

# 翻譯與習作心得

蘇意棻

學習翻譯與增進翻譯技巧的不二法則，就是實作練習。在這個學期的課程中，翻譯實作分為兩部分，一是課堂中老師指定的作業，另一方面則是參與台灣性別人權協會外電翻譯義工的工作。在翻譯的過程中，遇到很多困難但是也學習到很多翻譯的技巧與知識。以下則是我對於自己在本學期翻譯課後的檢討。

首先是課堂翻譯的部分，上半學期的英翻中較下半學期的中翻英容易上手，原因是對於中文的掌握度較熟悉，因此只要在確定英文文本的意思之後再加以潤飾即可。不過要確定英文的意義也不是一件容易的事情，英文裡有很多不可透過表面字義推論意義的字詞或句型，例如，我印象最深刻的一個翻譯題目：It is a wise father that knows his own child. 如果照字面上翻譯，就會變成：聰明的父親了解自己的兒子。可是事實上，這個句子是來自於莎士比亞的劇本「威尼斯商人」，按照這種諺語結構，應該要翻成否定的：賢父未必知其子(意謂：再怎麼聰明的人也會犯錯)。因此，從這裡我也學習到，翻譯不應只是查字典翻譯字義，而是要利用資源找到最適當且配合文化用法的方式來翻譯，才不會出現錯誤。另一方面，在做中翻英時最大的困難則是正確的選字。中文文章中會非常頻繁的出現疊字或是成語，這個時候如果要翻成英文，通常不太容易可以找到相對應的字詞，因此就需要先了解中文真正要表達的意境與意義，然後再盡量找相符的英文單字來配合。例如我曾經遇到「真槍實彈」這個詞，在文章中指的是與性有關的經驗，最後就用 "real thing" 來表達意義，而不使用直接的逐字翻譯。

在義工實習的部分，性權會方面給了我們自己找翻譯資料的空間，這對我來說真的受益良多。開始我用的是他們推薦的一些網站，不過在翻譯兩、三篇之後，我發現有些新聞報導過於簡短，很難再用中文表達出完整的資訊。因此我就找到了另一個專門蒐集每天來自全世界與同性戀者相關的新聞網站：365gay.com。經過十多週的翻譯，意外的收穫是得到很多與同性戀族群相關的資訊，像是 Commercial Closet 這個網站，是專門在蒐集並且評論世界上與同性戀相關的廣告內容。其他還有很多名詞、社群、機構．．．等等，都讓我對這個族群有更多的了解。不過，最重要的還是發現，世界上關於同性戀者的新聞，大多數還是負面的或是不利於他們的消息，天主教會的抨擊、學校同事同儕之間的歧視、社會的輿論、法律的不公，都對他們造成很大的傷害。也許這也是翻譯可以出的一份力量，讓發生在世界各個角落的不公平能夠有機會讓更多的人發現，然後慢慢的改變。每一篇交出去的翻譯稿都會先由性權會的聯絡人白小豆修改過後再刊登在新聞網站上，他的修改稿與我的原稿最大的差別就是新聞的標題，通常我會直接翻譯原有的標題，但是他會用較為新聞思考的方式將標題改成上下句，一方面可以解決沒有文法、難以理解的英文標題，另一方面可以增加文章對於讀者的吸引力，這也是從他那裡學到的新聞翻譯技巧。新聞翻譯還有一個困難之處在於，很多文章是有連貫性的在報導一個事件，因此在翻譯單篇新聞時，必須適時的加入該事件的資訊，以免讓讀者摸不著頭緒。

## 翻譯第一篇

### 'Gay people 'almost invisible' on BBC flagship channels' - findings from major new research by Stonewall

▶ 幾乎消失在 BBC 的同性戀族群

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/3/11 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

Gay people are almost invisible on the BBC's flagship channels, according to new research commissioned by Stonewall, in spite of contributing £190 million a year to the BBC in TV licence fees.

據英國同性戀人權團體「石牆 (Stonewall)」的最新研究指出，縱使同性戀族群一年必須繳一億九千萬英鎊的電視權利金 (註) 給 BBC，他們還是幾乎消失在 BBC 的幾個主要頻道中。

A major monitoring exercise carried out for Stonewall of 168 hours of prime-time BBC One and BBC Two found lesbian and gay lives realistically portrayed for just six minutes, or 0.06 per cent of airtime. A further 32 minutes of programming featured derogatory or offensive references to gay people. These came from a range of programmes including the *Weakest Link*, hosted by Anne Robinson, and *The Lenny Henry Show*.

「石牆」持續觀察 BBC one 及 BBC two 頻道的 168 小時黃金時段，結果發現，在 168 小時中關於男同志與女同志的新聞只有六分鐘，約佔總播放時間的 0.06%。的確有另外關於同性戀新聞的 32 分鐘，不過卻都是一些詆毀性或冒犯性的報導。觀察的節目對象包含 *the Weakest Link* (益智節目，台灣譯為「智者生存」) 以及 *The Lenny Henry Show* (BBC 電視喜劇)。

"The stark conclusion of this major exercise is that gay licence-payers receive astonishingly poor value from the BBC," says Stonewall chief executive Ben Summerskill. "At a time when the BBC is seeking renewal of its Charter, it's difficult to argue that 1.5 million households should be expected to continue making such a substantial contribution to channels on which their real lives are hardly reflected, and which are often punctuated with derisive and demeaning depictions of them."

