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# **DAS BANAT UND DIE BANATER SCHWABEN**

**BAND 5**

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## **STADTE UND DORFER**

**BEITRÄGE ZUR SIEDLUNGSGESCHICHTE  
DER DEUTSCHEN IMBANAT**

Redaktion  
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*Für den Inhalt der Beiträge ist der jeweilige Verfasser verantwortlich.*

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**THE BANAT AND THE SWABIANS OF THE BANAT**

**Volume 5**

**CITIES, TOWNS AND VILLAGES**

**Contributions to the Settlement History  
of the Germans in the Banat**

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## **Hatzfeld**

Hatzfeld was founded in 1766 as a twin community of Landstreu. Originally the entire community was to be named Landstreu. At the time of settlement the eastern part of the locale was called Landstreu and the western part was called Hatzfeld. The man who named them was Karl Friedrich Anvar, Count von Hatzfeld and Gleichen who was the President of the Royal Chamber in Vienna. It was only two years later in 1768 when the Empress Maria Theresia amalgamated the two communities naming the result: Hatzfeld. The community bore different names when under different national jurisdictions. From 1766-1779 while under Austrian rule it was Hatzfeld, and then from 1779-1918 when it was under Hungarian control it was called Zsombolya, from 1918-1924 while under Yugoslavian control it became Dzombolii and from 1924 to the present day under Romanian rule it is called Jimbolia. In the local dialect spoken in the area the designation for the community was *Hartzfeld* both by the inhabitants of the community and the residents of the other nearby villages.

The land surface is 82 metres above sea level in the Hatzfeld lowlands that are part of the Temes and Tisza River plateau and prairie. The exact co-ordinates are 45 degrees 30' to 45 degrees 50' north latitude and 20 degrees 45 minutes to 21 degrees east longitude. The area covered within the boundaries of the community was estimated at 13,722 *Katastral Joch* in 1940 and 108 square kilometres after 1945.

The first documentary reference related to a community in the Banat named Chumbul is found in the Papal schedule of tithes for the year 1333. This community was located on the present day site of today's Hatzfeld (Jimbolia). In 1489 three communities are identified in an old document that indicates that they are owned by the Csombolyi family, namely Gross-Combol, Mittel-Combol and Innen-Combol. These three communities were totally destroyed during the Turkish occupation but appear on the military map of Count Mercy (1723) and are identified as the unpopulated communities and hay meadows: Sombol, Rabi and Peterda. In old maps and documents the community of Chumbul is spelled in various ways, like the following: Chobol (1477), Scomboly (1489, 1746, 1752, 1759) Zsombay (1724) Sombola (1751) and in the passing centuries other variations have appeared.

## **The German Settlement**

The settlement of Hatzfeld occurred during the second phase of the Great Swabian Migration, the so-called Theresian Colonization period (1763-1773) and was carried out by Johann Wilhelm von Hildebrand the head of the Administrative Council who established the location for the communities of Hatzfeld and Landstreu out in the hay meadows of the leased prairies of Csombol, Rabi and Peterda. Von Hildebrand had 405 houses built here that were not yet completed when the settlers arrived on June 11, 1766. They came primarily from the Mainz and Trier region and were led by their priest, Josef Franz Sebastian Anton Blenckner from Sein (Baden Palatinate). When one considers the historical and geographical factors involved in the settlement of the Banat during the three phases of the Great Swabian Migration the forebears of the Swabians in the Banat

were emigrants and not immigrants and remained loyal to the same Emperor, leaving the western reaches of His Empire and resettling in the eastern part. According to the church records the settlers in Hatzfeld came from the Rhine Palatinate 32%, Lorraine 13%, Luxembourg 10%, Westphalia 8.5%, the Saar 5%, Baden-Württemberg 4%, Bavaria 3%, Hessen 2%, various areas of Austria 1.5% and 3.5% from Hungary. The settlers came from diverse regions and spoke various dialects that were spoken alongside one another during the early years but as time passed the local dialect overwhelmingly reflected and had the characteristics of the southern Rhine-Franconian type.

The church was built in the community that same year in 1766 and in 1870 it was enlarged and thoroughly renovated. It was dedicated to St. Wendelein. Hatzfeld was always a self-sustaining parish. The first parish priest was Sebastian Bleckner who came from the German Reich with the first settlers. Up until today, eighteen priests have served in Hatzfeld, and among them were the well known Dean Josef Killian (1893-1983) who came to Hatzfeld in 1945, was arrested here in 1951 and condemned to long years in prison. He was released in 1961 and was immediately banned to the Baragan Steppes. In 1964 he was able to emigrate to the Republic of Germany. There was also the well known priest, Josef Nischbach, who served in Hatzfeld from 1918 to 1921.

