

泳池健将

在悉尼的邦尼海滩，泳池与太平洋几乎融为一体

THE SWIMMERS

WHERE POOL MEETS PACIFIC ON SYDNEY'S BONDI BEACH

南极探险之旅

新年气象

味蕾奇缘

CRUISING TO ANTARCTICA

NEW YEAR'S ATMOSPHERE

A TREAT FOR YOUR TASTE BUDS



雷克萨斯

图书在版编目 (CIP) 数据

泳池健将 / 《泳池健将》

编委会编. —北京: 企业管理出版社, 2008.12

ISBN 978-7-80255-099-5

I. 泳… II. 泳… III. 旅游指南—悉尼 IV. K961.19

中国版本图书馆CIP 数字核字 (2008) 第189012号



04

32

38

48

66

广告经营许可证: 京海工商广字第8127号 (1-1)

书 名: 泳池健将

作 者: 丰田汽车 (中国) 投资有限公司、北京电通广告有限公司

责任编辑: 田晓犁 黎启贤 技术编辑: 陈 敏

书 号: ISBN 978-7-80255-099-5

出版发行: 企业管理出版社

地 址: 北京市海淀区紫竹院南路17号 邮编: 100044

网 址: <http://www.emph.cn>

电 话: 出版部 68414643 发行部 68414644 编辑部 68428387 68701408

电子信箱: 80147@sina.com zbs@emph.cn

印 刷: 东方宝隆印刷有限公司

经 销: 新华书店

规 格: 230毫米 x 300毫米 16开本 4印张 61.5千字

版 次: 2008年12月第1版 2008年12月第1次印刷

定 价: 80.00元

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Let your emotions run wild. After calming down a bit, indulge in the delicacies and absorb the art. And don't leave just yet, for over there, a play is just beginning

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A TREAT FOR YOUR TASTE BUDS

在亚洲的美食天堂——马来西亚，你是否经历过面对太多美味而无从选择的尴尬？其实，品尝美食就像是日常生活中的谈恋爱、过日子一样

There is an overwhelming variety of cuisine on offer in Malaysia, a destination now placed highly by those with a love of food - each meal here can be likened to a great love affair in your life

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大胆果敢是克雷格·凡特（J.Craig Venter）的典型风格，这位生活在圣地亚哥的科学家，曾在2000年独自完成了人类基因图谱的排序。在他的引领之下，我们驾驶着雷克萨斯LS600hL踏上了这次南加州海岸之旅

A world of breakthrough thinking, part four. In the final installment of our 2008 series, headstrong geneticist and Southern California enthusiast J. Craig Venter encourages us to make for the Pacific, which we happily do in an LS600hL

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“陀飞轮”在法文中为Tourbillon，有漩涡的含义，是指装有“旋转擒纵调速机构”的机械表，它的发明使人们第一次获得了校正地心引力对机械钟机件影响的方法

Tourbillon, the French word for whirlwind, refers to a rotating escapement and balance wheel, the invention of which signifies watchmakers' first attempt to minimize the effect of gravity on the operation of mechanical watches

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给读者的信

LETTER FROM THE EDITORIAL

尊敬的读者：

您好！

首先，我们谨代表LEXUS雷克萨斯中国向您表示最诚挚的问候。每次，我们都满怀热忱地奉上LEXUS，希望您能为您带来阅读的乐趣和知识的滋养。我们真心希望能看到或听到，您对LEXUS的期望和建议，以便我们持续改进，不断地带给您更精彩的LEXUS。

本期画册中，我们将领略到南极的夏天，在无尽的白昼中观赏成群的企鹅与碧光闪烁的冰山。在《味蕾奇缘》中饱尝马来西亚的美食，感受街边狭小食肆中的美味佳肴。当然，《岩石之间》可以令您体验在悉尼冬泳的刺激与畅快。最后，让我们与全球革新者同行风景优美的旅程。与遗传学家克雷格·凡特一起驾驶着雷克萨斯LS600hL轿车踏上南加州海岸之旅。

借此，希望可以让您感受到LEXUS雷克萨斯作为全球豪华汽车品牌的服务哲学——“矢志不渝，追求完美”，关注服务中的每一个细节，并做到尽善尽美。我们将全力以赴，在您的宝贵闲暇之余，奉上最精彩可读的文章内容。衷心希望您继续支持LEXUS，并期待得到您的宝贵意见。

祝愿您身体健康！工作顺利！

LEXUS雷克萨斯编委会

As the representative of LEXUS China, We would firstly like to express our warmest regards to you. Over the past years, we have covered fascinating stories ranging from fashion and travel to leisure and technology and this issue is no exception. Indeed, we hope that the magazine will become part of your precious leisure time.

In this issue, the endless daylight of Antarctica's summer provides us with the opportunity to flock to the penguins and be mesmerized by the glistening turquoise icebergs. In A Treat for Your Taste Buds, we enjoyed Malaysian cuisine by sampling the delicacies offered by hole-in-the-wall restaurants. On the Rocks may make you want to dive into Sydney for a refreshing and carefree winter swim. Finally, we take a scenic ride along the Southern California coast with global innovator, geneticist Craig Venter in his Lexus LS600hL.

