

## Oppression Cornflakes

Operation Cornflakes was a military propaganda operation conducted by the American intelligence agency, the Office of Strategic Services (OSS), in February - March 1945 during World War II. The objective was to disrupt the morale of the German people by distributing propaganda through the German postal system. To achieve this, the OSS produced fake postage stamps, 6 and 12 Pfennig Hitler-head stamps, intended to look identical to genuine German stamps of the era. The idea was to reach the German population and undermine support for Adolf Hitler by using a large-scale psychological warfare operation. The OSS crafted a more intricate version of the mission after studying a previous OSS operation in Hungary. The letters containing the propaganda were written to look like they were about family happenings and gossip about non-existent people with the idea ...



*The American forgeries focused much of their efforts on the 12 Pfennig stamp which hosted Hitler's head and exposed skull. They were forged 6 and 12 Pfennig Hitler-head stamp, intended to look identical to genuine German stamps of the Era, Printed USA-OSS, Sources -public domain of USA & also Liptak, Eugene (19 March 2013).off of OSS, published in 1924-1926*

Forgeries produced by the US for Operation Cornflakes. They have been printed by USA officially but fake -as it was meant for particular operation purpose. They are not fake-- fake but known as original fake because it was printed by USA govt.



*48<sup>th</sup> Birthday of A Hitler historical stamp issue, German Philately Souvenir sheet 1937.*

Adolf Hitler became a powerful and influential leader due to a combination of factors, including personal trauma, his extreme political ideology, his charisma and manipulation skills, and the historical context of Germany at the time. His actions had terrible consequences for millions of people. One of the most heinous crimes associated with Adolf Hitler is the genocide committed by the Nazi regime during World War II. Hitler's racist ideology, which saw the Aryan race as superior to all others, led to the systematic extermination of millions of Jews, as well as other minority groups deemed "undesirable" by the Nazi regime. This genocide, known as the Holocaust, involved the use of concentration and extermination camps, forced labour, mass shootings, and other forms of violence and brutality. It is estimated that six million Jews were killed during the Holocaust, as well as several million others, including Roma people, homosexuals, and people with disabilities. Hitler's role in the genocide is central, as he was the leader of the Nazi regime and responsible for implementing policies that led to the mass murder of millions of innocent people.

... being that domestic mail was not censored, unlike business mail. If genuine stamps had been used, they would have been identified and destroyed by post employees or intelligence agencies of the victim state, making the operation ineffective. Therefore, the fake stamps were produced by the OSS and used in the propaganda letters. In summary, Operation Cornflakes was an interesting operation of intelligence during World War II. The use of fake postage stamps in the propaganda letters was a clever way to ensure that the letters were not intercepted and destroyed by the German authorities. The operation aimed to disrupt the morale of the German people by distributing propaganda, and although the effectiveness of the operation is unclear, it remains a significant piece of World War II history.

*P38 booming aircraft was used during operation cornflakes. Liberia S/ 25 Issued in the year -2004*



In 1945, American P-38 fighter-bombers attacked a German mail train en route to Linz, Austria. The fighters destroyed the locomotive and damaged twelve freight cars before a second wave of P-38s dropped eight bags of mail over the wreckage. The bags, prepared by the OSS, contained letters and newspapers for civilians in Hitler's Third Reich.

*Franklin Roosevelt US stamps -1c & 2c*

*Being a collector, he could think of strength of postal stamp & its power.*



It is not clear how Roosevelt specifically felt about the use of forgery stamps in Operation Cornflakes, but given his support for unconventional tactics to defeat the Axis powers, he likely would have approved of their use if they were effective in achieving the operation's objectives. The goal of Operation Cornflakes was to sow confusion and dissension among German troops by delivering forged mail that contained misinformation and demoralizing messages, and the use of forgery stamps would have been a crucial component of this strategy.



*Eleanor Roosevelt --Humanist, Year -19<sup>th</sup> Dec.1963*

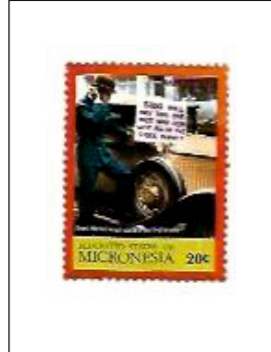
*Country -India  
Price-15 Paisa*

Eleanor Roosevelt -- support for the operation to her husband or to other government officials, but any such discussions would likely have been confidential & are not well documented. As such, it is difficult to say with certainty what, if any, role she played in Operation Cornflakes. In any case, it is important to note that covert operations such as Operation Cornflakes were typically carried out by intelligence agencies and military personnel under the authority of high-ranking officials and were not typically driven by the personal motivations of individual political figures or their spouses.

## Great Depression

The Great Depression was a severe global economic downturn that lasted from 1929 to the late 1930s. It was marked by a sharp decline in economic activity, high unemployment rates, and widespread poverty. The depression was triggered by the stock market crash of 1929 and was exacerbated by a range of factors, including bank failures, drought conditions and protectionist policies. The Great Depression had various causes. Firstly, the prosperity in the US during the 1920s led to a cycle of higher employment, incomes & consumption, creating ...

