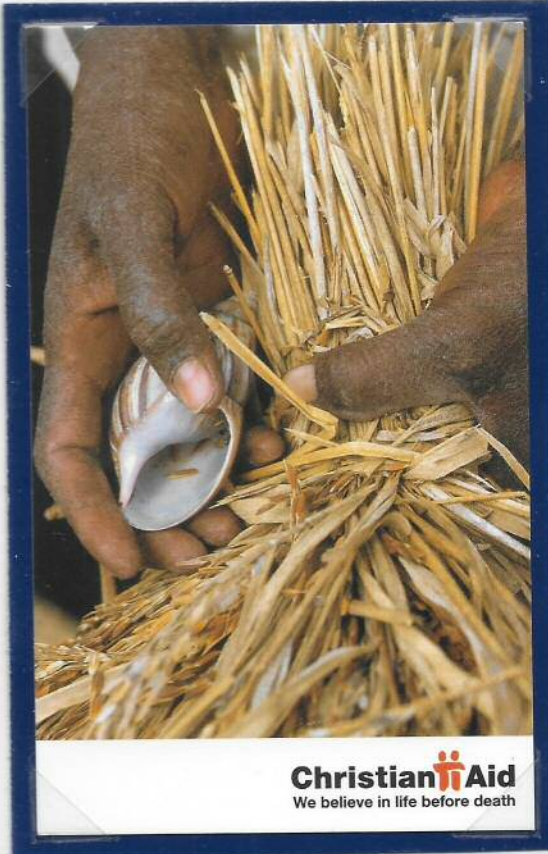




The Christian Aid Collective is a movement for change. The Collective believes that poverty robs people of dignity and agency. They campaign and speak out against the injustice in our world and challenge the systems that keep people poor. They're proud to be part of Christian Aid. So they've got their logo at the centre of theirs. Christian Aid is at the centre of their community, they're partners in changing the world.

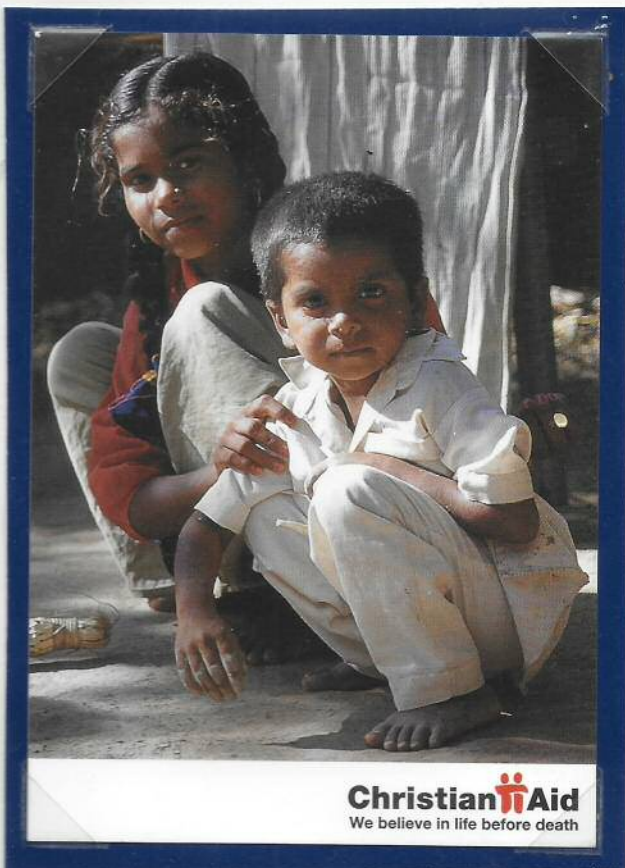


Friada Nordez in Mozambique uses the sharpened edge of a snail shell to harvest her rice by hand.