Take your time and savor each and every page, there is much to discover inside. Adhering to Lexus's motto and philosophy "The Passionate Pursuit of Perfection" we aim to inspire the same passion towards the making of Lexus magazine. Just so that you can continue to delight in the meticulous service exemplary of a leading luxury vehicle brand. Rest assured that we will strive for the best to bring you utmost reading pleasure.

We look forward to your continual support as well as your valued comments and suggestions.

Wishing you health, wealth and prosperity.

The LEXUS magazine editorial



BeoVision 7 智能全高清电视机，轻松应对光线变化的挑战

采用全新“Glare”技术的BeoVision 7 全高清液晶电视机，能够对周围环境中恼人的光线变化立即做出反应，始终为您呈现优美逼真的清晰图像，内置DVD 播放器方便易用，电视扬声器音效无可比拟，提升完美视听体验。

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新年气象

撰文/图片提供: 别水

BY: BIE SHUI

NEW YEAR'S ATMOSPHERE

中国的饮食文化博大精深，过年对于中国人来说更是意义非凡。当富有东方韵味的“年”文化与美味佳肴结合在一起，那无疑将是一场盛筵

FOOD CULTURE IN CHINA IS VERY IMPORTANT, AND DURING THE CHINESE NEW YEAR, IT PLAYS AN EVEN BIGGER ROLE. WHEN THE RICH EASTERN FLAVORS MARKING THE END OF THE YEAR COMBINE WITH DELICIOUS DELICACIES, IT IS WITHOUT DOUBT A GRAND FEAST



一样米养百样人，一样的饭菜，也有百样吃法。中国是个对饮食讲究得近乎苛刻的国家，孔子说“食不厌精，脍不厌细”。饮食并非仅仅是吃饭喝酒，中国人还给它赋予了敬畏（“祭于公，不宿肉。”——为国君祭祀分得的肉不能留宿，要当天吃完。）、尊重（“有盛饌，必变色而作。”做客时有丰盛的筵席，就神色一变，并站起来以示感谢。）、怜悯（“食于有丧者之侧，未尝饱。”——在有丧事的人旁边吃饭，从来不吃饱，因为服丧者不会饱食）、守礼（“食不语。”——吃饭时不能说话）等等诸多涵义。

春节是中国人最注重的节日。理所当然，年夜饭

自然也就成为中国人一年中最重要的一顿大餐。天潢贵胄的豪奢和繁琐在《红楼梦》里已经表现得淋漓尽致，不必多说。对于劳碌了一年的老百姓来说，这一顿年夜饭更是意义非凡，不仅仅是对过去一年的总结，更多的还有对未来的期望。

首先是团圆。传统的中国人很注重团圆，所以不论是清明、中秋、还是重阳，这些节日在它本身的含义之外，都有团圆之意。原因有三：第一是传统中国的宗法制度。在中国的历史传统中，整个社会中最小的组成单位并非一个单独的自然人，而是家庭。因此，在所有重大节日活动中，家庭就必然

作为一个整体来参加，不能分割；第二是农业社会“安土重迁”的传统观念。《汉书》中说“安土重迁，黎民之性；骨肉相附，人情所愿也”；最后一种则是交通和信息的不发达，所以杜甫说“家书抵万金”。团圆珍贵，自然隆重。过年的第一要义就是团圆，所以年夜饭也叫团圆饭。一般情况下，要求整个家庭中的成员必须全数列席，倘若实在不能回家，家人们也总是为他留一个位子、一副碗筷，表示与他团聚。

第二是迎新。所谓“爆竹声中一岁除”，除旧岁之后，新的一年便开始了。馄饨的名字相传取自远古

FOOD CULTURE IN CHINA IS VERY important, and during the Chinese New Year (also known as Spring Festival and Lunar New Year), it plays an even bigger role. When the rich eastern flavors marking the end of the year combine with delicious delicacies, it is without doubt a grand feast.

Just as the same rice nourishes 100 different types of people, there are also 100 different customs associated with eating. China is a very demanding country when it comes to food, as conveyed by Confucius' statement: "there is no cuisine too exquisite or meat that is sliced too thin." Food and beverages are not merely sustenance to be eaten and to be drunk; Chinese people's attitudes towards food involves many deeply held sentiments, such as reverence (meat cut as an offering to former emperors must be eaten the same day), respect (as guest at a great feast, one's demeanor should reveal one's gratitude and one should stand to further display one's appreciation), pity (when seated next to someone who is grieving, one should never eat to the point that one is completely full, as the bereaved will not be able to do so), and ritual (one should not speak while eating).

Of all the holidays celebrated, Chinese people hold Spring Festival to be the most notable.

Therefore, New Year's dinner is naturally the most important meal of the whole year. One needs not to say anything other than refer to the extravagance and complexity surrounding the emperor and his entourage most beautifully described in A Dream of Red Mansions. For the ordinary person who spends the year toiling away, New Year's dinner represents not only the culmination of the past year, but more significantly, hope for the next.

