

「翻譯與習作」課堂成果心得

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修習「翻譯與習作」這門課程之前，在我的概念中，翻譯並不是一種創作，而是單純的語言轉換，似乎不需花費太多力氣就能做好；沒想到，一深入翻譯這個領域，就被這門高深的學問給震懾了！原來自己只是隻井底之蛙，不僅對翻譯有所誤解，而每次的翻譯練習都讓我警覺：自己的語言能力真是貧乏得可憐啊！而最初修習這門課程的動機是為了研究中、英文結構相異之處，以加強自己對這兩種語言的敏感度，並克服陷入令人啼笑皆非的「中式英文」的困境。如今，學期即將結束，我在這門課不只學到翻譯的理論和技巧，語言背後的文化意涵以及不同文化脈絡之下的迥然相異的表達方式更開拓了我的視野，讓我從狹隘的學習圈中跳脫出來去認識這個廣大的世界。

剛開始的一個月，我可以說是處於一種極度沮喪的狀態，以前認為自己對中、英文已有一定程度的掌握，這樣的信心在首次練習翻譯的過程中被完全擊碎。老師每週一次的作業，我最少要花上一個晚上的時間才能完成，完成之後還要經過好幾次的修改，才懷著忐忑不安的心情把作業帶到課堂上。老師是以分組討論的方式進行評比，本來覺得不太習慣，但一兩次之後慢慢體會這種方式的好處：藉由別人的作品發現自己思考的盲點，激發其他的可能性。雖然會感到一種競爭的壓力，怕自己翻得比別人差，覺得很沒面子，但其實翻譯就是需要經過不斷的和修改，只有更好的作品，沒有最好的作品；因此，這種互相評比的方式讓我受益良多。慢慢的，經過比較長時間的練習後，我思考中、英文轉換的時間縮短了，也逐漸克服了結構互換上的困難，但一直無法掌握英文的「語感」，也就是同一個意思的辭彙，其意義的強度、使用的場合或對象很可能不相同，因為無法準確感知那些差異，便不能以相應的中文將意思表達出來，更別談以英文抓住中文意義並沒有誤差的翻譯出來了。再者，也是在修過這門課後才發現自己的中英詞彙實在少得可憐，應該多加強英文單字的記憶和理解，平時也要多被些中文的城與以及比較有程度的辭彙，以避免「字到用時方恨少」的窘境。此外，我感覺自己最明顯的進？就是「close reading」的程度提高了許多，以往閱讀英文文章，我習慣性的只求得一種概略性的理解，這樣的理解對翻譯來說絕對是不夠的，因為，從文章中每一個字詞的意義到作者所欲表達的思想意念都必須完全理解才可說做好了翻譯前的準備，而實際翻譯又考驗著另一個層次的語言功力了。此外，文章中也常會出現專業知識的辭彙或從未聽聞的組織名稱，我花很多時間在 google 找尋那些詞語的中文翻法，但也因此增加許多知識，並受到其他文化的刺激或啟發。

課堂之外的工作，我所選擇的是為性權會翻譯有關同志的新聞稿件，深深感到想增進翻譯技能，真的要靠平時不斷的練習和經驗累積，因為理論和實作中間真的有很大的一段差距。覺得很遺憾的是，常因為花太多時間思考而延誤繳交或忙於其他課業而輕疏了這份工作，無疑的，我從這份實做工作學到很多新知從未接觸的文化。這堂課雖然已經結束了，我的翻譯生涯正要展開，如果可以，我希望未來能繼續在性權會的翻譯工作，這需要自我督促勉勵和克服惰性，但只要一想到老師這學期苦口婆心的對我們諄諄訓勉，只有主動學習精進的心才能讓自己的人生更充實精采，雖然不打算走翻譯這條路，我期勉自己在翻譯這門學問上孜孜不倦的努力下去。

Gay couples challenge Conn. marriage law

同性伴侶關係還是同性婚姻關係？

---同性戀者挑戰康乃狄克州婚姻法！

Cara Rubinsky, Associated Press(美聯社)

Tuesday, March 21, 2006 / 04:19 PM

NEW HAVEN, Conn. -- A lawyer for eight gay couples argued in court Tuesday that Connecticut's marriage laws illegally create a separate class of people based on sexual orientation.

The couples, with the help of the Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders, sued in 2004 in an attempt to overturn the state's ban on gay marriage.

