

1987

ADULT EDUCATION, JANUARY 22 1987.



The centenary of adult education in Vienna was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on January 22, 1987. This stamp was designed by Professor Arnulf Rainer, to depict his work, “Das gebildete Auge”, and was printed in photogravure (light grey, ultramarine, greenish-yellow, brown-red and black) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated 13½:13¾

The Vienna Adult Education Society was founded on January 22 1887 as the Branch Society of Vienna and The Educated Eye Environs of the General Lower Austrian Adult Education Society that had been founded previously in Krems on April 7 1885. The founders of this Society were the liberal middle class, members of academic circles and the trade unions. As in other countries at the end of the 19th century, the aim was to provide continuing education for adults at a time when schooling for children in their early teens (*ceased?*). The movement has flowed: in 1983 80% of the membership lay in the age group 20 to 50, with only 11% under and 9% above it.

PAINTERS' CENTENARIES, FEBRUARY 13 1987.

Somewhat unusually, the centenaries of two Austrian artists' births were celebrated by issuing stamps on February 13, 1987. These stamps were designed by Adalbert Pilch, printed in photogravure (both stamps: ultramarine, greenish-yellow, dark rose-lilac, black, olive-green and copper-red) in an impression of 3.3 million each; comb perforated 13¾



The 4S stamp depicts the painting by Anton Faistauer entitled “The Large Blue Madonna” which dates from 1929. He was born on February 14 1887 in St. Martin bei Lofer in the Salzburg province, and died on February 13 1930 in Vienna.



The 6S stamp depicts the painting by Albert Paris-Gütersloh entitled “Self-portrait” that dates from 1922. He was born in Vienna on February 5 1887 as Albert Konrad Kiehtreiber;

in 1906 he used the pseudonym “Gütersloh”; and in 1921 legally changed his name. He died on May 16 1973 in Baden bei Wien. For a biography of Faistauer, see the Österreichischer Biographische Lexikon. Most of his paintings appear to have perished when the Munich Glass Palace was burned down in 1931. Besides his painting he was also an actor, stage manager and stage designer at theatres in the province, at the Munich theatre, the Vienna Burgtheater and for a brief period with Max Reinhardt in Berlin. As a painter he was in the same circle as Klimt and Schiele and was one of the first Austrian painters to react to Cubism. He was also known for his decorative style in his miniatures used in tapestry work. He was in addition a father figure to the “Viennese School of Phantastic Realism”.

EUROPA, APRIL 6 1987.



The annual Europa issue was combined with a “Europalia 1987 Austria” Belgium Festival theme as a 6S value issued on April 6, 1987. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böcskör to depict the Hundertwasser House in Vienna, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (cornflower blue, yellow, orange-brown, scarlet and grey) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 13¾.

Ever since the Brussels World Fair in 1958, a different country had been invited to stage a national fair in Belgium and 1987 was Austria's turn. The design chosen for this stamp was “an extraordinary house, an adventure of the modern times” and an example of the Austrian Bauhaus style.

ICE HOCKEY, APRIL 17 1987.

The World Ice Hockey Championships were held in Vienna from 17 April to 3 May 1987; this together with the 75th anniversary of the foundation of the Austrian Ice Hockey Association were commemorated by issuing a 5S stamp on April 17, 1987. This stamp was designed by Valentin Wurnitsch to depict two ice-hockey players, and printed in photogravure (Turkish blue, chrome yellow, scarlet, cornflower blue and black) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.



The first reference to 'Hockey on ice' in Austria was in 1898 and the official body was founded on January 14 1912 and was accepted by the International Body on March 19 1912. The first artificially frozen ice rink in Vienna was Englemann's in 1909 with a second one opening in 1913, the Wiener Eislaufverein. These two rinks contributed significantly to the development of the association and ice hockey as a sport in Austria. Originally the game was played with a ball, and it was not until the 1922/23 season that the Canadian style puck was adopted. Vienna had hosted the Championships in 1967 and 1977 and now hosted it again in 1987.