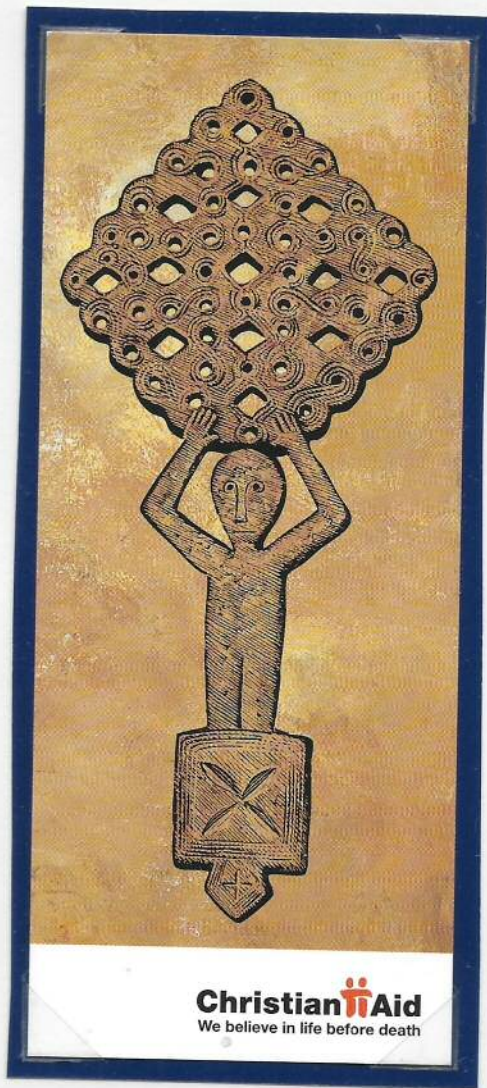
Christian Aid supports a local marketing scheme which means that Friada gets a better price for her crop.



In India, Savita, age 10, minds her brother Yogesh, age 4, while her mother works. But every evening her cousin Jyoti, trained with the help of Christian Aid, teaches her to read and write.



Christian Aid
We believe in life before death

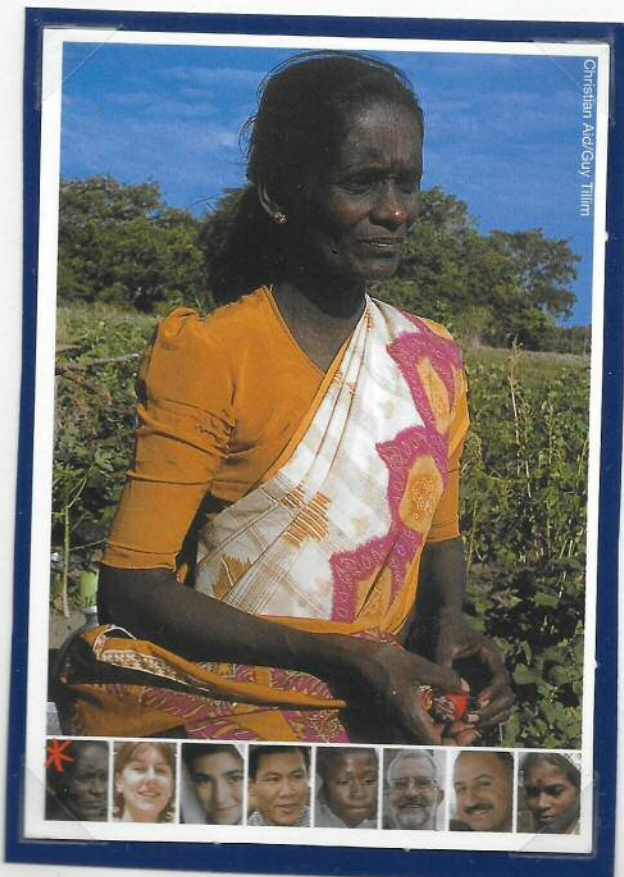


This is a traditional Ethiopian cross, in the shape of the Tree of Life.

Christian Aid works with the Ethiopian Orthodox Church to help people in rural areas plant trees, improve crop yields, open up safe water sources and raise health standards.

"A weak tree carried him who carries both heaven and earth."

Quoted from the liturgy of the Ethiopian Orthodox Church



Yogomma Silva lives in Sri Lanka. A civil war turned her into a refugee selling firewood. But a loan of £6 from Thadham Rural People's Organisation allowed her to start a business processing rice. She became increasingly involved with Thadham until she became its President. Now she has helped hundreds of others get the same new start that she had.

Thadham is funded and supported by Christian Aid.

