

翻譯與習作 上課心得

張雅倫

基本上，我非常喜歡這堂「翻譯與習作」課程的操課模式，那就是實做部分遠遠多過於理論部分。因為，我覺得翻譯這門學問最重要的就是要靠時間和經驗來累積，雖然說理論部分也有其重要性，但是，很多時候，理論文章所提及的內容，像是翻譯法則之類的，在經過本身長時間的翻譯經驗累積後，自然而然就會整理出一套屬於自己的翻譯原則了。

在課程的前半部英譯中的部分，也許因為之前一直有在別的機構擔任翻譯志工，所以比較容易上手。但是，碰到不同領域的原文時，還是會有腦袋無法切換的情況，而且在用字上也需要花比較多的時間去習慣。

後半部的中譯英部份真的是相當棘手。首先最大的問題就是英文字彙量的不足，接踵而來的，就是語言邏輯轉換的問題。可能因為中文畢竟是我的母語，所以我比較熟悉英譯中的邏輯轉換，然而，當要把中文邏輯轉換成英文時就會丟三落四的，很容易忽略一些在英文常被省略的字詞，像是時間等。另外還有一個比較特別的就是，當我們在課堂上嘗試信件翻譯時，所謂民族性的文化差異問題就會很自然的浮現出來，舉例來說，在信件翻譯中最明顯的就是，東方人比起西方人在用字上多採用比較客氣、比較不那麼強烈的字眼。

透過和班上同學討論翻譯作業以及一同訂正小說、新聞翻譯的錯誤是一種很有效率的學習方式。因為如果只單靠個人的翻譯量，實在很難累積到各式各樣的問題，另外，透過閱讀他人的翻譯，可以跳出自己的模式，然後“偷取”他人的用字及邏輯安排等。這可以說是一種翻譯的速成學習法。

我覺得這堂課唯一的遺憾就是中譯英的練習比起英譯中少了很多。不過，這些少許的練習仍帶來相當的震撼。周杰倫的歌詞，在他獨特的格式與用字癖好作祟下，成了一個相當艱難的翻譯工作。極短篇的原文看似簡單，但是經由老師的批改後還是會發現自己在中譯英上的瓶頸和弱點：主要就是字彙量的不足，其次就是句子之間的連貫性問題。

我花在這堂課的大多數時間多是在進行性權會翻譯志工的工作。也許因為花費的時間最多，得到的收穫也就最多。先不提在翻譯上的收穫，我發現自己在接這個志工翻譯工作之前，對同志議題的了解是相當膚淺的，但是，在開始翻譯工作之後，自己才開始有機會比較深入的去了解同志的世界，接著，才開始覺得自己有資格針對同志這個議題發表個人的意見。

因為同志是一個相當敏感的話題，再加上我沒有辦法得知閱讀我文章的讀者是否和我站在同一個立場，所以，在翻譯的過程中，「刻意的保持中立」變得相當重要。另外一個讓我感到相當困惑的一點就是，我們在性權會上所翻譯的文章都是新聞採訪稿。有時我就會懷疑新聞背後的事實到底是什麼？畢竟我所看到的新聞稿已是經由寫稿人撰寫過的，而撰寫人多少會將個人情感加諸於其中。當稿子再經過我的手進行英譯中後，儘管我已努力保持中立，但是個人因素實在是難以避免，在這樣的情況下，讓我不禁懷疑讀者所看到的文章到底與事實相差多少？

我記得自己在三年前申請入學時，在自傳中提到自己想念英文系的動機是因為把翻譯視為未來志向之一。終於，在三年後，我在自己的理想上做了努力。

這門課給我的其實不只是翻譯上的學習，老師每週上課所說的「題外話」總是帶給我相當的自省空間，就像上震撼教育一般，每一句話都狠狠地打入心坎裡，就像是棒子一樣不斷地敲醒我。

就如我一開始所說的，翻譯能力是要靠經驗累積出來，所以我已經向白小豆詢問了有關繼續擔任翻譯志工一事（希望他會好心繼續收留我），並且計畫要邁向口譯課程，因為我實在不希望自己好不容易堆疊起來的成果只因沒有繼續累積而化為烏有。

-----性權會翻譯（第一篇）張雅倫譯-----

資料來源：<http://www.gay.com/news/article.html?2005/11/02/4>

Transplants may be easier for HIV patients

David Crary, Associated Press

published Wednesday, November 2, 2005

Buoyed by a legislative victory in California and a court ruling in Arizona, advocacy groups say they are making significant headway in efforts to ensure that HIV-positive people have the same access as other patients to kidney and liver transplants.

California recently became the first state to prohibit insurers from denying coverage for organ transplants based solely on a patient's HIV status. In Arizona, a judge ruled that the state's Medicaid program can't deny a liver transplant to an HIV-positive woman on the basis of her health status.

"There are a lot of optimistic signs," said Jon Givner, who heads the HIV Project at Lambda Legal in New York. "When presented with the evidence, reasonable people have a hard time coming to the conclusion that an HIV-positive person should be denied a transplant."

