

# 翻譯課實習成果

## Presentation of the Translation Work

### 目次

Contents

一、作課程心得	1
<i>Self Evaluation</i>	
二、性權會翻譯義工實習成果(新聞編譯)	8-27
<i>Presentation of the Volunteer Work</i>	
1.從消費文化看同性戀與大眾之關係	
1.1 Playboy hints at launching gay brand	8
1.2 Macy's in Boston removes Pride display	11
2.從法令限制看同姓婚姻之困境	
2.1 Belgium gives gay couples right to adopt	14
2.2 Bush rallies same-sex marriage foes	16
3. 其他議題	
3.1 Cameroon frees 9 held on gay sex charges	23
3.2 Vatican denounces trans health plan	25

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## **Self Evaluation**

### **Motivation**

There were two reasons why I took this course; one was that I wanted to learn more “differences” in this short four-year college life, and the other was that I wanted to learn a subject which is close to our daily-life practice. Translations and Interpretations were different from literature which was the major them I have learned in the past three years. Before the class began, I had expected that I would learn more about professional English translation (, which later prove that my expectation was really became a fact.)

### **Theory and Practice**

In stead of starting from studying translation theory, this course began with the practices, which was different from my learning tradition in the past (I used to learn literary theories before really practicing), so I was not quite get used to it until we started to translate translation-related theories. I finally realized that this would be a better and easy way to get the actual meanings of the theories since it was only when we practiced some working could we understand what the problems and skills we read in the theoretical articles.

### **News Translation**

One wrong use of word may make the meaning totally different from the original idea. Recalling from the beginning of the semester, there was a piece of news about ceasing the function of Guidelines for National Unification which aroused critics and comments from all around. As a fresh translator, I firstly understand the importance of choosing the “right” words.

Later, when I began to act as the volunteer translator for Gender/Sexuality Rights Association Taiwan, I kept in mind of the importance of choice of words. When translating news, I always tried to reexamine the words again and again until I found it would be a proper word for the original idea, since I knew that each word I use for the article would lead the direction for my readers and once I chose the wrong words, I might mistakenly deliver the information.

## **Translating from English to Chinese**

For the half of the semester, we did the practice of translating from English to Chinese and it was because of this practice, I found the difficulty of using words to express. Even when understanding the meaning of the original English texts, to translate it into Chinese would be another thing. Translating is like challenging our diction to the ability of Chinese expressing. It was especially for me to limit myself to translate each original word and sentence when I did my first beginning of translating English to Chinese. However, the way of translating each word sometimes made the sentences sounded weird and sometimes the meaning would be even different from the original ideas.

Practices of translating from English to Chinese challenge not only the understanding of the original text but also the ability of using two languages; the ability of the target language and source language is equally important.

## **Translating from Chinese into English**

The later half of the semester we changed to practice translating Chinese to English. It was also the time when we started to get access to different types of articles from popular lyrics to formal letters. It was hard to translate different types of articles especially when these two language systems were quite different; it was not easy to strike a balance between correct translations and the domain of the translation. Translating meanwhile seems to challenge the ability of half-creating.

The difficulties I met were almost the same as I did the translation of English into Chinese - I felt a sense of insufficiency of words I had learned. I had to check with the dictionary to make sure if the words I used were right or not. Upon this difficulty, I think the most effective way to overcome is to read, abundantly.

## **Conclusion**

The most interesting part of translating is that I can discover the evidence of the differences from culture to culture and at the same time learn more new information, which adding the values of this course.

In addition, owing to the different backgrounds of the articles, I needed to do preparations before translating, including the proper translation for the key terms or the unlearned words, researching the information on the

internet or asking experts. Through this process, I learned more and more knowledge which I would not know in the past. No wonder many experienced translators usually said that only when you have the desire for knowledge and curiosity can you keep the enthusiasm for translating and now I think it makes sense.

The teacher always said, "There is no best version for the translation because we will reedit and reorganize the translation." What the teacher said was undoubtedly the proper describing for the work we had done in this course. Through reexamining the translations either by groups or the whole class, we picked out the false understanding and translation and through this process could everyone learn the translating skills from others.

