

Philosophical Practice in China

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Abstract

After philosophical practice as a movement of philosophy emerged in the west at the end of 20th century, it was also soon afterwards introduced to China's mainland by a few Chinese scholars who had investigated and developed philosophical practice in order to do western philosophical practice in Chinese universities as well as in Chinese people's daily lives. In fact, there are local ideas and professions in China close to that of philosophical practice. The conception *Xiuxing*, which is based on traditional Chinese philosophy, means that people's minds or souls can be improved and promoted by doing something with peace and sincerity. Due to an enormous number of undergraduate students who need to be taken care of, a system of university and college instructors has been officially established in China, and the main task of those instructors is actually similar to that of philosophical practitioners.

Keywords: *Philosophical practice, Xiuxing, Western style, Profession.*

Development of Philosophical Counseling in Taiwan

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Informal Abstract

In 2001, I took a sabbatical leave in the US, and would sporadically loaf around Borders in spare time. I was so excited when I saw *Philosophical Counseling* (written by Peter Raabe) on a bookshelf one day; isn't this a matter that we, as philosophy researchers, want to see the most? Not until I had seen *Plato not Prozac* (written by Lou Marinoff) and the other counterparts, did I discover the variation of Western philosophy in pragmatic exploration and development. Since then, I have engendered greater awareness, with a vigilant attitude: Taiwanese philosophy may be in need of some changes too.

Keywords: *Taiwan Philosophical Counseling Association, TPCA, Chinese Culture, Basic Theory.*

Recent Development of Philosophical Practice in Japan

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Abstract

This article aims to show the recent development of the different forms of philosophical practice in Japan. The article shall be divided into three sections: Philosophical dialogue with citizens and professionals, that is, philosophical café and philosophical dialogue in business world (Section 1) and philosophical dialogue with children, that is, philosophy for/with children (Section 2) and a new challenging application of philosophical practice, that is, environmental learning and philosophical practice (Section 3).

Keywords: *dialogue, philosophical café, philosophy for children, environmental learning*

Philosophical Practice in South Korea

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Abstract

Philosophical practice is an activity that pursues applying philosophy to real life, as well studying ways of its application. *Praxis* has always a different dimension from *theoria*, and philosophy is no exception. Hence, philosophical practice is both universal and specific, and it consists of dialectic activities between them: in most cases it starts from problems of our lives to wisdom of philosophy and in some cases it may also proceed in the opposite direction; and in both cases there is an intimate interaction between universality and specificity. This means that philosophical practice may take different forms and contents depending on its philosophical culture, which is the identity of a specific philosophical practice. This short paper outlines the past, present and future of philosophical practice in South Korea.

Keywords: *philosophical practice, non-physical cause, multiplicity of mind disease, Korean Society of Philosophical Practice, Humanities Korea project, Brain Korea 21 plus project*

Philosophical Practice in Mainland China

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Abstract

The article will study the present situation of philosophical practice on the Chinese mainland, and look forward to its development there. The article is divided into four parts. The first is research origin. Scholars make a lot of programmatic statements about the philosophy consulting research in mainland China. On this basis, the author makes a further study of the research status of philosophy consulting in mainland China. The second part addresses Western philosophy and philosophy consultation. Chinese scholars have put forward some opinions in their general introduction of philosophy consulting, the difference and the relation of psychological counseling and philosophical counseling, the philosophical hermeneutics and its consulting method, thought analysis theory, philosophy consulting of the western philosophers' theories, and ethics consulting research. In the third part, Chinese philosophy and philosophy consultation are discussed. Chinese scholars present unique views in the field of philosophical counseling and research in ancient Chinese philosophical texts, along with Chinese philosophy and culture. The fourth part concerns ideological and political education and philosophical consultation. The theory of ideological and political education is introduced into the philosophy consulting method, and the theory of ideological consultation is put forward. It is a distinctive theory of Chinese philosophy consultation. The fifth part concludes: Based on the above research, although the introduction of philosophical counseling in mainland China is but recent, research into philosophical counseling in mainland China has been carried out in a comprehensive way. But there are still some areas to be continuously explored.

Keywords: *Chinese style philosophical consultation; philosophical consultation in western philosophy; philosophical consultation in Chinese philosophy; philosophical consultation in Ideological and Political Education*

What Regret Really Is to Unregretfulness

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Abstract

Sooner or later, most people experience regret. This Socratic dialogue probes the nature of regret, and in the process reveals useful ways of cognizing, dispelling, or averting regretfulness. It culminates in a decision-theoretic approach that shows it is always possible to “unregret” whatever is regretted. The dialogue can be read as a hypothetical philosophical counseling session, and a fusion of Western and Asian philosophy, in which explicit elements of elenchus and Stoicism are joined with implicit elements of Dao.

Keywords: *regret, attitude, reaction, choice, cause-and-effect, information set, unregretfulness*