

## II—VII

**PRINCIPLES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION OF THE  
RUSSIAN STATE**

The government is based upon the smallest settlements (villages and hamlets), the inhabitants of which may elect one representative to each 100 persons.

The rural Soviets are under the authority of the Soviets of the Volosts (districts), and these latter under the Soviets of the Uyezd (larger regions).

The urban and Uyezd Soviets elect delegates to sessions of the government or Oblast Soviets. Each of these bodies chooses independently its own executive committee.

The keystone to the whole constitution is embraced in:

## VIII

**CONCERNING THE PAN-RUSSIAN CONGRESS OF THE  
SOVIETS**

(1) The Pan-Russian Congress of the Soviets consists of representatives of the urban Soviets (one delegate for each 25,000 voters) and representatives of the government congresses (one delegate for each 125,000 voters).

(2) The All-Russian Congress of Soviets will be called together by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee at least twice a year.

3. The extraordinary All-Russian Congress will be called together by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee upon its own initiative or upon the demand of the Soviets of districts embracing at least one-third of the entire population of the republic.

4. The All-Russian Congress of Soviets elects the Central Executive Committee of not more than 200 members.

5. The All-Russian Executive Committee is responsible to the All-Russian Congress of Soviets.

6. The All-Russian Congress of Soviets is the highest power in the republic. In the periods between its sessions that power is represented by the All-Russian Central Executive Committee.

It is further provided that the Central Executive Committee shall be divided into eleven colleges for administrative functions. These are:

1. Foreign policies.

2. Defense of the country (army and navy).

3. Social order and security (militia), census of the people, registration of societies and associations, fire department, insurance, organization of the Soviets.

4. Justice.

5. Public economy (with sub-sections for agriculture, industry and trade, finances, railways, food supply, state property and construction.)

6. Labor and social welfare.

7. Education and enlightenment of the people.

8. Public health.

9. Post, telegraph and telephone.

10. Federal and national affairs.

11. Control and auditing.