*New Zealand – Demonstration on the roads.  
Stamp depicting –news of Market crash in NY.*



*New Zealand - 1993.  
Grande depression del '29. Manifestation.  
Great Depression of '29. Popular demonstrations.*



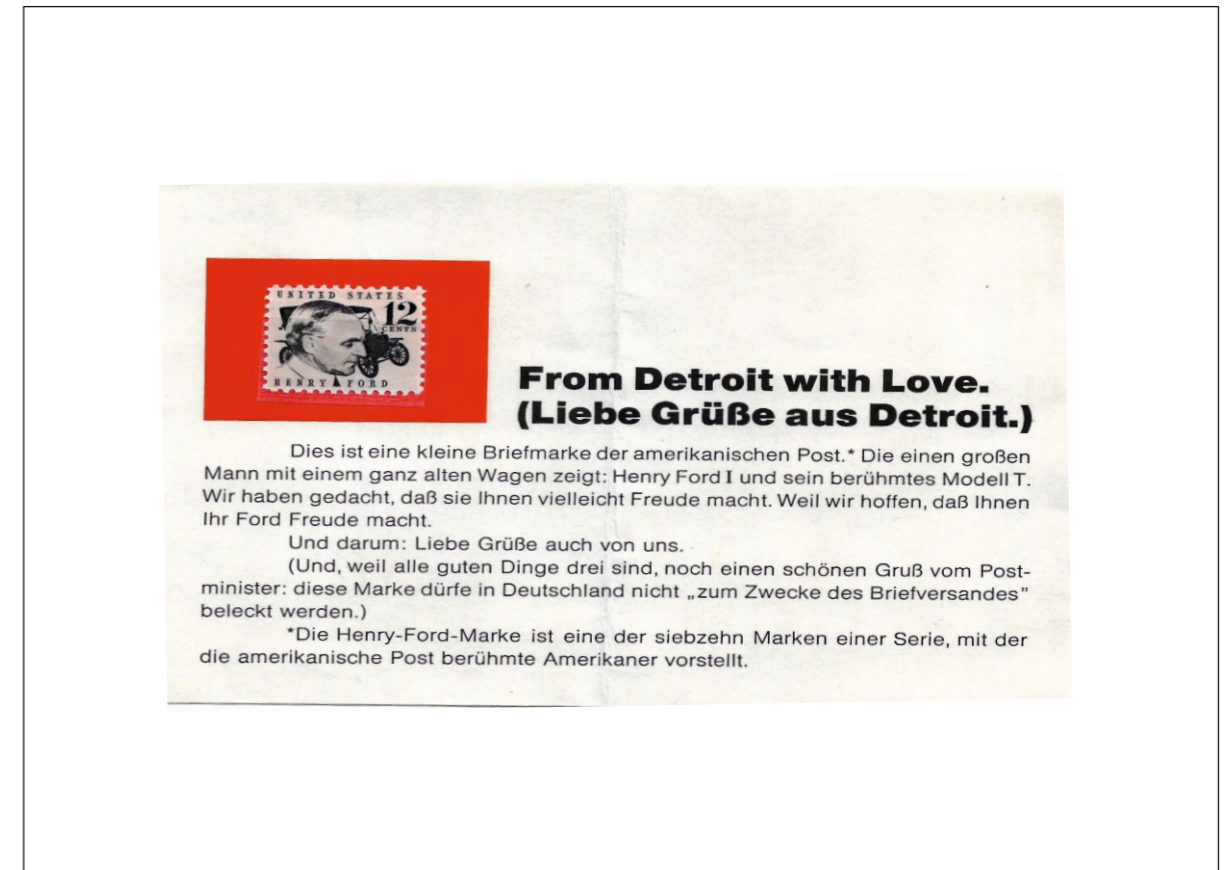
*This is one of the propaganda stamps of Fujairah Whistler (1834-1903) 5 RIS ,*

The Great Depression had various causes. Firstly, the prosperity in the US during the 1920s led to a cycle of higher employment, incomes, and consumption, creating tendencies of speculation. Secondly, the stock market crash in 1929 resulted in panic among investors and depositors who stopped investing and depositing, leading to a cycle of depreciation. Finally, the failure of banks and the inability to invest worsened the situation, with some banks closing down and others calling back loans at the same dollar rate despite the falling value of the dollar. These factors, along with British policy changes, contributed to the crisis that lasted from 1929 to the mid-1930s.

Whistler's Mother, also known as Portrait of the Artist's Mother, became a symbol of resilience and fortitude during the Great Depression. The painting's depiction of a stoic mother became a powerful image of maternal strength and endurance, resonating with audiences who were struggling to cope with the economic hardship of the time.