First, there is the reunion. Traditional Chinese people heavily valued reunions, so regardless of whether speaking of Tomb Sweeping Day, Mid-Autumn Festival, or Double Ninth Festival, besides the intrinsic meaning of each of these holidays, reunion is a central component. There are three reasons for this, with the first being the traditional Chinese patriarchal system. In the history of Chinese tradition, the smallest unit of society is not the individual, but the family. Therefore, the whole family must participate in all major holiday activities as a group and should not split up. The second is the agricultural society and the emphasis on land transfer it engendered. The Book of Han contains the phrase: "the common people are content to live in one place, as one prefers one's own flesh and blood." Reunions are special, so it's natural to be

lavish. Chinese New Year's most basic element is reunion, so New Year's dinner is also called "reunion dinner." Under normal circumstances, every family member is required to attend. If despite one's best efforts, one cannot return home, a place will still be set at the table and a chair left empty to represent the reunion.

Second is the welcoming of the New Year. The saying "fireworks sound the passing of another year." means that as the old one ends, a new year begins. The name "wonton" comes from a legend about ancient times when the earth and heavens were young, a time called "chaotic creation". At that time, Pan Gu unleashed chaos, creating the earth and heavens. Wonton originated in the north, and as Yang Xiong of the Western Han Dynasty stated: "wonton is a type of round flat bread." The names for which only separated after the Tang Dynasty. Wonton spread quickly in the south, while people in the north switched to dumplings, which are supposed to be eaten at midnight, also referred to as the crossover (from one day to the next). Midnight on New Year's Eve is the true transition from old to new; while eating dumplings, one bids farewell to the past year and welcomes in the new year.

Third are blessings. Food embodies a lot of desire for Chinese people. This desire, stems



本页：带有“福”字的中国结

对页：张灯结彩，为年夜饭烘托了热闹的气氛

Current page: A Chinese knot depicting the character [fú] for good fortune

Opposite page: Decorated with lanterns and streamers to add to the festive atmosphere of New Year's Dinner

开辟新天地的时代，是谓开辟混沌。盘古破开混沌，于是就有了这天地。馄饨本是起源于北方，西汉扬雄说“饼谓之饨”，到了唐朝以后，慢慢开始分家。馄饨在南方发扬光大，至于北方，则改吃饺子了。北方吃饺子，一定是要在午夜子时才吃，是谓“交子”。年夜饭时，是真正新旧交替的时刻，吃了饺子，从此就和过去告别，奔向新的一年了。

第三是祈福，在饮食里面，中国人倾注了许许多多的愿望。这些愿望或许是对现实的一些不满，或许是希望在新的一年里更加快乐和幸福。中国人习惯于除夕守岁，在年夜饭之后的漫漫长夜里，自然也需要准备一些零食点心，一方面满足孩子们的需要，一方面也是为即将到来的家庭夜话做些点缀。这时候对于零食点心的选择就有学问了：

比如“枣”就是“早”，不管是早起还是占得先机，都是一种不错的习惯和愿望；再比如柿饼，意味着事事如意；杏仁，就是希望幸福能够到来；豆腐，“腐”者“福”也。全家吃豆腐，那就是全家福了；三鲜菜，就是三阳开泰；长生果，即长寿的意思；年糕表示一年还比一年高。凡此种种，花样翻新，名目繁多。

吃之外，自然还要喝。唐朝张说在《岳州守岁二首》中说，“夜风吹醉舞，庭户对酣歌”。成彦雄的《除夜》中也说“铜龙看却送春来，莫惜颠狂酒百杯”，都说明了喝酒的重要性。中国人喝酒的文化不比吃饭的文化简单，喝酒的花样更是千奇百怪。但是在除夕这一天，却出奇地一致。除夕喝酒，有着共通的含义——敬神、祭祖、辞旧迎新。敬神、

祭祖暂且不说，因为那些并不是针对在世之人的。在古代，中国人在除夕夜都要喝“屠苏酒”，唐朝成彦雄的《元日》里说：“好是灯前偷失笑，屠苏应不得先尝。”苏东坡的弟弟苏辙在《除日》中也说：“年年最后饮屠苏，不觉年来七十余”。屠苏本是草药，屠苏酒自然也就是药酒。不过中国人在除夕喝屠苏酒却并非因为它的药效，而是因为它的名字。苏是苏醒，意思是万物复苏，喝了这酒，过了今夜，立刻就是万物复苏的春天了。

除了这些放之四海而皆准的东西之外，各地各族，年夜饭也各有特点：

壮族的除夕米饭要蒸得很多，象征富裕。饭桌上必须要有白斩鸡，有老人的家庭，还要炖猪脚和炖整鸡。此外粽子是壮族春节必不可少的食品，但

from discontent with the current situation, or perhaps hope that the new year will bring with it greater happiness and good fortune. After finishing dinner, Chinese people follow the custom of staying up the whole night on New Year's Eve. Snacks and refreshments are prepared to placate the children and to embellish the family's all night conversation. Snacks are carefully chosen to encourage a particular trait or hope for the future. For instance, "jujubes" are chosen because they share the same pronunciation as "early", which is an attribute, whether taken to mean rising early every morning or taking the initiative. Other examples of this are persimmons to lead to a smooth future, almonds for happiness, three-fresh-vegetables for prosperity, apricots for longevity, tofu for good fortune (which the whole family must eat so the whole family will be blessed with good fortune), and finally the New Year's cake which grows "higher" with each passing

year. Clearly, there are many different types of snacks and beverages that embody many different meanings.

