人物传记：（biography）【2625黄珀芝】

Character biography is the main body of the character history and an important part of the local history. There are two characteristics of biographies: its primary characteristic is truth, and another distinguishing characteristic is vividness. (I.e. authenticity and literacy)

The "characters" in the "biography" are all celebrities (politicians, historians, economists, writers, even artists, etc.) in the fields of history and culture.

The works that record the characters' experiences are called biographies, and the works with strong literary character are biographical literature. The basic characteristics of biographical literature are: taking historical or real life characters as the object of description, the main characters and events written must conform to historical facts, and fiction is not allowed. In the local details and secondary characters, imagination or exaggeration can be used to make certain artistic processing, but this processing must also conform to the specific logic of the character and life of the character. At this point, it is different from fiction-based novels. The life experiences of the characters written must have considerable integrity. In this regard, it is different from reportage, close-ups of characters, etc. that only write about characters and count things, highlight a certain aspect of character. It must write more vivid characters, more vivid plots and language, and have a certain artistic appeal. At this point, it is different from ordinary character biography. Biographical literature generally adopts the form and technique of prose, and some are similar to novels.

人物传记是人物志的主体，是地方志中的重要内容。人物传记的特征有二个：其首要特征是真实，另一个显著特征是生动。(即真实性和文学性)

“人物传记”中的“人物”都是历史、文化等领域的名人（政治家、历史学家、经济学家、文学家、甚至艺术家等）。

记载人物经历的作品称传记，其中文学性较强的作品即是传记文学。传记文学的基本特征是：以历史上或现实生活中的人物为描写对象，所写的主要人物和事件必须符合史实，不允许虚构。在局部细节和次要人物上则可以运用想象或夸张，作一定的艺术加工，但这种加工也必须符合人物性格和生活的特定逻辑。在这一点上，它有别于以虚构为主的小说。所写的人物生平经历必须具有相当的完整性。在这一点上，它有别于只写人物一事数事、突出性格某一方面的报告文学、人物特写等。它必须写出较鲜明的人物形象，较生动的情节和语言，具有一定的艺术感染力。在这一点上，它有别于普通的人物传。传记文学一般采用散文的形式和手法，有的和小说接近。

社论：（editorial）

An editorial is a type of news commentary. It is the most important news commentary and public opinion tool. It is a comment made by a newspaper's editorial department on major issues. In English, the editorial is called Leader. Also known as Editorial or Leading article, the former refers to "editor-in-chief review article", while the latter means "chief review article". American author Spencer Schal said in his book "Editorial Writing": "An editorial is an accurate, reasonable and systematic confession of facts and opinions. It is used to entertain and influence the public, but also to explain news and make general readers. Able to understand its importance."

社论是新闻评论的一种，是最为重要的新闻评论和舆论工具，是报纸编辑部就重大问题发表的评论。在英文中，社论称Leader。又称Editorial或Leading article，前者指的是“总编评论文章”，后者则有“首席评论文章”之意。美国作者史本沙尔在《社论写作》一书中认为：“社论是一种事实与意见的精确、合理与有系统的表白，为了娱乐，并影响公众，也为了要解释新闻，使一般读者能够了解其重要性。”

Life杂志：

"Life", an American graphic magazine. Henry Robinson Luce (1898-1967) was founded in New York in 1936. Originally a weekly magazine, it was changed to a monthly magazine in September 1978. Published by Times Publishing Company. The content is based on thematic photos and close-ups, with a wide range of subjects

Major historical events from the Second World War to the 1970s... "Life" magazine photographers created the beginning of world photojournalism, and also created the glory of world photojournalism, leaving us with unforgettable historical silhouettes of this era .

In 1936, with the launch of "Life" magazine, photojournalism, as an innovative way for Americans to tell stories, began to quickly enter people's field of vision. Here are the unquestionable voices of the pioneers who create picture stories and image styles. The series of interviews began with Alfred Eisenstadt, the father of photojournalism. Their wonderful stories reminded the hard struggle and the glorious victories achieved. These factors have created an eye-popping photography legend. Make "Life" magazine an American family photo album. [4]

The prose essay "Life", and many other articles describing the so-called daily life.

