

ハプスブルク王朝とオーストリアの近代史

この作品では、「中世最後の騎士」神聖ローマ帝国皇帝マクシミリアン1世、「太陽の沈まない帝国」を築いた皇帝カール5世とスペイン王フェリペ2世の父子、女帝マリアテレジアに代表されるハプスブルク王朝の興隆から、第一次大戦とハプスブルクの崩壊、オーストリア共和国としての再出発、ドイツによる併合、第二次大戦、冷戦に至るまでのオーストリア史を概観します。



ヴォチーフ教会と広場

ウィーンのヴォチーフ教会は、オーストリア近代史の象徴です。

教会前の広場は、歴史の流れとともに、その名前が変更されています。

- (1) ハプスブルク帝国時代には、マクシミリアン広場、(2) 第一次共和国時代には、自由広場
- (3) ドイツの占領下では、ゲーリング広場、(4) 第二次共和国時代には再び、自由広場
- (5) その後は、ルーズベルト広場になりました。

展示の構成

第1章 ハプスブルク王朝による支配

- 1 ハプスブルク王朝の興隆 (3～4)
- 2 ハプスブルク王朝の戦争 (5～8)
- 3 ハプスブルク王朝の危機 (9～12)

第2章 ハプスブルク王朝の終焉

- 1 19世紀末 (13～16)
- 2 第一次世界大戦 (17～20)
- 3 共和国の誕生 (21～24)

第3章 第一次共和国とドイツによる支配

- 1 深刻な経済危機 (25～28)
- 2 ドイツの侵攻 (29～32)
- 3 ドイツによる支配 (33～36)

第4章 中立国として (第二次共和国)

- 1 戦勝4カ国による占領 (37～40)
- 2 中立国としての活動 (41～44)
- 3 新たな課題と未来 (45～48)

Beginning of the Habsburg Reign

(3)

[1-1-1]

In 1278, Rudolf, emperor of the Holy Roman Empire defeated Otakar, the King of Bohemia, at Dürnkrut. Since then, Austria had been ruled by Habsburg family. At the beginning of 15 century, Emperor Maximilian produced many political marriage. Most of them succeeded and Habsburg could get big territories without war.



Rudolf I, the ancestor of the Habsburg.



Rudolf IV moved the capital to Vienna.



In 1363 Habsburg got Tirol.



Emperor Frederick III was defeated and escaped from Austria. In his age Habsburg was not very strong.



King of Hungary Mathius captured Austria.



Emperor Maximilian I sent his son and daughter to Spain, Hungary and Portugal to build a big empire.



Lajos II, King of Hungary and Bohemia died in the battle field in 1526. After that Habsburg got his crown because his wife was from Habsburg.

Spread of Habsburg Empire

(4)

[1-1-2]

In 1516 Charles crowned the Holy Roman Empire, and Spanish Kingdom . He fought against many foreign countries to built big empire using gold from America. But in 1556, he divided it to Austria and Spain. Spain was better than Austria for a while.



Charles V abdicated the throne of Spain Kingdom to his son, and that of Holy Roman Empire to his brother.



Johanna Castille ,king of Spain was the mother of Charles V.



During the rule of Philip 2 ,the son of Charles V ,Spain was in its all glory..



Don Juan of Austria , son of Charles V defeated Turks at the Rebanon and secured the mastery of the Mediterranean.



Spain sent many pioneers to America to get gold. Gold brought from America made Spain strong and big.



Spanish and Austrian Habsburg married each other to keep their friendly relation .

The Thirty Years War

[1-2-1]

(5)

Many protestants had lived in the Holy Roman Empire but its Emperor did not admit them. In 17 century, noblemen's desire for territory and antagonism between Protestant and Catholic caused a very big war. Austria and Spain were defeated but after the war Austria become an almost Catholic country .



In 1616 the struggles about Protestantism at the Praha palace caused the Thirty Years War .



Kings of Protestant countries in northern Europe entered the war to get territory.



Nederland took a part in the war to gain independence from Spain.



Spain helped Austria because their kings were from the same family .



Spain took a part in the war in 1619.



Richelieu made France to entered the war on the Protestant side, though France was a catholic country.



(stamp of 350th Anniv.)

The war terminated with the Westphalia Treaty in 1648.

Two Big Wars at the Baroque Age

[1-2-2]

(6)

In 1680s Austria was invaded by Turks and faced a very serious crisis. After the hard victory against Turks, War of Spanish Succession was broke out. Emperor Charles VI could not get Spain but a small part of it.



In 1683, Vienna was surrounded by Turks.



To torture Austria Louis XIV supported Turks.



Three years later, he liberated Hungary from Turks .

Prince Eugen defeated Turks, and saved Vienna and Austria.



Charles II, was the last king of Spain from Habsburg.



Philip V of Bourbon got Spain in 1700.



Emperor Charles VI could not get Spain.

Maria Theresa and her Sons

[1-2-3]

(7)

After the death of Emperor Charles VI, many foreign countries opposed that his daughter Maria Theresa succeed the throne of Austria. She carried out many reformations and saved the nation. Her sons, Josef and Leopold made reformations, too.



Maria Theresa could succeed the throne.



Louis XV, king of France conclude an alliance with Austria, though France had been a rival.



Peter I, the Russian Emperor, withdrew from almost losing Prussia.



Friedrich II occupied Silesia and annoyed Maria Theresa.



Joseph II tried many drastic reformations, but mostly failed.



Joseph II admitted Protestantism in 1781.



Leopold II also made important reformations.

The End of the Holy Roman Empire

(8)

[1-2-4]

In 1804, Napoleon Bonaparte proclaimed himself emperor of the French. Against this, Emperor Franz II proclaimed the Austria Empire. However, he had to abdicate the empty title of Holy Roman Emperor, when Napoleon established the Confederation of the Rhine.



Franz I was forced to abdicate the throne.



(crown)



(coat of arms)

Franz I the emperor of the Holy Roman Empire declared the birth of Austrian Empire in 1804.

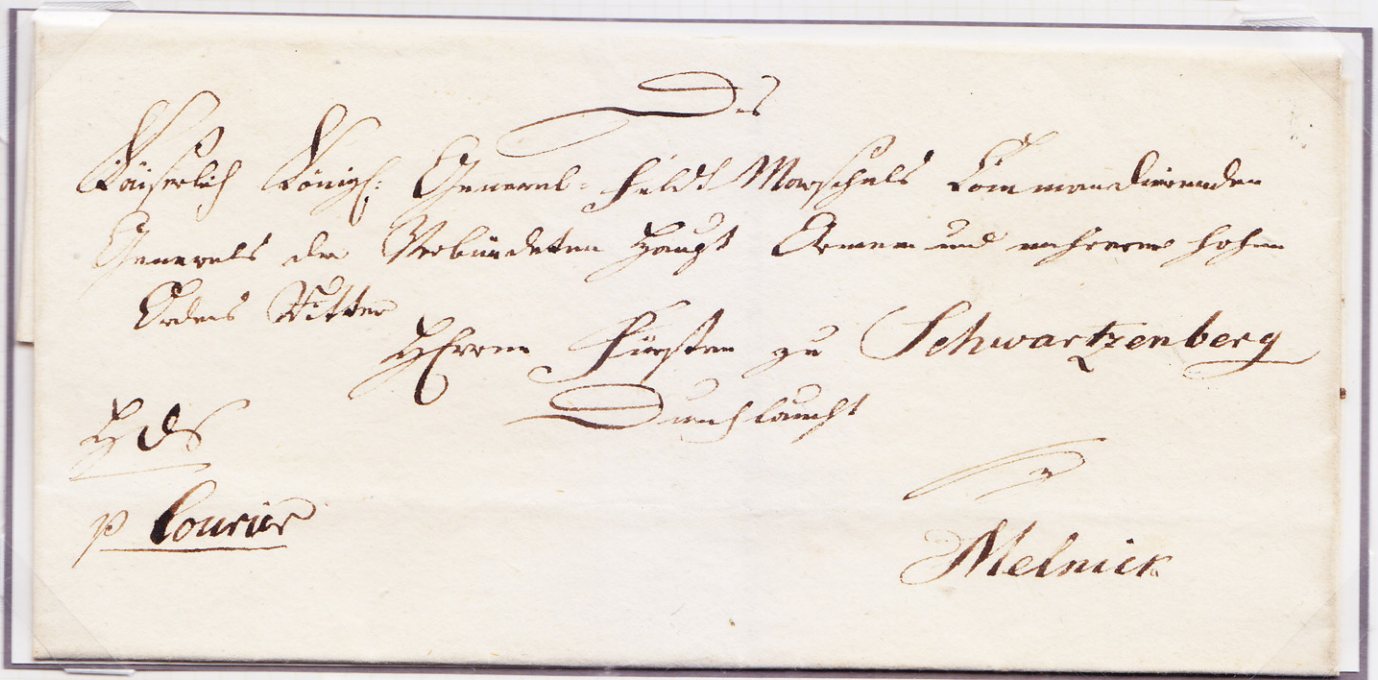


In 1809, Anti-Napoleon struggle caused also in Tirol, but failed and the leader Andres Hofer was killed.