Besides eating, one naturally drinks. In *Staying Up All Night in Yuezhou on the Lunar New Year*, Poem Two (the original Chinese is much more succinct) from the Tang Dynasty, Zhang Shuo says: "A gentle evening breeze, heavenly dancing, under the eaves. We drink and sing". Cheng Yan-xiong's *Lunar New Year's Eve* contains verses (approximately "the copper dragon welcomes the spring, do not be afraid to drink yourself silly") to express the importance of drinking. Chinese people's drinking culture is even more complicated than their food culture; it contains a thousand intricacies. But on New Year's Eve, it is surprisingly consistent. The meaning is also the same: to worship the gods, honor one's ancestors, and discard the old for the new. We are going to temporarily skip over the worship and honor

portions to focus on the more earthly concept. In ancient times, on New Year's Eve, Chinese people drank Tu Su alcohol. In *New Year's Day*, Cheng Yan-xiong of the Tang Dynasty states, "(looking into the mirror, one realizes one has aged) in the light one chuckles a bit at oneself, so one should not be the first to drink (in Chinese culture, young people drink first to celebrate being one year older, while older people drink to good health afterwards)." In *Lunar New Year's Day*, Su Dong-po's younger brother Su Zhe writes, "year after year of drinking Tu Su liquor, suddenly one discovers oneself is already 70 years old." As Tu Su is an herbal remedy, the alcohol derived from it is naturally medicinal. However, the Chinese drink Tu Su alcohol not for its healing properties, but for its name. "Su" has the same character as "suxing" in Chinese, which means to be awoken. A drink of this alcohol, a few hours wait until the night passes, and the awakening that accompanies



三十晚上并不吃，在正月初一、初二才吃。

白族从除夕开始互拜、赠送礼品。子夜过后，男女青年争先挑水，以示勤劳。清晨，全家喝着泡有米花的糖水，祝愿日子比蜜甜。

布依族在除夕前要准备粑粑、米酒等节日食品，除夕夜守岁至天明。

达斡尔语称春节为“阿涅”。年三十早上，家家洒扫庭院，在大门的正前方用杂物和家畜粪码成一个高高的垛，傍晚燃起垛后，将大块的肉、馍、饺子等食物抛进火堆，祝福人畜安康、五谷丰登。晚上则全家必吃手把肉。

赫哲族过新年的特点是吃鱼，有酸辣风味的“踏

拉长”（生鱼）、味香酥脆的“炒鱼毛”和透明鲜红的大马哈鱼籽。

拉祜族在腊月三十晚上杀猪、舂糯米粿，每家要做一对大的粿粿，象征星星，以示风调雨顺，五谷丰登。

满族年三十全家包饺子，饺子讲究要有褶，不能

spring will occur.

In addition to these universal Chinese customs, each individual ethnic minority also has its own local New Year's Eve food traditions:

The Zhuang minority stipulates that there should be heaps of steamed rice to symbolize prosperity. Poached chicken is a must, and if there are elderly people in the house, stewed pig's foot and a whole stewed chicken should be prepared. On top of these, steamed rice dumplings are an indispensable Zhuang minority Spring Festival dish, but they are not eaten until the first and second day of the New Year.

Prayer and gift exchanges are the New Year's Eve custom of the Bai culture. After midnight, young men and women strive to be the first to carry water to exhibit their industriousness. The next morning, the entire family drinks puffed rice in syrup, in the hope that each day will be equally sweet.

The Buyi minority prepares cake and rice wine for the holiday and then stays up eating until dawn.

In the Daur language, Spring Festival is called Anie. In New Year's Eve morning, after the courtyard is washed clean, debris and dung is piled high in front of the door to be burned in the evening. Big pieces of meat, steamed buns, dumplings, and other foods are thrown into the fire as a prayer for a bumper crop and for the health of the family and the livestock. The family will eat chunks of meat.

The Hezhe minority's Lunar New Year is celebrated by eating sour and spicy flavored "talaka"(raw fish), fragrant crispy "chaoyumao" (stir-fried fish strips), and bright red, transparent salmon caviar.

On New Year's Eve, the Lahu minority slaughters a pig and pounds glutinous rice cakes. Every family is required to make a giant cake in

the shape of a star to portend good weather and a bountiful harvest.

In the Manchu culture, wrapping dumplings becomes a family activity. Careful attention is paid to the fold, as one doesn't want flat "bald" dumplings, for fear that future days will be similarly bare.

One of Spring Festival's main tenets is that of discarding the old for the new, a principle that is not only important for Chinese people, but for Westerners as well. Even if not as particular as Chinese people, other cultures also place a very high significance on the food eaten on New Year's Eve. However, the customs and styles are different. For example, Indians fast on New Year's Day, abstaining from food from early morning until midnight. Hungarians avoid eating poultry because they believe chickens, ducks, pigeons, and other flying species will make their luck for the coming year fly away. Therefore, fried suckling



本页：（从左至右）春节时候的茶点；红色喜气的挂饰

Current page (from left to right): A spring festival tea set. A red [xi] is hung to bring happiness

捏光边的“和尚头”饺子，恐怕日子过“秃”了。

其实，春节是辞旧迎新的重要节日，这一点，不仅仅是中国人，西方人也一样。所以，即便是许多对于饮食没有中国人那样讲究的国家，同样也将年夜饭看做重要的活动。习俗各有不同，别有一番风格。比如印度人在新年禁食，从凌晨直到午夜止。匈牙利人则在除夕之夜不吃禽类，因为他们认为吃鸡、鸭、鸽等飞禽，来年的幸运便会飞走。因此，他们新年的传统食品是油炸小乳猪。

保加利亚人吃年夜饭，一定要打喷嚏，这样会获得意想不到的好运。当地习俗认为，第一个打喷嚏的人会给全家带来一年的幸福。主人还会将

pig is their traditional New Year cuisine.

