



# AUSTRIA

The Austrian Pavilion

Land

People

History

Constitution

Culture and Arts

Education and Science

Economy

Tourism



The Austrian Pavilion in New York is the contribution of a relatively small country located in the heart of Europe to this tremendous Fair in the center of the Western Hemisphere.

Through this effort we hope to demonstrate our association with the free world, but above all we seek to express with this presentation our sincerest friendship to the American people.

May we express our appreciation for your visit to our pavilion. We hope that we can count on you as a new friend.

**The Austrian Pavilion**



Among the 36 European countries, Austria ranks with her 32,376 square miles number nineteen, after Hungary and before Belgium. Thus, the country is somewhat larger than the State of Maine. Her population was 7,073,807 on January 1, 1964. Austria's geographical position places her right in the heart of Europe. She is an Alpine country of varied formations: Mountains and valleys slope towards the Danube in the north, which flows through 217 miles of the country from west to east. The Austrian Alps (highest peak: GROSS-GLOCKNER, 12,461 ft.) descend toward the East to the Vienna Basin, the link to the Hungaria Plains. There are more than 100 lakes in Austria. Austria is bounded by Switzerland and Liechtenstein to the West, Germany and Czechoslovakia to the North, Hungary to the East, Italy and Yugoslavia to the South.

Land



Almost 1,700,000 of a total population of 7,073,807 live in Vienna, the Austrian capital. 98.7 per cent of the population is German-speaking, but Austria has a culture, tradition, and civilization of her own. The people in each of the nine Austrian provinces jealously guard their individuality, their varied costumes and folklores. Approximately 89 per cent of the Austrian population are Roman Catholics, 6 per cent Protestants, 0.5 per cent Old Catholics, 0.2 per cent Jews, 0.1 per cent Greek Orthodox, 0.2 members of other religions, 4 per cent are not affiliated with any religious community. The end of World War II saw a stream of refugees pouring into Austria, 1,500,000 have subsequently left the country to start new lives elsewhere, 300,000 have been granted Austrian citizenship and are now integrated into the Austrian community.



What is now Austria was inhabited by Illyrian tribes approximately 1000 B.C. and then by the Celts in Caesar's time. The core of today's Vienna was the Roman army camp Vindobona 2000 years ago. After the great Migrations, Charlemagne founded "The Ostmark". From 976 until 1246 Austria was under the rule of the Babenberg dynasty. 1282 brought to the scene the Hapsburgs who were to rule Austria until 1918. From 1282 until 1806 the crown of the Holy Roman Empire was traditionally conferred upon the rulers of Austria, which—mostly by Hapsburg-marriages—developed into "an empire in which the sun never set." In 1918, the Hapsburg Monarchy vanished, and overnight Austrian's became citizens of a small country. The adjustment to this new situation was difficult. It had not yet been accomplished when Hitler's troops occupied Austria in 1938. There was no Austria between 1938 and 1945. Occupied by the troops of the Four Big Powers after her liberation in 1945, Austria had to struggle for ten years to regain her full political sovereignty. Finally, on May, 15, 1955, the Austrian State Treaty, which guaranteed Austria's independence, was signed in Vienna. Austria declared herself permanently a neutral state, i.e. she will not join any military alliance nor permit the establishment of foreign military bases on her territory.

## History



The Austrian Constitution of 1920, with the amendments of 1929, provides for a freely elected Parliament, consisting of the Lower Chamber (Nationalrat) and the Upper Chamber (Bundesrat). The Nationalrat is made up of 165 representatives elected by direct election for a four-year term by secret ballot on the proportional system. Dissolution of the Parliament before the four-years is completed is possible

