

# 2005

## New Year's Concert 2005 - Lorin Maazel

€1.00; Issue date 1.1.2005; Issue: 700,000; Photogravure: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, blue-black, gold; Design: Renate Gruber; Perf 13¾x13¾;



The second stamp in the series dedicated to Vienna's New Year concerts depicts Lorin Maazel. He was born in the Paris suburb of Neuilly-sur-Seine and conducted his first New Year's concert on 1 January 1980 after Willi Boskowsky had turned down the opportunity. Maazel went on to direct the concert each year thereafter till 1986, and then again in 1994, 1996, 1999, and in 2005 he will conduct it for the eleventh time. He was made an Honorary Member of the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra in 2002. Maazel began his career at an extraordinarily early age: He was given his first violin when he was only five years old and shortly afterwards started to learn the art of conducting under the tuition of Vladimir Bakaleinikoff. At

the age of eight he directed a university orchestra and by the time he was fifteen he had already conducted almost all the major American orchestras. For example, Arturo Toscanini invited the then eleven year old Maazel to conduct the NBC orchestra. As a 17 year old he went to the University of Pittsburgh and studied languages, mathematics and philosophy. The rise of his career was henceforth unstoppable.

In 1960 he became the first American ever to conduct at the Bayreuth Festival, and in 1963 he made his debut at the Salzburg Festival. But Maazel has never neglected his own instrument, the violin; he has played with many famous orchestras and composed several violin concertos. What is probably the world's best known classical concert was first staged in a dark period of history. The performance on 31 December 1939 by the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, directed by Clemens Krauss, was simply entitled "Special Concert" and represented a statement of faith in Austria, for only works by Johann Strauß were played.

## 10 Years of the Herbert von Karajan Centre

€0.55; Issue date: 14.1.2005; Issue: 700,000; Photogravure: blue-grey, blue, blue-black; Design: Helge Thor; Perf 14. [*This stamp exists also in a different brighter colour-way, first seen in Salzburg, and later issued by the Sammler-service to its subscribers as a gift.*]



Herbert von Karajan, who was born on 5 April 1908 in Salzburg and died on 16 July 1989 near Salzburg, was one of the most important conductors of all time. One of his main concerns was that the artistic pursuits that had interested him throughout his life should survive him and be kept safe for future generations. During his lifetime he had already set aside significant sums in order to leave behind a comprehensive "musical bequest" for posterity. In 1969 he set up the Karajan Foundation for the advancement of young artists. In 1986 he founded the "Télémondial Foundation" to safeguard and administer his artistic estate. As a result of an initiative launched by this foundation, and at the suggestion of Karajan's wife Eliette, the Herbert von Karajan Centre became a reality and was opened to the public in Vienna on 11 November 1995. The centre gives the general public access to Karajan's considerable life's work, thereby promoting interaction and dialogue among young people, art lovers and artists, and, reaching out beyond the music itself, it brings people together. The centre ensures that the master's artistic legacy and his spirit live on in the people. It is housed in a historic building on Vienna's Ringstrasse, not far from the Opera House, and has been equipped with the most modern technology to ensure the success of the numerous events, international symposia, special film screenings and exhibitions which it hosts. Countless hours of video and sound materials are safely stored in the centre's comprehensive archive.

## Stephan Eberharter

€0.55; Issue date: 20.1.2005; Issue: 700,000; Photogravure: ultramarine, pale-purple-red, yellow, black; Design: Renate Gruber; Perf 14x13¾



Stefan Eberharter was born on 24 March 1969 in Brixlegg and had already started to ski by the time he was only four years old. The whole Eberharter family, including Stefan's father and his two brothers, were ski enthusiasts. Stefan took part in his first skiing competitions at the age of six and already showed great talent even at this early stage. He knew that he wanted to become a professional skier and was educated at the special secondary school for skiing talents in Neustift, and progressed to the young skiers' commercial college in Stams. Victory in the 1988 Austrian Youth Championships and in the overall standings in the European Cup that same year won

him a place in the Austrian National Team. In 1991 he was crowned Double World Champion in the Super G and in the Alpine Combination at Saalbach-Hinterglemm. For several years after this, however, he failed to achieve any notable success. But Eberharter did not give up: he fought his way back through the European Cup, coming first in the overall standings in 1996, and by 1997 he was back on top form.

At the Olympic games in Nagano, Japan he won the silver medal in the giant slalom, coming second only to his team mate Hermann Maier. In 2000 he again suffered a setback with a knee injury. He made the best of it, however, by focussing his attention on preparing for the 2001/2002 season and the Winter Olympics in Salt Lake City in the USA where he won gold in the giant slalom, silver in the Super G and bronze in the men's downhill event; he also went on to become overall World Cup Champion and to win the World Cup downhill and Super G events. Although there had been rumours before the 2002/2003 season of him retiring, he continued his run of success in impressive fashion with victories in the overall World Cup, and in the World Cup downhill and Super G events, all despite sustaining a knee injury shortly before Christmas. Without a shadow of a doubt Stefan Eberharter is one of the greatest sportsmen that Austrian skiing has ever produced.

Euro 0.13 – the Inneralpbach cow now lies contentedly within an enclosure. Issue date: 11.2.2005; Issue: 7,000,000; Photogravure; Design: Michael Wegerer

## 100 Years of Rotary: Minisheet of 10

Issue date: 23.2.2005; Issue: 2,000,000; Photogravure; Design: Adolf Tuma

Rotary is an organisation whose members come together from all fields of life in order to perform humanitarian services and to promote peace and international understanding. The world's first service club, the Rotary Club of Chicago, Illinois, was founded by Paul P. Harris on February 23, 1905. The name "Rotary" derived from the early practice of rotating meetings among members' offices. Today more than 1.2 million Rotarians are organised in 31,000 Rotary clubs in over 160 countries. Rotary Austria is made up of two districts: District 1910 consists of the eastern provinces of Vienna, Lower Austria, Burgenland and Styria, together with the countries of Hungary, Slovenia, Croatia and Bosnia-Herzegovina. The western provinces of Salzburg, Tyrol and Vorarlberg form District 1920. At present, there are around 120 Rotary Clubs in Austria alone, with around 6,000 members. The individual Rotary Clubs organise and support local and supra-regional social projects.

