

# Wiener Lieblinge between the World Wars

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We reported previously the life and music in Vienna in the period of 19–20 th century, the time of Kaiser Franz–Josef and the mayor Dr. Karl Lueger (Masuda and Hübl, 1997). People between the two wars, i.e. 1918–39 had a difficult time in terms of society, economy and politics, hoping a better future, but thinking back the 19 th century Vienna, as represented by two songs from “Wiener Lieblinge.” There are some more songs from the Wiener Lieblinge aus seinerzeit which we report herewith, with the background of historical aspect.

## 1. End of Habsburg Empire.

Due to Trianon Treaty on June 4, 1920, the Habsburg Empire was put to the end and Austria became a republic. The other parts of the empire got their independence : Kingdom of Hungary, Poland became independent by obtaining Galizia again, new nations of Czechoslovakia, and Yugoslavia. However, these new nations had a serious problem of at least three kinds, namely, (1) conflict among different races, (2) decrease in economic activities, due to the loss of former markets, (3) discontent with the territory, due to the defeated war. These conditions later became the background for those nations to be regulated by Stalin in Soviet Union, joining the socialist block after the World War II.

The political situation in the Austrian Republic and the city of Vienna was extremely complicated and confused (Table 1). From 1918 Karl Seitz (CSP, Christlich Soziale Partei) was the president and Karl Renner (SP, Sozialistische Partei) the prime–minister. The Schutzbund, which was an armed group of the Sozialistische Partei (left wing strongly influenced by Marxism), was in a position to support the republic and strongly opposed the Heimwehr which was established in 1818 as an armed organization of CSP (right wing), against communism, and after the firing of the Court the Heimwehr became strongly opposed SP and Schutzbund which was led by Otto Bauer. They collided in Wiener Neustadt on October 7, 1927 and in Steiermark in October, 1928. The position of

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**Table 1** Chronical Table 1916–1938

1816	Kaiser Franz–Josef passed away, Karl I took the throne
1817	Foundation of the Committee for the Salzburg Festival
1818	The end of World War I, Kaiser Karl I retired, the end of the Empire City Government : Christlich–Demokratische Partei, State Government : Sozial–demokratische Partei. (Gustav Klimt, Otto Wagner, Egon Schiele died)
1919. 9.10	Germany : Spartakusbund established, riot in Kiel, declaration of the republic Saint–Germain Treaty, Dual Monarchy disjoint Germany : January uprising in Berlin–Rosa Luxemburg, Karl Liebknecht killed, Ebert president, approval of the Versailles Treaty, establishment of Weimarer Verfassung
1920. 6. 4	Trianon Treaty, creating Republic of Austria, Kingdom of Hungary, etc. Germany : Kapp–Putsch
1922	Karl I died in Madeira Germany : Walther Rathenau (Minister of Foreign Affairs, a jew) assassinated
1923	First radio station was established in Vienna Germany : France sent troops to Ruhr, issue of Rentenmark, riot in München, Hitler arrested
1924	The Austrian Schilling was established as monetary unit {Franz Kafka died} Germany : approval of Daws Plan
1925	Modernization of the public transport in Vienna Germany : President Ebert died, Paul von Hindenburg president
1926	Over 100,000 jobless citizens in Vienna
1927. 7	Protest demonstration against the verdict on Schattendorf–Process ended in the firing of the Court
1928.10	Collision in Steiermark
1929	Seized with a great financial panic, started from New York {Hugo von Hofmannsthal died} Germany : Young Plan signed
1930	Opening of Karl Marx Hof in Vienna Germany : Heinrich Brüning cabinet
1931	Creditanstalt bankrupt
1932. 5	Engelbert Dollfuss nominated the prime–minister and the minister of foreign affairs Germany : general resignation of the cabinet, Franz von Papen cabinet., Nazis took the majority, Dissolve the Diet, Schleicher cabinet, Schleicher retired
1933	Dollfuss won the power, order the dismiss of the Schutzbund Germany : Hitler took the power, prime minister, the end of the Weimar Republic
1934. 2	Februar Kampf. General strike and fight by the labor union for 3.5 days at Karl Marx Platz. Dollfuss won and forbide the socialists. Vaterländische Front established
7.25	Dollfuss assassinated by Austrian Nazi–Juli Meuchelmord, Kurt von Schuschnigg the prime minister
1935	First Vienna Opernball Germany : Nürnberg Law for Jews
1936	Opening of four family asylums in Vienna
1937	A fire destroyed the Rotunde (symbol of the Viennese World Exhibition)
1938. 2	Anschluss, Schuschnigg retired

