

1983

POSTAL SAVINGS BANK, JANUARY 12 1983.



The centenary of the foundation of the of the Austrian Postal Savings Bank was commemorated by issuing a 4S yellow-orange, black and ultra-marine stamp on January 12, 1983. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler, to depict the Postal Saving Bank Building in Vienna, and was printed, in both recess (black) and photogravure (yellow-orange and ultra-marine) in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 13¾.

The K.K. Postal Saving Bank opened on January 12 1883 in Wollzeile 37, and by the end of 1884 had 430,000 accounts. In 1885 it moved into Postgasse 7-9 but between 1904-1912 the present building by Otto Wagner was built on the site of the previous Franz-Josef barracks in the Stuben quarter. During 1938-1945 it became part of the German Post but became independent again by April 26 1945.

HILDEGARD BURJAN, JANUARY 31 1983.

The centenary of the birth of Hildegard Burjan, the founder of the religious sisterhood "Caritas Socialis", was commemorated by issuing a 4S brown-lake portrait stamp on January 31, 1983. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Rudolf Toth and printed in recess in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 13¾.

Hildegard Burjan was born on January 30 1883 at Gorlitz in Silesia and died on June 11 1933 in Vienna.



WORLD COMMUNICATIONS YEAR, FEBRUARY 18 1983.



The year 1983 was declared as "World Year of Communications", by the General Assembly of the United Nations. To mark this, a 7S multicoloured stamp was issued on February 18, 1983. This stamp was designed by Otto Grissman, to show the symbolic representation of linked arms, and was printed by photogravure (light grey orange yellow red and black) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

The subject of "World Communications Year" was defined by the U.N.O. as the "development of the infrastructure of communications" and that the specific field was that of telecommunications. The latter dates back in Austria to 1845 when a telegraph line was laid, and by 1847 about 350 Km of line was in use between Vienna, Brunn and Prague. Austria became a founder member of the International Union of Telecommunications on May 17 1865.

CHILDREN'S FRIENDS ORGANISATION, FEBRUARY 23 1983.

The 75th anniversary of the foundation of the "Kinderfreunde", Children's Friends Organisation, was commemorated by issuing a 4S black, new blue and vermilion stamp on February 23, 1983. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch to depict a laughing girl, engraved by Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (new blue and vermilion) in an impression of 3.65 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. The "Arbeiterverein Kinderfreunde" was founded on February 23 1908 at Graz by Anton Äftitsch (1873-1924). As a child, in Klagenfurt, he had suffered great poverty so that, when he became a carpenter in Graz, in 1894, he devoted himself to the welfare of children. In 1917 he became the director of the Society in Vienna.



J. M. HAUER, MARCH 18 1983.



The centenary of the birth of the Austrian composer, Josef Matthias Hauer (1883-1959), was commemorated by issuing a 3S portrait stamp on March 18, 1983. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and recess printed in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 13¾. On the stamp are the words in German “Discoverer of the Twelve Tone Row”, a reference to Hauer's invention, in 1940, of his cosmic “Music of the Spheres”. In 1958 he wrote “everything that forms the nature of music - namely melody, harmony and rhythm -, is contained in the Twelve Tone Row.”

AUSTRIAN AIRLINES, MARCH 31 1983.

The Silver Jubilee of Austrian Airlines was commemorated by issuing a 6S multi-coloured stamp on March 31, 1983. It was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch, to depict a DC-9 Super 80 aeroplane of the Austrian Airlines flying against a grid of the world. It was printed in photogravure (scarlet, dark-carmine, blue and ultramarine-grey) in an impression of 3.65 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. Between the wars, Austria had from 1923 had a fleet of aeroplanes, but lost this to Germany in 1938. In 1955, “Air Austria” and “Austrian Airways” were founded and these were combined into “Austrian Airlines” on April 4 1957.