Napoleon occupied Austria and stayed in Vienna.

A courier letter with wax seal to Fürst zu Schwarzenberg, the general commander of Anti-Napoleon allied forces at the Battle of the nations at Leipzig



In 1814, Austria won against France and regained the territories at last.

Revolution in 1848

(9)

[1-3-1]

In 1821, Clemens Metternich became the prime minister of Austria. He tried to oppress the liberty of the people. Talking about politics had been prohibited, but in 1848, revolution broke out in many places of the country.



In the age of Metternich, dramas of Goethe and Schiller were censored.



Music flourished because it has no relation to the politics.



Grillparzer said "Metternich is not a good political man."



In Italy revolutions against Austria also broke out in many places.



By the revolution, Emperor Ferdinand I was forced to give up the throne to his nephew, Franz Josef.



People made barricades but they were suppressed.

Hungarian Revolution and Crimean War

[1-3-2]

(10)

In 1848 and 1849, revolution broke out in a large scale. Hungarian people wanted to be independent from Austria. Austria succeeded to suppress them with Russian help. When Crimean war broke out, Russian people got very angry because Austria declared war against Russia though Austria was helped by Russia in 1848.



Russian emperor Alexander I built Holy Alliance with Austria in 1815 to prevent revolutions .



Russian emperor Nikolai I sent over 200.000 soldiers to Hungary.



Hungarian revolution was so strong that Austrian cannot settle it without foreign help.



Croatians fought against Hungary hard, but it was not enough .

A field cover from Austrian troop during their occupation of Moldavia(Crimean War) .



In 1854,Austria entered the Crimean War against Russia, and made Russia angry

Withdrawal from Italy

(11)

[1-3-3]

Since 18 century Austria had occupied large part of Italy. But Sardinia kingdom wanted to liberate Italy from Austria. In 1859, it concluded affiliation with France and fought against Austria. Austria was defeated and lost most of their territory in Italy.



Austria was completely defeated at Solferino.



Austria was defeated also at Magenta.



Austria lost Toscana



Emanuel II, King of Sardinia



Napoleon III helped Sardinia



After Austria was defeated, Sardinia continued war against France to unify the nation.



A cover from Lombardia put Austrian stamp for Lombardia and Venezia
Austria lost Lombardia.

Prussia-Austro War

(12)

[1-3-4]

Austria and Prussia had struggled for the supremacy in Germany. In 1866 territory problems on Schleswig-Holstein caused war between these two countries. Austria was defeated in this war. Prussia got the supremacy and Austria was expelled from German Empire.



There were territory problems on Schleswig-Holstein.

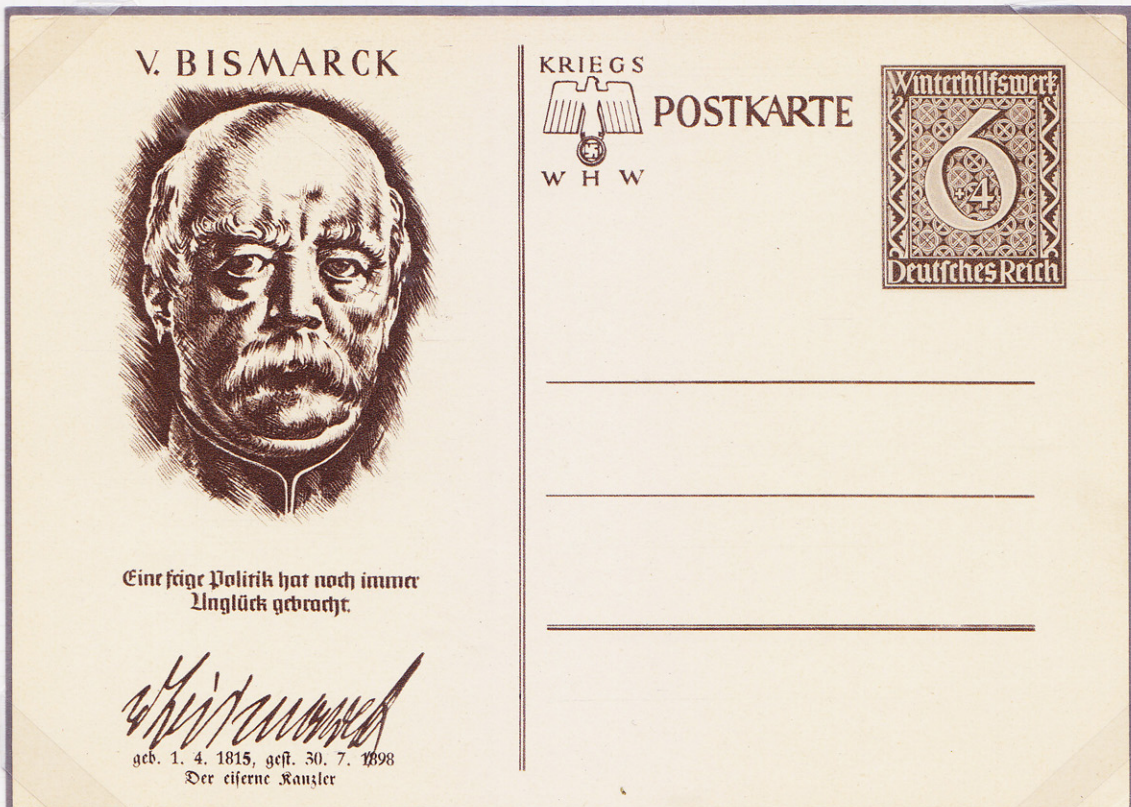
Many German States fought on the Austrian side, but they were defeated.



After the victory, Prussia built the Northern Germany League.

In 1871, Prussia the German Empire.

Austria lost Venezia because Sardinia fought on the Prussia side.



Bismarck had done many political schemes to torture Austria, and to strengthen Prussia.

Ausgleich(compromise)

(13)

[2-1-1]

Defeat at the Prussia-Austro War revealed the weakness of Austria, and Hungary became to demand the independence. In 1867, Emperor compromised with Hungary to let them have their own government and Austria and Hungary became to have only army, economy and foreign faculty in common.



Design for the first stamp for only in Hungary was Emperor Franz Josef.



Emperor Franz Josef crowned king of Hungary in 1867.



The leader of the revolution in 1848, Kossuth said independence was not complete.



In Czechoslovakia nationalism became powerful and it was reflected also in music.



A postcard printed both in German and Bohemian



About use of Bohemian speech in Bohemia was discussed very often.

Cultures at the End of the Century

(14)

[2-1-2]

After the Prussian-Austro War, Austria could enjoy an temporary peace until the end of the century. Franz Joseph I decreed the razing of the wall. On their place around the old city, the Ringstrasse was created. Since then, new artistic movement aroused.



Johann Strauss wrote many beautiful waltzs.



Gustav Mahler wrote many symphonies.



Many beautiful buildings were built belong Ringstrasse.



The international exhibition was held in Vienna in 1873.



Theatre Burg was built in 1888.



Egon Shiele and Gustav Klimt started the Session movement.



Theodor Billroth developed the medicine.



Otto Bauer built many buildings of the Session movement.

Political Parties

(15)

[2-1-3]

At the end of the century there were many different races in Vienna. The rapid growth of the population caused serious social problems. To settle them many political parties were born.



