimore, the first Roman Catholic Bishop in the United States. On the advice of his father, to avoid being fleeced by unscrupulous fellow-travelers, Dimitri traveled incognito as "Augustine Schmett." Shortly after his arrival in America he found himself being called Schmidt and Smith. In October, 1792, Dimitri took up residence at the new seminary in Baltimore. Two months later he announced his intention of becoming a priest. Bishop Carroll advised him to think it over. But when Dimitri showed no sign of changing his mind, the bishop agreed that he should inform his family of his intentions.

Amalie was dismayed. She refused to believe it. She had failed to notice that her own enthusiasm for religion, which had long since waned, had made a deep impression on her son. Having never had a high regard for his willpower, she was convinced that he had gotten into the hands of bad priests who intended to use him. She wrote letter after letter, imploring him to come home. She stated that she could not believe he was cut out for the priesthood. She wrote that she was afraid to tell her husband, that she felt it was all her fault, and that she did not know what to do.

A strange thing happened. The military appointment which Empress Catherine had given to the child, and which had been forgotten, came due, and an official message, ordering Dimitri to join his regiment within six months, was sent to Prince Golitzin. The Prince informed his wife and asked her to write Dimitri that he must start for home. Amalie was forced to confess everything.

Prince Golitzin was stunned. In a pathetic letter he wrote his wife that he had no intention of censuring her. "Above all, I beg you to unite with me to discuss that which is properly our common trouble and to seek some means of solving it. I do not know what to write to my son."

Dimitri remained unmoved throughout the whole affair. He had found his true vocation. He was happy for the first time in his life. Kneeling before Bishop Carroll on March 18, 1795, he was the first Catholic priest within the United States to receive all the orders from tonsure to ordination. He was sent to the mission in Conowago, Pennsylvania.

When he had been at the mission nearly a year, he received a call to the Maguire Settlement, where a dying woman wished to become a Catholic. The settlement was beyond the crest of the Allegheny Mountains, a hundred and fifty miles westward and a week's journey. When Dimitri reached the small group of houses along Clearfield creek, he found he had come too late. The woman had died. He remained there for a time, celebrated mass, baptised a number of children and heard confessions. He learned that Captain Maguire, a Revolutionary War officer, had purchased 1200 acres of land and started the settlement. He had wanted a church and a priest, and, at his death, had bequeathed a third of his land to Bishop Carroll. When Dimitri returned to Conowago, he consulted with the Bishop and told him that he wanted to build a parish at the Maguire Settlement. With considerable misgivings, since there was a need for priests in more populous areas, Bishop Carroll, after more than three years of delay, finally agreed to establish the mission.

In August, 1799, Dimitri left civilization and plunged into the forests and mountains that were to be his home for forty years. It was harvest time when he reached the Maguire Settlement, and after the harvest was in the men cut white pine logs for the church and

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the women molded candles and sewed altar cloths. The winter snows had begun before the last logs were in place, the roof shingled, and the little church ready for occupancy. People came from twenty and thirty miles around to attend the first service held at midnight on Christmas Eve.

In the years that followed Dimitri knew heartache and trouble, but he never faltered. For twenty years he worked his vast vineyard alone. The settlement grew and his flock increased. Nine years after St. Michael's was built it had to be doubled in size. At his own expense, using money he received from his mother, he bought land, improved its soil, and resold it for less than it had cost. Land for which he had paid four dollars an acre he sold to poor settlers at a dollar an acre. Altogether he purchased 20,000 acres and in the village of Loretto, which he named in honor of the Italian shrine, he built a tannery, a grist-mill and a sawmill.

His mother sent him money until her death in 1806. Then, as the heir to a large fortune, he borrowed on his expectations, determined to do everything he could for the land and people he loved. It was a kind of generosity that is rare even among men of God. The interminable litigation over the estate began to worry him, though he did not fear that he would eventually receive his share of the estate. In 1803 the Russian Senate handed down a decision excluding him from the estate on grounds of religious faith and profession. Emperor Alexander signed it.

Dimitri's sister wrote that he need not worry, she was sending him 5000 rubles. Once he received a \$2000 draft from King William of the Netherlands, labeled as payment for some trifling articles which he had left behind in the royal summerhouse when he and the King had been boyhood playmates. Despite these bright moments he was in difficult circumstances, for he had borrowed heavily on what had been vast expectations. He went to Washington to see the Russian Minister, to whom he owed \$5000, and laid his case before him and promised what restitution he could. The Minister, however, suggested that the discussion of financial matters be postponed until after dinner. Present at dinner were Henry Clay and the Dutch Envoy. After the plates had been removed, a servant brought in a candle to be used by the gentlemen in lighting their cigars. The Russian Minister rolled a spill, thrust it into the flame

of the candle, lighted his cigar leisurely, and smiled. A black ash was all that remained of the \$5000 bond.