## 《翻譯與習作課程心得報告》

### 選課動機

一開始選修翻譯與習作的動機，一方面是因為讀英文系至今，所接觸的皆為文學相關，因而想要在有限的大學四年中能夠再多學些「不一樣」；另一方面則是因為翻譯在眾學科當中屬於較貼近生活實務的一門課，因此在課程開始前就期待能夠藉由這門課學到更多專業層面的英文翻譯。

### 理論與實務

選修這門課的一開始，事實上很不習慣沒有先上些理論而是先由實務開始(這或許與過去三年修習許多文學理論有關)，然之後翻譯了些翻譯相關理論之後，倒認為實務的操作反而有助於理解後來閱讀相關理論，而翻譯中會遇到的難題，也必須是要透過實務才能夠真正有所體會。

### 新聞翻譯

學期初當時吵的沸沸洋洋的廢除國統綱領新聞，因為一字「廢除」而引起諸多爭議，對開始接觸翻譯的我而言，首先了解到了選字的重要

性，一字之差竟能夠引起軒然大波。後來翻得越多愈能夠了解一字之差可能造成失之毫厘、差之千里的窘境。

因此，我在此學期擔任性別人權協會的義工之時，常常在翻譯新聞而需要選字時，總是會多加琢磨，一改再改，就是為著避免因為翻譯而造成的訊息傳達錯誤，這雖然讓我多花了不少的時間，但是卻著實學到了不少新的新聞用字。

## 英翻中

這門課的前半學期開始於英翻中的練習，這時候最大的體悟就是除了是書到用時方恨少，字到用時也會開始方恨少。縱使對於英文原文已有所了解，但翻譯成中文時卻完全是另外一回事，用字遣辭在在考驗我們的中文表達能力，尤其剛開始練習英翻中時，十分容易受限於原文，而不斷拘泥於每個字句的忠實呈現，到頭來卻可能因為這樣個個字句的翻譯而出現與原文不同、或是讀來拗口不通順的句子。

英翻中實務操作，考驗的不僅是對於原本的解析，更挑戰著融會貫通兩種語言的能力，譯出語與譯入語掌握的能力同等重要。

## 中翻英

後半學期我們開始作中翻英的習作，在這個時候，我們開始接觸不同的文類，包括有流行歌詞以及正式書信的翻譯，在翻譯不同語鏡的文類時，其實是非常困難的，尤其當翻譯的兩種語言系統不同，要能夠在正確無誤的翻譯之外還能夠配合語境，實在非易事，這似乎不僅考驗著翻譯者的翻譯能力，同時也考翻譯著半創作能力。

所遇到的困難實則與英翻中相同，總是不禁讓人有腦中字詞彙庫的不足感，尤其在翻譯成非母語的文字，如何技巧性地排放文字以及準確而精準的選用字，總叫人要翻查無數、絞盡腦汁。而這點困難，我認為要能夠克服，最重要的還是須要大量閱讀。

## 結語

翻譯最有趣的地方在於從翻譯看文化、從翻譯看新知。藉由了解不同語言系統的書寫習慣事實上也能在不知不覺中發覺文化差異的端倪，而隨著翻譯範疇的不同，也能夠在翻譯中學習到了不同領域的新

知，這可謂是這門課的額外加料。

另外，由於翻譯不同領域的文件，在翻譯開始前常需要先作些事前準備，包括對於關鍵字的翻譯以及不懂意思的翻譯，或是需上網搜尋資料、或是需請教相關專業人士，無形中多了許多原先不甚了解的知識，這也難怪許多經驗老道的翻譯者常說，從事翻譯工作必須要有旺盛的求知慾以及好奇心，如此一來，才能夠保持翻譯的熱情，現在想來，真是不無道理。

老師常說：「翻譯沒有最佳的版本，因為我們會不斷地重新編輯、重新整理我們的翻譯。」這句話無疑是本課程最佳的寫照，透過小組或是全班重新檢視我們的譯文，在一再修改譯文中，這樣的過程不僅讓我們重新檢視了原先翻譯的盲點，也能夠在集思廣益之下偷學了不少大家提出的翻譯技巧。

## **Playboy hints at launching gay brand**

**Larry Buhl, PlanetOut Network**

*published Tuesday, April 4, 2006*



Playboy Enterprises, the adult publisher and broadcaster, may move into the gay market and use Great Britain as its test ground, Playboy CEO Christie Hefner told a U.K. paper Monday.

