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Major political parties may be feeling the crunch in the run-up to the 2016 presidential election as participants in the Sunflower movement announced earlier this week the start of a new movement to promote constitutional reform via the will of the people in hopes of circumventing the restrictions imposed by the Referendum Act (0000).

When the Sunflower movement protesters left the Legislative Yuan on April 10, having occupied it since March 18 in protest against the government's handling of a proposed cross-strait service trade agreement, student demonstrators said at the time that they were "not done," and hoped to unify "grassroots power" to spur political reforms without abolishing the standing political framework.

The Civic Constitutional Government Promotion Alliance, founded on Monday and comprising more than 20 civic groups — including Taiwan Democracy Watch, Green Citizens' Action Alliance and the Taiwan Association for Human Rights — said it is planning more than 60 events across the nation starting in June next year.

The alliance said the plan is to invite the citizenry to stand with them and participate in reforming the constitutional government system.

The alliance added that it had already started the first stage of the movement in September by gathering public opinions about the government and would compile, analyze and summarize them into key points highlighting different areas of government, such as the election system and cross-strait relations.

Pending the situation in the run-up to the 2016 presidential election, the alliance plans to hold a citizens' congress to put pressure on the political parties to heed their demands.

One of the Sunflower movement leaders, Lin Fei-fan (11), said the citizens' congress was one of the original demands of the movement, but it was shot down by the government.

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The Referendum Act is perhaps the only one in the world with such restrictive standards, and the alliance hopes to circumvent these and force the issue with public support, Lin said.

"There is no better time than now to amend the Constitution," Lin said, adding he was certain Taiwanese now have enough of a voice since the Sunflower movement to make themselves heard.

Taiwan Association of University Professors president Lu Chung-chin ([]]) said that recent events had shown the limitations of the Constitution.

The nation still adheres to an illusory ideal of national identification, Lu said.

"We must recognize that China and Mongolia are sovereign countries in their own right; it is not something that Taiwan's Constitution could violate," Lu said.

Any nation wishing to advance must have a clear view of what sovereignty is, Lu said.

Economic Democracy Union convener Lai Chung-chiang $(\square \square \square)$ criticized President Ma Ying-jeou $(\square \square \square)$ for rejecting the Sunflower movement's call for a citizen's congress, adding that the government must come to terms with the problems inherent in the Constitution.

Millet Foundation director-general Huang Chih-hui ([]]]) described it as an "outdated constitution of a colonial power" ratified in Nanjing, China, in 1947 and then brought over to Taiwan.

It is not the Chinese people who should represent Taiwanese when Taiwan elects its president, Huang said.

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The Constitution is lacking in that it does not identify with Taiwanese ethnic groups, she said.

"We must move away from the framework of colonialism and recognize that the Aboriginal tribes play an important role in Taiwan," she added.

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