Victor Adler built the Social Democratic Party.



Bolshevik could not spread in Austria.



(Synagogue in Vienna)

Over 10 % of the residents of Vienna were Jews.



(city house of Vienna)
Karl Rueger, the mayor of Vienna, was a popular political man



At that time, Hitler stayed in Vienna and learned politics.



Dr. med. R. Herr
Wernigerode — Harz
Luisenstr. 5

Georg Schönerer proclaimed to disorganize the empire, and to let German in Austria have make their own country.

Crisis in Balkan

(16)

[2-1-4]

In the later part of the 19th century, empire of Turk decayed and European countries began to get territories in Balkan. In 1878, Austria obtained the administrative rights of Bosnia-Herzegovina. And then Austria tried to intervene in Serbia. but Russia supported Serbia and the tension between two countries became critical.



Emperor persisted to intervene in Balkan.



Russian Emperor Nikolai I was the rival of Austria.



Bismarck held Berlin Congress to settle down conflicts about the advantage of the countries.



Russia often fought against Turk, and got territories.

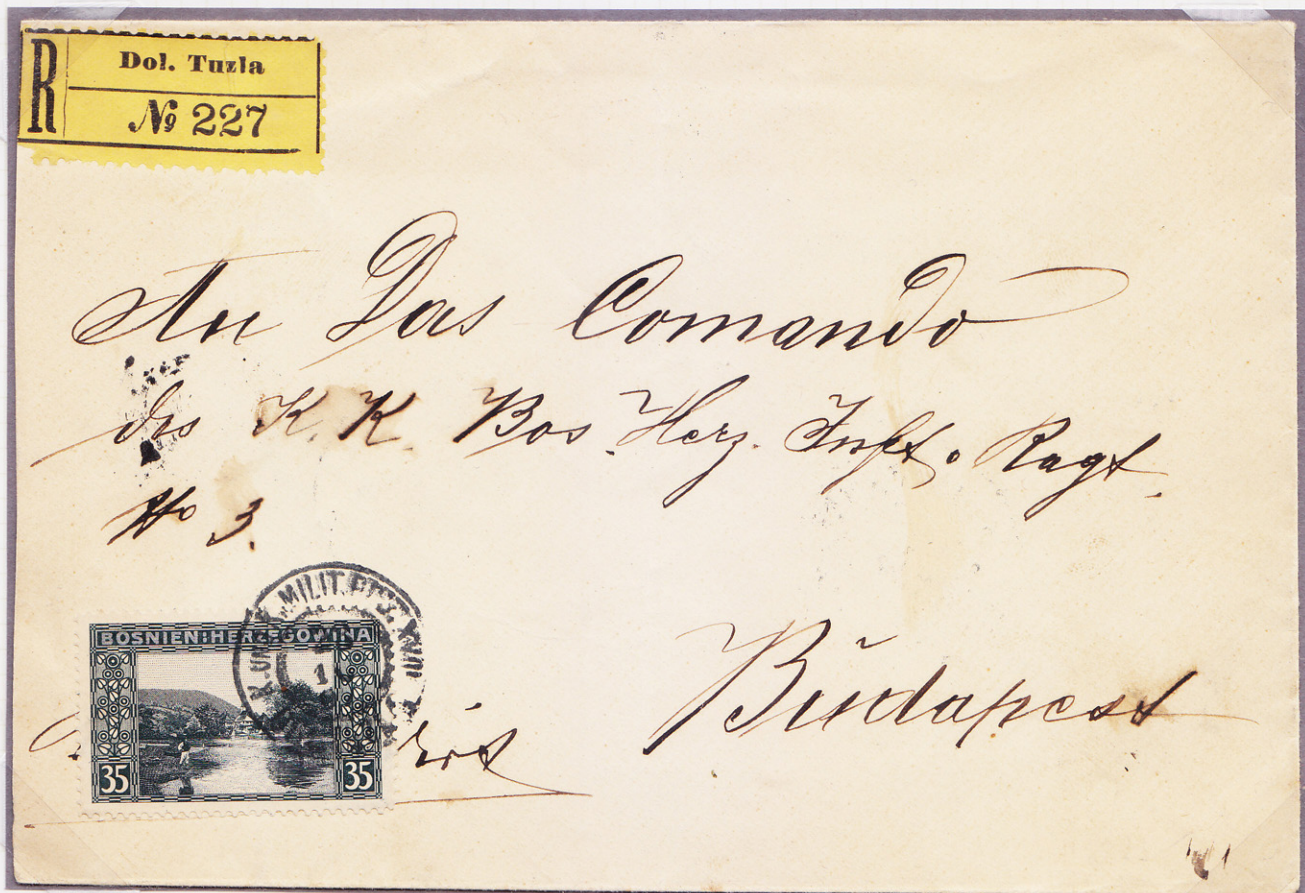


Rebellions against the foreign countries sometimes broke out in Balkan.



Stamp issued without national name under the occupation in Bosnia-Herzegovina because of the language problem.

A registered letter to the commander of Austrian troop in Bosnia-Herzegovina



Austria had occupied Bosnia-Herzegovina by their military forces since 1878.

Outbreak of War

(17)

[2-2-1]

On June 28, 1914, the Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand was assassinated on his visit to Sarajevo, by a Bosnian Nationalist who wished the independence of Serbia. On July 28, Austria declared the war against Serbia on this incident.



War Relief Stamp issued in Oct. 4

Austria could not occupy Sarajevo successfully, and finally they occupied 1916.

A registered official cover sent by Crown Prince Franz Ferdinand



This cover was sent 2 years before his died. His death made a war to break out between Austria and Serbia.

War spread over the whole Europe

(18)

[2-2-2]

Germany declared war against Serbia, because Germany had a military alliance with Austria. It seemed very good for Austria, but Russia entered the war because they had military alliance with Serbia, too. After that many countries in Europe entered the war and war spread over the whole Europe.



Austria and Germany occupied Rumania

Germany occupied Belgium and the western part of Russia.



France declared the war against Germany.



Italy entered the war on the Entente side.

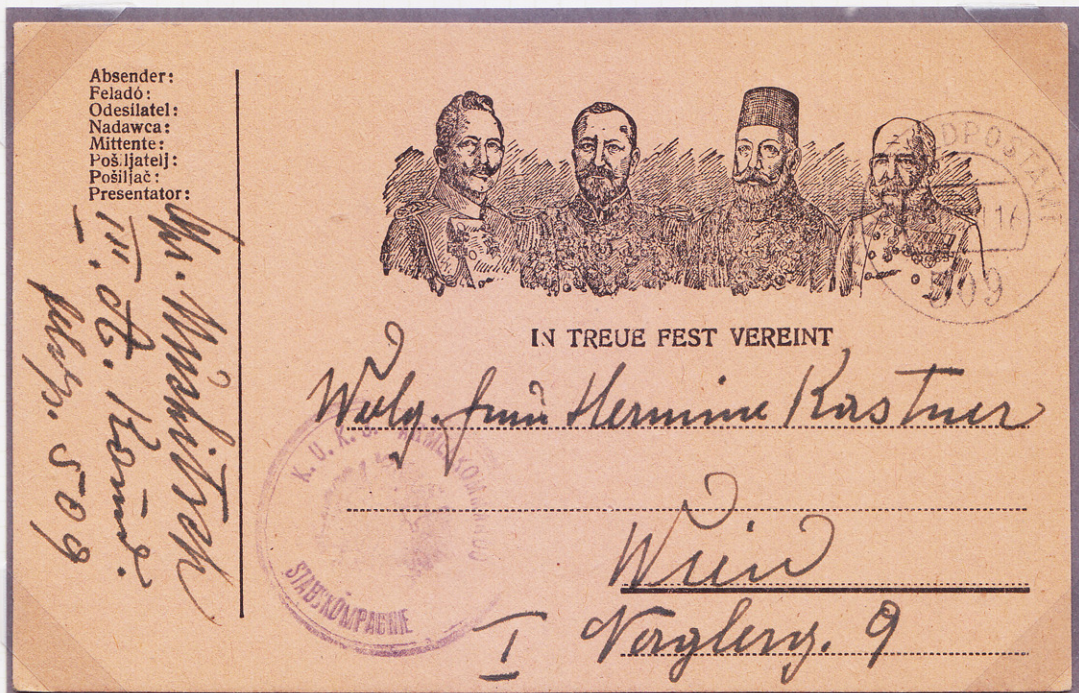


Russia issued war relief stamp.