Hefner, daughter of Playboy founder Hugh Hefner, told the Times of London that the company is comfortable tapping into a gay market under a different brand.

"In the U.K., our television people are very interested, and I wouldn't be surprised if we launched something this year, given the importance of the market in Britain," Hefner told the Times.

However, spokespeople for Chicago-based Playboy Enterprises told the PlanetOut Network that the company has no official comment on details of a gay brand and would not confirm when or if Playboy would launch such a brand.

Although the Playboy brand image has been linked with entertainment for heterosexual men since Playboy magazine's first issue in 1953, the company now describes itself more generally as "pro-sex."

If it does indeed continue its foray into the gay market, it would be the latest in diversification measures aimed at boosting revenue. Although the company's flagship magazine is only just profitable, with circulation of 3 million, the product licensing division, which focuses on clothing and accessories for women, helped boost Playboy Enterprises' revenues to \$329 million last year.

Hefner, who has run the company since 1988, said the company is focused on "valuing sexiness and style" and giving "entertainment for grown-ups."

### 《花花公子》將開發男同志品牌

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/4/4 Pei-Jung Hsu 綜合外電報導】

《花花公子 (Playboy)》企業 (成人書籍出版社及廣播公司) 首席執行官克利斯蒂·海夫納 (Christie Hefner) 4月3日向一家英國報紙社表示,《花花公子》將以英國為基地進軍男同志市場。

克利斯蒂·海夫納是《花花公子》的創始人休·海夫納 (Hugh Hefner) 的女兒,「公司將以嶄新的品牌搶攻男同志市場。」她向《倫敦時報》表示,「英國的電視媒體對此非常感興趣,而今年若是我們為英國市場注入這股新力量,也無須太驚訝,畢竟,這都是在預料中的。」

然而,芝加哥區《花花公子》公司的發言人向同志網站「出櫃星球 (PlanetOut Network)」表示,公司並無正式公文說明男同志品牌的細節,並且也無法確認什麼時候《花花公子》會發行這樣的品牌,就連是否會發行都不能夠確定。

《花花公子》雜誌自 1953 年創刊,至今《花花公子》的品牌圖像已經等同於異性戀男人們的娛樂,然而,《花花公子》企業如今形容自己是更廣泛的「擁性 (pro-sex)。」

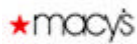
如果《花花公子》確定進攻男同志市場,這將會是該公司多元化增進營收的最新策略。雖然《花花公子》雜誌靠著三百萬份的發行量而能維持收益,該公司對準女性市場的服飾卻在去年為《花花公子》企業增進高達美金三億兩千九百萬的利潤。

自 1988 年開始接管公司的克利斯蒂·海夫納曾說,公司的經營價值在於「重視性感與時尚」以及「同時提供成人娛樂」。

## **Macy's in Boston removes Pride display**

**Associated Press**

*published Wednesday, June 7, 2006*



BOSTON -- Macy's department store has removed a window display marking Boston's Gay Pride week after a group that opposes same-sex marriage complained it was offensive.

The display at the downtown Boston store featured two male mannequins, with one wearing a Gay Pride rainbow flag around his waist, next to a list of several planned Boston Pride Week events.

MassResistance, formerly the Article 8 Alliance, which has campaigned against same-sex marriage and gay-themed textbooks in public schools, objected to the display and said the mannequin wearing the flag had a "skirt" on, the Boston Herald reported.

The group posted pictures on its Web site and scores of its supporters complained to Macy's by phone and e-mail.

Elina Kazan, a Macy's spokeswoman, said the store decided to remove the mannequins but leave the list of events in order to strike a balance. Displays in previous years did not use mannequins.

