

盧梭與康德的共和理念及其實現 ——共和範式到政治創建的比較

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盧梭的「民主共和」理論與康德的「憲政共和」理論是古典共和主義轉向現代共和主義過程中的兩組重要典範，本文旨在從規範論層次的「共和理念」面向與秩序論層次的「政治創建」面向分析這兩組共和理論的理路分歧。文中首先將分析兩人的「共和理念」，並概念化為兩組不同的共和範式。其次分析兩人的「政治創建」論述，說明兩組共和範式是如何在有限的時空中創造「共和政體」並維持自身存在。最後，對兩人的「共和理念」範式與「政治創建」論述進行比較，以釐清兩種理論的內在差異以及兩組典範之於現代共和主義的特殊意義。

關鍵字：自主的自我立法、民主共和、憲政共和、共和理念、政治
創建

The Republican Ideal and Political Innovation: A Comparison between Rousseau and Kant

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ABSTRACT

Rousseau's "Democratic Republicanism" and Kant's "Constitutional Republicanism" are two important albeit conflicting paradigms of the transition from classical to contemporary Republicanism. In this paper, we aim to analyze the differences between *Republican Ideal* and *Political Innovation*. At first, we compare the differences in the Republican Ideals of Rousseau and Kant by proposing two different schemes of ideas: Rousseau's "autonomous freedom—general will—sovereignty—laws—republic" and Kant's "autonomous freedom—principle of right—public will—the state in idea—republic". Secondly, we analyze the two different discourses of Political Innovation in order to explain how they create a "republic" and maintain their own existence in a limited *space-time* (temporal finitude). In conclusion, through the above comparison of the Republican Ideal and Political Innovation, we try to clarify the differences between these two paradigms while indicating their distinctive meaning in terms of relevance of contemporary republicanism.

Key Words: autonomous self-legislation, Democratic Republicanism, Constitutional Republicanism, republican ideal, political innovation