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# 一鸣惊人

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# 作者介绍

赖洪毅,男,1965年9月出生,广东佛山人。获北京大学国际 政治专业学士学位和美国加州大学政治学硕士学位。出国前曾在 国内主要专业学术杂志上发表过两篇论文,获北京大学首届优秀 青年论文二等奖。出国后在美国的五个学术会议上提交过论文, 在美国主要经济学论文网络(Website)上发表过论文,在海外的社 会科学杂志上发表过文章。在中国朝代更替和东亚与美洲近二百 年经济发展比较方面有独到的见解。现在加州大学洛杉矶分校写 中国地区经济改革政策差异起因的博士论文。该论文获得美国学 术界声誉最高的国家科学基金会和另一著名基金会的资助。除学 术研究外,作者还爱涉猎历史、人文、新闻评论、写作和艺术。作者 博览群书,历时数载终于撰写成此书。

# 编者序

人类有史以来哪些人名气最大、最持久?怎样才能获得和扩 大名声?如何成为伟大的或历史性的人物?人们为什么要追求名 声?有史以来哪位中国人最为外国人推崇?哪位中国人在世界上 的名气最大?为什么犹太民族能造就出大批世界性名人和近百名 诸贝尔奖获奖者?古代世界哪些文明孕育的名人最多?中世纪时 世界上哪个民族的文明最发达?哪个民族产生了最有名的现代人 物?

本书力求为读者解答这些有趣、重大而悬而未决的问题。本 书是一部系统而实用地探讨名声的新作。它肯定了人们为追求美 名而奋斗的观点,揭示了成大名和扩大与传播名声的秘诀,综述了 影响一个人的名声大小、好坏的各种主要因素,介绍了名人的生活 方式以及女性成名的方法。本书还综述了世界各文明各民族所产 生的名人,以及这些名人与其民族、文明特征的联系,展示了各大 文明和民族的优劣长短,及其在世界历史上的地位。本书还报告 了有史以来世界范围内最有名人物的首创性调查结果,作者为此 参考了大量中外文献著作。本书一反注重实利的当代社会思潮, 首开社会思想史上成名至上的先河,提倡人们在自己既定领域作 大贡献、行善捐献、追求美名的积极向上的行为,为那些渴求立大 业、成大名者提供了一部系统而实用的指南,也可作为大中学生和 青年的个人奋斗的有益参考。

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俞 蟗

名声是人类社会一个引人人胜的话题和现象。从原始人的部 落,到今天高度发达的信息社会,名声无处不在。在未来的一千年 内,名声也将在社会中占据重要地位。

名声是一种现象,一种文化现象,同时也是一种心理现象。名 声是某个人或某个由人组成的群体的知名度,即为人知晓的程度。 名声有好有坏。名声的好坏既取决于公众舆论、意识形态和民族 文化对名人或某群体的评价,也受精英与知识阶层,如统治阶层、 权力阶层与历史学家评价的影响。

在名声好坏的问题上,长期以来存在着三种看法。一种认为 臭名也是可取的,一个声名狼藉的人也可以引起公众的注目,也能 鹤立于千百万普通人之上。有些罪犯不惜残杀许多无辜的民众或 著名的人物,以图成名。第二种观点认为,人活在世上,不可没有 名声。"若不能留芳百世,也要遗臭万年"。求不了好名声,就去求 坏名声。其实,前两种人的观点大同小异,强调突出个人,无视社 会规范与正义。这两种人虽有一定市场,但一直为社会所鄙弃。 第三种人则刻意去追求伟大而光辉的名声,如贝多芬、莎士比亚、 托尔斯泰等,这种人才值得社会的歌颂。

这三种人的出现与并存,给名声这一话题增添了戏剧性色彩, 使名声这一话题更具重要性,更加引人人胜。

如果人类离开了名声,离开了名人,人类社会与人类历史将变 得无法想象。有重大贡献的人依旧默默无闻,社会失去了各种权

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威,失去了一批精明强干、威信高的领导人,整个社会的管理混乱, 科技、文艺与学术停滞不前,人类社会一片漆黑。

离开了名声,整个人类文明史就不得不重写。名人的名字一 律要从历史书上删去,名人的事迹也得一笔勾销。人类文明史上 许多重要环节,如亚历山大大帝的霸业,希腊古圣哲亚里斯多德、 柏拉图、苏格拉底等人的学说,牛顿和达尔文划时代的发现,爱因 斯坦开拓性的历史贡献,拿破仑的征战,希特勒的疯狂扩张与屠 **戮,都将在历史书上销**声匿迹。人类的历史会因此变得残缺不全、 前后失贯、单调无味。