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*Appreciation letter was given to Henry Ford From Detroit with Love. This is a small postage stamp from the US Post Office\* showing a big man with a very old car: Henry Ford I and his famous Model T. We thought you might enjoy it. Because we hope you enjoy your Ford. & that's why: Greetings from us too. & Because all good things come in threes, a nice greeting from the post office. Minister: this stamp may not be licked in Germany for the purpose of sending letters.) The Henry Ford stamp is one of the seventeen stamps in a series with which the American post office introduces famous people Stamp issued in the year 1968.*



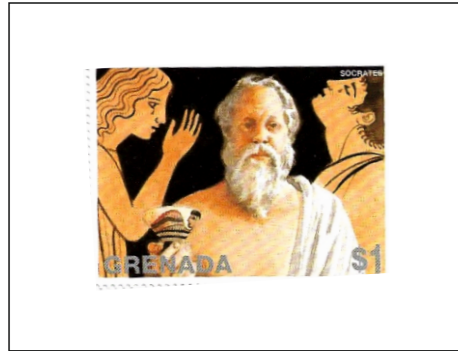
During this period, Henry Ford played a significant role in American industry and employment. Ford was the founder of the Ford Motor Company and was known for his innovative approach to production, particularly through the use of assembly line techniques. In the early years of the depression, Ford was faced with declining sales and falling profits, but he responded by increasing wages for his workers and introducing a shorter workweek. This move helped to boost employee morale and purchasing power, which in turn helped to stimulate the broader economy. Additionally, Ford continued to invest in new technologies and research, which helped to create new jobs and drive innovation in the industry. Overall, while the Great Depression was a difficult period for many Americans, Henry Ford's leadership and commitment to his workers helped to mitigate the impact of the economic downturn and set the stage for a strong recovery in the decades that followed.



*Germany, Heath stamp Block,  
Depression is one of the major elements.  
Issued - Year -2001*

**Socrates / Plato / Aristotle**

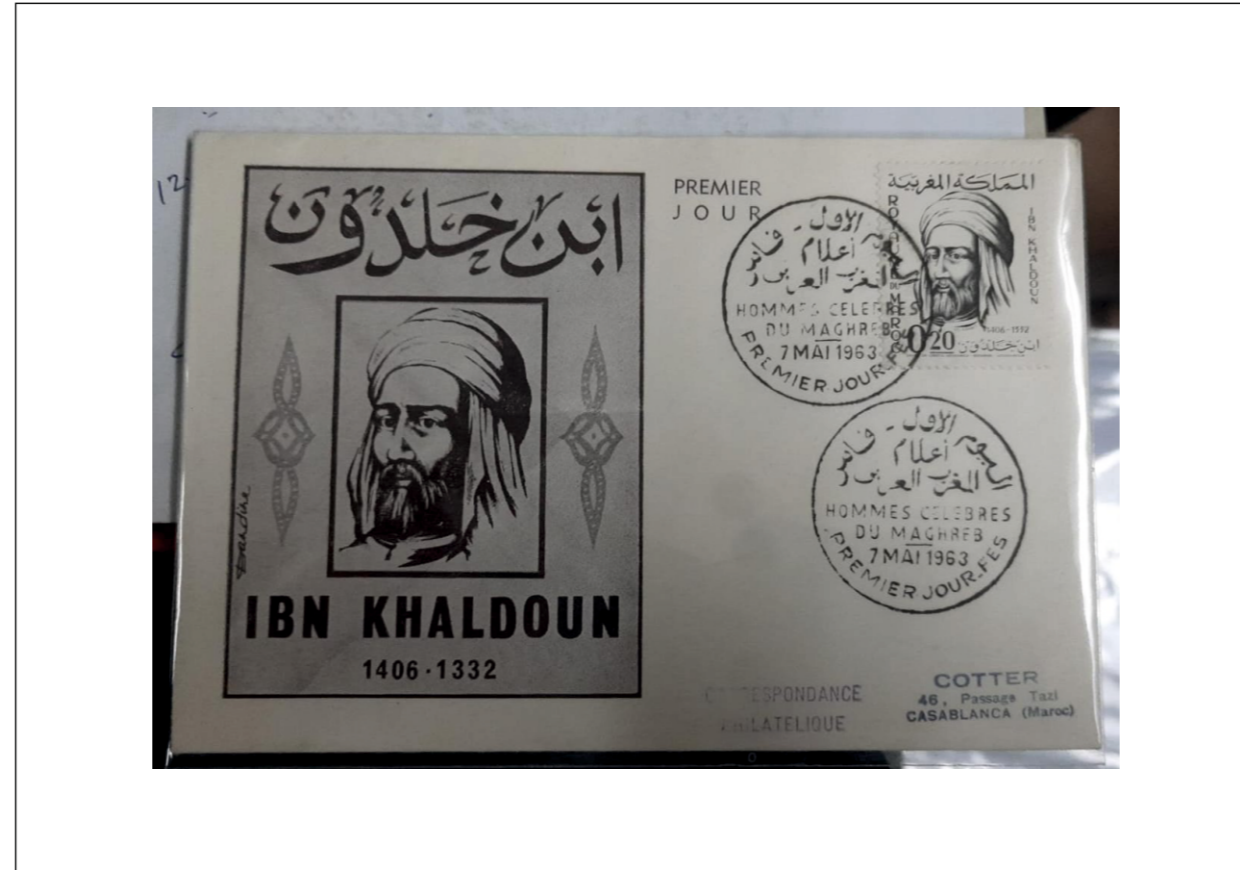
The history of psychology ---extends beyond the formal establishment of the discipline in the late 19th century. Prior to that time, **thinkers** from various fields, including **philosophy, biology, and medicine**, contributed to the development of psychological thought. Here are some notable figures in the history of psychology prior to the 19th century.