the prime–minister was taken by Ignaz Seipel (CSP) in 1921–23, and K. Seitz (CSP) became the city mayor in 1923 until 1934 Miklas was the president from 1928 until 1938, and Renner became the president of the Republic after the WWII in 1945 (Table 2).

**Table 2** The president, prime-minister and the city mayor of Vienna, 1918–1940

	President	Prime minister	Mayor of Vienna
1918	Karl Seitz (CSP)	Karl Renner (SP)	Richard Weiskirchner (CPS)
1919	„	„	Jakob Reumann (SP)
1920	Michael Hainisch	Michael Mayr (CSP)	„
1921	„	„	„
1922	„	Ignaz Seipel (CSP)	„
1923	„	„	Karl Seitz (CSP)
1924	„	Rudolf Rameek (CSP)	„
1925	„	„	„
1926	„	Ignaz Seipel (CSP)	„
1927	„	„	„
1928	Wilhelm Miklas	„	„
1929	„	Ernst Streeruwitz (CSP)	„
1930	„	Johann Schober (CSP)	„
1931	„	Otto Ender (CSP)	„
1932	„	Engelbert Dollfus (CSP)	„
1933	„	„	„
1934	„	„	Richard Schmitz (SP)
1935	„	K. v. Schuschnigg (CSP)	„
1936	„	„	„
1937	„	„	„
1938	„	Arthur Seyess–Inquart	Herwann Neubacher

A great financial panic started in New York, spreading over the whole world, Austria and Germany were strongly seized with it, resulting in the Black Friday. Creditanstalt which was the largest bank in the middle Europe, fell into bankrupt in 1931. This triggered the great recession in all over Europe. Then came the Februar Kampf in February, 1934, supported by SP which was finally suppressed by the prime minister Dollfuss supported by CSP and Heimwehr. The Vaterländische Front was then established ; it was against the possible unification with Germany. Although the right wing Austrian Nazi was disbanded, prime minister Dollfuss was assassinated by the Austrian Nazi on July, 1934 ; Schuschnigg became the prime minister. Finally the Republic disappeared by the Anschluss in February, 1938 ; Schuschunigg retired, but he was arrested by the Nazis and put into one of the concentration camps, first in Sachsenhausen, then in one near Nürnberg (Frossenburg) where some more famous ex–German officers involved in the 7.20 assassination conspiracy on Hitler were held in captivity. After Schuschnigg, Arthur Seyss–Inquart, the minister of inner affair, took the position of prime–minister.

It is said that the 19 th century continued until the death of Kaiser Franz–Josef, the period being called the autumn of Habsburg Empire (Janik and Toulmin, 1973 ; Spiel, 1994). The 20 th century might be said to have started after the World War I, Austria being a new state, Republic of Austria, suffering from a tremendous political confusion and difficulty in economic conditions. The new tide of 19th century art was luxuriously fos-

tered during the reign of Kaiser Franz–Josef, but those who used to be the leaders of the Jugendstil, painting, literature, music and science, all disappeared during this period of the Republic. Those are Gustav Klimt, Otto Wagner, Egon Schiele, Franz Kafka, Hugo von Hofmannsthal or Sigmund Freud (after the Anschluss). It thus seems that the Republic of Austria was like in a turmoil, and people just looked back those prosperous days of the time of Kaiser Franz–Josef and Mayor Karl Lueger (Masuda and Hübl, 1997).

