

Chairman of the Council of the People's Commissars of the USSR Vyacheslav Molotov, typed document signed, 1941.

Single page 8 1/4" x 10 1/4", front only. On the letterhead of the Council of People's Commissars of the USSR. The document is addressed to Narkom (acronym for "People's Commissar") of Foreign Trade Mikoyan and Narkom of Finances Zverev, informing them that the Sovnarkom (Council of People's Commissars) is giving permission to the Chief Customs Agency of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, as an exception, to deploy 55 employees in 1941 to the Kamchatka - Okhotskoye Sea coastline for 7-8 month to conduct customs inspections of the fishing areas rented by Japanese companies and private citizens. The second paragraph specifies the details of their remuneration for this job. The document comes with full English translation.

Molotov's signature is under the text, in purple ink.

In very good to excellent condition. The multitude of hole puncher holes along the left margin leave the document unaffected but one of the holes takes out the first two letters of the word "COBET" (Soviet) in the letterhead. All the typed text and Molotov's signature are perfectly legible, bright and crisp. The document used to be folded in four at some point but the fold lines have almost disappeared by now. There are no easily visible wrinkles to the paper.

Vyacheslav Molotov (Вячеслав Михайлович Молотов, 1890 - 1986), was a renowned Soviet statesman, and a top echelon communist party official. Right after Lenin's death, Molotov decisively supported Stalin, which made him a member of the Politburo merely four years later. Throughout his career under Stalin, Molotov was trusted with extremely important government and party posts in return for his loyalty and ability to carry a huge workload. Chairman of the Council of Peoples Commissars (1930 - 1941), Narkom of Foreign Affairs (1939 - 1946), Minister of Foreign Affairs (1946 - 1956).

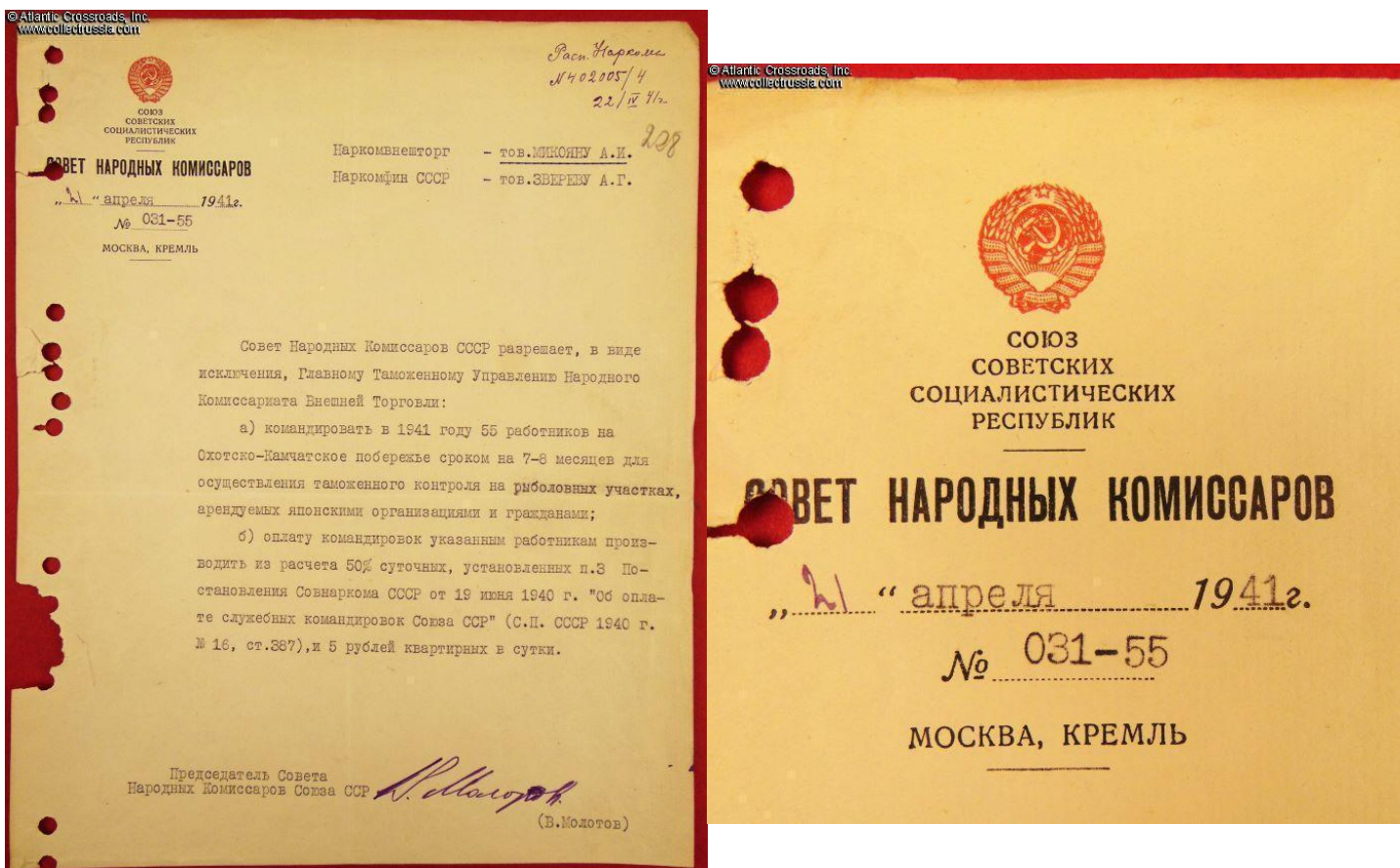
As Narkom of Foreign Affairs, Molotov acquired the infamy of the co-signatory of the Molotov-Ribbentrop Pact which divided Eastern Europe between the Soviet Union and Nazi Germany at the very beginning of WW2 and, effectively, triggered the war.