"We believe in diversity, and our customers are very important to us," Kazan said. "But (the display) did offend a few of our customers, and we had to re-examine it."

Sarah Wunsch, a spokeswoman for the ACLU of Massachusetts, criticized Macy's for "succumbing to the bigotry" of what she said was a fringe anti-gay group.

### **波士頓美西洋行移除「同志驕傲展示」**

**【同志新聞通訊社 2006/6/9 Pei-Jung Hsu 綜合外電報導】**

在反同性婚姻團體的反浪聲中，美西洋行百貨移除了標示為「波士頓同志驕傲」(Boston's Gay Pride)的櫥窗展示。



波士頓市中心分店的櫥窗裡豎立著兩名男時裝模特兒，其中一名腰部戴有同志驕傲代表的彩虹旗，而其旁邊則條列著同志驕傲週計畫的活動看板。

波士頓報報導，前身為 Article 8 Alliance 的 MassResistance 反對此櫥窗展示，並且宣稱櫥窗裡的男模特兒所戴的旗子就如同穿上裙子，該團體曾發起一項活動反同性婚姻、反對公立學校使用以同志為主題的課本。

該團體在其網站上貼上數張照片，並且鼓吹其支持者以打電話與發送電子郵件的方式來向美西洋行抱怨。

美西洋行的發言人伊蓮娜 卡納(Elina Kazan)表示，該公司決定移除男模特兒，但為求達到平衡，仍留下活動看板。前幾年的櫥窗展示都並未使用男模特兒。

伊蓮娜說：「我們尊重差異，而顧客對我們來說是十分重要的。然而，櫥窗展示確實已冒犯了我們部分的消費者，於是我們必須重新檢視這項活動。」

麻薩諸塞州的 ACLU (American Civil Liberties Union)發言人莎拉 沃稱(Sarah Wunsch)批評美西洋行此舉是「屈服於盲目的群眾」，而依蓮娜所發表的聲明使之有如反同志團體的一員。

## **Belgium gives gay couples right to adopt**

### **PlanetOut Network**

*published Friday, April 21, 2006*

Belgium's upper house of parliament voted Thursday to allow same-sex couples to adopt children, the Belga news agency reported.

The measure was approved by a 34-33 vote, with two abstentions. The Senate's endorsement follows approval from the lower house of parliament in December.

The new law will allow same-sex couples the same opportunity as heterosexual pairs to adopt children, either in Belgium or abroad.

"It is a memorable day for the children of gays. Finally, they earn the right of a worthy legal link with both their parents," said Mieke Stessens of the Belgian Federation of Gays.

Belgium is one of four countries in the world -- along with the Netherlands, Spain and Canada -- that grants marriage rights to same-sex couples.

### 比利時賦予同志伴侶收養權

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/4/24 Pei-Jung Hsu 綜合外電報導】  
比利時上議院 4 月 20 日投票決定讓同性戀伴侶收養小孩。

上議院這次投票結果為 34 比 33，2 票棄權，通過下議院去年十二月通過的提案。新法將賦予同性伴侶無論在比利時或是海外，都與異性伴侶同有收養小孩的機會。

比利時同志聯盟（Belgian Federation of Gays）的米依克 史岱森司（Mieke Stessens）說，「這對同志的孩子真是個值得紀念的日子！終於，這些孩子贏得與他們父／母親成為合法親屬的權利。」

比利時為全世界四個賦予同性伴侶婚姻權的國家之一，其他三個國家分別為荷蘭、西班牙以及加拿大。

### **Bush rallies same-sex marriage foes**

**Laurie Kellman, Associated Press**

*published Monday, June 5, 2006*



WASHINGTON -- President Bush rallied support Monday for a ban on same-sex marriage as the Senate opened a volatile election-year debate on a constitutional amendment to prohibit such marriages.

"Changing the definition of marriage would undermine the structure of the family," said Bush, who raised the issue's profile with an event at the Eisenhower Executive Office Building.