Austrian Airlines dates back to 1923 but it was only after the signing of the State Treaty in 1955 that Austria obtained full sovereignty in the air, with effect from September 30 1957. The Company started operating a scheduled Vienna to London service on March 31 1958 - at first with chartered planes -and it is this event which is commemorated by the “Friendly Airline” with a stamp endorsed 25 Jahre depicting a Douglas DC-9 Super 80 in flight. In 1960 the airline purchased its first aeroplane and since 1963 jet aircraft have been employed. 1969 saw the beginning of extensive re-organisation and the purchase of DC-9/32 planes, whilst five DC-9/51 planes were introduced in 1975. A profit was made for the first time in 1971 and in 1975 they paid a dividend!

Since 1980 the fleet has been re-equipped and now comprises 8 DC-9 Super 80, with 2 to follow, replacing the DC-9/32 which had been in service for ten years; 5 DC-9/51 and 3 DC-9/12 - 16 aircraft in all. Austrian Airlines transport 1.7 million passengers and nearly 20,000 tons of freight and mail each year, and scheduled flights include 43 destinations into 32 countries.

1994 Nicknote. By the end of 1992, the 49th edition of Netto Österreich Spezialkatalog lists 666 first flights flown by Austrian Airlines. Since 13 November 1979, first flight covers were serviced with either Austrian or United Nations stamps, the U.N. covers being cancelled 1400 Wien.

FACTORY INSPECTION LAW, APRIL 8 1983.



The centenary of the Austrian Factory Inspectorate was commemorated with a 4S apple-green, bronze-green and orange-brown stamp issued on April 8, 1983. It was designed by Ferdinand Dörner to show a symbolic representation of two hands protecting a group of three workers (a nurse, a steel worker with his rake and an adolescent). It was printed in photogravure in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 13¾.

A debate in the Austrian Parliament in May 1883 stressed the need for a factory Inspectorate to enforce the new industrial safety laws; otherwise the latter would scarcely be worth the paper on which they were printed. The Factory Inspectorate

Law was passed by Parliament on May 18 1883, received Imperial Assent on June 17 1883 and was promulgated on June 26 1883 (1883 RGB117)

UPPER AUSTRIA EXHIBITION, APRIL 28 1983.



A provincial exhibition was held, from 28 April to 26 October 1983 in Wels, to commemorate the millenary** of the province of Upper Austria. In conjunction with this exhibition, a 3S multi-coloured stamp was issued on April 28, 1983. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch to depict Wels Castle according to a copper engraving by Matthaeus Merian of 1649, together with the Coat of Arms of Upper Austria. It was printed by photogravure (gold, black, cinnabar and yellow-ochre) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 13½.

**Leopold I (976 - 994) the first Babenburg Markgraf of Austrian, constituted Upper Austria in 983 A.D.

GOTTWEIG MONASTERY, APRIL 29 1983.

The 900th anniversary of the foundation of the Monastery of Gottweig was commemorated by issuing a 3S multi-coloured stamp on April 29, 1983. It was designed by Friedrich Mayr to depict the monastery arms from a miniature of 1626 in the Gottweig Redbook. It was engraved by Rudolf Toth and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (chrome-yellow, red, ultramarine and silver) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 13½. The monastery stands on a hill near Krems in Lower Austria at the exit of the Wachau. Bishop Altmann of Passau started its construction in 1070, and on September 9 1083 it was dedicated to Our Lady, this date being taken for the anniversary.



PACEMAKERS SYMPOSIUM, APRIL 29 1983.



The 7th World Symposium on pacemakers was held, from 1 to 5 May 1983, in the Hofburg Congress Centre in Vienna. To mark this symposium, a 4S red, violet and ultramarine stamp was issued on April 29, 1983. This stamp was designed by Regina Bachofner to depict symbolically a human figure, a heart and an electrocardiogram; and was printed by photogravure in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. These symposia are held every two or three years to review progress in the implantation of pacemakers; having been held previously in New York (twice), Monaco, Groningen, Tokyo and Montreal. The year 1983 marks the 25th anniversary of the first implantation of a pacemaker in a human body.

