1	Intr	oduction	n: The Issue of Value and Philosophy	1
	1.1	Theore	etical Status of the Issue of Value	
		in the I	Philosophical Framework	1
	1.2	The Iss	sue of Value and the History of Thought	6
	1.3	The Iss	sue of Value and Marxist Philosophy	12
	1.4	Perspe	ctives for the Study of Value and Their Meanings	17
Par	t I	An Onto	ological Perspective of Value	
2	Fou	ndation	of Value	25
	2.1	Differe	ent Understandings of Existence of Value	25
	2.2	Subjec	t and Object as Relational Concept	27
		2.2.1	Subject and Object	27
		2.2.2	Subject-Object and Subjective-Objective	30
	2.3	Subjec	tivity: Human Rights and Responsibilities	
		Regard	ling Objects	33
	2.4	Object	ivity: Nature and Meaning of Object	35
	2.5	Interaction Between Subject and Object		
		2.5.1	External Forms of Interaction Between	
			Subject and Object	37
		2.5.2	Practical Content of Interaction Between Subject	
			and Object	39
		2.5.3	Dynamic Process of Interaction Between Subject and Object	42
3	Nati	ure of V	alue	43
•	3.1		Measures" of Human Being, Value and Truth	43
	J	3.1.1	Marx's Thought of "Two Measures"	43
		3.1.2	Definition of Value	45
			Re-understanding the Meaning of "Truth"	48
			5 5	



	3.2	Nature	e of Value Changeable with Subject	50
		3.2.1	Individuality and Plurality of Value	51
		3.2.2	Multi-dimension and Comprehensiveness of Value	55
		3.2.3	Temporariness and Stability of Value	58
	3.3	Discus	ssion: "Objectiveness" of Value	61
		3.3.1	Value and Attributes of Object	61
		3.3.2	Subjectivity and Objectiveness	64
		3.3.3	Value and Sociality of Human Being	65
4	Typ	es of Va	alue	67
	4.1		ods of Classifying Value	67
	4.2		Types of Value	70
		4.2.1	Purposive Value and Instrumental Value	70
		4.2.2	Material Value and Spiritual Value	76
		4.2.3	The Ideal Sphere of Humanity: Truth,	
			Goodness and Beauty	80
	4.3	Value	of the Human Being	84
		4.3.1	An Analysis of Value of the Human Being	85
		4.3.2	All Values Are a Type of Value of a Human Being	85
		4.3.3	Who Is the Subject of "Value of Human Being"?	87
		4.3.4	Social Value of Human Being: Contribution	
			and Enjoyment	89
		4.3.5	Self Value of Human Being: Autonomy	
			and Undertaking	91
		4.3.6	Value of the Disabled and Humanism	94
Dow	4 11	The C	passalagical Approach to Value	
Par	l III	The G.	noseological Approach to Value	
5	The		Consciousness of Man	103
	5.1	Value	Consciousness and Non-value Consciousness	103
		5.1.1	"Attitude" and Knowledge	104
		5.1.2	Social Formalities of Value Consciousness	107
		5.1.3	Spiritual Formalities of Value Consciousness	109
	5.2	Value	Psychology	111
		5.2.1	Desire, Wish, and Motive	111
		5.2.2	Interest, Taste	114
		5.2.3	Emotion and Feeling	116
		5.2.4	Will	118
	5.3	Value	Concept	120
		5.3.1	Belief, Faith and Ideal Are the Particular	
			Forms of Value Concept	120
		5.3.2	The Basic Constitution of a Value Concept	127
		5.3.3	Particularity of Value Concept	131
		5.3.4	The "Evaluation Standard" Function	125
			of Value Concepts	135