Last year, Connecticut approved civil unions for gay couples, which gives them nearly identical legal rights to heterosexual married couples, but also defined marriage as existing only between a man and a woman.

That law "is nothing less than the government's announcement that these are second-class citizens," Ben Klein, a senior attorney for Gay and Lesbian Advocates and Defenders, told Superior Court Judge Patty Jenkins Pittman.

康乃狄克州，紐哈芬市 --- 星期二，一位律師為了八對同性戀者在法庭中據理力爭：康乃狄克州婚姻法以性取向為由，在人們中另闢階級是違法的。

在「同志擁護團體」的協助下，這幾對同性戀者於二零零四年提起訴訟，試圖打破康乃狄克州不允許同性婚姻關係的禁令。

去年，康乃狄克州通過同性戀伴侶的「民事結合」，給予他們幾乎同等於異性婚姻關係的法定權力，但仍將婚姻定義為異性戀者的結合。

對於這項法令，「同志擁護團體」的資深律師 Ben Klein 向高等法院司法官 Patty Jenkins Pittman 提出辯駁：「它根本就是政府打壓同性戀者並把他們列入二等公民的宣告！」

The legal group used a similar argument in Massachusetts, where gay marriage became legal after a 2003 state Supreme Judicial Court ruling, and similar lawsuits are pending in other states. In January, a Baltimore judge ruled that a law against gay marriage violates the Maryland Constitution's guarantee of equal rights.

Connecticut Assistant Attorney General Jane Rosenberg defended the laws Tuesday, arguing that there is no fundamental right to marry.

She said it was reasonable for the state to create civil unions to give gay couples the legal rights of marriage while also dealing with administrative issues, such as federal Medicaid and Medicare programs, which do not recognize gay marriage.

Pittman asked Rosenberg if Connecticut's law preventing same-sex couples from marrying is any different from a Virginia law that prevented interracial couples from marrying until it was declared unconstitutional.

麻薩諸塞州的律師團隊也採用類似的論辯，而麻州最高法院已在二零零三年裁定同性戀者可擁有合法的婚姻關係；在其他州，相關的訴訟案件仍懸而未決。今年一月，一位巴爾地摩的法官判決：禁止同性戀結為連理的法令違反了憲法所保障的平等權。

然而，康乃狄克州助理檢察長 Jane Rosenberg 於星期二為這項法令辯護，聲稱同性之間因不具備可構成婚姻關係的基本條件，所以沒有權利結為連理。

她說道：在州政府不把同性婚姻關係列入聯邦醫療補助計畫和醫療保障方案等行政議題的情況下，為了給予同性戀伴侶等同於婚姻關係的權利而創設「民事結合」是可以理解的。

Pittman 反問 Rosenberg：康乃狄克州阻止同性伴侶結婚的法令和維吉尼亞州不允許異族通婚，而後被宣判違反憲法精神的法令有何不同？

Rosenberg responded that race is not an essential part of marriage but that gender is.

The judge did not immediately rule.

Jeffrey Busch of Wilton attended Tuesday's hearing with partner Stephen Davis and son Elijah.

"I'm pretty hopeful and optimistic," he said. "Connecticut has done so much to allow us to be a family. I believe the courts will correct this injustice of not allowing us to marry."

The Family Institute of Connecticut, which opposes gay marriage, has asked to intervene in the case, claiming the state attorney general's office is not vigorously defending Connecticut's marriage laws. The state Supreme Court has not ruled on whether that group may become part of the case.

Rosenberg 回應：種族並不影響婚姻關係的成立，但性別卻是維繫婚姻最重要的因素。

法官並沒有做出立即的判決。

來自威爾頓的 Jeffrey Busch 偕同他的伴侶 Stephen Davis 和兒子 Elijah 參加了這場聽訊。

他說道：「對於審判結果，我是充滿希望且樂觀其成的。康乃狄克州政府已盡其所能成全我們共組家庭。相信法庭的判決將一掃先前不允許我們結婚的不公義。」

對同性婚姻關係持反對意見的康乃狄克州家庭研究所要求介入這樁訴訟案，並宣稱檢查處並沒有為康州婚姻法積極辯護。康乃狄克州最高法院尚未裁定此團體可否參與這場官司。

New AIDS drugs may help prevention

防「愛」新藥現出曙光!