CATHOLIC STUDENTS' ORGANISATIONS, MAY 20 1983.

The 50th anniversary of the Catholic "Colour Students" Organisations in Austria was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi-coloured stamp on May 20, 1983. This stamp was designed by Auguste Bocaskor, to depict a cap, stick, ribbon and the emblems of the two large student organisations: the M.K.V. (Mittelschuler - Kartell - Verband) and the O.K.V. (Österreich - Katholisch - Verband), both founded in 1933 from previously existing societies. The stamp was printed in photogravure (beige, red, moss-green and black) in an impression of 3.55 million, comb perforated 14. The reorganisation of the student societies was performed in 1933 as part of the Pan-German Catholic Congress (September 6 1933)



WEITRA, MAY 20 1983.



The 800th anniversary of the foundation of the town of Weitra in Lower Austria was commemorated by issuing a 4S black, carmine and gold stamp on May 20, 1983. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler and depicts a historic view of Weitra. It was printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (carmine and gold) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 13½.

The town lies in the north western forest quarter of Lower Austria towards the Bohemian frontier, and had been established as a customs post by Hadmar II of Kuenring in 1183. The name probably means "broad stream".

The Gothic parish church is shown on the stamp, as are the Renaissance Castle (1590 - 1606) and the Gothic-Baroque Spitals Church.

HOHENEMS ANNIVERSARY, MAY 27 1983.



The 650th anniversary of the granting by Ulrich I von Emptz of a town charter, on January 24 1333, to Hohenems, a town situated between Feldkirch and Bregenz in the Vorarlberg, was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi-coloured stamp on May 27, 1983. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, to depict both Glopper Castle and the town arms, and was printed in photogravure (light-grey, ultramarine, indigo, red and gold) in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14. The Counts of Hohenems were also, between 1613 and 1712, the rulers of what later became Liechtenstein and their arms, of a horned goat, may be seen on a Liechtenstein stamp issued on 1 September 1964.

VIENNA CITY HALL, JUNE 24 1983.

The 25th anniversary of the construction of the Vienna “Stadthalle” (City Hall - not to be confused with the Vienna Town Hall on the Ring!) was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi- coloured stamp on June 24, 1983. This stamp was designed by Wille Mitschka to depict the Hall, and was printed in photogravure (carmine-lilac, yellow, cobalt black, red and green) in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14. The Vienna City Administration had celebrated the first decade of the First Austrian Republic by constructing a great stadium in the Prater for the use of young people engaged in sporting activities. In the same way the Administration decided to celebrate the first decade of the Second Republic by constructing this City Hall in Vogelweidpark in the XIV District to accommodate sporting activities also. The foundation stone was laid on October 18 1953 by the Lord Mayor, Franz Jonas, and the whole construction was finished by June 22 1958 at a cost of 254,671 million schillings. It contains a gymnasium, a ball games hall, a skating rink, a great hall capable of seating 14,328 persons, a swimming bath of Olympic size, a paddling vortex and canoeing hall as well as a restaurant and a terrace cafe.



VIKTOR FRANZ HESS, JUNE 24 1983.



The centenary of the birth of the Austrian physicist, Viktor Franz Hess (1883 - 1964), who was also a Nobel Prize winner, was commemorated by issuing a 6S deep grey-green portrait stamp on June 24, 1983. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Werner Pfeiler, and recessed printed in an impression of 3.8 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

Viktor Franz Hess (1883 - 1964) was born at Waldstein Castle, and studied physics at Graz University and then at the University of Vienna, where his thesis on “The Absolute Determination of the Atmospheric Content of Radium Emanation” in 1910 led to him becoming a pioneer investigator of cosmic radiation which reputedly he discovered in 1911. He received numerous awards and honours before he moved to the United States, where he became professor of physics at Fordham University, New York, in 1938, having shared the Nobel Prize for Physics with C.D. Anderson in 1936. Their combined efforts led to the discovery of the meson, “a particle equal in charge to an electron”, and, in 1940, Hess published his major work - “Cosmic Radiation and Biological Effects”. Incidentally, another Nobel Prize winner, the American physicist, Robert A. Millikan, is credited with the discovery in 1925 of cosmic rays - “sub-atomic particles of high energy, whose source and origin are unknown, which bombard the earth continuously”.