**Socrates** (469/470 BCE - 399 BCE)---was a Greek philosopher who lived from 469/470 BCE to 399 BCE. He is widely regarded as one of the founders of Western philosophy, and his ideas have had a significant impact on the development of Western thought. Socrates did not leave behind any written works himself, so much of what we know about his philosophy comes from the writings of his students, particularly Plato. Socrates was known for his method of questioning, which involved asking a series of questions to uncover the underlying assumptions and beliefs of his interlocutors. This approach, known as the Socratic method, aimed to encourage critical thinking and self-reflection.

**Plato** (428/427 BCE - 348/347 BCE): Academy in Athens was a renowned centre of learning & scholarship, attracting students from across the Mediterranean world. Its focus on mathematics and philosophy, as well as its emphasis on rigorous inquiry & critical thinking, set it apart from other educational institutions of the time. Plato believed that the study of mathematics & philosophy was essential for anyone who wished to hold positions of power or responsibility in society. He saw these disciplines as providing a firm foundation for ethical and moral decision-making, as well as for the development of leadership skills. In his famous work, "The Republic," Plato explored the nature of justice & the qualities of a just society, arguing that the philosopher-king was the ideal ruler.

FDC 7 May 1963 - Jugoslavija



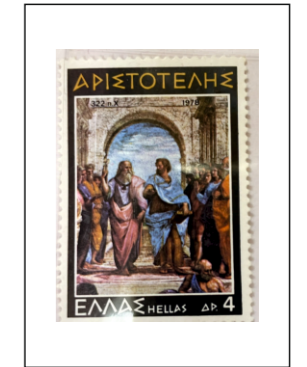
**Arabic philosopher Ibn Khaldun** was a historiographer who studied and wrote Muslim historical texts. Learn about this 14th-century thinker, discover his body of works, and study his approach of using analytical methods to examine history

*Socrates is mortal'.*

*In Raphael's fresco The School of Athens, Plato and Aristotle are pictured on the steps of the Academy. Plato is holding a copy of his Timaeus and Aristotle is carrying his Ethics.*

*[Greece 1978, 1998; Macau 2004]*

*Map of the school village.*

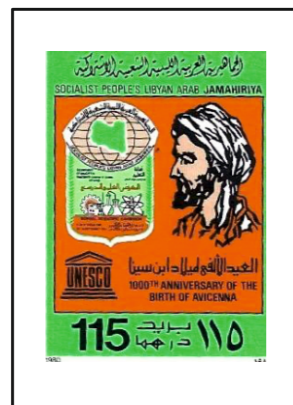
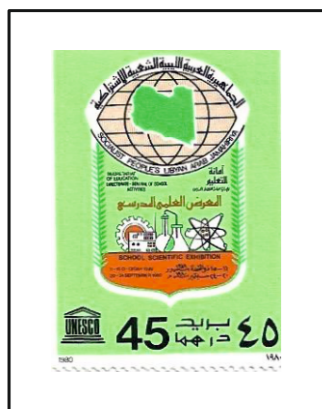


**Aristotle, (384BCE-322 BCE) One** of Plato's most famous students, went on to become one of the most influential philosophers in Western history. During his time at the Academy, he developed a keen interest in logic and reasoning & went on to systematise these fields of study. His work on deductive reasoning & syllogisms provided a framework for logical thinking that would shape Western philosophy for centuries to come.

The Academy was also known for its focus on geometry & Plato's discussion of the five regular solids - the tetrahedron, cube, octahedron, dodecahedron, and icosahedron became famous for their beauty and symmetry. These shapes, which are still studied in mathematics today, were seen by Plato as fundamental building blocks of the universe, with each representing one of the classical elements - fire, earth, air, water, & ether (or Aether Pure & divine substance).

**Thinker, Philosopher, Physician**

UN issued, set of two stamps. With Socialist people Arab Jamahiriya on the occasion of 1000 years birth anniversary of Avicenna.



Avicenna—or Ibn Sina (980AD-1037 AD) commonly known in the West as Avicenna was the most significant physicians, astronomers, philosophers, ..., and writers of the Islamic Golden Age and the father of early modern medicine. He used Plus theory.

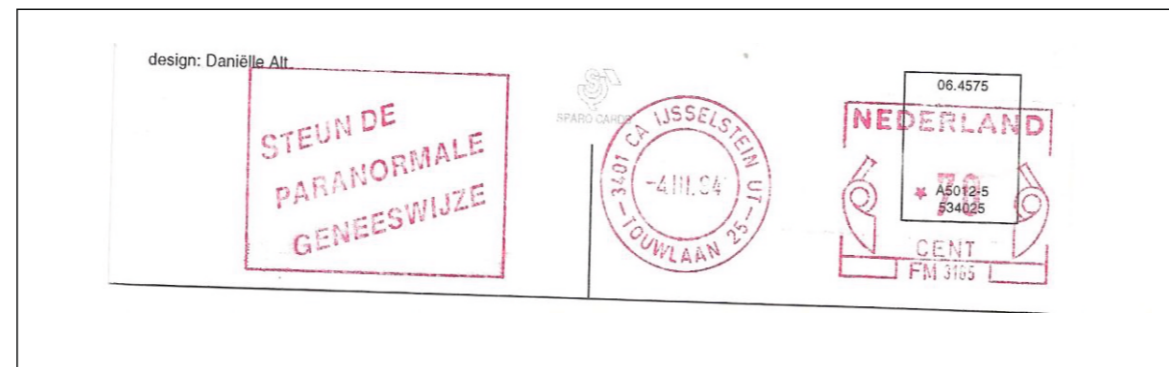
1880-DPO Plato Centre Illinois. Manuscript Cancel Post card



