

CHAPTER II

THE PHENOMENA OF LGBT MOVEMENT IN THE WORLD

Actually no one can be sure since when the phenomenon of LGBT movement happened. But since the first homosexual / LGBT referred to as deviant behavior that is often discussed in the holy books and historical stories. In this chapter of undergraduate thesis elaborates how the growth of LGBT movement in the world, especially in Indonesia. Here also will be elaborated which actors and countries which legalize the emergence of LGBT movement.

A. The Growth of LGBT in the World

The development of the homosexual world flourished in the XI century AD. The term LGBT (Lesbian, Gay, Bisexual, and Transgender) began in the 1990s. Before the "Sexual Revolution" period in the 60s there was no specific term for homosexuals, usually homosexuals referred to as "third gender" in the 1860s. In 1869, Dr. K.M. Kertbeny, The German-Hungarian created the term homosexual (Azhari & Kencana, 2008). Homo itself comes from the Greek word meaning the same. This term describes the deviation of a person's sexual habits who likes her own kind, for example men like men or women like women. The term was first disseminated in Germany through an anonymous pamphlet. Then this worldwide deployment by Richard Freiherr von Krafft-Ebing in his book "Psychopathia Sexualis" says that gay appears as a form of sexuality when diverted from sodomy practice into a kind of androgyny (a mixture of masculine and feminine characteristics) inward. Sodomy comes from the word Sodom which is the name of a city that legalizes sexual relationships among gay (Foucault, 1997). The meaning of sodomy in medieval is defined as anal sex behavior both between homosexual and heterosexual. But anal sex is more synonymous with homosexuality and is now commonly used as a term for gay sexual behavior (Spencer, 2004). In the 20th

century more homo emerged so the emergence of homosexual communities in big cities in Hinda-The Netherlands around the 1920s. The word “sexual revolution” is usually used as a term to describe socio-political change about sex around 1960-1970. It starts with a “free love” culture which is a young person who lives with a hippie lifestyle. The hippies believe that sex is a natural biological phenomenon that should not be forbidden and pressured (Sinyo, 2014).

The Free Love Movement that awakens feminists and freedom of life also fights for homosexuals to the public. This movement often sees the sacred culture of marriage as the limit to the freedom of life and choice. At this time, almost all countries in Europe and America emerged the reformers who defended the rights of feminists, free life, and the homosexual community (Sinyo, 2014).

Some social movements such as The Black Power are movements to fight for the rights of blacks and Anti-Vietnam War affect the gay community to be more open. This period is known as Gay Liberation Movement. At this time there was a riot known as Stonewall Riots, a sporadic commotion between police and demonstrators fighting for gay freedom that occurred at Stonewell Inn, Greenwich Village, United States on June 28, 1969. The incident recorded in history as a trigger the gay rights movement in the United States and the world so that emerging new gay communities such as Gay Liberation Front (GLF), The Gay Activists' Allainace (GAA), and Front Homosexual d'Action Revolutionnaire. It was also a day of celebration for LGBT people around the world and they held a parade on the main street to show the existence of gays (Sinyo, 2014).

In 1970 LGBT activists protested to the American Psychiatric Association (APA) for establishing homosexuality as part of a mental disorder. It is contained in the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders. The number will protest because of disagreement about it. APA officially abolished homosexuality from mental disorder problems in 1974. This action was later disseminated to almost all psychiatric associations in the world. After that with the difference in work

and get a job in terms of gender identity in the wider community, emerging movement to fight for the rights of gay (Gay Rights Movement).

In 1978 formed the International Lesbian and Gay Association (ILGA) in Coventry, England. This institution fights for the international human rights of lesbians and gays. At that time the LGBT symbol was known as a rainbow flag or pride flag as a symbol of the LGBT community rights movement. Initially this symbol is only for the gay community in the United States, but is now used extensively around the world as a symbol of the movement of LGBT people in achieving their rights.