KIWANIS CONFERENCE, JULY 1 1983.

The 68th Annual Convention of Kiwanis International was held in Vienna from 3 to 6 July 1983. To mark this event a 5S multi-coloured stamp was issued on July 1, 1983. This stamp was designed by Auguste Bocskor to depict the emblem of Kiwanis International over a view of Vienna from the Karlskirche to Stephen's Cathedral, and was printed in photogravure (orange-red, carmine-red, black, dark violet, blue and gold) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 13½.

Kiwanis constitute an international association of men's clubs, in practically all democratic countries, with the aim of promoting friendship with the motto “We build”.



By July 1983 there were over 10,000 Kiwanis from 78 countries prepared to visit Vienna where there was also a Kiwanis Club. The first was founded in December 1914 in Detroit, Michigan, U.S.A. by Allen Simpson Browne and by 21 January 1915, the movement had adopted its name from the Indian dialect of the Otchipew tribe, meaning to grow or to build, and this name was registered in the U.S.A. on January 21 1916. Amongst its aims is "To promote the adoption and application of higher social, business and professional standards."

PSYCHIATRY CONGRESS, JULY 11 1983



The Seventh World Psychiatry Congress was held in Vienna from 11 to 16 July 1983. To mark this congress a 4S multi-coloured stamp was issued on July 11, 1983. This stamp was designed by Herta Hefer to depict the Congress Emblem and an outline representation of St. Stephen's Cathedral, and was printed in photogravure (black, ultramarine, violet-blue and carmine) in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14.

Psychiatry (from the Greek "psuche": breath, life, soul) may be defined as the study and treatment of mental diseases. It started to be regarded as a separate medical science due to the work of Julius Wagner, Ritter von Jauregg (1857-1940), Sigmund Freud (1856-1939) and Alfred Adler (1870-1937), a pupil of Freud, so that Vienna may justly be claimed as the birthplace of psychiatry. A French psychiatrist, Henri Ey (1900-1977), shortly after the end of the Second World War called into existence an "International Society for the holding of World Congresses of Psychiatry". At its third congress in Montreal in 1961, a "World Association for Psychiatry" was formed comprising all the existing national scientific psychiatric societies. Its first President was Ewan Cameron, born in Scotland in 1901 and then Professor at the Canadian McGill University. The fourth congress was held in Madrid in 1966; the fifth congress in Mexico City in 1971. At the latter, a permanent secretariat, located in London, was constituted. Since 1978 the Association Secretariat has been located in Vienna under Professor Peter Berner of the University of Vienna.

CARL VON HASENAUER, JULY 20 1983.

The 150th anniversary of the birth of Carl, Freiherr von Hasenauer (1833-1894), the famous Austrian architect, was commemorated by issuing a 3S deep brown stamp on July 20, 1983. This stamp was designed by Otto Zeiller, to depict a portrait of the architect against the background of his Natural History Museum in Vienna. It was engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and recess printed in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.



Carl von Hasenauer became a baron in 1873. From 1872 to 1889, he was responsible for the construction of the Imperial Natural History Museum and of the Imperial Art History Museum; two exactly similar buildings in the Italian Renaissance style that flank the Maria Theresia Platz in Vienna. The Natural History Museum, shown on the stamp, contains the collections belonging to the Imperial Family, and stands on the western side of the square.