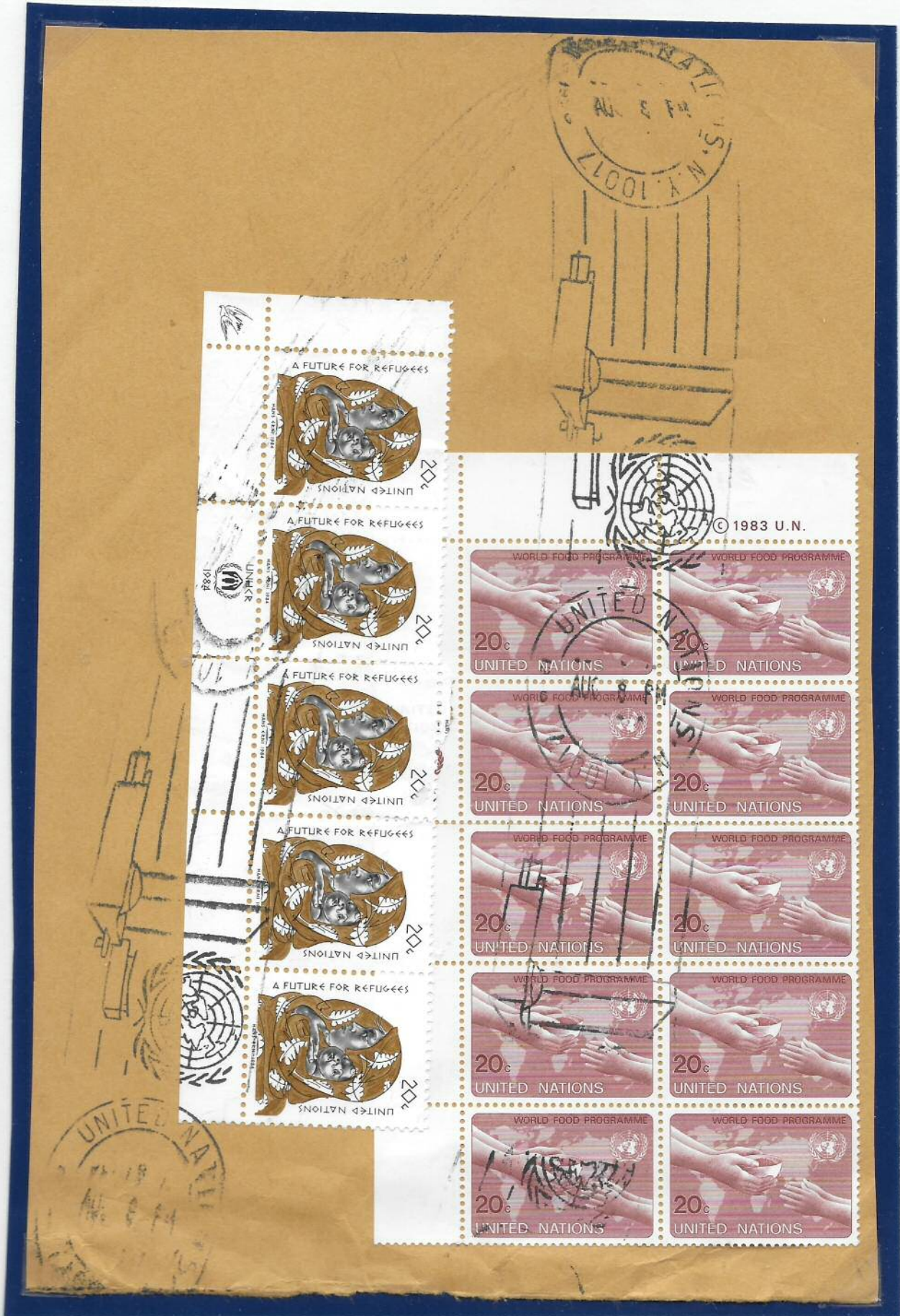
Overseas Aid

In international relations, overseas aid (also known as international aid, foreign aid or foreign assistance) is - from the perspective of governments - a voluntary transfer of resources from one country to another. Humanitarian and altruistic purposes are often reasons for foreign assistance.



Aid may serve one or more functions: it may be given as a signal of diplomatic approval, or to strengthen a military ally, to reward a government for behaviour desired by the donor, to extend the donor's cultural influence, to provide infrastructure needed by the donor for resource extraction from the recipient country, or to gain other kinds of commercial access. Countries may provide aid for further diplomatic reasons.

1983 World Food Programme value 20c issued 22 April



1984 A Future for Refugees Value 20c and 50c issued 29 May.

The partial envelope shows 20c only.

Irish Coast Guard worker Caitriona Lucas dies on rescue mission

The 41-year-old woman and mother of two, who has worked as a volunteer with the Doolin Coastguard for over 10 years, died on 12 September 2016 after she was plunged into the rough water alongside two of her Kilkee colleagues when their boat capsized. The librarian, who was originally from Ballyvaughan in North Clare, had joined the Doolin coastguard in January 2006, taking part in countless rescue missions as well as recording a number of the missions.



POST OFFICE AMBULANCE CENTRE OF ST JOHN AMBULANCE ASSOCIATION

The cover below was issued to commemorate the seventy-fifth anniversary of the Post Office Ambulance Centre of St John Ambulance Association.