## 2. Wiener Lieblinge aus seinerzeit

The songs in Wiener Lieblinge express how people lived during the time of the First Republic under financially poor conditions, still trying to be optimistic for their future with picnic, gambling, singing, drinking wine, etc., looking back the gemütlich era of Kaiser Franz–Josef and Mayor Dr. Lueger. Many people expected better life by the Anschluss and in fact somehow Hitler met the expectation of the people, being given a better daily life (only for Nazi supporters), until the breakout of World War II.

In order to have some insight into the daily life and feeling of the people in Vienna after the war and during the difficult time of the Republic, it would be of great interest to see how the songs in Wiener Lieblinge go and express the life of ordinary people. In these songs ordinary people tried to explain their living conditions and they found a kind of comfort listening to them. Most of the stories are treated in a humorous way to help to stand their daily lives.

### A) The daily life of people.

This humorous song from the year 1929 describes the feeling of people that they longed for the old times which had not been such busy ones. It goes as :

[I hab' ka Zeit fur solche Sachen]

1) Wo man hinschaut sieht man heut' nichts als Klimbim und Radau, und das Opfer uns'rer Zeit, das ist die heutige Frau. Schlank muss sie sein, wie die Birken in der Stadt und in den äusseren Bezirken dürr und platt. Jeden Mann freut jetzt ein Gspusi nur, macht seine Liebste erst die Hungerkur. Ah, da mach' i net mit, i hab' Appetit und sag', wenn mich einer bitt! : " I hab' ka Zeit, lieber Herr, fur solche narrische Sachen. Es tut mir leid, lieber Herr, ja, da is bei mir nix zu machen. Sie irren sich, lieber Herr, das passt fur mich nimmer mehr. Es tut mir leid, lieber Herr ; I hab' ka Zeit!

2) Kutscher, es ist höchste Zeit, schon um drei Uhr reis' ich ab. Bis zum Bahnhof ist es

weit. Kost' es was es kost', aber trab. Bald sind verstaut sieben Koffer gross und klein, dann steigt der dicke Herr Soffer selber ein. Plötzlich dreht der Troschkengaul sich um und lachelt boshaft, weil er lahm und krumm. Dann legt sich dieses Pferd nieder auf die Erd', wiehert dreimal und erklärt : Iiihh hab' ka Zeit, lieber Herr, fur solche narri-sche Sachen. Es tut mir leid, lieber Herr, da is bei mir nix zu machen. Siiih irren sich, lieber Herr, das passt fur mich nimmer mehr. Es tut mir leid, lieber Herr, I hab' ka Zeit!

{hab' ka Zeit=ich habe keine Zeit ; i=ich ; hab'=habe ; ka=keine ; sicht=sieht ; Klimbim = Unfug ; Radau = Larm ; Gspusi = Liebschaft ; nix = nichts ; nimmer mehr = nicht mehr ; Herr Soffer = Mr. Soffer (a name) ; Troschkengaul-Fiakerpferd}

(English)

I don't have any time for such things

1) Wherever you look, today you can't see anything else than trumpery and noise. And the victim of our time that is the modern woman. She has to be as slender as a birch in the town and in the outer districts thin and flat. Now every man likes a flirtation only, when his sweetheart makes a fasting cure before. Oh, I do not follow this, I have appetite! And I say if somebody is asking me : " I do not have time, smart man, for such crazy things. I am sorry, smart man, yeah, there is nothing to do with me. You are mistaken, smart man, that does not suit anymore for me. I am very sorry, smart man, I do not have time!