As part of its largest project, PolioPlus, Rotary will by 2005 have contributed over 500 million dollars in the campaign to eradicate polio and provided countless hours of voluntary work. In collaboration with the WHO, UNICEF and the CDC (the US health authority), Rotary has developed a model for world-wide partnerships between governmental and non-governmental organisations that has won recognition around the world. The future social projects will focus, amongst other things, on the prevention of drug addiction. This stamp was issued on February 23, 2005, to mark the 100th anniversary of the Rotary organisation.



## Max Schmeling

Issue date: 1.3.2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Peter Sinawehl/George Grosz; Artist: Kurt Leitgeb.



The Max Schmeling success story is impressive. Born on 28 September 1905 in Klein-Luckow-Brandenburg in Germany it was only in 1921 that Max began to take an interest in boxing. It was a film about the world championship fight between Jack Dempsey and Georges Carpentier that first inspired his passion for the sport. Dempsey became his great idol and role model, the embodiment of the ideal professional boxer. Schmeling won the German Light Heavyweight title on 24 August 1926 and made his film debut in "Looking for a Film Star". From this time onwards he moved in actors' and artists' circles where he was widely admired for his physical strength and posed as a model. In 1927 he won the European Light Heavyweight title, but had to move up to the Heavyweight class the next year. Following his first victories in the USA in 1928 and 1929 Schmeling was put forward as a contender for the World title. When Jack Sharkey was disqualified in his bout with Schmeling in 1930, the German became the first-ever European to win

the World Heavyweight title, which he successfully defended the following year. His marriage in 1933 to the Czech film star Anny Ondra marked the beginning of a period of happiness in his private life that was to last until Anny's death in 1987.

However, the bitter realities of the Nazi era were soon to catch up with him: he was "invited" to break with his Jewish manager and disown his Jewish friends. He refused but nevertheless lent his support to the Olympic Committee's bid to host the Olympic Games in Berlin. For the Nazis, Schmeling's build naturally represented the ideal embodiment of the strong Arian and they used him as an advertisement and symbol of the superiority of their race, much though he tried to distance himself from this. Principally it was his legendary twelfth round knockout of the previously unbeaten American Joe Louis in 1936 that made him a regular feature in propaganda material. The regime only lost interest in him after his defeat at the hands of Louis in the 1938 World title fight, a bout which the Nazis, feeling victory was assured, had given advance billing as the "Fight of the Races", but which lasted only 124 seconds. In 1939 Schmeling won the European title, but it was to be his last bout for some time as he was drafted into the armed forces in 1940 and in 1941 was badly injured in a parachute jump. From around this time he began to use contacts to friends to help prevent Jews being deported to concentration camps. The affinity he felt for America, now the wartime enemy, landed him in trouble. In 1943 he was wounded and assigned to prisoner of war camp duties till the end of the war.

After the war Schmeling returned to boxing for financial reasons. On 31 October 1948 his career as a boxer came to an end, but the sport did not lose him altogether as he stayed on as a referee. In 1957, with the help of an old friend, he rose to become a successful entrepreneur with the drinks manufacturer Coca Cola. Max Schmeling always remained friends with his boxing opponents. He even gave financial support to Joe Louis during very lean times. Through donations and endowments he encouraged people who had not been successful in life. He supported the German Sport Aid Foundation from its outset and became a founder member of the board of trustees of German Sport Aid which his friend Josef Neckermann set up in 1967 and which has been responsible for countless fund-raising campaigns. Max Schmeling died on February 2nd 2005. The special stamp is based on the 1926 painting by George Grosz (1893-1959) entitled: "Max Schmeling the Boxer", oil on canvas, housed in the Axel Springer Hochhaus, Axel Springer Verlag AG, Berlin.



## Liechtenstein Museum Wien – Rubens: Minisheet of 8

Issue date: 7.3.2005; Issue: 1,100,000; Photo-gravure and Intaglio; Design and Artist: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel

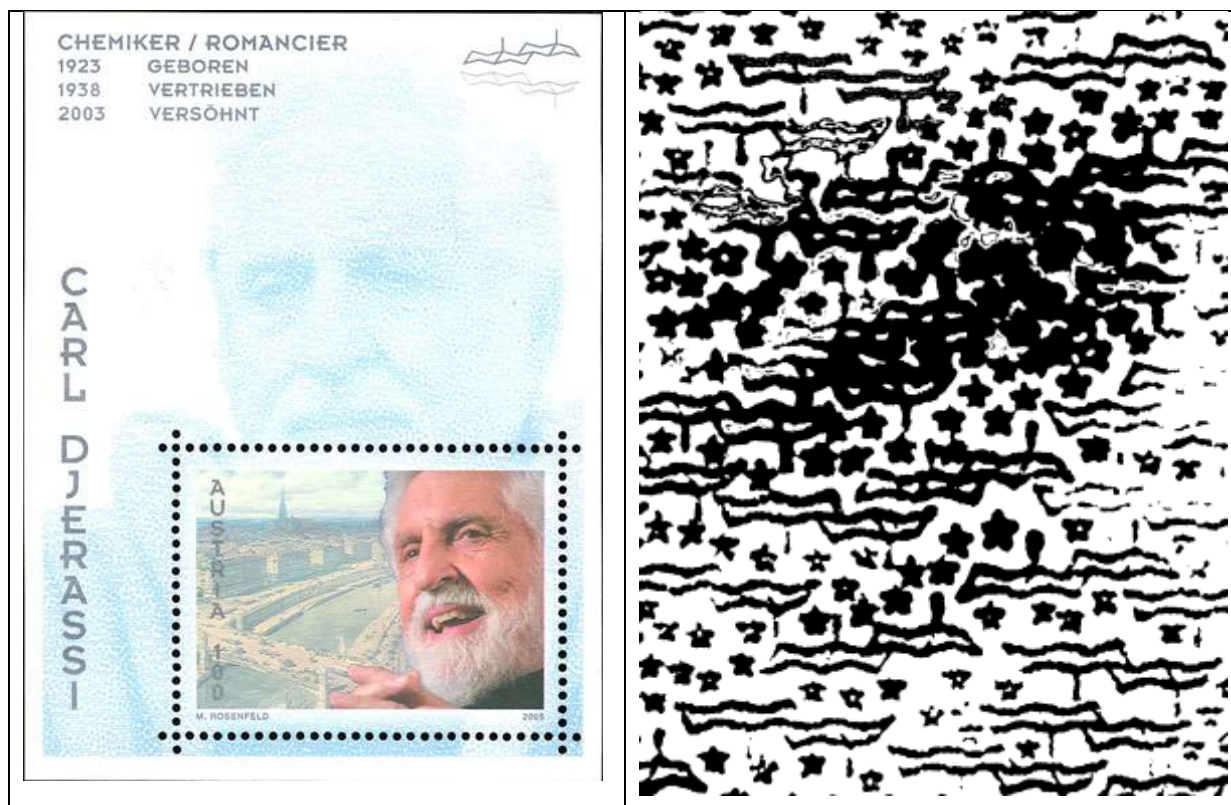


The masterpiece “Venus in front of the Mirror” was painted around 1613/14 by Peter Paul Rubens (1577-1640), and appears to have been inspired by the art of antiquity and by Italian painters such as Raphael, Titian, Tintoretto and Caravaggio. Venus has her back to the viewer, looking almost seriously into the mirror held by Cupid and framing the masterful and elegant coquettishness of her face. “Venus in front of the Mirror” by Peter Paul Rubens is probably one of the most famous representatives of the collection of paintings amassed by the House of Liechtenstein, a collection that has been lovingly built up and cased for since the 17th century. The collection is divided between Vaduz and the newly renovated Garden Palace in Vienna, the Liechtenstein Museum. Prince Johann Adam Andreas I von Liechtenstein (1657-1712), one of the greatest patrons of architecture of his age, had a baroque summer residence built in the Vienna district of Rossau. The gardens were designed by Johann Bernhard Fischer von Erlach, and represented the first pleasure gardens in Vienna following the withdrawal of the Turkish army. The palace itself, with its rather strict façade, was built by Domenico Egidio Rossi and Domenico Martinelli

(1691-1711), and at the Prince’s wish was splendidly decorated by the leading artists of the age. Oil paintings by Marcantonio Franceschini (1648-1729), ceiling frescos by Antonio Bellucci (1654-1715), frescos by Johann Michael Rottmayr (1654-1730), stucco by Santino Bussi, vases and sculptures by Giovanni Giuliani (1663-1744) and above all the famous Hercules Room with the ceiling fresco by Andrea Pozzo (1642-1709) make the interior one of Vienna’s greatest baroque treasures. In its totality, the Liechtenstein Museum provides an opulent setting and a baroque sensual delight for the objects of the collection displayed here.

## Carl Djerassi – Chemist and Novelist: Block of 1

Issue date: 8.3.2005; Issue: 400,000; Photogravure; Design: Michael Rosenfeld



This stamp is the first of its kind in the world: the face in the background is made up of microscopic structural formulae for the enantiomers of the steroid progestin (*the right-hand picture shows the left eye region greatly enlarged*). The biochemist, biophysicist, writer and Professor Emeritus for Chemistry at Stanford University was born in Vienna, on 29.10.1923, the son of two Austrian-Bulgarian doctors. His Jewish origin forced him to

emigrate to the USA in 1938. Today, Djerassi describes himself as an agnostic fundamentalist and world citizen, at home in London and San Francisco. In 1945 he graduated in organic chemistry at the University of Wisconsin. In 1951, he synthesised the pregnancy hormone progesterin, the substance that was later to enter history as the active ingredient in the first contraceptive pill. He was awarded the National Medal of Science (for the basis for the development of the contraceptive pill) and the National Medal of Technology (for the development of new methods in the field of insect prevention), as well as countless scientific awards and no fewer than 19 honorary doctorates.

Since the 1980s, Djerassi has mainly worked as an author, examining the human aspect of natural sciences and the personal conflicts that scientists face. His literary works in the genre he invented, "Science-in-Fiction", include short stories and novels, while the last few years have seen a focus on the stage with "Science-in-Theater" works. In 1982 he set up the "Djerassi Resident Artist Program" foundation in California, which awards working grants in the form of visits and studio space to artists in the fields of graphic art, literature, performing arts and music, from which over 1300 artists have already benefited. Djerassi is also an art-collector, and famous for his Paul Klee collection.

## Pope John Paul II

Issue date: 14.4.2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Peter Sinawehl; Artist: Kurt Leitgeb. Year of issue omitted.



Karol Józef Wojtyła, Pope John Paul II since his election on October 16, 1978, was born in Wadowice, a small town near Krakow, on May 18, 1920. Following schooling in Wadowice, he began his studies at the University of Krakow in 1938. After the German invasion in 1939, he was obliged to earn a living as a factory worker. When he discovered his vocation to the priesthood in 1942, he entered the secret seminar established in Krakow by Cardinal Sapieha. On November 1, 1946, he was ordained priest. He was appointed Suffragan Bishop of Krakow by Pope Pius XII on July 4, 1958. During the Vatican Council he was appointed

Archbishop of Krakow by Pope Paul VI on January 13, 1964, and made a Cardinal on June 28, 1967. On October 16, 1978, Archbishop Wojtyła was elected as the first non-Italian Pope for 455 years. He took the name of his predecessor, John Paul I. As Pope, he set up a record of beatifications (1314) and canonisations (476). He created 201 cardinals in 8 consistories. He has accomplished over 100 trips abroad and 150 journeys within Italy. Even during his life, his pontificate was regarded as one of the longest in the history of the church. Pope John Paul II died on April 2, 2005 at the age of 84 years.

## Astroset 1

Issue date: 21.4.2005; Issue: 100,000; **Design: Hannes Margreiter**. The set consists of 8 self-adhesive stamps, 2 each showing the bull, twins, cancer and cock (red), sold on a "Post Office yellow" card. They are printed as one with the background but appear to have die-cut perfs – the illustration shows this where the left-hand column of stamps have been removed.





## Old Austria: Imperial Post Office Jerusalem

Issue date: 22.4.2005; Issue: 500,000; Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Marianne Siegl; Artist: Gerhart Schmirf.



