INGOLSTADT’S TWIN TOWNS

Carrara, Italy  Kragujevac, Serbia
Foshan, PR China  Manisa, Turkey
Grasse, France  Moskau Central District, Russia
Győr, Hungary  Murska Sobota, Slovenia
Kirkcaldy, Scotland  Opole, Poland

Project Partnership Legmoin, Burkina Faso
Sponsorships of Homeland Groups

Stadt Ingolstadt
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On 15th October 2000 a Friendship Agreement was signed in Grasse by the Mayors of the towns Carrara, Grasse, Ingolstadt and Opole. By sharing these partnership links, these four towns form an exceptional and intensive partnership network in a Europe which is growing together.

Imprint

Published by Ingolstadt Cultural Office
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Design: Reinhard Dorn, Edition: 2019
Photos: © Ingolstadt Tourismus and Kongress GmbH and the corresponding twin towns
Dear reader,

For people from numerous nations, Ingolstadt has been a peaceful home with good prospects for the future. The city’s open-mindedness has also been shown through its efforts to maintain international relations with 10 twin towns. More than 50 years of cultural, economic and sportive exchange on both official and personal levels lie between the official beginning of the friendship with Carrara, Italy in 1962 and the conclusion of the most recent twin town contract with Foshan, China at the beginning of 2014.

In 2015 Ingolstadt was awarded the Plaque of Honour from the Council of Europe for its support for the European idea. At the same time, the prize is also the commitment to strengthening the cooperation and friendship with the cities and countries. The youngest twin town partnership with Foshan extends the goal of international understanding beyond the European borders. With the common partnership project for Legmoïn (Burkina Faso), the humanitarian cooperation of the twin towns Ingolstadt and Grasse is bearing fruit for our friends in Africa.

It is important to me to include our youth in this intercultural dialog through the sponsorship of school exchange programs, sport events and integrative projects. Thus young people can improve their language skills as well as their intercultural competence and obtain an understanding of international contexts. Although the world has become smaller through modern methods of communication and friendships in a global world can be started in a matter of seconds with a “click”, personal contact is indispensable for mutual understanding. It is our goal to bring people together through personal relationships so they can contribute to a life in peace and freedom.

This brochure should give you an overview of Ingolstadt’s twin towns, the sponsorships of the district associations and the project cooperation with Legmoïn.

I would be pleased if you could find the same enthusiasm that I have found for this variety of partnerships.
Carrara (probably originating from the Celtic word “kar” meaning stone) is a town situated in the province of Massa-Carrara. It is embedded between the Ligurian coast and the Apuan Alps, and thereby in the northern part of Tuscany, east of La Spezia. Carrara has about 65,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 71 square kilometres.

When the port of Luni was founded by the Romans in the 2nd century B.C., the mining of marble and its transport by ship to Rome for the construction of the most important monuments, e.g. the Pantheon, began. After the decline of Luni in the 7th century, Sarzana and Carrara came into existence. For many centuries Carrara was governed by several rulers; it was a constant cause of discord between Genoa, Milan and Lucca in the Middle Ages. From the 15th century the Malaspina family ruled over Carrara and Massa. From the 15th to the 19th century Massa and Carrara formed the Duchy of Massa-Carrara.

One of the sights in the historical centre where there are many medieval houses and baroque palaces, is the cathedral built between the 11th and 14th century, with its marble façade full of detail, and an enchanting rosette in marble which looks like a wheel, the distinctive sign of the town. The castle of the once ruling Malaspina family now houses the Academy of Fine Arts.

Today the name Carrara is also inseparably connected with the cave, the stone quarries in which white marble has been mined for more than 2,000 years. Just as the builders of Ancient Rome used to travel to Carrara, so do the sculptors of today travel there to be on the spot to pick out the right block of stone. One of the most famous statues made of Carrara marble is “David” by Michelangelo, which was created in Florence between 1501 and 1504.
Throughout the whole year Carrara offers a variety of cultural events, including the International Marble Exhibition, the Lizzatura, which is a demonstration of the traditional method of transporting blocks of marble on wooden beams in the quarries of Colonnata and last but not least, the September Festival when the people of Carrara are made familiar with the traditional Bavarian way of celebrating.

