

# News Buddy 熱心警助長者 詮釋以愛守城

原文

摘錄自 11月3日香港《文匯報》：生活節奏快速的香港，人人來去匆匆，但每當別人需要協助時，港人從不吝嗇發揮互助的獅子山精神，香港警隊亦秉承這種核心价值，日行多善。

社交平台見得最多的是，網民「野生捕獲」有警員在馬路上，協助體力不繼的拾紙皮公公婆婆推車仔到安全地方。網民不知警員的姓名、警區，只能透過萬能的社交平台送上一句：「阿Sir，你真係好。」或將相片連表揚信寄給警務處。

記者找到其中兩名推車警員接受訪問，他們異口同聲表示，執法只是幫助市民的一個途徑，幫助弱勢社群更是警察的職責之一，不論執勤或休班，都想用點點綿力溫暖這座城市，我們的家園。

其中一位主角是東九龍總區交通及管制組第一隊男警員黃松燃。今年8月22日下午約5時，他如常駕駛電單車出更巡經觀塘區一帶時，發現開源道轉入巧明街交通擠塞，原因是一輛的士打着死火燈停在馬路二線上，的士前方有一位婆婆非常吃力地推着手推車在馬路上逆線緩慢行走，手推車上堆滿比人還高的紙皮。

黃松燃向香港文匯報記者憶述，當時已接近

下班繁忙時段，路上車多人多，為免婆婆危險，他隨即將電單車亮起紅藍燈，停在馬路上作交通管制，並上前問婆婆：「妳想去哪兒？」對方說：「阿Sir，我想向前行……」黃松燃熱心建議：「咁樣好危險，不如我幫妳推上行人路。」

黃松燃解釋，前方路段車來車往，婆婆在馬路上推着車前行非常危險。說完，他隨即幫忙將手推車推到行人路，並叮囑婆婆「在行人路上走過去，馬路有好多車……妳自己慢慢推，小心啲。」婆婆開心地回應：「好啦。」

當他確定婆婆安全後，準備返回馬路駛走電單車繼續巡邏之際，一輛客貨車駛向他身旁，司機可能目擊他幫婆婆推車仔的過程，特意放下車窗向他說：「阿Sir，你真係好。」他聞言即回應：「咁係我哋（警察）本分。」

「我個人而言，就算是警察也好、市民也好，都應該幫助一些年紀比較大的老人家。警察執法只是幫助市民的一個途徑，幫助弱勢社群亦是我們警察的職責。」黃松燃說。

在伸出援手的那一刻，他覺得是出自職責和同理心，幫助婆婆能避免交通意外的發生。他認為，幫助有需要的人最重要是有心，未必一定要是警察身份，「即使我休班後是一位市民，都要幫助一些弱勢社群，這是盡市民的責任。再加上我是一名警察，就多了一份責任。」



▲在警長王雅麟指揮下，警員李少華（穿制服）與便裝同袍落車幫助伯伯將紙皮執拾上手推車。

▼警員黃松燃在觀塘幫助執紙皮婆婆，被熱心市民拍下相片及向警務處致送讚揚信。資料圖片



無論是弱勢社群或普通市民，當有需要幫助我都會伸出援手。」

當日黃松燃幫助執紙皮婆婆的事跡，被目擊的市民拍下相片，並向警務處致送讚揚信。

黃松燃坦言：「那一刻不知道有市民拍照，我幫助人亦無諗過會有任何回報。」所以當收到通知有市民送上讚揚信，他感到好驚訝，非

常感謝那位市民的讚賞。

## 「有無讚揚信都會做好本分」

他謙稱：「這封讚揚信只是我警察生涯的一部分，其實有無讚揚信我都會做好自己本分，盡一個警察的職責。」回想投身警隊的初衷，這封信更堅定了他的信心。

## Compassionate Officer Aids Elderly, Defending the City with Love

譯文

In Hong Kong, where the pace of life is fast and everyone is in a hurry, the people of Hong Kong never hesitate to show their Lion Rock spirit of mutual help when others need assistance, and the Hong Kong Police Force also adheres to this core value and does a lot of good.

On social media platforms, one of the most commonly seen scenes is that netizens "wild-caught" a police officer on the road, helping a cardboard collector who was physically weak to push his cart to a safe place. The netizens did not know the name of the police officer or the police district. They could only send a message through social media, saying, "Sir, you are perfect." They could also send a photo and a letter of commendation to the police department. The reporter found two of the police officers to be interviewed. They unanimously said that law enforcement is only a way to help the public, and helping the disadvantaged is one of the duties of the police; no matter whether they are on duty or off-duty, they all want to warm up this city and our homes with a little bit of sponge power.