「石牆」執行長桑門史基 (Ben Summerskill) 認為，「這項調查非常明顯的可以發現，BBC 根本不把同性戀觀眾看在眼裡。當 BBC 在重整公司內部章程時，應該思考付費者的權利。同理來說，假設對象不只是同性戀者而是全國的 150 萬個家庭，而電視台只會嘲笑、不尊重他們，不會真實的呈現他們的生活，這些觀眾是否要繼續繳給 BBC 一大筆可觀的費用？」

Tuned Out, carried out by Stonewall and researchers from the University of Leeds, found

1. Even when they feature on BBC One and BBC Two, gay lives are five times more likely to be portrayed negatively than positively.
2. Lesbians hardly feature in BBC programming at all

3. More than 50 per cent of all references to gay people on the BBC were as jokes
4. Gay people living in stable relationships with partners and families are invisible on the BBC - most of the images used are clichés and stereotypes
5. Lesbian and gay issues are rarely tackled or even mentioned in factual programmes
6. Gay sexuality is frequently used as an insult, with almost no evidence of the BBC challenging homophobia when it arises

由「石牆」以及里茲大學教授所組成的研究小組「同志選台器 ( Tuned Out )」發表了以下幾點觀察：

1. 就算同性戀者的生活會在電視上出現，負面報導也比正面的多出五倍。
2. 女同性戀相關新聞完全不會出現在任何 BBC 的節目上。
3. BBC 節目裡提到同志的話題，超過一半都是在開他們玩笑。
4. 就算現在有很多感情穩定的同性戀者，BBC 也都當作沒有看到，他們拿來播放或討論的題材大多都是過去陳腐的刻板印象。
5. 男同志和女同志的話題在所有節目中都非常少會被提起。
6. 當「恐同症」開始發酵的時候，我們並沒有看見 BBC 曾經做過任何嘗試去矯正它，因此同性戀性向在電視節目中通常都被視為一種「侮辱」。

Focus groups of both gay and heterosexual people told researchers they wanted to see increased and better representation of gay people on screen, and better value for money for lesbian and gay licence-fee payers. The BBC was singled out by focus group participants as the least successful broadcaster at capturing the realities of gay lives. "If you put the BBC against Channel 4, it's just like the caveman," said one interviewee from London.

這份報告主要的調查對象包含同性戀及異性戀觀眾，他們並且告訴調查員，他們想要在電視上看到更多更好的同志相關議題與報導，以及讓所有同性戀觀眾看到自己繳納大筆電視權利金的價值何在。BBC 被參與這次研究的受訪者認為是最不能夠真實呈現同志生活的電視台。「把 BBC 與 Channel 4 相比，BBC 簡直就是史前時代的古人！」倫敦的一位受訪者這樣比喻 BBC。

Gay innuendo was broadcast across a wide range of programmes in spite of BBC editorial guidelines which explicitly require staff to avoid "offensive or stereotypical assumptions".

雖然在 BBC 的編輯要旨中明確的要求員工必須要避免做出「冒犯性或刻板的假設」，不過他們的電視節目中還是常常對同性戀者作出負面的影射。

"The BBC has made strenuous efforts in the last five years to serve minority ethnic viewers more effectively," says Ben Summerskill. "Gay people are forced to pay the BBC £126.50 a year on pain of imprisonment if they fail. We hope that the BBC will now develop for the first time a similar sense of obligation to lesbian and gay licence-payers."

BBC 確實已經在過去五年對於更有效的服務少數族群觀眾做出很多努力。不過對於同性戀者來說，他們每年被迫繳交 126.5 英鎊給 BBC，所以希望 BBC 也能做出相同程度的付出來面對同性戀議題。

The report suggests eight key recommendations to the BBC. These include provision of urgently-needed "balanced and unsensational" coverage in its news and current affairs programmes, developing authentic gay characters throughout drama and soap outputs and including six per cent of gay contestants in game shows, reflecting the wider British population.

這個報告除了做出上列六種參考意見外，還另外建議 BBC 兩件事情：

1. 在電視節目及新聞中做出對同性戀者公平且具真實性的報導；
2. 在電視連續劇中增加同志角色的演出，以及在比賽性的節目中將同志參賽者的比例增加至 6%，這樣才能反映出同性戀族群在英國人口的比率。

〔譯註〕電視權利金 (TV license fees)：一般來說 TV license fee 有兩種意義；一是代表一種支持電視產業的方式；二是幫助特定節目生產與運作的資金。BBC 的建立與運作就是靠電視權利金的收入來維持，其中 BBC One 與 BBC Two 使用了總收入的一半。

原文出處：[http://www.stonewall.org.uk/media/current\\_releases/1267.asp](http://www.stonewall.org.uk/media/current_releases/1267.asp)

## 翻譯第二篇

### Dutch migrants-to-be must watch gay kiss

▶ 想移民到荷蘭？先習慣同性戀接吻！

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/3/19 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

Potential immigrants to the Netherlands will soon have to watch a film that includes a scene of two men kissing in a park.

未來想要移民到荷蘭，必須要先看一部有兩個男人在公園裡親吻畫面的電影。

The film, which highlights many liberal qualities of the country, is part of a new test that is causing controversy, especially among Muslims and non-Westerners. Applicants for immigration can watch the Dutch-language film -- to be released Wednesday -- and then take a 15-question test on language and culture of Holland. Those who pass the exam will be required to complete two citizenship tests during the next five years, The Times of London reported.

荷蘭政府為了呈現社會中日常可見的真實生活，製作了一部影片，在這部移民測驗的影片裡，能夠看到荷蘭非常開放開明的文化特質，包括天體海灘誘人的上空女郎、兩個男子在草地上接吻，以及說明同性戀擁有與異性戀相同的結婚權利。移民申請者必須要看這部荷語影片，然後回答十五個關於荷蘭語及荷蘭文化的題

目。通過這項測試者，在接下來五年內必須完成另外兩項公民測驗才能獲得公民權。這項測驗引起穆斯林（回教徒）以及非西方人很大的爭論，許多人拒絕觀看影片。

"It really is a provocation aimed to limit immigration," Abdou Menebhi, director of an immigration-services group, told The Times. "They are trying to find every pretext to show that people should not come to the Netherlands because they are fundamentalist or not emancipated."

索馬利出生的荷蘭國會議員阿里（Ayaan Hirsi Ali）認為「這部片子很有意義，它提醒初來乍到的人，這些在荷蘭是非常正常、不需要震驚恐慌的事。」但阿姆斯特丹一個服務摩洛哥移民組織「Emcemo」的執行長曼內比（Abdou Menebhi）認為，「這不是教育，是挑釁！目的在限制來自穆斯林國家諸如摩洛哥、土耳其等地移民。荷蘭當局試圖找各種藉口嚇阻想要移民到荷蘭的民眾，因為他們認為移民者都是基本教義派或者文化素養不夠開放。」（這裡後來在刊登前加入了其他的資訊，因此與原文有些許出入）

The test, reportedly the first of its kind in the world, is the latest example of the Netherlands' attempts to crack down on immigration.

這個據說是世界上獨一無二、首開先例的測驗，是一個最新的例子可證明荷蘭政府想要懲罰移民者的企圖。

Last month, Dutch immigration minister Rita Verdonk -- nicknamed "Iron Rita" -- announced plans to cancel a six-month reprieve on deporting gay and lesbian Iranian asylum-seekers.