The building that housed the Post Office from 1903 until it was closed on 1.10.1914 is in the Old City of Jerusalem, opposite the Jaffa Gate. The Imperial (Vice-) Consulate installed in 1849 in Jerusalem, at the time part of Ottoman Empire, maintained its postal links with the home country by means of steamers operated by Österreichische Lloyd serving the port of Beirut. When Lloyd extended its services to cover Jaffa, an Austrian postal service was set up between the two towns. The Austrian Post Office in Jerusalem was opened in 1859 following an agreement between the Austro-Hungarian Foreign Ministry and the Sublime Porte. The mail was transported by guards from the consulate over the 70km route with packhorses, later carriages. Valuables in the mail attracted robberies by

Bedouins, leading to the deaths of both the mail couriers and Turkish gendarmes. This explains why postage was very expensive. At the beginning of the 1870s, a letter to central Europe cost around 1 gold franc. Although France and Russia, and later the German Empire and Italy also operated post offices in Jerusalem, pilgrims and locals had most trust in the Austrian service. Not even the Turkish sub post office operated by a Jewish resident in the Israelite quarter of the city, which used a postmark in Hebrew letters and allowed a considerable discount on the sale of stamps, was able to compete. The end of the Austrian Post Office in Palestine and the rest of the Ottoman Empire, as for all the other foreign postal installations, came suddenly when the Turkish government used the outbreak of World War I as the occasion for revoking the special rights enjoyed by foreigners and foreign post offices on its territory.

## Patron Saints: St. Florian

Issue date: 4.5.2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Maria Schulz; Artist: Robert Trsek



Saint Florian is the only martyr to have died in Austria who is known by name. Tradition has it that as a boy Florian once miraculously extinguished a house fire with only one small bucketful of water. The story quickly spread among the people and as early as the late Middle Ages his name would be invoked to intercede wherever a fire had broken out. Pictures which began to appear around the same time depict the saint with his attributes of fire, house, and water pail or jug. Saint Florian is the most revered saint in Upper Austria and is the patron saint of firemen, stove fitters, blacksmiths, chimney sweeps, soap-boilers and brewers. On the 1,700th anniversary of his death Upper Austria's unofficial provincial patron was named officially as patron saint of the Province at a ceremony in the St. Florian Basilica.

In the days of the Roman Emperors Diocletian and Maximian extensive persecutions of Christians were carried out including some in areas which lie within the borders of present-day Austria. Saint Florian, born around 250 AD, was a high-ranking Roman official who had converted to the Christian faith. One day the Roman governor Aquilinus of Lauriacum began the persecution of 40 Christians in the Province of Ufernorikum (Lorch, Upper Austria). Florian immediately set off from Aelium Cetium, present day St. Pölten, to help, but was himself arrested for being a Christian. In spite of all manner of torture he resolutely refused to renounce his faith and to make sacrifice to the Roman gods. He was condemned to death and the sentence was carried out on 4 May 304. First, his shoulder blades were smashed using sharp iron poles, then he was thrown into the River Enns from a bridge with a millstone tied around his neck. According to legend, the soldier who pushed him into the river was blinded for the rest of his life and Florian's body was borne up by the waves on the river and laid to rest on a rock that jutted out above the water. Thereupon an eagle is said to have swooped down and stood guard over the saint's body. Florian appeared to a pious widow and instructed her to find his corpse and to bury it in a specific place. The woman immediately set off to recover the body and buried it in the place she had been instructed. Many miracles, such as healing, occurred at this spot and the grave became a place of pilgrimage. The St. Florian Basilica was later erected on the site.

## The Mauthausen Concentration Camp

Issue date: 6.5.2005; Issue: 700,000; Photogravure and Intaglio; Design and Artist: Adolf Tuma



Throughout the period of Nazi rule in Austria the Mauthausen concentration camp was the ultimate instrument of repression used by the National Socialists against opponents or those who did not fulfil the criteria of their ideal race. Mauthausen's function as the only "Level III" concentration camp was as an extermination camp, release from which was deemed undesirable and was in fact prevented by a variety of means for bringing about the detainees' death. The policy of "death through work" resulted in the ruthless exploitation of the inmates in stone quarries, tunnel construction and other labour. The Mauthausen network of over 40 sub-camps entwined the whole of Austria like a giant spider's web. Over 200,000 people were held prisoner in the concentration camp network. Barely half of those detained survived to see the liberation of the camp by US troops on 5 May 1945.

It was primarily the existence of the "Wiener Graben" stone quarry that led to the choice of Mauthausen as the site of the main camp. Work to set it up was begun on 8 August 1938. The horror of the camp came to be symbolised in the prisoners'

minds by the 186 steps of the Staircase of Death, which they were forced to climb almost every day on their way to the life-wasting labour in the granite-quarry. The stone blocks and slabs were irregular and partially also only loosely arranged so that they posed a lethal obstacle to the fatigued inmates who were forced to carry blocks of granite over them to the camp. SS guards beat them as they went or deliberately pushed them down the steps where they would be killed by the granite blocks rolling down behind them.

## 60 years of the Second Republic - 50 years since the State Treaty

Issue date: 15.5.2005; Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Peter Sinawehl/Adolf Tuma; Artist: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel.



After WWII the struggle for Austria's freedom was long and difficult, but the determination for liberty and independence was strong. Many leading personalities such as Renner, Figl and Raab worked tirelessly and resolutely to achieve it. It took over 10 years after the foundation of the Second Republic before the State Treaty could finally be signed. Even before the war ended, political parties formed and began to plan Austria's future. The 27th of April 1945 marks the birth of the Second Republic, when the newly formed provisional government under Dr. Karl Renner proclaimed the reestablishment of the Republic of Austria. On the next day, the new federal government was presented to parliament, and on 1.5.1945 adopted a law reinstating the 1929 constitution. As a symbol of the general reconstruction of Austria, Secretary of State Julius Raab announced that the State Opera House would be reconstructed. The Allies occupied Austria, dividing the country into four occupation zones. On 1.9.1945, the Soviet Union ended its occupation of Vienna, which, like Berlin, was divided up and placed under the authority of a joint administration.

The new government was officially recognised by the four occupying powers on 20.10.1945, and on 25.11.1945 the first free national, regional and local elections were held. The government under Chancellor Leopold Figl formed after the general election was recognised by the Allied Council, and the Constitutional Transition Act was adopted one day later. The next day saw the unanimous election by the new National Assembly of Dr. Karl Renner as the first Federal President of the Second Republic. The struggle for Austria's freedom continued, finally bearing fruit in 1955. Julius Raab, Federal Chancellor since 1953, together with his government delegation, flew to Moscow for discussions in April 1955. These negotiations and their conclusion in the form of the Moscow Memorandum proved to be the decisive breakthrough on the path to freedom. The ambassadors of the four occupying powers began a final round of preparations on May 2, reaching their conclusion on May 13. On May 15, 1955, the State Treaty establishing an independent and democratic Austria was finally sealed in the famous Marble Hall of Belvedere Palace, returning full sovereignty to the country. The document bears nine signatures, those of the Foreign Ministers and High Commissioners of each of the occupying powers, Vjacheslav M. Molotov and Iovan I. Iljichov for the USSR, Harold Macmillan and Geoffrey A. Wallinger for Great Britain, John Foster Dulles and Llewellyn E. Thompson for the United States of America and Antoine Pinay and Roger Lalouette for France, while Leopold Figl signed for Austria. "Austria is free!" was the proclamation that went down in history. The Treaty finally entered into effect on 27.7.1955.