The school opened in the year of the founding of the community in 1766 and it stood for several decades. In 1778 the Banat was divided into Counties based on the Hungarian model. Hatzfeld belonged to Temes County with Temesvár as its capital. In 1780 Hatzfeld became part of Torontal County with Grossbetscherek as its capital. The owner of the Domain, the Slovak General, Count Josef Csekonics (1757-1824) leased the Zsombol Estate for twenty years. During this period the Domains of the Count became one of the most progressive in Austria-Hungary. The Csito Castle that was located in the southern portion of the community was erected in the years 1863-1870 by Count Andreas Csekonics, the plans for which had been drawn by the famous European architect, Nikolaus Ybl the man who also designed the Hungarian parliament buildings. The adjoining park of 110 Joch was subdivided into 10 Joch parcels in 1936 and the castle was torn down at the request of the Count. The "inner castle" built in 1781 was left standing and now serves as the mayor's office.

Picture  
The former Csekonics "Csito" Castle

### **The Situation Turns Better**

After overcoming all of the difficulties associated with settling, the clearing of the land and the cultivation of the virgin soil that demanded a great deal of sweat and a lot of hard work often closely associated with an early death, the population grew despite that as a result of the arrival of more settlers. In the first ten years of the settlement period there were 1,543 settlers who arrived during that time and there were 1,307 births and 1,793 deaths. The decline in the population was halted by the inner migration taking place in the Banat that resulted in a one third increase of the population. In the following 90 years the population increased four fold and in 1898 reached a total of 10,177 inhabitants.

Through hard work the cleared and cultivated fields and the household gardens yielded substantial produce so that an emerging prosperity took hold in the community that was particularly true of the farmers and tradesmen. Hatzfeld surpassed the other agricultural communities in the Banat lowlands both in terms of the size of its population and its economic potential. Just twenty years after its founding Hatzfeld obtained the right to hold markets in 1786 and in 1794 received the right to hold yearly markets and fairs. The date associated with the Charter to hold markets (1786) was falsely identified as the year in which the community was founded (1766) and was incorporated in the new Coat of Arms of the community in 1994. The first official document with regard to Hatzfeld that can be found in today's archives in Temesvár is the Market Charter.

In 1823 Emperor Francis I granted the tradesmen of Hatzfeld the privilege of organizing and forming Guilds with the rights and privileges of membership clearly outlined. By 1824 there were sixteen different Guilds in Hatzfeld. As a result Hatzfeld alongside of Temesvár and Lugosch was the third community in the Banat that was granted the right and privilege of forming Guilds.

On November 19, 1849, as a result of an Imperial Patent, the "Serbian Wojwodina and Temesvár Banat" was established as a new Austrian Crown Land and was separated from Hungary. Hatzfeld belonged to the Grossbetscherek District and was the capital of the District. In 1857 Hatzfeld was connected to the railway system and linked to Temesvár which led to a major economic upswing. In 1900 the outdoor Stations of the Cross had to be removed and the cemetery was relocated to enable direct access to the new railway station from the village.

At the end of the 19th Century Hatzfeld became an important and outstanding city in the lowlands and attracted and lured families to move there for the sake of their children because of the educational possibilities and the high level of education in its schools. When one considers the long list of leading personalities from Hatzfeld one discovers that only two of them, the artists Paul Moussing and Peter Jung, were actually born in Hatzfeld. All of the others were from the surrounding villages or from farther away that had moved to Hatzfeld. Stefan Jäger came from Tschene, Emmerich Bartzler from Lovrin, Josef Linster from Sackelhausen, Matthias Swoboda from Mercydorf, Nikolaus Maser and Peter Berberich from Johannsfeld, Wilhelm Porsche from Karansebesch, Karl von Möller from Vienna. Even though Hatzfeld was their home of choice, these personalities were closely bound to the community as were the farmers, tradesmen, merchants and businessmen who all brought a major economic component into the life of the community. The associations and organizations that carried out their various activities reflected and displayed the energetic economic life of the community as well as the rich cultural life that emerged in Hatzfeld. In the *Heimatbuch* (Homeland Book) that was published by the HOG over fifty associations and organizations are listed.