上個月，荷蘭移民局長弗東（Rita Verdonk）宣布，計畫將取消伊朗同性戀政治庇護尋求者的半年暫緩驅逐令。

In 2004 Theo van Gogh, a filmmaker who explored violence against women in Islamic societies, was murdered by a man with reported ties to a terrorist group. Several Muslim extremists were arrested in connection with the incident. The murder sparked a national debate about preserving Dutch culture in the face of a rising Muslim population.

2004年，研究伊斯蘭社會中女性暴力的電影製片家西奧梵谷被殺，兇手據傳是屬於某個恐怖組織，許多回教激進份子因涉案被捕。這件謀殺案激起荷蘭國內關於「在回教人口激增的社會中保存傳統文化」的激烈爭論。

Two years earlier, gay politician Pim Fortuyn, who became popular with voters in part because of his anti-immigration platform, was assassinated by a man who claimed Fortuyn was a threat to "vulnerable members of society."

兩年前，同性戀政治家佛圖恩（Pim Fortuyn）被暗殺，因為兇手認為他會對弱勢族群造成威脅。佛圖恩曾經因為他的反移民宣言而獲得許多選民支持。

Commenting on the new test on the QandO Blog, Bruce McQuain wrote, "The Dutch, probably the most liberal and tolerant [people] in the world, are saying that this sort of toleration is an integral part of their culture and those who can't or won't share it aren't welcome."

新自由主義評論家馬奎恩 ( Bruce McQuain ) 在部落格「[QandO](#)」中評論這項新的移民政策：「荷蘭大概是世界上最開放寬容自由的民族了，不過荷蘭卻認為，這種寬容性就是他們文化的一部分，如果沒有辦法接受這種開放文化的人就不受荷蘭的歡迎。」

原文出處：<http://www.planetout.com/news/article.html?2006/03/13/3>

## 翻譯第三篇

### Quebec bishops to dialogue with 19 priests about homosexuality

▶ 魁北克主教們將與 19 位教士就同性戀主題進行對談

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/3/31 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

TROIS-RIVIERES, Quebec (CNS) -- Quebec's bishops said they want to maintain a spirit of unity as they enter into dialogue with 19 Quebec priests who published a letter of dissent on homosexuality. The priests' letter, which has drawn international attention, appeared in the Feb. 26 issue of Montreal's largest newspaper, La Presse. It sharply criticized the Catholic Church regarding its teaching on homosexuality.

2月26日加拿大蒙特婁最大的報紙 [La Presse](#) 上，登載了一封由 19 位天主教教士聯名發表的公開信，信中尖銳地批評天主教會對於同性戀的態度，引起國際間廣泛的注意。魁北克的主教們決定與這 19 位發布同性戀異議信的教士進行對談。

In particular, the letter criticized the Canadian bishops' statement on same-sex marriage and the recent Vatican document that deals with the admission of homosexual candidates to the seminary. It also questioned the church teaching that homosexual acts are immoral and said the church must evolve in its position on these issues.

信中特別批判加拿大主教們對於同性婚姻的論述，以及最近羅馬教廷針對同性戀者能否就讀神學院所發表的文件，並質疑教會的教義中告訴人們同性戀是違返倫理道德的行為，教士們認為教會應該在這些議題上學習成長，跟上社會的進化。

Cardinal Ouellet, Cardinal Jean-Claude Turcotte of Montreal and Bishop Gilles Cazabon of Saint-Jerome, president of the Assembly of Quebec Catholic Bishops, spoke at a March 9 press conference in Trois-Rivieres, during the Quebec bishops' four-day semi-annual meeting in neighboring Cap-de-la-Madeleine.

在馬德萊娜角舉行為期四天的「魁北克主教半年會」之後，魁北克市的卡迪諾·馬克·胡列主教 ( Cardinal Marc Ouellet )、蒙特婁的卡迪諾·尚克勞·都柯主教 ( Cardinal Jean-Claude Turcotte )，以及聖傑羅姆市主教、魁北克主教會主席吉列·卡札彭 ( Gilles Cazabon ) 在 3 月 9 日的會後記者會上，針對此事件發表談話。

The priests' letter "puts its finger on a wound in our society, a complex problem, to which we must give attention. There is a larger call for a dialogue about this phenomenon of homosexuality and, on this point, we welcome this invitation to reflection and to dialogue," said Cardinal Marc Ouellet of Quebec City. The signatories come from five dioceses in Quebec province. They will meet with their own bishops in the coming weeks.

魁北克市的卡迪諾·胡列主教認為，「這些教士的信直接觸碰了社會中的痛處，同時也是一個我們必須要注意的嚴重問題。社會上有很大的聲浪要求針對同性戀來進行討論，在這點上來說，我們非常歡迎進行檢討及磋商的邀請。」這 19 個來自五個不同主教轄區的教士，在未來幾個星期內將會見他們的主教。在與這 19 位發布同性戀異議信的教士進行對談時，主教們強調仍想要維持整體性的教義精神。

Cardinal Turcotte told journalists that dissent within the church is not unusual. Many of the issues in the letter had been raised at a two-day meeting he had with his priests nearly two years ago, he said, adding that plans for another meeting were already in the works. He also downplayed the hype over the issue generated in the media, pointing out that it created "a confrontational dynamic." "Different opinions in the church are very common," he said. "So I don't think we should attach undue importance to this event, as if we were facing a schism." "I'm looking forward to speaking with these priests," he said. Later, he told reporters: "I have friends among that list of priests. If they wanted to contact me, all they had to do was call me, and we would have met. But they prepared something and they addressed it to the media. Now it becomes a more difficult exchange."