## Life Ball 2005

Issue date: 20.5.2005; Issue: 800,000; Photogravure; Design: Michael Rosenfeld



The major charity event, the "Life Ball", is once again being held in the Vienna town hall. This event, founded by Gery Keszler in 1993, attracts huge interest in the media and its aim is to raise funds for AIDS research. As every year, top models will open the event with a parade of creations by famous international fashion designers on a huge catwalk in the shape of the red AIDS ribbon on the square in front of the town hall. The opening of the ball and the fashion show are not just for those who hold one of the coveted admission tickets, but for everyone. Each year, over 35,000 people gather on the square to experience this glittering spectacle at close quarters. The amazing

ball that follows inside the town hall is attended by roughly 4000 guests and celebrities in their outrageous costumes, with live appearances by international stars, performances, dance-floors, a wide variety of entertainment and of course gastronomic delights. The halls and courtyards of this historic building are decorated specially for this ball. The involvement of the artists, models and everyone else is meant as a sign of humanity, tolerance and understanding.

A special surprise at the Life Ball 2005 is the presence of the international top model Heidi Klum, who as part of the 2002 event championed the good cause by appearing on stage. Heidi Klum, a native of Bergisch Gladbach, began her career in 1992 by beating almost 25,000 competitors to win "Model 92", an RTL TV programme to find a new model. This brought her the coveted model contract, and led to her decision to take up this difficult career, in which she succeeded by sheer hard work and persistency in making it to the very top of the world's supermodels. She now also uses her international reputation to market selected products that are allowed to bear her name.

## Day of the Stamp 2005:

Issue date: 27.5.2005; Issue: 720,000; Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Marianne Siegl; Artist: Gerhart Schmirl.





The “Day of the Stamp 2005” commemorative shows the Vienna-Budapest “Flying boat service” with one of the Junkers F13 used on this route. After the success achieved by the Austrian air force in 1918 in establishing the world’s first international airmail service from Vienna to Kiev (Ukraine) via Cracow and Lvov, interest in starting air traffic remained high in Austria. However, a good dozen attempts to establish an airline failed for lack of capital, the absence of a domestic aircraft industry and the rejection of unrestricted competition for fear of splitting up the already scarce resources of the now tiny Austria.

Nevertheless, the age of civil aviation began for Austria in spring 1922, when the “Compagnie Franco Roumaine de Navigation Aérienne” (CFRNA) began a scheduled service to the Vienna-Aspang airport using a biplane (F-ADCF). The Österreichische Luftverkehrs -Aktiengesellschaft (ÖLAG) finally began operations officially on May 3 1923, when Dr. Bardas-Bardenau was granted authorisation to set up an Austrian airline company. The company began with a capital of one billion Krone, with the Junkers Flugzeugwerke holding 49%, the österreichische Eisenbahn-Verkehrsanstalt (EVA) 50% and Bardas-Bardenau himself 1%.

The ÖLAG’s official flight operations commenced when the first Junkers F13 landed on the Donauwiese at Jedlesees on May 14 1923, flying the Vienna-Munich route (A-2, A-3). A few weeks later, on June 16, a regular service was launched along the Danube from Vienna to Budapest using Junkers F13 aircraft fitted with floats especially for this purpose. This was the first regular service to be operated in Europe using flying boats.

## Europe 2005 - The Catering Trade

Issue date: 28.5.2005; Issue: 700,000; Photogravure; Design: Hannes Margreiter.



Austria and the coffee-house: the one is inconceivable without the other. The origins of the Vienna coffee-house are woven in legend. In 1683, the Turks left behind them sacks of green beans at Vienna’s gates (as well as a bakery product in the form of a crescent moon, later to become the croissant). A man named Kolschitzky allegedly took possession of the sacks and opened the first Vienna coffee-house under the name “Zur Blauen Flasche”. He became a coffee-maker, but was only moderately successful. Then one day he added sugar and milk to the bitter concoction, and the Viennese “melange” was born. It is a fact that by 1714 there were already 11 licensed coffee-makers in the city, and by the middle of the century, the coffee-house had become a place to read the newspaper, play cards and of course drink the ubiquitous glass of water with the coffee. Under Emperor Josef, coffee-houses gained in popularity not only in the centre of the city, but also in the suburbs. It is

said that the elegant Café Taroni was the inventor of the pavement café known in Viennese dialect as the Schanigarten, a consequence of the café’s junior waiter Johann, in French Jean, and then regermanised back into Schani, being called to put the tables outside in fine weather with the expression “Schani, trag den Garten ausse!” (“Johann, take the garden out!”). [It goes nicely to “Polly put the kettle on”!]

The next heyday came during the Congress of Vienna. In the mid-19th century, the cafés-concerts were at their most popular, with Lanner, Strauss and Ziehrer providing the music to dance to. The 1873 World Exhibition in Vienna spread the Viennese coffee-house’s reputation around the world. The intellectuals and artists of the city were customarily not to be found at home, but rather in the café. It is claimed that even the postman automatically brought the writers’ and artists’ post to their regular coffee-house instead of their home address. The literature cafés such as the Griensteidl or the Central were frequented by Anton Kuh, Alfred Polgar, Egon Friedell and the passionate chess player Leonid Trotzky, while the artists gathered in the Kaffee Sperl. The legendary quotation from Peter Altenberg is indicative of the age: “Not at home but not in the fresh air either...” – he was a regular at the “Central”, which he also gave as his postal address. The passion for coffee was so great that the “Herrenhof” even had a painter’s colour chart with over 20 shades of brown from which the guests could choose the colour of the coffee they preferred. During the war, recourse was had to ersatz coffee (made from chicory, figs, rye, barley or plum-stones), but the coffee-house was indestructible. It is and remains an institution, a piece of Austria, that no chain of establishments, no matter how large, will ever succeed in banishing completely.