Not all Dimitri's debtors were able, or inclined, to duplicate such a gesture. In the end the priest was forced to appeal for contributions. Money came from as far away as Rome, where Cardinal Cappellari (Pope Gregory XVI) sent a draft for \$200. Dimitri did not live to see all his debts paid and the lands he loved fully settled. Bishop Carroll tried to transfer him to the prosperous town of Lancaster. When a diocese was established in Cincinnati, Bishop Flaget urged Golitzin to be the new bishop. Archbishop Maréchal wanted to appoint him bishop of a new diocese at Detroit. Dimitri protested that it would be easy to find men more deserving and fitted to bear the honors and burdens of an episcopate, but it would be impossible to fill his place in Loretto.

By 1840 there were many priests under his charge, but he continued to visit the outlying settlements, to ride the mountain trails, to tramp through woods and along streams. He died in May, too soon to see the mountain laurel. From the length and breadth of his parish people came for his funeral. The only instructions he left was the wish that his grave might be midway between the church and his little house. But his devoted parishioners formed a procession and bore his body all through the village, and the pallbearers were changed every few yards so that as many as possible could share in this last homage.

*I will lift up mine eyes unto the hills from whence cometh my strength.*

Three years later another member of the Golitzin family died in America. Princess Elizabeth Golitzin, influenced by her relative, Dimitri, abandoned the Russian for the Roman Church. She joined the Society of the Sacred Heart, came to America, was an indefatigable worker in the yellow fever epidemic in Louisiana, was stricken and died.

Today the former parish of Dimitri Golitzin makes up the dioceses of Pittsburgh, Erie and part of Harrisburg. Within a few miles of Loretto there are now twenty parishes. It is staggering to realize that one man once administered the whole of this and brought the word of God to ten thousand souls.

Although Great Britain had signed a commercial treaty with the British West Indies, a bit heady with operations in New York and Massachusetts, American commerce needed, American hemp, linen, and ports of western trading with Cabots and Pe...  
In 1790...  
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Though Pennsylvania ironmasters had made progress in developing their ore resources, overland shipments were financially prohibitive, and it was cheaper to bring Russian iron across the sea. There resulted a complicated international trade, for Russia imported Welsh coal to smelt the iron, and Massachusetts paid for it with West Indian rum. Between 1806 and 1811 American exports to Russia increased from \$12,407 to \$6,137,657, chiefly at the expense of England. The twin arms of British trade were the Baltic and the West Indies, and Massachusetts seamen were cutting into both. The English retaliated with new laws and a new rigid interpretation of old laws. The American government, determined to end the difficulties of their merchants, passed the Non-Importation Act.

Russian relations remained cordial with both nations. American seamen wintering in Riga brought back tales of skating parties, balls, open sleighs, and all-night drinking bouts. Not only American goods but American ideas were finding their way into Russia. Alexander Radishchev, the distinguished Russian philosopher of the time, in his "Voyage from Petersburg to Moscow," wrote: "According to Pennsylvania law, people have the right to speak, write and express any opinion. Unrestricted printing is practiced there. Freedom of printing is one of the greatest freedoms in the democratic experiment."

But while unofficial relations and trade were increasing, Russia still dared not risk incurring British animosity. Moreover, Russia was undergoing serious financial difficulties. The task of maintaining a large army throughout long wars had caused inflation and skyrocketing food prices.

In 1806, the Fourth Coalition was organized and Europe plunged once more into war. Napoleon at Jena gave Prussia her most humiliating defeat since Tannenberg. Early the following year he met the Russians at Eylau in one of the bloodiest battles ever fought. At Friedland, Napoleon won a clear-cut victory over the Russian General, Bennigsen, and Alexander decided to make peace. The Treaty of Tilsit in June, 1807, changed the outlook of European affairs. Russia, forced by the treaty to become an ally of France, declared war on England, and seizures and confiscations were made. London placed an embargo on all ports that refused to

welcome the British flag. Napoleon retaliated with his Milan Decree, announcing confiscation of any ship, neutral or otherwise, which had stopped or intended to stop at a British port anywhere in the world.

The United States was hit from both sides. If she traded with France, the British seized her ships. If she traded with England, the French seized her ships. Yet both belligerents were using American harbors freely. It took this remarkable, even weird situation to open the gates between Russia and America. The declaration of war on England freed Russia from her chains of diplomatic bondage, permitting her at last to express her friendship to the United States.