由于名声这个课题的重要性与迷人性,古今中外,许许多多的 文学家、诗人、自然科学家、学者、思想家、政治家、艺术家等都对这 个课题进行过探讨。

名声也形成了一种普遍的社会现象:对名人的推崇乃至崇拜。 爱因斯坦成名后,每天接到的信件成百上千,要接待的记者有一大 群,满城到处都有他的名字,还出现了"爱因斯坦式"雪茄、画有他 的头像的领带等商品。

对名人的推崇与崇拜,有的仅持续一小段时间,如几个月、一年几年,有的则是永恒不变的,可持续上百上千年。许多歌星、运动员和影星成名后,经常在电视上、电台上与重大场合抛头露面, 在短时间内,他们的名望甚至盖过了国王与国家元首。他们可写 出发行量数百万册的畅销书。

名声的确是个值得大书特书的话题。千百年来,人类出现过 许多论述名人作用、荣誉与名声的书,但却未出现过一本从历史、 文明、民族与国家,从成名的方法来论述名声的书。人类社会中许 多有关名声的重大而有趣的问题,如人为什么要追求名声?名声 的大小与持久取决于什么因素?名人的成功通常取决于什么因 案?如何传播与扩大名声?名人的出现呈现出什么趋势?哪种人 的名声最持久最大?哪些国家出哪些名人最多?哪个民族产生出

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的伟大人物最多?这些问题饶有趣味,又令人深省。

当今中国正处在一个伟大的复兴时代, 百业待兴。在这个伟大的民族建设过程中, 急待一批具有各种才能的巨人问世。一个民族, 往往当它在各方面都涌现出世界级的巨人时, 才会在世界上占据领先地位。光辉的古希腊民族、辉煌的中国古文明、文艺复兴时期的意大利, 还有许许多多曾在世界文明史上雄踞过首位的民族, 无不呈现出这一特点。可悲的是, 我们许多领域的人才, 往往抱着这种态度: 即我不准备写出不朽的作品, 作出不朽的业绩。这种萎缩的人格, 是断然造就不出伟大的人物的。如果我们都没有为中华崛起而成大才的思想, 我们的民族何日才能复兴?

我们的民族在很早时起,便在许多方面落伍了。中国自秦朝 以来,只产生过朱熹一个世界性的大思想家,而西方却产生了西塞 罗、托马斯·阿奎那(大神学家)、马基雅维利、弗朗西斯·培根、霍布 斯、笛卡尔、斯宾诺莎、莱布尼兹、洛克、贝克莱、休谟、卢梭、康德、 黑格尔、叔本华、尼采、边泌、穆勒、马克思、柏格森、詹姆士、杜威等 数十位名震全球的思想巨匠。中国自宋朝后,只出现过郭守敬、李 时珍两三个富有创建的大科学家,而西方却在文艺复兴和后来三 次科技革命中产生了数以百计的超一流的科学家;伽利略、达·芬 奇、拉瓦锡、达尔文、牛顿、法拉第、巴斯德、高斯、门捷列夫、麦克斯 韦、爱迪生、贝尔、莱特兄弟、爱因斯坦、弗洛伊德、玻尔、居里夫人 等等。

今天,我们要产生世界性学者、科学家、思想家、文学家、艺术 家的物质与文化条件本来就很差,若我们的学者不立大志、吃大 苦,是根本不可能为本民族向世界贡献伟大人物的。

我本着为中华民族早日造就出一批巨人而尽绵薄之力的想法,准备从历史和理论这两个角度对名声进行一番深入的探讨,既 向读者展示人类文明史上各大文明与民族的特点及其名人,又向 读者揭示成名的要素、途径与决定名声大小、好坏的因素,为有志

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成才者提供一些可能不太成熟的启迪。本书的宗旨是:无名未必 超英才,有名方显真豪杰;立志成名者,胜过无志者;尽力而为,败 而无怨;不尽力者,成而无光。这也是我的座右铭。

#### 赖洪毅

1998年8月于北京

## To Live Is To Be Remembered —The Mystery of Fame

(The Chinese Title: Yi Ming Jing Ren —From Obscurity to Instant Fame)

### Hongyi Lai

#### SUMMARY

Who are the most famous people in history? How to become famous and promote your publicity? How to earn long – lasting fame? Why do people go after fame? Which civilization has nurtured the greatest number of known figures in the ancient world? Which nation produced the greatest number of public figures during the medieval period? Which nation has the most celebrities in the modern times? Why can the Jewish produce numerous scientists and epoch – making people as well as about a hundred Nobel prize winners?

As one of the few extensive works on fame ever published, this book addresses these questions. It proposes a bold philosophy of life and a new ultimate mesning of life: To live is to be remembered. It examines fame, a topic which is important at all times yet has not been adequately studied. This book consists of two parts. The first part discusses the live – for – fame philosophy, traces the sources of pursuit of fame, reviews approaches to fame and factors, which affect the magnitude of fame. The second part provides a historical

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overview of the known people in major civilizations and nations. It highlights the linguistic, psychological, political, and environmental links between the civilization or nation and the types of the known people, which it has produced.

