we solve the crisis Parliament is decisive and free to try forming a new

Dear Editor

After the constitutional crisis in Curaçao last year towards the end of the Schotte cabinet, St. Maarten runs the risk of entering a constitutional crisis of similar dimensions. Two weeks ago eight of the fifteen Members of the St. Maarten Parliament terminated their support of the Wescot-Williams cabinet. Since then there is insecurity about the status of the cabinet and the question is being asked whether the crisis of confidence should result in new elections.

Last week Thursday the Governor gave an overview of the developments in a public statement in which he also called on stakeholders "to do all that is necessary to maintain and protect the integrity of our constitutional democracy and to foster actions in keeping with our constitution based on the rule of law."

Based on this statement. the Governor has been accused in the media and on the Internet of assuming a weak position, but that criticism is unjust. The Governor doesn't have the authority to handle matters independently. His role is only of a facilitating nature. To start, the ball is in the court of the Ministers and Parliament. They have to solve the impasse themselves. The logical next question would be: What should they do?

St. Maarten has been an autonomous country within the Kingdom of The Netherlands since October 10, 2010. The constitutional legislator of St. Maarten at that time decided to create a parliamentary system. Basis of the parliamentary system is that the government and the individual ministers must have the confidence of the majority in Parliament.

When a Minister or an entire Council of Ministers loses the confidence of the majority, they have to make their position available and resign. This rule is anchored in Article 22(2)of the Constitution. There can be absolutely no discussion about the compelling nature of this rule which dictates the primacy of Parliament.

contrary to the Members of Government, have a direct mandate of the voters. They represent the people. That is why the view of the parties in Parliament are

that is why they can send one or more Ministers home or the entire cabinet for that matter.

The current crisis needs to be solved along the lines of this key rule. This rule is clear on the direction. But the rule does provide some leeway. In my opinion, there is an ideal way that should be given preference for reasons of democratic hygiene, but it is by no means compelling.

To start with the beginning of the ideal way: based on the May 6, 2013, letter in which three Members of Parliament withdraw their support from the current governing coalition and state their willingness, together with five other Members of Parliament, to form a new coalition, it is a fact that the four Ministers no longer enjoy the confidence of a majority in Parliament. The lack of confidence can be determined in any form. A specific motion of noconfidence by Parliament is not a necessity. A letter like the one of May 6 is more than sufficient. Following this letter the four Ministers should have immediately made their positions available. Basically it wasn't only about the lack of confidence in a number of individual Ministers: factually the current government coalition was eliminated.

Under those circumstances it is logical for the entire cabinet to resign in order to give Parliament the opportunity to look for an alternative from a zero-situation. The lame duck cabinet does have the right to dissolve the current Parliament and to call new elections. This way the electorate can express its opinion on the disagreement with Parliament. And so the dissolving right is also a useful weapon to prevent Parliament from being quick to pull its support from a cabinet. It can resort in the weakening or even the non-returning of a party or an individual Parliamentarian. The confidence rule and the right to dissolve are two sides of one coin. Ultimately this will benefit the stability of the system.

The right to dissolve is a one-sided and unrestrained Members of Parliament, right of the government. A lame duck cabinet isn't compelled to dissolve the Parliament, but it can also refrain from doing so. The

coalition that continues to govern until the completion of the entire four-year term of the Parliament. The cabinet has every right to give Parliament that space and to refrain from dissolving Parliament.

However, in my opinion, there is by now sufficient reason to bounce the ball back to the voter and to indeed dissolve the Parliament. For the second time in more than a year, the Members of Parliament are switching pennies while the voters have to look on. The question is whether they, the voters, in 2010 intended to give Parliament a mandate for three successive cabinets of changing colour with, mind you, the same Prime Minister. That is not very credible and doesn't strengthen confidence in the objective of democracy. If the Parliament is so capricious, then it is time to go back to the voters.

The problem is that apparently different opinions reign in the cabinet. That is possible. But the question is where this should lead to. How can this impasse be broken? In my opinion, not by forcing through the dissolving decree against the wishes of the Prime Minister. The Prime Minister is not just anybody, but the 'primus inter pares," the figurehead, the leader of government.