The Post Office
Ambulance Centre
Celebrates. . .
75 YEARS



1902-1977

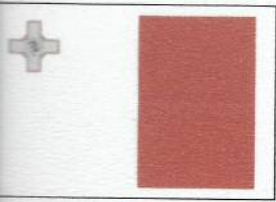


Learn First Aid



f3

Derby was officially granted city status on the day the Queen was celebrating her Silver Jubilee - 7 June 1977 - the only town to be elevated to city status during the celebrations and only the fourth to become a city since the end of the Second World War.



MALTA



NURSE OF THE MEDITERRANEAN

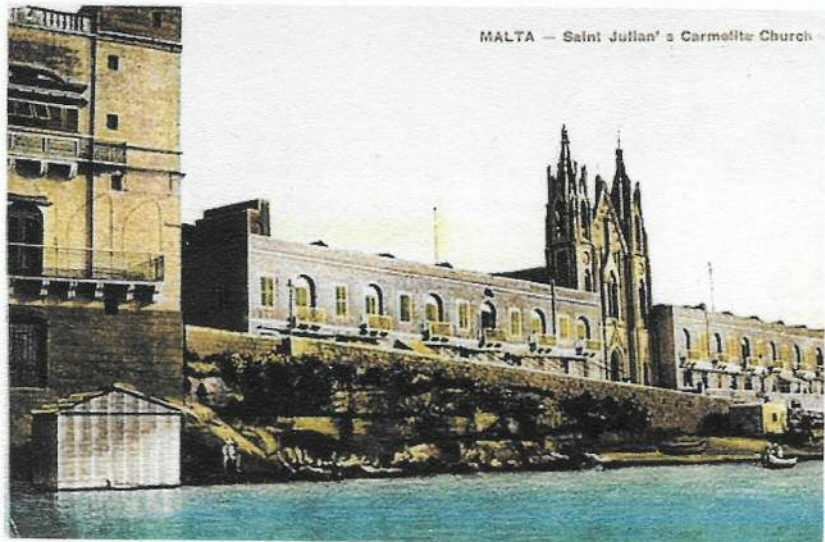
In the spring of 1915, Malta was warned to prepare itself to receive the wounded from Churchill's failed Gallipoli campaign. With just four hospitals on the small island and a maximum capacity of 500 beds, this was no small challenge. The first of the Allied soldiers arrived on the island on 4th May 1915, there were 1,200. Tens of thousands were wounded throughout the campaign, and it was because of these wounded that Malta gained the badge of being the 'Nurse of the Mediterranean' during the Great War.



The Marchesa Scicluna placed at the disposal of the authorities the palatial Villa Dragonara.

It was built in 1870 as a summer residence for the Scicluna family, and it is now a casino called Dragonara Casino.

The Carmelite Friars offered the upper floor of their convent at St Julian's.

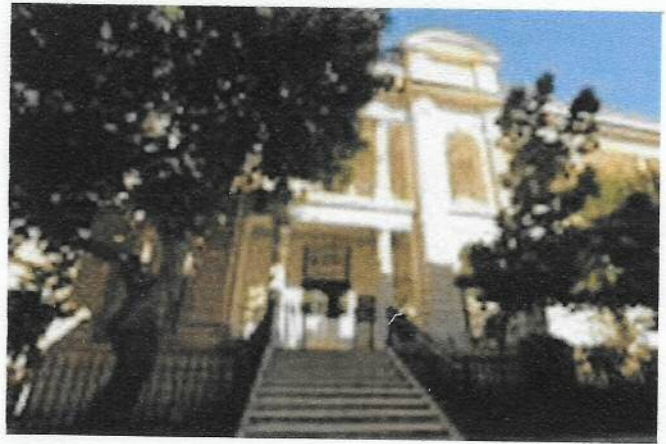


The Vincenzo Bugeja Institute at Hamrun was equipped as a hospital.



The Army Pay Office at Auberge de Baviere in Valletta was moved elsewhere and the building converted into a hospital.

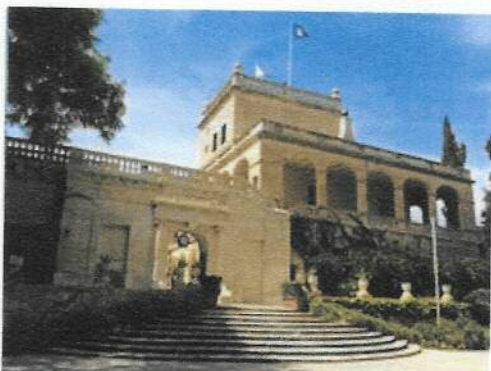
The government school in Sliema was turned into a hospital to house 450 patients; it was known as St John Hospital. Nevertheless, school started as usual as alternative premises were made available, including the Juventutis Domus and part of the Carmelite Convent by Fr O'Grady and Rev. Prof. A. Cuschieri, respectively.