The gay rights movement began in the 1980s. AIDS diseases and gays are regarded as their main disseminators. The word "queer" is known as the term of people who are sexually oriented or gender minorities in the community. At this time the struggle of the LGBT has been so widespread with the number of organizations (legal or illegal) in each country. One is the loss of homosexuality of the international Classification of Diseases made by WHO on May 17, 1990, so that on that date it was used as International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia (IDAHO).

B. The States that Legalized the LGBT Movement in the World

Lately the United States has officially legalized same-sex marriage. Same-sex marriage includes transgender, gay, lesbian, and bisexual or the acronym is LGBT. Actually, before the United States there are other countries that officially legalize the LGBT, such as Belgium, Denmark, Canada, Netherlands, Norway, Portugal, Spain, South Africa, Sweden, Argentina and many more who have admitted same-sex marriage. Even the Netherlands and France, who submitted a resolution on Homosexual Rights to the General Assembly of the United Nations, and called on the world to repeal all anti-homosexual laws, supported by 66 countries. The support of the 66 countries is a major contribution to world democracy.

Here are some countries that legalize LGBT movement in the world (Nyatnyut.com, 2017).

1. Netherlands (1996)

The aspiration of gays in voicing similar marriages in the Netherlands actually began in 1980. Because the aspirations were quite depressed, then at that time the Dutch Parliament formed a special commission to see the legal effects of legality of such marriage is legalized. 15 years later, ie in 1996, the Dutch finally officially to legalize same-sex marriage. Although the Netherlands legalized same-sex marriage, laws governing same-sex marriage were adopted on April 1, 2001. The contents of the law allow divorce and adopt children for same-sex. After the law was officially passed, it was noted that about 16,000 same-sex couples married in the country. (Bacatulisan.com, 2015)

2. Belgium (2003)

Not so long indeed when the Dutch state legalized same-sex marriage laws. Belgium also followed the rules, however, issues surrounding Belgium that want to support same-sex marriage was then heard by Pope John Paul II in the Vatican. Paul was angry and ultimately campaigned that homosexual conduct was a very unscrupulous and dangerous act. The Pope's campaign to ban same-sex marriage has been ignored by Belgian society. Finally, on June 1, 2003, Belgium passed a law which allows for same-sex marriage. In taking advantage of the momentum, the first gay couple to do same-sex marriage in Belgium is Olivier Pierret and Alain de Jonge. (Bacatulisan.com, 2015)

3. Spain (2005)

In Spain, same-sex marriages that first did so were lesbian couples named Elisa Sanchez and Marcela Gracia. Yes, the couple married on June 8, 1901. Because they do same-sex marriage, the couple was expelled from the Spanish state because of the challenges of the people. Seeing from the inauguration of the LGBT conducted by

the Dutch state, then in 2004, Spain began to discuss to legalize same-sex marriage. Responding to that rule, there are at least 600,000 people who support the action of these acts. Although in discussing the rules to legalize same-sex marriage is long. Finally, on June 30, 2005, Spain inaugurated the rules to allow same-sex marriage. The support was pocketing 62 percent of the vote in parliament. In taking advantage of the momentum, the first gay couple to do same-sex marriage is Emilio Mendez and Caarloz Baturin. (Bacatulihan.com, 2015)

4. Canada (2005)

In Canada homosexual movements emerged in the 1970s and gained the support of government, the media, and society. Systemic and rampant homophobic situations encourage gay fighters with more courage. The tactics they find effective in fighting for LGBT rights and against homophobia are with open struggles, confrontations, and regular education. With this tactic homophobic movements appear in the streets carrying slogans such as "get out of the closet and down to the street", "homosexual is good", and "better openly than silently". Throughout the 1970s, action demands for equal rights continued, encouraging more gay and lesbian organizations, and also encouraging gay parade events across Canada. Throughout the year, the police have also intensified attacks on bars where homosexuals often gather, arrest for reasons of prostitution and drugs. By the time Parliament passed a gay marriage on July 20, 2005, almost all provinces in Canada were noted to have legalized the law. After passing the law, Canada publishes more than 15,000 marriage certificates for similar couples living in the country or just specifically coming to get married. (Bacatulihan.com, 2015)