Plato was a great philosopher who believed in God and spirit but not myths about the gods. He defined the three aspects of the psyche and wrote about the duality of the psyche and the relationship between mind and body. His books are stored in a manuscript format in an Illinois library and he believed that the action of the humours of the body affects one's mental state. Plato's philosophy is a process of constant questioning and he influenced Western philosophy. He believed that madness and ignorance were diseases of the mind brought about by the body.

The journey from thinker to philosopher to physiologist to psychologist to psychiatrist can be traced back to ancient Greece. Psychiatry is a branch of medicine that focuses on the diagnosis and treatment of mental illness and emotional disorders. Psychiatry got its name as a medical specialty in the early 1800s. Psychiatry is a medical field that focuses on diagnosing and treating mental illness and emotional disorders. It traces back to ancient Greece and has evolved over time, with a history. The first is a brief introduction to various criteria we use to define or distinguish between normality and abnormality. ...

Meter cancellation from Netherland about mind and disease.



Paranormal medicine mind over matter in the genesis and cure of disease.

West Germany Postage stamp 1974/90 PF Commemorating the 250<sup>th</sup> anniversary of Kant's birth. Regular, Black and White proof



Immanuel Kant-1724-1804 (memory Loss (German Philosopher, lectures explained. How mind organized experince into understanding. He lost his memory in old age.

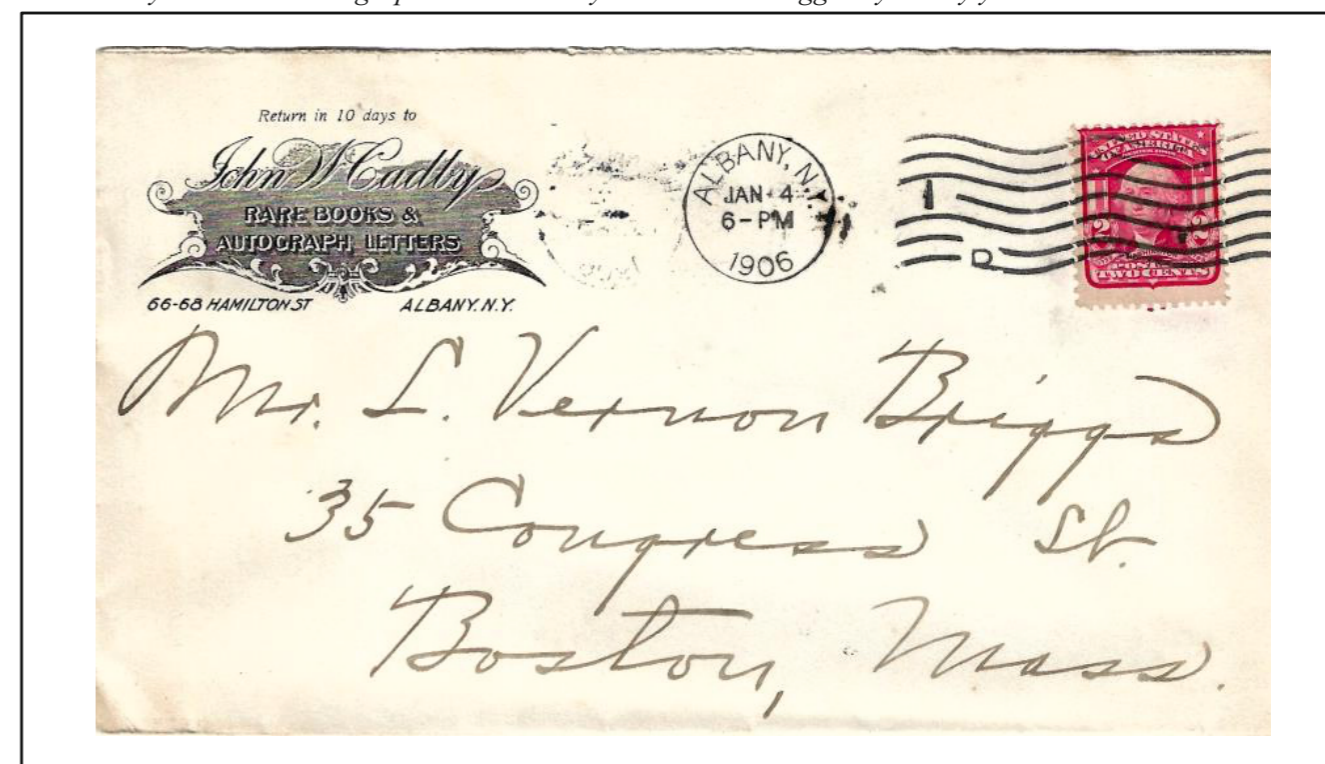
...The second largest part is a history of mental illness from the Stone Age to the 20th century with a special emphasis on the that includes supernatural, somatogenic, and psychogenic explanations for mental illness. Psychiatry has gone through different approaches to treatment, including asylums, moral treatment, and community mental health services. Today, diagnosis is still an important issue in psychiatry as mental health is influenced by various factors, including individual and societal interactions and family.