Marilynn Marchione, Associated Press(美聯社)

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ATLANTA -- Twenty-five years after the first AIDS cases jolted the world, scientists think they soon may have a pill that people could take to keep from getting the virus that causes the global killer.

愛滋病肆虐全球 25 年後，美國亞特蘭大的科學家認為，能有效預防這個號稱全球殺手的藥物可能即將問世。

Two drugs already used to treat HIV infection have shown such promise at preventing it in monkeys that officials last week said they would expand early tests in healthy high-risk men and women around the world.

上個星期，衛生官員表示：兩種用來治療感染愛滋病毒(Human Immunodeficiency Virus 人體免疫缺損病毒)的藥物已被高度證實具有預防猴子染病的效力，他們將在全世界對高罹病率的健康男女擴大進行初步試驗。

"This is the first thing I've seen at this point that I think really could have a prevention impact," said Thomas Folks, a federal scientist since the earliest days of AIDS. "If it works, it could be distributed quickly and could blunt the epidemic."

自愛滋時代初期即擔任聯邦科學家的福克斯(Thomas Folks)說：「這兩種藥物能預防感染愛滋是空前的發現，如果它確實可行，將能被快速提供給患者並抑制這個疾病流行的趨勢。」

Condoms and counseling alone have not been enough -- HIV spreads to 10 people every minute, 5 million every year. A vaccine remains the best hope but none is in sight.

愛滋病毒以每分鐘 10 人，每年 5 百萬人感染的速率蔓延著，因此僅僅憑藉保險套和諮詢來預防是不夠的。疫苗的發明雖帶來一線生機，但取得不易。

If larger tests show the drugs work, they could be given to people at highest risk of HIV -- from gay men in American cities to women in Africa who catch the virus from their partners.

如果較大規模的實驗顯示這兩種藥真的有效，可用於預防高危險群感染愛滋病毒，包括居住於美國城市的男同性戀者，以及從伴侶身上感染此病毒的非洲婦女。

People like Matthew Bell, a 32-year-old hotel manager in San Francisco who volunteered for a safety study of one of the drugs.

在其中一種藥物的安全性研究中，今年 32 歲並在舊金山(San Francisco)一家飯店裡擔任經理的貝爾(Matthew Bell)是其中一位志願參與者。

"As much as I want to make the right choices all of the time, that's not the reality of it," he said of practicing safe sex. "If I thought there was a fallback parachute, a preventative, I would definitely want to add that."

關於積極落實安全性行為，他說道：「無論何時，我都想做出正確的抉擇，但安全性行為並不是真正的預防之道；如果預防藥就像一具保護傘，使我得以毫髮無傷的安全降落，我肯定會使用它！」

Some fear that this could make things worse.

不過，有些人憂慮這可能會使情況變得更糟。

"I've had people make comments to me, 'Aren't you just making the world safer for unsafe sex?'" said Dr. Lynn Paxton, team leader for the project at the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention.

在疾病控制及預防中心(Centers for Disease Control and Prevention)擔任這項計畫的團隊領導人派克斯頓博士(Dr. Lynn Paxton)說：「我曾讓人們對此作出評論：『你們科學家難道不是在為不安全的性行為提供安全的保障嗎？』」

The drugs would only be given to people along with counseling and condoms, and regular testing to make sure they haven't become infected. Health officials also think the strategy has potential for more people than just gay men, though they don't intend to give it "to housewives in Peoria," as Paxton puts it.

尋求諮詢、使用保險套，和定期做檢查以確定他們不曾受感染的人才能取得這兩種藥物。衛生官員也認為，這項防護策略不僅適用於男同志，對其他更多人是具有潛在功效的；不過，就像福克頓指出的，他們並不打算把愛滋病藥物給予「皮若亞的家庭主婦。」

Some uninfected gay men already are getting the drugs from friends with AIDS or doctors willing to prescribe them to patients who admit not using condoms. This kind of use could lead to drug resistance and is one reason officials are rushing to expand studies.

有些未受感染的男同志已可從感染愛滋的朋友拿到這兩種藥物，或者有些醫生願意開藥給坦白不使用保險套的病人。如此使用可能導致抗藥性，而這也是衛生官員們急欲拓展研究範圍的原因之一。

"We need information about whether this approach is safe and effective" before recommending it, said Dr. Susan Buchbinder, who leads one study in San Francisco.

