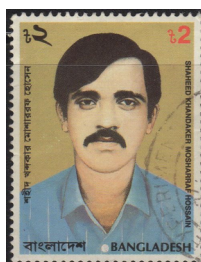




**Bangladesch Marke „8. Todestag von Shaheed Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain“ (1995, Mi-Nr. 534)**

zusammengestellt durch J. Wrede auf der Basis von Angaben von W. Gras



**Bangladesh Stamp “8<sup>th</sup> death anniversary of Shaheed Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain“ (1995, Mi-No. 534)**

compiled by J. Wrede on the basis of data supplied by W. Gras

Ein Sammler zurückgezogener Marken hat sich mit folgender Frage an die FGI gewandt: „1995 verausgabte Bangladesch eine Marke zum 8. Todestag von Shaheed Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain. Die Marke wurde wohl nach kurzer Zeit zurückgezogen. Ich habe nirgendwo im Internet etwas zu dieser Person finden können oder zu den Gründen des Zurückziehens. Können Sie helfen?“

1) Unser Mitglied Werner Gras listet die Marke mit Ausgabedatum 16.10.1995 in den Bangladesch-Neuheiten (im IR Nr. 84) und gibt an, „auf Anordnung des D.P.M.G. (Deputy Post Master General Dhaka) wurde der Verkauf bereits am 21.10.1995 eingestellt“.

2) Im „allwissenden“ Internet findet man über Wikipedia eine ganze Reihe Personen mit ähnlichem Namen aus Bangladesch, aber keine mit einem zur Marke passenden Todestag.

Unser Bangladesch-Experte **W. Gras** konnte folgende Informationen zusammentragen:

„Kandakhar Mosharraf Hossain war ein politisch agierender, leitender Studentenfürher, der bei einer politischen Demonstration im Jahre 1987 in Dhaka erschossen wurde. Einige Angaben zur politischen Lage zu der Zeit seiner Ermordung:

- 1982 - 1990 autokratische Regierung durch Präsident Hussain Muhammad Ershad
- 10/11.87 Generalstreiks, Demonstrationen und Massenverhaftungen in allen großen Städten; z. B. 'Dhaka Siege'
- 24.11.87 Tötung Mosharafs bei einer großen Demonstration
- 27.11.87 Verhängung Ausnahmezustand
- 06.12.87 Auflösung des Parlamentes

Zum Wert der zurückgezogenen Marke:  
Nur wenige Sammler sollen FDCs und Marken besitzen. FDC-Preis ca. USD 70/75, Marken im Viererblock ca. USD 25.“

A collector of withdrawn stamps has asked the FGI: “In 1995 Bangladesh issued a stamp on the occasion of the 8<sup>th</sup> death anniversary of Shaheed Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain. It looks as if this stamp was withdrawn from sale after a short time. I am not able to find any information about this person or any reason why the stamp was withdrawn. Can you help?”

1) Our member Werner Gras lists this stamp under the issue date 16.10.1995 in the Bangladesh new issues (in IR No. 84) and mentions “on order of the D.P.M.G. (Deputy Post Master General Dhaka) the sale was stopped on 21.10.1995“.

2) In the “omniscient” Internet you can find via Wikipedia several persons from Bangladesh with similar name, but no one with a death date related to the stamp.

Our Bangladesh-expert **W. Gras** has collected the following information:

„Kandakhar Mosharraf Hossain was a political activist and leading in students movement. He was shot during a political demonstration in Dhaka in 1987. Some background data about the political situation at the time of his assassination:

- 1982 - 1990 autocratic government by President Hussain Muhammad Ershad
- 10/11.87 general strikes, demonstrations and mass arrests in all major cities, e. g. 'Dhaka Siege'
- 24.11.87 death of Mosharaf during a big demonstration
- 27.11.87 declaring a state of emergency
- 06.12.87 dissolution of Parliament

About the rarity of the withdrawn stamp:  
It is said that only few collectors are possessing FDCs and stamps. FDC-price ca. USD 70/75, stamps in blocks of four ca. USD 25.“

## Forschungsgemeinschaft Indien und Südasiens e. V.

Dienstanweisung zum Verkaufsstop der Marke  
vom 21. Oktober 1995  
(aus der Sammlung W. Gras)

Service Message with order to stop the stamp's  
sale dated 21. Oktober 1995  
(from the collection W. Gras)

BANGLADESH POST OFFICE

( SERVICE MESSAGE )

COPY . . . . . XP

TO D.P.M.G DHAKA CITY NORTH DIVISION

COPY . . . . .

AND OTHERS .

=MUSE A-2/COMMEMORATIVE STAMP/125/94 AAA REFER DG'S SPECIAL  
CIRCULAR DATED FOURTEENTH CURRENT REGARDING ISSUE COMMEMORATIVE  
STAMPS ON SHAHED KIL. NOSHARRAF HOSSAIN OF TK.2.00 DENOMINATION  
WITH EFFECT FROM SIXTEENTH OCTOBER /95 AAA STOP SALE REPEAT STOP  
SALE ABOVE STAMP UNTIL FURTHER INSTRUCTION AAA

for Post master -General

FROM PM: DHAKA

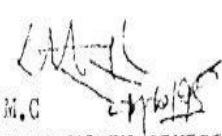
NO. L-2/COMMEMORATIVE STAMP/95 DATED- 21-10-95.-

COPY .

1-75. All Sub post master Dhaka city North Division

76-79. I.P.C- 1,2,3 Dhaka city north division dhaka-1000 -

80-85. Extra .

  
D.P. M.C  
DHAKA CITY NORTH DIVISION  
DHAKA-1000 .