However, his disagreement with Khrushchev led to a demotion, followed by Molotov joining an "anti-party group" who tried to unseat Khrushchev, followed - not surprisingly - by Molotov being released from all his positions in the government and the party. Still, Khrushchev threw Molotov a bone and appointed him ambassador to Mongolia. Molotov, however, continued to criticize Khrushchev, for which he was expelled from the Communist Party of the USSR. He retired and lived in Moscow.

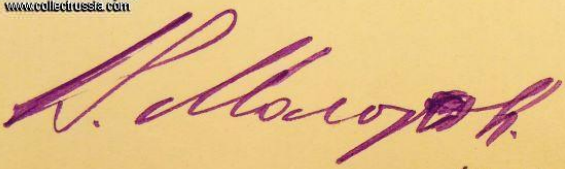
Please note that the photo portrait of Molotov is for illustrative purposes only and does not come with the document.

Item# 41716

\$750.00



Председатель Совета  
Народных Комиссаров Союза ССР   
(В.Молотов)

  
(В.Молотов)

[hand written:] *Narkom's Directive*

# 402005/4

22/IV 1941

To: People's Commissar of Foreign Trade, comrade Mikoyan A.I.  
[copy:] To: People's Commissar of Finances, comrade Zverev A.G.

[seal]  
Union  
of Soviet  
Socialist  
Republics

Council of Peoples Commissars

21 April 1941

#031-55

MOSCOW, KREMLIN

Sovnarkom [Council of People Commissars] is giving permission to Main Customs Agency of the Commissariat of Foreign Trade, as an exception, to do the following:

- a) to appoint 55 employees in 1941 to Kamchatka - Okhotskoye Sea coastline, for the duration of 7 to 8 month, to conduct customs inspections of the fishing areas rented by Japanese companies and private citizens;
- b) to pay the above mentioned employees 50% of the daily business trip allowance as established by the Paragraph 3 of the Sovnarkom 19 June 1940 Directive "Of USSR Business Trip Allowances" (see S.P. USSR 1940, #16, Page 387), plus 5 rubles daily housing allowance.

Chairman of the Council  
of Peoples Commissars of the Union of SSR (signed) V. Molotov

