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## Pre occupied meaning

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Occupation of the second World War II of the Republic of AustriaPublik Äf-Sterreichâ € (German) 1945 - 1955 Arms of Arms Occupation Sectors in the ustriesTatusMilitar occupation AliadocapitalVinnaCommonas Language (German Australian) Austro-Bavarian, Germany, Burgenland CroatianReligion (Catholic, Orthodox Orthodox, Protestant) Demote (s) AustrianGovernment CompanyPentRepcentepresupplicators Federal parliamentarians ä, â € £ 0, Richard McCreeryÄ e â € ¸ " ä € € American Zone Mark W. ClarkÄ e â € € â € £ € French Antoine BâfÄ e â € € ä € ä € ä € f Ä € ä € ä € ä € ä € ä € ä € ä € £ 1945 - 1950 Karl RennerÄ e â € 1951 - 1955 Theodor KÄfmer Chancellor â € 1945 Karl RennerÄ e â € 1945 - 1953 Leopold FigÄ e â € 1953 - 1955 Julius Raab Historical EraAftermath Second World War / Cold War - Capture of Vienna 13 April 1945 â € April 27 of 1945 Ä e Austrian State Treaty 27 â € ä € July 1955 allied S Left from October 25, 1955 Population â € £ 1945 6,793,000 Ä e 1955 6.947.000 Currency Hillingiso 3166 Codeat Preceded by Succeeded by the National Socialist Austria Republic Austrian today Part of a SÄ © Rie About the History of Intria Early History History Hallstatt Culture Noricum - Pannonia - Raetia Marcomanni - Bavaras - SueBi Avass Samo Realm Realm Carantania East France Duchy of Bavaria - Margravate of Austria Babenberg House privilegeMum Minus Habsburg Habsburg Habsburg Habsburg Habsburg Habsburg United Kingdom Arqueirilo de ástia Habsburg Monarchy Impecéria Confederation German Austria-Hungary First World War I True from World War I Germany Republic Australian Australian State Átria Anschluss OstMark (ustria) National Socialism of World War II Pós-War tery - Busy Austria Austria Republic Topics Jews (Vienna) Military History Municipal IT Meline A Ustria Portalvte The allied occupation of the usage began on April 27, 1945 as a result of Vienna Offensi Ve and ended with the Austrian State Treaty on 27 July 1955. Subsequent to Anschluss In 1938, the Utria had generally been recognized as a constituent part of Nazi Germany. In 1943, however, the Allies agreed in Moscow's statement that the ustria would be considered the first vineyard of the Nazi aggress and treated as a released and independent country after the war. In the immediate consequences of World War II, the usage was divided into four zones of occupation and occupied jointly by the United States, the Soviet Union, the United Kingdom and France. Vienna was similarly subdivided, but the central district was collectively administered by the Allied Control Council. Considering that Germany was divided into East and Western Germany in 1949, to the ustria remained under the joint occupation of the Western allies and the Soviet Union to 1955; His status became a controversial subject in the Cold War to heating the relationships known as The Khrushchev. After the Austrian promises of perpetory neutrality, Utria received full independence on May 15, 1955 and the last remaining occupation troops on 25 October that year. Background Other Information: Moscow Conference (1943) At the 1943 Moscow conference, the Soviet Union, United States, and the United Kingdom jointly decided that the German attachment Ustria in 1938 would be considered "null and empty". In addition, all administrative and legal measures since 1938 would be ignored. The conference declared the intention of creating a free and independent ustration after the war, but also stated that the ustria had the responsibility of "participation in the war next to Germany Hitlerite" , which can not be avoided. [1] 1945 - 1946: First year of occupation rule Soviet and restoring the Australian government Additional information: Eastern Front (World War II), Soviet occupations and Austrian resistance in 29 From March 1945, the Soviets Fyodor Tolbukhin's troops crossed the ancient Austrian frontier in Klostermarienberg in Klostermarienberg Klostermarienberg On April 3, at the beginning of the offensive Vienna, the Austrian politic Karl Renner, who lived in the south of Baixa to Utria, established contact with the Soviets. Joseph Stalin had already established a possible future Austrian Cabinet of Communists from the country in the exhaustion, but Tolbukhin's telegram changed Stalin's head in favor of Renner. [3] On April 20, 1945, the Soviets, without asking for their Western allies, [4] instructed Renner to form a provisional government. Seven days later, Renner's office took office, declared the independence of the Nazi Germany ustration and asked for the creation of a democratic state along the lines of the first Austrian Republic. [4] Renner's Soviet acceptance was not an isolated episode; District officers re-established and named local mayors often following the inhabitants' advice, even before the battle is over. [5] Soviet troops in the SchÄnfnbrunn Palace gardens of 1945 Renner and his ministers were guarded and guarded by NKVD [a] bodyguard. [6] A third of the State Office of Chancellor Renner, including crucial seats of the state secretary of the interior and the Secretary of State of Education, was opened by Austrian Communists. [4] Western allies suspected that the establishment of a puppet state and refused to recognize Renner. [4] Britishers were particularly hostile. [4] At the American president Harry Truman, who believed that Renner was a politician of confidence in the contents of a token front to the Kremlin, denied it recognition [7] but Renner had assured Inter control -Partidadia with the designation of two state subsecretaries in each of the ministry, appointed by the two parties do not designate the Secretary of State. As soon as Hitler's examples were pushed back to Germany, Red Exchange and NKVD began to comb the captured territories. Until May 23 which reported the detention of 268 ex-combatants of the Red Exchange, 1,208 men from Wehrmacht, and 1,655 civilians. [8] In the following weeks, the Britishers surrendered more than 40,000 cossacks that had fled to the western ustration of the Soviet authorities and certain death. [9] In July and August, the Soviets brought four NKVD troop regiments to "Mop Up" Vienna and seal the border of Czechoslovakia. [10] [11] Red Exchange lost 17,000 lives in the Battle of Vienna. The Soviet troops involved in systematic sexual violence against women, from the early days and weeks after the Soviet victory. The repression against civilians hurt the reputation of the Red Exchange, to such a point that, on September 28, 1945 Moscow issued an order prohibiting violent interrogations. [12] Exchange red moral dropped as soldiers prepared to be sent home; Replaction of combat units with permanent occupation forces of Ivan Konev only marginally reduced 'bad behavior'. [13] Throughout 1945 and 1946, all Soviet control levels tried in vain to contain desertion and plunder for classification and file. [14] [15] According to Austrian police records for 1946, "men of Soviet Uniforms", usually babed, responsible for more than 90% of the registered crime (in comparison, the Northern soldiers Americans were responsible â €

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