在舊金山領導其中一項研究的 Dr. Susan Buchbinder 說：「將此方法推廣之前，我們必須取得足夠的資料，以確保它是安全且有效的。」

The drugs are tenofovir (Viread) and emtricitabine, or FTC (Emtriva), sold in combination as Truvada by Gilead Sciences Inc., a California company best known for inventing Tamiflu, a drug showing promise against bird flu.

這兩種藥物分別是(tenofovir) (品牌名稱為 Viread)和 emtricitabine,(或 FTC，品牌名稱為 Emtriva)，由美國加利福尼亞一家以發明禽流感特效藥「抗流感」(Tamiflu)而著名的吉理德科學公司，用 Truvada 這個名稱合併出售。

Unlike vaccines, which work through the immune system -- the very thing HIV destroys -- AIDS drugs simply keep the virus from reproducing. They already are

used to prevent infection in health care workers accidentally exposed to HIV, and in babies whose pregnant mothers receive them.

這種愛滋病藥物預防感染的方法和疫苗不同。注射疫苗可使免疫系統產生自我保護的機制，以對抗入侵病毒的破壞；愛滋病藥物則是透過直接抑制病毒繁殖來達到預防效果。這兩種藥已被用在意外暴露於愛滋病毒的保健人員和愛滋媽媽的胎兒，以預防他們感染愛滋病。

Taking them daily or weekly before exposure to the virus -- the time frame isn't known yet -- may keep it from taking hold, just as taking malaria drugs in advance can prevent that disease when someone is bitten by an infected mosquito, scientists believe.

雖然還不確定預防過程得費時多久，但科學家們相信，暴露於愛滋病毒之前，每天或每週服用這兩種藥物，可能防止病毒固著體內；就像事先服用過抗瘧疾藥物一樣，即使後來被帶有病原的蚊蟲叮咬，也不會感染瘧疾。

Monkeys suggest they are right.

猴子的實驗證明他們想得沒錯！

Specifically, six macaques were given the drugs and then challenged with a deadly combination of monkey and human AIDS viruses, administered in rectal doses to imitate how the germ spreads in gay men.

確切來說，科學家們先讓六隻獼猴服用這兩種藥物，再模仿此病毒於男同志體內的蔓延方式，將猴子和人類的致命愛滋病毒組合灌入牠們的直腸內。

Despite 14 weekly blasts of the virus, none of the monkeys became infected. All but one of another group of monkeys that didn't get the drugs did, typically after two exposures.

儘管被病毒攻擊了十四週，沒有一隻猴子受到感染；除了另一組的其中一隻，牠沒有服用藥物，就在兩次的典型暴露之後被病毒入侵了。

"Seeing complete protection is very promising," and something never before achieved in HIV prevention experiments, said Walid Heneine, a CDC scientist working on the study.

美國疾病防治中心(Centers for Disease Control)一位從事這項研究的科學家海尼恩(Walid Heneine)說：「全面性的保護非常具有前景，這是愛滋病預防實驗中前所謂達的成就。」

What happened next, when scientists quit giving the drugs, was equally exciting.

接著，在科學家們停止用藥之後，同樣令人振奮的事情發生了！

"We wanted to see, was the drug holding the virus down so we didn't detect it," or was it truly preventing infection, said Folks, head of the CDC's HIV research lab. It turned out to be the latter. "We're now four months following the animals with no drug, no virus. They're uninfected and healthy."

疾病防治中心的愛滋病毒研究所所長福克斯說：「我們想弄清楚那些藥物究竟是壓制病毒使其不被偵查出來，還是真的能預防感染。」結果後者是對的。「停止給藥後，我們持續追蹤那些動物的健康狀況；四個月過去了，沒有在任何一隻猴子身上發現病毒，他們仍健康不受感染。」

Years of previous monkey studies using tenofovir alone had shown partial protection. The scientists thought to add the second drug, FTC, when Gilead's combination pill, Truvada, came on the market last year.

以往好幾年的猴子實驗只利用 tenofovir 這種藥物，結果僅顯示不充分的防護；科學家們思量加入第二種藥物 FTC，吉理德公司便於去年出售這組合併藥物 Truvada。

The results, announced at a scientific meeting last month in Denver, so electrified the field that private and government funders alike have been looking at ways to expand human testing.

不少的政府和私人贊助機構持續觀察此試驗推展至人體的可行性；上個月，這項動物實驗被公佈於丹佛(Denver)的一場科學會議，無疑地為這個研究領域注入一劑強心針。

"This is an approach we've considered for a long, long time," but didn't try sooner because AIDS drugs had side effects and risks unacceptable for uninfected people, said Dr. Mary Fanning, director of prevention research at the National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases.