The province of Massa-Carrara lies in the middle of Italy’s important tourist destinations, like the “Golfo dei Poeti” (Gulf of Poets), the “Cinque Terre” and the art towns of Tuscany, such as Florence, Pisa and Lucca. Submontane of the Apuan Alps there is a sandy coast stretching for kilometers, where part of the town Marina di Carrara, a popular seaside resort, is situated. The region is an ideal meeting-place for every kind of tourism because of its extraordinary variety and fortunate geographical position. A visit to the three marble-mining valleys Torano, Miseglia and Colonnata is unforgettable and unique. In the art workshops in Carrara, in the Museum of Marble and in the open air exhibitions, the history of working with marble can be traced and works of art can be closely examined.

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Ingolstadt’s youngest twin town is located in Southeast China and is, at a distance of about 8,910 km, the farthest away. With approximately 7.3 million inhabitants in five districts, the city covers an area of 3,818 square kilometers. Foshan lies in the Pearl River Delta near the metropolis of Guangzhou, about 230 kilometres from Hong Kong. The city belongs to the province of Guangdong.

The metropolis of Foshan is dominated by skyscrapers. The townscape, however, is interspersed with green oases and parks with lakes and ponds. The city, whose history reaches back to the 7th century, possesses a rich historical and cultural heritage. About 1.1 million citizens live in the old city. There are historical houses built during the Ming and Qing Dynasties, with narrow streets and numerous temples. The oldest remaining historical building is the so-called Ancestral Temple which was built in the year 1080. During the Cultural Revolution the population gathered protectively around the temple so it would not be harmed by the destructive frenzy of the Red Guards. In the early 19th century, Kung Fu, the traditional southern Chinese martial arts form of Wing Chun, was developed in the region surrounding Foshan. The traditional southern Chinese dragon dance and the Cantonese opera have their origins there as well.

Foshan is one of the most important production locations for ceramics in China. In addition, the following goods are also produced there: textiles, household appliances, leather goods, electronic products, printed matter, construction materials, pharmaceutical products, and food supplements.

In 2003 the construction of the New City, a district of Foshan, was started and in 2012 the Chinese-German Industrial Service Zone was founded. The area offers a variety of
possibilities for investors and new entrepreneurs. In September 2013 the Chinese-German joint venture FAW-VW, which consists of the Chinese First Automobile Works (FAW), VW and Audi, opened its new car plant. Audi has models from the A3 series manufactured there. Foshan and Ingolstadt are connected with further industrial sites in both countries through the Chinese-German Industrial City Alliance, which was founded in April 2016.

Beside economic cooperation there is also an exchange between Ingolstadt and Foshan in the areas of science, education and sport. An agreement was signed in 2012 for cooperation between Technische Hochschule Ingolstadt (THI), and Foshan University. Since 2013 South China University of Technology (SCUT) in Guangzhou as well as Jinan University have been partner universities of THI. Since 2015 three secondary schools of Ingolstadt have maintained a lively exchange with the twin town. The Audi Confucius Institute Ingolstadt commenced operations in 2016. At the beginning of 2019, cooperation between FC Ingolstadt 04 and the Sports Bureau Foshan was set up as part of the twin town relationship.

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The town of Grasse is situated about 20 kilometres from the Mediterranean coast, in the middle of the slopes rising up to the Maritime Alps in the south of France, 500 metres above sea-level. This picturesque location is the reason the town is called the “balcony over the Cote d’Azur”. Grasse has about 53,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 44 square kilometres.

Grasse was mentioned for the first time in 1040. After being under the rule of two consuls in the Middle Ages, the town was an episcopal see from the 13th to the 18th century.

Grasse presents its visitors an architecture which is inspired by the style of building typical of the Provence and Genoa, making the town a place renowned for its medieval architecture. Significant buildings in Grasse are the Cathedral of Notre Dame de Puy from the 12th century and the Saracen Tower nearby. The so-called Route Napoleon begins in Grasse and follows the route taken by Napoleon in 1815, on his return from Elba to Paris.

In the Middle Ages Grasse was a republic town with a longstanding tradition of trades, especially the craft of tanning was widely spread. Towards the year 1600, attention was turned to distilling essences with which to perfume gloves, and so the production of perfume was established, which became more and more important. Today Grasse is worldwide known as the „capital city of perfume“ because of this centuries-old tradition of making perfume. The perfume factories send their creations all over the world, while at the same time raw materials are transported to Grasse from all corners of the world to be processed. There are guided tours through the places of production and it
is possible to create one's own perfume in a workshop. The International Perfume Museum, founded in 1989, presents the history of this industry.