Each museum forms a vast rectangle, the corners and centre of which are relieved with slightly projecting "avant corps" adorned with columns. Above the central portion rises a dome which, including the colossal figure on the top, is 210 feet high. The two central stories of the main building contain the chief part of the extensive natural history collections which originated with the purchase, by the Emperor Franz I in 1748, of the collection of J von Baillou of Florence. On the ground floor is the mineralogical petrographical department, on the first floor the zoological department and on the second floor the botanical department. The 19 chief rooms on the ground floor are adorned with 122 wall paintings illustrative of the different collections.

YOUNG SKILLED WORKERS, AUGUST 16 1983.



The 27th International Professional Competition for Young Skilled Workers was held in Linz from 16 to 20 August 1983. To mark this occasion a 4S multi-coloured stamp was issued on August 16, 1983. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch, to depict the building of the Institute for the Promotion of Trade and Industry of the Chamber of Commerce of Upper Austria in Linz, together with the competition symbol in the upper left-hand corner. It was printed by photogravure (straw-yellow, ultramarine, red, green, yellow ochre and black) in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. The first competition was held in Madrid in 1950 and now 33 kinds of skilled workers participate; from cooks to machinists.

CHEMOTHERAPY CONGRESS, AUGUST 26 1983.

The 13 International Chemotherapy Congress was held in Vienna from 28 August to 2 September 1983. To mark this occasion a 5S rosine and deep blue-green stamp was issued on August 26, 1983. This stamp was designed by Helga Schenker-Langer to depict symbolically, in two circles, the testing of the efficiency of Penicillin V and the multi-headed Hydra of Cancer pierced with the sword of medicine. It was printed by photogravure in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. The first International Congress was held in Geneva during September 1959 as a forum for the discussion of progress in the use of chemotherapy in the control and cure of cancer. A congress is held every two years, alternatively in Europe and overseas, the 5th was held in Vienna in 1967 and now again in 1983.



PAPAL VISIT, SEPTEMBER 9 1983.



His Holiness Pope John Paul II paid an official visit to Austria, from 10 to 13 September 1983 in connection with the Austrian Catholics' Day. This was the first papal visit to Austria since Pope Pius VI came to Vienna in 1792 and was marked by issuing a 6S multi-coloured stamp on September 9, 1983. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Rudolf Toth and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (carmine and gold) in an impression of 4 million; comb perforated 13½.

The Pope flew into Wien-Schwechat on Saturday 10 September to be greeted by the Federal President Dr. Rudolf Kirchschlager and the Archbishops of Vienna and Salzburg. He then made a triumphal journey around the Ring and conducted European Vespers in the Heldenplatz before 100,000 people. He went on to speak to 70,000 Austrian youth in the Vienna Stadium. On Sunday, 11 September, after an ecumenical meeting with members of the Evangelical Church, the Pope celebrated High Mass in the Vienna Danube Park with 500,000 people before visiting hospitals and greeting the sick. That evening, the President received the Pope in the Hofburg and presented to him the members of the Diplomatic Corps.

On Monday, 12 September, John Paul II said mass in Stephen's Cathedral for about 7,500 especially active laity (such as teachers and eucharistic ministers) and preached about education and science. Then, after a private meeting with the Austrian hierarchy in the Archiepiscopal Palace, the Pope visited the U.N.O. City to meet representatives of the various U.N. delegations. Next at the Vienna "Am Hof", the Pope met Austrian workers and "guest" workers before greeting the large Polish colony which has its own church on the Rennweg. Thence he went by helicopter to Mariazell where he celebrated mass in the main square for sick pilgrims before going into the Basilica to greet sick and old priests and members of the religious orders. From Mariazell the Pope flew back to Wien-Schwechat before returning to Rome.

RELIEF OF VIENNA, SEPTEMBER 9 1983.