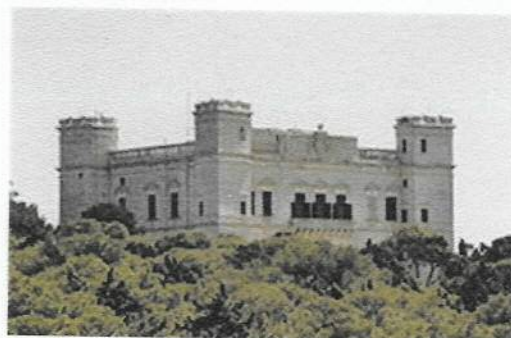
Juventutis Domus



Carmelite Church and Convent



San Anton Palace, Attard



and Verdala Palace, Siggiewi

were also used to accommodate patients.

Bigi Hospital, Malta, contributed to the nursing and medical care of casualties whenever hostilities occurred in the Mediterranean, making Malta "the nurse of the Mediterranean". The hospital's first director (1827-1844) was Dr John Liddell and during his term of office Bigi Hospital nursed casualties from the Crimean War.



In 1863 the hospital looked after Queen Victoria's son Prince Alfred who was ill with Typhoid Fever whilst serving as an officer in the RN. He recovered from his illness.



In WW1 RNH Bigi nursed a very large number of casualties from the Dardanelles. During WW11, the Hospital was within target range of the heavy bombing and a number of its buildings were damaged or destroyed, including the x-ray theatre, the East and West Wings, the Villa and the Cot Lift from the Bigi Jetty to the Hospital.

Malta Postage Stamp issue: 7 November 2014 to commemorate the 100th Anniversary of the Beginning of World War I



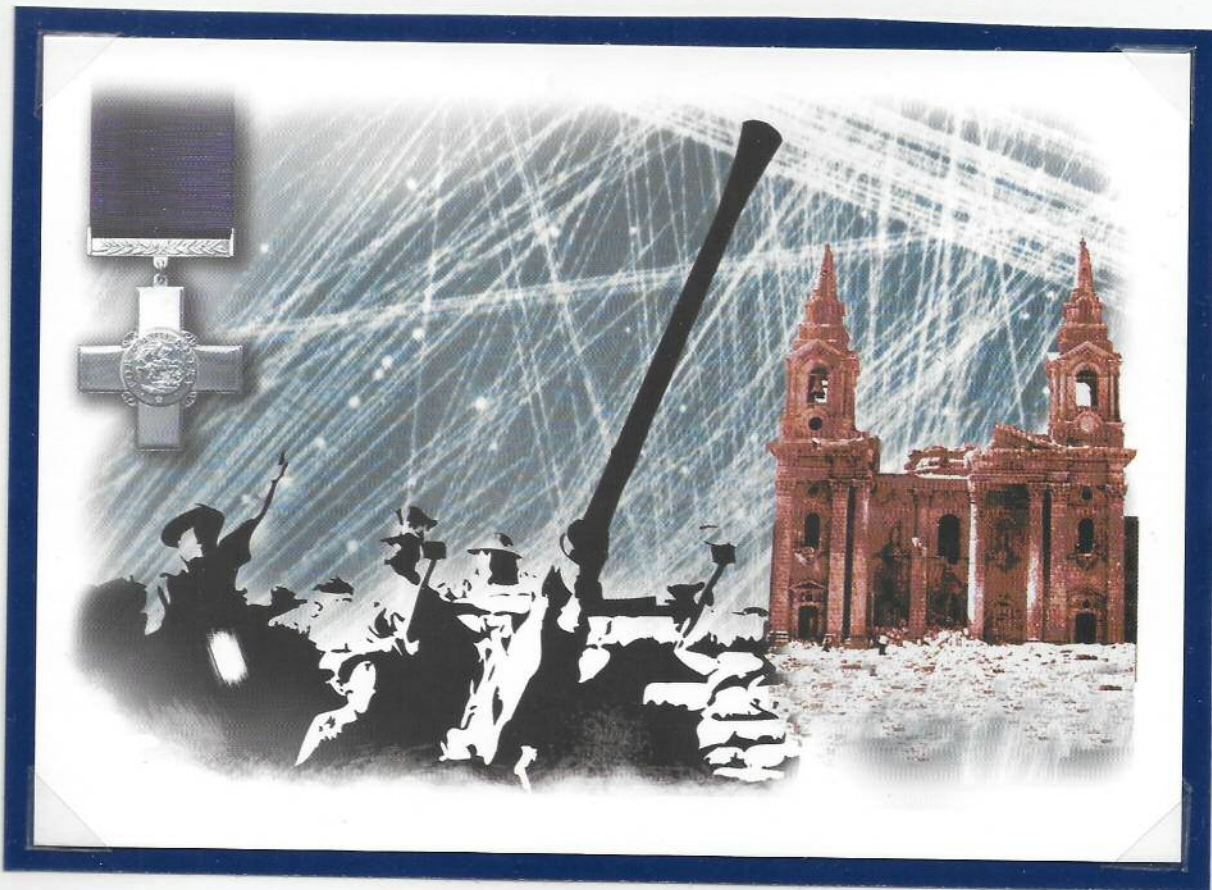
Watermark: None Sheet size: 110 Design: Paul Psaila Perforation: $14\frac{1}{4}$