Not least since it was the location in the film of Patrick Süskind's novel “Perfume” has Grasse been heard of. Two great events which take place annually contribute to its fame: Every May the “Expo- Rose” takes place in the gardens and rooms of Villa Fragonard, an international exhibition of roses in conjunction with concerts. In August the Jasmine Festival is celebrated, the highlight being a procession of brass-bands and folk groups from different regions of France and Europe. The jasmine essence, more expensive than gold, is a speciality from Grasse.

The town of Grasse with its exceptional climate is a favourite holiday resort because of its ideal geographical position between the Mediterranean Sea and the southern French Alps. It is not only ideally situated for touring the picturesque hinterland of the Côte d'Azur, but also for trips to Cannes, Nice or Monte Carlo. There are guided tours based on different themes which lead through the historical old town of Grasse bringing to light its art and history.

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Győr, the “City of Rivers”, used to be called “Arrabona” by the Romans. The German name “Raab” derives from “Arrabona”. Győr is located halfway between Vienna and Budapest in the western part of the country, which is called Pannonia. Pannonia is situated in the Small Hungarian Lowlands in the Danube valley. Győr has a population of approximately 130,000 and spans a total area of 174 square kilometres.

Győr’s diocese and prefecture were both founded at the beginning of the 11th century; the town charter was then granted in 1271. The city’s fortification, including a castle and city wall, was finished in 1594. Győr was conquered by the Ottomans in 1594, but could be recaptured in 1598. The city blossomed especially after the defeat of the Ottoman army in the Battle of Vienna in 1683. For example in 1712, King Charles III granted Győr the right to hold markets, and in 1743, it was declared a free royal city by Queen Maria Theresa. The French army attacked Győr in 1809 under the guidance of Napoleon Bonaparte. In the following years, however, Győr prospered again and it became one of the country’s biggest centers of grain trade. In 1944, Győr was bombed – bridges, streets and factories were almost completely destroyed. After the war, reconstruction brought about new residential areas and employment, and population tripled.

The atmospheric center of Győr is known for its beautiful baroque buildings. The magnificent baroque palace, which once was the archabbot’s residence, now houses the Janos-Xantus-Museum. The museum covers Győr’s history, the history of medicine, arts and crafts, as well as philately. The Saint Ignatius church, which has two steeples, was built from 1633 to 1641. Its baroque adornment shows traits of rococo; the baroque steeples were added in the 18th century.
Three universities – the Technical University, the Conservatory, and the University of Education – render Győr an attractive city for education.

A part of the Audi AG, among it the engine plant, has been based in Győr since 1993. With the inauguration of the new plant in 2013, AUDI started production of the A3 Saloon. And also the Büchl Entsorgungswirtschaft GmbH from Ingolstadt has been represented since 2000.

Győr is also a city of festivals. In 2008, the festivals were given a new name, embracing all of them in “Four Season Festival”. For example, there is the Győr Spring Festival, the Győr Summer/International Culture Festival, the Győr Book Salon, the Győr Winter Festival and many more. Among others, the Győr Ballet and the Győr Philharmonic Orchestra perform at the National Theater. When visiting Ingolstadt’s twin town, one should definitely also visit Pannonhalma with Saint Martin’s Archabbey. This Benedictine Archabbey is located approximately 20km from Győr on top of a hill. Spectacular views, an impressive church with heightened choir stalls, a library with more than 100,000 books and a history of more than thousand years have induced UNESCO in 1996 to include this archabbey on the list of the world cultural heritage.

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Kirkcaldy is situated opposite to the Scottish capital city Edinburgh, in the Firth of Forth, an inlet of the North Sea which stretches far inland. The town has just about 50,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 17 square kilometres. Since the Scottish administrative system was reformed in 1996, Kirkcaldy has come under the Fife Council, whose council offices are in Glenrothes.

The history of Kirkcaldy, one of the oldest free towns of Scotland, dates back to the 11th century. King Charles I granted the town the title of the “Royal Burgh” in 1644.