卡迪諾·都柯主教告訴記者，其實在教會裡經常會出現異議。信中許多的問題早已在兩年前的會議中就被提出過，而且未來也還是會再度出現。他輕描淡寫地說，近來媒體對於此事件的過度報導會造成一種「為反對而反對的力量」。他並且說：「在教會中出現不同意見是很常見的，所以我並不認為大家應該過度渲染這個事件，就好像要分裂一樣。我非常期待與這些教士會談。」之後他告訴記者：「在那 19 位教士中也有我的朋友，他們如果想跟我連絡，打個電話就可以，不過他們卻決定將準備好的意見告訴媒體，以致於現在事情越來越難解決。」

During the press conference, Cardinal Turcotte strongly defended the teachings of the church and its role of proclaiming the Gospel to society. The church welcomes and ministers to homosexuals, but it cannot bless behaviors that contradict the Gospel, he said. "The same applies to heterosexuals," he added. People must be accepted unconditionally, he said. "However, homosexuality has behaviors, as does heterosexuality, that appear not to be in conformity with our understanding of the Gospel and our mission of preaching the Gospel," he said. "Even though we accept people and we welcome them, not all of their actions can be welcomed," he said. "In a way, it's a little naive to think that just because we welcome the person, we won't question what this person does." The Gospel consists of very beautiful teachings, but also consists of very demanding teachings. It is the role of the church and it is the role of the bishops to highlight these teachings, even if it isn't always pleasing," he said.

在記者會中，卡迪諾·都柯主教嚴正的釐清教義與其在社會上傳播福音的角色。他並且說，「教會歡迎並且賦予同性戀教士的資格，但這麼做並不能使那些與教義衝突的行為獲得庇護，無關乎異性戀或者同性戀。所有人都可以無條件的為教

會所接受。然而，異性戀與同性戀都有些行為並不符合我們對於教義的理解與訓誡。就算我們接受所有的人並歡迎他們加入，也不代表他們的所有行為都可以被接受，某方面來說，如果你認為我們是完全的接受一個人的所有，那麼就有點過於天真了。福音中有許多非常美好的教義，卻也有非常嚴苛的教義，對於教會與主教們來說，縱然有時並不怎麼令人愉快，我們仍有義務去提醒人們這些教義的存在。」

Cardinal Ouellet defended the church's teaching on same-sex marriage, saying that it is derived from Scripture. He affirmed that the church must remain faithful to the message of the Gospel and could not bless same-sex marriages. At the same time, he said, this does not mean that the church is against homosexuals. He said he understood that homosexuals may have difficulty with the model of the nuclear family.

卡迪諾·胡列主教也為教義做了辯護。他認為，教義中對於同性婚姻的態度來自於聖經，因此教士應該要忠於教義中的指示，不為同性婚姻做見證。不過，他不認為這件事情就表示教會反對同性戀。他說，他能夠了解同性戀者不能接受一般核心家庭的困難。

The Quebec bishops will be in Rome for regularly scheduled visits May 1-15. Cardinal Turcotte said the bishops will report the issues that have been raised in the letter during their visit.

魁北克主教們將在今年 5 月 15 日按例參訪羅馬。卡迪諾·都柯主教說，他們會在訪問期間將此事件與信中所提到的意見報告給教宗。

原文出處：<http://www.catholicnews.com/data/stories/cns/0601507.htm>

## 翻譯第四篇

### **Jamaican extricated from anti-gay mob**

#### ▶ 牙買加男子從恐同暴力攻擊中倖存

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/4/19 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

A young Jamaican man is in police custody after being targeted in an anti-gay attack at the University of West Indies campus.

月初加勒比海一所大學校園內發生嚴重的反同性戀攻擊事件，一名受到攻擊的年輕牙買加男子，目前正受到警方拘留。

The man, whose name has not been released, allegedly approached a student Tuesday evening on campus and made sexual advances. A group of students gathered and began attacking the man, and reportedly chased and hurled rocks at him.



這名男子的姓名尚未公佈。據稱，4月4日傍晚他在西印度大學(University of West Indies)校園中接近一名學生，並且試圖與這名學生發展性關係，一群學生發現他的行徑後開始聚集起來攻擊這名男子，追打並對他扔擲石塊。

The Jamaican publication The Daily Gleaner reported it was feared that the group would have killed the man if the police had not intervened. The students outnumbered the security officers.

據牙買加報社「每日情報(The Daily Gleaner)」報導，當時學生的數量比安全警衛還要多，如果警方沒有加以制止的話，那名男子恐會被殺害。

"What happened was not a reasoned protest against what they consider deviant homosexual behavior, but rather so violent an overreaction that the police in riot gear had difficulty controlling the mob," the Gleaner wrote Thursday in an editorial condemning the incident.

每日情報在6日的社論上譴責這次事件，「奇怪的不是學生對於反同性戀的攻擊，而是為何警方在出動了鎮暴警察之後還是無法控制這場暴動。」

The police finally apprehended the man and escorted him from campus. The 22-year-old was charged with "being in a restricted area," the Jamaica Star reported Wednesday.

警方最後終於逮捕這名男子，並且護送他離開校園。「牙買加星報(the Jamaica Star)」報導，這名22歲男子之後以「闖入禁區」罪名被控告。

In January, JFLAG, one of Jamaica's few gay rights groups, said that another man was chased by a mob in the city of Kingston because they thought he was gay. Fearful of a beating, the victim apparently jumped into the water, where he drowned.

牙買加少數同性戀人權團體之一「牙買加同志論壇(Jamaica Forum for Lesbians, All-Sexuals and Gays, 簡稱JFLAG)」曾在今年一月份，發佈另一樁針對同志的仇恨犯罪事件消息，另一名男子在牙買加首都京斯敦也受到群眾追打，只因他們認為他是同性戀者，在害怕被攻擊的情況之下，這名受害者跳入水中，溺水身亡。

The incidents follow the murder of a gay AIDS activist, Lenford "Steve" Harvey, who was killed on the eve of World AIDS Day, as well as reports of countless beatings based on a perception of homosexuality.

從去年世界愛滋日起，這類事件便一連串發生。在世界愛滋日的前夕，一名同性戀愛滋運動者蘭福史蒂夫哈維(Lenford Steve Harvey)被三名歹徒綁架，並且槍殺身亡。原因同樣是因為被歹徒認為他是同性戀者而慘遭謀害。

牙買加唯一同運團體的創辦人威廉森，在前年(2004年)被發現慘死家中，讓國際社會首次注意到牙買加的恐同問題，當時牙買加警方宣稱是宵小入侵，但他的屍體有遭到支解的痕跡。同年「人權觀察組織(Human Rights Watch, 簡稱HRW)」針對牙買加同志人權狀況進行調查，並在年底發表一篇人權紀錄與評估報告，內容記載牙買加同志經常性地受到敵意、騷擾、酷刑、殺害，加害者甚至也包括警員在內。牙買加政府強硬否認有迫害同志之情事，但該國同志社群對於官方說法相當不以為然。(性權會編者增補此段資料)

原文出處：<http://www.planetout.com/news/article.html?2006/04/06/4>

## 翻譯第五篇

### Chrysler car ad's 'fairy' man draws ire of gay advocates

#### ▶ 新車廣告嘲弄娘泡 克萊斯勒引起同志反彈

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/4/19 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

DaimlerChrysler AG's Chrysler Group introduced the "Anything but cute" ad campaign last month to promote the new Dodge Caliber compact car, aimed at young buyers. Some gay rights advocates are raising questions about a new Chrysler commercial that features a fairy who uses her wand to turn a tough-looking guy with a big dog into a pastel-clad man walking four small dogs on pink leashes.