2) Coachman, it is high time, I depart already at three o'clock. It is far to the railway station. It should cost what it costs but tramp! Soon, there are stowed away seven suitcases, big and small! Then the thick Mr. Soffer gets into the coach himself. Suddenly the carriage-horse is turning round and it is smiling malicious, because it is lome and bent. Then this horse lies down on the ground and it is neighing three times and explains : "Iiihh.. do not have time, my smart man, for such silly things. I am very sorry, smart man, there is nothing to do with me. Iiih. You are wrong, smart man, that does not suit for me anymore. I am very sorry, smart man, I do not have time!

Here is another one from the year 1929, describing the fact that often the only way to escape from poor conditions for a woman was to marry a richer husband. In various parts of Vienna there were different people of distinct social ranks. It goes :

[Auf der Lahmgruabn und auf der Wieden]

1) Es sagt die Muata zu der Tochter : "Du min Schani, da is aus. So a lange Hopfen-



funny and a bit vulgar to make the audience laugh. It goes :

[Das steht net dafur]

1) Seniert wird heute vielerlei, der Staat, die Industrie, der reiche wie der arme Mann etwas kriegen immer sie. Der Mittelstand, na, da hofft ma still, dass er von selbst krepirt, na, soll ma dem a no was geb'n, na, das steht net dafur, na, soll ma dem a no was geb'n, aber des steht ja net dafur.

2) Die Braut legt ihre Kleider ab, dann kommt der Busen dran, die Waden und die Huften auch. Voll Schreck schaut der Mann. "Die Haar", so sagt sie ganz verschamt, "san echt, denn die kern mir." "Von mir aus legst das a dazua, es sieht net dafur, von mir aus legst das a dazua, eber des steht' ja net dafur.

3) Zur Probe kriegt die Balletteuse im neues Tanzgewand ; a goldenes Schnurl, a Stickerl Krepp, nicht so gross wie mei Hand. "Wohin das Stuckerl Stoff gehört," sagt sie," das denk' ich mir, d'rum spar' ma uns das Anprobieren, denn des steht net dafur.

4) Ich wollte kaufen einen Hund, doch ja nicht zimmerein. Der Hundehandler blickt erstaunt : "Ja, was fallt denn Ihnen ein!" "Ah, der Schwiegermutter soll er kern, und das vergunn' ich ihr, aber wann er nur ein Lackerl macht, nein, des steht net dafur, aber wann er nur ein Lackerl macht, nein das steht wirklich net dafur.

5) Zum Holler Hansl in d' Visit' da kommt aus Graz ein Mann, er bringt a riesen Flaschen mit, die er kaum schleppen kann. "Die Roas da her kost' so viel Geld und mir san unsrer vier, na, jetzt schau halt, ob uns was fehlt, fur an steht's net dafur."

6) Ein angejahrter Lebemann, der wollte wieder freien, und stellte eines Tages sich in Steinachs Sprechstund' ein. "Na also," sagt er, "lass'ns' schau, bevor ich es probier." Oh Jesus na, mei' lieber Herr, das steht net dafur ; "Oh Jesus na, mei' lieber Herr, das steht net dafur."

{das steht net dafur=das zahlt sich nicht aus ; kriegen=bekommen ; krepieren=sterben ; a no=auch noch ; was=etwas ; san=sind ; kern=gehoren ; a dazua=auch dazu ; Schnurl=Schnur ; a Stickerl=ein Stuckerl ; mei=meine ; d'rum=darum ; kern=gehoren ; vergunn'=vergonne ; Lackerl=kleine Lache ; Holler Hansl=Johann Holler (name) {this man said that he was able to diagnose diseases only by looking at a sample of urine} ; Steinach (name) {doctor} ; lass'ns'=lassen sie ; mei'=mein}

{English}

This does not pay

1) Many different things are reorganized today, the government, the industry, the rich man and the poor man, they always get something. The middle classes, there you cover

down quietly, you are dying alone, should someone give you something, too. No, this does not pay, no, should someone give you something, too, but this does not pay.

2) The bride put off her robe, after that her breast, then the calf of the leg and the hip, too. The man is looking with terror. "The hair is genuine," she says totally bashful, "because they belong to me!" "If you want, you can add them, but this does not pay, if you want, you can add them, but this does not pay!"