At the philosophical level this book advocates fame as the highest goal in life. It argues that a desire to earn long – lasting publicity drives the success of many of the well – known historical figures. It suggests that fame is precious and desirable for two reasons. First, fame can bring public attention, respect, and material rewards to its owners—the famous people. Second, fame cannot be transferred, yet can last beyond its owner's life time. Because of these two features, fame helps either to overcome fame – pursuers' ownsense of inferiority about their own physical or social weaknesses, or to gratify the famepursuers' desire for magnificence and eternality manifested in nature such as the sun and mountains.

The first half of the book provides an extensive methodological study of fame. It reviews the three typical stages toward fame—admiration for the famous people and determination to become famous; studies and imitation of the famous persons, or pursuit of fame ; and success, or gain of fame. This book uses successful examples to illustrate key approaches to success in major fields, such as politics, religion, military , social thought, natural sciences, invention, social sciences, literature, painting and sculpture, music , acting, pop music and novels, expenditure, spouse of the known figures, and stunts. It presents and analyzes the results of a survey about the best – known people on history among a group of college and graduate students from the major continents. It proposes that known persons can fall into several ranks. Mega – giants are international household names

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over 1000 years after the persons' death. Giants refer to regionally or nationally household names over 1000 years after the persons' death. Masters refer to figures known by ordinary professionals in the field around the world 400 = 500 years after their deaths. Authorities denote figures widely known by professionals in the fields around the world even decades after their deaths. Finally, celebrities are the people who are known nation = wide during part of their life time for their frequent public appearances.

Career fields are ranked by the greatest fame ever achieved in it. This book also discusses the major factors that affect the magnitude and favorableness of fame. They include the known persons' career fields, their achievements or influence on the people, the civilization, country, or era to which the known persons belong, their images, understandability of their achievements, historians' points of view, and the moral standard of their native country. It also reviews the approaches to enhancing fame. They include creating unique images, having easy, distinct, and well – sound names, establishing and naming grand prizes after oneself, charity in exchange for naming after oneself foundations or institutions, naming of the invention or places after oneself, and set – up of memorial architectures. It suggests how to live as a known person and discusses how women can achieve success.

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Finally, it overviews the historical trend of the emergence of known people in the world. The first part ends with a collection of the proverbs or quotes on fame. Shakespeare once remarked to the following effect: When I estimate all the worries in my life, I realize that life is not worthy of holding on to. The only thing I am concerned with is my reputation for I will leave it to the coming generations.

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Biography of the author: Born in Guangdong Province, China. Bachelor of Arts in International Politics at Beijing University, and Master of Arts and a candidate for the doctoral degree in Political Science at University of California at Los Angeles. He has published four papers on Chinese politics, world politics, and human behavior and have presented papers at six academic conferences in the U.S. His research interests are on human behavior, fame, trade and develop ment, political economy of China since 1949, China's post – 1978 economic reform, and patterns of China's history. His recent research on China's economic reform received grants from the National Science Foundation and Social Science Research Council in the U.S.

Note: For the English names of the known figures in this book, please refer to the following two sources: "Suo2 Yin3" (Indexes) in the Chinese version of World Civilizations (Shijie Wuming Shi), Volume4, by Edward McNall Burns and Philip Lee Ralph, translated by LUO Jingguo et al, and published by Commercial Press (Shangwu Chubanshe) in Beijing in 1988; Appendix 10: Biographical Names, The Advanced Learner's Dictionary of Current English with Chinese Translation, by A. S. Hornby, E. V. Gatenby, and H. Wakefield, Oxford University Press. Hong Kong, 1970.

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前言 ..... (1)

### 上篇 人的名声与成名

- **人** *为何要進求名声* (一)名声——种人生观;(二)追求名声有何好处;(三)为什么
  要追求名声
- 二 一个人如何成名 (21) (一)成名的三阶段;(二)如何立志和树立崇拜偶象;(三)如何 模仿崇拜偶像;(四)如何赶超名人和成名;(五)导致成名的一 些因素

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名气;(四)决定名气大小的十个因素;(五)影响名声好坏的因素;(六)名人的等级

下篇 各大文明 民族和国家的名人

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- 六 辉煌的希腊文明和希腊化文明 ………………… (265) (一)希腊文明;(二)希腊化文明
- 七 金戈铁马的罗马文明 ...... (274)

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家;(五)文学、艺术家

- - (一)德意志的民族政治文化和政治宗教名人;(二)德国民 族性格与经济成就;(三)德国民族性格与文化学术名人
- 十三 特殊的歐洲大國低苏 (354) (一)俄苏的突出特点;(二)俄苏的政治名人录;(三)俄苏的 科技界名人;(四)俄苏的思想哲学成就;(五)俄苏的科学 家;(六)俄苏的文学艺术

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