Many Belgians escaped and fought against Germany.

An Austrian military card designed heads of the four allied nations



(From the left to the right) Emperor Wilhelm II of Germany, King Boris III of Bulgaria, Pasha Mehmed V of Turk, and Emperor Franz Josef I of Austria

Austria and Germany concluded alliance with Turk and Bulgaria They were called the Allied Nations.

Greatest War ever seen

(19)

[2-2-3]

It seemed the war would end in a few months, but trench prolonged the war. To end the war countries made many new powerful weapons. In most of the countries people suffered from the lack of resource. The war was named the World War I.



Trenches prolonged the war.



Canadian Government issued "War tax stamp" to continue the war.



In America, suffered from lack of materials, stamps were printed offset.

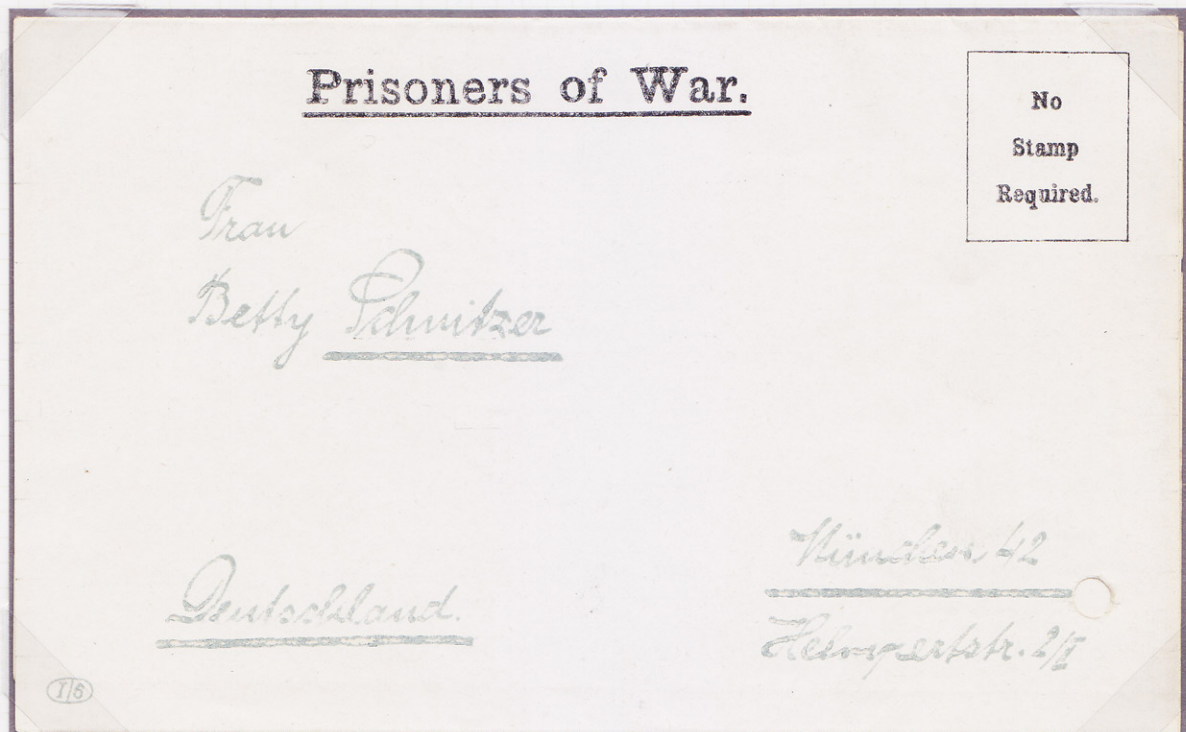


Many new powerful weapons were invented.



Airships bombed London.

From German POW camp (war forgery letter, and was dropped from plane in the front).



(Contents)

In the camp it becomes very still, and after the labor we have the dinner. In holiday, we have a big football game, take a walk inside the camp, have a bath and sing songs together.

Tide of War turned

(20)

[2-2-4]

The biggest problems for Austria was that the Austro-Hungarian Empire was consisted of many races. In 1916, Franz Joseph died, and Karl I became the new Emperor. He knew he was hopeless of winning the war. Then he tried secretly to conclude a peace treaty, but failed



(Issued by Czechoslovakian POW)

Many Czechoslovakian soldiers stopped fighting and surrendered to the Russian troops.



Karl I, the new Emperor and Empress Zita

Karl tried to deal the Entente power through the secret channel of Zita from French Bourbon but failed.

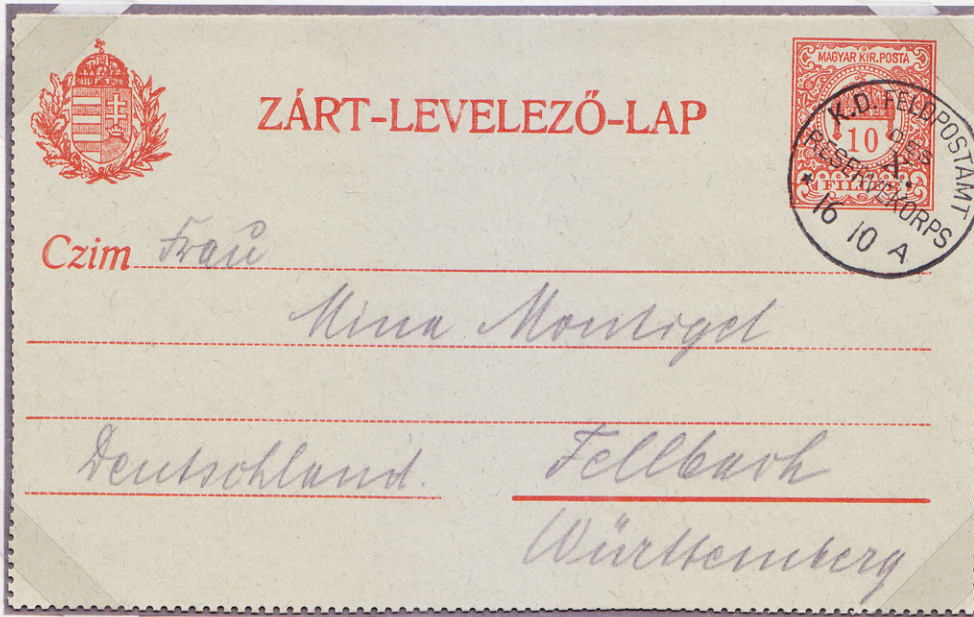


Clemenceau brought out Karl's secret negotiation for the peace treaty.



In 1917, USA entered the war on the Entente side. Austria lost the last chance to win.

From German reserved troops (using Hungarian field postcard)



Austria and Germany fought together, but when the secret negotiation was revealed, Germany got very angry and Austria had to obey Germany. Austria became just like a satellite country.

Defeat in the War

(21)

[2-3-1]

In 1918, Entente won in many fields and Alliance's attack failed. In summer important fronts of Austria began to be crushed. On Dec.3, Austria surrendered to Entente.



"Victory Parade in Paris"



Germany surrendered on Nov. 9, 1918.



After the summer of 1918, many soldiers returned home against the order.



Before Austria surrendered, many races declared independence.

A registered cover put Venezia Giulia stamps "3. XI, 18" (day of victory against Austria)



Austria surrendered to Italy on Nov. 3, 1918 in many places and Italy issued stamps with the Day of Victory.

End of the Habsburg Empire

(22)

[2-3-2]

In Austria, movements of revolution arose and on Nov. 11, the Emperor decided to waive his rights to exercise political authority. Thus the reign of the Habsburg closed its history over 600 years. On Nov. 12, the Republic of German-Austria was declared as a component part of the German Republic.



"Austria is a democratic republic"



National congress declared the republic government on Oct. 30.



Emperor declared to resign to reign at the Schönburg Palace.



Emperor and Empress were forced to exile.

A cover put stamps of new "Republic" government.



