



**Konflikte zwischen Indien und Pakistan  
wegen Briefmarken-Motiven**

**Political conflicts between India and  
Pakistan due to stamp motifs**

**1. Postbeförderung verweigert von  
Pakistan nach Indien 1960?**

**1. Pakistan letter delivery refused in India  
1960?**



Unser Mitglied **Herr Singh** hat auf eine postalische Auswirkung des Indisch-Pakistanischen Kashmir-Konflikts hingewiesen. Es soll eine Weigerung der Indischen Post gegeben haben, Briefe zu befördern, für die pakistanische Marken von 1960 mit der Landkarte Pakistans und Jammu & Kashmir mit dem Vermerk „Status noch nicht festgelegt“ verwendet wurden. Auch Junagarh & Manavadar sind extra gekennzeichnet. Er hat dazu im Internet recherchiert und hat die folgende Information gefunden:

<http://pkpolitics.com/discuss/topic/history-1960-india-bans-pakistani-stamps-carrying-quotdisputed-territory-stampsquot>

*Geschichte: 1961- Indien verbietet pakistani-sche Briefe mit Marken, die die „umstrittenen Gebiete“ zeigen. Ergänzender Beitrag von azizi: Briefe aus Pakistan frankiert mit „umstrittene Gebiete Marken“ (siehe 23. März 1960) werden zurückgesendet von den indischen Behörden auf Grund des Verbots dieser Marken und einer Erklärung des stellvertretenden Außenministers im indischen Parlament.*

Leider führt ein dort angegebener Link

<http://pakistanspace.tripod.com/61.htm> nicht mehr weiter.

Praktisch dieselbe Information findet sich bei:

<http://www.indiamike.com/india/chai-and-chat-f73/stamps-coins-and-banknotes-t199080/4/>.

Zusätzlich ist in dieser Quelle noch angegeben: *Indischer stellvertretenden Außenminister zu der Zeit war Mrs. Lakshmi Menon (nach Wikipedia).*

Frage: Hat jemand weitere Informationen zu diesem Thema oder existieren entsprechende Belege?

Our member **Mr. Singh** has informed about an impact of the Kashmir conflict on the postal traffic. He remembered that the Indian Post refused to deliver letters being franked with the Pakistan stamps of 1960 showing the map of Pakistan and Jammu & Kashmir noted as “final status not yet determined”. Additionally Junagarh & Manavadar are explicitly mentioned. He made some research in the Internet and found the following information:

<http://pkpolitics.com/discuss/topic/history-1960-india-bans-pakistani-stamps-carrying-quotdisputed-territory-stampsquot>

*HISTORY: 1961- India bans Pakistani letters carrying "disputed territory stamps". Additional note by azizi: Letters from Pakistan carrying "disputed territory stamps" (see Mar 23, 1960) are being returned undelivered by the Indian authorities following ban on these stamps and the Deputy Foreign Minister's statement in the Indian parliament.*

Unfortunately a shown link

<http://pakistanspace.tripod.com/61.htm> is no longer working.

Nearly the same information can be found

under: <http://www.indiamike.com/india/chai-and-chat-f73/stamps-coins-and-banknotes-t199080/4/>.

Additionally this source mentions: *At this time Mrs. Lakshmi Menon was Indian Deputy Foreign Minister (according to Wikipedia).*

Question: Can someone add information to this topic or show letters which had been refused / returned?

2. Indien, Pakistan Streit wegen SAARC  
Marke 1985

2. India, Pakistan clash over SAARC stamp  
1985



Ein Beitrag zu politischen Problemen der Post zwischen Pakistan und Indien, hat uns von unserem Mitglied Chr. Sperber erreicht: Im Jahre 1985 gab es eine politische Auseinandersetzung zwischen Pakistan und Indien bei der SAARC-Konferenz in Dacca. Der Grund war eine Marke Pakistans zu diesem Anlass, mit einer Landkarte der SAARC-Länder. Auf dieser Karte ist das umstrittene Gebiet der ehemaligen Fürstenstaaten Jammu & Kashmir als unabhängiges Gebiet eingezeichnet.

A contribution on political trouble of the Indian and Pakistan postal administrations has reached us from our member Chr. Sperber: In 1985 a political conflict arose between Pakistan and India during the SAARC conference at Dacca. The reason was a Pakistan stamp issued for this event, showing a map of the SAARC-countries. In this map the disputed area of the former Princely State Jammu & Kashmir was plotted as an independent area.

Im folgenden der Artikel aus aus Linn's Stamp News 1986.

Following the article from Linn's Stamp News 1986.

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## India, Pakistan clash over new stamp

A postage stamp caused a clash between India and Pakistan at a conference designed to promote cooperation be-

### Unassorted Mixtures

By Denise McCarty

tween seven South Asian nations.

Leaders of the two nations, along with those of Bangladesh, Bhutan, Nepal, Maldives Islands and Sri Lanka, were attending the first summit conference of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC) Dec. 7-8, 1985, in Dacca, Bangladesh.

India protested because of a map shown on a Pakistan 1-rupee stamp commemorating the conference, according to a

Reuters report, which appeared in the Dec. 9 *Los Angeles Times*.

This map depicted India's northern state of Jammu and Kashmir as neither part of India or Pakistan.

Kashmir has been at the center of a dispute between the two countries since 1947 when it gained its independence from Great Britain.

At that time, Kashmir was ruled by hereditary princes. Today, approximately one-third of the area is under Pakistani control, and the rest under Indian control.

As a result of India's protest over the stamp, a ceremony in which the seven heads of state and government were to postmark first day covers for each of the nations' stamps was canceled.

Pakistan also released a 2re stamp for the occasion. This denomination showed the flags of the participating nations in a rosette.

A press release for the Pakistan stamp states, "This association (SAARC) came into being with the primary objective for the improvements in the quality of their life (the people of South Asia) so that they can live in peace and prosperity..."



**India protested this Pakistan stamp at the first South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation summit conference because the state of Jammu and Kashmir is shown on the map as belonging neither to India or Pakistan.**

Paragraphs composed in changed layout to fit on DIN A4 paper  
(Wrede, 03.02.16)