3) The ballet-dancer gets a new cloth for dancing for fitting ; a golden cord, a piece of crepe, not bigger than my hand. "Where this piece of cloth should be placed," she says, "that I think. Therefore we save this fitting, because this does not pay ; therefore we save this fitting, because this does not pay!"

4) I wanted to buy a dog, but it should not be house-trained in any case. The dog seller is very astonished : "Yeah, What do you think?" "Ah, it should belong to my mother in law, and that I grant her! But if it only makes a small pool, no, this does not pay ; no, this does really not pay!"

5) A man paid a visit to Hansl Holler ; this man is coming from Graz. He is bringing a huge bottle which he is hardly able to carry. "The journey costs such a lot of money and we are four people. So, look after, whether something is wrong with us, only for one, this does not pay ; so look after, whether something is wrong with us, only for one, this does not pay!"

6) A gray old man of pleasure wanted to get married again. And one day he came into the consulting hour of Mr. Steinbach. "So, let's have a look," he says, "before I try. Oh. Jesus, no, my smart man, this does not pay!"

#### B) The dreams of post-war man.

Although the people were poor, they had their dreams. But they knew that there was hardly a possibility to improve their situations. This song should show that you should be content with the standard of living you can afford. It is telling funny stories, which could happen to people who carry their wishes too far. It goes :

[Das mocht' er, jetzt hat er 's]

1) Für's Motorradl tuat er spar'n – das mocht' er. Wia narrisch durch die Gass'n fahr'n – das will er. Er brauch't's net zahl'n auf amal – da kriagt er's. Zwa Tag' d'rauf liegt er im Spital – jetzt hat er's!

2) Recht schöne, volle, blonde Haar' – die mecht er, dass man net kennt die sechzig Jahr' – des will er. A Haartinktur hilft aus zur Not – da kriagt er's. D'rauf wurd sei Schadl kupferrot, –jetzt hat er's!

3) Ein Mädchen, keusch und liebenswert – die mecht er, die ihm als Weib ein Kind beschert – das will er. Bewirbt sich heiss um die Brigitt' – da kriagt er s'! Die bingt eam glei drei Kinder mit–jetzt hat er's!

4) Randstiefel, ganz modern und fein, – die mecht sie. Der Herr Gemahl soll d'Wurz'n sein – das will sie. Er sagt: "Am Boden hab i ein Paar" – da kriagt sie's; "aus der Zeit wia i Dragoner war." – jetzt hat s' as!

5) A Schrebergartenhäuserl bauen –das mecht er. Als Hausherr aus dem Fenster schau'n – das will er. Er hat für's Haus a Anleih g'macht, – da kriagt er 's! Das Haus ham s' furtrag'n bei der Nacht – jetzt hat er 's!

6) Recht schone neue, weisse Zahnt – das mecht sie, die man net glei als "Falsche" kennt – die will sie. Vier Wochen d'rauf ist sie so froh – da kriagt s'as. Jetzt zuzelt sie nur mehr a so – jetzt hat s'as; jetzt hat s' die Zahnt.

7) Min Radio 's ganze Ausland hearn, – das mecht er. Stationen finden, die recht fern – das will er. Paris und London stellt er ein, – da kriagt er 's'. Dann pfeift's ihm in die Ohren rein, {pfeift}, jetzt hat er 's.