Mr T L Harrison
7 Braemar Road
Lillington, Leamington Spa
Warwickshire CV32 7EZ
U.K.

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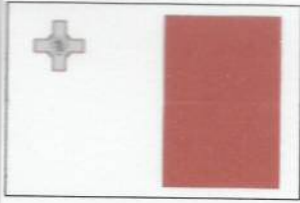
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Malta Post maxim card No 12 shows anti-aircraft gunners in action against a night sky illuminated by tracers from their guns. St Pulus, the parish church of Floriana, in the background, was badly damaged in the Blitz.



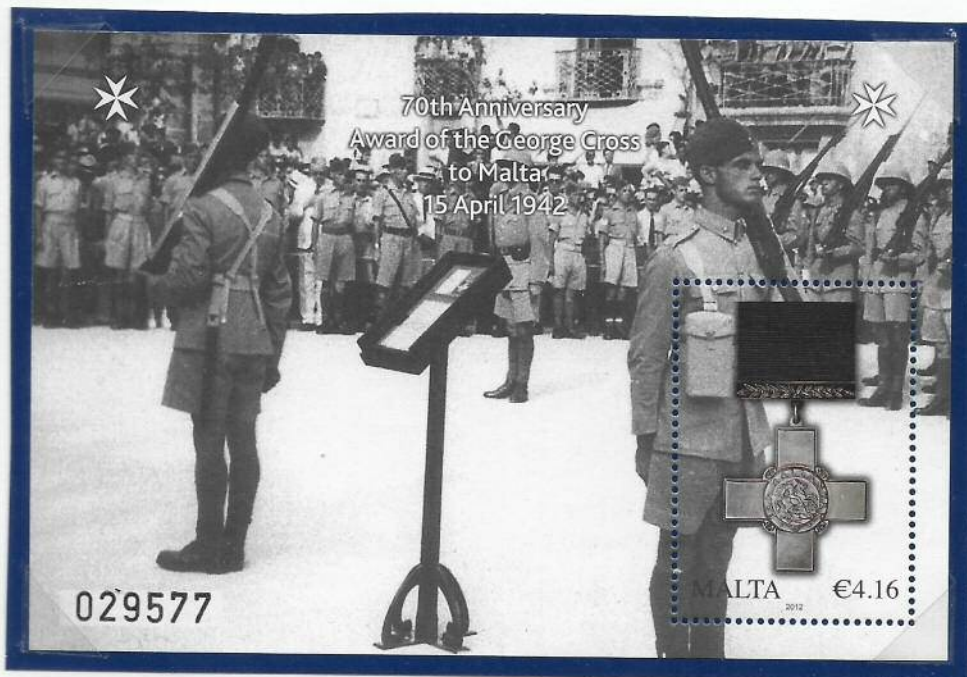
Malta Post maxim card No 13 shows the famous trio of Sea Gladiators dubbed 'Faith, Hope and Charity' in defence of Malta during the early months of the war.