In the past, insurers often refused to pay for transplants for HIV-positive patients, and many transplant centers also balked at approving such procedures, believing that the always-tight supply of donor organs should be directed toward patients whose survival prospects weren't clouded by the complication of HIV.

However, the development of effective anti-retroviral therapy has extended the life spans of HIV-positive people and changed the thinking of many experts. An ongoing pilot study at the University of California, San Francisco, has found no evidence of lower survival among HIV-positive patients after more than 30 organ transplants, said Dr. Peter Stock, the study's leader.

Still, Arizona's Medicaid program had maintained a policy of refusing to pay for transplants for HIV-positive people. But last month, in a case pressed by Lambda Legal, an administrative law judge said the program can't cite HIV as sole grounds for denying a liver transplant for Brenda Gwin, a 49-year-old from Phoenix who was diagnosed with end-stage liver disease in November 2004.

"We're relieved that the judge saw that Medicaid's decision to deny this woman a transplant was not based on good medicine or sound science," said Jen Sinton, a Lambda Legal attorney.

Though abiding by the judge's order, the Medicaid agency did not immediately overhaul its transplant policy. Spokeswoman Liz Olson said the agency would "explore modifications" to the policy based on an evaluation of medical evidence.

Gwin, meanwhile, can now begin the process of qualifying for a transplant through a national organ-donor network, with doctors evaluating her prospects along with other transplant candidates on a case-by-case basis. One of her Phoenix-based lawyers, Srinivasa Varadarajan, said the delay caused by the legal proceedings has not seriously harmed her health prospects, assuming a donor liver can be found.

The pioneering California legislation was signed into law in September by Gov. Arnold Schwarzenegger.

"There are many reasons why a patient with HIV may not be suitable for a transplant, but the sole fact that they are HIV-positive is no longer considered a legitimate reason," said the bill's sponsor, Assemblyman Paul Koretz, D-West Hollywood.

Givner said he hoped the legislation would send a message to insurers and health-care providers across the country, several of whom have been successfully challenged by Lambda Legal after transplants were denied. One target of a challenge, the federal Department of Veterans Affairs, subsequently agreed to offer transplants to appropriate HIV-positive patients.

"In the experience of our clients and others like them, their HIV is under control and they had been living very active lives before they experienced complications from organ failure," Givner said. "There is no justifiable reason to deny lifesaving treatment."

Givner said transplant access is a critical issue because roughly one-third of people living with HIV are co-infected with hepatitis C, which can often progress to potentially fatal liver disease.

National trends are difficult to track because most states and medical insurers -- unlike Arizona's Medicaid agency -- do not have written policies citing HIV status as grounds for denying transplants, Givner said. Instead, he said transplant coverage is sometimes denied in HIV cases on the less specific ground that the procedure is "experimental."

"Some insurance companies are holding onto policies that are a decade out of date," Givner said.

愛滋患者有福了：愛滋患者申請器官移植手術將更為容易

張雅倫譯

因受到加州的立法成功以及一個在亞利桑那州的開庭案件的支持，愛滋相關提倡團體表示，他們正在進行一個重大的努力，那就是，保證愛滋陽性反應的病患能和其他病患一樣透過相同的申請程序接受腎臟及肝臟等器官的移植手術。

加州最近成了第一個禁止保險業者只依據病患的愛滋檢測結果就拒絕其器官移植承保範圍的州。在亞利桑那州，一個判決表示，依據一名呈現愛滋陽性反應的女性病患的健康狀況，州立醫療輔助計畫不可以拒絕讓她進行肝臟移植手術。

紐約浪達法律愛滋計畫的領導人約翰吉文樂表示：「一直以來都有很多樂觀的徵兆，因為多數理性的人在聽聞實際案例後，都很難理解為什麼愛滋陽性反應的病患會被拒絕進行器官移植手術。」

在過去，基於認定那些總是供不應求的捐贈器官應該直接提供給那些生存指數不會受愛滋併發症影響的病患，保險業者大多拒絕為愛滋陽性反應病患支付器官移植的保險金，而且，許多的器官移植中心對認可手續上多有所保留。

然而，具相當成效的抗逆轉錄病毒藥物治療的發展已可以有效延長愛滋陽性反應病患的生命，並且改變了很多專家對這個疾病的看法。在舊金山的加州大學中目前正在進行一個實驗性的研究，該研究領導人彼得史達克博士表示，從超過 30 個器官移植病例中發現，並沒有證據能夠顯示愛滋病患者在接受器官移植後的存活率比其他病患低。

亞利桑那州的醫療補助計畫依然維持著一貫的政策拒絕支付愛滋病患者器官移植的補助。不過，在上個月一個由浪達法律推動的案子中，一名行政法官表示，醫療補助計畫不能以愛滋病為理由拒絕一名來自鳳凰城病患布蘭達葛溫進行肝臟移植手術，該病患於 2004 年 11 月被診斷為肝癌末期。