In 1723 the founder of modern national economics, Adam Smith, was born here, just five years later, the famous architect Robert Adam. In the 19th century Kirkcaldy developed from a trading town to an industrial one. It was at this place in 1821 that a loom powered by a machine was put into use for the first time and was to revolutionize the weaving industry in time to come. At a later date, the town became known as the “lino capital” because of its lino factories. From 1876 onwards Kirkcaldy, which is also known as “lang toun” or “long town”, began to annex and integrate several neighbouring free towns along with their industrial developments.

Even if only few traces of Kirkcaldy’s industrial heritage are still evident, it is well worth paying this thriving town a lengthy visit. One of the attractions in Kirkcaldy is the “Links Market“- the longest street fair in Europe, which is held for a whole week in April every year.

The Museum and Art Gallery, famous for its great collection of Scottish paintings from the 19th and 20th century and for the prize it won for its local history exhibition, is in the centre of the town. In addition to that there is an ever-changing program of exhibitions.
The Adam Smith Theatre presents an extensive and varied program, ranging from theatre and comedy to ballet and opera.

Kirkcaldy has spacious, beautifully laid out parks. The ruin of Ravenscraig Castle, which was built in 1460 to ward off the English and the pirates, is in Ravenscraig Park.

The town is surrounded by picturesque places, each having its own history and atmosphere. North of Kirkcaldy there is the historical locality Falkland, which has impressive castle ruins. In northeastern Fife the countryside changes from hills in rural back country to cliffs whipped by the wind, to craggy bays and sandy beaches. Many visitors are attracted by St. Andrews, Scotland’s oldest university town and home of a world famous golf club. Equally rewarding is a trip to Anstruther with its quaint fishing harbour and Museum of Fishing. By crossing over the Forth Bridge, Edinburgh and its numerous sights can be reached.

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The city of Kragujevac lies in the heart of the Sumadija region, about 140 kilometres south east of the capital city of Belgrad. It is the largest town in the Sumadija region and the fourth biggest in Serbia. The River Lepenica flows through the city. Kragujevac has about 180,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 835 square kilometres.

Kragujevac was first mentioned in Turkish documents in the 15th century as the town of Kragujevdza. Kragujevdza was the word for a sparrowhawk, as “kraguj” means a species of sparrow in Serbian. So Kragujevac means Sparrowhawk City in English. From 1818 to 1841 it was the capital of Serbia.

Kragujevac is also called “the first in Serbia” for the following reasons: It was the first capital city (1818) and had the first law court (1820), first grammar school (1833), first theatre (1835), first university (1838), the first cast canons (1853) and the first power station (1884).

Being an important strategic centre, Kragujevac was often destroyed, both in the First and Second World Wars.

The University of Kragujevac, a modern educational and research centre, has been opened in 1976. It is built up of eleven faculties, six of them located in Kragujevac (Mechanical Engineering, Economics, Law, Natural Sciences, Mathematics, Medicine as well as Philology and Arts), the other five in surrounding villages.

Nowadays Kragujevac is a modern city. The most well-known firm which had its origins here is the car manufacturer Zastava. In 2008, the Italian automobile manufacturer Fiat took over by majority the Serbian company (67%), 33 % remained owned by the Serbian state.
Kragujevac is host to numerous events and happenings. Famous far beyond its borders are the International Chamber Choir Festival, the International Puppet Theatre, the International Jazz Festival, the Salon of Antiwar Cartoon, the Joakim Vujic Theatre Festival and the City Festival.

It is well worth paying a visit to Duke Miloš’ Church, the People’s Museum, the First Grammar School, Joakim Vujic Theatre, and the Old Foundry Museum, which houses the Museum of Engineering and History of the car manufacturing factory Zastava.

The memorial in Šumarice is in honour of the 2,300 and more people, among them students of the First Grammar School, who were shot by the German “Wehrmacht”. This was a retaliatory measure for partisan attacks, although there had been no attacks against members of the “Wehrmacht” in Kragujevac.