AUSTRIA CENTRE, APRIL 22 1987.



A 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 22, 1987 to mark the opening of the "Austria Centre" in Vienna. This stamp was designed by Franz Farkalits to show an aerial view of the building, and printed in photogravure (brown black, grey, bluish-green, ultramarine, red and black) in an impression of 3.4 million; comb perforated 13½:14½. For many years, Vienna had hosted numerous international organisations, and on August 23 1979 the Vienna International Centre was opened to house some of them. However, it soon became apparent that more space was required, and in 1982 it was decided to construct this "Austria Centre" which came into use in 1987.

SALZBURG CHARTER, APRIL 24 1987.

Another 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 24, 1987 to commemorate the 700th anniversary of the granting of the charter to the city of Salzburg. This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Zeiller to depict a view of the city dominated by its castle, and printed in photogravure (greyish-black, ultramarine, sulphur yellow and sealing wax red) in an impression of 3.2 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.



On 20 April 1287 the Archbishop of Salzburg, Rudolf von Hohenegg, granted a charter to both the 'poor' and the 'rich' citizens of the city. However, the Archbishops still remained the undisputed rulers of Salzburg and this continued until 1803 when Ferdinand von Habsburg, of the Tuscan branch, obtained Salzburg in exchange for Würzburg. In 1805, Salzburg joined the Austrian Monarchy. Salzburg is considerably older than 700 years; this anniversary commemorates the first written charter for the city. Over 2,500 years ago the Celts settled on both sides of the river Salzach; the Romans became rulers of Juvavum in 15 B.C. Emperor Claudius awarded the town the status of a provincial town.

EQUAL RIGHTS, APRIL 29 1987.

A 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on April 29 1987 to mark the rise in the 20th century of the concept of equal rights for both men and women in Austria. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böcskő to depict symbolically the naked outlines of the two sexes, printed in photogravure (bright violet-blue, with the frame colours of scarlet, black and gold) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated 13½.



At the heart of the Austrian reform of family law stands a law that came into force on 1st January 1976 to define the positions of husband and wife in the family. A further law of 1st January 1978 modified this to provide the wife with greater authority in the home. The Catholic Church, in August 1986, formalised its acceptance of these changes. Although in 1987 women accounted for 40% of the working population, men's average salary was about 50% higher than the women's average salary; housework is still predominantly carried out by the women.

INDUSTRIALISED SOCIETY, APRIL 29 1987.



A 4S blue-black and red stamp was issued on April 29, 1987 to mark an Upper Austria Provincial Exhibition held in Steyr, the Iron town, from April to November 1987, with the title “Work, Men, Machines, the route to an industrial Society”. This stamp was designed by Prof. Friedrich Mayr to depict an industrial workshop of the metal working trade of 1920, engraved by Prof. Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (blue-black) and photogravure (ultramarine, grey and lilac-red) in an impression of 3.2 million; comb perforated 14. This museum presentation was intended to document the growth in Steyr of a truly industrialised society, mainly in ferrous metallurgy, from the 15th to the 20th century.

FRANZ JOSEPH EXHIBITION, MAY 8 1987.

A 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on May 8, 1987 in connection with the Lower Austrian Exhibition “Era of Emperor Franz Joseph: Splendour and Misery” that was held at Grafenegg Castle during 1987. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler, to depict a detail of the work 'Adele Bloch-Bauer I' by Gustav Klimt, printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (violet, ultramarine, purple-lilac, ochre-yellow, silver and gold) in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 13¾. The design had apparently been selected to show in the second part of the exhibition the decadence in art at the end of the reign, which was also the end of an epoch.



ARTHUR SCHNITZLER, MAY 15 1987.



The 125th anniversary of the birth of Arthur Schnitzler (1862-1931), an Austrian dramatist, was commemorated by issuing a 6S multicoloured portrait stamp on May 15, 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Zeiller, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed, in both recess (black) and photogravure (brown, violet-ultramarine, silver and gold) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

Arthur Schnitzler was born on May 15 1862 in Vienna of Jewish parents and died there on October 21 1931. Although he became a medical doctor, after 1890 he settled down as a playwright and wrote 30 single act plays and 17 other pieces for the stage. In them he considered anti-Semitism, sexual behaviour and social pressures.

