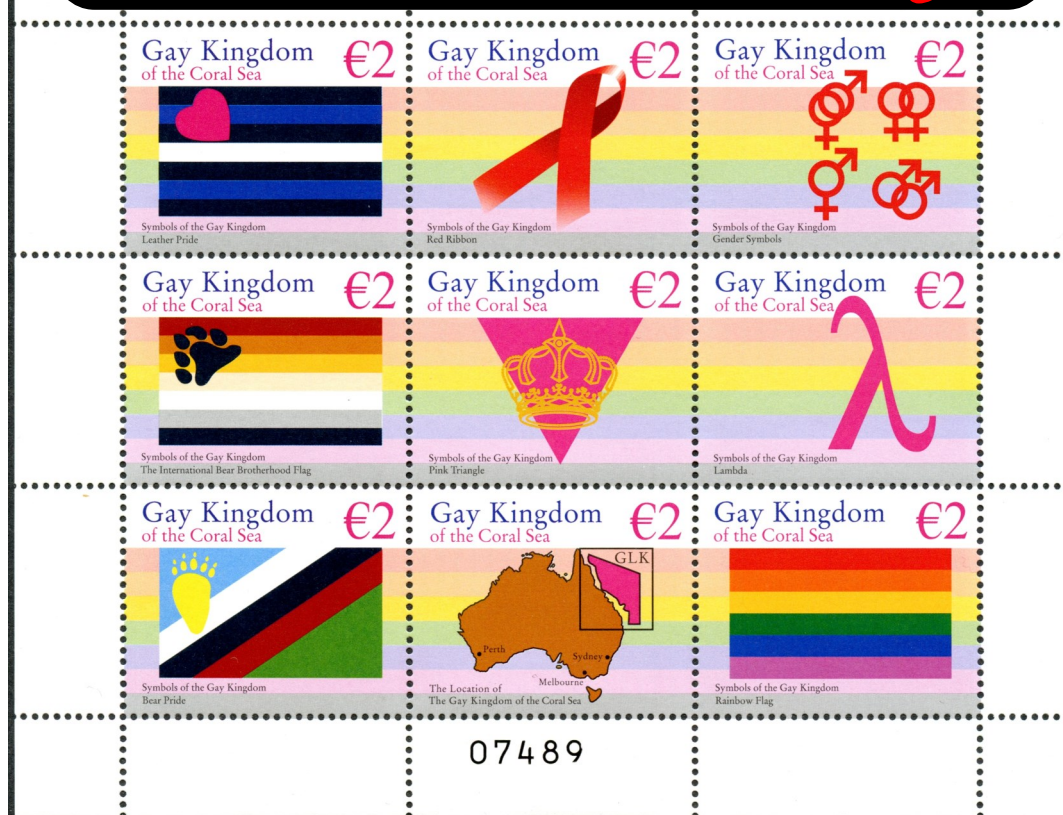


Spain (2019) marks Torremolinos as the "Cradle of LGBTI rights". Ireland (2021) Ireland celebrates the Irish Pride (Bród) movement as part of a wider global movement. Slovenia (2021) notes that love knows no bounds.



Uruguay (2013) shows "Liberty Leading the People" (after Delacroix) with a pride flag, in the "Struggle against Discrimination".

The Pride Flag



The Gay and Lesbian Kingdom of the Coral Sea was a micronation established in 2004 off the NE coast of Australia to protest the government's refusal to recognize same-sex marriages, and dissolved in 2017 when same-sex marriage was legalized. The sheet shows nine symbols of gay identity, including the flag.

The Rainbow Flag has become a powerful cultural symbol. Originally designed with eight symbolic colours by Gilbert Baker in 1977 at the suggestion of Harvey Milk, six colours quickly became standard: **red** (Life), **orange** (Healing), **yellow** (Sunlight), **green** (Nature), **indigo** (Serenity), and **violet** (Spirit). Further revisions include the "Progress" variation on the New Zealand stamp, designed in 2018 by Daniel Quasar who added a chevron—**black and brown** stripes representing marginalized LGBTQ+ and people of colour, and those living with HIV/AIDS, as well as the **pink, light blue, and white** colours of the transgender flag. Marriage equality stamps also use these bold colours.

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Australia (2019) and Canada (2017) celebrate equality of marriage with the rainbow flag.



Austria (2010) marks 15 years of the Vienna Rainbow Parade.



New Zealand (2021) marks the 35th anniversary of the Homosexual Law Reform Bill.