The chance of visiting Topola should not be missed either. The town lies about 40 kilometres north of Kragujevac. Built in white marble, up on a hill stands St. George's Church. Almost every member of the Serbian aristocracy, and later the Yugoslav Royal Family, were laid to rest here.
The city of Manisa, which is 5,000 years old, used to be called Magnesia (at the foot of Mount Sipylus) in ancient times. It is situated in West Anatolia, about 35 kilometres from Izmir. The city lies in the fertile valley of the River Gediz and is well-known for the Spil mountain, the weeping rock “Niobe”, its famous, long-standing Mesir Festival, and even for its seedless sultanas. In November 2012, imposed by a new law, the structure of the (old) city of Manisa was changed. Now it is one of the big cities like Izmir and Istanbul. Unlike the (old) city of Manisa that was divided into two districts (Şehzadeler and Yunusemre) the “big city” of Manisa now contains 17 districts with approximately 1,300,000 inhabitants. It covers about 13,000 square kilometres.

Throughout the course of history Manisa (Magnesia) has been the centre of different cultures and civilizations, which have left their mark in the townscape and museums of Manisa. The city was once part of the Lydian Kingdom, whose most famous ruler was the legendary wealthy King Krossos (6th century B.C.).

After the kingdom was split up by Emperor Theodosius in the year 395 A.D., Magnesia belonged to the Eastern Roman Empire. In 1313 Magnesia was conquered by the Seljuk Saruhan Bey, in 1410 it became part of the Ottoman Empire (1299-1922). During this time, Manisa was a university town, in which the heir apparents (Şehzade) to the throne of the Ottoman Empire were educated and gained their first practical experience in administration.

The economic importance of the city and the area surrounding Manisa stems from modern industry and agriculture. Manisa has a very extensive, well-developed industrial
region. Larger-sized companies have settled there, whose products are also exported abroad. Since 1992 Manisa has been the seat of one of the largest universities in the Aegean region.

Manisa offers a wide variety of mosques. The most beautiful of them is Muradiye Mosque. It was designed for Murad III by Mimar Sinan, the most famous master builder of the Ottoman Empire. The traditional festivals, like the Mesir Festival and the Sultana Harvest Festival, both lasting a week, are part of the great cultural diversity of the city. During the Mesir Festival, special sweets following a paste recipe from the 16th century are thrown into the crowd waiting in front of the Sultan Mosque. Rumor has it that in 1539 the compound, from which the sweets are made of, healed a critically ill sultana. Nowadays it should protect you from illnesses, insect- and snakebites.

Other sights in the vicinity which are well worth seeing are Sardes, Kula, Pergamon and Ephesus, where the house of Mary, Mother of God, has been officially declared a holy place for pilgrims.

The West of Turkey has a Mediterranean climate; the best time to travel is in May and September. Izmir, Ayvalik, Çeşme and Kuşadasi are recommended seaside resorts.

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Moscow is the capital city of the Russian Federation and is located in the European part of Russia. The city is situated in the hilly countryside, between the River Oka and the River Wolga and also on the banks of the Moskva, a tributary of the Oka, which again flows into the Wolga. Moscow has about 12 million inhabitants and covers an area of 2,561 square kilometres. Moscow is divided into ten administrative districts, the twin town partnership is with the central district of Moscow and its urban district, Krasnaja Presnja.

The first written record of Moscow appeared in 1147. In 1156 the first wooden fortification of the Kremlin was built. The city’s political and military position was strengthened by its victory against the Tartars (1380) and its economic power increased. In 1480 Moscow was declared the capital city of the Russian empire. In 1547 Ivan IV, known as Ivan the Terrible, ascended the throne as the first Tsar of Russia.

From the end of the 16th century until the end of the 17th century, Moscow went through a period of confusion and disorder due to foreign rule. In the year 1712, during the reign of Tsar Peter the Great, the honour of being the capital city was passed onto the newly-founded city of St. Petersburg, but Moscow remained the economic and cultural centre of the country.

From 1812 onwards, after the French invasion of Russia by Napoleon Bonaparte (also known as the Patriotic War), reconstruction and upgrowth were defining the townscape of Moscow, just as industrial development and urbanization. In 1917 Tsar Nicholas II was dispossessed and, in the same year, the October Revolution was initiated by Lenin. In 1918 the Bolsheviks again proclaimed Moscow the capital city of the country and the U.S.S.R was
founded at the end of the Civil War in 1922. After suffering heavy damage in the Second World War, Moscow was rebuilt. It became the capital city of the Federation of Russian Federation after the breakup of the Soviet Union.