SALZBURG ARCHBISHOPRIC, MAY 15 1987.

Another 4S multicoloured stamp was issued on May 15, 1987 to commemorate the 400th anniversary of the election on March 2, 1587 of Prince Wolf Dietrich von Raitenau (1539-1617) as Archbishop of Salzburg. This stamp was also designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler, to portray the Archbishop against a historical view of Salzburg, printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (bright cobalt, chrome-yellow, carmine and ochre-yellow) in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 13¾.

Von Raitenau was also known for his creative building activities (and his domestic arrangements ☺) and took Salzburg into the Baroque period from the renaissance era, employing a pupil of Palladio, Vincenzo Scamozzi, in the redevelopment of the centre of Salzburg. He became known as “the Medici Prince-Bishop who preached in stone”.



LUSTENAU ANNIVERSARY, MAY 22 1987.



The 1100th anniversary of the foundation of the village of Lustenau in the Vorarlberg was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on May 22, 1987. This stamp was designed by Helmut Ritter to depict the arms of the village together with an example of the lace that is its main industry, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (lilac-green, red, silver, yellow and dark yellow-green) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 14.

Lustenau lies on the Rhine, on the border with Switzerland, and is originally mentioned in 800 A.D. as an estate of Charlemagne. In 887 the Emperor Karl III at his Court in Aachen granted Lustenau its charter, and by the end of the 14th century it was in the hands of the Count of Werdenberg zu Rheinegg. In 1521, the Emperor Karl V again confirmed the village's Imperial Charter. In 1814, Lustenau came under Austrian sovereignty.

AUSTRIAN RAILWAYS, 5 JUNE 1987.

The 150th anniversary of the Austrian Railways was commemorated by issuing on June 5, 1987 a 90x70mm rectangular violet-blue framed miniature sheet which contained a 40x30mm 6S stamp depicting the anniversary symbolic emblem designed by Bill Slattery.

The sheet itself was designed by Willibald Poscharnegg, with above the stamp a line drawing of the steam locomotive "Austria" with the first train, and below it a line drawing of the electric series 1044 loco with a modern express train.

This miniature sheet was printed in photogravure in an impression of 3.5 million; with the stamp comb perforated 13¾.



NATURAL BEAUTY SPOT, JUNE 11 1987.



A 5S commemorative stamp in the "Natural Beauty Spots in Austria" series was issued on June 11, 1987. It was designed by Prof. Adalbert Pilch to depict "The Dachstein Giant Ice Cave", engraved by Prof. Rudolf Toth and printed in both recess (blue-black) and photogravure (blue-green) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated 13¾. There are over 500 caves at Dachstein in the Obertraun near Gmunden in the Salzkammergut, Upper Austria. This giant ice cave, 1420 to 1458 metres above sea level and 2km long, came into prominence in 1947 when the then President Dr Karl Renner visited it and dug the first sod for the foundations to the cable car which provided access to the caves from the Hallstätter See to the Schönberg Alm whence it's a short hike to the cave.

ENGRAVERS CONGRESS, JUNE 17 1987.

The 8th European Association of Engravers and Flexographers International Congress was held in Vienna from 17 to 21 June 1987. To mark this occasion, a 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on June 17, 1987. This stamp was designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler, to depict an 18th century engraver at work, printed in both recess (dark violet-blue) and photogravure (dark blue-grey and brown-carmine) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perf 13¾.

The association AEGRAFLEX was originally founded on June 17 1966, with the title "Association of European Engravers". At its second congress, in Vienna in



1972, its title was changed. There are now 16 national member bodies in 12 countries (from 325 member firms from 25 countries) actually admitted as members. The art of engraving was known as far back as Egypt, Greece and Rome and names such as Mantegna and Raphael in Italy, Dürer in Germany and Dore and Monnier in France are all linked with engraving.