Bush criticized judges who have overturned state laws similar in intent to the proposed legislation. "Marriage is the most fundamental institution of civilization, and it should not be redefined by activist judges," he said.

Traditional marriage, Bush said, is the cornerstone of a healthy society and the issue should be put "back where it belongs: in the hands of the American people."

There was little chance of that in the near future. Neither chamber is likely to pass the amendment by the two-thirds majority required to send it to the states -- three quarters of which would then have to approve it.

Many Republicans support the measure because they say traditional marriage strengthens society; others don't but concede the reality of election-year politics.

"Marriage between one man and one woman does a better job protecting children better than any other institution humankind has devised," said Senate Majority Leader Bill Frist, R-Tenn. "As such, marriage as an institution should be protected, not redefined."

Judiciary Committee Chairman Arlen Specter, R-Pa., said he will vote against the measure on the floor but allowed it to get there in part to give the GOP the debate party leaders believe will pay off Election Day. Specter has chosen a different battle with the Bush administration this week -- a hearing Tuesday on the ways the FBI spies on journalists who publish classified information.

As that hearing gets under way, debate on the marriage amendment will enter its second day on the Senate floor. All but one Senate Democrat -- Ben Nelson of Nebraska -- oppose the measure and, with moderate Republicans, are expected to block an up-or-down vote, killing the measure for the year.

Democrats say the amendment is a divisive bow to religious conservatives, and point out that it conflicts with the GOP's opposition to big-government interference.

"A vote for this amendment is a vote for bigotry, pure and simple," said Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass. The Massachusetts Supreme Court legalized same-sex marriages in 2003.

Senate Democratic Leader Harry Reid of Nevada, who says he believes marriage is the union of a man and a woman, said he nonetheless will vote against the amendment on a test vote Wednesday.

"The reason for this debate is to divide our society, to pit one against another," Reid said in remarks prepared for delivery on the Senate floor. "This is another one of the president's efforts to frighten, to distort, to distract and to confuse America. It is this administration's way of

avoiding the tough, real problems that American citizens are confronted with each and every day."

Mayor Gavin Newsom of San Francisco, which in 2004 issued more than 3,000 marriage licenses to same-sex couples, Monday denounced Bush's move as predictable and "stale rhetoric" aimed at rallying conservatives for this year's midterm elections.

"It's politics. It's pandering and it's placating a core constituency, the evangelicals," Newsom said on ABC's "Good Morning America."

White House press secretary Tony Snow acknowledged there was a political dimension to Bush's remarks Monday, but said the president was not calling senators to persuade them to pass the amendment.

"I'm not sure this is a big driver among voters," Snow said.

Bush's views on the federal marriage amendment differ from those held by Vice President Dick Cheney, whose daughter, Mary, is a lesbian.

Cheney said he thinks Americans should do everything they can to tolerate and accommodate whatever kind of relationships people want to enter into. He said he does not think there should necessarily be a federal policy in this area.

### 布希號召同性婚姻的反對者

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/6/6 Pei-Jung Hsu 綜合外電報導】

[美聯社華盛頓報導] 布希總統 6 月 5 號召集反同性婚姻的支持者，為得是參議院在此易變的選舉年間舉行了一個立憲的修正案的辯論是否禁止同性婚姻。

布希在艾森豪執行辦公大樓作了這樣的發表，「改變結婚的定義將破壞家庭架構。」

布希批評那些改變州法律的法官，他們的行為就如同改變立法。他這麼說道，「婚姻是公民基本權利，但不宜讓一些鼓吹份子來重新定義婚姻關係。」

布希說，「傳統婚姻是一個健康社會的基石，而這樣的議題應該被放諸於其所屬的位置- 美國人民的手裡。」

然而，近期內是幾乎不會有這樣的機會的，因為只有兩種情況下可以修憲。一是國會參、眾兩院 2/3 的議員投票支援修憲，而且修正案得

到全國 50 州中 3/4 州的批准。

許多共和黨員支持這項考量，因為他們認為傳統婚姻能夠加強社會結構；其他人雖然不表支持，但也願意為選舉年政治作現實上的讓步。

參議院多數黨領袖比爾 福利斯特(Bill Frist )(R-Tenn)表示，「異性婚姻比任何人道機構還要能夠稱職地照顧小孩。像婚姻這樣的機構應該是被保護的，而不應該是被重新定義的。」