戴姆勒克萊斯勒公司中的克萊斯勒集團，上個月發表了訴求「拒絕裝可愛！( anything but cute)」的系列廣告，用來吸引年輕族群，宣傳新款房車「Dodge Caliber」。美國一些同志平權倡議者對於克萊斯勒汽車的新廣告提出強烈質疑。

One of five ads is "Too tough," a 30-second spot that features the fairy. It was created by the Detroit office of BBDO Worldwide, part of Omnicom Group Inc. Gay advocates say the transformed male character has stereotypically gay characteristics and note that "fairy" is a derogatory term for a homosexual man.

「Dodge Caliber」其中一支廣告意識過於強烈，當中有三十秒的時間都聚焦在小妖精的身上；廣告中，一個帶著大狗且外表粗獷一身黑的大男人，嘲笑小妖精無法將「Dodge Caliber」變成卡通玩具車，小妖精使用她的魔杖將他變成用粉紅色狗繩牽著四條小狗的粉粧男人，製造滑稽的笑點。這支廣告是由奧姆尼康集團（Omnicom Group Inc.）旗下的 BBDO 環球廣告公司底特律分部所製作。同志運動者認為，在廣告中被變形之後的男人就是刻板男同志的形象，而「小妖精（fairy）」這個字的就是貶抑指男同性戀者的俗稱。

Chrysler said it has had an average number of complaints about the ad. It said the man is not intended to be gay and said the ads will keep airing. "We're kind of surprised that people are making a conclusion about someone's sexual orientation based on the clothes they're wearing," said company spokeswoman Suraya Bliss.

克萊斯勒汽車反駁，此廣告並沒有收到非常多的抱怨或反彈，也並非是故意要讓廣告中的男人像個同性戀，因此廣告會繼續在電視上播出。克萊斯勒公司發言人蘇拉雅柏利斯（Suraya Bliss）說，「我們很驚訝大家會因為某人的穿著而對他的性傾向作出判定。」

"This guy looks pretty gay to me," said Jeffrey Montgomery, executive director of the Detroit-based Triangle Foundation. The group promotes rights for gay, lesbian, bisexual and transgender people. "I'm willing to believe they didn't intend it to be a

gay man, but I don't believe they're shocked someone would draw that conclusion," Mr. Montgomery told the Detroit Free Press for a story yesterday.

「對我來說這男人看起來很像同志！」主要關注密西根州同性戀、異性戀及跨性別社群權利的團體「底特律三角基金會」執行長傑佛瑞蒙哥馬利，在接受底特律自由報記者訪問時表示：「我願意相信他們不是故意要讓廣告裡的那個人像個同志，不過我不相信他們會因為有人認為這個廣告在暗指男同志而驚訝。」

The Internet-based Commercial Closet, which monitors marketing tactics that could be offensive to gays and lesbians, was more critical of the ad. "It directly finds humour with the term fairy, referring not just to the type that flies around with a magic wand, but also the universally recognizable gay stereotype of an effeminate gay man," it said in an on-line review of the ad.

在網路上推動廣告加強性別敏感教育的組織「廣告衣櫥 (Commercial Closet)」，持續在監督廣告中的可能會引發同性戀反感的行銷方式，他們也對於這支廣告有強烈的批評：「廣告是用小妖精來製造笑料，但小妖精指涉的意義不只是帶著魔杖飛來飛去的小仙女，更被普遍視為女性化男同志的形象。」

「廣告衣櫥」網頁現在可看到該則廣告以及評論。

(<http://www.commercialcloset.org/cgi-bin/iowa/portrayals.html?record=2850>)

原文出處：

<http://www.theglobeandmail.com/servlet/story/LAC.20060407.RTICKCHRYS07/TPStory/Business>

## 翻譯第六篇

### 'Lesbian-Baiting' Coach Receives Slap On Wrist

▶ 籃球教練敵視女同性戀 賓州州大僅略施薄懲

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/4/21 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

(State College, Pennsylvania) An investigation into Penn State's women's basketball coach Rene Portland has found that she violated the university's diversity policy by creating a hostile environment for a player she perceived to be a lesbian.

美國賓州州立大學經過深入調查之後發現，女籃教練雷妮波特蘭 (Rene Portland) 違反了學校的多元化政策，因為她以製造敵意環境方式，來對待一位她認為是女同性戀的選手。

The results of the probe were announced Tuesday by Penn State president Graham Spanier who said Portland has been given a letter of reprimand that will become a permanent part of her official personnel file, but no further immediate action against

her is planned. Spanier said that the letter informed Portland that should there be any future instance of so-called lesbian-baiting, she would be fired as coach.

賓大校長葛拉罕史班尼爾 ( Graham Spanier ) 4 月 18 日宣布，校方已發給波特蘭教練一封譴責信，這個紀錄也將永久成為她人事檔案的一部份，不過學校並不打算進一步對她作直接的懲戒。史班尼爾校長說，譴責信中已告知波特蘭教練，以後如再發生所謂「打壓女同性戀」情事，她就會被開除。

The investigation into Portland began after Jennifer Harris, a 6 foot guard played on Penn State's Lady Lions basketball team from 2003 to 2005 filed a federal lawsuit charging Portland with violating numerous federal and state laws and the Constitution. The suit also named the university and Athletic Director Tim Curley, and Penn State as defendants.

