

Review of: "Free Speech Regimes and Democratic Vehemence"

Cao Jiaqi¹

¹ Ningbo University

Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

I think this paper is a good interpretation of freedom of speech and democratic cooperation. In modern society, we have to face an antinomy. On the one hand, we need freedom of speech to cultivate our personality and express opinions, so as to seek an optimal solution in the solutions of many social problems. On the other hand, the spirit of tolerance is reduced and it gives rise to a decrease in the willingness of cooperation.

This article lists many examples to explain the divergence from free speech rights in democratic countries in detail. From Japan and South Korea's debate about colonialism to the consensus of two countries about communist countries, the mainstream elite in a discourse system always defines another discourse system as infringement of personal rights, and at the same time sets information barriers to hinder the communication between the two parties. The key to solving this problem is how we define the victim-rights and balance procedural-rights and victim-rights.

I think this paper may be an introduction to this research field, so this article does not explore the core principles in democracy countries like procedural freedom, tolerance and consensus, but mainly focus on the severity which caused by free speech rights.

Therefore, I think that in the next study, the author can focus on the principles above. First, consider whether the procedural rights and the victims rights have the possibility of reaching consensus, such as through the deliberative democracy of Habermas. Second, if consensus cannot be reached, at least it is necessary to give everyone a procedural opportunity to express their own views equally. Third, when we can't reach consensus, we should pay attention to the importance of tolerance, so as to ensure that all parties can coexist and not to eliminate each other.