

社評  
雙語道

# 逐步復常盛事頻繁 安全必須萬無一失

## Safety must be fully ensured in festivity surge

原文

下文摘錄自 10 月 31 日香港《文匯報》：

韓國首爾梨泰院迎接萬聖節的活動發生人踩人事故，造成超過 150 人死亡的慘劇，當中包括中國公民 4 死 2 傷，令世人震驚痛心。本港在疫情趨緩後即將舉辦連場大型活動，萬聖節、聖誕節等節慶接踵而來，首爾慘劇也對我們敲響警號，政府和活動主辦機構要始終堅守安全至上、人命至上原則，對大量人群聚集的活動必須設置嚴格的人流管理措施，配備足夠的警力維持秩序；同時，廣大市民參與大型活動必須高度注意安全，以免樂極生悲。

首爾的人踩人事故，教訓非常深刻。現場沒有控制人數，人流完全失控，在只有四米闊的狹窄斜路上，據報有大量人群聚集，嚴重超出道路容納極限。現場人群情緒高漲，玩得不亦樂乎，完全失去安全意識。有目擊者指，有人突然向前推引起「骨牌效應」，出現人疊人釀成慘劇。對於人群超乎尋常聚集，當地警方事前沒有足夠風險意識和評估，沒有增派更多人手控制場面，當人群情緒失控，踩踏一發不可收拾。這無疑是慘劇發生的最重要原因。

首爾慘劇的原因和教訓，當然要當地政府去查

找、檢討，但巨大人命傷亡敲響的警鐘，全世界都應該聽到。本港 1993 年 1 月 1 日曾在中環蘭桂坊發生人踩人慘劇，港人記憶猶新。此次首爾慘劇，港人感同身受，向韓國人民表達沉痛之情、致以誠摯慰問外，香港各界更應汲取教訓，引以為戒，嚴防類似慘劇在港重演。

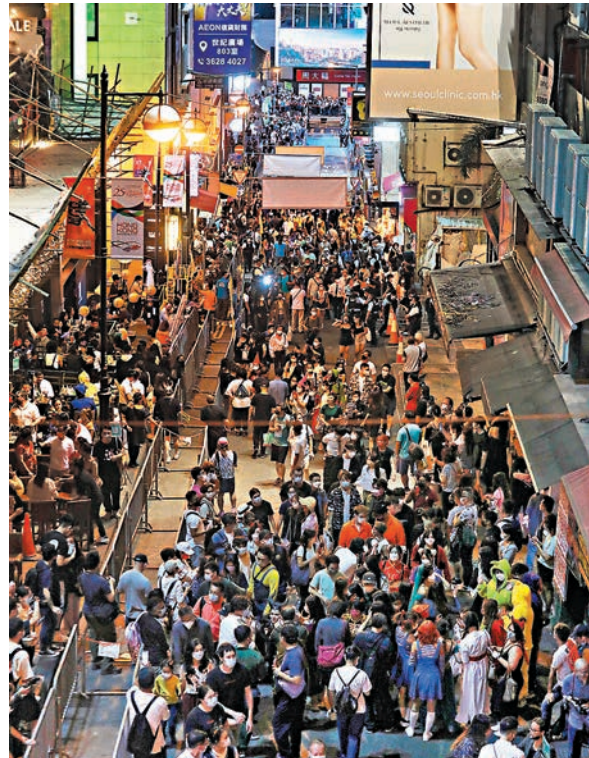
隨着疫情逐漸穩定，特區政府陸續放寬社交距離措施；美食嘉年華已開幕，一大早已吸引逾百人在場外排隊輪候爭頭位，氣氛非常熾熱；食肆酒吧 11 月 3 日起不限時間經營，「消夜文化」重臨；近日瀰漫濃郁的萬聖節氣氛，蘭桂坊、尖沙咀等地每晚都有大批人群聚集歡慶。長期防疫限制後大「鬆綁」，特區政府、警方要對部分市民可能樂極忘形的懈怠心理有充分評估，高度重視各類聚集活動可能的風險，做足萬全準備。