對於波特蘭教練的調查始於 2003-2005 年賓大女獅隊 ( Lady Lions ) 隊員珍妮佛哈里斯 ( Jennifer Harris )，她以波特蘭教練違反多項聯邦法、國家法律及憲法對她提出聯邦訴訟。訴訟中也同時將賓大體育主任提姆卡利 ( Tim Curley ) 以及賓州列為被告。

Harris alleges that Portland repeatedly questioned her about her sexual orientation, repeatedly threatened to kick Harris off the team if she found out Harris was a lesbian, and eventually told other players not to associate with Harris because she believed that Harris was gay.

哈里斯聲稱，波特蘭教練不斷的質問她的性傾向，並且威脅如果被她發現哈里斯是同性戀的話，就要將她逐出籃球隊。最後教練竟然要其他隊員不可以跟哈里斯來往，因為她堅信哈里斯是同性戀。

In 2005, Coach Portland abruptly told Harris to find somewhere else to play. Harris transferred to James Madison University.

2005 年時，教練突然叫哈里斯另覓他處打球，於是哈里斯轉到詹斯麥迪遜大學 ( James Madison University )。

Harris, who is not gay, is represented by the National Center for Lesbian Rights. "Given the damage done by Penn State and the personal sacrifice of Jennifer Harris, the consequences faced by Rene Portland are insulting and inadequate," said Kate Kendell, Executive Director of the NCLR. Harris was also disappointed by Spanier's statement. "Penn State did not take the allegations seriously and does not appear interested in solving the underlying problem," she said in a statement.

事實上哈里斯並非是女同志，但「美國女同志權利中心 ( National Center for Lesbian Rights, NCLR )」代表她向法院提起這個關於女同志歧視的訴訟案。NCLR 執行長凱特肯德爾 ( Kate Kendell ) 說：「賓大對波特蘭教練所做出的處分相較於珍妮佛哈里斯的犧牲來說，實在是過於無禮並且不適切。」哈里斯也對於史班尼爾校長的聲明表示非常失望，她鄭重的聲明：「賓州州大並沒有認真對待我的指控，也似乎沒有興趣去解決那些潛在的問題。」

After Harris and the NCLR filed the suit two other former players on Penn State's women's basketball team have come forward to accuse Portland of making disparaging comments about lesbians.

就在哈里斯和 NCLR 將這件訴訟案提交之後，兩名賓大女籃隊的前隊員也出來指控波特蘭教練對女同志歧視性的批評。

In his statement Tuesday Spanier said that Portland must participate in a diversity program but he rejected a recommendation from investigators that she receive a one-game suspension. Instead he is imposing a \$10,000 fine on her.

史班尼爾校長在 18 日發表的聲明中曾說，波特蘭教練必須要參與學校的多元化計畫，但他拒絕接受調查員建議波特蘭應停賽一次作為處分，改對她罰款一萬美金。

In addition, for the next three years players leaving the team will be interviewed by the Office of Affirmative Action and all incoming players will receive diversity training.

此外，未來三年中，任何女籃隊要離隊的球員都會與學校的機會平等計畫辦公室（Office of Affirmative Action）進行面談，新進球員也會接受尊重多元差異的訓練。

The NCLR said it would go forward with court ordered mediation in the federal suit, scheduled for mid-May. "But we do not hold out much hope for a negotiated resolution at this stage given Penn State's anemic response and Coach Portland's continued denials and failure to acknowledge that her discriminatory and unlawful behavior needs to change."

NCLR 說：「五月中旬將會有進一步的法庭調解會，不過我們並不對這次的協商結果抱有太大希望，因為目前賓大對此事的回應非常低調，而波特蘭教練也持續的否認她對於同性戀的歧視。」

At a news conference, Portland read from a statement in which she said she disagreed with the ruling and that the conclusions were flawed. She said would return as Penn State coach next season, but declined to answer any questions.

在一個記者會上，波特蘭讀出聲明表示她不認同學校的裁決以及那些錯誤的結論。她並說她在下一季球賽仍會擔任教練，但她拒絕回答記者的其他問題。

原文出處：<http://365gay.com/Newscon06/04/041806portland.htm>

## 翻譯第七篇

### Netherlands To Allow Gay Couples To Adopt Foreign Children

▶ 荷蘭政府將提案立法開放同志伴侶收養外國小孩

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/5/7 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

(The Hague) The Dutch government announced Wednesday it will bring in legislation to allow same-sex couples to adopt children abroad.

荷蘭政府 5 月 3 日宣佈，將提案立法開放同性伴侶收養外國小孩。

The Netherlands became the first country in the world in 2001 to legalize gay marriage. The legislation allowed same-sex couples to co-parent the biological children of either partner and to adopt children born in the country but expressly forbade foreign adoptions.

荷蘭在 2001 年時成為世界上第一個同性婚姻合法化的國家，並且同意讓同性伴侶共有一方所生孩子的監護權，並有收養權。不過，收養僅限於國內出生的小孩，明令禁止收養外國小孩。

The provision was put in to avoid an international storm over the marriage law.

這項規定是為了要防止國際間掀起同性婚姻法的風暴。

On Wednesday Justice Minister Piet Hein Donner said that the restriction treated many same-sex couples unfairly because a number of countries now permit gay couples to adopt and the Netherlands has only a small number of children available for adoption.

荷蘭司法部長多納爾（Piet Hein Donner）表示，此項限制對於很多同志伴侶來說是不公平的，因為現今世界上許多國家都已經允許同志伴侶收養外國小孩，而且荷蘭本身也並沒有太多的小孩可供收養。

Donner also noted that many gay and lesbian couples already are adopting abroad, using a loophole in Dutch law which allows single people to adopt.

多納爾也注意到，許多同志伴侶都在利用荷蘭的法律漏洞收養外國小孩，因為法律中是同意「單身」人士收養外國小孩的。

The legislation must be approved by Parliament. No date for a vote has been set.

這項法案必須經過國會通過，不過投票表決日期尚未決定。

The Netherlands reached the five year milestone in same-sex marriage last month. Since then the quest for same-sex marriage has spread around the globe. Belgium became the second country to legalize same-sex marriage in 2003. Spain and Canada followed last year.

荷蘭上個月剛達成五年的同性婚姻里程碑。從五年前起，承認同性婚姻的訴求就開始散播到全世界，比利時接著在 2003 年成為第二個合法同意同性婚姻的國家。西班牙與加拿大也在去年跟進。

This December South Africa is expected to become the fifth country following a court ruling last year that gave the government 12 months to amend its marriage law. In the United State only Massachusetts permits gay and lesbian couples to wed.