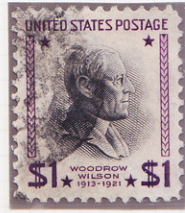
This cover was employed with blotted the coat of arms and the letters of Austrian Empire .

Independence of the Races

(23)

[2-3-3]

On Sep, 1919, the peace treaty of Saint-Germain was concluded. President Wilson of the USA emphasized the racial self-determination and the independence of the race was admitted. 3 quarters of the territory were lost.



Wilson, the president of USA said
"races have to build their own country"



Poland



Ukraine



Yugoslavia



Hungary



Czechoslovakia

After many races declared independent, Austria lost very large territories .

Small Country

(24)

[2-3-4]

After many races declared independence. Austria had wanted to union with Germany but it was forbade by the Sanit-Germain treaty. Austria could get few territories by plebiscites, and finally the Republic of Austria, a country wanted by none, was declared.



(German-Austria)

The Foreign minister tried to union with Germany, but failed.



The Republic Austria was born on Oct. 21, 1918.

Austria got Burgenland from Hungary.

Austria could get only 9 states.

A cover put a relief stamp for Kärnten(Carinthia) plebiscite.



Austria got Carinthia with their plebiscite by the League of Nations from Yugoslavia.

Inflation

(25)

[3-1-1]

Defeat in the war brought the reduction of the territory and the market. Hungary and Czechoslovakia stopped trading with Austria. The value of money descended very much and economical situation fell into great confusion. In 1925, new currency finally settled the confusion.



Hungary was an important part of food-growing zone of Austria.

Czechoslovakia was an important industrial zone of Austria.



(Inflation stamps)

10000 Kronen stamp was issued.

New currencies were born on Jan. 1, 1925.

A cover with propaganda stamp of American European Children's Fund.



USA helped Austrian people from lack of foods.

Fascism and Dictatorship in Europe

(26)

[3-1-2]

In 1920's, in many European countries Fascism and dictatorship spread taking advantage of the people's anxiety about the postwar structure. Also in Austria, many people respected Italian Fascism.



In 1922 in Italy, Fascist party made the revolt (Roman March) and established the fascist dictatorial government.



Hitler Nazi marched

In Germany Nazi's rose a revolt to build the fascist government in München in 1923 but failed.



(Hungary: Horthy)



(Yugoslavia: Alexander)



(Spain: Alfonso XIII)



(Poland: Pilsudki)

Fascism and dictatorship spread in many countries of the Europe. They influenced Austrian people's ideology.

Rise of Fascism in Austria

(27)

[3-1-3]

Fascism rose also in Austria. Chancellor Seipel established an authoritarian new constitution. His successor, Dollfuss defeated his political opponents, the Social Democrats in the Civil war and established a despotic government.



Chancellor Seipel respected Italian Fascism.

Symbol mark of Austrian Fascist



Social Democrats fought in labor apartments.

The monument.

Social Democrats was defeated.



Chancellor Dollfuss established the despotic government.

Financial Panic

(28)

[3-1-4]

On Oct. 24 1929 Wall Street was attacked with sharp fall of stock prices. The whole world was under the influence and suffered from the great economic depression. In 1931 Credit Anstalt, the biggest bank of Austria, went bankrupt. Streets were full of unemployed people.



Austria issued many relief stamps for jobless people and poor children.



Jobless people overflowed in the world.



The League Of Nations helped Austria in economy field.



A cover with propaganda stamp "Kauft österreichische Waren(Buy Austrian goods)"



Austrian government made many propaganda cancels to overcome the panic.

A step to the Annexation

(29)

[3-2-1]

In 1933 Adolf Hitler became the chancellor of Germany. He wanted the annexation of Austria but Dollfuss did not agree with him. He sent Nazi to Austria and assassinated Dollfuss. But Hitler could not succeed because Mussolini got very angry.



Mussolini helped Dollfuss at that time, and sent army to the Austrian border.

SPC: the first Anniv. of the death of Dollfuss



Germany got military forces and Saar in 1935 against the Versailles Treaty These seemed to be steps to the annexation of Austria.

SPC : Nazi party rally at Nürnberg on Sep. 1933



Hitler became chancellor on Jan. 1933. In September of the year, SPC for Nazi party was used.

Rapprochement between Hitler and Mussolini

(30)

[3-2-2]

Mussolini was a rival of Hitler, and a partner of Austria. But in 1935 Hitler and Mussolini approached because Hitler supported Italian occupation of Ethiopia. After that, Austria faced a crisis because Mussolini stopped to assist Austria.

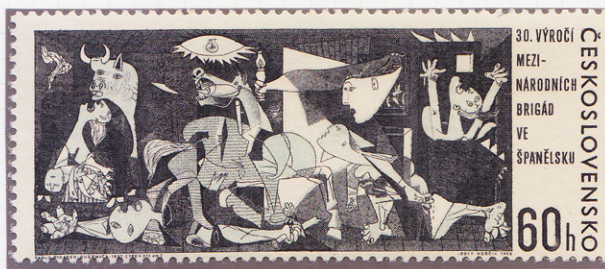
A field postcard from Italian soldier in Ethiopia .



Hitler supported Italian to occupation Ethiopia.



Hitler and Mussolini sent military forces to Spain to help Franco together.



Pablo Picasso painted "Guernica" protesting Germany.



Hitler and Mussolini



Mussolini visited Germany in 1937.

Anschluss (Annexation)

(31)

[3-2-3]

In March 1938, Hitler summoned the Austrian Prime Minister, Schuschnigg, and demanded the annexation of Austria. But Schuschnigg did not submit. Hitler in anger began to occupy Austria on March 12, and declared the annexation in Linz on the next day.



Hitler made a speech in Vienna on Mar. 14

(SPC: Hitler came to Vienna on Mar. 14.)

Commemorative Postcard the Anschluss of Austria



(copy of the back)



President Miklas resisted, but declared to resign on March 11.

Plebiscite

(32)

[3-2-4]

On April 10, 1938, the plebiscite was held in the whole great Germany on the Anschluss on Mar. 13. It was resulted in more than 99 % yes. There was the severe superintendence by Nazi authorities. Austria was renamed Ostmark, its former name.



(SPC: Hitler speaks at Linz on Apr. 7)

During 10 days till the plebiscite, Hitler had canvassed in Austria.



Propaganda stamp : "Vote for the Führer on April 10"

A registered cover sent on the plebiscite day with SPC of plebiscite on April 10.



Over 99% Austrian people admitted Anschluss at the plebiscite.

As a part of German

(33)

[3-3-1]

After the Anschluss, Austria became a part of Germany and was called by its former name, 'Ostmark'. Anti-Nazi people were arrested, and people had to work for Germany as a German.



In Mauthausen KZ, a concentration camp for anti-Nazi people, about 120,000 people were killed.



Austrian original labor union was forced to disorganize, and people had to work in Nazi labor union.

During WWII, people fought for Germany.



An official registered cover from Nazi's Gau office in Vienna

Austria became just one of the Gaus, Nazi jurisdictions.

Persecution of the Jews

(34)

[3-3-2]

At the time of the Anschluss(Annexation), over 200,000 Jews lived in Austria. In Germany, Anti-Jew law had been established. After the Anschluss Jews were began to be persecuted in Austria, too.



German thought that Aryan is the best race.



Eternal Jew Exhibition (Anti-Jew Exhibition) was held in Vienna on Oct.12.1938.



At the Crystal Night, Nov. 9, 1938, 44 synagogues in Vienna were assaulted.



Freud was a Jew and he escaped.



After the beginning of the WWII, many Jews were killed.



In Germany, Anti-Jew Law was established in 1935.

Development under German Rule

(35)

[3-3-3]

Under the German rule, Austria developed as a part of Germany. Military industries and huge public works were especially developed. Many huge factories of this age worked well after the WWII.



Success of public enterprises diminished the number of unemployed.



Vienna became an important city of Germany.



A big iron factory was built in Linz.



Military industries became very huge

commemorative postcard: Anniversary of Europe Youth League 1942



Sometimes important assemblies were held in Austria.