## Patron Saints: St. Joseph

Issue date: 10.6.2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Photo-gravure and Intaglio; Design: Maria Schulz; Artist: Robert Trsek



St. Joseph is one of the few saints who was not a martyr. The carpenter Joseph of Nazareth from the family of King David was Christ's adoptive father. Evidence of the worship of this saint is relatively recent, and, apart from isolated local traditions, it was only from the late Middle Ages on that he gradually moved to the fore. The French Cardinal Peter d'Ailly was the first to write a treatise on the worship of St. Joseph, a text that was expanded and disseminated by his pupil Gerson. The worship of St. Joseph was particularly encouraged by the mystic Theresa von Avila and by St. Francis de Sales.

It was during the Baroque age that the worship of St. Joseph began to spread more broadly. In 1771, Empress Maria Theresia persuaded the Pope to permit a new Holy Day regulation, aimed at reducing the countless local patron saints. The bishops responsible for the province of Vorderösterreich (consisting of what are

today the provinces of Vorarlberg, Tyrol, Carinthia and Styria) agreed on St. Joseph in 1772. As patron saint of the House of Austria and of the Holy Roman Empire, he was regarded by the bishops, themselves mostly princes of the Empire, as a good compromise. However, this "imposed" patron saint never achieved the desired popularity in these regions. On December 8, 1870, Pope Pius IX proclaimed Joseph as the patron saint of the Roman Catholic church. As a means of giving a Christian meaning to the International Workers' Day, Pope Pius XII declared in 1955 that the feast of "St. Joseph the Worker" would from then on be celebrated on May 1, replacing the saint's day after Easter. In this way, St. Joseph has become a saint for many occasions; he is the patron saint of married couples and the Christian family, of children, young people, virgins, orphans and guardians, travellers and exiles, of the dying, of workers and craftsmen, of joiners, engineers, timber farmers, gravediggers, wheelwrights and carpenters, helpers of those in need of accommodation, of temptations, in hopeless situations and the patron saint of chastity. He is usually depicted with a beard, holding either a walking stick or a stick in blossom, the baby Jesus, a lily or the tools of a carpenter.

## Formula 1 - Jochen Rindt



Issue date: 11.6.2005; Issue: 700,000; Photogravure; Design: Charly Frei. Karl Jochen Rindt was born on April 18, 1942 in Mainz. His parents were killed in the allied bombing of Hamburg in 1943, so the child was brought up by his grandparents in Graz. In 1962, he performed so well in a Formula Cooper in Saloon Racing that Ford Austria decided to provide him with an F2 Brabham-Cosworth. His performance won him a transfer to the F1 Cooper team, where he joined Bruce McLaren. With Cooper, he came fourth in the German and sixth in the US GP. Rindt also raced in Formula

2, beginning a long connection with Roy Winkelmann's private Brabham team. Rindt had already become a legend in Austria when he won the Prix Du Tirol. When Bruce McLaren left Cooper, Rindt took over the number one position until John Surtees joined Cooper from Ferrari. In Formula 2, he got the very best out of his Winkelmann Brabham, winning, among other races, the Le Mans 24 Hours in 1965. In 1968, he switched to Jack Brabham's Formula 1 cars, and then at the end of the year to World Champion Graham Hill's Lotus Team. However, both Lotus cars crashed at the Spanish Grand Prix in Barcelona when their wing structures broke. Rindt suffered serious concussion and a broken jaw, and for some time his sight and sense of balance were impaired.

He finally won an F1 championship race at Watkins Glen. Following an injury to his team colleague Graham Hill, he became the team's number one pilot. Rindt also won in Monaco in an old 1967 Lotus Model 49, since the new wedge-shaped Lotus 72 was not quite fully developed. It was in the 72 that he won the Netherlands GP, in which his friend Piers Courage burned to death after an accident. Despite the shock, Rindt won the French, British and German GPs, the latter at Hockenheim. The race at the Österreichring was won by his rival Jacky Ickx in a Ferrari, so the pressure increased on Rindt, who wanted to win the championship and then retire. During training for the Italian GP, Rindt's Lotus 72 hit the crash barrier in the Parabolica. The car lost its front right wheel, overturned and was catapulted back onto the race track. Rindt died of serious neck injuries in the ambulance - he had not put on his safety belt properly. The cause of the accident was found to have been a broken shaft to the inner front brakes. Since Ickx was beaten by Emerson Fittipaldi in a Lotus 72 in the last race of the season in the USA, the 1970 championship title was awarded to Jochen Rindt posthumously.

## Madagascar

€0.55; FDC Date: 7 July 2005; Issue: 800,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Michael Rosenfeld.



The stamp features four computer-generated cartoon animals, the “stars” of USA-based Dreamwork Pictures animation studios new film, “Madagascar”. The subject of the film is “the longing for freedom, for life in the wild, for unspoilt nature”. Stories about animals have always been immensely popular with young and old. In particular there is an ancient tradition in which animals take over the roles of human beings.

## Austria's fauna: Peacock Butterfly

€0.55; FDC Date: 15 July 2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; **Design: Hannes Margreiter**; Engraver: Martin Mörck.



This new series is devoted to the animals native to Austria. The first stamp in the series shows the well-loved Peacock Butterfly, found both in the wild and in gardens. Its red to reddish brown wings have a span of up to 5-6 cm, and bear the typical large, usually black and blue imitation eye intended to frighten off enemies. The butterfly's underside is dark, making it almost invisible as it rests on a dark background. Like all butterflies, it is also unfortunately endangered, by its natural enemies, the huge fluctuations in climate during its hibernation, toxic spray, intensive agriculture and unfavourable weather.

## Edelweiss

€3.75; FDC Date: 19 July 2005; Issue: 400,000; Design: Hämmerle & Vogel Gesellschaft mbH & Co KG.



The techniques of embroidery came from China along the Silk Road. Empress Maria Theresia granted the rights to create embroidery to the peasants of the Bregenz Woods, whose hand-made work began the Vorarlberg embroidery export trade. For decades, it has been a key element of the Austrian export trade. This self-adhesive stamp depicts the Edelweiss, with the petals and pollen in relief against the thick base of threads, and was machine-embroidered in acetate thread by the firm of Haemmerle & Vogel in Lustenau. [JB comments that 100 years of Vorarlberg Lace making at Lustenau was marked by a stamp ANK 1291 in 1968, whilst 1100 years of Lustenau was celebrated on ANK1916 in 1987.]