K. J. BAYER, JUNE 22 1987.



The 8th International Light Metal Congress was held in both Leoben (22-23 June) and Vienna (24-26 June 1987). To commemorate these meetings, a 5S multicoloured portrait stamp was issued on June 22, 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Sepp Buchner to depict the famous chemist Dr Karl Josef Bayer, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb and printed in both recess (violet-black) and photogravure (grey, brown, ultramarine and silver) in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½

Dr Bayer (1847-1904) invented a method of producing chemically pure alumina from which aluminium could be produced. In his honour, the Austrian Federal Chamber of Trade and Industries instituted the Karl Josef Bayer Medal in 1956 (first awarded in 1961, although Wiki doesn't say to whom or for what!).

Carl/Karl Bayer was born (March 4, 1847) in the Duchy of Silesia in the Austrian Empire, which is now Poland. He attended Heidelberg University in Germany where he studied chemistry under Robert Bunsen (the namesake of the Bunsen burner) from 1869-1871. At Heidelberg, Bayer received his doctorate degree in 1871 with a dissertation on the chemistry of indium which had been discovered in 1863. After obtaining his doctorate, Bayer lectured for two years at Technische Hochschule in Brno, and then left to establish his own research company. Bayer then moved to St. Petersburg in 1885 where he flourished as an inventor. At age 45 he married the daughter of a Russian politician, Alma Von Witte and settled in Rietzdorf, Slovenia. They had six children, and in 1904 at the age of 57 Bayer died. His wife survived him until 1962, when she died at the age of 94.

ACHENSEE STEAM BOAT SERVICE, JUNE 26 1987.

The centenary of the first steam boat service on the Achensee in Tirol was marked by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on June 26, 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Johannes Kral to depict a ship of the Achensee fleet, and printed in photogravure (light cobalt, olive-yellow, carmine-red, blue-black and gold) in an impression of 3.2 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.



The Achensee is 9km long, 1km across, and up to 133m deep, covering an area of 719 hectares. It is 928m above sea level and lies between the Karwendel range and the Sonnwend mountains. The first steam ship sailed, with mail for Tirol, on May 23 1887, although the main reason for initiating such a service appears to have been to serve the tourists visiting the area. The first ship was called "St. Josef". The fleet has been enlarged and renewed since; the St. Benedict from 1887 was replaced by a motor ship St. Benedict II in 1958.

OMBUDSMEN, JULY 1 1987.



The tenth anniversary of the foundation of the office of "Ombudsman" in Austria was commemorated by issuing a 5S black, orange-yellow and vermillion stamp on July 1, 1987. This stamp was designed by Alfred Rossi, to depict the facade of the Office Building of the Ombudsman in Vienna, and was printed in photogravure in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 14¼ x 13½

The law of July 1 1977 constituted a "Volksanwaltschaft", to exercise the functions normally identified in English as an "Ombudsman". ie. a government official appointed to receive and investigate complains made by individuals against government or private bodies (in Swedish, literally a representative, from old Norse, 'umbothsmathr'; umboth = commission + mathr = man). His powers were extended in Austria, on July 1 1981, to cover all government actions. At first installed in Singerstraße 17-19, the office of Ombudsman was moved in January 1983 into the Palais Rottal, as shown on the stamp. This had been fully restored between 1978 and 1983 under the direction of the architects Professors Karl Mang and Eva Mang; a distinguished married couple in Vienna.

EDWIN SCHRÖDINGER, AUGUST 11 1987.



The centenary of the birth on August 12 1887 of the famous physicist, Edwin Schrödinger (1887-1961) was commemorated by issuing a 5S sepia, cream and bistre portrait stamp on August 11, 1987. This stamp was designed by Helga Herger, engraved by Prof. Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (sepia) and photogravure (cream and bistre) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated $14\frac{1}{4} \times 13\frac{1}{2}$. Edwin Schrödinger was especially famous for his theory of wave mechanics, for which he received the Nobel Prize for Physics in 1933, from which the structure of atoms could be calculated. He died on January 4 1961.