7 一名浪達法律的律師珍昕坦表示：「我們對於法官發現醫療補助計畫對於拒絕該女士進行器官移植的決定並非基於提供好的醫療或是基於科學理由感到相當慶幸。」布蘭達葛溫在判決後，終於可以透過國家器官捐贈網開始進行取得器官移植資格的程序。此程序包含由醫師評估她的生存指數並與其他欲接受器官移植的病患進行比對。布蘭達葛溫的一名來自費利克斯的律師瑞尼娃拉達拉珍表示，假設他們可以找到一個適合的捐贈肝臟，一切因為合法程序而造成的拖延將不會影響葛溫的健康情況。

雖然醫療補助計畫並沒有因為法官的判決而立即改變該計畫的移植補助辦法，該計畫發言人里茲歐森表示，他們會以醫療案件評估為基礎修正他們的法規。

這個加州首創的器官移植法規在九月已由州長阿諾史瓦辛格簽署納入加州州法中。

該法案發起人保羅克雷茲議員表示，有很多的理由可以解釋為什麼一名愛滋陽性反應的病患並不適合器官移植，但是，愛滋陽性反應這個理由已不再被視為一個合理的理由。

約翰吉文樂表示，她希望這個立法可以對全國保險業者以及健康照顧提供者投出一個訊息，其中有不少單位曾因拒絕器官移植手術而遭浪達法律控告。其中一個敗訴對象，退伍軍人事務部在事後同意會提供適合的愛滋陽性反應病患器官移植手術。

約翰吉文樂表示：「從我們的委託人的經驗得知，在他們發生器官敗壞的併發症之前，他們的愛滋病情多在控制範圍下，而且他們也都過著相當活躍的生活，所謂拒絕拯救生命的手術的理由實在不應該存在。器官移植手術對愛滋病換來說實在是一個相當關鍵的問題，因為大概 1/3 的愛滋病患者會產生 C 型肝炎病發感染，而 C 型肝炎往往會導致潛伏的致命肝癌。然而，國家的整體趨勢是很難追蹤的，因為大部分的州以及醫療保險業者不像亞利桑那州的醫療補助機構有白紙黑字明白規定以愛滋病為基準拒絕器官移植。」除此之外，他還表示，在愛滋病例中，器官移植常因基於此程序為“實驗性”的理由而會被屏除在保險範圍之外。況且，有些保險公司所依據的法規其實是相當落的。

-----性權會翻譯（第二篇）張雅倫譯-----

資料來源；

http://www.gay.com/news/article.html?coll=news_articles&sernum=2006/02/07/4&page=3

U.S. eases HIV travel rules for Gay Games

Larry Buhl, PlanetOut Network

published Tuesday, February 7, 2006

The U.S. government has eased immigration restrictions for noncitizens with HIV to attend the Chicago Gay Games this summer.

By approving a designated-event status for the Gay Games VII Sports and Cultural Festival, set for July 15-22, the United States allows HIV-positive athletes and spectators to apply for a single-entry B-2 travel visa from U.S. consulates.

The visa, valid July 8-28, will be issued on a special form instead of being placed permanently in the person's passport, and no questions about HIV status will be asked at the port of entry. This is significant because it protects visitors' privacy and prevents them from having to lie about their HIV status to attend the Games, said Kevin Boyer, co-vice chairman for Chicago Games Inc.

"Not only does the waiver send an additional welcome to people with HIV and their partners, it increases the number of registrants, so there are practical as well as moral benefits," Boyer told the PlanetOut Network.

Designated-event status is granted by the federal government for the Olympics and for large conferences, and was granted for the Gay Games in New York in 1994. Though it is routinely given for such events, it is not an easy process. Organizations such as the Gay Games must work closely with the Homeland Security, Health and Human Services, Justice and State departments over many months.

Pushed through by Republicans in Congress, a statute in the Immigration and Nationality Act barring people with HIV from entering the United States has been in effect since 1993.

Without receiving a blanket waiver from the U.S. federal government, people with HIV coming into the country are required to disclose that they have a "disease of public health significance." Once the status is disclosed, they are forever denied entrance to the country, even for a short visit, without applying for an exemption.

"If you do disclose your status, and you can show you're coming for a legitimate purpose and provide proof of insurance, you may be granted entrance, but there's no guarantee," said Victoria Neilson, legal director for Immigration Equality. "Whether 'legitimate purpose' can be simply a trip to Disneyland is not so clear. So the vast majority of short-term visitors lie about their status."

"Obviously the law itself is discriminatory, does little to prevent the spread of HIV and harms all citizens of the world by helping to form a climate of fear around a disease that is not easily spread, is easily avoided and is treatable," Boyer said.

The law also puts such a burden on organizers to apply for a waiver that most of them try to avoid bringing HIV-positive people to their conferences, according to Dr. Frenk Guni, director of international affairs for the National Association for People with AIDS. As an example, Guni cited the arduous process of enabling participants to come to the World AIDS Conference in Toronto in June.