Moscow, also affectionately called “Mother Moscow”, is the heart of Russia. For many centuries it was the Tsars’ residence, today it is the political, economic and cultural centre of the country. The Russian capital is the largest capital city in Europe, the country’s most important traffic junction and biggest industrial town. 80 universities, among them Lomonosov University, which is the largest and oldest university in Russia, make Moscow an outstanding centre of academic and cultural activity.

In the central district of Moscow resides the Kremlin, the oldest part of Moscow and the seat of the Russian President. The Kremlin Museum, with its enormous wealth of treasures, is one of the most important museums in the world. Red Square, adjoining the Kremlin, is Moscow’s main square, on which Lenin’s magnificent mausoleum was erected. On the opposite side there is the department store GUM, built in 1893 and one of the largest stores in the world. Basilius Cathedral on Red Square, built by order of Ivan the Terrible, is a city landmark with its beautiful, varied and so differently shaped colourful domes. In the vicinity of the Red Square, some of the oldest stone structures of the ancient city are preserved.

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The town of Murska Sobota (also known by its old German name Olsnitz) is the northernmost town in Slovenia and is situated on plains in the middle of Slovenian Pannonian countryside on the River Ledava. It is not far from the three neighbouring countries: Austria, Hungary and Croatia. The municipality of Murska Sobota has about 20,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 64 square kilometres.

From the time of the Middle Ages the urbanization of Murska Sobota was dictated by the roads which connected German states with Hungary. Significant archaeological sites are witness to continuous settlements. One of the most important sites is the oldest urnfield in Slovenia from the Copper Age, which was found between Krog and Bakovci.

The medieval settlement was first mentioned on 16th July 1297. This day has been declared a public holiday in Murska Sobota. As a town Murska Sobota was mentioned for the first time in 1366.

The town, also called Sobota by the natives, has a very interesting history. The region was under the rule of different states before being annexed to Slovenia in 1919.

The sights of the town include St. Nicholas’ Church, the Protestant Church and Victory Square. The inhabitants take a rest in the park where there are 200-year-old oaks, hornbeams, ash trees and linden trees. In the middle of this park there is a Renaissance castle where the collection of the regional museum “Pokrajinski muzej Murska Sobota” is situated.

In the past, clothing and metal industries and agriculture were particularly predominant in the region and in the town. These days the trend towards manufacturing and processing industries, construction engineering, trade and the service sector is increasing.
Various facilities are responsible for Murska Sobota’s cultural image and reputation in the arts: The regional museum “Pokrajinski muzej Murska Sobota” presents a permanent exhibition which illustrates the development of the town and the whole area throughout the periods of history and which was rewarded with a special prize in recognition of its merits by the European Museum Forum. The gallery shows exhibitions of modern fine arts, and in Murska Sobota Castle, plays are performed, concerts are given and exhibitions held.

Some of the largest events in Murska Sobota include the competition in Bogračz cooking, the Town Day, the traditional second-hand market and St. Nicholas Market. The culinary treats, which are difficult to resist, are especially attractive.

The extensive variety of leisure activities which the town has to offer is complemented by the programmes of the surrounding mineral baths. Among them are Thermal Spring 3000 Moravske, Thermal Spring Toplice, Thermal Spring Lendava, Redenci Spa and Thermal Spring Banovci.

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Opole – formerly “Oppeln” – (“opole” means the annexation of several settlements with one central place), situated in the Silesia region on the River Oder, is the main town of the Voivodeship (the equivalent of a district) carrying the same name in the south west of Poland. It is between Breslau and Kattowitz on the A4 highway. Opole has about 120,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 96 square kilometres.

Opole originated as the chief castle of the province of the Opolanie and became a castellany in the 11th century and remained so until the 12th century. From 1816 to 1945 Oppeln was the capital of the Prussian administration district of the same name. At the beginning of 1945 the German population was evacuated to Breslau by train. After 1945 the Polish authorities did not carry out any compulsory evacuations of Germans, but rather they gave many inhabitants the possibility of receiving permission to stay. In 1950 Opole became the main town of a district composed of 11 sectors.

The town centre is influenced by the facades of the old buildings, which were destroyed by fire and war and then renovated and rebuilt for several times. So the town has retained its medieval character up to the present day. The churches are well worth seeing, above all, the cathedral and chapels not far from the Market Square, with their elaborate and valuable interior decoration and likewise the Town Hall, built in the style of Florentine palaces. The tower of Piast Castle built in the 13th century is still preserved. The old and the new come together in Opole to form a harmonious unity.