FREISTADT EXHIBITION, AUGUST 11 1987.

The 125th anniversary of the foundation of the Freistadt Exhibition, on 19th August 1862, was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on August 11, 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Friedrich Mayr to show the Town Square of Freistadt and the emblem of the Mühlviertel Fair, engraved by Gerhart Schmirl and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (yellow ochre, violet-ultramarine, scarlet and bluish green) in an impression of 3.2 million; comb perforated 14.



Freistadt in Upper Austria, the capital of the Mühlviertal district, was founded with a charter in 1241. Around the statue of Our Lady on a column, the town square houses the 15th. century church of Our Lady in the Gothic style and the Late Gothic Weighing House. The commemorative exhibition was staged, in sixteen halls, between 11 and 16 August with 800 exhibitors.

NATURAL BEAUTY SPOT, AUGUST 21 1987.



Another 5S stamp in the series, "Natural Beauty Spots in Austria" was issued on August 21, 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Adalbert Pilch, to depict the Gauertal and Montafon valleys in the Vorarlberg, engraved by Prof. Rudolf Toth and printed in both recess (brownish-black) and photogravure (yellow ochre) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated $13\frac{3}{4}$. The Gauertal is a high mountain valley in the Rätikon district through which flows the Rosafrei stream with its mouth at Tschagguns in the Montafon. The later is also a high valley, 40 kilometres long, of the Upper Ill, running from the Silvretta group to the outflowing of the Klostertal bounded in the north east by the Verwall group.

ARBING ANNIVERSARY, AUGUST 21 1987.

A 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on August 21, 1987 to commemorate the 850th anniversary of Arbing. This stamp was designed by Auguste Böcskő, to depict the church (Castle Chapel) of Arbing, engraved by Maria Laurent and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (dark blue-green, beige, ultramarine and gold), in an impression of 3.2 million; comb perforated $13\frac{3}{4}$.

The first mention of Arbing is in a document of Duke Leopold IV dated 1137, when it was a possession of the Monastery of St. Florian at Windberg. The castle at Arbing passed finally, in the 15th century, to the Liechtenstein family but the chapel, dedicated to St. John the Baptist. was also used as the parish church after 1335 for the Machland of Upper Austria. In 1906 the castle was in a dilapidated state and was sold to the Schweiger family and today there is a restaurant in part of it. The municipality's coat of arms, awarded in 1980, is a heraldically stylised depiction of the peel tower which is a striking landmark.



CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP, AUGUST 25 1987.

The World Cycling Championship (RAD - WM 1987) were held in Villach and Vienna during August 1987. A 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on August 25, 1987 in their honour. This stamp was designed by Gottfried Kumpf, to depict a cyclist upon a symbolic seal, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (violet-black) and photogravure (cinnamon, blue, chrome yellow, green and rose-lilac) in an impression of 3.25 million; comb perforated 13%.

The first Viennese race took place in the Prater on 29th May 1870 and the "Wiener Bicycle Club" was founded in 1881. Racing continued through both World Wars, and in 1977 the Vienna "Hallenstadion" was opened with a special cycle race track.



SAVINGS BANK CONGRESS, SEPTEMBER 9 1987.



The World Congress of the International Institute of Savings Banks took place in Vienna during 1987. A 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on September 9, 1987 in its honour. This stamp was designed by Ferdinand Dömer, with a symbolic representation, and printed in photogravure (dark blue-green, scarlet, gold and black) in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 14¼:13½.

The first Austrian Savings Bank was founded in 1819 to encourage small savers to be careful with their money. Now in Austria there are 126 independent savings banks with 1208 sub-offices. This International Congress was attended by 124 representatives from abroad of which 25 came from London. The International Institute of Savings Banks, founded in 1924, is a private organisation representing 123 direct members from 79 countries and more than 3,000 savings banks. One of the modern tasks of the savings banks which is increasing in importance, is to provide support to the under developed countries of the world.

PAUL HOFHAYMER, SEPTEMBER 11 1987.