VOSTOK PHILATELIC EXHIBITION LEAF No. 1113
Made and Printed in Japan

Resistance against Germany

(36)

[3-3-4]

Resistant activities against Nazi were not very strong. But after the defeat at Stalingrad they became powerful. The most powerful resistance group was in German Army, and it broke out a rebellion on July 20, 1944, in Vienna.



Taking a part in the war, made people dissatisfied with Germany.



After the defeat at Stalingrad, resistant activities became fierce.



Many socialists fought with partisans against Nazi. (the new emblem)



Karl Seitz and Leopold Figl were arrested after the rebellion on July 20, 1944.

20 Anniversary souvenir sheet of the rebellion on July 20, 1944



On July 20, 1944, the rebellion broke out in Vienna.

Liberation

(37)

[4-1-1]

On May 5, 1945, Austria was liberated by the Allied Forces. The western side of Austria was liberated by British, French and US Army, and the eastern side was liberated by Russian army. After that chain meaning liberation added to the national emblem of Austria



US army



Russian army



French army

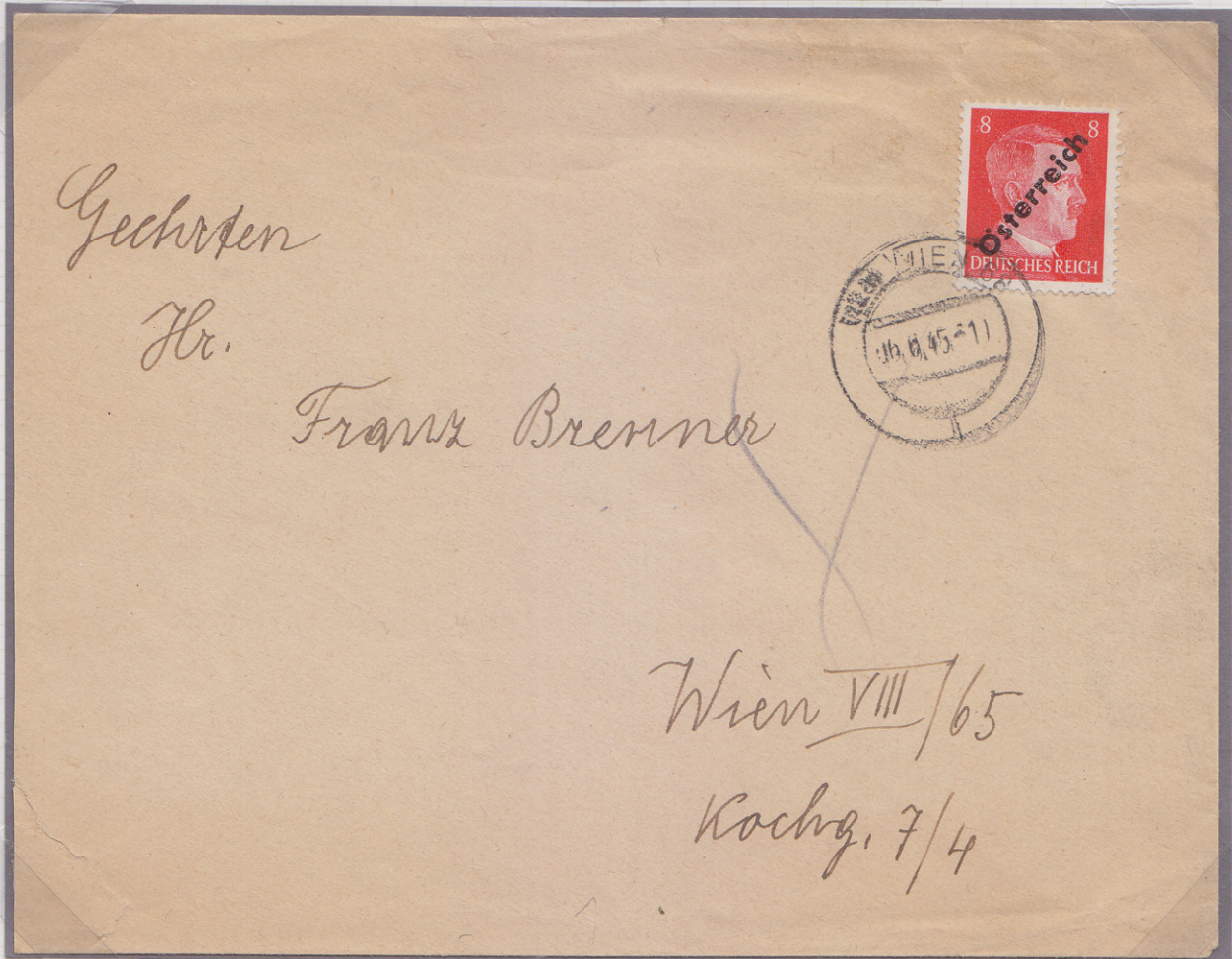


(the new emblem)



Germany surrendered on May 9, 1945.

A cover put German stamps overprinted to Austrian.



After the liberation stamps with a portrait of Hitler were overprinted and employed.

Occupied by Four Nations

(38)

[4-1-2]

After Austria was liberated, it had been occupied by four nations for 10 years. Vienna was divided into four zones and occupied separately by Great Britain, United States, French and USSR.



In British, French and US zone, people used to same stamps.



The first stamp issued in USSR zone was designed the emblem of Austria.

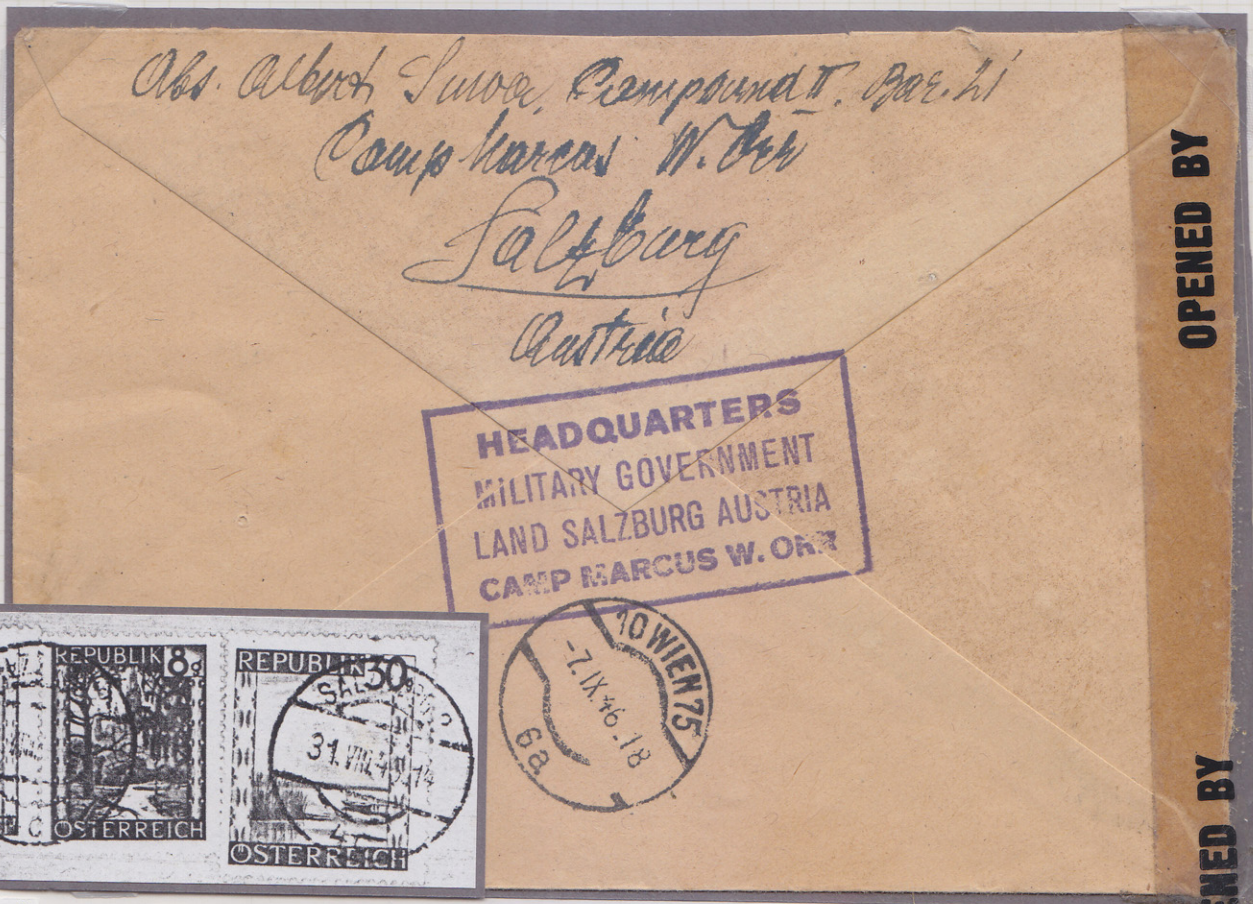


Karl Renner was designated for the president by USSR army.