1930s Yugoslavian Doctor's Chamber Cinderella stamp with Hippocrates' snake symbol for medicine and health, featuring a label vignette reminiscent of a Cinderella stamp.

HIPPOCREAT -- Hippocrates— (460 BC -TO 375 BC) was a Greek physician and known as Father of medicine. He explained that all sickness is not to superstition and the wrath of the gods. He taught that all forms of illness had a natural cause. He develop the theory of four humours, or fluids. They were **black bile, yellow bile, phlegm and blood.**

John Caddy rare books autograph Letters Albany 06 L Vernon Briggs Psychiatry year - 1906



**John Candy** was a Canadian actor and comedian who appeared in 44 films. He was a family man and a strong advocate for animal welfare and charitable causes. However, he struggled with his weight throughout his life. One of his most significant roles was as a lawyer in an Oliver Stone picture. Candy also spoke openly about his mental health battles and shared that he avoided watching his movies because he tended to be too self-critical.

**Islamic Philosophy**

Islamic philosophy originated from various zones such as India, China, Russia, Greece and Iran. . The teachings of Islam began in the seventh century in the Arabian deserts and influenced people's souls like never before. The Quran, the holy book of Islam, brought new knowledge of philosophy, humanity, equality, birth and death, medicines, astronomy, and bridging the gap between mystery and science. The Abbasid Caliph played a vital role in the rise of Muslim...

...thoughts by establishing an academy in Baghdad for the translation of scientific and literature works. This academy became one of the best institutions for translating Syriac and Pahlavi works, and significant contributions were made by its scholars, including Jewish and Christian converts to Islam. Philosophy speared like a boom & there were lot of developments in Education.

Philex France1999, Health, Medicine stamp.



Louis Pasteur and Iban Sina, were known Physician, Chemist, Mathematics in Medieval era.

Small commercially size cover like Wrapper from OHIO manuscript library year 1865



Plato's famous say was – Love is a serious mental disease. Plato was an ancient Greek philosopher, born in Athens in the 5th century BCE. He was a student of Socrates and later taught Aristotle. Plato founded the Academy, considered the first Western university, where he stressed the importance of science and mathematics. His philosophical doctrine, Platonism, emphasized virtue-based ethics and the theory of Forms, which posits that the physical world is not as real as timeless, absolute, unchangeable ideas.



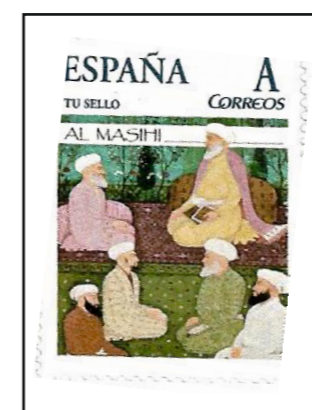
Plato wrote at least 25 philosophical texts, including the famous Republic and dialogues that showcase his metaphysical theory. His work survived more than 2400 years, consistently studied & influencing on Philosophy is so significant That Alfred North whitehead characterized the European Philosophical tradition as a series of footnotes to Plato.

Commercial used cover from CCCP -Rashia to Iran. Year -1979



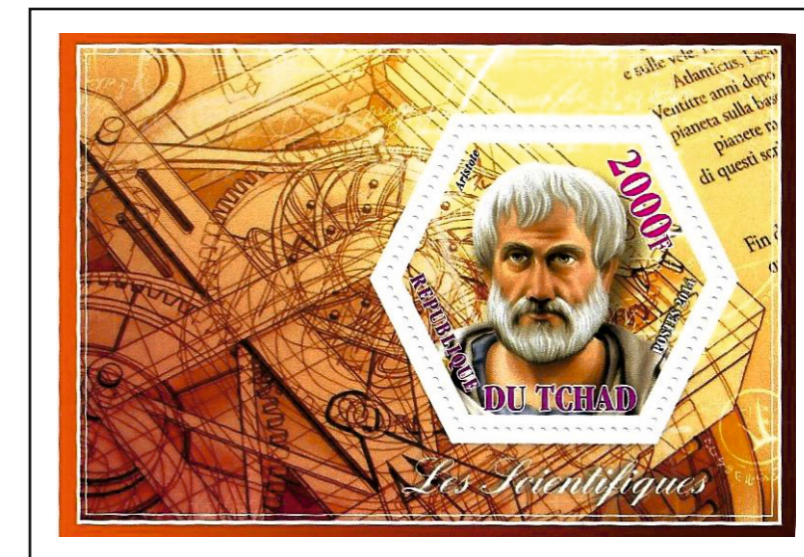
Ibn Sina (Persian June 1037 CE), commonly known in the West as Avicenna was a Persian polymath who is regarded as one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, philosophers and writers of the Islamic Golden Age and the father of early modern medicine. Sajjad H. Rizvi has called Avicenna "arguably the most influential philosopher of the pre-modern era "He was a Muslim Peripatetic philosopher influenced by Greek Aristotelian philosophy. Of the 450 works he is believed to have written, around 240 have survived, including 150 on philosophy and 40 on medicine.