Bulgarians are said to experience unexpected good luck if they sneeze while enjoying New Year's Eve dinner. Local custom dictates the first person to sneeze will bring a year of happiness to the family. The host will also present the first sheep, cow, or colt that they see to the sneezing guest.

French people are convinced that any alcohol that remains in their house when the clock strikes midnight heralds bad luck in the coming year. Only with a clean house can one welcome in the good days. Therefore, not only will the French drink until they are dead drunk, they will drink until all the alcohol in their house is gone.

In order to celebrate the New Year, young

自己首先看到的第一只羊，牛或马驹送给第一个打喷嚏的客人。

法国人有一种迷信，认为除夕家中如有剩酒，来年会交厄运。只有干干净净，才能迎来一年的好日子。因此，他们宁可喝得酩酊大醉，也要将家中的酒喝个精光。

波兰少女在过新年时，要穿上特别的兔形衣服吃青菜，据说吃了青菜会事事顺心如意。

南美洲的巴拉圭人将年终最后5天定为“冷食日”。这5天，上自国家元首，下至庶民百姓，都不动烟火，只吃冷食。新年零时钟声响后，才能开始点火烹煮佳肴，大摆宴席欢度新年。

Polish girls wear rabbit shaped clothing and eat green vegetables, which are supposed to indicate everything will go smoothly in the future.

South American Paraguayans label the last five days of every year "cold food days." For five days, everyone from national officials to ordinary citizens refrains from even striking a match, instead eating food cold. Only after midnight strikes is one allowed to light the fire, cook up some delicious food, and have a feast to ring in the New Year.

For the seven days leading up to New Year's, the people of Madagascar abstain from eating meat, until on New Year's Eve they break the fast with a poultry dish. On New Year's Day, married couples present their parents with chicken tail

在马达加斯加，新年前的7天内不准吃肉，要到除夕晚餐时，才能吃些禽类。元旦这天，夫妇要向双方父母赠鸡尾，表示尊敬；向兄弟姐妹赠送鸡腿，表示关心和友谊。

越南北方地区的一些少数民族，除夕夜要到平日取水的地方烧香、磕头，并打一桶水煮年夜饭。煮好后，先祭奠祖宗，然后全家吃年夜饭。吃这顿饭时，绝对禁止喝汤。他们认为，喝了汤，种下的庄稼就会受涝。

feathers in a show of respect while siblings are presented with chicken drumsticks, symbolizing compassion and friendship.

On New Year's Eve in Vietnam's northern region, various ethnic minorities visit the place where they draw water daily to burn incense, bow, and boil New Year's dinner. Once the dinner is cooked, there is a memorial service to honor one's ancestors, after which the whole family eats. While eating this meal, one is forbidden to eat soup, as they believe that this action foreshadows the flooding of their crops. □



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-IAN POULTER



MASTERS OF VISION VISIONARIES>IAN POULTER - GOLF



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TWENTY HOURS OF SUN

The image features a dark, textured background that resembles a close-up of a rough surface, possibly stone or wet pavement, with various shades of grey, black, and brown. Overlaid on this background is the text "TWENTY HOURS OF SUN" repeated multiple times in a light, yellowish-green, sans-serif font. The text is arranged in a grid-like pattern, with each instance slightly offset from the others, creating a sense of depth and repetition. The overall effect is a moody, abstract composition.

南极的夏天意味着，你可以在无尽的白昼中
观赏到成群的企鹅和碧光闪烁的冰山

SUMMER IN ANTARCTICA MEANS PENGUIN
CONVENTIONS, LUMINOUS GREEN
ICEBERGS AND NEAR-ENDLESS DAYLIGHT IN
WHICH TO EXPERIENCE THEM

撰文：克里斯多芬·塔克

BY CHRISTOPHER TUCKER

在一天半的航行之后，我们已经远离了暴风雨侵袭的南美洲Tierra del Fuego，我们所在的拥有62个仓位的美国国家地理学会奋进号（National Geographic Endeavour）距离南极海岸已经近在咫尺，横亘在我们之间的就是德雷克海峡（Drake Passage）——传说中的“死亡走廊”。为了在打滑的甲板上向前行进，我尽力保持身体平衡，但仍免不了跌跌撞撞，犹如醉酒一样。狂风中，我费了九牛二虎之力才从金属梯爬上驾驶室，打开舱门。

船长菲利普·德克曼（Philip Dieckmann）冲我喊道：“关上舱门！”我用尽全身力气，才用双手把直径60厘米的阀门扳到舱门关闭的位置。这时，甲板上传来嗖嗖的冷风声。

舰体开始向后倾斜，我身体的重心也随之转移到我的脚上，我用双手紧紧地抓住墙边的一根绳索，沾满雨水的脸被湿热的风吹得阵阵刺痛。我将目光从表情严肃的船长身上转向的玻璃上。它们的厚度看起来都可以抵挡手榴弹爆炸的威力了。