by action of a vote of lack of confidence or that of the Chancellor's recommendation to the President. The Bundesrat represents the nine provinces of Austria, the provincial legislative bodies naming a total of 54 representatives. Every law passed by the Nationalrat must be approved by the Bundesrat, although the Nationalrat initiates all. The President of the Austrian Republic is also elected by the people; his term of office extending to six years. He is Commander-in-Chief of the Armed Forces, convokes and dissolves Parliament, signs State treaties and appoints the head of the Austrian government (Bundeskanzler) and, at the latter's suggestion, the members of the government (Ministers). All citizens are equal before the law; equality without any discrimination because of birth, sex, status, class, religion, race or language is specifically granted. Every Austrian has the right of assembly and association, and the right to express his opinion freely. Freedom of worship is also guaranteed. The constitution provides that the press must be free of censorship, nor restricted by a system of licenses. Austria's National Colors are red-white-red; the National Anthem was composed by Mozart.



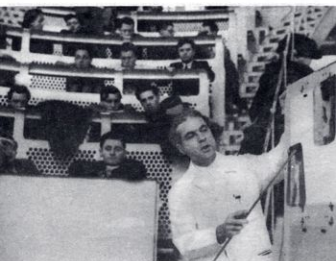
The Vienna Opera House, the Vienna Philharmonic Orchestra, and the Vienna Operetta are the three main pillars upon which Vienna's reputation as the world's capital of music rests. Famous Austrian composers are Gluck, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Bruckner, and, more recently, Mahler, Richard Strauss, Schoenberg, Wellesz, Webern, Berg, Krenek, Marx, Schmid, Einem. Beethoven and Richard Strauss were not born

Austrians; they chose to make Vienna their home. The Vienna Opera House went up in flames as a result of an air raid near the end of World War II and was reopened, completely refurnished in its old glamor, in 1955. Regular music festivals take place in Salzburg, Vienna, Bregenz and Graz. Vienna Waltzes and operettas have always enjoyed great popularity with the Viennese. Lanner and the members of the waltz-dynasty Strauß were followed by Suppé, Milloecker, Zeller, Ziehrer, Fall, Kálmán, Lehár and Stolz. Famous Austrian literary greats were Grillparzer, Raimund, Nestroy; in more recent times, Austrian literature has been exemplified by Schnitzler, Bahr, Hofmannsthal, Rilke, Musil, Kafka, Broch, Csokor, Doderer, Hochwälder. The Vienna Burgtheater, destroyed during World War II, was also reopened upon reconstruction in 1955. Otto Wagner, Adolf Loos, and Clemens Holzmeister have contributed much to modern architecture. The best known Austrian architecture, however, is of the baroque period. Alt, Klimt, Schiele, Kubin, Böckl, and Kokoschka are among Austria's best known painters. The outstanding figures in Austrian sculpture are Wotruba, Bertoni, Avramidis, Hoflehner, Leinfellner, Pillhofer and Urteil.

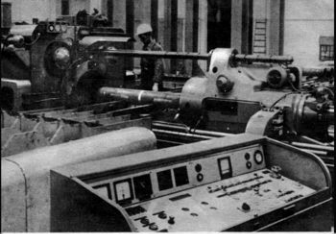


**A**ustrian schools go back to the medieval monastic school. Illiteracy has not been experienced in Austria since many decades. There are today in Austria some 5,400 elementary schools with approximately 750,000 pupils between the ages of 6 and 14 years, and 30,000 teachers; in addition there are 420 secondary schools attended by more than 135,000 students. 317 technical schools train apprentices. At fourteen institutions of higher learning some 48,000 students, among them about 12,000 from abroad, attend regular courses. There are universities in Vienna, Graz, and Innsbruck. Many summer schools are held

annually throughout the country. Of the various "Austrian Schools" the Vienna Medical School achieved a world-wide reputation and is being carried on today by Fellingner, Denk, Knaus, Antoine, Böhler and many others. The modern analytical psychology which originated in Vienna with Freud and Adler is today followed by younger Austrian scientists and scholars, just as the "Marginal Utility School" of Political Economy. Besides the two Nobel Prizes which went to the Austrians Berta von Suttner (1914) and Alfred Fried (1921), twelve Austrian scientists have won Nobel Prizes—the highest per-capita quota of any country—six in the field of medicine, four in chemistry, two in physics.