## Astroset 2

8 at €0.55; FDC Date: 22 July 2005; Issue: 150,000; **Design: Hannes Margreiter.**



The set consists of the stamps Leo, Virgo and Libra. The cock in this set is yellow. The format is 2 columns of 4 self-adhesive stamps, as for the previous set. The backgrounds are “purely artistic”, said Hannes Margreiter: there was no time for research.

## National Customs & Folklore Treasures: The Frankenburg Game of Dice

€0.55; FDC Date: 29 July 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Maria Schulz; Engraver: Kurt Leitgeb.



The “Dice Game” dates back to the Thirty Years' War (1618 to 1648) and the strict application in Upper Austria of the doctrine that the inhabitants of an area were obliged to follow the religion of its ruler. In 1625, the burghers and the peasants of Frankenburg drove out the new Catholic priest and laid siege to the castle. They abandoned this when promised mercy; which turned out to be that the 36 leaders were sentenced to death and half then pardoned. The 36 men were forced to dice for their lives in pairs, the loser in each case being hanged immediately. A play “The Frankenburg Game of Dice” has been performed every two years since 1925, and is shown on the stamp.

## Formula 1 - Niki Lauda

€0.55; FDC Date: 13 Sep 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Charly Frei.



Andreas Nikolaus (Niki) Lauda was born in Vienna on February 22, 1949. He began Formula 1 racing in 1971, but in 1979 he left Formula 1 and, with two aircraft, founded his own airline, Lauda Air. He was back in Formula 1 in 1982, and won his third World Championship title in 1984; retiring again thereafter.

## Autumn - Halloween

€0.55; FDC Date: 16 Sep 2005; Issue: 1,000,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Manfred Satke.



The tradition of Halloween originated in the Celtic age to mark “Samhain”, the last night of the Celtic year, when the living required protection from the ghosts of the dead. Christianity turned this tradition into a religious holiday, making November 1<sup>st</sup> the feast day of “All Saints”; “Halloween” simply means the day before All Saints: All Hallows Eve. Halloween probably crossed to America with the Irish migrants around 1840, where it was transformed into its present form before returning to Europe around 1900.

## Famous Paintings of Austrian Collections, 3<sup>rd</sup> value: Egon Schiele - Row of Houses

€2.10; FDC Date: 21 September 2005; Issue: 500,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design and engraving: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel. This single-stamp block shows Egon Schiele’s painting “Häuserbogen”: “Row of Houses”. [The legend is in pale blue, converted here to black.]



Egon Schiele was born in Tulln, Lower Austria on June 12, 1890. He first studied at the Academy of Fine Arts, but left after two years and with friends founded the “New Art Group”. Patrons provided him with the means for financial survival. His work excited controversy, and depictions of nude children resulted in his being found guilty of “obscene publication - the child-models might have seen his other works” and sent to prison for three days. Like his friend Gustav Klimt, Schiele and his wife died from the post-WWI “Spanish flu” in late 1918.

Schiele’s expressionist portraits and nudes speak of suffering, loneliness, youth, old-age, eroticism and death. His landscapes and cityscapes never achieved the same degree of fame, although they represent roughly half of his creative output. This painting is owned by the Vienna

Museumsquartier and has the world’s largest collection of Schiele’s works.

## Series ‘Locomotives’ - Montafon Railway

€0.55; FDC Date: 30 September 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Peter Sinaweil; Engraver: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel

The Montafon Railway runs from Bludenz in Voralberg to Schruns, the main town in the Ill valley. The construction of this railway line allowed tourism to enter the valley, and industry and trade visibly boomed. It was built to use 600V DC and first opened in December 1905. When in 1924 the Arlberg main line was electrified at 15 KV 16<sup>2</sup>/<sub>3</sub>Hz AC, inconvenient and expensive subterfuges were required so that Montafon trains could reach Bludenz. The stamp shows the diesel-electric railcar build by the company Engineer in 1965 to solve the problem. Since 1972 the line has used main-line power.



## Klagenfurt Landhaus

€0.75; FDC Date: 7 October 2005; Issue: 600,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design and engraving: Robert Trsek.



The Landhaus is one of the most important historic buildings in Klagenfurt, and is the seat of the Carinthian Provincial Government. It was rebuilt between 1574 and 1594 to replace the old castle, and is a two-wing Renaissance building with two towers, open-air staircases and arcades. The main attraction of the Landhaus is the large coat-of-arms hall with its 665 coats of arms. The stamp depicts the ceiling painting, completed by Fromiller in 1740, which shows the tribute paid by the Corporations on August 22, 1729 to Emperor Karl VI on the occasion of his visit to Carinthia.

## Modern Art in Austria - Karl Hodina

€0.55; FDC Date: 14 October 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Prof. Karl Hodina; Engraver: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel. Painting: "Master of the Woods" Also issued as a Maxicard.



Born in 1935 in Vienna, Karl Hodina began his career as a lithographer after the war, at the same time studying music privately and acquiring an enthusiasm for jazz. He began his training at the Vienna Graphic Apprenticeship and Experimental Institute in 1955. He was awarded the title of Professor in 1984 for his wealth of creative works and his cultural commitment. In 2003, he was awarded the Austrian Cross of Honour for Arts and Science, First Class.

During his childhood, Hodina discovered untainted nature by the Mühlwasser in the Lobau, where the family spent the summers at their allotment. The flora and fauna of this archaic landscape left a deep impression on the child. Hodina's models were taken from the old masters, such as the van Eyck brothers, and also their painting techniques, which allow water-soluble paint (tempera) to be applied to oils using a bonding agent (egg).

## 200<sup>th</sup> Anniversary of the Birth of Adalbert Stifter



€0.55; FDC Date: 21 October 2005; Issue: 600,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Mag. Helga Herger.