Zu den Gründen der Zurückziehung der Marke führt **W. Gras** aus: Die Marke wurde wegen dauernder Unruhen (Streiks etc. und Partei-Streitigkeiten) auf Anordnung des Präsidenten Abdur Rahman Biswas zurückgezogen. Die Premierministerin Khaleda Zia hatte ab Oktober 1994 durch die Opposition der Awami Liga im Parlament Schwierigkeiten. Alle gewählten Oppositionsmitglieder legten ihr Amt im Dezember 1994 nieder. Ein Generalstreik begann am 2. Januar 1995 in Dhaka und weitete sich auf das ganze Land aus. In der Folge gab es

**W. Gras** comments about the reasons of the withdrawal of the stamp: The stamp was withdrawn by order of the President Abdur Rahman Biswas due to permanent riots (strikes and conflicts between the parties). Since October 1994 Prime Minister Khaleda Zia (Bangladesh National Party) was in trouble due to the opposition of the Awami League in the parliament. All elected members of the opposition resigned from parliament in December 1994. Starting on 2 January in Dhaka general strikes escalated all over the country. This resulted in

Massenverhaftungen mit einer ganzen Anzahl von Toten. Im März protestierten die Bauern auch noch und Zia war gezwungen den Industrieminister am 4. April zu entlassen. Dazu kam noch die Monsun Naturkatastrophe im Juni und Juli. Infolge dieser Überschwemmungen kamen mehr als 1500 Leute durch Krankheit ums Leben. Dies war dann der Anfang vom Ende der BNP und der Regierungszeit von Khaleda Zia. Am 22. November wurde das Parlament aufgelöst und für das kommende Jahr Neuwahlen angesetzt.

Die Ausgabe der Marke war also nicht mehr ganz im Sinne der "Regierung".

Anmerkung von **J. Wrede**: Die chaotischen politischen Zustände kann man z. B. auch [1] entnehmen.

mass arrests in the mayor cities with several dead persons. In March the farmers protested against the government and Zia was forced to dismiss the minister for industry. The monsoon natural catastrophe in May and June made things more worse. Diseases following the flood caused more than 1500 dead people. Thus the government of Khaleda Zia came to an end. On November 22 the parliament was dissolved and re-election was planned for the next year.

In this chaotic situation the "government" came to the decision to withdraw this stamp.

Note by **J. Wrede**: The chaotic political situation is described e. g. in [1].

[1] Issue Paper: Bangladesh, Chronology Of Events January 1994-December 1995. Immigration and Refugee Board of Canada, March 1996

Lebenslauf (entnommen dem Faltblatt des GPO Dhaka zur Marke, aus der Sammlung W. Gras)	Vita (taken from the GPO Dhaka leaflet for the stamp, from the collection W. Gras)
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### **SHAHEED KHANDAKER MOSHARRAF HOSSAIN**

Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain, now synonymous as the voice of protest against oppression, was the intrepid soul who sacrificed his life for the sake of democracy in the mass movement of November 1987. The self-sacrifice he demonstrated that day enabled the mass movement to gather momentum. The consequence was that the dictatorial regime he so valiantly opposed was ultimately swept away by the masses when they took to the streets of the capital to nail the coffin of tyranny. This is why Mosharraf Hossain is considered to be a shaheed, a martyr, and one of the leading flag bearers of the mass movement against autocracy.

Mosharraf was born on 25 June 1952, in the sal-tree canopied region of Gazipur District, which is part of Greater Dhaka District. His village was Sinabaha, a part of Mouchak Union and Kaliakair Thana. He grew up imbued with the ideals of the historic language movement. He felt the stirrings of nationalism in his blood, and the language movement made him deeply patriotic.

Khandaker Mosharraf Hossain was born in a devout Muslim family. His father, the late Abdul Matin, was a saintly figure, his mother, Aleya Begum, a housewife. He was the third child of the couple who had given birth to 5 sons and 3 daughters. From his childhood, he showed distinction in his studies. He passed his S.S.C. Examination in 1968 and then successfully completed his H.S.C. degree. During the War of Liberation of 1971, he was active in organising the youths of his region to fight for freedom. He went to India for training in warfare and then came back to participate actively in the Liberation War.

Mosharraf was not only enthusiastic about sports and cultural activities but also took part in them with distinction. He was a very popular football player of his region. He used to act in plays and direct them. He was involved with sports club as well as the running of socio-cultural organisations. He was the founder President of the Sinabaha Agribina Group and Joint General Secretary of the Shafipur Jagaron Society.

In 1978, Mosharraf responded to the call of General Ziaur Rahman, the then President of the country, and joined the Bangladesh National Youth Front (Jubadal). In 1985 he became the General Secretary of the Kaliakair Thana Jubadal and in 1987 he was made his President. He had his own business and did politics when he could get time away from his own work.

## ***Forschungsgemeinschaft Indien und Südasien e. V.***

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Mosharraf Hossain organised the Kaliakair Thana Jubadal during the struggle against the autocratic regime. Responding to his resolute call, the people of Kaliakair Thana took active part in opposing the dictatorial rule.

On 24 November 1987, Mosharraf Hossain was martyred while leading a huge procession during a general strike called throughout the country to oust the dictator Ershad. Mosharraf died when a group of Ershad`s stooges threw a cocktail bomb at him and the people he was leading.

A grateful nation has ever since recalled with respect the supreme sacrifice made by this youth leader. His momentous death has contributed to present day Bangladesh, a country free from tyranny. Mosharraf lives in the minds of the people of Kaliakair and the whole of Bangladesh.

Mosharraf left behind his wife - Lily Mosharraf – a daughter, and three sons. His youngest son he named Biplob (= Revolution)!