The conference will attract many HIV-positive participants who must change planes in the United States, he told the PlanetOut Network. Canada is far more lenient in allowing visitors with HIV to cross its borders, but many travelers with stopovers in the United States would normally require visas just to pass through the United States for a few hours.

After lengthy negotiation, an agreement between Canada and the United States was reached: Visitors will be forced into special holding areas at the U.S. port of entry until they board their planes to Toronto, Guni said. "They will be basically quarantined at the airport, whether or not they have HIV, just because they're attending an AIDS conference. This is simply barbaric," Guni said.

美國為了同志運動會放寬愛滋病患旅遊法規

張雅倫譯

美國政府放寬了罹患愛滋病的外籍人士的入境限制，以便讓他們參加今年在芝加哥所舉辦的同志運動會。

在批准七月15至22日所舉辦的第七屆同志運動會暨文化嘉年華會為公認只動活動的同時，美國同意呈愛滋病陽性反應的運動員和觀眾向美國領事館申請單一入境B-2旅遊簽證。

芝加哥同志運動會聯合代理主席凱福伯爾表示，這個簽證的有效日期為七月8日至28日，相較於以往被永久保存在護照中的簽證，這次的簽證將被製做一個特別的形式，而且，在機場入境海關處，入境人將不會被詢問愛滋病病情

的相關問題。這是一個有意義的行動因為這個規定除了可以保護了觀光客的個人隱私，更可以有效防止他們為了參加運動會而隱瞞病情的情況發生。

凱福伯爾向出櫃星球網表示：「這個簽署不僅僅對愛滋患者以及他們的同伴至上歡迎之意，它更增加了簽證的人數，所以，它同時在實際上和道義上帶來相當的優勢。」

公認指定活動是聯邦聯邦政府針對像是奧林匹克及大型研討會所認可的，同志運動會在1994年也獲得了相同的認可。儘管它似乎是依照慣例授同志運動會活動這樣的認可，但對於同志運動會來說卻不是個簡單的過程：像是同志運動會這樣的主辦機構必須長達數個月中密切的和美國國土安全部、衛生部以及司法部交涉。

在國會共和黨議員的推動下，移民及國家法案中禁止愛滋病患入境美國的法案自1993年起生效。這個法案規定：愛滋病患在入境美國是需要表明他們染有重大公共健康疾病。然而，一旦他們表明罹患該重大疾病，他們將被永久拒絕入境，即使只是一個非常短暫的停留也沒有例外。

Immigration Equality 法定主管維多利亞尼爾森表示：「只要你表明自己的病狀、提出入境的合法目的並且提供相關的保險證明，你理應能夠被允許入境，但是這並沒有所謂絕對的保證。畢竟，像是迪士尼之旅這類目的是不是能算是所謂的合法目的並沒有被定義清楚，所以，絕大多數的短暫停留觀光客會選擇隱瞞他們的病情。」

凱福伯爾說：「很明顯的，這個法令本身就是具歧視性的。它在預防愛滋病傳染上貢獻極少，但是卻以助長針對這個並不容易傳染且容易預防及可以以醫療控制的疾病的懼怕風氣，進而傷害世界上的所有人民。」

根據國家愛滋協會國際事務理事法蘭克根尼醫師表示，這個法令同時為活動舉辦單位帶來諸多負擔，使得大多數的舉辦單位會嘗試避免愛滋病患參與他們的會議。法蘭克根尼醫師提出為了要賦予六月在多倫多舉辦的國際愛滋研討會參與者的參與權的艱難申請過程為例。

法蘭克根尼醫師告訴出櫃星球：「這個研討會將吸引不少需要在美國轉機的愛滋病患者參與。」相較於美國，加拿大對於允許愛滋病觀光客入境一事較為寬容，許多因為要轉機而需要在美國短暫中途停留的旅客多會被要求要附上美國簽證，儘管他們僅是停留數個小時。

法蘭克根尼醫師表示，經過漫長的交涉後，加拿大和美國之間終於取得了一個共識：旅客將會被限制在美國機場入境處的一個特別區域中直到他們登上前往多倫多的班機。基本上，不管旅客是否罹患愛滋病都將在機場受到隔離，只因為他們要去參與一個愛滋研討會，這樣的做法其實是相當野蠻的。

-----性權會翻譯（第三篇）張雅倫譯-----

資料來源：<http://www.gay.com/news/article.html?2006/02/21/1>

States consider restricting gay adoptions

Christopher Curtis, PlanetOut Network

published Tuesday, February 21, 2006

At least 16 states are considering whether gay men and lesbians are fit to be parents, USA Today reported Tuesday.

Kent Markus of the National Center for Adoption Law & Policy in Ohio told the newspaper he has not seen this much activity against gay adoption in his 15 years as a researcher.

The rush is fueled partly by the victories social conservatives have made against same-sex marriage. Constitutional amendments against gay marriage were passed in 11 states in 2004.