President Jefferson and Czar Alexander I had been corresponding for some time. In 1805, the Emperor had written to Jefferson congratulating him on his re-election and making several inquiries concerning the Constitution. Jefferson had sent him several books, including *The Federalist*, and wrote, "I am happy that the principles in which the American people believe are placed



Thomas Jefferson



Emperor Alexander I of Russia

under the protection of an umpire who, looking beyond the narrow bounds of an individual nation, will take under the cover of his equity the rights of the absent and unrepresented." To a friend Jefferson wrote, "Russia is the most cordially friendly to us of any power on earth."

Jefferson, quick to take advantage of the situation created by the Treaty of Tilsit, determined to send a special representative to St. Petersburg, one with more powers than Harris, the American Consul. He chose William Short of Pennsylvania. Knowing how unpopular he was in the Senate, fearing the rejection of his appointment, he kept it secret, and sent Short without the necessary Senate confirmation. He waited until the following February, on the eve of his return to private life, to report his act, believing the Senate would not carry its opposition to the point of persecuting a retiring President. But the Senate refused its consent. Short, already in Paris and in communication with Russian officials, suddenly discovered he had no diplomatic standing. Due to slow communications, how-

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**Corporate Public Relations**  
**20525 Mariani Ave.**  
**Cupertino, CA 95014**  
**(408) 974-2042 - Phone**  
**(408) 974-6412 Fax**

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7/29/91

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Lisa Kelly

Company/Dept.:

Research Office / White House

Telephone:

202-456-7750

Fax #:

202-456-6218

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Janet Susich

Telephone:

408-974-5191 x3429 Carrie

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# CORPORATE TIMELINE

Apple Computer, Inc. • July 1991

## 1976

- |          |   |                        |
|----------|---|------------------------|
| January  | • Steve Wozniak (26) is working at Hewlett-Packard and Steve Jobs (21) is at Atari.   | Corporate              |
| March    | • Wozniak and Jobs finish work on a preassembled computer circuit board. It has no keyboard, case, sound or graphics. They call it the Apple® I.  | Product                |
| April    | • Wozniak and Jobs form the Apple Computer Company on April Fool's Day.<br>• The Apple I debuts at the Homebrew Computer Club in Palo Alto, California.   | Corporate<br>Product   |
| May      | • Jobs sells his VW van and Wozniak sells his Hewlett-Packard programmable calculator, raising \$1,350 to finance production of the Apple I boards.<br>• The Byte Shop computer store orders 50 Apple I boards. Jobs leverages the order to get credit so they can build the machines in Jobs' parents' garage. | Corporate<br>Corporate |
| June     | • Apple retains Regis McKenna Advertising to represent Apple Computer.  | Marketing              |
| July     | • The Apple I board is released for sale to hobbyists and electronics enthusiasts at the price of \$666.66.   | Product                |
| August   | • Jobs meets venture capitalist Don Valentine through Atari founder Nolan Bushnell. Valentine will refer Jobs to Mike Markkula, who had previously managed marketing for Intel Corp. and Fairchild Semiconductor.   | Corporate              |
| November | • Apple's first formal business plan sets a goal for sales to grow to \$500 million in ten years. As it turns out, the company will pass that mark in half the time.  | Corporate              |
| December | • Apple I computer boards are sold through 10 retail stores in the U.S.   | Marketing              |

## 1977

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|---------|--|-----------|
| January | • Apple Computer is incorporated by Jobs, Wozniak and their new partner and chairman, Mike Markkula. In addition to plotting its marketing strategy, Markkula invests \$250,000 in the fledgling enterprise. Additional financing will come later from a group of venture capitalists that include Venrock Associates, Arthur Rock and Associates and Capital Management Corp. | Corporate |
|---------|--|-----------|

- Corporate
  - Apple moves from Job's garage to a building on Stevens Creek Boulevard in Cupertino, California.
- Corporate
  - February • Markkula asks Michael Scott to accept the position of Apple's president. Scott becomes a driving force behind Apple during its fastest growing years.
- Product
  - April • The new Apple® II is unveiled at the first West Coast Computer Faire. It is the first personal computer able to generate color graphics and includes a keyboard, power supply and attractive case.
- Marketing
  - At the show Apple rents the largest booth and uses a large projection screen for demonstrations. Markkula walks the floor, signing up dealers.
- Corporate
  - The Apple logo as seen today is designed by Rob Janoff, art director for Regis McKenna Advertising.
- Marketing
  - May • Regis McKenna Advertising launches its first ad campaign for Apple. Although advertising is initially aimed at electronics enthusiasts, Apple will soon become the first company to advertise personal computers in consumer magazines.
- Product
  - June • The Apple II is now available to the general public. Fully assembled and pretested, it includes 4K of standard memory, and comes equipped with two game paddles and a demo cassette. The price is \$1,298. Customers use their own TV set as a monitor and store programs on audio cassette recorders.
- Marketing
  - Monthly orders reach a \$1 million annual sales rate.
- Marketing
  - First Apple shipped to Europe through an independent distributor called Eurapple.