The 300th anniversary of the relief of Vienna in 1683 from the besieging Turks was commemorated by issuing a 6S multicoloured sheet on September 9, 1983. This sheet was designed by Auguste Bocskor, to depict part of the painting, “The Battle to relieve Vienna in 1683”, by Franz Geffels, which hangs in the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna. It was engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (ultramarine, matte yellow, lilac and gold) in an impression of 3.85 million sheets (42 x 35 mm.); block perforated 13 $\frac{3}{4}$.

The siege had started on July 15 1683 whilst relief came on September 12, the Imperial forces being commanded by Karl

V of Lorraine and the Polish army by King John Sobiesky. The Burgomaster of Vienna was John Andreas von Liebenberg

AUSTRIAN CATHOLICS' DAY, SEPTEMBER 9 1983.

Pope John Paul II had declared to the Austrian people on June 6 1982, on TV and radio: “I shall come on Catholics' Day” and thus the papal visit was timed to coincide with this event that was held, from 9 to 11 September 1983, in Vienna. A special 3S multicoloured stamp was issued on September 9, 1983 to honour this congress. This stamp was designed by Georg Schmid to depict a cross as an anchor, within a spectral wreath (or spectrum) underneath the words: “Live in Hope Give Hope: Austrian Catholics' Day 1983”. This design was the symbol of the Congress. The stamp was printed in photogravure (yellow, red, Turkish blue, dark violet-blue and silver) in an impression of 4 million: comb perforated 14 $\frac{1}{4}$:13 $\frac{1}{2}$.



The Austrian Episcopate, Catholic organisations and groups had organised 25 large symposia and student congresses throughout the whole of Austria during a year of preparation for the Austrian Catholics' Day. When the great assembly was held in the Heldenplatz on September 10, with the theme, “Our Hope is in the Cross”, over 100,000 people assembled to hear the Pope. The great Eucharistic Festival, a papal Mass, was held on Sunday 11 September in the Vienna Stadium when the Pope concelebrated with 30 cardinals, bishops and priests. Finally, here, the theme was, “Our Hope is Jesus Christ”. The symbol of the anchor represented the concept of “Hope” as the anchor holds the ship in safety during the storms of human life.

VIENNA TOWN HALL, SEPTEMBER 23 1983.



The centenary of the construction of the Vienna Rathaus (Town Hall), not to be confused with the Vienna City Hall (see June 24 above!), was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi-coloured stamp on September 23, 1983. This stamp was designed by Otto Zeiller to depict the front elevation of the building as well as the old and new city coat of arms, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (dark violet-brown) and photogravure (gold, silver and red) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$:13 $\frac{3}{4}$. The Vienna Town Hall, whose park had previously graced the 8 groschen value of the 1945-47 views set, was built between 1872 and 1883 to the designs of the famous architect Friedrich Freiherr von Schmidt (1825-1891; his portrait was depicted on the 1S40gr+70gr stamp of 1948), at the cost of 15 million gulden. The stately tower, 320 feet in height, is crowned with a banner-bearer in copper. On three

sides the tower is adorned with reliefs of the Emperor Franz Josef I, Rudolf of Habsburg and Duke Rudolf “the Founder” (by Zumbusch, Kundmann and Gasser). The interior includes a large quadrangle, flanked with arcades

and six smaller courts. There are Magistrates' Courts, an imposing Council Chamber with frescoes by Mayer, a "Volkshalle" under the tower; two main staircases, with marble columns and gilded railings, and a lofty Reception Hall. On the first floor are the Municipal Library and the Historical Museum of the City of Vienna together with the Municipal Museum of Weapons. The Rathaus itself stands back from the Karl Renner Ring section of the Ring Strasse.

KARL VON TERZAGHI, OCTOBER 3 1983.



The centenary of the birth of the Austrian soil mechanics and foundations engineer, Karl von Terzaghi (1883-1963) was commemorated by issuing a 3S deep blue portrait stamp on October 3, 1983. This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and recess printed in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Karl von Terzaghi was born on October 2 1883 in Prague and died, as a U.S. citizen, on October 25 1963 in Cambridge, Massachusetts. He had emigrated to the U.S.A. in 1938 to become a professor of soil mechanics at Harvard University.