One of the heroes is Police Constable Wong

Chung-yin of the Kowloon East Regional Traffic and Control Section. On August 22 this year, at about 5:00 pm, as usual, he drove a motorcycle out of duty patrol through the Kwun Tong area and found that Hoi Yuen Road into the Hau Ming Street traffic congestion caused a cab with dead lights parked on the second line of the road, the cab in front of an older woman very hard to push a handcart in the road against the line of strolling, handcart piled up higher than a person's cardboard.

Wong recalled to Hong Kong Wen Wei Po reporter that it was close to the end of the rush hour, and the road was crowded. To avoid danger to the elderly, he immediately turned on the red and blue lights of the motorcycle, parked on the road for traffic control, and went up to the elderly and asked: "Where do you want to go? She said, "Sir, I want to go forward. ...." Wong enthusiastically suggested, "This is very dangerous; why don't I help you push on the pavement."

Wong explained that it was hazardous for the granny to push her car on the road with all the traffic in front of her. After that, he

helped the trolley onto the pavement and told her, "Walking on the pavement, there are many cars on the road. You push slowly and be careful." The old lady responded happily, "Okay."

When he was sure the old lady was safe, he was about to return to the road to continue patrolling on his motorcycle when a van approached him. The driver, who might have witnessed him helping her to push the car, purposely lowered the van window and said to him, "Sir, you are nice." He responded, "That's our job."

"I think both the police and the public should help the older people. Law enforcement is only a way to help the public, and the police also must help the underprivileged". Mr. Wong said.

At the moment of lending a helping hand, he felt that it was out of duty and empathy that he helped the old lady to avoid a traffic accident. He believes that the essential thing in helping people in need is to have a heart, not necessarily the status of a police officer, "Even if I am a member of the public after work, I have to help the underprivileged;

this is to fulfil my duty as a member of the public. Even if I am a member of the public after work, I have to help disadvantaged groups. Whether it is the underprivileged or ordinary citizens, I will lend a helping hand when they need help."

On that day, a public member who witnessed the incident was photographed and sent a letter of commendation to the Police Force.

Wong revealed, "At that moment, I did not know someone had taken photos of me, and I did not think I would get anything for my help. He was surprised when he was informed that a public member had sent him a letter of commendation and was grateful to him for his appreciation.

He humbly said, "This letter of commendation is only part of my career as a police officer. In fact, with or without the letter of commendation, I would have done my job well and fulfilled my duties as a police officer". Thinking back to the beginning of his career in the police force, this letter has strengthened his confidence.

● 瑣球

## 古人不時不食？ 乾隆最愛吃火鍋

恒大清思

天氣最近沒那麼熱了，似乎終於回到可以吃火鍋的季節了。小時候父親帶我們去大牌檔，冬日多數會點「生鍋」，有別於現在火鍋店一碟一碟地分開上桌，那時吃「生鍋」，店家會把各種火鍋食材堆疊成小山，下墊粉絲，用一個巨大的橢圓形碟子盛着拿過來。

後來，香港經濟環境逐漸變好，大家都不吝嗇電費了，於是就開始過上大開空調、大吃火鍋的日子。記得上世紀八九十年代，太子有一家火鍋店叫「春秋」，後來又叫「春夏秋冬」，大概也是取一年四季都可以吃火鍋之意。



●圖為掐絲琺瑯花卉紋火鍋。

### 體現古人喜食應季食物

《論語·鄉黨》記載了孔子「不時，不食」的飲食守則，意即不到該當吃食的時候，不要吃。食物當然是當造的時候最好吃，冬天的蘿蔔最甜，夏天的蘿蔔會有苦味；夏天的西瓜最好，轉涼以後就淡了。當然，現在種植技術提升，又有溫室設備，要找到非常當季食材，好像也並非難事。況且，現在冬天想吃荔枝的話，罐頭也是有的。

古人是否真的不時不食呢？閱讀李舒《皇上吃什麼》，我們會發現其實未必。就滿清貴胄而言，跟隨二十四節氣和節日應節的食物，是一個很強的傳統。例如，他們會在立春前一日吃春餅，在元宵節吃元宵，穀雨時用鮮摘的榆樹果實製作榆錢餅。日本京都老舖的和菓子常被認為特別有「季節感」，能讓人感受四時的變化，其實說起來，大抵就是中國古人的日常。

### 乾隆是火鍋迷 四季三餐吃火鍋

不過，說到火鍋就是另一回事了。根據李舒的考察，乾隆帝是一個不折不扣的火鍋迷。在乾隆五十四年（1789），乾隆一共吃了二百多頓火鍋，開春的早上吃燉酸菜熱鍋和鹿筋折鴨子熱鍋，初夏吃山藥鴨羹熱鍋，入秋早飯有燕窩蔥椒鴨子熱鍋，冬至當日甚至一頓飯連吃三道火鍋，材料分別是雞、羊肉和口蘑。

