

Minister of Police Joseph Fouché embodies the type of the unscrupulous official, supposed to work for the country but only pursuing his own interests. His antithesis is Napoleon as a sensible leader, acting in the people's best interests—a role that Dollfuss imagined for himself.

Hundred Days was an exceptional success with Viennese audiences. “The Caesarean efforts of all those involved were greeted by truly Napoleonic applause,” wrote the theater critic

II.9 Raoul Auernheimer in the bourgeois ***Neue Freie Presse*** after the premiere.⁷⁵ Up to the end of June 1933, the play was staged a further thirty-five times and seen by some 54,000 theater-goers.⁷⁶ Declared a German National Theater by Emperor Joseph II in 1776, the **Burgtheater** has been located opposite Vienna City Hall on the Ringstrasse since 1888.

Fig. 59, p. 152

7. Engelmann Arena



place Jörgerstrasse 24, XVII Hernals
time May 13, 1933, 8:30 p.m. to 10:00 p.m.

A National Socialist “Turks Deliverance Celebration” (*Türkenbefreiungsfeier*) takes place in the Vienna Engelmann Arena at Jörgerstrasse 24—an ice rink that was also used for political rallies—from 8:30 to 10:00 p.m. on Saturday, May 13, 1933. The speeches are relayed via loudspeaker in the neighboring restaurant Stalehner.⁷⁷ The German Nazi politicians, having

II.1 landed at **Aspern airfield** that afternoon and proceeded to the
II.4 **Adolf Hitler House** in a motorcade, march to the grandstand to the sound of the “Prinz Eugene March.”⁷⁸

75 Raoul Auernheimer: “Mussolinis Napoleon,” in: *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), April 23, 1933 (morning edition), pp. 1–3, here p. 3 [our trans.].

76 See Dietrich: “Burgtheaterpublikum und Öffentlichkeit in der Ersten Republik,” pp. 684 and 692.

77 See “Lärmender Empfang der nationalsozialistischen Minister,” in: *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), May 14, 1933 (morning edition), p. 7.

78 See a report by the Federal Police Headquarters in Vienna from May 14, 1933, in the Austrian State Archives (ÖStA/AdR, BKA-I, 148.459/33).

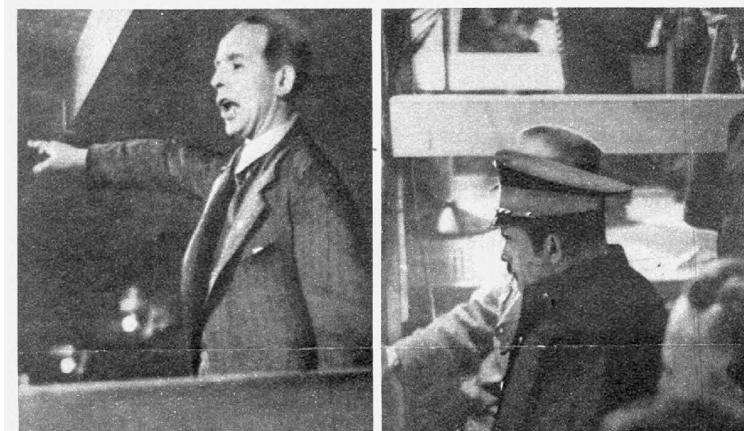


Fig. 25: Roland Freisler (on the left) holding a speech at the National Socialist “Turks Deliverance Celebration” in the Engelmann Arena in Vienna on the evening of May 13, 1933. The picture on the right shows a police officer sent by the Austrian government to monitor the event. These photos were published in *Das interessante Blatt* (Vienna), 52/20 (May 18, 1933), p. 4. Source: Austrian National Library, 399792-D.

Fig. 25, p. 69

Whereas the Nazi press reports 20,000 participants, a **police officer on duty** estimates the audience at 11,000.⁷⁹ The officer was sent by the Austrian federal government to monitor the event. The NSDAP has permission solely for a commemoration of the 250th anniversary of Vienna’s liberation from the second Ottoman siege, which actually happened not in May, but in mid-September 1683. Comments on the current political situation, however, are officially prohibited. The first to speak is the Nazi gau administrator (*Gauleiter*) of Vienna, Alfred Eduard Frauenfeld:

I believe I express the sentiments of us all when I say that we will prove ourselves worthy to our ancestors. Just as they drove out the enemy from the gates of Vienna and won the German people its freedom, so we shall do the same and liberate Vienna from the representatives of Asia, no matter whether they wear a fez or a rooster’s tail.⁸⁰

79 See *ibid.* vs. “Überwältigende Feier in der Engelmann-Arena,” in: *Deutschösterreichische Tages-Zeitung* (Vienna), May 14, 1933, p. 2.

80 Cit. after “Überwältigende Feier in der Engelmann-Arena” [our trans.].

III.2.1 &
Fig. 75, p. 189

II.10

III.1.5

The “rooster’s tail” (*Hahnenschwanz*) is an allusion to the decorated hats worn by the Austrian **Home Guards** (*Heimwehren*)—a paramilitary organization holding its own “Turks Deliverance Celebration” the following morning in the **gardens of Schönbrunn Palace**. After Bavarian Minister of Justice Hans Frank praises Adolf Hitler as a new “deliverer from the Turks,” his Prussian counterpart Hanns Kerrl purports an emotional connection between the “national comrades” in Germany and Austria: “God bound us together through our blood and blood is the true determiner of man’s actions and wishes.”⁸¹ At the end of the rally, the speakers and their listeners, accompanied by a Vienna SA band, sing the ***Deutschlandlied*** and the ***Horst-Wessel-Lied***, the NSDAP’s party anthem.

II.9 In its editorial in the morning edition of May 13, the bourgeois ***Neue Freie Presse*** had expected parallels to be sought between 1683 and 1933 at the evening event in the Engelmann Arena. There was, however, apparently “not a trace of analogy” between the second Ottoman siege of Vienna and the current battles in the name of National Socialism:

*For the throng that descended the Kahlenberg to drive the Janissaries out of the territories of Western culture at Sievering and Döbling were not only Germans and Austrians, there were also Poles under King Sobieski; it was a motley army without the slightest wish for “Gleichschaltung” [coordination]. The sad thing is that the eye for historical correctness has disappeared to such an extent. That a watchword is to be used, merely one insignia more in this age of appearances.*⁸²

81 Cit. after “Die nationalsozialistische Türkenbefreiungsfeier in der Engelmann-Arena,” in: *Deutschösterreichische Tages-Zeitung* (Vienna), May 16, 1933, p. 4 [our trans].

82 “Ruhiger Verlauf des Tages zu erwarten,” in: *Neue Freie Presse* (Vienna), May 13, 1933 (morning edition), pp. 1–2, here p. 2 [our trans.].