首先是要做好人流管制。本港在蘭桂坊慘劇後，每次大型活動或節日慶典，都會採取人流管制，包括潮水式管控和單向前進，限制每個區域同一時段不能湧進太多人。過去二三十年，本港保持了良好的大型活動安全紀錄，但首爾人踩人慘劇再次提醒，安全問題還是要把情況想到最壞，措施寧緊勿鬆。其次，要隨時做好大型活動的現場情緒管理，對於因為飲酒等原因出現的失

控場面，場所管理者有必要及時勸導制止，警方在必要時要果斷介入。再次，要加強執法確保商戶遵紀守法。今次首爾慘劇，有報道指有酒吧給顧客派發含有毒品的糖果，可能是導致人群失控的原因之一。這也提醒警方，必須嚴打任何涉及毒品、非法藥品等違法的行為，要求商戶切勿以身試法。

本港大部分行業和處所已回復正常營業，年底佳節和盛事眾多，七人欖球賽都會吸引大批人群聚集。尤其要注意的是，疫情令很多市民在過去近三年沒有機會歡度佳節，今年逐步復常，參與佳節活動的市民可能特別多、特別興奮，特區政府、警方要額外提升應對級別，保障活動安全。另外，本港實施「0+3」入境檢疫措施後，到海外旅遊和出席活動的市民大幅增加，市民在海外出席慶祝活動時，也要提高安全意識，提前規劃好各種危機應對措施，遇到人流過多應該果斷避開。

市民想在佳節參與慶祝活動，心情可以理解，但歡度節日要安全至上、生命至上。大家不要忘記，一是疫情風險並未遠離，市民參與慶祝活動仍然要謹守防疫措施，以免疫情大幅反彈；二是確保安全是慶祝活動最重要事項，切勿樂極生悲。



◆ 面對大型活動產生的龐大人潮，政府必須做好人流管制。圖為市民在蘭桂坊慶祝萬聖節。 資料圖片

譯文

A deadly Halloween crowd crush in the Itaewon neighbourhood of Seoul, Korea claimed more than 150 lives. The tragedy, which killed four Chinese nationals and injured two, has shocked and saddened the world, and sounded the alarm for Hong Kong which, as the pandemic subsides, will soon host a series of large-scale events and have such festivities as Halloween and Christmas. The HK government and event organisers should always give the highest priority to safety and human life, and ensure strict crowd management measures in place for events with large numbers of people gathering and sufficient police manpower deployed to maintain order; the general public, in the meantime, must pay special attention to safety when participating in such events, so as to prevent the great pleasure from turning to sorrow.

A profound lesson can be drawn from the Seoul crowd crush tragedy. There was no control on the number of people or the flow of crowd, and a massive crowd flooded on a sloping alley of only 4 meters wide, seriously exceeding the capacity of the road. The high-spirited revellers lost all sense of safety. According to some witnesses, a sudden push forward caused a "domino effect", resulting in the tragic avalanche of bodies. Without sufficient risk awareness or assessment of the unusual gathering of peo-

ple, the police failed to deploy more manpower to control the crowd, which undoubtedly was the most important reason for the tragedy; therefore, the crush was inevitable when the scene went chaotic.

Of course, the causes of the Seoul tragedy should be identified and reviewed and its lessons be learnt by the local government, but the alarm sounded by the huge loss of human lives should be heard by the whole world. The tragedy stirred memories of Hong Kong people, a similar incident in Lan Kwai Fong, Central in 1993, and they felt a poignant empathy. In addition to expressing our deep sadness and sincere condolences, all sectors in Hong Kong should learn a lesson from the tragedy and take it as a warning to prevent similar tragedies from happening again in Hong Kong.

As the pandemic subsides gradually, the Government has relaxed the social distancing measures one after another. The Hong Kong Food Carnival has opened, attracting more than 100 people queuing up outside early in the morning to be the first to enter the venue, full of charged atmosphere; restaurants and bars are allowed to stay open all night from 3 November, reviving "the culture of late-night meals"; and rich Halloween atmosphere has filled Hong Kong, bringing crowds to gather in areas of Lan Kwai Fong and Tsim Sha Tsui nightly to celebrate. With the major relaxation of restrictions after

a long period of pandemic prevention, the Government and the police should fully assess the possible remissness of some overjoyed citizens, seriously evaluate the possible risks of various gathering activities, and get fully prepared.