The 450th anniversary of the death of Paul Hofhaymer (1459-1537), a composer and organist, was commemorated by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on September 11 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Zeiller, to depict the organist at his organ, engraved by Maria Laurent and printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (violet-blue and gold) in an impression of 2.6 million; comb perforated 13¼.

Paul Hofhaymer was born on January 25 1459 at Radstadt. He became the organist, in 1480, of the Archduke Leopold in Innsbruck, of the Emperor Maximilian and the Archbishop of Salzburg in 1519. He died in the middle of setting the Odes of Horace to music; the exact date of his death in 1537 remains a mystery.



MICHAEL HAYDN, SEPTEMBER 14 1987.



The 250th anniversary of the birth of Michael Haydn (1737-1806), a composer who was the brother of Franz Josef Haydn (1732-1809), was celebrated by issuing a 4S blackish lilac stamp on September 14, 1987. This stamp was designed by Friedl Weyss-Lampel to depict a portrait head and shoulders against a background of Salzburg, engraved by Prof Rudolf Toth and printed in recess; comb perforated 14¼ x 13½.

Michael Haydn was born on September 14, 1737 at Rohrau a.d. Leitha in Lower Austria. Like his more famous brother he was a choirboy at St. Stephen's in Vienna, but spent most of his time at Salzburg where he succeeded Mozart as cathedral organist in 1781.

Michael Haydn was the fore-runner of the use of the German language set to tunes of the Gregorian chorales. His setting of the liturgic poetry created in 1777, "Hier liegt vor Deiner Majestät" (Here lies before your majesty), is still the most popular Catholic mass in the German language from the classic period.

INNSBRUCK ALPINE ZOO, SEPTEMBER 25, 1987.

The 25th anniversary of the foundation of the Alpine Zoo at Innsbruck was celebrated by issuing a 4S multicoloured stamp on September 25, 1987; it was also part of the series, "Protection of endangered animals". This stamp was designed by Valentin Wumitsch, to depict the bird called "Bartgeier" in German - Bearded Vulture or Lammergeier in English, or in Latin *Gypaetus barbatus*. Engraved by Prof. Alfred Nefe and printed in both recess (blue-black) and photogravure (yellow-ochre, red, Turkish blue, Russian-green and moss green) in an impression of 3.2 million; comb perforated 14. The Alpine Zoo was opened on September 22 1962 by Hans Psenner who at 17 started work in the conventional zoo at Innsbruck. This zoo is exclusively for animals who are either still living in the Alps or have lived there previously.



WORLD AT WORK, OCTOBER 5 1987.



The second stamp in the new series "Austrian World at Work" was a 4S multicoloured value that was issued on October 5 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Adalbert Pilch and printed in photogravure (Turkish blue, yellow, scarlet, black, blue-green and bluish-green) in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 13¾.

The subject was a woman using a word processor in an office. The Blackprint by Lia Wolak for the 1987 value stresses the growth in female employment in Austria particularly in office work. The year 1986 has seen the highest percentage yet of female workers in the Second Republic at 41% of Austrian wage earners. It has been estimated that about 70% of all texts can now be produced by word processing. There is still a long way to go before equal opportunities exist for women together with equal pay for the same job.

MODERN ART, OCTOBER 9 1987.

A 5S multicoloured stamp was issued on October 9, 1987 as the 13th value in the sequence entitled, "Modern Art in Austria". This stamp, depicting "Tree Goddesses" and designed by Prof Arnulf Neuwirth from an original picture by him, was engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (violet-black) and photo- gravure (Beige, dark blue-grey, orange-brown and bright cobalt) in an impression of 3.35 million; comb perforated 13¾.



The artist was born on January 4, 1912 at Gablitz in Lower Austria. He studied at the Vienna Academy of Art under Karl Sterrer and became especially interested in the landscapes of eastern Asia. A Paris prize caused him to move to the banks of the Seine. After travelling to Algeria and Morocco he went to the Canary Islands on the outbreak of war. He was drafted into the German Wehrmacht in 1942. After 1945 he specialised in fantasy Austrian landscapes based on the Waldviertel. In 1950 he was a founder member of the Vienna art group, "Der Kreis", also being its first President.