南非去年給政府十二個月的時間去改善國家的婚姻法，因此今年十二月，南非可望成為第五個通過同性婚姻的國家。而在美國只有麻薩諸塞州允許同性婚姻。

原文出處：<http://www.365gay.com/Newscon06/05/050306dutad.htm>

## 翻譯第八篇

### Scottish Schools To Teach Gay Sex Ed

▶ 蘇格蘭地區學校將開始教授同性戀性教育

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/5/23 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

Gay sex ed is to be taught in Scottish schools during health lessons a Scottish newspaper reported on Sunday.

根據 5 月 21 日蘇格蘭媒體報導，同性戀性教育將會納入當地學校中的健康教育課程範圍。

Scotland on Sunday reports that the current sex education guidelines will be expanded because they are "heterosexist". Lessons will include safe sex, where to get peer counseling and same-sex relationships.

蘇格蘭週日報（Scotland on Sunday）報導，既有的「異性戀主義」性教育，將會擴大教授範圍，課程包含宣導安全性行為、如何取得同儕輔導的管道、以及同性關係。

It will be the first major overhaul of sex education in Scotland since repeal of a Thatcher era law that banned any discussion of homosexuality in schools. The paper reports that the government set the curriculum with the help of LGBT health and civil rights groups. Teachers will then be instructed on how to teach the subject.

自從廢除柴契爾時代禁止在學校中出現同性戀言論的法律以來，這項改變將成為蘇格蘭性教育的第一次大檢驗。報導中表示，政府改變課程能夠協助 LGBT 同志族群的健康發展以及公民權利等問題。教師們也將會獲得如何教授這門課程的指導。

The paper said that the government hopes to have the program in place for the start of the next school year which begins in August.

政府希望在下個學年開始就可以使用這套課程。蘇格蘭健康中心的發言人告訴記者，許多教師們早已開始詢問教學方向。

A spokesperson for Health Scotland told the paper that teachers had asked for direction. "Teachers felt they didn't know what to say about same-sex relationships. They felt uncomfortable and wanted to be appropriate without being offensive," said spokesperson Shirley Fraser.

「健康蘇格蘭 ( Health Scotland )」發言人雪莉福雷瑟 ( Shirley Fraser ) 說：「教師們認為他們不知道該如何談論有關同性關係的主題，他們感到有點不自在，但也希望可以用較適當的方法來教導學生，同時也避免得罪人。」

The plan has the support of the Scottish Parent Teacher Council. "If we don't give young people the right information, they will just get the wrong information," said spokesperson Eleanor Coner. " They will go to the internet or to their friends. It is far better that they are given the proper information than none at all."

這項計畫也獲得蘇格蘭家長暨教師委員會 ( Scottish Parent Teacher Council ) 的支持。蘇格蘭家長暨教師協會發言人艾倫諾科納 ( Eleanor Coner ) 說：「如果我們不提供年輕人正確資訊，他們就只能在網路上或從朋友那而得到錯誤資訊。提供他們正確資訊比什麼都避談好太多了。」

But the Catholic Church has condemned the move. In a statement the church in Scotland said the plan was "appalling, outrageous and utterly unnecessary".

但是天主教教會表示譴責這項政策，蘇格蘭教會發表聲明表示，這項計畫是「惡劣的、不道德的以及根本沒必要的。」

原文出處：<http://www.365gay.com/Newscon06/05/052106scot.htm>

## 翻譯第九篇

### Report: 4 Of 5 Gay Teachers Experience Homophobia

▶ 80% 英國同性戀教師經歷過恐同症傷害

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/5/23 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

A study released to coincide with International Homophobia Day shows Britain's schools are rampant with homophobia. Four out of every five teachers surveyed by a national educators' group found that four out of five gay teachers have experienced homophobia at work.

一份呼應 5/17 國際反恐同日的研究顯示，英國的學校中普遍存在著恐同症。調查發現，每五個同性戀教師中，就有四個曾經在工作中經歷過恐同症的傷害。

The study, by the Teacher Support Network, said that the vast majority of the abuse came from colleagues - other teachers, principals or administrators. But, the report said, the most violent abuse came from students.

這份由英國教師團體「教師支持網絡 ( Teacher Support Network )」所發表的研究中指出，極大部分的虐待傷害事件都來自於同事之間，也就是其他教師、校長，或是其他行政人員。但是，報告中也表示，很多對於老師的暴力虐待事件是來自於學生。



Homophobic abuse from colleagues usually took the form of offensive jokes, rumors, or slurs. Thirty-eight percent of the teachers surveyed said their schools did not address homophobia in codes of conduct. Of those schools that did only 15 percent of teachers said the codes were being enforced.

來自於同僚之間的恐同症虐待通常都以冒犯性的笑話，不實謠言或是誹謗的方式表現。百分之三十八受訪的教師表示，他們的學校並沒有在教師行為守則中禁止恐同行為。這些學校中只有百分之十五的教師認為行為守則確實被實行。

"Such harassment and discrimination has left many teachers with low self-esteem, reduced effectiveness at work and high stress levels," Patrick Nash, the chief executive of Teacher Support Network, told Britain's Press Association.

教師支援網絡的執行長派崔克納許（Patrick Nash）告訴英國新聞社：這樣的騷擾和歧視使很多教師感到自尊低下，減低了工作效率，也造成了壓力升高。

原文出處：<http://www.365gay.com/Newscon06/05/051706teach.htm>

## 翻譯第十篇

### Russian Gays Defiant, Vow More Gay Marches

#### ▶ 俄羅斯同志不畏高壓 誓言發動更多同志遊行

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/6/2 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

Russian gays say they will not be cowed into retreating to the closet despite last weekend's violence at a gay pride march in Moscow. The organizers of the march say they already are planning for a similar march next year.

俄國同志們五月底發表聲明，他們絕不會因為在同志驕傲遊行中受到暴力攻擊，就怕得躲回衣櫃裡！隱藏自己的性向。遊行的發起人說，他們已經計畫好在明年再發動一次和相同的遊行活動。

"The 27th of May has been for us so far an anniversary of the decriminalization of homosexuality in 1993 in Russia. But the gay parade in 2006 in Moscow and the situation in which it was held has given much more weight to this date," Nikolay Alexeyev told the Interfax news agency on Tuesday.