Around 1900 there were numerous institutions and government affiliated offices in the community as well as agencies of the County and District. Since Hatzfeld (Zsombolya) as its official name was at that time, was the capital of the District there was a Superior Court office, a Royal Court office, a Royal Hungarian Revenue office, a Post office with

a telegraph connection and from 1889 onwards a telephone connection, a Royal Notary office, a Tobacco Redemption Centre, a Finance Commission, a railway station that was connected to the national line which was of great importance because of its location which provided many travel opportunities for the inhabitants of the nearby communities. Hatzfeld prospered in terms of its hotels and guesthouses because of it.

The educational system offered a wide range of opportunities from primary schools to further higher education in a variety of schools. There were primary public schools, a private school for girls, a Hungarian private school, a Hungarian primary school for boys including a Kindergarten. In addition to the Domain director who was entrusted with the financial affairs related to the subject tenants of Count Andreas Csekonics there were a notable number of banks and financial institutions: the Torontal Savings Bank (1845), the Hatzfeld Savings Bank (1869), the Hatzfeld Savings Bank and Credit Union (1881), and the Hatzfeld Peoples' Bank (1887), the Hatzfeld Trades and Merchants Bank (1891) as well as the Post Office Savings Bank.

At the same time business and social associations came into existence, like the Business and Trades Corporation that had been preceded by various Guilds and was founded in 1884; the *Kasino* (Men's Club), the Merchant's and Tradesmen's *Kasino*, the Reading Club, the Voluntary Fire Brigade (1875), two Funeral Internment Societies, a Tradesmen's Apprentice's Association, a local militia and Defence Force, a local branch of the Red Cross, a Businessmen's Choral Society, the Dinner Party Fellowship and various sports associations. A *Kasino* with a library was opened in 1866 and in 1875 the first German Agricultural Association in the Banat was founded in Hatzfeld in which other farmers from the surrounding communities also participated. In 1887 a reading club came into existence whose facilities later became the "German Swabian Farmer's Home." There were two large sitting rooms and large general purpose room with smaller side rooms. There were daily German newspapers and scientific and technical journals that the members could access at no cost. At that time there were eight lawyers, four physicians, two veterinarians, six midwives and two pharmacists who were actively serving in the community.

The economic life of the community developed around agriculture and the industries established by the tradesmen, such as the Bohn's Brickworks, which in the following decades would develop into the largest and most important brick supplier in Europe. In 1878 Rudolf Decker established the first hat factory in Austria-Hungary. As early as 1865 Hatzfeld's streets were lit with petroleum lamps. A hospital came upon the scene when Dr. Karl Diel had it built just outside of the boundaries of the community. Towards the end of the 19th Century the Pannonia Steam Driven Mill began to operate along with several small brick operations. These along with all of the other Hatzfeld businesses, agricultural production and the work of the tradesmen profited greatly from the community's connection to the spur line to Grossbetscherek built in 1898 and to Lovrin line in 1906. From the beginning of the 20th Century more industrial expansion took place. As a result the *Schamotte* Tile Stove factory began to operate in 1906 and in 1907 Peter Schmidt established a shoe factory which was followed by the founding of the

second hat factory by the Decker family. In 1909 an electric power station powered by a 180 amp diesel engine went into operation.

These progressive developments were interrupted by the First World War. One of the results of which was that Hatzfeld under the name of Dzombolj was annexed and became part of the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and Slovenes on January 4, 1920 on the basis of the terms of the Treaty of Trianon. With one stroke of the pen Hatzfeld became a border town cut off from many of its former markets and economic base. Added to that were the excessively high taxes that were demanded of the factories and firms, private persons and private practices of the physicians, lawyers, etc. In 1919 the Csetonics Domain was confiscated which threatened the livelihood of all who were dependent on the estate. In addition to that the community suffered a great deal of economic destruction with the occupation of the community by the Serbs who plundered the factories, castle, hospital and numerous private homes. On April 10, 1924 the annexation of Hatzfeld by Romania occurred as the result of the agreement signed by Yugoslavia and Romania on November 24, 1923. From 1924 onwards the designation for Hatzfeld became Jimbolia, for a time Jombolia, Jimbolea and Jimbolia-Hatzfeld as well.