最后，我们长达90米的船终于冲破惊涛骇浪，开始平稳畅快的航行。霎时间，这艘重达3132吨的大家伙上的一切都随着浪花时起时伏。就在船被卷入墨绿色的惊涛之前，白色的浪花拍打在船的桅杆上。

我打量着这个船长引以为豪的庞然大物：冰山声波探测器，海上电台，深海声波显示器，风速仪表和气压计。最重要的仪器都在这儿了。正当我抬起手指，准备询问一个闪烁的LED显示装置时，一脸微笑的德克曼突然厉声说道：“别乱碰我的按钮。”

WITH THE STORM-BLASTED CLIFFS of South America's Tierra del Fuego left behind a day and a half ago, the roughest stretch of the infamous Drake Passage is all that stands between our 62-cabin ship – the National Geographic *Endeavour* – and the coast of Antarctica. Fighting imbalance like a stumbling drunk, using the rail to steady myself, I make my way along the slippery deck towards the bridge. Struggling against the wind, I climb the metal steps up to the bridge and pull open the steel door.

“Seal the hatch!” barks our captain, Philip Dieckmann. Using both hands, I swing around and put my weight on the 60-centimetre lever until it clicks into locked position. Suddenly the howl out on deck is muffled to a low moan.

My body weight shifts in my boots as the bridge begins tilting backwards. My hands find a rope along the wall and I grip it tight. The warm air stings my rain-wet face. I look away from the sharp profile of the captain and through the windows of the bridge – windows that look thick enough to withstand a grenade blast.

德克曼队长将环保之旅的奠基人拉斯·埃里克·林德布拉德（Lars-Eric Lindblad）的精神发扬光大。林德布拉德早在20世纪50年代时，就在复活节岛（Easter Island）、亚马逊以及不丹开始了他的探险之旅。1979年，林德布拉德的儿子斯文·奥洛夫（Sven Olof）创办了林德布拉德旅行公司（前身为特别旅行公司）。2004年，林德布拉德旅行公司与美国国家地理学会（National Geographic Society）结为研究与探险的合作伙伴，他们也越来越出名。今天，林德布拉德旅行公司可以提供遍布全球的陆地和海洋的环保探险旅程。在旅途中，他们不仅提供藏书丰富的图书馆，按摩和健身器械，同时各种美味佳肴也都取材自可持续资源。

更为可贵的是，林德布拉德旅行公司对改善生态环境所做的不懈努力和他们所拥有的先进的仪器（水下检声仪、远程操纵潜水器、SlashCam牌防水数码相机、水下摄像机、电子显微镜和Zodiac登陆艇）。在名为《畅通无阻》（Passport to Anywhere）的书中，老林德布拉德写道：“这个星球上的所有动物和土地都以绝对的信任来对待人类。因此，我们肩负着使命，要将这个星球以尽可能完好的状态交付到后人手中。”这种信念得以延续，今天林德布拉德旅行公司广泛地与世界上多个环保组织保持着良好的合作关系，其中包括蓝海研究院（Blue Ocean Institute）和海洋管理委员会（Marine Stewardship Council）。

扎着马尾的大卫·斯蒂芬斯（David Stephens）的随行证明了这家公司对于环境保护工作的决心

The massive bow of our 90-metre vessel breaks free from the ocean for a strange, weightless moment. Then, with the full momentum of the ship's 3,132 gross tonnes, everything in my universe shifts forward and plunges down the backside of the massive swell, the white sea crashing over the rails before we hit the dark green bottom of the deep trough between the waves.

I blink at the reassuring panel of instruments the captain presides over: the sonar sweeping for icebergs; the radio blurring out mariners' codes; digital numbers flickering with changing depth soundings; gauges for clocking wind speed and barometric pressure. The important stuff, it's all there. When I raise my finger to ask about a flashing LED readout, a smiling Dieckmann suddenly grunts, “Don't push my buttons.”

CAPTAIN DIECKMANN IS CARRYING ON the tradition of Lars-Eric Lindblad, to many the father of eco-tourism – a man revered for his pioneering expeditions in the 1950s to Easter Island, the Amazon and Bhutan. In 1979, Lindblad's son Sven-Olof launched the eco-friendly Lindblad Expeditions (then known as

THE REAL DEAL FIVE COMMON MISCONCEPTIONS ABOUT ANTARCTICA

1 IT'S ALWAYS COLD

During the austral summer, daytime temperatures can reach fleece weather – a dry 9 degrees Celsius. Bring sunblock.

2 YOU'RE CUT OFF

The *Endeavour* is equipped with in-cabin Wi-Fi; speedy, reliable public internet; and satellite phones.

3 PREPARE TO ROUGH IT

Think again: private cabins have large bathrooms, spa services are available, and dining includes fresh vegetables and ship-baked breads and pastries.

4 THE SCENERY IS MONOTONOUS

As well as electric-blue ice formations in all shapes and sizes, Antarctica has red and black mountains that soar thousands of metres and turn gold at sunset.

5 VISITING IS NOT ECO-FRIENDLY

Landing impacts are minimised and monitored by trained biologists, and the *Endeavour* assists in vital environmental research. One passenger, a Californian named Rosie Dagit who is a lead research scientist for the Oceanites Conservation Partnership, will remain behind on a remote bit of rock known as Petermann Island with a colony of almost 7,000 gentoo and Adélie penguins. Before embarking on that mission, she hands me and other willing passengers chilly metal click-counters, assigning us designated sections of the colony so we can count the fuzzy grey chicks. In this way, we help to measure the effects of climate change on natural habitats. ‘One click per peeper,’ Dagit instructs. —C.I.