《生活》（Life），美国图画[杂志](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%9D%82%E5%BF%97/1097363)。1936年[卢斯](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8D%A2%E6%96%AF/2929499)（Henry Robinson Luce，1898—1967 ）创办于[纽约](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%BA%BD%E7%BA%A6/6230)。原为[周刊](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%91%A8%E5%88%8A/5494763)，1978年9月改[月刊](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%9C%88%E5%88%8A/5494937)。[时代出版公司](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%97%B6%E4%BB%A3%E5%87%BA%E7%89%88%E5%85%AC%E5%8F%B8/692027)出版。内容以专题照片、特写为主，题材广泛

[第二次世界大战](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%AC%AC%E4%BA%8C%E6%AC%A1%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C%E5%A4%A7%E6%88%98/174090)到20世纪70年代的重大历史事件……《[生活](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB/19717963)》杂志摄影师缔造了世界[新闻摄影](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E6%96%B0%E9%97%BB%E6%91%84%E5%BD%B1)的开端，也创造了世界新闻摄影的辉煌，为我们留下了这个时代难忘的历史[剪影](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%89%AA%E5%BD%B1)。

[](https://baike.baidu.com/pic/%E7%94%9F%E6%B4%BB/2817984/0/f7657560adf4141eeaf8f807?fr=lemma&ct=single)该照片曾为《生活》杂志封面

1936年，随着《生活》杂志的创刊，新闻摄影作为美国人叙述故事的一种革新方式，开始以迅猛之姿进入人们的视野。这里是那些创造图片故事和图像文体的先锋们不容置疑的声音。系列访谈从新闻摄影之父——[艾尔弗雷德·艾森斯塔特](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%89%BE%E5%B0%94%E5%BC%97%E9%9B%B7%E5%BE%B7%C2%B7%E8%89%BE%E6%A3%AE%E6%96%AF%E5%A1%94%E7%89%B9/12612852)开始，他们的精彩故事提示了艰难的奋斗历程和取得的光辉胜利，这些因素创造了令人瞠目的摄影传奇，并使《生活》杂志成为美国人的家庭相册。[4]

散文随笔《生活》，等很多描写日常所谓生活的文章。

富兰克林·德拉诺·罗斯福（Franklin Delano Roosevelt）：

January 30, 1882-April 12, 1945) Abbreviated as FDR, the Chinese called it "Little Roosevelt", the 32nd president of the United States, and the first four-term re-election in American history (died in the fourth term) Of the president.

In 1911, Roosevelt entered the New York State Senate until he was appointed Assistant Secretary of the Navy by President Wilson in 1913 and resigned in 1920. From 1929 to 1932, he served as the governor of New York State. He defeated Hoover in 1932 and was elected President of the United States. During the Great Depression in the 1930s, Roosevelt introduced the New Deal to provide unemployment relief and recover the economy, and established numerous institutions to reform the economy and the banking system, saving the United States from the abyss of the economic crisis. After the attack on Pearl Harbor in 1941, Roosevelt advocated a declaration of war on Japan and introduced price controls and rationing. Roosevelt used the Lease Act to transform the United States into the "Arsenal of Democracies", making the United States the main arms supplier and financier of the Allies, and also enabling the United States' domestic industry to expand significantly and achieve full employment. After the Allies gradually reversed the situation in the latter part of World War II, Roosevelt played a key role in shaping the post-war world order, and his influence was particularly evident in the Yalta Conference and the establishment of the United Nations.

In 2006, he was ranked 4th among the 100 people influencing the United States by the authoritative American journal "The Atlantic Monthly".

1882年1月30日—1945年4月12日） 简称为FDR，华人将其称为“小罗斯福”，[美国](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%BE%8E%E5%9B%BD/125486)第32任总统，美国历史上首位连任四届*（病逝于第四届任期中）*的总统。