First of all, the crowd flow should be properly managed and controlled. Ever since the Lan Kwai Fong tragedy, crowd management measures, including tidal movement and unidirectional flow of crowd, have been adopted for every major event or festive celebrations to restrict the influx of too many people into one area within certain period. While Hong Kong has maintained a good safety record for large-scale events over the past 20 to 30 years, the Seoul tragedy has once again reminded us that we should always prepare for the worst and safety measures can never be too strict. Secondly, emotions of the crowd at large-scale events should be well managed at all times. Whenever a scene gets out of hand due to issues like drinking, venue managers need to timely get it back to control by persuasion and exhortation, and the police should intervene decisively when necessary. Thirdly, enforcement should be stepped up to ensure that businesses comply with the law. In the Seoul tragedy, it was reported that some bars handed out candies containing drugs to customers, which may have contributed to the uncontrolled crowd. This also reminds the police

of the need to clamp down on any illegal acts involving drugs and illegal medicines, and to urge all businesses never to defy the law.

Most businesses and premises in Hong Kong have returned to normal operations and festivals and events, such as the Hong Kong Sevens attracting large crowds, will fill the end of the year. It deserves special attention that many people have not had the opportunity to celebrate the festive season in the past three years due to the pandemic, and when they can this year, they will gather in particularly high number and feel exceptionally excited. The Government and the police should escalate their response level to ensure the safety. In addition, the number of people travelling abroad or attending overseas events has increased significantly following the introduction of "0 + 3" quarantine arrangements. When celebrating overseas, they should raise their safety awareness, plan ahead well to cope with various crises, and purposefully avoid excessive crowd gathering.

While it is understandable for people to celebrate during the festive season, safety and life should be put above all else. We should all bear in mind that the risk of the pandemic is not far away and all pandemic prevention measures should be strictly followed to avoid a major rebound in infections, and that safety is always the most important in festivities.

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## 眼睛吃糖 華而不實

恒 大英萃

隔星期二見報

所謂民以食為天。英語亦有不少俗語以食物形容人類，從主食、甜點至水果都有，且看您的口味如何。

中文有「眼睛吃冰淇淋」描述遇上賞心悅目的人，特別是衣着性感的惹火尤物，英語就換上甜入心的糖果：eye candy。此說法源自另一器官 ear（耳朵）。故事來自澳洲籍美國歌手 Helen Reddy 的歌曲一向被批評為毫無深度，只適合隨心聽聽（easy listening）。她因此在 1977 年推出歌曲《Ear Candy》去幽自己一默，藉以還擊樂評人。久而久之，ear candy 演變為 eye candy，形容表面吸引但華而不實的人或事：I wanted to talk to that cute guy over there, but he turned out to be nothing but some nice eye candy only.（我本來跟那邊的俊男攀談，但之後發現他原來只是虛有其表。）

那真心形容可愛教主的食物有乎？有的有的：cutie pie。不論是蘋果批還是香蕉批，是「批」就是討人喜歡的。為何批（餡餅）會可愛？其中一個說法源自英國作家 Nicholas Fisk 的兒童科幻小說著作，名叫《Cutie Pie》。故事主要講述一名小男孩和太外太空生物的經歷。這生物滿身長滿閃爍的彩虹羽毛，圓墩墩的身形人見人愛，又因為它來自的星球叫 Quta-pie，小男孩慢慢將可愛玩伴叫成 cutie

pie。亦有說法指 cutie pie 是來自黑身白肚的喜鵲（maggie）和「可愛」（cute）的合體字。

吃太多糖果糕點總會壞牙，倒不如吃點生果。蘋果和梨子合胃口嗎？喜歡 Apple bottom 還是 pear shape？Apple bottom 就是如蘋果般的臀部，飽滿豐腴，多配合小蠻腰，走路起來婀娜多姿。Apple bottom 源自美國歌手 Flo Ride 和 T-pain 在 2008 年發行的嘻哈說唱歌曲《Low》，歌曲不單大行其道，其中副歌歌詞「Shawty had them Apple Bottom jeans, boots with the fur」更唱得街知巷聞。另一說唱歌手 Nelly 更成立 Apple Bottoms 衣服品牌，專為臀部豐滿人士設計合身牛仔褲。