Opole has been an important cultural and scientific center, not only since the settlement of building material, furniture and textile industry. It is the Seat of the Archbishop and home to three universities: the University of Opole, the Opole University of Technology
and the College of Management and Administration. In Opole there are two institutes of scientific research: the Institute of Mineral Materials and the state run Institute of Science, the Silesian Institute.

Cultural facilities include the Jan Kochanowski Theatre, the Alojzy Smolka Puppet Theatre, which organizes a Puppet Theatre Festival every two years, and the Jozef Elsner Philharmonic Orchestra. Every year in June, at the same time as the Town Festival, the large Festival of Polish Song takes place in an amphitheatre which was built in 1963 and has over 5,000 seats.

Places well worth visiting include the Silesian Museum, the Diocesan Museum, Central Museum of Prisoners-of-War in Opole Lambinowice and the Gallery of Contemporary Art. The Open-Air Museum of the Opole Village was founded in 1961 to protect the quaint wooden buildings and the culture of the Silesian Opolanie.

Bolko Island with its green parks, footpaths, ponds, playgrounds and zoological garden is a popular recreation area. In the immediate vicinity around Opole, it is advisable to make a trip to the Turava lakes with its numerous leisure activities and to Mozna Castle.

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The community of Legmoin is located in the West African state of Burkina Faso and encompasses 46 villages, which are spread across an area of 400 square kilometres. Approximately 15,000 people live in the territory of the community in the southwest of the country, 650 km from the capital city Ouagadougou, close to the border to Ghana and therefore far from other civilization and infrastructure. The next largest settlement connected to the electrical and road network is the provincial capital Gaoua, 55 km away from the town Legmoin.

The population is constantly struggling for survival and is dependent on the arrival of the short rain period during which only limited farming is possible. In spite of the improvements through increasing health care, there is still a relatively high infant mortality rate and due to the danger of snake bites and constant infection with malaria, the statistical life expectancy is below 50 years of age.

Since 2006, the twin towns Grasse and Ingolstadt have been making efforts to provide the population with basic drinking water wells, a decentralized photovoltaic system and improved schooling. In 2013 Legmoin, Grasse and Ingolstadt, in order to define and strengthen their common goals, signed a project partnership whereby both European cities commit themselves to sustained joint assistance for the community.

In 2014 an additional project for the community was started with the support of Municipal Partnerships for Sustainable Development (NAKOPA), a program commissioned by the German Federal Ministry for Economic Cooperation and Development (BMZ). In the town of Legmoin a vocational training center for girls and boys will be built and equipped for training in wood-working, sewing and leather processing as well as mo-
torcycle maintenance. Four future instructors from Legmoin were invited to Ingolstadt for six weeks in the spring of 2016. Through the support of the local Caritas workshops and the City Theater, they were thoroughly trained and prepared for their future tasks.

In October 2016, the former mayor of Legmoin, who was voted out of office in May 2016, and his successor participated together with a representative from Grasse and Ingolstadt in the Africa Conference on Sustainable Inter-municipal Cooperation in Erfurt. The conference, which lasted several days, provided a productive exchange of knowledge and experience between the German communities and their African partner municipalities. At the same time, the general conditions for the future cooperation among Grasse, Legmoin and Ingolstadt were defined in intensive talks.

Starting in fall 2017, three classes of young people will be enabled to earn a basic vocational certificate in a one-year training course. The municipality will take over the management on their own in 2018. From then on, the funding will be provided by their own educational budget supported by the center’s proceeds from the sale of their manufactured products as well as their services.

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After World War II, Ingolstadt became the home of numerous expellees from the east, who established a new existence here. Ingolstadt has shown its special alliance with these groups of people through taking over the sponsorship of three associations.

The most recently established sponsorship is the one of the Banat Swabians, which Ingolstadt committed itself to in 1987 during the Banater Cultural Festival in Bavaria and the celebration of the flag blessing ceremony of the regional chapter.

The organization represents the interests of the German population in the Romanian area of the Banat and Banat Swabians who now live in Bavaria. The only retirement home for Banat Swabians in all of Germany is located in Ingolstadt.