Picture  
Hatzfeld: Main Street

Picture  
Hatzfeld: The Town Centre  
With the Floriani Statue

But even in these times, in the six years during which Hatzfeld had belonged to Yugoslavia, the Landstreu Choral Society was founded and in 1920 a hat form factory went into operation and in 1921 and the Comb and Button AG was also founded that year. Printing shops began operating in 1922 like the Szerelmy & Schmidt Printing Company that a few years later published the "Hatzfeld Peoples' News." The twenty interwar years in Romania were the most productive economically and that was true of the entire Banat and Hatzfeld as well. In 1925 the Bohn Brickworks became a company with shared stocks (AG) that produced 50,000,000 bricks annually. But in that same year the production of bricks fell off due to strike by the workers. Hatzfeld's street lights were converted to electric light blubs in 1926.

Picture  
The Hatzfeld Railway Station

The Venus Comb and Button factory was also modernized and the production methods were technologically advanced and their brand became the most sought after in Romania.

Two other events that occurred in the interwar years took place in Hatzfeld and underpinned the value and role of the town as one of the most important cultural centres in the Banat lowlands. On December 12, 1922 when Hatzfeld was part of Yugoslavia, the first assembly of the Party of the Germans in the Kingdom of the Serbs, Croats and

Slovenes took place in Hatzfeld and on September 4, 1932 the first celebration of the Banat Co-operative Movement instigated by Karl von Möller also occurred in Hatzfeld. A cultural association called "The Fellowship of Artists and Friends of Culture," was founded in Hatzfeld in 1936 to which most of the artists in the Banat belonged and made it possible for them to exchange ideas and support and encourage one another.

In the Second World War there were 285 men from Hatzfeld who lost their lives, 52 serving in the Romanian Army and 233 in the German Army. In mid September of 1944, the murder of seven men from Hatzfeld occurred that raised questions that have not been answered to this day and cannot be accurately explained. In the Romanian literature about it they are referred to as symbols of the anti-Fascist opposition in the ranks of the ranks of the German population. Close to 1,000 inhabitants of Hatzfeld fled in the face of advancing Soviet troops and found a new home in Germany and Austria. For those who remained at home an unearned grave fate would unfold for them.

In January of 1945 there were 423 persons (246 men and 177 women) who were deported to Russia to do forced labour where they had to endure hard work, suffered from hunger and cold. After five years the survivors were allowed to return home. But 110 of the others had died in Russia. But the way of suffering for the German minority in Romania had only begun. The returnees from Russia were finally back in the arms of their families when a new disaster threatened. In 1951 "untrustworthy elements" of the population - the majority of who were Banat Swabians - were forcibly deported to the bleak Baragan Steppes where they had to build a new life for themselves. This time 497 inhabitants of Hatzfeld were unloaded from cattle cars with their pitiful necessities that they had managed to take with them and were dumped in open fields under the grey sky overhead. They dug earthen pits to shelter in against the heat and the rainstorms that were to follow. There were 45 people from Hatzfeld who died far away from home in the Baragan and are buried there.

The Germans living in Hatzfeld were dispossessed of their land and property in 1945 as a result of the Land Reform Law and again in 1948 when the State took possession of all arable land. In 1950 the Collective Farm was established and in 1948 the State factories were established and one year later in 1949 the State owned stores and shops were established to deliver, co-ordinate and organize the production and selling of State produced products. The result was a shortage of available consumer goods. In 1950 Hatzfeld was raised to the status of a city and the governance of the community was given to a People's Council. Tradesmen and their workshops went out of existence in 1952. Up until then the skilled trades had been able to maintain their livelihood in their small workshops but now they were threatened by the newly established Co-operatives - in Hatzfeld they were called "6th of March" and later "Viitorul". They suffered the fate of all workers in Romania's planned economy, namely aimlessness, shortages of raw materials and impoverishment.

Following the Regional Reform of 1968 Hatzfeld with its 14,198 inhabitants was the third largest city in the Temes District. In 1969 after fourteen years the first *Kirchweih* was celebrated.



