

(i) The Mekhum (Mayor) of a Khum (Commune or group of villages) will be elected directly by the people and will also represent the Khum in the Provincial Assembly. (There is no such body in the present Constitution).

(ii) Mekhums of all Khums (Communes) is a Srok (District) sitting as an electoral college, will elect one Srok (or District) representative to the National Assembly.

(iii) Provincial Assemblies will vote provincial budgets, levy provincial taxes, administer provincial laws and have authority to remove from office the Governor of the Province.

(iv) At the centre, the Legislature will have two Chambers: (a) the Consultative Committee of 20 members, nominated by the King, from among Privy Councillors, ex-Ministers and Civil Servants; and (b) the National Assembly to be elected as described above.

(v) Laws, budgets, etc., shall be drafted or initiated by the Consultative Committee, but voted upon by the National Assembly.

(vi) For election to the National Assembly, political parties may exist and publish newspapers but candidates will have to stand as individuals from areas concerned and not as party candidates.

(vii) The National Executive will be composed of Secretaries of State appointed by the King and without any collective responsibility to the legislature. Individual Secretaries will, however, be removable by a vote of the National Assembly, for misconduct or incompetence.

(viii) In case of difference of opinion between the King's Government and the National Assembly, the question will be referred back to the Assembly, and if the difference still persists, after two reconsiderations by the Assembly, the latter body shall be dissolved.

50. Outlining these proposals to the diplomats, the King said that the prescribed method of introducing amendments to the Constitution and having them passed by two-thirds majority in the National Assembly was impossible of adoption because the Assembly stood dissolved. Since, however, all laws were expressions of the people's will, the King proposed to hold a popular referendum on his new constitutional reforms. He described the appeal to the people as supra-constitutional. Elections would be held either under the old or the new constitution as decided by the people in the proposed referendum. In view of the referendum, elections might have to be postponed, but not beyond June.