{Motorradl = Motorrad; tuat = tut, wia-wie; auf amal = auf einmal; kriagt = bekommt; zwa = zwei; er's = er es; mecht = möchte; net kennt = nicht erkennt; wurd = wurde; sei = sein; Weib = Frau; eam = ihm; glei = gleich; er s' = er sie; soll d'Wurz'n sein = soll das Geld dafür hergeben; s'as = sie diese; Dragoner (certain soldiers in the army of the monarchy); Schrebergartenhäuserl = small garden in a group of small gardens in the city, they were founded in the last century by Dr. Schreber (German medical doctor) to improve the health of the people in town; eam's furtrag'n bei da Nacht = es wurde ihm in der Nacht fortgetragen; Zahnt-Zähne; "Falsche" = artificial teeth; zuzeln = lispeln; min = mit dem; hearn = hören, rein-hinein}

(English)

He wants that, he has that

1) For his motorbike he would save money, he wants it. Driving in the streets like a fool, that is his will. He does not need to pay it at once, so he gets it. Two days afterwards he is lying in the hospital, now he has it.

2) Quite beautiful full hair, he wants it. That one does not realize the sixty years, that is his will. A hair-dye helps him in his need, so he gets it. Consequently, his head gets copper-red coloured, now he has it.

3) A girl chaste and lovable, he wants her, who bestows a child on him as wife, that is his will. He applies intensively for Brigitt, so he gets her. She brings him even three children, now he has them.

- 4) Boots, entirely modern and noble, she wants them. The husband should pay much for them, that is her will. He says : “I have a pair of them on the loft,” as she gets them, “from the time, when I was “Dragoner”, now she has them!
- 5) To build a garden-house, he wants it. To look out of the window as master of the home, that is his will. He borrowed money for his house, so he gets it. They carried off the house during the night, now he has it.
- 6) Quite beautiful, new, white teeth, she wants them, which someone does not realize as false ones, that is her will. Four weeks afterwards she is so happy, so she gets them. Now she lisps all the time very much now she has it.
- 7) To hear all foreign countries with the help of the radio, he wants it. To find stations which are far away, that is his will. He turns on London and Paris, so he gets them. Then it whistles him into his ears, now he has it.

### C) Leisure time

People had to work very hard to earn their livings. Often they had to support relatives who did not have any jobs. Therefore, ordinary people did not have any money to go on holidays. So they spent their spare time at the “Heurigen” up Vienna, because in former times it had been usual to bring the food from home and only to buy wine. In the weekends the citizens often took the tramway to the outskirts of Vienna to go hiking in the Vienna Woods. If they had some money extra Viennese people liked to take the train to the Alps in Lower Austria, like Schneeberg, Rax, Semmering, . . .

In this song of 1934 it is explained that even god likes to go to the “Heurigen” in Vienna. This symbolizes that the people tried to be happy even in difficult economic times. It goes :

[Ja, der Wein, den ich mein]

- 1) Wann der Herrgott am Sonntag spazierengeht,  
 “wohin geht er?”, na, am liebsten nach Wien,  
 und als einer, der etwas vom Wein versteht,  
 trinkt er einen Heurigen statt Medizin.

Der Nussberger Sturm und der Grinzinger Wein  
 sind d’rum so beliebt auf der Welt,

doch ich weiss ein Weinderl, so g’schmackig und fein, na,  
 den kriegen sie ja gar nicht fur’s Geld.

Ref. : Ja, der Wein, den ich mein’, das ist ein besonderer Wein.

Von dem Wein, den ich mein’, trinkt sonst nur der Wirt allein.

Aber mir sagt er, "also Dir", sagt er, "geb ich auch ein Glaserl gern,"  
weil ich ihm sympatisch bin, dem Wirten vom Stern.  
Aus dem Wein, den ich mein', leuchtet heller Sonnenschein,  
doch den Wein kriegt man nur mit ganz grosser Protektion.  
Ja, kommt wer mit mir hin, und ich protegier' ihn,  
kriegt auch der vielleicht ein Viertel davon.

2) Oft kommt vor, dass sich zwei weit in die Augen schauen  
bis das Herzerl zum Pumpern beginnt,  
und keiner von beiden sich z'reden traut,  
weil sie selbst ganz erstaunt d'rüber sind.  
Ein Mittel, das ich für den Fall sehr empfehl',  
hat oft wahre Wunder vollbracht  
und das stammt aus dem Jahrgang,  
der ganz speziell für so zwei Verliebte gemacht.