6	Eval	luation	, Perception and Reflection	137
	6.1	Distin	ctions Between Evaluation and Perception	137
		6.1.1	Forms of Evaluation Activity	137
		6.1.2	Distinctions Between Evaluation and Perception	140
	6.2	The T	argets Held by Evaluation: The Value Facts	143
		6.2.1	What Is the Meaning of "Value Facts"?	144
		6.2.2	Value as a Kind of Subjective Fact	146
		6.2.3	Discussion: The Significance of the Concept	
			of "Value Fact"	150
	6.3	The T	argets Held by Evaluation: The Value Facts	151
		6.3.1	What Is "Value Facts"?	152
		6.3.2	Value as a Kind of Subjective Fact	154
		6.3.3	Discussion: The Significance of the Concept	
			of "Value Fact"	158
	6.4	Evalu	ation Theory and Reflection Theory	161
		6.4.1	The Limitation of Traditional Theory of Reflection	161
		6.4.2	The Multiple-Dimensionality of "Reflection"	163
7	Evaluation Standard and Value Standard			167
	7.1	Evalu	ation Standard and "Standard's Standard"	167
		7.1.1	Behind Evaluation Standard	167
		7.1.2	The Identity of Value Standards and the Existence	
			of the Subjects	170
		7.1.3	Discussion: Differentiation of "True or False"	
			Evaluation Standards	171
	7.2	Evalu	ation Standard and Practice Standard	173
		7.2.1	Practice Is the Highest Form of the "Standard	
			of Verification" or "Verification Standard"	174
		7.2.2	Discussion: The "Big Premise" Issue in Logic	177
	7.3	The In	nternal Contradiction of the Evaluation Standard	180
		7.3.1	Subjective Forms and Their Objective Contents	180
		7.3.2	Rationality and Irrationality	182
		7.3.3	Diversity and Unification, Flow and Stability	185
8	Soci	al Eval	luation	189
	8.1	The S	tructure of Social Evaluation	189
		8.1.1	The Objects and Subjects of Social Evaluation	189
		8.1.2	The Public Standard of Social Evaluation	193
	8.2	Whetl	her Social Evaluation Can Be Rationalized	197
		8.2.1	Discussion: Social Evaluation as Scientific	
			and Rational	197
		8.2.2	The Methodological Principle of Rationalization	
			of Social Evaluation	200

xvi Contents

Part III Practical Approach to Value

9	Value	e, Truth	and Practice	211	
	9.1	Two Pr	imary Principles of Human Activities	211	
		9.1.1	Truth Principle and Value Principle	211	
		9.1.2	The Contradiction of Two Principles		
			and Its Significance	215	
		9.1.3	Conditions for the Unity of Value and Truth	219	
	9.2	Conditi	ons for the Unity of the Two Principles	223	
		9.2.1	The Mutual Permeation of Value and Truth	223	
		9.2.2	Mutual Promotion of Truth and Value	233	
		9.2.3	Discussion: Can "What Should Be" Be Derived		
			from "What Is"?	241	
	9.3	Value F	Principles and Pragmatism	245	
		9.3.1	Pragmatism as a Philosophy of Value	245	
		9.3.2	The Two Types of Connection Between		
			Truth and Usefulness	253	
10	Histo	wy and I	Value	257	
10	10.1		al-Historical Perspective of Value Theory	257	
	10.1	10.1.1	Humankind as the Subject of Social-History	258	
		10.1.1	History as a Value and History as a Fact	261	
		10.1.2	Value Activity of Man and the Laws	201	
		10.1.5	of Social History	263	
		10.1.4	The Notion of People-Centered-Subjectivity	20.	
		10.1.4	as a Historical Perspective	265	
	10.2	Deflect		200	
	10.2		eflection and Transcendence: Changes in the View f Socialism		
		10.2.1	Historical Reflection on the View of Socialism	272	
		10.2.1	Ways of Thinking in the New View of Socialism	276	
	10.3			270	
	10.5		nan Freedom	280	
		10.3.1	Freedom: What It "Is" and What It "Should Be"	281	
		10.3.2	The Comprehensive Self-Production of Man	286	
		10.3.3	Free and Comprehensive Development		
		10.5.5	of Individuals	290	
	753	a			
11			of Value and Contemporary Civilization	293 294	
	11.1		opocentrism" and "Environmental Value"		
		11.1.1	Should "Anthropocentrism" Be Denied?	294	
	11.2	11.1.2	The Social Nature of "Environmental Value"	298	
	11.2		fic Rationality and Humanistic Concern	30	
		11.2.1	What Is "the Value of Science"? Towards a Rational Humanist Spirit	30: 309	
		11.2.2	Towards a National Flumanist Spirit	505	

Contents	xvi

11.3 Universalism and Individualism				
11.3.1 The Antagonism of Two Modes of Thinking				
11.3.2 The Cultural Outlet to Transcend				
"Polar Opposites"	314			
11.3.3 Discussion: How to Understand				
"Universal Values"	322			
Part IV A Brief Conclusion				
12 A Brief Conclusion	333			
References				
Name Index				
Subject Index				