Self-adhesive stamp on school of learning Medicine. From Spain Medieval Era



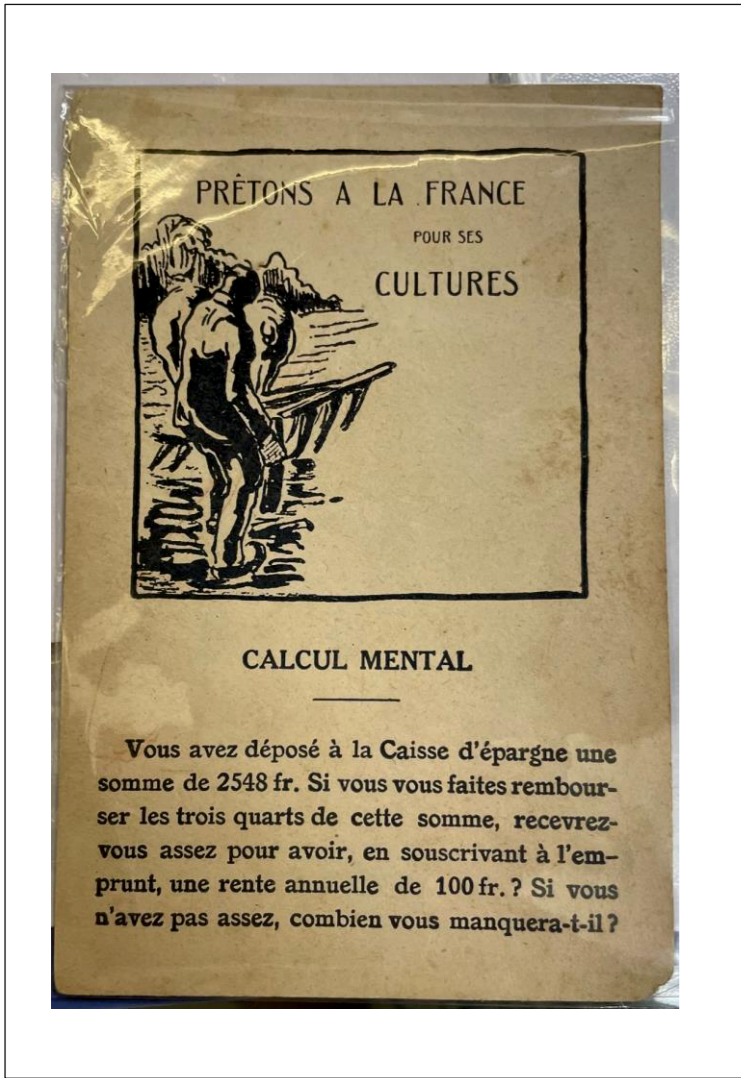
Al Masihi- physician teacher of Iban sina /Avicenna. Writer of early in encyclopedic treatise on medicine Disease Plague.

Aristotle, Hexagon shape stamp in MS , ountry -DU TCHAD, year 2014, Denomination 2000F



Aristotle was a famous ancient Greek philosopher who founded his own school called the Lyceum. He believed in the pursuit of happiness and that everything had a purpose. His ideas have had a lasting impact on Western philosophy, science and the arts.

**God of Medicine**



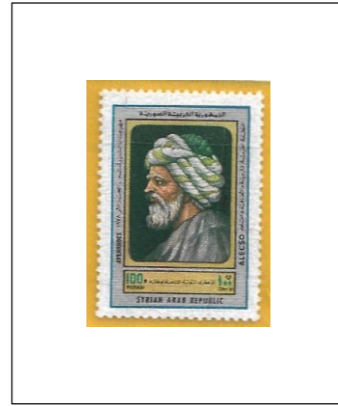
Scholars in the medieval era, such as Al-Khwarizmi, Fibonacci, Ibn al Haytham, Thomas Aquinas, and Avicenna, used mental math to solve complex problems and develop new ideas in fields such as mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and philosophy. They relied on mental math as a tool for problem-solving, critical thinking, and advancing their respective fields.



Country - Sierra Leone  
Le-400

Rene Dicartes, 1596-1650  
Physics, Mathematics,  
Optics, Analytic, Geometry,  
Philosopher.

IBN Rushed --  
Year -1978  
Syria



IBN RUSHED—Averroes - 1126-1198--Medicine, psychology, philosophy, Astronomy, Geography, Mathematics. Ibn Rushd (Averroes) was a Muslim philosopher and jurist who lived in Andalusia during the medieval period. He is known for his commentaries on Aristotle's works and for his attempt to reconcile Aristotelian philosophy with Islamic theology.



Al Razi-  
Anniversary-  
1948-1968  
WHO  
Syrian Arab  
Republic,  
25 D

Al-Razi-(Rhazes) was a Persian polymath who lived in the Islamic Golden Age. Made significant contributions to medicine, chemistry, and philosophy. Famous medical work is "Al-Hawi," a comprehensive medical Encyclopaedia that discussed various topics such as anatomy, pathology & medical ethics. Introduced new clinical methods, detailed case histories & the use of experiments to test medical theories. Al-Razi is considered to be one of the greatest physicians in Islamic history and his works had a significant impact on the development of medicine in both the Islamic world & Europe.

