

A Community Project by GALANG Philippines, Inc.

Editorial



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"Respect Lesbian Rights!"

It has been said that it's easier for a person to show anger than fear; that's why when one's angry, it's very likely that the person is afraid of something. Violence against minorities like lesbians, bisexuals, and transgenders (LBTs) is deeply rooted in hatred of people who are considered "different" for their refusal to conform to rules and expectations set by society. Does this anger or hatred stem from fear, as well? What do people who hurt, abuse, persecute, and demean LBTs fear?

While "violence" is most commonly used to refer to physical harm, it can also be used in a broader sense to apply to violations of human rights, such as prevention of an individual or group from exercising recognized human freedoms or encroachment upon an individual's sovereignty over her own person. Violence has many forms aside from physical. Emotional, psychological, sexual, and economic abuses all fall under the definition of violence. The word homophobia on the other hand, is "society's unreasonable or prejudiced perception and unjust treatment of homosexuals or individuals who love people of the same sex."

In the communities that GALANG works with, there are innumerable cases of violence inflicted on poor LBTs which are clearly rooted in homophobia or lesbophobia. These acts of violence are often committed with the intention of "rehabilitating" LBTs. There are LBTs who are lashed and beaten, there are those who are banished and disowned by their parents or their children. There are also cases where lesbians are raped or sexually abused as a way of "curing" them of their homosexuality, as if people could be straightened like

hair! There are also numerous LBTs who are perfectly qualified for employment but are denied, reproached, and ridiculed at interviews, or otherwise dismissed by being told to expect phone calls the employers never intended to make.

If violence is rooted in anger, and if anger is born of fear, then what can society possibly fear from women like us who love other women? Why are people offended by two women who love each other? Does it adversely affect another person's quality of life if a lesbian decides to shave off her hair or wear non-feminine clothing?

It is perhaps natural for humans to fear what they don't understand. Many of us are raised believing that women must wear dresses and only men can climb trees. We were also taught and made to understand the concept of family as composed of one woman, one man, and their offspring. Because of these beliefs, many find it hard to accept that two women who are in love and deeply committed to each other can also form a family of their own.

We are all products of our experiences so we must try to understand even those who condemn and persecute us. But this does not mean that we should keep silent when we are assaulted, maltreated, attacked or abused. Any worthy endeavor begins with self-acceptance and self-respect. We cannot truly love others-partners, parents, siblings, friends, etc. -if we don't love ourselves. Once we learn to love and respect ourselves, we can begin fighting for our human rights! Always remember, "RESPECT LESBIAN RIGHTS!"

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"What is GALANG Philippines?"

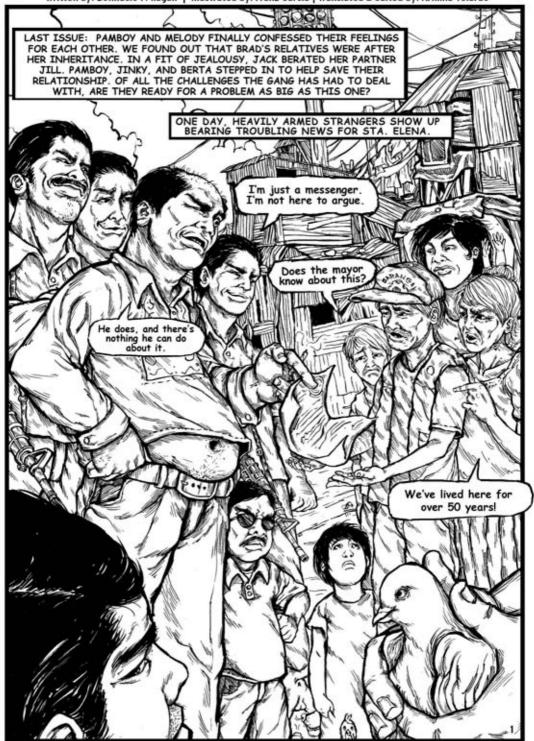
Galang is the Filipino word for respect. The word signifies respect for human rights and human diversity, which lies at the core of GALANG Philippines' struggle for equality and justice.

GALANG Philippines is a lesbian-initiated, lesbian-run feminist human rights organization that works with urban poor lesbians, bisexual women, and trans men (LBTs) who struggle with the multiple oppressions of class, poverty, sex, gender identity/expression, and sexual orientation.

GALANG currently employs strategies aimed at building the capacities of urban poor LBTs to help or better themselves. Its initiatives include trainings, workshops, action researches, and the publication of popular education (PopEd) materials, such as Tatsulok Komiks.



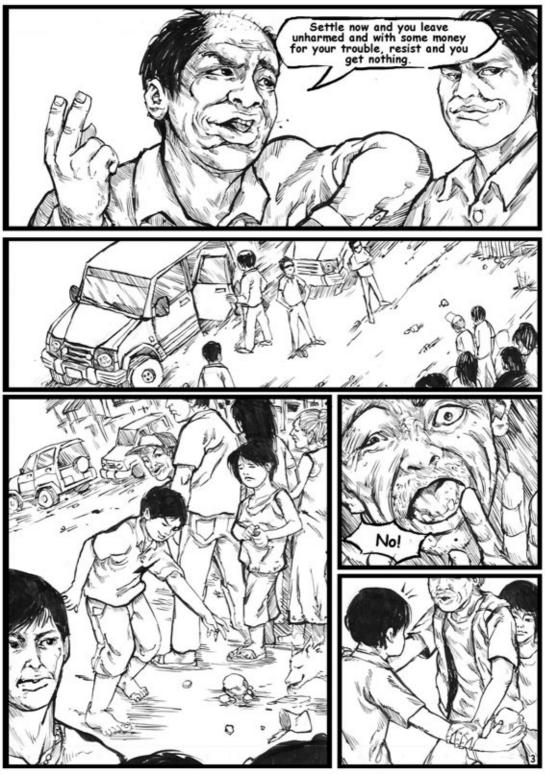
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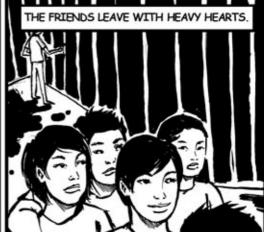