5. South Africa (2006)

In some African countries, a man may be punished to death or life imprisonment if caught gay. Like Uganda, they apply the death penalty for followers of this

disorder. Also in Nigeria, threatened to throw to jail to execute the citizens who are caught homo. The same is done by the Government of Burundi and Rwanda. But South Africa has a different law, it gives LGBT (lesbian, gay, bisexual, and transgender) LGBT rights to marry officially, the provision is valid since November 30, 2006. Only, there are countries in the same continent that are tolerant with gay. The Kenyan government bans homosexuals. Therefore, the government launched a research on sexual orientation to improve the health of its citizens.

6. Norway (1993)

Same-sex marriage became a topic of discussion on the Norwegian government council. In 1993, Norway became the second country, after Denmark, which legalized similar marriages, in Denmark when it began in 1989, allowing same-sex lovers to marry outside the church and get the blessing of a priest. 20 years later, the government allowed gay couples to adopt children.

7. Sweden (2008)

Sweden is one of the most liberal countries in the world and 71% of its population is in favor of similar marriages. Similar marriage legislation passed in May 2008. Five months later, precisely in November, the Swedish Lutheran Church was the largest church of followers, announcing full support for same-sex marriage. Three quarters of the population of Sweden are members of the Lutheran church, although their presence in the church is very low.

8. Portugal (2009)

Homosexuality was seen as a crime in Portugal until 1982. Later in 2009, LGBTs received only 40% support from parliament. After Prime Minister Jose Socrates was re-elected in 2009, he made a law that legalized similar marriages, the law passed by Parliament. Friday 8 December became a historic day, a law regulating such marriage approved by parliament by

vote. A total of 123 members of parliament voted in support of this rule, while 99 others refused. The law came into force on 5 June 2010.

9. Argentina (2010)

The emergence of gay and lesbian movements in Argentina occurred in the late 1960s and early 1970s, marked by the founding of The Grupo Nuestro Mondu, a first homosexual organization in Argentina and Latin America. The organization was founded in November 1969 under the dictatorship of the military. In 1971, together with other groups formed all the radical union organization Frente de Liberación Homosexual (FLH) which then involved 10 organizations, including left students, anarchists, church activists, and many male members. FLH is still an underground organization that is allied with workers' and women's organizations, both nationally and internationally, and undertakes joint actions. This organization never appeared legally, either in the reign of Juan Domingo Peron, nor Evita Peron. In the government of Evita, the movement actually decline, from thousands to dozens only, as the strengthening of MPs from the right wing. The tremendous repression experienced by homosexuals after an army coup in March 1976, some FLH members were tortured and killed, some went to the exile, until FLH finally broke up.

In 1982 began to emerge new organizations, amidst a very brutal regime of murder of homosexuals. Recorded 400 lesbians and gay men disappeared in almost 2 years. As the military regime collapsed, into the reform era of 1983, the country witnessed the rise of homosexuals and lesbians quickly. But it is still a long way to end the repression against homosexuals as police continue to make arrests. Until April 1984, approximately 150 activists met and established an organization called Argentine Como (Argentina), where 14 members prepare to open their sexual identities. After

a long struggle, the CHA finally gained legal status and brought the demands of homosexuality to the public.

CHA is an organization that has a big role in promoting the rights of LGBT people in Argentina. Within the CHA itself there is much debate, both personal and ideological, unresolved, so many of its activists are out and setting up new organizations.

On July 22, 2010, the law came into force in Argentina, they became the first country in Latin America to legalize same-sex marriage. In spite of the strong opposition of the Catholic Church and evangelical Protestant church, it was approved by both Argentine legislative assemblies and signed into law by President Cristina Fernandez de Kirchner. The law gives rights and obligations to same-sex married couples, just like other normal couples, all rights and responsibilities enjoyed by heterosexual couples, including the right to adopt children.

