CHRONOLOGY OF AUSTRIAN STATE TREATY NEGOTIATIONS

10 October 1943 : Moscow Declaration on Austria, pledged to reestablish an independent Austria.

1943 - 1946 : Allied Settlement in Austria, provisional government of Austria, Allied Control machinery.

27 June 1946 : Soviet order no. 17 transferring German assets in eastern Austria to the Soviet control.

12 July 1946 : Second session of the Paris Conference, Austria discussed.
West - for instructing the deputies to prepare a draft.
Soviet - for solving the questions of denazification and displaced persons.

26 July 1946 : Austrian nationalisation law, not operative in the Soviet zone.

December 1946 : New York Council of Foreign Ministers,
(i) Austrian question to be taken up at Moscow in the spring of 1947.
(ii) deputies instructed to prepare a draft.

Draft to consist of preamble and three parts -
(i) political,
(ii) economic, and
(iii) military.
Austria to be free with UN membership, economically viable state to be re-established, specific denial of Anschluss with Germany. Soviet Union for reparations from Austria.
West and Austria against it.
Yugoslavia claiming Styria and Lower Carnithia. Differences over the military clauses -
strength of the Austrian army
equipment
foreign personnel in army and airforce.

German assets - UK-property commission to deal with the matter
Soviet Union - German assets in Austria being German property to go to the
Allies in partial reparation claims from Germany as per the
Potsdam Agreement.

USA - Opposed it
France - for clearer definition of the
Potsdam Agreement.

At the end of the London Conference out of 63 Articles written report was available on 64 half of these were
agreed upon.

10 March 1947
Moscow Council of Foreign Ministers.
Deputies conference simultaneously.
Tentative agreement on the strength of the army to 53,000 men. Soviet
insisting on the equipment of the army with weapons of indigenous production,
differences on displaced persons, war criminals, citizenship questions,
Austrian property in the territories of the United Nations and
United Nations' property on the
territory of Austria.

Foreign Ministers discussed German assets and Yugoslav claims -
(1) Yugoslavia for territorial and reparations claims worth 150
million dollars.

(11) Soviet Union for Yugoslav claims.
(iii) Austria against both of these.
(iv) France for allowing Yugoslavia to retain Austrian property found
on her territory which should not be more than 150 million dollars.

USA for referring the treaty question to the UN.
Soviet Union for a treaty commission at Vienna.
12 May 1947 to 11 October 1947: Treaty Commission at Vienna. France for discussing the German assets on concrete basis. Cherriere plan laid down three bases for satisfying Soviet claims to German assets -

(i) transfer of certain properties,
(ii) of certain rights, and
(iii) lumpsum.

Oil, DDSO and banking concerns discussed.

At the end of the conference disagreement still on -

(i) German assets, and
(ii) Yugoslav claims.

85 sessions of the commission in five months - 15 out of fiftythree Articles short of complete agreement.

25 November 1947 to 15 December 1947: Deputies Conference at London agreed to discuss -

(i) German assets on the basis of the Cherriere plan,
(ii) German and Austrian treaty questions separated, and
(iii) deputies to further discuss the unagreed clauses of the draft.

20 February 1948 to 15 December 1948: Deputies Conference at London. Military clauses - agreement on Austria equipping her army with foreign weapons, Allied war material in Austria to be returned to the Allies and German and Japanese to be destroyed. Boundaries - Austria and Yugoslavia invited to represent their cases.

Soviet Union supported Yugoslav claims - West opposed it - conference broke.


Yugoslav claims supported by the Soviet Union despite Stalin-Tito rift.

Differences on refugees, displaced persons and reparations and military clauses.

German assets - difference on the percentage of oil to be transferred to the Soviet Union.
West - for lumpsum 100 million dollars in cash or in kind, renounced their own claims to these
Soviet Union - for 150 million dollars in hard currency.
Soviet - for relief debts to the liberating armies
West - against it.

23 May 1949 to 20 June 1949

Paris Session of the Council of Foreign Ministers Agreements on -
(1) Austrian frontiers, Soviets withdrew support to Yugoslav territorial claims.
(11) Soviet Union granted 60% oil concessions rights for extraction and exploration.
(111) also granted former DüsG assets in eastern Austria plus the external assets of the company.
(iv) 150 million dollars to be paid in freely convertible currency over a period of six years.
All subject to more exact definition. Deputies instructed to complete work by 1 September.

1 July 1949 to 31 August 1949

Deputies Conference at London.
(1) Difference on safeguards to minorities
(11) Displaced persons and foreign military personnel recorded disagreement.
(111) German assets differences on -
(a) the amount and timing of each instalment of lumpsum to be paid, Soviet Union asked for guarantees about regular payment,
(b) movable and immovable property claimed by the Soviet Union,
(c) court of arbitration if treaty obligations not fulfilled,
(d) treasures of art of the United Nations in Austria.
Agreements on -
(a) no reparations from Austria as such,
(b) Allies to return Austrian property found on Allied territory, except Yugoslavia who was allowed to retain it.
(c) Austrian property in Germany to be returned to Austria.