GAMBLING MONOPOLY, OCTOBER 30 1987.



The bicentenary of the State Gambling Monopoly was commemorated by issuing a 5S multicoloured stamp on October 30 1987. It was designed by Johannes Kral, to depict a lottery wheel with numbers, and printed in photogravure (yellow-brown, Sienna, dark violet-grey, grey-brown, scarlet and black) in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 14¼ x 13½.

The Empress Maria Theresa in a decree of November 13 1751, introduced the "Lottery of Genua" into the Bohemian and Austrian Crownlands. Then, on November 1 1787, Joseph II founded the "Austrian Glücksspiel Administration". Further decrees of 1913 and 1960 strengthened this legislation. Lottery offices were founded in 1924 in the provinces.

OSKAR HELMER, NOVEMBER 13 1987.



The centenary of the birth of the Austrian politician Oskar Helmer (1887-1963) was celebrated by issuing a 4S portrait stamp on November 13, 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Otto Zeiller, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb, printed in both recess (violet-black) and photogravure (blue-green, red and orange-brown) in an impression of 3.15 million; comb perforated 14.

Oskar Helmer was born on November 16, 1887 at Oberwaltersdorf in Lower Austria and died in Vienna on February 13 1963. Having become an apprentice in a book-binding business, he joined the Social Democratic Party and was elected to the Lower Austrian Parliament in 1919. He was imprisoned by both the Dollfuss and the Nazi governments.

He was Minister of the Interior from 1945 to 1959; then left Parliament to be the President of the Federal Bank.

C. W. GLUCK, NOVEMBER 13 1987.

The bicentenary of the death of the Austrian composer, Christopher Willibald Gluck (1714-1787) was celebrated by issuing a 5S portrait stamp on November 13, 1987. This stamp was designed by Prof. Adalbert Pilch, engraved by Kurt Leitgeb, printed in both recess (lilac-black) and photogravure (beige) in an impression of 3.3 million; comb perforated 13%.

Gluck was born on July 2, 1714 at Erasbach bei Neumarkt in the Oberpfalz Bavaria. He studied music in Prague and Vienna before being sent to Milan where he wrote many operas. Having settled in Vienna in 1752 he became the Court Composer in 1774. Whilst in Paris he met with great success and Paris opera-goers were divided into two camps; Gluck-ists and Puccini-ists representing French and Italian opera styles respectively. In all he produced 107 operas before his death in Vienna on 15th November 15, 1787.

34th STAMP DAY, NOVEMBER 19 1987.

The annual stamp day issue was a 6S with 3S surcharge value that was issued on November 19, 1987. This stamp was both designed and engraved by Werner Pfeiler, and was printed in both recess (black) and photogravure (Turkish-blue, chrome-yellow, carmine and dark brown-carmine) in an impression of 1.35 million; comb perforated 13¾.

The design on the stamp is taken from part of a lithograph of 1841 by Carl Schustler, which depicts a stage coach with a pair of horses and postillion into which a group of passengers is entering. The artist is known to have been active in Vienna between 1841 and 1847 and the print is preserved in the Vienna Postal Museum. Coaches were used to transport mails and it was not until nationalisation of the mails in 1722, during

Maria Theresia's time, that passengers were carried on a regular basis; the first express coaches ran in May 3 1823 between Vienna and Bruno (Brünn). This was the period of the new era of the classical stage coach.

CHRISTMAS, NOVEMBER 27 1987.

The annual Christmas stamp issue was a 5S multicoloured value that appeared on November 27, 1987. This portrait stamp was designed by Prof. Adalbert Pilch, to depict the author and composer of "Stille Nacht, Heilige Nacht" placed over the first stanza of its music, engraved by Wolfgang Seidel and printed in both recess (violet-black) and photogravure (purple, citron-yellow, rose-carmine, Turkish-blue and greenish-blue) in an impression of 6.3 million; comb perforated 13¾.