司法委員會主席艾倫 史貝克特(Arlen Specter )(R-Pa)也表示，他將會反對這項措施但他同意讓這項提案進入議會，好讓共和黨的辯論團體領導人知道他們會在選舉當日付出代價的。史貝克特這個星期選擇了用不同的方法與布希政府抗戰，星期二的一場關於聯邦調查局的情治單位出版了分類訊息的審訊。

當審訊如火如荼地進行時，有關於婚姻修正案的辯論會也將在第二天進入議院。只有一位內不拉斯加州的民主黨議員班 尼爾森(Ben Nelson)表示反對此決議，於此同時，溫和派共和黨員也將阻止這項投票案。

民主黨表示修正案是為針對宗教保守人士而提出的修正案，並且指出這項修正案與共和黨反對政府干憲政的理念相牴觸。

森 愛德華 M 甘迺迪(Sen. Edward M. Kennedy )(D-Mass)說，「這場為了修正案所作的投票單純是一場固執的投票案。」在 2003 年馬薩諸塞最高法院已合法化同性婚姻了。

內華達參議院民主黨領導人哈里 瑞德(Harry Reid)表示，他相信婚姻是男人與女人的結合，然而他將於 6 月 7 號投票反對修正案。

瑞德在準備參議院演講中評論道，「這場辯論的原由是為了分化我們的社會，使人們互相鬥爭。」「這是總統另一項威脅、扭曲、分裂並且困惑美國人民的新作為。這是行政單位用來逃避美國公民每天必須面對的真正問題。」

舊金山市長蓋文紐森(Gavin Newsom)在 2004 年頒發了超過 3000 張同性結婚證書，他在星期一指責布希這項預期中的作為以及「陳腔濫調」是為了今年年中的選舉，藉此來拉攏保守派。

紐森在 ABC 電視台的「早安美國」中說道，「這就是政治！協助壞事發展，並且安撫核心選民以及基本教義派人士。」

白宮新聞秘書湯米 史諾(Tony Snow)6 月 5 號承認有許多政治聲浪評

論布希這項決議，但他也說，總統並非要說服參議員通過這項修正案。

史諾說，「我不確定這是否能算是驅使投票人的作為。」

布希對於聯邦婚姻修正案的看法與副總統迪克 錢尼不同，迪克 錢尼(Dick Cheney)的女兒瑪莉是個女同性戀者。

錢尼認為美國人應該盡其所能地包容接納人們任何想要的關係，他也認為在美國境內不必要有聯邦政策。

## **Cameroon frees 9 held on gay sex charges**

### **PlanetOut Network**

*published Saturday, April 22, 2006*

Nine men detained in a Cameroon prison for nearly a year on suspicion of homosexuality have been released, international gay rights said Friday.

The verdict was announced during a quick trial Friday morning, and the men were cleared of all charges, according to the International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission.

The men were part of a group of 17 men arrested in May at a nightclub believed to be frequented by gay men and lesbians. Eleven men remained in detention, reportedly because they were too poor to hire lawyers, and two of those men were released in February.

"While nothing can return to these men the year of their lives spent locked in a cell, we are hopeful that rule of law and respect for human dignity are re-emerging as basic principles of human rights in Cameroon," said Cary Alan Johnson, the international rights group's senior coordinator for Africa.

Cameroon has come under fire recently from rights groups for several anti-gay incidents, including the expelling of high school girls for being lesbian and the publishing of a list of high-profile citizens rumored to be gay.

Homosexuality is punishable by up to five years in prison, according to Section 347 of Cameroon's penal code.