Ref. : Ja, der Wein,. . . . kriegt ma, wie gesagt, nur mit ganz grosser Protektion,. . .  
vielleicht ein Viertel davon.

{mein' = meine ; Herrgott = Gott ; Sturm = grape-juice beginning to ferment ;  
d'num = darum ; Weinderl = Wein ; g'schmackig = geschmackvoll ; kriegen =  
bekommen ; net = nicht ; Stern (name of the inn) ; pumpern = pumpen, schlagen ;  
z'reden = zu reden ; d'ruber = darüber}

(English)

[The wine, I mean]

1) When god is walking around on Sundays, "where does he go?"  
He perhaps goes to Vienna and as somebody who knows a lot about wine  
he is drinking the "Heurige" instead of medicine.  
The "Nussberger Sturm" and the wine of Grinzing, that is the reason,  
why they are so popular in the world.  
But I know a wine – so tasteful and fine –  
which you are not able to buy for money.

Ref. : The wine, I mean, that is a particular wine.

This wine, I mean, that the innkeeper alone is drinking.  
But he says to me, "well to you," he says, "I like to give a glass, too,"  
because he likes me, he, the innkeeper of the "Stern."  
The wine, I mean, is shining like the clear sun,  
but this wine is only available by protection.  
Well, who accompanies me and I introduce him,

he may also will get a “Viertel” (one–fourth glass) of the wine.

- 2) It happens often that two are looking into their eyes deeply until the heart begins to throb, and none of them dares to speak, because they themselves are astonished about that.

A mean that is really recommended in such a case, often did real miracles and that originates from that year, which is specially made for people fallen in love.

Ref. : The wine, . . .

### 3. Opera libretti by Hofmannsthal and Neujahrskonzert by Krauss

Because there has not been radio and television people liked to meet at the Heurige and in coffee–houses to sing, to play cards, to read newspapers, to chat and so on. If they could afford it, many citizens went to concerts and to the theater in the evenings. Therefore, cultural life was very rich in Vienna. Many famous artists were involved in the development of new music and theater in those days. We will show some examples.

Hugo von Hofmannsthal wrote libretti for operas, working with Richard Strauss during the time of the above Wiener Lieblinge, namely 1909–1933, as listed in Table 3, although they gave the first performances mostly in Dresden except the revised version of “Ariadne auf Naxos” and “Die Frau ohne Schatten.” However, the operas Hofmannsthal and Strauss created became highly evaluated and popular in Vienna later. Many of them had a psychiatric influence, probably from Hofmannsthal’s connection with a doctor Sigmund Freud, such as “Elektra”, “Die Frau ohne Schatten.” Among them “Arabella” described a story of a ruined noble family after the World War, just seeming to reflect the society and the difficult life of people in Vienna at that time, although the original story was adopted from Vienna in 1860, namely “Fiaker als Graf.”

Strauss did not like the libretto and asked Hofmannsthal to revise it several times. Hofmannsthal was almost to give it up, but he finally accomplished the job and the final

**Table 3** Operas by Hugo von Hoffmannsthal (librettoes) and Richard Strauss (music).

Opera	First performance–time	First performance–place
“Elektra”	1909	Dresden
“Der Rosenkavalier”	1911	“
“Ariadne auf Naxos”	1912	Stuttgart
“ (revision)	1916	Wien
“Die Frau ohne Schatten”	1919	“
“Die ägyptische Helena”	1928	Dresden
“Arabella”	1933	“

form of the libretto was ready on July 10, 1929. Strauss was so pleased to have the completed libretto that he sent a telegram of gratitude to Hofmannsthal who, however, did not read it which was left on the desk of Hofmannsthal. Several hours before, there was the funeral for Hofmannsthal's son who had made suicide. Next day, Hofmannsthal suddenly passed away because of his own illness and the shock due to his son's death. Strauss wrote a letter to Mrs. Hofmannsthal saying "A genius, a great poet, such a co-worker of mine having a delicate sense, a good-willed man, incomparable talent ; no musical composers have ever had such a collaboration who was a great helper and promoter." The music of *Arabella* was completed by Richard Strauss on October 12, 1932 and the first performance was given on July 1, 1933 at the Staatsoper in Dresden, the conductor being Clemens Krauss. The first performance was a great success. The summary of the story is as follows :