Germany like Austria, had been occupied by four countries.

A registered cover from the Headquarter of Military Government of US zone



(copy of the front)

In every zone, Military Government of the Occupation Army of each zone had a powerful authority.

Inquiry into Nazi's crime

[4-1-3]

(39)

After the World War II, Nazism was denied. On Feb.6 1947 over 520,000 people were registered as former Nazi by anti-Nazi law. The measures against them were different in each occupied zone. But most of them were blotted out of the lists on Mar. 1948.

Absender:
Landesinvalidenamts für Wien,
Niederösterreich und Burgenland
Wien, I., Babenbergerstraße 5

Verschloßen u. vollfrankiert
retour senden!

Postgebühren
7 75

An
Herrn — Frau

Alois Wimmer
WIEN 75
Quellenstr. 157/6

28130

OSTERREICH
WIEN 75

(copy of the inside)

Landesinvalidenamts für Wien, Niederösterreich und Burgenland
in Wien, I., Babenbergerstraße 5. 64

G. A. 5 G. N. 47760

Bem. Zl. _____

Zur Beachtung! Sie werden ersucht, diesen Fragebogen
schleunigstens binnen 14 Tagen ausgefüllt und mit Visa und
Zuhaben unterfertigt dem Landesinvalidenamts einzu-
senden. In Sie sollen die Einhaltung der Versorgungsge-
setze zu gewährleisten haben.

Amtlicher Fragebogen
zum Zwecke der Durchführung des Nationalsozialistengesetzes.
Punkt 1-7 ist von allen Empfänger von Versorgungsbesitzen auszufüllen.

1. Waren Sie jemals politischer Leiter vom Zellenleiter oder Gleichgestellten aufwärts? ja — nein?
Wenn ja, welche Funktion bekleideten Sie? _____
2. Waren Sie Angehöriger der SS? ja — nein?
3. Waren Sie jemals Führer der SA, des NSKK oder des NSFK vom Untersturmführer oder Gleichgestellten aufwärts? ja — nein?
Wenn ja, welche Funktion übten Sie aus? _____
4. Waren Sie Angehöriger der Gestapo oder des SD? ja — nein?
5. Bekleideten Sie als Funktionär sonstiger Gliederungen, Organisationen oder angeschlossener Verbände einen Posten, der dem Ortsgruppenleiter der NSDAP, bzw. dem Untersturmführer im Rang zumindest gleich war? ja — nein?
Wenn ja, welchen Posten bekleideten Sie? _____

An enquête (questionnaire) for the regulation of Nazi-law
It was sent from Landesinvalidenamts (Regional Disabled Men's Office).
Receivers had to answer this to get registered. stamp to send it back.

Magistratisches Bezirksamt für den XIII. Bezirk
Meldestelle zur Registrierung
der Nationalsozialisten

Bei die
Post u. Telegrafendirektion
Wien 1.
Dr. Karl Zueggel. 3

Wien 89
049 d

Einschreiben
Postgebühr
bar bezahlt

An official cover from Meldestelle zur Registrierung der Nationalsozialisten (Registration Office for Nazi)
It had been sent only 2 weeks before over 520,000 people were registered as former Nazi by anti-Nazi law.

Economic Disorder

(40)

[4-1-4]

Austrian economy was recovered very rapidly from its ruin, by the efforts of the nation and the aid of the Marshall plan. Industries were nationalized and the exporting business developed, but inflation caused.

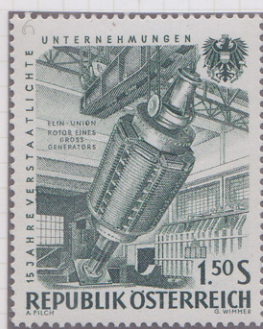


Marshall plan helped Austrian economy .



Inflation was broke out .

Many historical buildings were become to be rebuilt



Many huge factories were rebuilt and nationalized



Many POWs were still captured in foreign countries

The Cold War Deepened

(41)

[4-2-1]

After the World War, two biggest countries of the world, USA and USSR became to competent their powers. World were divided into the Democratic and the Communism camps. Austria as a neutral country did not belong to any camp, but almost it has been in the American side.



Churchill said "Iron Curtain was drew."

USA and USSR negotiated the border of their camps at the Yalta Conference.



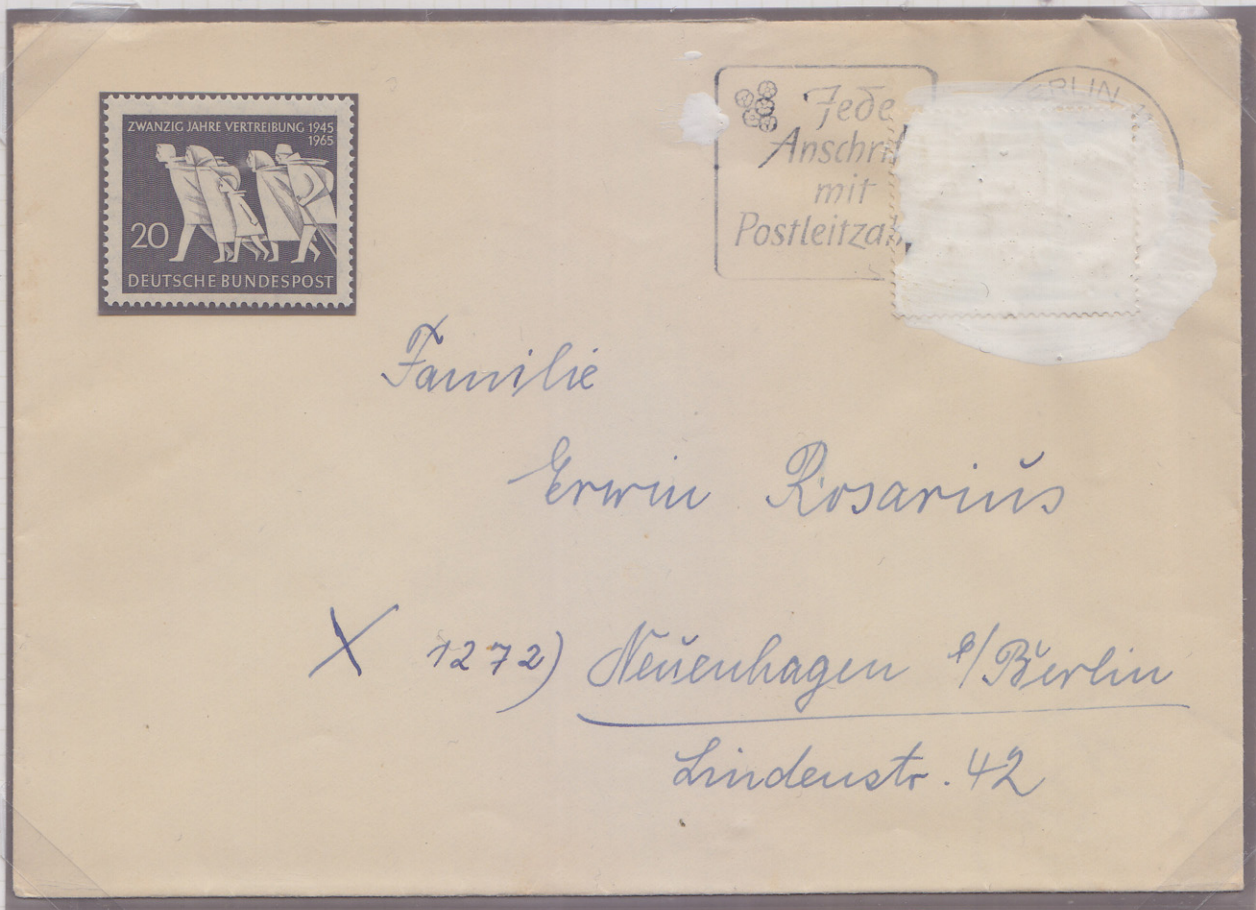
USA built NATO within their camp.