Report of the subcommittee on oil:
differences on -
(a) Soviet and Western estimates of oil
(b) Soviet for transferring entire industrial establishments under the oil assets, West opposed it,
(c) the oil fields and refineries to be transferred to the Soviet Union.

Report of subcommittee on DDSC:
Soviet Union claimed establishment of the subsidiary companies also, West opposed it.
Soviet Union given 36 out of 37 ships claimed by her, no agreement on the Vienna dockyard.
Broad agreement on the method of payment of 150 million dollars, difference on the exact day of payment of the first instalment.

Deputies had 18 unagreed Articles when they started work, 3 more were added during the London session, two months of work led to agreement on 8 Articles, 4 Articles were withdrawn, 9 Articles remained unagreed.

25 September 1949 to 14 December 1949: Consultations of the Foreign Ministers and the following Deputies Conference at New York. Foreign Ministers instructed the Deputies to resume their work. Oil experts striving for an agreement. West conceded to Soviet demand on oil and DDSC assets, near agreement reached.
“Relief Debts" brought in at this stage. Austro-Soviet bilateral talks at Vienna reported failure. New York negotiations made dependent on the success of these. 243 meetings of the Treaty Deputies were over by 16 December 1949.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Date Range</th>
<th>Event</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>November 1949</td>
<td>General elections in Austria - setback to the communist party.</td>
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<tr>
<td>9 January 1950 to 15 December 1950</td>
<td>London Conference of Deputies. Throughout the year the deputies met to blame each other and postpone the meetings.</td>
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<tr>
<td>26-27 September 1950</td>
<td>General strikes and their failure.</td>
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<td>4-5 October 1950</td>
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<tr>
<td>5 March 1951 to 21 June 1951</td>
<td>Paris Conference of the Deputies to prepare an agenda for a Foreign Ministers Conference; no agreement as Soviet Union coupled Austria with Trieste.</td>
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<td>21 January 1952</td>
<td>A meeting of Austrian Treaty Deputies convened; Soviet Deputy did not attend it. Austrian demilitarisation and denazification insisted on before discussing the treaty.</td>
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<td>9 May 1952</td>
<td>Western note to Moscow, reminder to reply the note on &quot;Short Treaty&quot;.</td>
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<tr>
<td>31 July 1952</td>
<td>Austrian Memorandum to the United Nations, an appeal to the UN members to induce the Big Four to evacuate Austria, followed by Gruber's visits to the Latin American states requesting them to initiate the question in the forum of the UN.</td>
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14 August 1952: Soviet Union rejected the "Short Treaty" on the grounds that -
(i) it did not guarantee the democratic rights and freedoms of the Austrian citizens,
(ii) no provision for the elimination of the Nazi party and its affiliates,
(iii) omission of the economic clauses.

29 September 1952: West called a meeting to discuss these objections and offered to include Articles 7, 8, 9 and 17 from the long draft. Moscow refused, withdrawal of the Short Treaty made condition for participating in a conference.

11 November 1952: Plenary Meeting of the UN, Brazilian Foreign Minister asked the UN General Assembly to appeal to the Big Powers to fulfil their promise to Austria.

17 December 1952: Political Committee of the UN discussed the question. General Assembly to make a solemn appeal to the signatories of Moscow Declaration of 1943 to renew efforts to sign the treaty.

12 January 1953: Western note to the Soviet Union calling a meeting of Austrian Treaty Deputies at London.

27 January 1953: Soviet note to the West -
(i) UN resolution illegal,
(ii) Austria asked to withdraw its note of 31 July 1952 to the UN supporting the Short Treaty,
(iii) West to withdraw the Short Treaty.

29 January 1953: No prior conditions accepted by the West, again called a meeting for 6 February 1953.

6 February 1953: Meeting of Treaty Deputies held, no progress reported, meeting dissolved on 9 February.
5 March 1953 : Death of Stalin, change in Soviet attitude expected.

27 May 1953 : Western Foreign Ministers call a meeting of Treaty Deputies at London without any precondition. Soviet Union opposed it - (i) body of Treaty Deputies incompatible, (ii) suggested use of diplomatic channels.

22 February 1953 : General elections in Austria, Communist party only 4% votes and 4 seats. Coalition of Socialists and Peoples' Party maintained.

June 1953 : Gruber-Nehru meetings, India requested to initiate the question with the Soviet Union. Molotov-McManus talks, Austria asked to adopt permanent neutrality between East and West.

27 July 1953 : Western note to the Soviet Union, called a conference on Germany, in its first session to reach agreement on Austria.