10. French (2013)

On May 18, President of French, Francois Hollande signed a controversial law, which made his country the 9th in Europe, and the 14th in the world to legalize same-sex marriage. Although the bill has been passed by the National Assembly and Senate in April, Hollande's signature must wait until a court challenge brought by the conservative opposition party, UMP, is resolved. On May 17, France's highest court, the Constitutional Court, ruled that the bill was constitutional.

11. Denmark (2013)

The Denmark Parliament has passed a law allowing homosexual couples to marry in a state-owned Evangelical Lutheran church. The new rule of law was due to take effect from June 15, 2013. In fact, in 1989, the government allowed gay lovers to marry outside the church and received the blessing of the pastor. 20 years

later, the government allowed gay couples to adopt children.

12. New York City

The appearance of the homosexual liberation movement in New York City was marked by the founding of an organization called Gay Liberation Front. It stems from a raid and arrest by police officers to disperse a bar where homosexual gathering at the Stonewall Inn on June 27, 1969. This repression has encouraged the radicalization and resistance of homosexuals. They staged five days in a row against the police treatment. On July 4 of the same year, they gathered and founded an organization that aims to fight for sexual freedom for mankind. Their activity is to conduct an open campaign about the rights of homosexuals and to organize mass actions to demand the cessation of torture against homosexuals.

C. The Growth of LGBT Movement in Indonesia

LGBT in Indonesia has been around since the 1960s. Some call the decade of the 1920s, but people call this LGBT phenomenon already existed around the decade of the 60s. Then, LGBT movement was developed in the decade of 80's, 90's, and spread until now. LGBT development has been around since the 1960s. LGBT used to be known as "Sentul" and "Kantil", then changed to "Buci and Femme". The forerunner of LGBT organization and advocacy in Indonesia has been long standing.

Around the year 1968 began to be known as "wadam" taken from the word "wanita and adam". The word wadam shows a man who has a deviant behavior that behaves like a woman. In 1969 began to appear Wadam organization called Himpunan Wadam Djakarta (HIWAD). The organization is the first transvestite organization in Indonesia located in Jakarta. The organization was established and facilitated by the Governor of DKI Jakarta, Ali Sadikin. The term wadam was changed to a waria because it objected to some Islamic leaders,

because it contained the name of a prophet, Adam a.s in the 1980s.

In 1982 there was an open gay organization, which was the first open Gay organization in Indonesia, followed by other organizations such as Persaudaraan Gay Yogyakarta (PGY) and GAYa NUSANTARA (GN) in Surabaya. After the many occurrences, the Gay organization began to spread in various big cities like in Jakarta, Pekanbaru, Bandung and Denpasar, Malang and Ujungpadang. Surely this is quite disturbing and worrying about the community, especially Islamic organizations in Indonesia. Then In the same year, homosexuals established "Lambda Indonesia". In 1986 stood "Perlesin", Indonesian Lesbian Union, while the 1990s saw more and more organizations standing. The founding of their organization under the guise of emancipation, refers to women's emancipation. They also established the media as a publication. There are several media that are established as a forum for inter-LGBT communication. In 1993, was held Lesbian and Gay Congress or KLG I, in Jogjakarta. Two years later, a similar congress was held. In 1995, KLG II was held in Bandung and KLG III was held in Bandung in 1997. The LGBT organization began to spread to a number of areas, including Surabaya, Medan, and Ambon. However, the data collection of the number of perpetrators is still weak. In 2003 they've been drafted to criminalize homosexuality, along with living together outside marriage, but failed to legalize, there has been no draft law. LGBT movement still reaps the pros and contras, but so far Indonesia still has not prohibited or criminalized this activity.