USSR built COMECON in their camp.



Germany was divided into two halves.



(The 20th Anni. of the Refugee from the eastern part of Germany)

Stamps of West Germany protesting against USSR's violence in World War II were erased in East Germany.

National Treaty

(42)

[4-2-2]

On May 15, 1955, foreign ministers of the five countries gathered at Belvedere Palace in Vienna, and concluded the National Treaty. 10 year's occupation by the four nations was terminated and Austria declared independence. In the same year Austria declared permanent neutrality.



Commemoration of the National Treaty



Belvedere Palace, the place of the National Treaty



Dulles said Austria got independence by their tenacious negotiation.



Former German assets were restored, but in return, 100 tons of oil were obliged annually to deliberate to the USSR.

At last Austria became a member of the United Nations.



Before the Occupation Army withdrew, post matters were censored. This cover was sent after their withdrawal, and was not censored.

Hungary Revolution in 1956

(43)

[4-2-3]

In 1959, a great revolution for democracy broke out in Hungary. At first it succeeded but was settled down by the military force of USSR. After that many people escaped from Hungary to the western side through Austria. Austria helped them to escape as a neutral country.



Army of the Warsaw Treaty Organization settled down the revolution.



Many people were forced to escape.



The revolution was so great that USSR could not settle down soon.



Nagy Imre, the leader of the revolution was killed.



Austrian government issued relief stamp and built camps for the refugee

UNO-City in Vienna

[4-2-4]

(44)

In 1979, Austria constructed the UNO-City (buildings for United Nations) in Vienna to keep their neutral activity by their own expense. After that Austria has played an important part of the United Nations.



President Kreisky said "constructing buildings is less expensive than carrying on a war."



"Austria is a neutral county."



The UNO-city has the function as the third city of the United Nations.

A field cover from 1502 AUSLOG / IFOR (Austrian supply unit serving with UN troops in Bosnia)

KOMMANDO
A-1502-AUSLOG/IFOR



Landesregierung Vorarlberg
Abteilung Fremdenverkehr
Landhaus
A- 6900 BREGENZ

Austria sometimes sends their troop abroad to help the activities of the United Nations.

Postwar Development

(45)

[4-3-1]

Liberated from the occupation by four countries, Austria developed rapidly. The same social party had built governments long time. They thought that export industries are important, and they took a part in EFTA(Europe Free Trading Association).



Joining EFTA developed Austrian foreign trade.



Austria succeeded the revival.



Austria has military forces to protect independent.



Austria took a part in European Assembly to connect with neighbor countries..



National factories supported Austrian heavy industry.



Austria rebuilt the States Opera Theater in Vienna, And it has been welcomed many foreigners .



Winter Olympic Games were held in Innsbruck in 1964 and 1974 in a large scale.

Waltheim Problem

(46)

[4-3-2]

It was a peaceful annexation at the time, but people deny it now and recognize it as a forced annexation. Austria has the same responsibility of the war just like Germany. Austria must reflect seriously on the past and overcome it. The Waltheim problem reassured us that.



50th Anniv. stamp of the annexation was issued by the victim-feeling.



It is said that over 500,000 Austrian gathered together to listen to Hitler's speech in the Hofburg Palace in Vienna on Mar. 14, 1938.



After the War, Austria issued many anti-Nazi stamps to deny the relation with Nazi.



(SPC); The Führer's birthday

Austrian people welcome the Führer so ardently.



They say that Kurt Waldheim might have a responsibility for killing of Jews in Balkan.

End of the Cold War

(47)

[4-3-3]

In 1989 and 1990 all countries of East Europe declared democratization, and many new countries declared independence from USSR. USSR was terminated, and the cold war ended. Austria was liberated from the pressure of USSR, and was affiliated with the EU.



President of Rumania Ceausescu was killed because he tried to protect the Communist Party's government.



On May 2, 1989, Hungary opened the border to Austria, and many people began to come to Austria to get jobs.



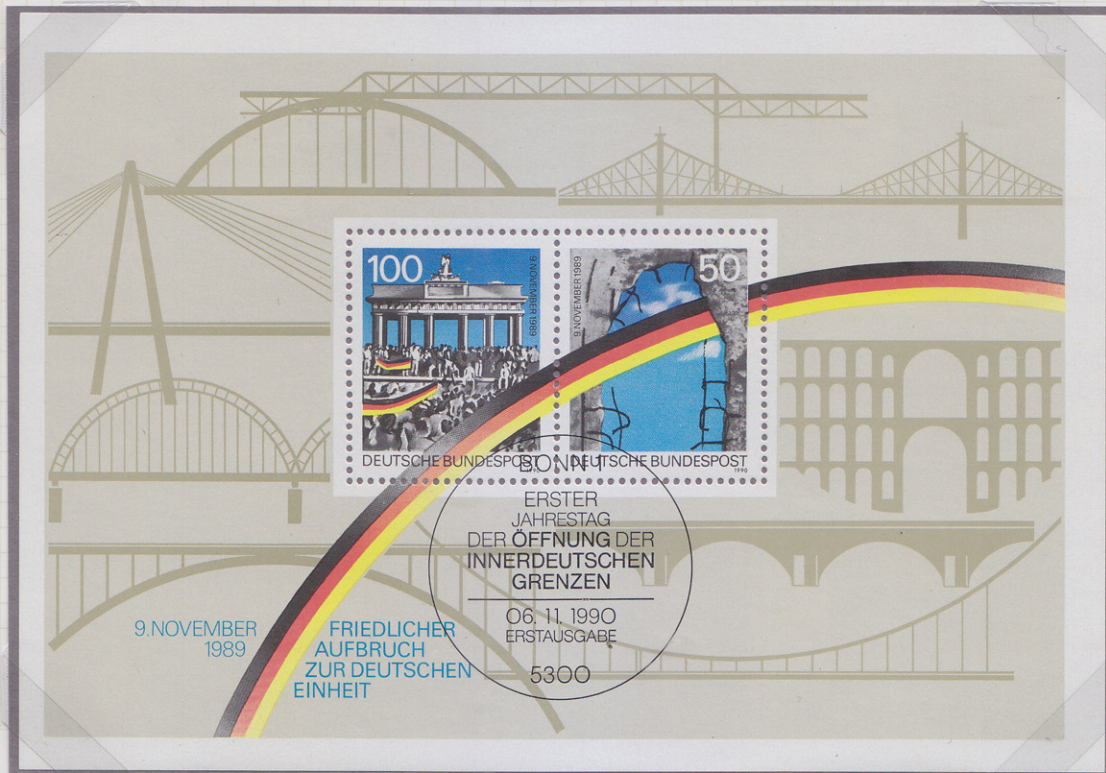
Chain of communism was broken.



Bush and Gorbachyov declared the end of the cold war.



Austria was affiliated with EU in 1995.



The Berlin Wall was crushed down on Dec. 9, 1989. It was a symbol of the end of the cold war.

Restration of the Mitteleuropa (Middle Europe)

(48)

[4-3-4]

When the Cold War ended, point of view of the "Middle Europe" attracted .Before the end of WWII countries between france and Russia were called "Mitteleuropa ". meaning a culture area .Austria had played most important part of it. Austria will be keep more deeply friendship with countries of the Middle Europe..



Habel, President of Czechoslovakia, insists the importance of collaboration of middle Europe.

A conference for collaboration of "Mitteleuropa" was held in Yugoslavia.



Palacky (left), a political man of Czechoslovakia, wished many races live evenly in a country.

Kalergy ,an Austrian political man planed League of countries of Europe.

Czech try to join EU , but they have to reinforcement collaboration of Middle Europe more before they join it.

A field postcard of Austrian Empire printed in eight languages



Austrian Empire had many problems, but in it many races, had many experiences in common, as people in the same country.