30 July 1953 : Soviet note to Austria, asked to adopt neutrality.

31 July 1953 : Another Soviet note to Austria - (i) concessions in internal matters, (ii) asked for withdrawal of support to the Short Treaty.

15 August 1953 : Soviet note to West stressed the necessity of a German settlement, skipped the Austrian question.

19 August 1953 : Austrian note to the Soviet Union - (i) withdrew support to the Short Treaty, (ii) accepted the method of normal diplomatic channels.
17 August 1953: Western note to the Soviet Union, Treaty Deputies convened on 31 August 1953.

28 August 1953: Soviet note to the West -
(i) body of Treaty Deputies incompatible,
(ii) asked for a categorical withdrawal of Short Treaty by the West and by Austria,
(iii) stressed the unavoidable connection of a German and an Austrian settlement.

2 September 1953: Western note to the Soviet Union -
(1) stressed the severance of the German and the Austrian problems,
(2) called a meeting of the Four Foreign Ministers for 15 October 1953 at Lugano (Switzerland).

10 September 1953: Austrian note to the Four Powers -
(1) include Austria as an equal negotiating partner,
(2) informed Austrian withdrawal of her support to the Short Treaty,
(3) emphasized not to accept a separate treaty with the West without the Soviet Union.

28 September 1953: Soviet note to the West, no reference to Austria.

10 October 1953: Austrian note to the Big Four asked for
(i) reduction of occupation troops,
(ii) alleviation of other occupation burdens.

8 October 1953: Anglo-American announcement about the termination of Military Government in Zone A of the Free Territory of Trieste.

18 October 1953: Western note to the Soviet Union called a Foreign Ministers Conference at Lugano on 9 November 1953 to settle German and Austrian questions.
3 November 1953: Soviet note to the West stressed Germany, Korea and disarmament for Austria suggested normal diplomatic methods.

16 November 1953: Western note to the Soviet Union renewed invitation for a Foreign Ministers Conference on Germany and Austria.

25 November 1953: Western note to the Soviet Union suggested three alternatives for the Austrian question - 
   (i) a foreign ministers' conference, 
   (ii) a deputies conference, 
   (iii) normal diplomatic channels.

26 November 1953: Soviet note accepted foreign ministers conference to be held at Berlin, final date fixed as 25 January 1954.

5 January 1954: Austrian note to the Four Capitals asking for Austrian participation as an equal negotiating partner.


12 February 1954: Austrian question discussed. 
   Soviet -
   (i) Austria to adopt military neutrality,
   (ii) acceptance of 150 million dollars in deliveries of goods,
   (iii) protracted occupation of Austria except the city of Vienna till the German treaty signed.
   (iv) Anschluss activities to be banned.

   Austria & West -
   (i) neutral status if Austria herself declares it,
   (ii) protracted occupation rejected.
18 February 1954: Austrian concessions for securing the troops withdrawal -
(i) extended the maximum first of troops withdrawal after the coming into force of the treaty from 90 days to over an year.
(ii) offered continued post treaty supervisory rights to the Four Powers jointly.
both the offers rejected - no agreement reached.

Korea reported disagreement.
Laos and Cambodia-neutralized.
Vietnam-partitioned.

31 March 1954: Soviet call for a conference of all European states for a system of European security - US and China to be observers.

7 May 1954: Western note suggested Austrian Treaty to be discussed.

24 July 1954: Soviet note again renewed the call for a conference on collective security in Europe.

6 August 1954: Western note to Soviet Union call for an Ambassadors' Conference to discuss alleviation of occupation burdens on Austria.

12 August 1954: Soviet note to Austria suggested an Ambassadors' Conference to discuss the treaty.


23 October 1954: Soviet note to the West -
(i) Council of Foreign Ministers for Germany,
(ii) all European conference for collective security in Europe,
(iii) Ambassadors' conference at Vienna to discuss the Austrian treaty.
20-23 October 1954: Termination of the occupation of the western zones of Germany and its inclusion in NATO.

29 November 1954 to 2 December 1954: Moscow Conference of the communist states of Europe to discuss collective security, West and Austria did not attend.

16-19 June 1954: Chancellor Raab's visit to UK.

21-25 November 1954: Chancellor Raab's visit to USA.

4-6 December 1954: Chancellor Raab's visit to France. Got assurances of Western support.

8 February 1955: Premier Malenkov replaced by Bulganin. Foreign policy report of Molotov to the Supreme Soviet declared -

(i) any further delay in concluding State Treaty with Austria unjustified,

(ii) careful banning of Anschluss movement,

(iii) troops withdrawal possible without waiting for a German settlement.

(iv) Austria to observe permanent military neutrality,

(v) Big Four to undertake guarantee to observe it.

(vi) Austria to participate in further discussions.

19 February 1955: Austria -

(i) accepted Austrian military neutrality,

(ii) declined existence of "Anschlussgefahr".