Albert (later Adalbert) Stifter, the great story-teller and poet of the Biedermeier age, was born in Oberplan on October 23, 1805. He studied law at Vienna, but was also interested in art history, natural science and mathematics; and dabbled with painting, journalism, and writing poems. He struggled to achieve a secure living, but it was only after publications in magazines and almanacs that he partially achieved this. Disappointed by the realities of politics after the 1848 revolution, he moved from Vienna to Upper Austria. Stifter died on 28 January 1868



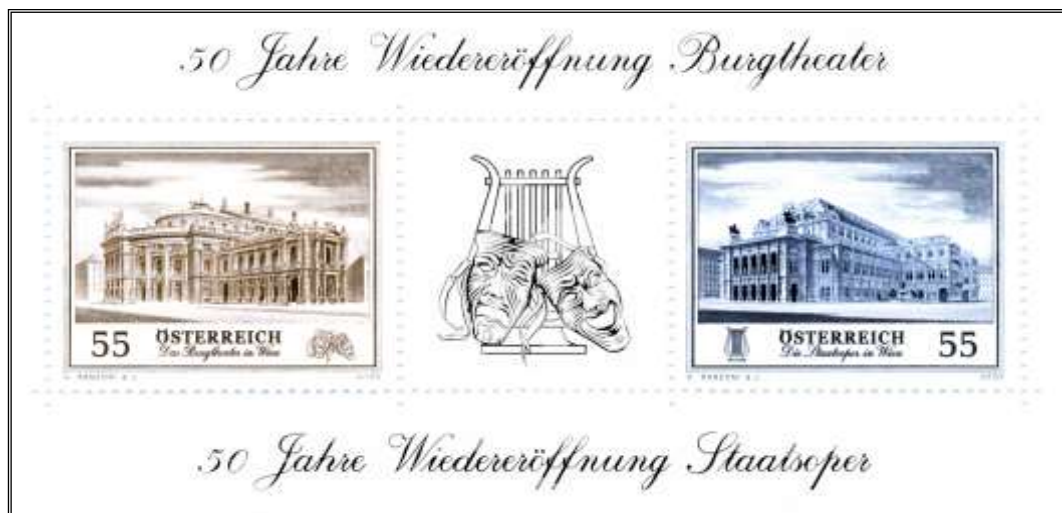
## Astroset 3

. 8 at €0.55; FDC Date: 24 October 2005; Issue: 150,000; **Design: Hannes Margreiter.**



The set has stamps for Scorpio, Sagittarius and Capricorn. The cock in this set is orange. The format is as for the previous sets.

## 50 years since the reopening of the National Theatre and State Opera House



2 at €0.55; FDC Date: 25 October 2005; Issue: 500,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Prof. Hans Ranzoni/Adolf Tuma; Engraving: Prof. Hans Ranzoni.

On the stamp, the “50 Jahre..” wording and the masks are in brownish-red. The designs are in fact those of Prof. Ranzoni, issued on 25 July 1955 as ANK1029-30, reworked to remove the values, and with the wording below altered. If in doubt, check with a high-powered magnifying glass! The printing is slightly sharper – perhaps due to improvements in ink technology.

## Sattler's Cyclorama

at €1.25; FDC Date: 26 October 2005; Issue: 350,000; Printing: Photogravure and Intaglio; Design: Peter Sinawehl; Engraver: Prof. Wolfgang Seidel.

Johann Michael Sattler was born on 28 September 1786 in Herzogenburg in Lower Austria and died on 28 September 1847 in Mattsee near Salzburg. His cyclorama encompasses the entire city of Salzburg and the surrounding countryside, depicted with great topographical precision. In 2003 work began on the construction of a new home for the panorama on the site of the old 5010-district post office whilst a comprehensive renovation restored it to its original condition. On the stamp the wording above and below are in gold.



## Nude on Stamp, 2nd value: "Expectation"



€0.55; FDC Date: 28 October 2005; Issue: 600,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Veronika Zillner.

Veronika Zillner was born in Wil, Switzerland, and attended the Academy of Applied Art in Vienna. In 2001 she became a self-employed graphic designer and painter. The artist first exhibited her works in April 1996 at the "Vienna Art Connection" Gallery. The artist writes: "In this nude, I attempt to record in painting the tipping point between dark and light, between before and after, between present and past..."

## Narnia

€0.55; FDC Date: 8 Nov 2005; Issue: 800,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: by Walt Disney Pictures/Walden Media, who released their latest fantasy film called "The Chronicles of Narnia: The Lion, the Witch, and the Wardrobe" in early December. The film is a new adaptation of the classic fantasy story by Clive Staples Lewis (1898-1963) which follows the exploits of the four Pevensie siblings Lucy, Edmund, Susan and Peter in World War II England. While playing hide-and-seek at an elderly professor's country home, they discover a magical wardrobe, which leads them into the magic land of Narnia.





## 800 years of the Teutonic Order in Austria

€0.55; FDC Date: 18 Nov 2005; Issue: 700,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Michael Rosenfeld.



Vienna has been the headquarters of the Order of the Teutonic Knights and hence the residence of the Grand Master since 1809. The “Deutsche Haus”, housing the Order's central archives, the Gothic Church of the Teutonic Knights and a museum, is directly behind St. Steven's Cathedral. The Order of the Teutonic Knights is one of the three major medieval orders of knights, founded between 1204 and 1206. In 1839, the order was given a new legal basis by Emperor Franz and Chancellor Metternich, adopting new rules and going under the name “Order of Teutonic Knights” for the next eight decades.

## Advent

€0.55; FDC Date: 14 November 2005; Issue: 4,000,000; Printing: Photogravure; Design: Dr. Reinhold Stecher.

The 2005 Advent stamp shows the “Maria Heimsuchung” (The Visitation) pilgrimage chapel in a watercolour by Dr. Reinhold Stecher (1921-), the former Bishop of Innsbruck. The chapel lies at the foot of the Nordkette at Innsbruck.

Bishop Stecher is also a talented painter, and in his expressive landscape watercolours, he plays with light as if on an organ, using it to reflect some of the message of goodwill that he announced to the world in his function as priest and bishop. The proceeds from his paintings all go to charity.



## Christmas 2005

€0.55; FDC Date: 25 November 2005; Issue: 6,000,000; Printing: Photogravure; **Design: Hannes Margreiter.**



“Merry Christmas” – This greeting is heard around the world in all languages, often together with wishes for the New Year. Christmas greetings, once almost entirely sent by post, now use all the media to make their way to their recipients. And still we are happy to receive a card, often lovingly chosen or even handmade by the sender, with a handwritten greeting, perhaps a little nostalgic but always with a personal touch. The first day postmark was from the Styrian village of Langenwang and recalls Peter Rosegger's Christmas tales from his forest homeland, moving stories of simple and modest happiness.