MALTA

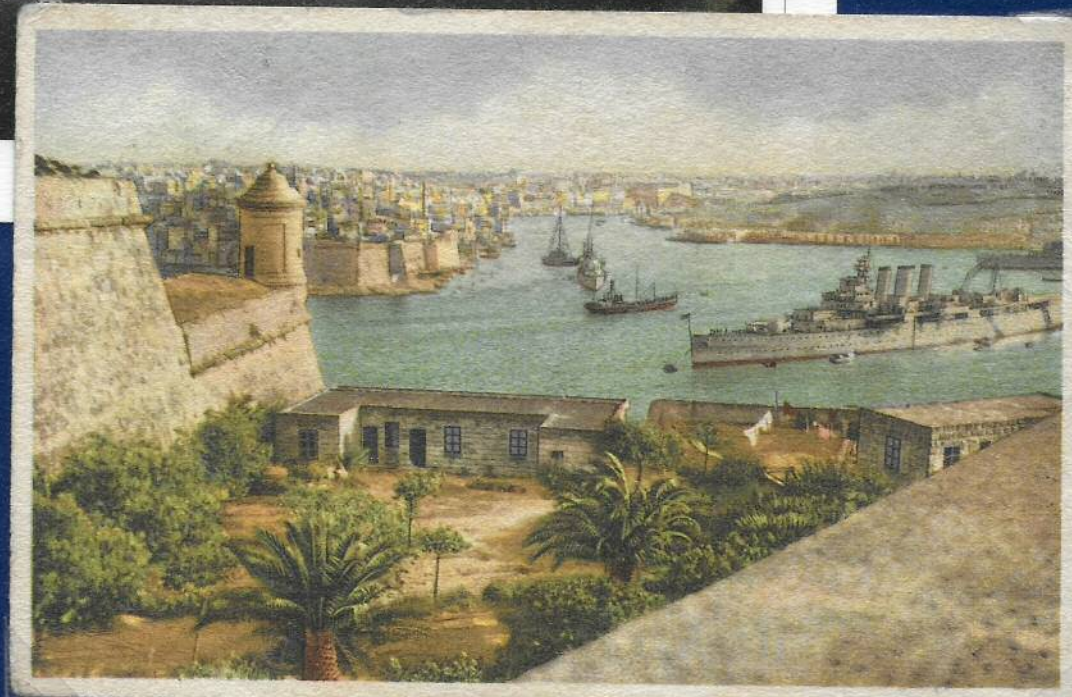
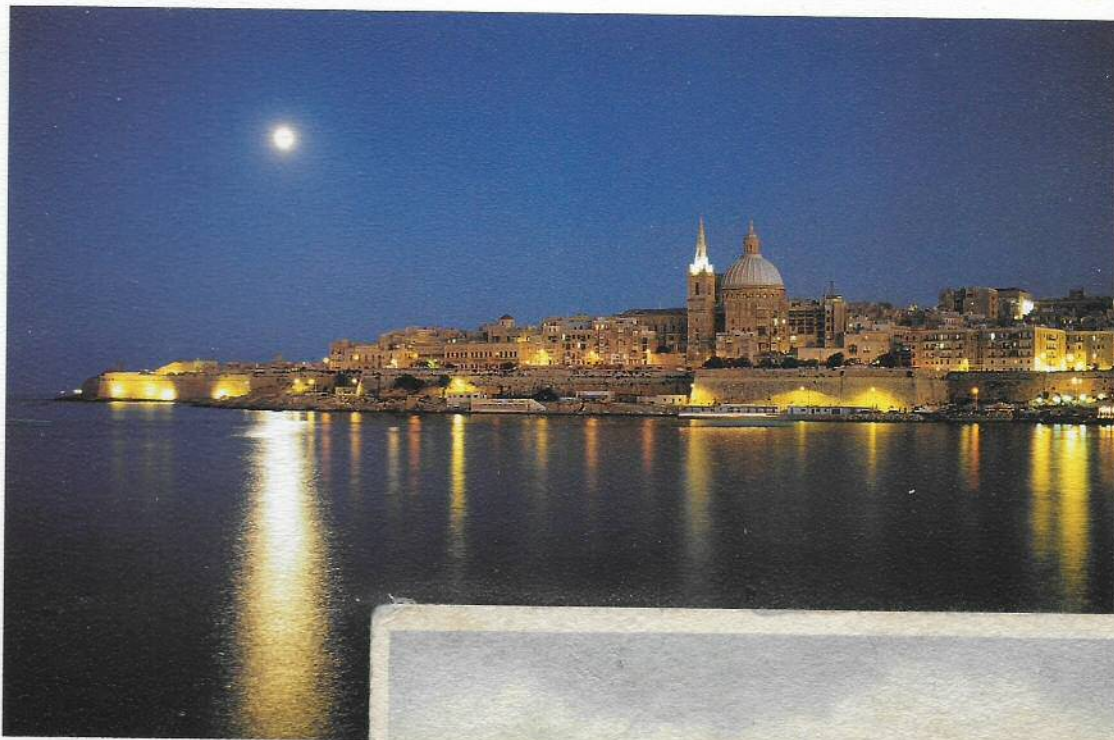


The George Cross was awarded to the island of Malta by King George VI in a letter to the island's Governor, Lieutenant-General Sir William Dobbie, so as to "bear witness to the heroism and devotion of its people" during the great siege they underwent in the early part of World War II. Italy and Germany besieged Malta, then a British colony, from 1940 to 1942. The George Cross was incorporated into the Flag of Malta beginning in 1943 and remains on the current design of the flag.