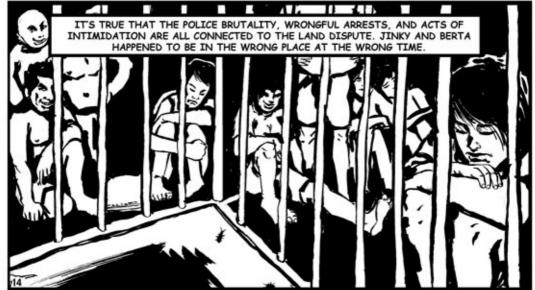




















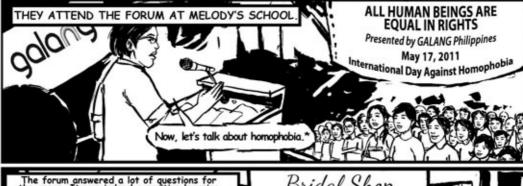
















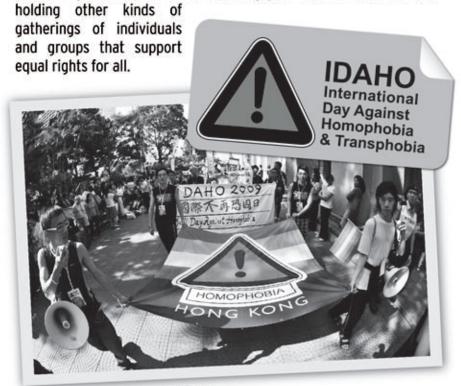






"What is the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia?"

Each year on March 17, the International Day Against Homophobia and Transphobia (IDAHO) is celebrated to commemorate the day the World Health Organization removed homosexuality from its list of mental disorders. It is a day of paying tribute to our collective struggle to uphold the human rights of sexual minorities like lesbians, bisexuals, and transgenders (LBTs). There are various ways IDAHO is celebrated all over the world, such as fielding petitions for policy change concerning sexual minorities, mounting public demonstrations, and



"Can two women or two men get married in the Philippines?"

Despite the slow and gradual acceptance by other countries of sexual minorities like LBTs, the Philippines does not allow two people of the same sex to marry. Two women or two men may exchange vows or hold commitment ceremonies, which are merely symbolic and devoid of any legal import.

According to the Family Code of the Philippines, only a man and a woman are allowed to marry. The law remains silent on marriage or union between two women or two men, but in spite of this, lesbian and gay couples continue to love and live as families. The law does not offer any explanation or justification as to why it refuses to recognize families headed by homosexuals. The failure of the law and the State to guarantee equal rights to its citizens can definitely be attributed mainly to widespread homophobia in society.



What is the importance of gay marriage? How does it play into the issue of violence against LBTs?

For many people, it is important to have the right to marry because marriage is often used to measure the value of a relationship. Most sexual minorities share the same sentiment—it is important to us that our families be regarded and treated as "normal" and "acceptable" by society. Legally recognized marriage also confers economic or financial privileges, such as lowered taxes, employer-sponsored spousal benefits, and joint insurance rates, etc.

The Philippine Constitution provides that the State values the dignity of every human being and guarantees full respect for human rights. The International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights (ICCPR) clearly states that any individual, regardless of sex, has the right to marry and build a family. The Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination Against Women (CEDAW) ensures the right of all women to marry and choose her mate. CEDAW prohibits discrimination against women in the matter of building a family.

Marriage equality is perhaps the strongest indication that a state upholds the equality of all persons regardless of sex, sexual orientation or gender identity (SOGI). As long as the law denies sexual minorities the right to marry and build a family, we will continue to be treated and regarded as "abnormal", "immoral", and be pressured and forced to "change" or "reform." As long as legislators choose to promote the interest of the Roman Catholic hierarchy, LBTs will remain targets and victims of violence. As long as two lesbians are forbidden to marry each other in the Philippines, the government continues to violate its obligations under international treaties that form the foundation for promoting human rights.



Octogenarians Phyllis Lyon, left, and Del Martin, right, who have been together for 51 years, embrace after their marriage at the San Francisco City Hall in 2004. They were the first legally married same-sex couple in San Francisco.

Photo: Liz Mangelsdorf, The Chronicle / SF



BUILDING COMMUNITY STRENGTH, FUELING COMMUNITY GROWTH.

Tatsulok Komiks is GALANG's response to the need of urban poor lesbians, bisexuals, and transgenders (LBTs) for a popular or accessible medium of communication that can help broaden and deepen their understanding of their human rights. It is GALANG's fervent hope that readers do learn and grow in understanding, as well as glean positive life lessons from it, the most important of which is treating everyone with respect and recognizing that every human being is deserving of respect and equal rights.

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