## Church and School

Even though the Colonization Patent had called for the erection of a school in every community, that was not the case in Landstreu-Hatzfeld. It was only in 1768 when the Empress Maria Theresia ordered the amalgamation of the two communities that the building of a school alongside of a church and rectory were undertaken. This first schoolhouse with two classrooms was simply too small for the 700-800 school aged children and a four room schoolhouse was built to replace it. Next to the school taught by the priest a central school was built in which two nuns taught young girls. At the time of their founding these schools were community schools that were converted to Hungarian State schools by the decision of the Community Council on May 9, 1901. The Hungarianization process that had begun in the last third of the 19th Century now had found an open door. During the short Serbian interregnum the compulsory use of the Hungarian language was replaced by compulsory Serbo-Croatian instruction. This in turn was once again replaced by compulsory Romanian in 1924 whereby during the mid 1930s the Romanianization of education became even more pervasive. In the years that followed up to the end of the Second World War the mother tongue of the pupils became the language of instruction in all of the schools which was also the case following the Education Reform of 1948.

### Picture

#### The Church Dedicated to St. Wendelein

In the passing of time various schools of higher education were established in Hatzfeld most of which were attended by boys. Following the Compromise (1867) in 1868 every community with over 5,000 inhabitants were obligated to establish and support either a high school or a secondary school with an emphasis on science. This kind of secondary school was opened in Hatzfeld in 1871. It had six classes and was intended to provide a general education to the children of tradesmen, merchants, farmers and middle management officials. The pupils were also to be raised as Hungarian patriots and after graduation they were totally fluent in speaking the Hungarian language and writing it correctly.

In the years 1919-1924, when Hatzfeld belonged to Yugoslavia, an eight class secondary school in which German was the language of instruction operated in Hatzfeld. It was financed by the community which was the case throughout the whole Wojwodina. The closing of the German Department in the Werschetz secondary school resulted in a major increase in the number of students in the secondary school in Hatzfeld. There were 160 students from 42 communities from throughout the Banat, Batschka and Baranya. The boarding school that was established for them became the source of their sense of identity and pride in their Swabian German heritage. In December of 1920 the Lenau Association was formed with the aim of promoting and preserving the German language and culture. The association also developed a significant political stance and carried out various activities. This included German evenings, public singing contests and provided tutorial education in German for remedial students both for the residents of Hatzfeld and the

surrounding communities. The village population was encouraged to study their German past and own it and use the German language and dialect on a daily basis. Later private boarding schools were established such as the "German Student Home Banatia", the boarding school of Hans Welsch and the "Serbian Student Home." Several years later this school was converted into a four class Middle School that became more and more Romanianized even though German students were in the majority.

In the years 1924-1932 after Hatzfeld was taken over by Romania, the former eight classroom secondary school was transformed into a four class Middle School that had to be closed in 1933. A government operated boys and girls secondary school was established in the year 1934 that the community had to support financially. In the years 1932-1942 the notion of establishing a private Roman Catholic denominational boys secondary school in which German would be the language of instruction took on concrete form. In 1942 it was dissolved and was given a new name and was under the control and direction of the German Folk Group in Romania.

Another significant educational institution resulted from the efforts of the priest, Emmerich Csicsáky, who founded *Jerusalem* which consisted of an orphanage, boarding school, Kindergarten, primary and middle school through donations he solicited. The aims of *Jerusalem* were to provide an education and a proper upbringing of young girls by building their character and strengthening their faith. The directing and running of the school was in the care of Roman Catholic nuns, The Compassionate Sisters of the Holy Cross. The building was the former Lechner house on Trier Street which was purchased, enlarged and renovated. In June 1928 the Sisters had to leave *Jerusalem* because they had refused to both take a test to determine their competence in Romanian and become Romanian citizens. The directing and running of *Jerusalem* fell into the hands of the teaching order of the Sisters of Notre Dame who refused to accept the terms of the agreement of the Diocese and the Renewal Movement of the Folk Group to hand over their confessional schools to the German Folk Group in Romania. They carried on their work in Hatzfeld maintaining a successful institution until the confiscation of all German property. After the end of the Second World War the institution was disbanded.

### **Memorials and Monuments**

The city of Hatzfeld possessed a series of churches and chapels in which Roman Catholic worship took place for the majority of its German and Hungarian Catholic inhabitants. For a long time there was only one single church in Hatzfeld. Today Hatzfeld has three churches and two chapels. The major church, St. Wendelein, stands in the centre of the city and was built in 1766. The original tower that, according to architects, was Romanesque in style was replaced by a 53 metre high tower in 1911 that can be seen from quite a distance.