关于南极洲的 五大普遍误解

1. 那里常年严寒

在南半球的夏天，白天的气温甚至可以形容为舒适——可以接近干爽的9摄氏度。要记得带防晒霜。

2. 你将与世隔绝

奋进号的船舱中，配备有可靠的互联网接入、卫星电话，甚至船舱之内也提供有无线网络。

3. 要做好体验艰苦的准备

再好好想想，配有卫生间的私人船舱，还提供SPA服务。餐点也很丰富，包括新鲜蔬菜和船上现烤面包和甜点。

4. 那里的风景千篇一律

南极洲不仅有形状和大小各异、闪烁着蓝光的冰层地质结构，还拥有高耸入云的火红和乌黑的山峰，在阳光的照射下闪耀着金色的光芒。

5. 到那里游览是不环保的

在此地着陆的影响已经被降至最低，并且被训练有素的生态学家严密监视着，同时，奋进号还担负着协助重要环境研究的使命。一个来自加州的，名为罗素·达基特（Rosie Dagit）的乘客是海洋保护合作组织（Oceanites Conservation Partnership）的首席科学家，她将前往更远处的彼德曼岛，观察那里大约具有7000只巴布亚和阿德利企鹅。临行前，她发给我和其他自愿前往的乘客每人一个金属点击计数器，分派给我们的任务是，找到分散的企鹅群，这样我们就可以把这些灰色的小家伙们数个清楚了。我们之所以要这么做，就是为了要测量气候变化对于生物生活习性的影响程度。“每见到一只就点击一下。”她这样向我们说明。——C.I.





本页：林德布拉德号上的乘客遇见了布朗崖边的“当地人”

对页：一只驼背鲸腾空跃起

This page: Passengers on the Lindblad meet Brown Bluff natives

Opposite page: A humpback whale soars through the air

和信念。他是随船探险考察的四位自然学家之一。他指向惊涛处，声称自己可以辨认出灰鲸喷出的水柱。“这些灰鲸，和驼背鲸、蓝鲸等其它种类的鲸鱼，每年都会在产仔后，跋涉上千公里游到富含浮游生物的南极海域觅食。”他解释道。

这时，一只翅膀如同隐形轰炸机般的白色巨鸟，突然“嗖”的一下掠过我们的船头。“这是只正在漫游的信天翁。”斯蒂芬斯观察道，“它的翅膀完全张开后可以达到3.5米。这种鸟每年都有一段时间在海上度过，借助气流沿海岸飞行，很少自己挥动翅膀浪费力气。”我们看到它在正前方的空中划出美妙的椭圆形线条，灵活的移动着身体，以便能借助看不见的气流而飞行。

甲板下方，温暖的图书室中，铺着考究的木地板

和波斯地毯，摆着几把皮质靠背椅。美国杂志《国家地理》的摄影师杰·迪克曼（Jay Dickman）的讲座吸引了大批听众。他是全球最富盛名的自然摄影师之一。满头银发的迪克曼以他醇厚的男中音向听众介绍着经验（“让事实来说话”）。尤其是他极富耐心地解答着像我这样提问没完没了的旅行者。我们这些提问者总是尝试着去选取最佳的角度拍摄，但却未曾读过哪怕一丁点摄影器材的使用说明。

海上航行两天之后，我在船舱中被船长广播的声音所吵醒，他通知我们，很快将抵达象岛。我就像救火队员那样，一跃而起，立即穿上靴子，套上林德布拉德旅游公司提供的探险专用服，和其他激动的旅客一同跃上楼梯。由于抛下了上千吨重的钢锚，船身有些晃动。此时，空气中弥漫着一股奇怪

的刺鼻味道。我们船上另一位自然学家斯蒂文·迈克林（Steven Maclean）告诉我们，这是岸上正处于繁殖期的企鹅粪便的味道。

杰克斯·考斯特（Jacques Cousteau）设计的可充气式登陆艇放下着陆梯。于是，每组8到10人，我们分别登上橡皮艇，在海面上一个个突兀的黑色玄武岩石间穿行。迈克林管它们叫“海上烟囱”。涌起的阵阵海浪将海面的浮冰拍打到岸上，吃得浑圆的、懒洋洋的海狮聚集在天然的日光浴场里，享受着零上5摄氏度的温暖——这在南极绝对算是比较暖和的温度了。我被眼前巨大的布满山峦的海岸所震撼，尤其是那些五彩斑斓的岩石：绿色、黑色、灰色、红色、橙色还有棕色。当我们沿着海岸航行时，我可以清楚地看到水下一丛丛茂盛的水草和各种鱼类

Special Expeditions) and the outfit has gained in prestige since finding a research and exploration partner in the National Geographic Society in 2004. Today, Lindblad Expeditions, which offers land and sea tours the world over, is decidedly eco-luxe, offering extensive libraries, massage and fitness facilities and gourmet meals prepared from sustainable sources.