A dissolving decree is an infringement on the regular term of Parliament and that should not be thought of lightly. There should be consensus on this within the cabinet. At least the Prime Minister should stand behind this. This is not a hard rule, but a matter of hygiene and decency.

To summarise: the ideal way, in my opinion, should be the resignation of the entire cabinet of Wescot-Williams and preferably in a joint decision dissolve the Parliament and call new elections.

There is an alternative route if there is no support for this move, because the four Ministers who explicitly no longer enjoy the confidence of Parliament and the other members of the cabinet, including the Prime Minister, can by no means pass through one door. This alternative route looks like this: in any case the four Ministers who no longer have the confidence have to resign. If they re-

fuse they act in contravention of the Constitution and I consider the Prime Minister authorised, based on her special position and general responsibility, and also considering Article 40(2) of the Constitution, by all means to dismiss the

Ministers in question. In my opinion, the Prime Minister has this room, because it hasn't become evident that she wouldn't have the confidence of the majority of Parliament. So she still has a mandate. Clearly it is a mandate of a different majority, but it does provide sufficient ground to restart the system. The Prime Minister will have to give account to the Parliament about this action.

mains after the dismissal. consisting of the remaining Ministers. It is customary that these Ministers will also have to vacate their

ACROSS

- 5 Force; urge on 10 Messy fellow 14 Congressman's
- gofer 15 Clamor
- 16 Skater Lipinski 17 "Once ____ a
- time..
- 18 Disheartened and fed up
- 20 Nov.'s follower 21 Skillets
- 22 Way too big 23 Dutch cheeses
- 25 Four qts. 26 Fancy bed's
- cloth awning 28 Actor James of
- "Gunsmoke' 31 Extreme
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11 Not punctual

12 Raw minerals

13 Commanded

19 Reddish horses

24 Campus home

26 Shirt part that

28 Grows older

30 Do a waiter's

__ as a boil

27 Excuse

29 Honing

job

33 Inquire

35 Peruse

32

wolf; lobo

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8

4 Animal cage

7 Name for 12

5 Live in __; be

remembered

Suffix for host

for wickedness

- 45 __ lift; T-bar, for one 46 Huge fire
- 47 Diminish 50 Lounge about 51 Currently 54 In ; without
- excessiveness 57 down; become quieter 58 Labyrinth 59 Bosom
- 60 Make a tiny cut 61 City near Provo
- 62 SAT and others 63 "By the Time
 - to Phoenix"
- DOWN Tater
- 2 Sticky strip

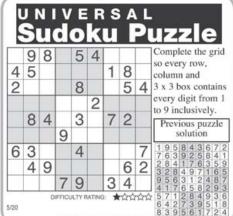
Opinion

position and jointly decide whether they will proceed to dissolve the Parliament.

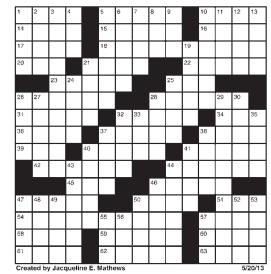
As I stated before: there is a good reason to convoke new elections. But it is also the full right of the cabinet to refrain from dissolving the Parliament and to give Parliament the opportunity to install another coalition for the remaining part of their term. Ultimately it is

again the turn of the voters late 2014. They can voice their opinion at the polls about this interim political performance. Either way, it is high time to straighten out the system.

> Arjen van Rijn, Professor of constitutional law and constitutional renewal at University of the Netherlands Antilles



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Saturday's Puzzle Solved

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Three kings of	47 Bullets
biblical fame	48 Wild hog
Singer Joan	49 Shaping tool
Creator	50 Reclines
Page of a book	52 Mayberry kid
Regard highly	53 Cried
Inclines	55 Play division
Give a helpful	56 Definite article
lift to	57 Fraternity letter

A rudimentary cabinet re-

Ladder rung