30<sup>th</sup> congress of medicine -France. Alger, Du 3au5th April 1955.  
Algiers, Maximum card 1955, Sculpture of sculpt, A Asclepius, God of medicine in Ancient Greek religion and Mythology.



Asclepius Hero and God of Medicine in Ancient Greek Religion and Mythology, He is The Son of Apollo and Coronis or Arsinoe



Avicenna—Ger  
many, 1952, E  
35  
Avicenna  
—Unesco  
Country -  
Liban, 1948  
30P

Ibn Sina, also known as Avicenna, was a Persian polymath who lived in the medieval Islamic world. He is considered to be one of the most significant physicians, astronomers, thinkers, and writers of the Islamic Golden Age. Ibn Sina's most famous works include "The Canon of Medicine," a medical Encyclopaedia that was used as a standard medical textbook in both the Islamic world and Europe for centuries. He is widely regarded as the father of modern medicine, as his works combined Greek and Islamic medical knowledge and developed new diagnostic and therapeutic techniques.

## Lobotomy

**Lobotomy** Before the 18th century, MI was often treated using tribal or traditional methods, such as bloodletting and purging. These methods were based on the belief that MI was caused by an imbalance of bodily fluids or by the possession by evil spirits. Bloodletting involved the removal of blood from the patient's body, while purging involved the use of laxatives or emetics to induce vomiting or diarrhoea. These methods were not only ineffective in treating MI, but they also caused harm to the patients and often led to further complications. However, due to the lack of knowledge and understanding of MI at the time, these methods were widely accepted and practiced...

...In the 18th century, the treatment of MI took a drastic turn with the introduction of lobotomies. The Lobotomy was a surgical procedure that involved the removal or destruction of parts of the brain in an attempt to cure MI. This procedure was based on the idea that MI was caused by a malfunctioning of the brain and that removing or destroying certain parts of the brain would cure the illness. The procedure was initially hailed as a breakthrough in the treatment of MI, and thousands of lobotomies were performed on patients throughout the world. However, the procedure was later found to have serious side effects, including memory loss, personality changes, and a loss of cognitive function. Today, lobotomy is no longer considered a viable treatment for MI and its use has been abandoned.



Human Brain Blood Letting



Human Brain



*These stamps depict the instruments used for lobotomies which was considered a form of treating MI.*

*Germany -DDR*

*Year 1981.*

*denomination-*

*Euro-20, 25, 50 & 85*

*Egas Moniz-Nobel Prize winner.1949PortugalYear of issue -1983Block of four,Euro-37.50*



Egas Moniz was a Portuguese neurologist who made significant contributions to the field of medicine in the early 20th century. He is best known for his development of a surgical procedure called the prefrontal lobotomy.

**Religion, Treatment, Myths**

Traditional, religious & witchcraft treatments for MI were often based on supernatural beliefs & practices. In many cultures, MI was thought to be caused by demonic possession or punishment from the gods. Treatments included exorcisms, herbal remedies & religious rituals aimed at appeasing the gods or driving out evil spirits. In some cultures, witchcraft & curses were seen as the cause of MI, & treatments focused on removing the curse or reversing the effects of witchcraft. These traditional treatments often had little scientific basis & were based on cultural & religious beliefs. They did not recognise the physical causes of MI & often relied on mystical or supernatural explanations. Overall, the mindset behind traditional, religious & witchcraft treatments for MI was one of fear & superstition & they were often harmful & ineffective.

This study demonstrated the various ways Indigenous Traditional Healing practices are supported within the mainstream healthcare systems in Canada, Australia, and New Zealand. Indigenous Traditional Healing practices can be utilized as either the primary choice of treatment, to support Western biomedical treatment or through the adoption of Indigenous Traditional knowledge within the mainstream healthcare system.

*Doctor Faust and Mephistopheles, Magician, Germany, 1979.*



Dr Johann Faust Itinerant Alchemist Ancient Branch of Natural Philosophy, Astrologer & Magician, Devil.



*Witch Joana Call Sonic PRINCIPATE OF ANDORRA Posts 2022 Philposto LUQUETE. 2,32.*

Bruixa Joana Call The official services of Witch Craft, which used to be available on the phone call also.

*Abbott medical Museum Medicine wheel Date of issue —17/2/2000 Series- The millennium Collection, Canada,*



Canada -Healing from within, A traditional healer, treating ill person.

*Abel King, M.D., Proprietor of Mother's Remedies, 77 Amity Street, New York City, USA,*



Very Early Mother Noble's Remedies Advertising Cover, With address Mothers' Noble's Remedies..

US forever stamp, John Lennon stamp, cancellation of magician, Crescent moon, owl, cat & arrow.



Yoko Ono -John Lennon's second wife It said that his second wife played a crooked & cunning role in Lennon's life to ruin him. The cancellation of witch symbolism her character through this cancellation. Cachet in the left is Yoko Ono.

*Austria --Sc1810-1811 Mint MNH story legend --Witch's Ride, bread loaf--stamps Year of issue - 2000 \$ 22 & \$ 23*