In 1860 in Vienna, Graf Waldner lives with his family in a luxurious hotel. He who is a vain man and fond of luxurious life and of bet by card games, spent all the money from his pension. His wife Adelaide is a superstitious woman and ask a fortune-teller to tell a good way to get money. The fortune-teller says that the Graf will loose his last money by bet and their daughter Arabella will have a rich suitor but it will be disturbed by a soldier. The fortune-teller wanders why but the couple has another daughter ; in fact Graf Waldner and Adelaide have another daughter Zdenka but pretends to be Arabella's brother with boy's costume. Because it is awfully costly to foster two daughters as those from a noble family, they decided to make Zdenka to behave as a boy with the name of Zdenko. Among many suitors to Arabella who was an extremely beautiful girl, there was an officer Matteo who truly loves and crazy about Arabella. However, the one who enthusiastically loves Matteo is Zdenka who only wishes Matteo and Arabella to marry and become happy because she is supposed to be a boy. She makes Matteo to believe that Arabella also loves him by a love-letter which she, instead of Arabella, wrote. Arabella however loves a stranger and has no interest in Matteo. By the way, Graf wrote a letter to his old, rich friend, Mandryka, to help him from the poverty with a hope that he might be interested in the daughter Arabella. One day a young man with the name Mandryka came to Graf, saying that he is a nephew of old Mandryka who had died, and he loves Arabella by looking at the picture. This Mandryka is the stranger with whom Arabella has fallen in love. The whole situation becomes awfully complicated, but Zdenka, by a trick, is successful in catching the heart of Matteo finally as appearing as a pretty girl. Arabella and Mandryka love each other, Graf and his wife are able to get rid of their poverty by the help of Mandryka.

The conductor Clemens Krauss was the conductor of the Wiener Philharmoniker and

started the new year concert (Neujahrskonzert), playing the waltzes and polkas by the Strauss, on January 1, 1941, in the middle of the war time, succeeded by Willi Boskovsky after Krauss' death in Mexico in 1953. Krauss was born in 1893 and a member of "Wiener Sängerknaben" when he was 8 years old, became the Director of Wiener Staatsoper and the "ständiger Dirigent" of Wiener Philharmoniker in 1929. Boskovsky was appointed the Kapellmeister of the Wiener Philharmoniker in 1933 and stayed at the Philharmoniker until the time of his retirement in 1970, continuing to conduct the Neujahrskonzert until 1979. The concert is broadcast on TV every year and has become truly popular in all over the world during the time of Boskovsky because of its genuine Vienna moods (Wiener Gemütlichkeit). It is interesting that Krauss first started this concert in the time of war after Anschluss and even in the time of confusion after the war ; the concert must have been a great comfort for the Viennese people and people in Europe as a whole.

### **Conclusion**

Music in Vienna was in full bloom in 19 th century, although the state was in the middle of turmoil, namely Wiener Kongress after Napoleon, revolution in 1948, war against Prussia and Denmark, namely in the time of the autumn of the Habsburg Empire. Nevertheless, Haydn, Mozart, Beethoven, Schubert, Brahms, and Strauss family were in full activity in their creation (Kretschmer, 1988). This was not only in music but also in other arts. It continued to the time of early 20th century through the time of war until the time of the death of Kaiser Franz Josef. The songs of "Wiener Lieblinge" appeared afterwards before the Anschluss, thus they represent the life of people and society rather directly and tell how people lived in the difficult post-war times. In other words, arts help to have an insight into times gone by.

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