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联邦主义的和平宪政诉求——“国是会议”与“国是宪草”评述

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摘要: 民初在国家混乱之际, 部分社会团体和知识分子出于对国家政治事务的热心, 决定在上海召开全国性的社会团体会议, 共商国是。上海“国是会议”得到了全国各地社会团体的支持, 并且通过了“国是会议宪草”, 为国人描绘了一幅组建联邦国的政治蓝图。国是会议反映了地方精英和平宪政诉求, “国是会议宪草”部分内容后来也为国家正式宪法所吸收, 从而在近代宪政史上也产生了积极影响。

关键字: 国是会议; 国是会议宪草; 联邦制; 宪政; 张君勱

The research on the national affairs conference and National Affairs Constitution in modern China

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Abstract: A few social professional parties and local elite decided to hold nation-wide social professional party conference to discuss national affairs when China ran into predicament. Shanghai national affairs conference won support from the country, and passed 'National Affairs Constitution', which drew an political blue painting for federalism country for people. The Shanghai national affairs conferences reflected that local elite pursued the constitutionalism and peace, and some content of 'National Affairs Constitution' had been absorbed by the Constitution of Republic of China in 1923. The 'National Affairs Constitution' had exerted positive effect on constitutionalism history in China.

KeyWords: nation affairs conference; National Affairs Constitution; federalism; constitutionalism; Zhang Jun-mai