The Cross and the King's message are today found in the War Museum in Fort Saint Elmo, Valletta. The fortitude of the population under sustained enemy air raids and a naval blockade which almost saw them starved into submission, won widespread admiration in Britain and other Allied nations. Harrods flew the Maltese flag at the world-renowned store, marking Malta's 70th anniversary as a George Cross Island from the 1 to 28 March 2012.

The Grand Harbour, Valletta, Malta, with its central Mediterranean position and deep natural harbour, Malta has been regarded as a safe refuge since ancient times.



The Grand Harbour is so deep that any type of vessel could enter safely. After the Great Siege of 1565, the building of Valletta further enhanced the natural beauty of the Grand Harbour. Medieval Malta had its capital Medina far inland. The new capital city Valletta was built on the Xebb ir-Ras peninsula with a harbour on each side, Marsamxett and the Grand Harbour. This wide stretch of water separates the capital city of Valletta from the historic towns of Vittoriosa, Senglea and Cospicua. The harbour has been a hive of activity for over two thousand years. With its imposing fortifications and vast panorama, Grand Harbour is Malta's principal maritime gateway and a popular port-of-call for ships that cruise the Med.

Sovereign Order of Malta

Founder and First Grand Master - The Blessed Gerard (1040-1120)



The founder and first Grand Master of the Order was born around 1040 in Scala, a village near Amalfi in southern Italy. Blessed Gerard died in Jerusalem on 3 September 1120. His directions and his example constitute the basis for the Order's first written Rule issued by Fra' Raymond de Puy - second Grand Master - between 1145 and 1153.

The Catholic Church considers him blessed and remembers him on 13 October.

In the second half of the 11th century he went to Jerusalem where he began to work in the hospital next to the church of St. Mary Latin, built by Amalfi merchants to receive pilgrims and tend the sick. Legend has it that in 1099, during the Siege of Jerusalem by the Crusaders, Blessed Gerard threw bread to them from the walls but when he was arrested the bread had miraculously turned into stones.



To build up the institution he ran, Blessed Gerard transformed it into a religious order dedicated to St. John Baptist. On 15 February 1113, Pope Paschal II officially recognised the monastic community of the Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem. The pope's document gives an indication of the role and importance of the Order's founder and demonstrates the significance of the service offered to the pilgrims and the poor in the Jerusalem hospital. It also gives a list of its hospitals and hospices in France and Italy, proving that the order established by Blessed Gerard - a few decades after its foundation - was not limited to the Latin Kingdom of Jerusalem but already had a European dimension.



The present Prince and Grand Master of the Sovereign Military Order of Malta, Fra' Giacomo Dalla Torre del Tempio di Sanguinetto (born 9 December 1944 in Rome) was installed on 3 May 2018, having been acting head of the Order of Malta as Lieutenant of the Grand Master from 30 April 2017.

Due to its status as a neutral, apolitical and independent institution and its humanitarian role and ongoing activities in 120 countries, the Sovereign Order of Malta is able to intervene as a mediator in conflicts.



The Papal Bull - today preserved in the National Library of the Republic of Malta - gives posterity an idea of the role and importance of Blessed Gerard, of his personal sanctity and of the group of professed religious who worked with him. It also highlights the importance of the services provided to pilgrims and the poor in Jerusalem.

The Royal British Legion

The Legion was formed from the amalgamation of the four associations below:

1. The National Association of Discharged Sailors & Soldiers (1916)
2. The British National Federation of Discharged & Demobilized Sailors & Soldiers (1917)
3. The Comrades of The Great War (1917)
4. The Officers' Association (1920)

The amalgamation of these four diverse bodies can be attributed largely to two men: Field Marshall Earl Haig and Mr Tom F Lister of The Federation of Discharged and Demobilized Sailors and Soldiers.



By the time of the Legion's formation in 1921, the tradition of an annual Two Minute Silence in memory of the dead had been established. The first ever Poppy Appeal was held that year, with the first Poppy Day on 11 November 1921.