國家過敏與感染疾病研究院(National Institute of Allergy and Infectious Diseases)院長 Mary Fanning 表示：「長久以來，我們一直考慮要進行人體試驗，但遲遲沒有展開，因為愛滋病藥物有其副作用，而未受感染的人也會抗拒實驗本身的危險性。」

Tenofovir changed that when it came on the market in 2001. It is potent, safe, stays in the bloodstream long enough that it can be taken just once a day, doesn't interact with other medicines or birth control pills, and spurs less drug resistance than other AIDS medications.

Tenofovir 於 2001 年上市後便突破了這個瓶頸。它不僅藥力強大、安全，且在血液中長時間停留，所以一天只須服用一次。此外，和其他的愛滋病藥物比起來，它較不易引發抗藥性，也不會和避孕藥或其他藥物產生相互作用。

The CDC last year launched \$19 million worth of studies of it in drug users in Thailand, heterosexual men and women in Botswana, and gay men in Atlanta and San Francisco. A third U.S. city, not yet identified, will be added, CDC announced last week.

美國疾病防治中心於去年展開一項 1900 萬美元的研究計畫，研究對象為泰國的吸毒者、非洲波扎瓦納的男女同性戀者，以及美國亞特蘭大和舊金山的男同志。上星期，疾病防治中心宣佈會再加入另一座美國城市，但未確定哪裡將會是這第三座城市。

Because of the exciting new monkey results, the Botswana study now will be switched to the drug combination; the others are well under way with tenofovir alone.

這項動物實驗結果是如此令人振奮，波扎瓦納因而轉為研究這兩種預防藥物的組合，其餘地區仍舊使用單一藥物 tenofovir 以進行研究。

Farthest along is a study of 400 heterosexual women in Ghana by Family Health Initiative. The Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation funded it and others in Cambodia, Nigeria, Cameroon and Malawi, but the rest were doomed by rumors, including fears that scientists wanted to deliberately expose people to HIV or that study participants who got infected might not have access to treatment. In other cases, activists demanded better health care or clean needles for drug users as a condition for allowing the studies to proceed.

同步進行的研究計畫當中，最偏遠的是位在迦納，由家庭健康倡導機構(Family Health Initiative)對 400 位女異性戀者所進行的一項研究。比爾與美琳達 蓋茨基金會(Bill & Melinda Gates Foundation)資助這項研究計畫以及其他位於柬埔寨、奈及利亞、喀麥隆，和馬拉威迦納的試驗。但關於試驗的謠言引發諸多恐懼，如：科學家蓄意將人們暴露於愛滋病毒中，或已受愛滋病毒感染的參與者可能沒有機會得到醫療等等，這些都使其他研究計畫窒礙難行。此外，激進派以更完善的健康照護和確保藥物注射者使用徹底清潔的針頭，來作為讓研究得以繼續進行的條件。

Such problems are "part of the HIV prevention landscape" in many foreign countries, said Dr. Helene Gayle, who formerly oversaw AIDS research for the Gates Foundation.

先前在蓋茨基金會所贊助的愛滋病研究中擔任監督者的蓋爾博士(Dr. Helene Gayle)說：「像這樣的問題都是國外愛滋病毒防禦藍圖中的一部分。」

Expense also could limit use of the drugs. Gilead donated them for the studies and sells them in poor countries at cost -- 57 cents a pill for tenofovir and 87 cents for Truvada, the combination drug. That's more than the cost of condoms, available for pennies and donated by the truckload in Africa, but often unused.

然而，不是每個人都負擔得起這些藥物的花費。所有的實驗用藥由吉理德公司捐贈，但在貧窮國家，tenofovir 藥丸每粒要價 57 美分，而 Truvada 則要 87 美分，比起幾美分就可買到的保險套貴多了；且在非洲地區，保險套甚至被大量地免費提供，不過使用率很低。

In the United States, wholesale costs are \$417 for a month of tenofovir and \$650 for Truvada.

而在美國，即使是批發價，tenofovir 的每人每月支出也要 417 美元，Truvada 則需 650 美元。

Still, health officials are hopeful the drugs could fill an important gap.