## 1978

- Corporate
  - January • Apple moves into its new corporate headquarters at 10260 Bandley Drive in Cupertino. Over the years, a campus of Apple office buildings will spring up around it.
- Product
  - March • Apple introduces various interface cards for connecting to most printers.
- Product
  - June • Apple's Disk II® is introduced at the Consumer Electronics Show. It is the easiest to use, lowest priced, and fastest minifloppy disk drive ever offered by a computer manufacturer. It will make possible the development of serious software. Production at first is handled by just two employees, turning out 30 drives a day.
- Marketing
  - Apple announces telephone linkup services to Dow Jones and Company for Apple II users.
- Corporate
  - December • In only its second year, Apple is one of the fastest growing companies in America. Sales have increased tenfold, and its dealer network has grown to over 300.

## 1979

February	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ President Mike Scott declares that Apple should set an example for businesses everywhere, and issues a company-wide mandate: "No more typewriters."</li> </ul>	Marketing
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apple II+ is introduced, available with 48K of memory and a new auto-start ROM for easier startup and screen editing for \$1,195.</li> <li>▪ Apple Education Foundation is founded. Its goal is to grant complete Apple systems to schools who wish to develop new classroom software and integrate computers into their curriculum.</li> <li>▪ Apple's first printer, the Silentype®, is introduced.</li> <li>▪ Apple announces a nationwide repair program featuring same-day service.</li> <li>▪ The first Dealer Council convenes. Designed to get dealer input without breaking the FTC rules on competition, it will be widely copied by other manufacturers in the personal computer industry.</li> </ul>	Product Corporate Product Marketing Marketing
August	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apple II Pascal is released.</li> </ul>	Product
October	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Personal Software, Inc. releases VisiCalc for the Apple II. The spreadsheet is the first application to make personal computers a practical tool for people who don't know how to write their own programs.</li> <li>▪ The International Apple Core, an independent umbrella organization for user groups, is formed in San Francisco.</li> </ul>	Product Marketing
December	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apple introduces a low cost, one-year extended warranty for all Apple hardware and software.</li> <li>▪ Apple II sales rate is at 35,000 units, up 400 percent from 1978.</li> <li>▪ Apple now employs 250 people working out of four buildings.</li> </ul>	Marketing Product Corporate

## 1980

March	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apple Fortran introduced. Proves to be a catalyst for high-level technical and educational applications.</li> </ul>	Product
June	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Regional support centers open in Boston, MA; Charlotte, NC; Irvine, CA; Carrollton, TX and Toronto, Canada.</li> </ul>	Marketing
July	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apple facilities occupy more than half a million square feet of floor space in the U.S. and Europe.</li> <li>▪ Apple opens a manufacturing plant in Carrollton, TX.</li> </ul>	Corporate Corporate
September	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apple III announced at the National Computer Conference. With a new operating system, a built-in disk controller and four peripheral slots priced at \$3,495, the Apple III is the most advanced system in the company's history.</li> <li>▪ Apple opens a plant in Cork, Ireland and a European support center in Zeist, The Netherlands.</li> </ul>	Product Manufacturing
November	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ Apple II chosen as the network access machine for EDUNET an international computer network for higher education and</li> </ul>	Product

research.

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| December | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple goes public. Morgan Stanley and Co. and Hambrecht &amp; Quist underwrite on initial public offering of 4.6 million shares of Apple common stock at a price of \$22 per share. Every share is bought within minutes of the offering, making this the largest public offering since Ford went public in 1956.</li> <li>• Apple's employee count breaks 1,000.</li> <li>• Apple Seed announced, a computer literacy program that will provide elementary and high schools with computer course materials.</li> <li>• Apple's distribution network is the largest in the industry—800 independent retailers in the U.S. and Canada, plus 1,000 outlets abroad.</li> </ul> | <p>Corporate</p> <p>Corporate Product</p> <p>Marketing</p> |
|----------|--|--|