換句話說，除了一年中最熱的三個月，乾隆帝不是在吃火鍋，就是在準備吃火鍋的路上——而且特別喜歡鴨子。在香港故宮文化博物館，我們還可以看到清宮的掐絲琺瑯花卉紋火鍋。不過，乾隆吃火鍋，似乎大多是先放食料進去，再在鍋裏熱着，比較像現在的東北酸菜白肉鍋或廣東羊腩煲，而不是港式把食材在湯底裏分開燙燻的「打邊爐」。



●郭詩詠  
香港恒生大學中文系副教授

## 辦奧運有利可圖還是虧損收場？

貼地英文

巴黎奧運的激情過後，下屆聖火之都洛杉磯即成焦點。《紐約時報》（有篇報道 How Los Angeles Aims to Make a Profit on the 2028 Olympics（譯為：洛杉磯如何透過 2028 年奧運會獲利），作者為柯蒂斯李（Kurtis Lee），其中講到奧運的負擔只有大國才有經濟能力支撐，而大多也要巨款補貼收場，看看《紐約時報》如何討論這「錢」途問題。

The Summer Games will be the third for Los Angeles as host, but it will be a challenge to repeat the financial success of 1984.

這將是洛杉磯第三次主辦夏季奧運會，但要再取得 1984 年的經濟成果將是一項挑戰。

What Paris Olympics? Los Angeles is already looking ahead.

As the city prepares to host the 2028 Games, construction crews have fanned out, racing to bolster the area's infrastructure to accommodate hundreds of thousands of visitors. 隨着該市準備主辦 2028 年奧運會，建築團隊分配到四處，相繼強化區內基礎設施，以容納千萬遊客。

Three main projects — expanding the rail system, re-vamping the airport and renovating the downtown convention center, which will be the competition venue for five sports — will have lasting effects on the region. The projects are funded through a mix of federal and city dollars as well as airport fees. And there will also be the tourist dollars spent while the Games take place.

三大項目為擴建鐵路系統、改進機場和翻新商業重心的會議中心，它將成為五項體育的賽區，它在區內的效益會有持續性。由聯邦和市資金加上機場徵費全力支持該等項目。在奧運舉辦期間，遊客也會大撒金錢來消費。

The city sees the Olympics as a revenue producer, not an expense. Now it must disprove the skeptics who say it could be a boondoggle.

該市視奧運為生財之路，並非一項支出。現在務必反駁那些胡說八道的懷疑論者。Boondoggle 是胡說八道。

The mayor [at the time] expected the city to turn a \$1 billion profit.

當時的市長預計該市將賺取 10 億利潤。

For the current mayor, hosting the Olympics is more than an opportunity to showcase familiar attractions like Hollywood or Venice Beach. It's also about connecting visitors

with small businesses citywide.

對現任市長來說，舉辦奧運會不僅能展示好萊塢或威尼斯海灘等熱點，它讓遊客連結上全市的小店。

The monetary benefits often promised by politicians eager to host the Olympics — infrastructure improvements, a swell of tourism and new jobs — are frequently exaggerated, said a professor.

"While proponents usually just pitch the Olympics as an economic investment, it more closely resembles a really expensive party," he said.

某大學教授表示，渴求舉辦奧運的政客經常承諾項目是有利可圖，包括基礎設施改善、旅客蜂擁而至和創新就業，誇下海口。教授說：「雖然支持者通常只是將奧運會視為一項經濟投資，但它更像是一場非常昂貴的聯歡會。」

Despite the price tag, which LA28 has vowed to cover with sponsorships, ticket sales, global television rights and payments from the International Olympic Committee, the group has touted the Games as a windfall for the local economy.

儘管 LA28 誓言要透過贊助、門票銷售、全球電視轉播權和國際奧委會的付款來支付費用，組織更吹捧奧運會是當地的天降橫財。

文章還有些值得一談的用語和生字：

Emphasize sustainability, and avoid building facilities from scratch：強調永續性，避免從零開始地建造設施。

The city [will] go toward zero-emission buses and electric charging infrastructure for them：本市將致力提供零排放公車和充電基礎設施。

But the region's efforts have already hit hiccups：但是區內積壓已久，令人難以喘息。

The cons of hosting far outweigh the pros：成為東道主是弊多於利。

[The event would] speed up gentrification and worsen the region's longstanding homelessness problem：這活動將士紳化加劇，並把長期的流浪街頭問題更惡化。

Risk of displacement, exploitation or criminalization：流離失所、剝削或加劇罪案的風險。

Many Games [ended up with] ballooning budgets and last-minute logistical scrambles：許多奧運會最終要面對預算膨脹和趕工的流程混亂。

文章中的評論的用語有正有反，希望可給同學一點論述的參考。

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