"Now that we've defined what marriage is, we need to take that further and say children deserve to be in that relationship," Greg Quinlan of Ohio's Pro-Family Network, a conservative Christian group, told USA Today.

The newspaper points to another motivation for some Republicans: A gay adoption ban may distract voters from questions over Iraq and ethics.

"Obviously, we are gravely concerned and very troubled by the increased level of activity," said Jennifer Chrisler, the executive director of Family Pride, an advocacy organization for LGBT parents. "I find it ironic and incredibly disingenuous when politicians say this is in the best interest of the children when the research says otherwise."

The American Academy of Pediatrics, the Child Welfare League of America and adoption advocacy groups point to research showing children with gay or lesbian parents do as well as those raised in traditional families.

"The child welfare system is already in crisis," Rob Woronoff of the Child Welfare League of America told USA Today. "We don't have enough families as it is."

This month, 10 GOP lawmakers introduced a bill in the Ohio Legislature that would bar all adoptions and foster care by LGBT parents. The bill is opposed by Ohio House Speaker Jon Husted, also a Republican, who was adopted as a child; he and others expect that the measure will not advance to a floor debate.

"This is not an issue about gays," Husted said. "This is about children."

According to the North American Council on Adoptable Children in St. Paul, Minn., there are about 520,000 U.S. children in foster care, with 120,000 available for adoption. Only 50,000 find permanent homes each year.

"What this really is in the best interest of is the very small and vocal political group that is trying to seize power," Chrisler told the PlanetOut Network.

"The good news is this," Chrisler said. "Some of the preliminary polling shows that an overwhelming majority of people believe that decisions about adoption placement should be made by professionals."

Carrie Evans, the state legislative director for the Human Rights Campaign, said the

move to restrict adoptive parenting rights for gays and lesbians could backfire on Republicans.

"Certainly they are seeing the same polling we are," Evans said. "This is not the same as marriage for many Americans. [More people] are against laws that would prevent loving, competent LGBT people from serving as parents."

美國多州考慮要限制同志收養孩童

張雅倫譯

今日美國報於星期二發佈一則消息指出美國至少有 16 個州正在考慮同性戀者是否能勝任父母一職。

俄亥俄州國家收養法規與政策中心的肯特馬克思向該報表示在他 15 年來的研究員生涯中，他從未看過這麼多反對同志收養小孩的行動。

2004 年時，有 11 個州通過了反對同志婚姻的憲法修正案。這一個社會保守主義者成功地反對同性婚姻的案例多少帶動了這類反對行動的爆增。

俄亥俄州的保守天主教團體「家庭網」的喬治庫恩連對該報表示：「我們已經定義了什麼是婚姻，接下來我們要更進一步表示兒童理當存在於這樣的婚姻關係中。」

該報針對共和黨員指出另一個反對行動的誘因：禁止同志收養小孩這個議題也許可以分散選舉人對伊拉克以及其相關道德倫理規範的質疑。

「家族榮耀」的行政主管珍妮佛克萊斯勒表示：「很明顯的，對於不斷增加的反對行動，我們感到相當掛心及煩腦。每當政治人物表示這類行動是對孩童表達高度關心，而相關報告卻站在相反立場時，我總覺得這是相當諷刺且極度詭詐的。」珍妮佛克萊斯勒更向出櫃星球表示：「真正關注這些反對行動的其實是那些極少數嘗試要爭取更多權力的政治團體，不過，好消息是，在一些初步的民調中顯示，多數的人認為領養配置的決定應該交付於專業。」

美國小兒科學會、美國兒童福利聯盟及其他支持同志收養小孩的團體指出，研究顯示由男同志或女同志所撫養長大的孩童和那些在一般傳統家庭長大的小孩沒什麼不同。

美國兒童福利聯盟的羅伯瓦若諾夫向今日美國報表示，「兒童福利系統早已處在危機之中，因為我們所面臨的問題遠遠多過於聯盟中現在的家庭數。」

這個月，美國共和黨員在俄亥俄州議會中提出一個將禁止所有同志收養及寄養孩童的決議案。同為共和黨員的俄亥俄州議會發言人約翰哈思底特基於在孩童時期曾被收養的因素否決了這個決議案，而且，他和其他否決此決議案的議員都希望這個法案將不會被推至發言辯論程序。

約翰哈思底特表示：「這個案例不應該是以同志為焦點而是應該以孩童為出發點。」

根據位於美國明尼蘇達州首府聖保羅的北美協會負責可收養兒童部門表示，在美國 520000 個接受寄養照顧的孩童中，有 120000 個孩童是可以被收養的，可是，每年僅有 50000 個孩童找到永久的收養家庭。

人權運動組織的州立法定主管佳莉艾芬表示：「限制同志父母收養孩童的策略會產生與共和黨預料相反的結果。無疑的是，共和黨員和我們看的是同一份民調。這次的議題和大多數美國人的婚姻議題是截然不同的。越來越多的人會傾向於反對那種禁止慈愛且有能力撫養孩童的同志如父母般認養孩童的法令。」

-----性權會翻譯（第四篇）張雅倫譯-----

資料來源：<http://www.gay.com/news/article.html?2006/03/18/1>

Gay activists find slur painted on their bus

PlanetOut Network

published Saturday, March 18, 2006

Gay activists on a traveling outreach to religious and military colleges discovered an anti-gay message painted on their bus Thursday night during a stop at Lee University in Cleveland, Tenn.