10th AUSTRIAN T.U.C., OCTOBER 3 1983.

The 10th Federal Congress of the Federation of Austrian Trade Unions (Ö.G.B. or Österreichische Gewerkschaftsbund) was held in the Vienna Concert House from 3 to 8 October 1983. To mark this Congress a 3S vermilion and brownish-black stamp was issued on October 3, 1983. This stamp was designed by Sepp Buchner, to depict the initials of the Federation, and was printed by photogravure in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$:13 $\frac{3}{4}$. The Ö.G.B. with 16 Trade Unions and a total membership by 1983 of 1,672,000, was founded in April 1945 immediately after the Austrian Second Republic came into existence. Its first Federal Congress took place in 1948.



MODERN ART, OCTOBER 7 1983.



The 9th value in the series entitled, "Modern Art in Austria" was issued as a 4S multi-coloured stamp on October 3, 1983. The stamp was designed by the artist Gottfried Kumpf and depicts his picture "Evening Sun over the Burgenland". It was engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed by both recess (black) and photogravure (grey-brown, yellow-brown, violet-blue and red) in an impression of 3.8 million; comb perforated 13 $\frac{1}{2}$:13 $\frac{3}{4}$. Gottfried Kumpf was born on 29 November 1930 in Annaberg. Although he did study medicine, he soon turned to an artistic life in Vienna. In 1956 he moved to Breitbrunn on the Neusiedler See and is known as the "Artist of the Burgenland".

CENTENARY OF MÖDLING-HINTERBRÜHL RAILWAY, OCTOBER 21 1983.

The centenary of the opening October 22 1883 of the 1.5 Km stretch between Mödling station and Klausen of the Mödling to Hinterbrühl electric railway - the first in Austria - was commemorated by issuing a 3S multi-coloured stamp on October 21, 1983. This stamp was designed by Johannes Kral to depict electric railcar No 5 of 1883, and printed in photogravure (ochre, black-brown, green and black) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 14 $\frac{1}{4}$:13 $\frac{1}{2}$. The line was extended to Vorderbrühl by 6 April 1884 and finally to Hinterbrühl by 14 July 1885, a total distance of 4.5 Km. The rolling stock comprised 8 railcars, powered by overhead lines, and 7 coaches.



It was operated by the Private Southern Railroad Society, and ran satisfactorily for 20 years. Then in 1903 the line was overhauled; the old overhead line was replaced by a new one employing the 'sliding shoe' principle and 10 new railcars were acquired while the old cars were converted to coaches now totalling 15. A peak of more

than 900,000 passengers were transported in 1926, but Austrian Railways closed the line for economic reasons in 1932. The last train left Hinterbrühl station on 31 March 1932.

30th DAY OF STAMP, OCTOBER 21 1983.



The 30th value in the sequence of “Day of the postage stamp” issues appeared on 12 October 1983 (FDC 21st.) as a 6S+3S multicoloured stamp. It was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler, to portray a young boy looking at a franked cover with his album (together with the symbol of Youth Philately) and printed by both recess (black) and photogravure (gold, red, brown-orange, and ultramarine) in an impression of 1.85 million; comb perforated 13¾. The 3S surcharge was given to the Verband to spend on the encouragement of philately through its constituent societies.

UPPER AUSTRIA MUSEUM, NOVEMBER 4 1983.