**喀麥隆釋放九名被控同性戀罪男子**

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/4/24 Pei-Jung Hsu 綜合外電報導】  
同志人權團體「國際男女同性戀人權委員會 (International Gay and Lesbian Human Rights Commission, IGLHRC)」4月21日發布消息，因同性戀嫌疑而在西非喀麥隆監獄遭拘禁將近一年的九名男子已被釋放。

IGLHRC 在新聞稿中說明，21日上午簡短開庭後，這些男子被洗清所控罪名。

這九名男子去年五月因出入同志酒吧而被逮捕；當時被捕的十七名男子中，有十一名男子因請不起律師而遭拘禁，而其中有兩人則在二月釋放。

IGLHRC 的非洲區代表卡利 艾倫 強森 (Cary Alan Johnson) 表示，「這些男子已經無法要回遭受拘禁而流失的歲月，因此，我們希望喀麥隆能以人權基本原則為前題來修改法律以及重現尊重人類尊嚴。」

喀麥隆近來發生幾起反同志事件，包括有流放高中生女同志，以及出版傳聞是同志的名人清單。

根據喀麥隆刑法第 347 條，同性戀最高可處五年徒刑。

## **Vatican denounces trans health plan**

### **PlanetOut Network**

*published Friday, June 9, 2006*

The Vatican's newspaper took a stand Friday against providing free hormone treatments for transgender people, which the government of Tuscany began doing this week.

"The problem is not cost; it's principle," said L'Osservatore Romano, calling the government's decision "incredible."

The Italian region of Tuscany is the first to provide the treatments for free as part of its regional health service, Reuters reported.

"Faced with problems that afflict health care in Tuscany, waiting lists for operations, (insufficient funds for) chemotherapy and inadequate numbers of medical staff, perhaps it would have been better not to give precedence to hormonal treatment for sex changes," the paper said.

A U.S. activist for transgender rights called the Vatican's stand "ignorance."

"The Vatican's criticism is a glaring example of the widespread ignorance surrounding the health care needs of transgender people," said Simon Aronoff, deputy director of the National Center for Transgender Equality in Washington, D.C.

"Hormone treatment is a medical necessity and is a key part of maintaining our health and well-being," Aronoff said in a written statement Friday. "Whether we're talking about transgender health needs, reproductive health and freedom, or HIV/AIDS treatment and prevention, the bottom line is that doctors, not bureaucrats or theologians, should be in charge of making medical decisions for their patients."

This week, the Vatican issued a 57-page document that lashed same-sex marriage, abortion and contraception.

### 梵蒂岡斥責變性人健康計畫

【同志新聞通訊社 2006/6/9 Pei-Jung Hsu 綜合外電報導】

托斯卡納政府這週開始提供變性人免費荷爾蒙治療，然而梵蒂岡報紙六月九號聲明立場表示反對此項措施。

「問題並不在於費用，而是原則問題。」羅什魏特 羅曼諾 (L'Osservatore Romano)說。他並且稱政府這項決定是「難以致信的」。

根據路透社報導，托斯卡納省最先免費提供此項治療法以作為地區醫療衛生服務中的一環。

對此措施，梵蒂岡報紙作了以下的評論：「托斯卡納目前正面臨醫療照護問題，例如長串的等待接受手術名單、(資金不足)以使用化學療法、醫護人員不足，或許，不優先為變性者提供荷爾蒙療法會是比較好的決定。」

一名美國籍為變性人平權活動者稱梵蒂岡此立場為「無知」。

塞蒙 阿羅諾夫(Simon Aronoff)說：「長久以來大眾對變性人醫療照護需求的無知，經由梵蒂岡如此的批評聲浪即可顯而易見之。塞蒙 阿羅諾夫是華盛頓特區國家變性人平權中心(National Center for Transgender Equality)的副董事長。



六月九號阿羅諾夫在其聲明稿指出：「荷爾蒙療法是醫護的必須療法並且是維持我們健康的身體狀態的關鍵之一。」「無論我們是談論變性人醫護需求、生殖健康和自由、或是愛滋病治療及預防，為病人負責下這些醫療決定的應該是醫生而非官僚體系或神學家。」

梵蒂岡這週發行了長達 57 頁的文件斥責同性婚姻、墮胎以及避孕。