### 1981

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| January   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R&amp;D budget jumps to \$21 million, three times more than the year before.</li> <li>• Apple announces a Loan-To-Own program for employees. Each employee can borrow an Apple II+ to use at home. After one year, the computer becomes theirs to keep.</li> </ul>  | <p>Corporate</p> <p>Corporate</p>                  |
| February  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Mike Scott authorizes the layoff of 40 employees in an effort to streamline Apple internal machinery.</li> <li>• Chiat/Day Advertising acquires the Apple account when it acquires Regis McKenna's advertising operations.</li> <li>• European headquarters open in Paris, France and Slough, England.</li> </ul>                             | <p>Corporate</p> <p>Marketing</p> <p>Corporate</p> |
| March     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Top management restructured. Mike Markkula replaces Mike Scott as president; Steve Jobs succeeds Markkula as chairman; Scott named vice chairman.</li> <li>• Apple Expo '81 is launched — the company's first national merchandising roadshow.</li> </ul>   | <p>Corporate</p> <p>Marketing</p>                  |
| April     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Accessory Products Division formed to handle production of printers, modems and other peripherals.</li> </ul>   | <p>Corporate</p>                                   |
| May       | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple Language Card introduced. It allows Apple II users to run programs in either Pascal, Fortran or Pilot.</li> <li>• IEEE-488 interface card announced. Apple II computers may now be linked to over 1,400 scientific and technical instruments.</li> <li>• Second offering of 2.6 million shares of common stock is completed.</li> </ul> | <p>Product</p> <p>Product</p> <p>Corporate</p>     |
| July      | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple begins to air commercials featuring Dick Cavett as spokesman.</li> <li>• Manufacturing plant opens in Singapore.</li> </ul>   | <p>Marketing</p> <p>Manufacturing</p>              |
| August    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• International Business Machines introduces the IBM Personal Computer. Apple greets its new competitor with a full-page ad in the Wall Street Journal with a headline that reads, "Welcome IBM. Seriously."</li> </ul>   | <p>Marketing</p>                                   |
| September | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple's first mass storage system, the 5MB ProFile™ hard disk is introduced, priced at \$3,499.</li> </ul>  | <p>Product</p>                                     |

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| November | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• There are now about 3,000 Apple dealers worldwide, a third of which are authorized service centers.</li> </ul>  | Marketing |
|          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• First annual report notes that the Apple II installed base has grown to well over 300,000; that employees now number about 2,500; and that Apple has introduced over 40 new software programs this year.</li> </ul> | Corporate |
|          | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple becomes a household name. Surveys show that public awareness rose from 10 percent to 80 percent in 1981.</li> </ul>   | Marketing |

## 1982

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|----------|---|-------------------------------------|
| January  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• R&amp;D budget increases 81 percent over last year to \$38 million.</li> <li>• More than 100 companies are making personal computers. Apple has an installed base of more than 650,000 units; 10,000 Apple software programs offered by more than 1,000 developers; 60 companies producing Apple II peripherals.</li> </ul>  | Corporate<br>Product                |
| July     | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple Dot Matrix printer introduced for \$2,195.</li> </ul>  | Product                             |
| August   | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple announces that U.S. Customs agents will detain and seize all foreign imitations of the Apple II.</li> </ul>  | Corporate                           |
| November | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• A new extended warranty program is announced and dubbed AppleCare®.</li> <li>• AppleFest®—a showplace for more than 5,000 Apple-related products—opens in San Francisco.</li> </ul>  | Marketing<br>Marketing              |
| December | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple becomes the first personal computer company to reach \$1 billion annual sales rate. It throws a "Billion Dollar Party" for employees.</li> <li>• Community Affairs office created to award grants to civic groups that deal with issues such as housing, drug abuse, the environment, employment, medical research, the arts, youth and the elderly.</li> <li>• Time magazine's "Man of the Year" issue is devoted to "The Year of the Computer."</li> </ul> | Corporate<br>Corporate<br>Marketing |

## 1983

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| January  | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple IIe computer priced at \$1,395 and Lisa® computer priced at \$9,995 introduced as well as several new peripherals.</li> <li>• Apple's European offices and distributors stage major events in 12 cities to launch new products -- London, Paris, Zurich, Munich, Milan, Stockholm, Amsterdam, Helsinki, Brussels, Tel Aviv, Madrid and Dublin.</li> </ul> | Product<br>Marketing |
| February | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• Apple University founded to provide employee training programs.</li> </ul>  | Corporate            |
| April    | <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• John Sculley, formerly president of Pepsi-Cola, elected Apple's new president and CEO.</li> </ul>   | Corporate            |

To JG

Date \_\_\_\_\_ Time 1:30

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