1911年，罗斯福进入[纽约州参议院](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%BA%BD%E7%BA%A6%E5%B7%9E%E5%8F%82%E8%AE%AE%E9%99%A2/15702546)，直至1913年被[威尔逊](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%A8%81%E5%B0%94%E9%80%8A/4762)总统任命为助理海军部长，1920年去职。1929至1932年，任纽约州州长一职，并于1932年击败[胡佛](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E8%83%A1%E4%BD%9B/4307)，当选为美国总统。在1930年代经济[大萧条](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%A4%A7%E8%90%A7%E6%9D%A1/3304)期间，罗斯福推行新政以提供失业救济与复苏经济，并成立众多机构来改革经济和银行体系，从经济危机的深渊中挽救了美国。1941年，[偷袭珍珠港](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%81%B7%E8%A2%AD%E7%8F%8D%E7%8F%A0%E6%B8%AF/432)事件发生后，罗斯福力主对日本宣战，并引进了价格管制和配给。罗斯福以[租借法案](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%A7%9F%E5%80%9F%E6%B3%95%E6%A1%88/1495064)使美国转变为“民主国家的兵工厂”，使美国成为同盟国主要的军火供应商和融资者，也使得美国国内产业大幅扩张，实现充分就业。二战后期同盟国逐渐扭转形势后，罗斯福对塑造战后世界秩序发挥了关键作用，其影响力在[雅尔塔会议](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E9%9B%85%E5%B0%94%E5%A1%94%E4%BC%9A%E8%AE%AE/1494002)及联合国的成立中尤其明显。

1945年4月12日，罗斯福在[佐治亚州](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%BD%90%E6%B2%BB%E4%BA%9A%E5%B7%9E/1706352)的温泉因突发脑溢血去世。

罗斯福是[第二次世界大战](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%AC%AC%E4%BA%8C%E6%AC%A1%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C%E5%A4%A7%E6%88%98/174090)期间[反法西斯同盟](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%8F%8D%E6%B3%95%E8%A5%BF%E6%96%AF%E5%90%8C%E7%9B%9F/7459883)阵营的重要领导人之一，也是美国在任时间最长的总统，他所发起的一些计划现在仍继续在美国的商贸中扮演重要角色，其任内设立的一些制度保留。他曾多次被评为美国最佳总统[1]  。2006年，被美国权威期刊《[大西洋月刊](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%A4%A7%E8%A5%BF%E6%B4%8B%E6%9C%88%E5%88%8A/10174571)》评为[影响美国的100位人物](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E5%BD%B1%E5%93%8D%E7%BE%8E%E5%9B%BD%E7%9A%84100%E4%BD%8D%E4%BA%BA%E7%89%A9/17842219)第4名。

安娜·埃莉诺·罗斯福（Anna Eleanor Roosevelt）：

October 11, 1884-November 7, 1962), the wife of the 32nd President of the United States, Franklin Roosevelt, was the first lady of the United States. She was the first lady of the United States for 12 years, setting a record in American history. Promote human rights and protect the poor. After World War II, she served as the first US ambassador to the United Nations and led the drafting of the United Nations "Universal Declaration of Human Rights." Eleanor Roosevelt is an extraordinary first lady. Her political and social activities, independence, public speech, and career as a writer are unmatched by other first ladies. During this period, Eleanor essentially changed the traditional image of the White House mistress, becoming an active advocate of various social activities, an enthusiastic participant in political activities, a strong supporter of her husband’s career, and a political partner. This phenomenon It was unprecedented and was imitated by the later first ladies.

（1884年10月11日－1962年11月7日），美国第32任总统富兰克林·罗斯福的妻子，曾为美国[第一夫人](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%AC%AC%E4%B8%80%E5%A4%AB%E4%BA%BA/660668)，她做了12年的第一夫人，创了美国历史之最。提倡人权并保护穷人。第二次世界大战后她出任美国首任驻联合国大使，并主导起草了联合国的“[世界人权宣言](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E4%B8%96%E7%95%8C%E4%BA%BA%E6%9D%83%E5%AE%A3%E8%A8%80/438255)”。埃莉诺·罗斯福是一位不平凡的第一夫人，她的政治和社会活动、独立意识、公开讲话及作家生涯都是其他第一夫人无法相比的。在此期间，埃莉诺从本质上改变了[白宫](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%99%BD%E5%AE%AB/24068)女主人的传统形象，成为各种社会活动的积极倡导者、政治活动的热情参与者、丈夫事业的有力支持者和政治合作伙伴，这种现象是前所未有的，并为后来的[第一夫人](https://baike.baidu.com/item/%E7%AC%AC%E4%B8%80%E5%A4%AB%E4%BA%BA/660668)们所效仿。