Moreover, Lindblad is as notable for its innovative onboard technology (hydrophones, remotely operated vehicles, SplashCams, underwater video cameras, video microscopes and Zodiac landing craft) as it is for its support of environmental initiatives. In his book, *Passport to Anywhere*, the senior Lindblad wrote: “All the animals and land throughout the planet are held in trust by us. We have a duty to pass the planet along to future generations in as unspoiled a way as possible.”

That spirit continues, as Lindblad Expeditions maintains partnerships with

a range of different eco-organisations, including the Blue Ocean Institute and the Marine Stewardship Council.

The company's commitment to preservation is evidenced by the onboard presence of ponytailed David Stephens, one of the ship's four naturalists. He gestures out into the tumultuous sea, where he can make out the waterspout from a grey whale. “These grey whales, and several other species like humpbacks and blues, travel thousands of kilometres each year after breeding, just to feed in the plankton-rich waters of Antarctica,” he says.

A giant white bird with Stealth Bomber-like wings flashes across our bow. “She’s a wandering albatross,” Stephens observes. “Her wingspan can reach up to 3.5 metres. She spends years at a time at sea, coasting on air currents, rarely wasting energy on flapping her wings.” We watch as she traces ellipses in front of our ship,

her perfectly aerodynamic body allowing her to surf unseen currents of air.

Below decks, in the warmth of the library with its parquet floors, Persian rugs, and leather wing-back chairs, *National Geographic* lensman Jay Dickman draws a crowd. He’s the quintessential nature photojournalist, with his silver hair and his advice delivered in a rich baritone (“Let the story tell itself”). Dickman deserves medals for patiently fielding questions from passengers like me, who went to the greatest lengths to choose the ideal camera for this expedition but didn’t find the spare moment to tear the cellophane off the equipment’s user manuals.

AFTER TWO DAYS AT SEA, I AWAKE IN my cabin to the captain’s voice on the radio announcing that we will soon be sighting land – Elephant Island. I feel like a fireman as I jump into my boots and Lindblad-issued



从我们船下穿梭而过。潜水高手丽莎·特洛特 (Lisa Trotter) 是个来自纽约州北部的年轻金发女孩。发自内心的热爱这片海洋。“这里有世界上最纯净的水，”她说，“人们往往以为加勒比海和南太平洋就已经很适合潜水了，那里的能见度在水下30米左右，而这里，当各项条件都适宜的情况下，能见度几乎能够达到水下300米。”说完，她跃入大概只

有2摄氏度水温的水下，拍摄色彩缤纷的海绵、海星还有海葵，以及其它奇特的寒带水生生物，并将图像传回船上休息厅中的宽屏幕上。

第二天早上，当我们再次乘坐Zodiac登陆艇，终于登上了本次旅行的第一座岛屿——布朗断崖 (Brown Bluff)。整个海岸的潮线被冰柜般大小的冰块包围着。打碎冰块乘客们不得不使用金属棒来形成

一个狭窄的通路以便到达火山崖的底部。

当回到登陆艇的信号响起时，我瞥见水面下美丽的圆石，这一美景让我不禁驻足欣赏：通过清冽的海水，无数碧玉色的阴影中闪烁着点点光芒在折射下被精巧的放大了。这些看起来颇为类似的石头，对于早年无望登上南极大陆的探险家来说，一定算是巨大的恩物了。我收回思绪，纵身一跳，溅起些许水

foul-weather gear, bounding up the stairs with the other passengers. The ship shudders as the vessel drops thousands of kilograms of steel to set anchor. The air carries a strange and acrid scent, which Steve MacLean, another of the ship's naturalists, tells us is penguin guano from the breeding colony onshore.

Inflatable Zodiacs designed by Jacques Cousteau are lowered overboard. In groups of 8 to 10, we load into the rubber boats and manoeuvre between freestanding black basalt pinnacles MacLean calls sea stacks. Waves heave up on the island to crash on rocky platforms, natural sundecks populated with lazy, overfed fur seals basking in the 5-degree temperature – downright balmy for Antarctica. I am surprised by the staggering scale of the mountainous coast,

especially the variations in the colours of the rocks: greens, blacks, greys, reds, oranges and browns. As we motor along the shore, I can see lush gardens of seaweed and darting fish deep below our boat. Dive master Lisa Trotter, a young blonde from upstate New York, regards the ocean. “These are the clearest waters in the world,” she says. “People think the Caribbean or the South Pacific have great diving when visibility reaches 30 metres. Here, when the conditions are right, visibility can be nearly 300 metres.” Then she plunges into the 2-degree depths to stream images of colourful sponges, starfish, sea anemones and other curious cold-water creatures back to the flat screens in the ship's lounge.

The next morning, back aboard our

Zodiacs, we approach the shores of Brown Bluff, our first landing site on the Antarctic Peninsula itself. Refrigerator-size chunks of ice known as growlers hug the shore at the tide line. Crew members use metal poles to part the ice so we can reach the narrow beach beneath the jagged volcanic cliffs.

When the signal comes for me to move up to the bow of the Zodiac, I pause for a moment to marvel at the rounded stones under the surface of the water. Shimmering in myriad shades of jade, exquisitely magnified in the gin-clear water, these same stones must have been like so much treasure to the early explorers desperate for landfall. So, with a big leap and a cold splash, I do it: I achieve a lifelong goal. I crunch my way up from the water onto the pebbly beach, becoming one of the few people in