The words "Fag Mobile" were painted in pink letters on the side of the Soulforce Equality Ride tour bus, according to the group's press release.

Jacob Reitan, co-director of the Equality Ride, said the bus driver saw a "middle-aged woman and a teenager" driving away from the scene. He added that Cleveland police are investigating the incident.

"The attack on the bus is hate speech, plain and simple, spelled out for everyone to read," said Reitan. "But a more subtle form of hate speech happens when students at the schools we are visiting are told they are sick and sinful just for being the lesbian, gay, bisexual and transgender people God made them to be."

The young activists from the Equality Ride -- a bus trip to 19 schools -- met with students Thursday at Lee, a conservative college affiliated with the Church of God, before the vandalism occurred.

On Friday night students from Lee washed the anti-gay message from the side of the bus.

The Equality Ride is sponsored by the Virginia-based group Soulforce, an organization dedicated to ending spiritual violence against LGBT people.

During the previous week, the Equality Ride participants were not allowed on the campuses of Liberty University, founded by the Rev. Jerry Falwell, and Regent University, founded by televangelist Pat Robertson. In fact, some of the activists were arrested and cited with trespassing at each campus.

侮辱字眼出現在同志人權運動者的公車上

張雅倫譯

同志人權運動者在前往基督教學校和軍事學院發起同志支持運動及演說的途中，於禮拜四晚上駐足位於田納西州克利夫蘭的李大學時，發現他們的公車上被塗上了反同性戀字眼。

根據這次行動的領隊所言，「心靈力量平等之旅」的觀光巴士車身側面被塗上了粉紅色的「Frag Mobile」。

「平等之旅」的負責人之一，賈考柏萊坦表示，該公車司機說他曾經看到一名中年婦女和一名青少年開車從現場離去。他更表示克利夫蘭警方已著手調查這個事件。

賈考柏萊坦表示，公車的攻擊事件只是一個簡單且明顯易懂，並且被拼出來讓大家看的侮辱字眼。可是，在他們這次的行動中，他們遇到的侮辱形式更是技高一籌：？當他們拜訪當校的學生時發現，他們都被灌輸了“同志是有病且有罪的”的觀念。

「平等之旅」這次共將拜訪十九個學校。就在這次的事件發前，“平等之旅”的同志人權運動者才剛在禮拜四與這個保守的基督教李大學的學生會面。

星期五晚間，李大學的學生便把塗於公車側面的反同性戀字眼清除乾淨。

「平等之旅」是一個隸屬於一個名為「心靈力量」的運動團體，他們致力於終止針對同志而產生的精神暴力行為的發生。

在事件發生的前一週，「平等之旅」的同志人權運動者曾被由傑立瑞法威爾牧師所創的自由大學及佩特羅伯森牧師所創的瑞金大學拒於門外。事實上，有些同志人權運動參與人甚至因涉嫌非法入侵上述兩大學而遭逮捕及傳喚。

-----性權會翻譯（第五篇）張雅倫譯-----

資料來源：<http://www.gay.com/news/article.html?2002/03/21/3>

California creates specialty for HIV care

Dan Kerman, Gay.com / PlanetOut.com Network

published Thursday, March 21, 2002

Beginning in July, California will become the first state in the nation to define whether a physician is or is not an HIV specialist.

The new regulation has major ramifications due to a law passed two years ago requiring managed health care plans to provide HIV/AIDS patients with access to

HIV specialists. This new regulation sets up a list of criteria to determine who is and is not an HIV specialist.

"I am happy to see it happening, and the reason for that is I am aware of at least three studies that demonstrate that care by an HIV-knowledgeable physician directly impacts longevity," said Tim Teeter with the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. "So the more a provider treats HIV, the better the outcome for the patient," Teeter told the [Gay.com/PlanetOut Network](#).

The plan is being developed with the help of the American Academy of HIV Medicine (AAHIVM), a non-profit independent organization of HIV health care providers dedicated to promoting excellence in HIV/AIDS care. Dr. Stephen Becker, who is involved with the group, says the current proposal requires "HIV specialists" to have seen 20 HIV patients over a two-year period and to participate in continuing medical education that is specific to HIV.

Becker, who sees some 400 HIV patients a year in the San Francisco Bay Area, admits the criteria are pretty minimal, but he says it should still lead to better care.

"It's a good thing if we can define a level of expertise and make sure patients with HIV get to access docs that have that expertise," Becker said.