Ingolstadt’s sponsorship of the district of Niemes, a former legal district in Northern Bohemia, has been in existence since 1953. In 1972 the city took over the sponsorship of

SPONSORSHIPS

“Niemes Homeland Group in the Sudeten German Homeland Association”

“Bohemian Forest Homeland Group Prachatitz e.V.”

“Association of the Banat Swabians in Ingolstadt e.V., Bavarian Association”
the district of Prachatitz, located in the Bohemian Forest, from the former administrative
district of Ingolstadt. In 1988, Ingolstadt’s long-standing sponsorship of these two dis-
trict associations found its visible expression in the establishment of the local History Mu-
seum of Niemes and Prachatitz located in the historical Pedellhaus, Hohe-Schul-Str. 2,
which belongs to the city of Ingolstadt.

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The town of Ingolstadt, situated on the River Danube in the heart of Bavaria exactly in the centre between Munich, Nuremburg, Regensburg and Augsburg, has about 138,000 inhabitants and covers an area of 133.4 square kilometres.

Ingolstadt was first mentioned in 806 in a document compiled by Charlemagne in which his succession was regulated. After Bavaria was divided into three duchies, Ingolstadt became the capital city and ducal residence of the Duchy of Bavaria-Ingolstadt. Duke Ludwig the Bearded, whose sister Isabeau de Bavière married the French King Karl VI, began to build the Neues Schloss and the cathedral, both impressive examples of late Gothic. In 1472 Duke Ludwig the Rich founded the first Bavarian state university in Ingolstadt, which was among the most important universities in the German-speaking world. The mathematician Peter Apian, the astronomer Christoph Scheiner and Dr. Johannes Eck, Luther’s opponent, were but a few of the notable professors at the “Hohe Schule”. Ingolstadt remained the intellectual and cultural centre of Bavaria up to 1800, when the university was moved to Landshut. Today Ingolstadt is a university town once again, with an Economics Faculty (WFI) and a University of Applied Science (THI). In addition to that, in the 14th century Ingolstadt had already become a significant trading centre. In 1516 the law safeguarding the purity of beer was promulgated, the oldest law dealing with food, which is still in force in the world today. From 1828 onwards, Ingolstadt was developed to become the Bavarian state fortress, with wall complexes, fortifications and barracks. The Glacis, the green girdle that surrounds the old town today, had to be kept free as the field of fire. The “Schanz” as a fortified town came into being and still hallmarks the townscape today.
Ingolstadt has an extensive historical old town with an almost perfectly preserved town wall. A significant sight of the city is the “Kreuztor”, the most beautiful of all the preserved gateways.

The military fortress of the Neues Schloss is today the home of the Bavarian Army Museum. The German Museum of the History of Medicine with its medicinal herbal garden is situated in the baroque building – “Anatomiegebäude” – in the grounds of the former state university. The late baroque Maria de Victoria Church with its phenomenal ceiling frescoes represents the creative work of the Asam brothers. The museums of Ingolstadt are well worth a visit. These include the City Museum with Toy Museum, the Museum of Concrete Art and the Lechner Museum showing exhibits in steel, the work of the sculptor Alf Lechner. Tribute is paid to the life and work of the Ingolstadt authoress Marieluise Fleißer. The Museum Mobile at the Audi Forum illustrates the history of the car manufacturing firm. Other contributors to the cultural scene of Ingolstadt are the theatre, the Georgian Chamber Orchestra Ingolstadt, the Summer Concerts of Audi AG and the Ingolstadt Jazz Days. Klenze Park, with fortifications designed by Leo von Klenze, is a wonderful place to relax.

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The municipal museums. Always worth a visit.
Stadttheater Ingolstadt

Schlosslände 1
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Ingolstadt im Herzen Bayerns ist eine attraktive Stadt. lebendig und sehenswert. Tradition und Moderne verbinden sich hier auf wunderbare Art und Weise.

Located in the centre of Bavaria, Ingolstadt is an attractive, lively city, full of variety and well worth a visit. The city offers a fascinating mixture of the historical, the traditional and the modern.

- Automobil und Technik
  Automobiles and Technology
- Bayerische Landesfestung
  The Fortified City
- Einkaufswelten: Shopping mit Stil
  Shopping in Style
- 1516 Bayerisches Reinheitsgebot für Bier
  1516 Bavarian Purity Law for Beer
- Frankenstein - ein echter Ingolstädter
  Frankenstein really came from Ingolstadt

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