**A**ustria's economy is predominantly industrial. Her chief industries are these sectors: Iron and steel, oil, magnesite, textiles, staple fibers, paper and pulp, building materials, nitrogen fertilizers, food processing, leather goods, aluminium, machine tools, chemicals, glass and optical instruments. Austria's present economic situation is one of stabilized prosperity unparalleled in the Republic's history. The country has been enjoying full employment since 1952. Both, industrial production and export volume top the respective prewar levels 2.5 times. The country is rich in natural resources, producing yearly (in million tons): Iron ore 2.3, magnesite 1.6, oil 2.3, soft coal 5.7. 2.6 million people work in industry and commerce, 1.5 million in agriculture. 2.3 million individuals hold jobs in Austria

now, as against 1.3 million in 1937. Major export goods are: Timber, iron and metal goods, textiles, paper, and cellulose, chemicals. Major import items are: Machinery and vehicles, foodstuffs, coal, textile raw materials. Although only 20 per cent of Austria's area is arable land, food production meets 89 per cent of the population's current requirements. 432,000 farms cultivate 18.5 million acres. 37 per cent of the total area is covered with forests. Austria is holding fourth place in the world lumber trade with an annual export volume of 194 million cubic feet. International commerce is highly developed. International Fairs are regularly held in Vienna, Graz, Innsbruck, Dornbirn and Klagenfurt. The Austrian Gross National Product has risen from 1 billion dollars in 1948 to 7.5 billion dollars today, amounting to some 1,090 Dollars per head. The Austrian currency is covered up to more than one hundred per cent by gold and convertible currencies. The unit of currency, the Schilling, is subdivided in 100 Groschen. One dollar equals 26 Schilling, or one Schilling is four cents, a rate, which has remained steady since it was first established in 1953. In an age of mass production the Austrian has remained partial to hand-crafted goods produced by genuine artisans, "Made in Austria" is the recognized trade mark of quality and the "Austrian Look" is now well-known the world over as a synonym for outstanding taste and unique style.



**A**ustria is Europe's leading travel and vacation land. Americans especially love "Land of Mountains, Land of Streams" as it is described in its national anthem. For the international visitor winter's goals are the world-famed winter sport resorts of the High Arlberg in Tyrol and Vorarlberg and the fashionable ski places in the Salzburger Alps. In summer the whole country abounds in attractions: the picturesque valley villages, the gay and pretty resorts beside the beautiful lakes of the Salzkammergut and in Carinthia, Austria's "sunny south", in Styria, Austria's forested heartland, the castles of the Danube in Lower and Upper Austria, the plains and strongholds of the Burgenland. Much frequented from late spring to fall are the festivals at Bregenz on Lake Constance, at Salzburg, Mozart's birthplace and "Queen of the Festivals," at Austria's second city, Graz and of course the memorable Festival Weeks in Vienna.

Vienna—on the Danube—the Austrian capital, most beloved of all world cities, today blends the elegance of late twentieth century life with the priceless riches of art and culture inherited from a long long and splendid imperial past. The combination of today's enterprise with the glories of the Hapsburg heritage is irresistible.

Nothing illustrates as well as its folk life that, for visitors, Austria is a life to be lived. For they participate in the Heimatsabend (native evenings) of dance and song held in the Alpine provinces throughout the summer months, mingle with the festival throngs at all the great processions, fairs, costumed celebrations that mark the passage of the Austrian year. Throughout the country there are good hotels, excellent restaurants. There are also quaint, historic inns providing comfort and good fare for modest prices. A warm welcome awaits the visitor, for Austrians like strangers. It is no wonder, really, that six million tourists come each year and make Austria "The Tourist Land for Everyman."



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