至於 pear shape（形容詞：pear-shaped）梨形亦與蘋果身材相似：上身纖瘦柳腰、下身珠圓玉潤。這用法源於 1815 年一個維納斯（Venus）雕像的法文外號：la poire，英文就是「梨」。

現在男女平等，女士也可欣賞男士豐碩身形。肌肉發達的健美男子可稱之為 beefcake（或簡稱 beefy）。牛肉蛋糕，聽起來已夠結實。有說這是 cheesecake 的男子版，芝士蛋糕是形容穿著暴露性感女士。有傳在 1940 年代的戰時海報，多是電影明星展示美麗的性感照片。在男士角度，穿著長襪的女性大腿與一層層的芝士蛋糕甜點相似，因此以 cheesecake 稱呼惹火尤物。經常健身操練之肌肉男就換上蛋白質滿滿的牛肉，變成 beefcake 是也。

另外 meathead 或 meaty 亦泛指結實壯碩男子，但多指四肢發達但頭腦簡單的筋肉笨蛋。

## 小小種子長出參天巨木

英語世界

隔星期二見報

歐美地區不少組織和團體會在他們的標誌或徽章配上螺旋形、鋸齒狀的橡樹樹葉圖案，原因是橡樹象徵力量、堅忍和耐力，是一些國家的國樹，樹葉圖案亦常見於不同的標誌。

橡樹，又名櫟樹，英文叫 oak，是一種主要生長在北半球的巨樹，樹皮含有單寧酸，可防蟲防腐，木質密度高，堅固結實，所以橡木是重要木材，用於製造船隻、房屋、傢具、酒桶等，是非常有價值的樹木。在適合的生長環境，橡樹的樹齡可達數百，甚至千多年，高度可超過一百呎，因此巨型的橡樹叫 mighty oak。

橡樹的果實英文叫 acorn，不同品種有不同大小的橡果，但體積都很細小，長度大概只有四分吋，最大可至兩三吋。一顆橡果大都只有一粒種子，多靠動物傳播。高大的橡樹就是從這小小的種子成長而來。

Mighty oaks from little acorns grow. 英文這句諺語就是說參天的橡樹由細小的橡子成長出來，比喻大型成功的項目都是由小型簡單的計劃開始。當中的形容詞 mighty 可以用相同意思的 big、great 或 tall 等代替，而 little 亦可以用相同意思的 tiny、small 等代替。在很多時候，這句諺語用作鼓勵別人努力堅持，因為小項目可以發展成大事業，大成就多是始於微小不起眼的事情。有如中文出自《老子》說的「合抱之木，生於毫末」。

Don't give it up. Mighty oaks from little acorns grow. The project, no matter how small-scaled it

may be, can become extremely large.

不要放棄！小小種子可以長成參天巨木。這個項目或許規模比較小，但有可能成為極大的事業。

Big oaks from small acorns grow. This well-known restaurant chain started from a small road side coffee shop.

合抱之木，生於毫末。這個著名的連鎖餐廳集團開始時只是一間細小的路邊咖啡室。

巨大的橡樹樹幹粗壯，要砍伐並不容易，若沒有先進機器，只是逐小逐小地把大樹鋸斷，必須有不屈不撓的精神，一點一點努力累積起來，才可以讓大樹倒下，引申出另一句與橡樹有關的英文諺語：Little strokes fell great oaks. 小力敲打亦可擊倒巨大橡木，比喻只要不放棄，微小的力量也可以成就看似不可能的事情。這諺語同樣用來鼓勵別人努力堅持，因為細小的一步，持續去做，最終可產生巨大的效果。有如中文成語：繩鋸木斷。

Thanks to the hard work of the staff, the small company completed the big project before the deadline. Little strokes fell great oaks.

有賴員工的努力，這間小公司得以在限期前完成這個大項目。聚小眾之力，可以成大事。

Mighty oaks from small acorns grow 和 little strokes fell big oaks，說的都是成就並非朝夕的事，由微不足道的事開始，經過不斷的努力才有所成。中外古今都一樣，《老子》名句「合抱之木，生於毫末；九層之台，起於累土」，中文成語水滴石穿、繩鋸木斷，說的都是同一道理。

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