儘管如此，衛生官員仍對這兩種藥物能抑制愛滋病在高感染率地區持續蔓延的可能性深具希望。

The National Institutes of Health is starting a tenofovir study in 1,400 gay men in Peru. Private and government funders are considering others. Tenofovir also is being tested in microbicide gels that women could use vaginally to try to prevent catching HIV.

美國國家衛生院(National Institutes of Health)在祕魯對 1400 位男同志展開 tenofovir 的試驗，其他的政府和私人贊助機構則另有考量。tenofovir 也被測試製成女性使用的陰道殺菌凝膠以預防感染愛滋病毒。

"If you're in an area where there's a really high HIV incidence, something that's even 40 percent effective could have a huge impact," Paxton said.

派克斯頓說：「若你身處愛滋病毒高感染率的地區，就算只有百分之 40 的實際影響率，都會對你造成巨大的衝擊。」

And in the Atlanta labs where Heneine, Folks and others are still minding the monkeys, "the level of enthusiasm is pretty high," Heneine said. "This is very promising. For us to be involved in a potential solution to the big HIV crisis and pandemic is very exciting."

海尼恩表示，在亞特蘭大的實驗室，也就是他和福克斯以及其他科學家持續關注猴子實驗的地方：「我們懷有高度的熱忱且望見了光明的前景。知道這兩種新藥物有潛力克服愛滋病毒這個持續蔓延的全球性危機，我們這群研究者真是感到無比興奮！」

Lesbian sues over military discharge

反軍方解雇，女同志提起訴訟！

Christopher Curtis, PlanetOut Network
Friday, April 14, 2006 / 12:37 PM

The American Civil Liberties Union is suing the U.S. Air Force Reserves to challenge the discharge of a decorated flight nurse who had been in a lesbian relationship for several years.

美國公民自由聯盟(The American Civil Union)反對美國空軍後備部隊(Air Force Reserves)解雇一名曾受章表揚但身為女同志多年的航空護士，並對此提出訴訟。

The ACLU sued Wednesday in Seattle's U.S. District Court to bar Maj. Margaret Witt's discharge based on the Supreme Court's 2003 Lawrence v. Texas decision, which struck down laws prohibiting consensual sex between adults of the same gender.

美國公民自由聯盟(ACLU)根據 2003 年最高法院在勞倫斯對決德克薩斯州案(Lawrence v. Texas)中的判決：法律不得禁止同性成年人發生性關係，於星期三在西雅圖聯邦地區法院提起訴訟，阻止軍方解雇韋特少校(Maj. Margaret Witt)。

"Our basic legal theory is that Maj. Witt is being discharged from the Air Force for doing something that she has a constitutional right to do," ACLU staff attorney Aaron Caplan told the News Tribune of Tacoma, Wash.

美國公民自由聯盟的律師凱伯倫(Aron Caplan)向華盛頓州塔科馬新聞論壇(the News Tribune of Tacoma, Wash)表述：「我們所抱持的合法論點是：韋特少校做了憲法賦予其權力去做的事情卻遭空軍解雇！」

"This is one of the few [cases] that have been filed after the Lawrence v. Texas decision," said Steve Ralls, spokesman for the Servicemembers Legal Defense Network, which advocates ending the Pentagon's "don't ask, don't tell" policy on gays in military service. Ralls believes this is the first time this particular court has heard a challenge to "don't ask, don't tell" since Lawrence v. Texas was decided.

現役軍人法律辯護聯盟(Servicemembers Legal Defense Network)發言人羅斯說：「這是在勞倫斯對決德克薩斯州案(Lawrence v. Texas)的判決後少數被提起訴訟的案件之一。」他支持廢止國防部的「不問、不說」同志服役禁令，並相信自勞倫斯對決德克薩斯州案以來，此法庭第一次聽聞對「不問、不說」政策提出挑戰。

The military's investigation into Witt's personal life, Ralls said, began with a tip that would have a "difficult time sustaining a test of credibility in court," which he said is crucial to a successful "don't ask, don't tell" discharge.

羅斯表示，軍方對韋特私生活的調查始於一項「難以承受法庭可信性測試」的內部情報，他也說：「不問、不說」的解雇政策能否成功，此項情報的確信度建立與否是為關鍵。

Witt was in a committed relationship with a female civilian from 1997 to 2003.