25 February 1955: Molotov called Austrian Ambassador at Moscow, N. Bischoff, conveyed -

(i) Soviet offer of 8 February,

(ii) suggested Austro-Soviet preliminary talks,

(iii) Austrian question not dependent on the German.
14 March 1955: Austrian Aide Memoir to the Soviet Union -
(1) acceptance of military neutrality,
(11) final solution in the conference of all the Four,
(111) Austrian Treaty to be dealt with exclusively.

24 March 1955: Bischoff-Molotov talks, Soviet note to Austria handed over -
(1) measures to be taken if a direct threat of Anschluss arises,
(11) definite date of all troops withdrawal to be decided,
(111) verbal invitation for Austro-Soviet preliminary talks at Moscow.

28-29 March 1955: Consultations of the Austrian Government with its Ambassadors accredited to the Four capitals.

5 April 1955: Western tripartite declaration on Austria -
(1) Austrian question could be settled on the basis of the Soviet announcement,
(11) Four ambassadors at Vienna and Austria to discuss issues still disputed, provided Austro-Soviet talks bring a clear promise of restoration of Austrian independence.

6 April 1955: Austrian Government's announcement to keep the West informed about Austro-Soviet talks.

12-15 April 1955: Austro-Soviet talks,- Soviet Union agreed to -
(1) withdrawal of all troops not later than 31 December 1955,
(11) accepted 150 million dollars in deliveries of goods,
(111) return all DDSW assets for appropriate compensation; oil assets to be returned in exchange of deliveries of crude oil.
(iv) prepared to waive relief debts if Austria waived claims for occupation costs,
(v) repatriate all Austrian citizens in Soviet custody before troops withdrawal completed.
Austria agreed -
(1) permanent military neutrality and bilateral settlement of economic clauses,
(11) emphasized final settlement with Western participation only.

19 April 1955: Soviet note to the West, call for a Foreign Ministers conference with Austria at Vienna to conclude the Treaty.

22 April 1955: Western note to the Soviet Union, call for an Ambassadorial Conference at Vienna to begin on 2 May 1955 for preparatory work - Foreign Ministers to meet if agreement reported.

2-12 May 1955: Ambassadors' Conference at Vienna.
West - insisting on dropping Articles 16 and 17.
Art. 16 repatriating only willing displaced persons
Art. 17 limiting Austrian army.
Soviet conceded -
Art. 42 - West demanded restitution of the property of their nationals which was forcibly taken over by the nazis, settled in bilateral agreements with Austria outside the Conference.
Serious disagreement on -
(1) economic clauses,
(11) specific Four Power guarantee of Austrian neutrality.

12 May 1955: Compromise struck Soviets accepted -
(1) inclusion of the Austro-Soviet economic clauses as an Annex to the Treaty,
(11) not to press for specific Four Power guarantee.
complete agreement announced, 11 Articles and 3 Annexes struck off.

14 May 1955: Consultations of Foreign Ministers at Vienna - a clause in the preamble reminding Austria of its responsibility for participation in the war on the side of Nazi Germany was deleted at the insistence of Austria and with the support of the Soviet Union. Treaty of Friendship, Cooperation and Mutual Assistance signed at Warsaw among the east European states and the Soviet Union.

15 May 1955: State Treaty for the reestablishment of sovereign independent and democratic Austria signed at Vienna.

27 July 1955: Last ratification of the Treaty received.

21 October 1955: Withdrawal of all occupation troops completed with the US troops leaving Salzburg.

26 October 1955: Neutrality law passed by the Austrian Parliament.

APPENDIX 2
AUSTRIA
IMPORTANT RAIL ROAD & OTHER LAND COMMUNICATIONS CONNECTING AUSTRIA WITH SURROUNDING COUNTRIES

References
- International boundary
- Railways
- Roads
- Navigable river
- Mountain Pass

[Map showing Austria and surrounding countries with various roads and rail lines highlighted.]

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

VIENNA

BRATISLAVA

BRUNSWICK

MUNICH

GER

SWITZERLAND

ITALY

YUGOSLAVIA

HUNGARY

SLOVENIA

CROATIA

SERBIA
FINAL BOUNDARIES OF AUSTRIA - 1945
FINAL SECTOR BOUNDARIES OF VIENNA-1945
ALLIED POWER MOVEMENT & OFFENCE IN CENTRAL EUROPE

References

- GERMAN TROOP SECLUSION & DESTRUCTION
- AREAS UNDER GERMAN INFLUENCE
- ALLIED POWER TROOP MOVEMENT & OFFENCE
- GERMAN COUNTER ATTACK

ALLIED TROOPS ENTERING AUSTRIA

SOVIET
U.S.
FRENCH
BRITISH

MAP OF ALLIED POWER MOVEMENT & OFFENCE IN CENTRAL EUROPE