The Futok church was built in 1928/1929 in the Futok section of the city that was built for the workers in the Bohn Brickworks in the Neo Gothic style on the basis of the plans of the architect, Hans Jänner, of Hatzfeld. The building contractor was the brickworks' owner, Michael Bohn. The Orthodox Church was completed in 1942 and dedicated that

same year and is located in the parklands around the "inner castle." It was known as the "Romanian Church." The cemetery chapel was built in the cemetery in 1853. The Sühne Chapel and the Mahn Memorial Chapel were built in 1901 in the old cemetery.

The mausoleum of the Counts of Csekonics was built in 1900 and was plundered in 1948 and completely destroyed in 1964. Mount Calvary was erected in 1800 on the north side of the community and the Calvary Chapel was built in 1805 donated by the family of Count Csekonics where the family crypt is located. On Mount Calvary there were three crosses that disappeared with the removal of the mount itself.

In Hatzfeld there are a series of memorials and monuments. The best known is the *Floriani* erected in the year 1866 and stands in the centre of the city and remains on the city Coat of Arms. The statue of the former Hatzfeld physician, Dr. Karl Diel, was erected in 1940 in his honour in recognition of his service to the community. After 1990 the HOG of Hatzfeld installed the following memorials and memorial tablets: The monument erected in the cemetery in 1994 in memory of the victims of the First and Second World Wars and a memorial tablet that was festively dedicated in the church in 1998 to honour the forebears of the community. In the summer of 1999 memorial tablets were placed on the houses of the well known former residents of Hatzfeld, Karl von Möller and Emmerich Bartzler.

What is very characteristic of Hatzfeld are the numerous wayside crosses along the streets exiting from the community that were built by our countrymen who also took care of them. The names of the donors and the year of their erection are rarely available to us and only a few of them have survived. Remains of a few of them are recognizable, others have simply disappeared. Today the Ostern Cross is still standing in the direction towards Ostern, the Grossjetscha Cross in the direction of Grossjetscha, the Maros Cross in the southern section of the city which is probably related to the swampy land in that area and the large wooden wayside cross in the cemetery. The Katsch Cross, Schadat Cross in the direction towards Lenauheim (Tschadat), the Grawatz Cross and the Cholera Cross are no longer standing.

### **The HOG of Hatzfeld**

Between 1938 and 1960 the number of Germans in Hatzfeld decreased from 7,851 down to 4,218. In the years that followed it increased as a result of others moving to Hatzfeld from the neighbouring communities. But after 1960 the German population continued to decline so that in 1989 it stood at 3,500. Only two years later that had shrunk to 1,100 and in the 1990s it was reduced to a small remnant of 390 Germans.

The former residents of Hatzfeld settled throughout the Republic of Germany with the centre of gravity in the southern regions of Baden-Württemberg, Bavaria, Rhine Palatinate and Hessen. The previously mentioned 1,000 who had fled from their homeland in 1944 settled in the following other countries in addition to Germany after the war: 65 in Austria, 20 in France, 15 in England, and less than 10 in Sweden, Switzerland, Hungary and Belgium. The HOG of Hatzfeld has also researched the numbers that emigrated

overseas of whom 70 are living in the USA, 15 in Canada, 5 in Australia and one each in Brazil, Uruguay and South Africa.

The founding of the HOG of Hatzfeld took place on June 6, 1981 in Schärding/Inn in Austria. The first president was Hans Stoffel with thirteen others to assist him: Ernst Stoffel, Nikolaus Nauert, Erich Hübner, Mathias Fritz, Elisabeth Walleth, Prof. Hans Bräuner, Nikolaus Decker, Nikolaus Findling, Dr. Inge Reb, Peter Wagner, Hans Weggesser, Nikolaus Franzen and Georg Willing.

Since 1999 the Executive Council consists of the following countrymen: Josef Koch (president), Franz Quint (vice-president), Norbert Schütz (treasurer), Hans Klein (auditor), Erich Hübner and Matthias Fritz (assessors), Hans Krutsch (secretary) and Hans Stoff (honorary past president). Members of the of the Council: Walter Tonto, Susanne Wiesenmayer, Peter Kolbus, Nikolaus Linster, Georg Willing, Hans Weggesser, Daniel Farle, Anton Schenk, Hans Vastag, Martin Mühlroth, Peter Koch, Dr. Hans Werner Krutsch and Klaus Fraunhofer.

The *Treffen* of the HOG of Hatzfeld takes place every two years from 1985 in Schärding/Inn in Austria up to 1993 in Ulm and in 1995 it will be in Neu-Ulm, Pfuhl.

Josef Koch, Hans Vastag