從 1997 年到 2003 年，韋特和一位女性平民維持著一段穩定而忠誠的關係。

She joined the Air Force in 1986 and earned several honors while serving in the Persian Gulf, including the Air Force Commendation Medal for saving the life of a Department of Defense employee.

她於 1986 年加入空軍並在波斯灣服役期間贏得許多榮耀，包括拯救了一名國防部雇員而受頒空軍榮譽勳章。

"I just want to do my job," Witt told the News Tribune. "I want to be out there with my military family, for the soldiers who need me. It's kind of a waste of a nurse right now."

韋特向塔科馬新聞論壇表示：「我只想做我的工作；我想和軍隊這個大家庭以及需要我的士兵們同在。此刻，如此解雇一名護士實在有點浪費。」

Gay Iraqis face death threats, kidnapping

伊拉克同志面臨綁架和死亡威脅

Larry Buhl, PlanetOut Network
Friday, April 21, 2006 / 10:24 AM

While Saddam Hussein is no longer a threat in Iraq, the LGBT population there still endures repression, including an increased threat of kidnappings and murder, according to several news reports.

據新聞報導：雖然海珊(Saddam Hussein)已不再是伊拉克的威脅，同志社群在這裡面對著日益增加的綁架和謀殺仍飽受壓抑脅迫。

Although most killings and bloodshed unleashed in Iraq can be tied to sectarian tensions and the anti-U.S. insurgency, death squads are targeting some Iraqis for their sexual orientation, according to the Integrated Regional Information Networks (IRIN), a news service affiliated with the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs.

隸屬「聯合國人道事務協調辦公室」(the U.N. Office for the Coordination of Humanitarian Affairs)的新聞網---「綜合地區訊息網站」(Integrated Regional Information Networks)指出：雖說在伊拉克橫行肆虐的謀殺事件和流血衝突大多與教派間的緊張狀態以及反美暴動有關，但是死亡行刑隊正以性傾向為由，針對某些伊拉克人展開行動。

The report said gay Iraqis are targeted for kidnapping "for reasons other than ransom money" and that "members of Iraq's small gay community had received more than 70 threats from kidnappers in the past two months, while 12 have been killed."

報導指出：伊拉克同志並不是由於贖金的緣故而被綁架；伊拉克的小型同志社群在過去兩個月以來受綁架者恐嚇超過 70 次，而 12 人已經被殺害。

Rainbow for Life, an Iraqi gay group, has blamed the killing spree on the Badr Corps, the military arm of the Iranian-backed Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq, the country's most powerful Shiite group. A Rainbow spokesman told IRIN, "We know for certain that those killed were targeted because of their sexual preferences."

伊拉克同志團體「生命之虹」(Rainbow for Life)將這樣無節制的殺戮歸咎於拜德爾兵團(Badr Corps)，那是由伊朗支助、伊拉克最有權勢的什葉派團體---「伊拉克伊斯蘭革命最高會議」(Supreme Council of the Islamic Revolution in Iraq)旗下的軍事武力。「生命之虹」發言人向「綜合地區訊息網站」表示：「我們確知『性向』是那些人被鎖定殺害的原因。」

Homosexuality is considered sinful in Islamic countries, but an anti-gay edict issued by the revered Shiite Muslim leader Grand Ayatollah Ali Sistani in October has unleashed what amounts to a pogrom against gays and lesbians, according to accounts by gay Iraqis.

在伊斯蘭國家中，同性戀被視為一種罪，但根據伊拉克同志的說法：備受崇敬的什葉派穆斯林領袖西斯塔尼(Grand Ayatollah Ali Sistani)於十月份頒布一項反同性戀的法令，等於是發動對男女同志的集體迫害。

A Web site published in the Iranian city of Qom in the name of Sistani says, "Those who commit sodomy must be killed in the harshest way." Death squads have

reportedly used this fatwa to launch a systematic campaign of kidnapping and murder against gays.

在伊朗的城市「庫姆」(Qom)，有個以西斯塔尼為名義而發表的網站聲明：「那些犯下雞姦罪的人應被處以極刑！」據報導，死亡行刑隊憑著這個宗教裁決教令，針對同性戀者發動了一項經過系統策劃且以綁架和謀殺為手段的運動。

A representative of Sistani, Seyed Kashmiri, has denied the systematic murder of gays and lesbians. "Homosexuals and lesbians are not killed for practicing their inclinations for the first time," Kashmiri told the BBC via e-mail. "There are certain conditions drawn out by jurists before this punishment can be implemented, which is perhaps similar to the punishment meted out by other heavenly religions."