Matt Geltmaker agrees. He's been HIV-positive since 1986 and knows what it's like to have someone unqualified in charge of his medical care. When he moved to San Francisco and started a new job in 1997, Geltmaker says his employer's insurance provider forced him to give up his HIV specialist for a primary care physician who knew nothing about HIV.

"It was very scary and very frustrating in a lot of ways," Geltmaker told the [Gay.com/PlanetOut Network](#). "I knew more about the HIV infection than the doctor, and you just hope nothing serious happens so nothing drastically affects your health," he said.

Geltmaker's HIV specialist, however, continued to advise him on the side. He stayed healthy and eventually was able to change insurance providers and go back to his HIV specialist.

"I was extremely lucky that no illness came up in that time period," Geltmaker said.

The new regulation should prevent situations like that from happening. And while supporting certification for HIV specialists, Dr. Becker says ultimately he would like the state to have nothing to do with it. Becker favors a medical organization, like the American Board of Internal Medicine, developing curriculum and a certifying exam for HIV specialists, as they have done for geriatrics and sports medicine.

"I don't like the state defining medical issues," Becker says. "These are not medical professionals. This should come from the medical community and the patient community and the insurance payers," he said.

加州將為愛滋病患帶來更專業的醫療看護

張雅倫譯

自七月起，加州將成為美國第一個針對醫師進行界定工作，判別該醫師是否夠資格成為愛滋病專科醫師的州。

新的法規訂出了一系列認定一個醫師是否為愛滋病專科醫師的標準。這個法規主要是根據一個在兩年前通過的法案而成。兩年前的法案則是關於提供愛滋病患專業的愛滋病專科醫師負責為其進行看診。

舊金山愛滋病基金會的提姆帝特向Gay.com及出櫃星球表示，「我很高興看到這個法規的發生，而我之所以會有這樣的反應是因為我從至少三個研究中得知，愛滋病專科醫師的醫護會直接影響愛滋病患者的壽命。所以，當愛滋患者所受的醫療越好時，同樣的，愛滋患者的治療成果就會越好。」

這個計畫的展開是受到美國愛滋醫療協會的幫助。美國愛滋醫療協會是一個由愛滋健康照顧提供者成立的非營利獨立機構，主要專注在提升卓越的愛滋醫護。參與這個學會的史帝芬貝克醫師表示，近期這個計畫要求愛滋專科醫師以兩年為期，針對20名愛滋病患進行看診，並且持續接受愛滋病的專業醫療教育。

貝克醫師在舊金山沿灣地區一年大約為400名愛滋病患看診，他不否認所謂的認定標準的確是有限度的，但他仍認為這樣的標準可以帶來更好的醫護。

貝克醫師說：「如果我們可以界定出一個專業的層級，並且保證愛滋病患者能由專業級的愛滋專科醫生進行看診，這樣將會是一個好事。」

麥特吉爾維克是個從1986年起即罹患愛滋病的患者，他同意貝克醫師的說法，並表示他能夠了解接受不夠資格的醫師看診的感受為何。當他在1997年搬到舊金山並開始新的工作時，他的雇主的保險商強迫他停止接受他原本的愛滋專科醫生的醫療，改成接受一名完全不了解愛滋病的基層健康護理醫生的醫治。

麥特吉爾維克向Gay.com和出櫃星球表示：「當時的情況在很多方面來說是很令人感到恐懼和錯折的。因為，比起那位醫生，我比他更了解愛滋病，所以，我當時唯一能做的就是祈求不要有任何嚴重的病情發生導致我的健康嚴重受損。」

然而，麥特吉爾維克一開始的愛滋專科醫生仍持續提供他醫療諮詢，所以他可以維持健康並且在最後有能力更改保險商並改回接受原本的專業醫師的醫治。

麥特吉爾維克說：「很幸運的，在那個更改醫生的時期，我並沒有出現嚴重的病情。」

新的法規將可以阻止上述情況的發生。貝克醫師表示，在對愛滋患者提供醫療保證的同時，他希望州政府將不會介入其中，因為，他們並不是醫療專業人士。這些案件應該由醫界、病患以及保險業者等相關單位負責。舉例來說，貝克醫師偏向由像是美國內科委員會的醫療機構來提供愛滋專科醫生相關課程以及資格考，就像美國內科委員會為老人疾病及運動傷害護理所做的一樣。

資料來源：<http://www.gay.com/news/article.html?2006/04/02/3>

Study: 1 in 4 young Irish gays tried suicide

Gay.com U.K.

published Sunday, April 2, 2006

One-quarter of young gay or bisexual men in Northern Ireland have attempted suicide, 30 percent have self-harmed and over two-thirds of the respondents have considered suicide, according to a new three-year research project.

The mental health research entitled "Out on Your Own" was conducted by the Rainbow Project and released Wednesday at a national conference in Belfast.

A total of 190 young men aged 25 and under, from all over Northern Ireland, took part in the survey. Sixteen young men also took part in face-to-face interviews to describe their experiences.