尼可雷阿利克斯耶夫（Nikolay Alexeyev）對國際傳真新聞社（Interfax news agency）表示：五月二十七日是 1993 俄國同性戀合法化的紀念日，但時至 2006，這次同志遊行的處境使得這個日子更加意義重大。

Alexeyev, who was one of about 120 gays detained by police Saturday when they attempted to hold a pride parade after Moscow Mayor Yuri Luzhkov refused to issue them a parade permit. Members of an extremist national group and Russian Orthodox

church members attacked the marchers. At one point a gas canister was tossed a group of gays.

俄國警方在遊行當天拘留了約 120 名同志，原因是此次遊行並沒有獲得莫斯科市長尤利魯茲科夫（Yuri Luzhkov）發給的遊行許可。而國家極端組織份子與俄國東正教會的成員則攻擊了此次的遊行。就某方面來說，同志團體受到了很大的打擊。

On Tuesday Alexeyev told Interfax that Russian gays and lesbians to challenge the city in court and are prepared to go all the way to the European Court in Strasbourg. He said that they intend to hire lawyers from outside the country to ensure they get fair representation.

阿利克斯耶夫告訴國際傳真新聞社，俄國男女同志們將在法庭上挑戰這個城市的公權力，也準備用各種方法將此案上訴到斯特拉斯堡的歐洲法庭。他們打算雇用國外的律師以保證他們在法庭上可以有公平的陳述權。

But Mayor Luzhkov is defending his actions. He told Moscow Radio on Tuesday that Russia is morally cleaner than the West. "Our way of life, our morals and our tradition -- are cleaner in all ways," he said. "The West has something to learn from us and should not race along in this mad licentiousness."

但是莫斯科市長魯茲科夫也為自己的行為做出辯護，他告訴莫斯科電台，俄國是一個在道德上比其他西方國家都還要純淨的地方。「我們的生活方式，我們的道德與傳統在各方面都比他們來的純淨，西方國家應該學習我們的可取之處，不應該盲目的追尋這種瘋狂的不道德行為。」

While Russian gays struggle to gain recognition the LGBT community in another former Soviet state have been given permission to hold pride celebrations.

當俄國的同性戀者還在努力的嘗試獲得俄國社會對於 LGBT 同志社群的認同時，其他前蘇維埃共和國的同性戀者則早已獲得舉行同性戀遊行的許可權。

The city government of Bucharest has approved a permit for a rally to be held this Saturday. About a thousand people from throughout Romania are expected. The approval from the city came despite stiff opposition by the Orthodox Church and a Romanian nationalist group.

羅馬尼亞首都布加勒斯特市政府同意了六月第一個週末舉行的同性戀集會，這次的活動預估超過千人參加。雖然這個決議遭到東正教會與羅馬尼亞民族主義團體的強烈反對，不過是政府還是做出了這樣的決定。

原文出處：<http://www.365gay.com/Newscon06/05/053006modem.htm>

## 翻譯第十一篇

**Transsexual Files \$4.5-Million Discrimination Suit On Two Continents**

## ▶ 變性者向跨國公司提起巨額賠償官司

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/6/2 Trista Su 綜合外電報導】

An American transsexual working in the UK has filed discrimination suits against Hitachi Data Systems in both British and US courts.

一位在英國工作的美籍變性者對 Hitachi Data Systems 公司（日立集團子公司）提出歧視的控告。

When Jessica Bussert, 41, began transitioning she, the woman she married while still identifying as male and their two children, transferred from Hitachi in Indiana to the company's British operation, believing the UK to be a more tolerant society.

潔西卡布瑟特（Jessica Bussert）開始轉變為女性之後，和家人決定從印第安那州的日立公司轉至英國分公司工作，因為她相信英國是個包容度更高的國家。

Bussert said she made the decision to move following the murder of a 19-year old transgendered woman in the US.

布瑟特說，自從美國一位 19 歲的跨性別女性被殺害之後，她就決定搬離這個國家。

In 2004 when other workers began to comment on Bussert's long hair and other physical changes due to hormone therapy she began to let people know she was transitioning.

2004 年時，她留了一頭長髮和其他因為荷爾蒙療法造成的身體構造改變，公司員工開始對她議論紛紛。從那時起，她決定讓大家知道她正在進行變性手術。

In her court filings Bussert says that her boss, Steve Larkin, made a disparaging remark about transsexuals and said he did not want any of “these people” working for him.

布瑟特在控訴中說道，她的老闆史蒂夫拉爾金（Steve Larkin）曾對變性者作出貶抑性的言論，而且還說他並不要雇用「那種人」來為他工作。

The lawsuits also claim that Larkin without consulting Bussert made changes to business agreements she had reached, destroying her credibility with colleagues.

控訴中並且聲明，拉爾金在沒有與布瑟特商量的情況下，擅自更改布瑟特所負責的交易合約，讓布瑟特在同事之間失去誠信。

The following year Bussert took six weeks' sick leave, out of the six months to which she was entitled and returned to the US for breast surgery. When she reported back for duty in England, Bussert's suit says, she was effectively demoted although her \$168,000 salary remained the same.

之後那一年，布瑟特請了六個星期病假，因為她必須回到美國進行胸部手術。當她回到英國銷假上班時，雖然還是維持 168,000 美元的薪資，但她已經被公司降職。

As the work environment continued to worsen Bussert filed a discrimination claim with Hitachi but the lawsuits claim the situation still deteriorated and she suffered "stress causing clinical depression, with anxiety and panic disorder". When she returned to sick leave Hitachi stopped paying her.

因為工作環境越來越不利於布瑟特，她決定向日立公司提出歧視賠償的申訴。在申訴進行中，她所處的情況還是繼續惡化，而且她承受了「因為焦慮與恐慌症而造成身體與心理的雙重壓力」。當她結束病假回到公司時，就被日立公司解雇了。

She is seeking \$950,000 in damages from Hitachi in Britain - believed to be the largest compensation claim of its kind in the UK - and \$3.6 million from the American company.

她向英國日立公司提出折合九十五萬美元的損害賠償，這可能是英國有史以來此類案件最高的賠償金，以及對美國日立公司索賠三百六十萬美元。

Hitachi has declined to comment on the suits.

日立公司拒絕對此控訴發表任何意見。

原文出處：<http://www.365gay.com/Newscon06/05/053006ukts.htm>