The 150th anniversary of the foundation of the “Francisco Carolinum”, Upper Austrian Provincial Museum in Linz, on 19 November 1983, was commemorated by issuing a 4S multi-coloured stamp on November 4, 1983. This stamp was designed by Friedrich Mayr, to depict the actual museum building, engraved by Rudolf Toth and printed in both recess (violet-black) and photogravure (red, yellow and silver) in an impression of 3.6 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. This museum was designed by Bruno Schmitz of Düsseldorf and built in the late Renaissance style in the Kaplanhof Straße. Around the second floor runs a frieze (250 yards long, 8 feet high) in white sandstone portraying the culture of Upper Austria from the earliest times down to the occupation by the House of Habsburg.



CHRISTMAS, NOVEMBER 25 1983.



The 19th value in the sequence of Christmas stamps was a 4S multi-coloured stamp issued on November 25, 1983. This stamp was designed by Otto Zeiller, to depict figures of Our Lady, the Christ Child and Joseph in the crib by Johann Giner the elder (1756-1833) in the Parish Church of Kitzbühel in the Tirol. It was engraved by Maria Laurent and printed in both recess (brownish-black) and photo-gravure (pale brown, Turkish blue, yellow, purple-lilac and gold) in an impression of 5.5 million; comb perforated 13½:13¾. The Parish Church of Andreas is believed to have acquired the Giner crib in 1829; the figures shown on the stamp are only part of a larger number.

PARLIAMENT BUILDING, DECEMBER 2 1983.

The centenary of the construction of the Parliament Building on the Ring Straße in Vienna was commemorated by issuing a 4S indigo stamp on December 2 1863. This stamp was designed by Otto Zeiller to depict the front colonnade of the building, engraved by Alfred Nefe and recess printed in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14. This “Parliament Gebäude” was built between 1874 and 1883 in the Greek style by Theophilus von Hansen to house the Imperial Diet. Since 1919, with a break between 1938 and 1945, it has been occupied by the two chambers of the Federal Parliament of the Republic of Austria; the “Nationalrat” and the “Bundesrat”, containing respectively 183 and 63 seats.



YOUTH STAMP ISSUE, 6 DECEMBER 1983.



St Nicholas (280-345), Bishop of Myra, who previously appeared on a stamp in 1981, was again chosen as the subject of a “Youth Stamp” - a 3S multi-coloured stamp that was issued on December 6, 1983. It was printed in photogravure (ultramarine, bright cobalt, chrome-yellow, dark rose-lilac and black) in an impression of 3.55 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. The Lower and Upper Schools at Pram were in 1981 given the task of designing a youth stamp on the theme of “Nicholas” and the one finally chosen was based on the work of Maria Freud who in that year was in the 4th class of the upper school. It is based on the altar picture in the daughter church of Nicholas there, and shows Nicholas giving a blessing, between two angels, with his attribute of three apples below. In the bottom right-hand corner the Saint is shown giving alms to a poor woman. The original painting was done in 1862 by Franz Streussenberger, an artist from Ried.

WOLFGANG PAULI, DECEMBER 15 1983.

The final issue of the year was a 6S chocolate portrait stamp that appeared on December 15 1983 to commemorate the 25th anniversary of the death of the Austrian physicist and Nobel Prize Winner; Wolfgang Pauli (1900-1958). This stamp was designed by Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and recess printed in an impression of 3.5 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½. Born in Vienna, the son of a Swiss professor of chemistry, Wolfgang Pauli (1900-1958), the theoretical physicist, studied under physicist Arnold Sommerfeld at Munich and Niels Bohr in Copenhagen. In 1924, he made a valuable contribution to the application of the quantum theory in relation to chemical elements, and in 1931 he predicted the existence of an electrically neutral particle in sub-atomic physics which was subsequently confirmed by the Italian nuclear physicist, Enrico Fermi (who later constructed America's first nuclear reactor in 1942). Later, in the years before his death, Pauli in turn confirmed the findings of two Chinese physicists, Chen Ning Yang and Tsung Dao Lee, disproving the established physical principle known as the parity law. He was visiting professor at Princeton University, New Jersey, in 1935 and again (at Einstein's invitation) from 1939; he was awarded the Nobel Prize for physics in 1945.