卡西米瑞(Seyed Kashmiri)代表西斯塔尼出面否定了有系統地謀殺男女同志這項說法。他透過電子郵件向「英國廣播公司」(BBC)聲明：「同性戀者因其性取向被處決並非首例。確實有法官延長執行此項刑罰之前那段時間的情況，也許這就相似於其他神聖的宗教所給予的懲罰一樣。」

But the IRIN report reinforces earlier reports from fearful Iraqi gays such as Ali Hili, 33, who fled to the United Kingdom six months ago.

然而，伊拉克同志的恐懼加強了之前來自「綜合地區訊息網站」報導的可信度，例如：33 歲的希利(Ali Hili)已在六個月前逃往大英聯合王國。

"The Badr Corps was killing gay people even before the Ayatollah's fatwa, but Sistani's murderous homophobic incitement has given a green light to all Shia Muslims to hunt and kill lesbians and gay men," Hili told Doug Ireland of Gay City News in New York.

希利對「紐約同志新聞社」(Gay City News in New York)的愛爾蘭(Doug Ireland)說：「拜德爾兵團殺害同志的現象甚至在阿雅圖拉(Ayatollah)頒布教令之前就已經存在。然而，西斯塔尼卻煽動這種對同性戀者心懷仇恨的蓄意謀殺，等於授權所有什葉派穆斯林追捕殺害男女同志。」

Badr militants, he said, use several methods to identify gay men, including entrapping them via Internet chat rooms. Unmarried males over 30 are suspect, as are effeminate men.

他還說：拜德爾激進份子利用幾種方法識別男同志，其中一之便是透過網路聊天室來誘捕他們。超過 30 歲且女性化的未婚男子都被視為可疑對象。

The unabated and apparently increasing threats against gays are not surprising, according to Paula Ettelbrick, executive director of the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission.

「國際男女同性戀人權委員會」執行長(International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission)埃特爾布里克(Paula Ettelbrick)認為：「鎖定同性戀者為目標的恐嚇脅迫持續嚴重且似乎越演越烈，但此情況並不令人訝異。」

"In the context of war, especially a chaotic war, there is the inevitable targeting of marginal groups," Ettelbrick told the PlanetOut Network. "There is a free-roaming sense of violence and a mob mentality."

埃特爾布里克向同志網站「出櫃星球」(PlanetOut Network)表示：「在戰火連連的環境中，又特別是混亂無序的戰爭，會出現一種任意且漫無目的的狂暴感以及暴民心態，邊緣團體便無可倖免的淪為標靶。」

Ettelbrick said her organization has seen similar sexual cleansing campaigns launched in Africa, sanctioned by openly homophobic religious and political leaders. "These (homophobic) leaders give cover to violence already happening and give official support to the violence. They create an atmosphere of impunity."

埃特布里克說：她的團體曾見過發動於非洲、受公開表明憎惡同性戀者的宗教和政治領袖所認可的類性別淨化運動。「這些領導人掩飾已發生的暴行並給予其暴行官方支持。他們創造出免罪的氛圍。」

Amnesty International told PlanetOut that it is conducting additional research on the death squads and plans to work with the U.N. in pressuring the Iraqi government as well as Sistani to stop the threats.

「國際特赦組織」(Amnesty International)向「出櫃星球」表示：若要杜絕這些恐嚇脅迫，就必須針對死亡行刑隊進行額外研究並執行與聯合國(U.N.)的合作計畫以對伊拉克政府和西斯塔尼施壓。

"The Iraqi government is not sanctioning the death squads, but it has the responsibility for protecting citizens and taking actions to address this issue," Michael Heflin, director of Amnesty's LGBT OutFront program, told the PlanetOut Network.

「國際人權特赦組織的 LGBT 平權運動小組出櫃前線」(Amnesty's LGBT OutFront program)的組長黑福林(Michael Heflin)在「出櫃星球」做出聲明：「雖然伊拉克政府並不贊同死亡行刑隊的所作所為，卻有保護其人民和採取行動以針對此議題提出陳述的責任。」

Ettelbrick said the U.S. government and military have an obligation to quell violence against gays, but have so far been unwilling or unable to do so.

埃特布里克認為美國政府和軍方有義務制止針對同志施暴，但因不得已或心有餘而力不足，至今尚未採取任何行動。