Campaigners say the research illustrates that homophobic attitudes and prevailing heterosexism in Northern Irish society, together with the isolation that being non-heterosexual may bring, play a major part in the incidence of emotional and mental health difficulties, suicidal ideation and self-harm in this population.

The research report also calls for specific government funding and recommends that the Department of Education ensure that gay and bisexual students are provided with full protection and education.

The Rainbow Project plans to follow up the research findings with a range of support initiatives for young men, but the organization is not receiving sufficient funding to enable such work to continue, it says.

Author of the research, Helen McNamee, said: "It is imperative the recommendations of this report are taken on board and that the mental health needs of young gay and bisexual men are addressed by everyone who works with young people."

四分之一的年輕愛爾蘭同志曾嘗試自殺

張雅倫譯

根據一個為期三年的研究計畫顯示：四分之一的北愛爾蘭年輕同性戀或雙性戀者曾嘗試自殺、百分之三十曾自我傷害，更有超過三分之二的受訪者曾經考慮過要自殺。

由“彩虹計畫”所主持的“出櫃後的自主生活”精神健康研究計畫於星期三在英國北愛爾蘭伯爾發斯特所舉行的全國研討會中正式公佈。

這個計畫總共有來自北愛爾蘭一百九十位二十五歲以下的年輕人參與。其中，更有十六位年輕人接受面對面的訪問，並提出他們的親身經驗。

計畫參與人表示，這個研究闡明了北愛爾蘭社會普遍的恐同症、性傾向歧視狀況及異性戀者所帶來的孤立對於非異性戀者在情緒及精神健康障礙的病情發生率、自殺及自殘傾向都具有相當的影響力。

這個研究報告同時也嘗試爭取政府補助基金，並且希望政府保證教育部將提供同性戀和雙性戀學生完整的保護及教育。

“彩虹計畫”希望能在以針對年輕同志提出支持行動為前提下，延續這次調查的結果，不過，“彩虹計畫”機構表示，他們並沒有募集到足夠的基金可以使這個計畫繼續進行。

本研究案發起人海倫麥娜蜜表示：「這個研究所發現的問題最終浮上台面是必要的，而且，年輕同性戀及雙性戀者對於精神健康的諮詢需求都曾被與年輕人共事者提出。」

-----性權會翻譯（第七篇）張雅倫譯-----

資料來源：

http://www.gay.com/content/tools/print.html?coll=news_articles&sernum=2006/04/02/1&navpath=channels/news

HIV infections are down in San Francisco

Associated Press

published Sunday, April 2, 2006

SAN FRANCISCO -- New HIV cases have fallen by almost 10 percent over the past five years, the city's first decline in infections since the late 1980s, health officials said.

The number of new infections reported fell from 1,084 new infections in 2001 to 976 in 2006, according to preliminary estimates by San Francisco's Department of Public Health.

Officials said the findings were somewhat surprising because the city's gay male population increased 25 percent over the last five years, and many younger gay men increasingly have high-risk sex.

"This is great news; we're making progress," said Mark Cloutier, executive director of the San Francisco AIDS Foundation. "But I think it is both bad planning and bad public policy to look toward the future based on a 'short-term trend.' We don't know how long this will last."

The exact reasons for the decrease are unknown. But experts said one reason might be a new practice among gay men of engaging in sexual activity only with men with the same HIV status.

Nationwide, the rate of new diagnoses among gay and bisexual men of all races rose 8 percent in 2004, according to the U.S. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention said.

舊金山愛滋病病情持續減緩

張雅倫譯

根據衛生局公佈，舊金山在過去五年內愛滋病新生病例的產生已較以往減少了近十個百分比。這是舊金山自 1980 年代晚期，第一次的愛滋傳染病病情減緩情況。

根據舊金山公共衛生局的初步估算，已發佈的愛滋病新病例數從 2001 年的 1084 個案例降低到 2006 年的 976 例。

公共衛生局表示，這樣的發現是出乎他們所意料的，因為舊金山在過去五年內男同性戀人口共上升了 25 五個百分比，而且，有越來越多的年輕男同性戀者參與高危險性的性行為。

舊金山愛滋病基金會執行理事馬克克勞堤爾表示：「這樣的現象是好的，因為這表示我們有在進步。」然而，他個人並不認為以這樣一個短暫的減緩趨勢去預期未來是一個好的計畫或是一個好的公共政策，畢竟，沒有人知道這樣的情況會持續多久。

目前並沒有人能提出造成這個減緩現象的真正原因，但是，專家提出了一個假設，那就是，現象顯示，許多男同性戀者只與和本身有相同愛滋病症狀的其他人發生性行為。也就是說，呈現愛滋病陽性反應的同性戀者只與同樣是陽性反應的同性戀者發生性行為；反之，陰性反應者則只與呈現陰性反應者發生性行為。

根據美國疾病管控局表示，在美國所有種族中，全國男性雙性戀及同性戀的比例在 2004 共上升了八個百分比。