D. The Actors of LGBT in Indonesia

1. Dede Oetomo (Kabar LGBT, 2016)

Figure 2. Dede Oetomo



Dede Oetomo was born on December 6, 1953 in Pasuruan, East Java. He is a sociologist, AIDS activist and gay activist in Indonesia. In 1978, Dede Oetomo completed TESOL and obtained funding from the Ford Foundation to study linguistics at Cornell University in Ithaca, New York. Dede Oetomo also received a scholarship from the Social Science Research Council to help him work on his Thesis from 1983-1984. Then in 1984-2003 he did a study on the problem of sexuality, gender and HIV-AIDS in Indonesia, he also taught Political Science at Airlangga University.

He was also one of the founders of the first Gay Organization in Indonesia and Asia, namely Lambda Indonesia in 1982. In 1984 Lambda Indonesia broke up, then Dede Oetomo established a new organization called GAYa Nusantara in 1987. Dede Oetomo is also active in political parties which later became known that he was part of a member of the People's Democratic Party (PRD) which was the first Indonesian Political Party to include both homosexual and transsexual rights. GAYa Nusantara becomes an educational media around the issue of sexuality, gender, sexual health with a focus on HIV

prevention. The organization aims to raise public awareness of sexual and gender issues in schools and universities in Indonesia. Currently Dede Oetomo is a National Coordinator of GAYA Nusantara, and an active member of Asia-Pacific Council of AIDS Service Organizations (APCASO) and is a network of community and non-governmental Organizations that have a mission to provide and strengthen community responses to HIV, AIDS in the Asia Pacific region.

Figure 3. GAYa Nusantara



2. Hartoyo (Madina)

Hartoyo is a gay activist who is a member of the Ourvoice Organization. Hartoyo came from a Javanese transmigrant family in Binjai, North Sumatra who was born on March 3, 1976. Then in 1999 he moved to Banda Unsyiah to continue his studies at the Faculty of Agriculture majoring in Animal Production. His passion for being an activist and fighter for LGBT rights was born because of his physical humiliation and violence.

Figure 4. Hartoyo

On January 21, 2007 he was with his friend being brutally tortured by the security forces. The Aceh police arrested them because they were gay. Before being taken to the police station, Hartoyo with his male friend was tortured, humiliated, cursed, beaten, and stripped naked in front of the crowd. When brought to the police station, Hartoyo was relieved and hoped for protection, but instead received a crueler torture. Hartoyo who did not receive the treatment then reported the violence he received to Komnas HAM, but his struggle for justice was not easy. Before getting discrimination in Aceh, Hartoyo had joined Heifer Indonesia NGO in 2002 in Medan.

During 2002 to 2006 joining Heifer, Hartoyo worked on agricultural issues in Medan. This activity brings it directly related to gender issues, feminism, and pluralism. He learned that the agricultural world is full of discrimination against women and minorities. From here he came to know Liberal Islam, which introduced him to the thoughts of Abdurrahman Wahid, Nurcholish Madjid, M. Dawam Rahardjo, Abdul Munir Mul Khan, and others. He also began to analyze liberal Islamic activists such as Adshar Abdalla, Luhfie Assyaukanie, Guntur Romli and Novriantoni Kahar who later regarded him as an

activist who credited his introduction to a friendly Islam, which gave space for freedom of critical thinking and opinion. The strong encouragement of women activists who have long struggled for gender and bitter experience became one of the founding NGOs LGBT Ourvoice, which made itself its chairman. With this organization, Hartoyo wishes to provide learning to the community about LBGT is a nature that needs to be protected and if there are parties who disagree, it does not need to be released in the form of violence or inhuman forms. Hartoyo often actively participates in discussions of Liberal Islam philosophy which then provides an understanding of pluralism that is used as a great capital for the thinkers to develop Ourvoice NGO.

Given the activists of the LGBT movement or the actors defending the LGBT has raised the pros and contras in every country, especially in Indonesia. The pros and contras of LGBT's move make the Indonesian government's dilemma. In the next chapter will be elaborated the dilemma of the Indonesian government that raises the pros and contras, and how the government reacts to the movement of LGBT in Indonesia.