

**Das Groninger Stadtbuch eingebunden und illuminiert (p. 6-27) – Remi van Schaik in Zusammenarbeit mit Jildou Bijlstra**

Das Stadtbuch von Groningen ist das Schaustück der Groninger Archiven. Die Entscheidung ein neues Stadtbuch, ein Sammlung von städtischen Regulierungen (Ratsprotokolle), aufzulegen, wurde von der Stadtverwaltung im Jahre 1425 getroffen. Die Redaktion stammt jedoch erst aus 1446. Es gibt zwei Exemplare, das älteste wurde in Gebrauchsschrift auf Papier geschrieben und stammt von kurz nach 1459 und es gibt ein jüngeres Exemplar in Formalschrift auf Pergament. Letzteres Exemplar enthält malerischen Buchschmuck auf der Eröffnungsseite mit gemalter Dekoration sowie einen Einband aus grünem Samt mit kostbarem Silberbeschlag. Wahrscheinlich gab es zwischen 1446 und 1459 noch ein anderes Exemplar, aber das wurde nicht überliefert.

Die Forschung vom Material des Bandes zeigt, daß bis spät ins 16. Jahrhundert die Handschrift nicht eingebunden war und daß der jetzige Einband erst frühestens im Jahre 1553 angefertigt wurde. Wahrscheinlich ist die Handschrift kurz vor 1600 eingebunden und mit Samt überzogen worden. 1600 ist der Groninger Silberschmied Johan de Drews für die Anfertigung der Silberausstattung mit renaissancistische Motiven bezahlt worden. Der Buchschmuck in Form von zwei großen vergoldeten Großbuchstaben, ein Stab (oder *Baguette*) und ausgiebige Randdekoration mit viel gold, ist jedoch nicht von einer Groninger Werkstatt (wie das Kloster Selwerd), wie man erwarten würde, angefertigt, sondern wahrscheinlich von den Fraterherren in Zwolle. Vermutlich in den 1470er Jahren. Vergleichende Forschung der Dekoration von Handschriften aus Zwolle führte zur diesem Ergebnis. Dazu wird der damalige Rektor des Fraterhauses in Groningen, Johan van Münster, selbst aus Zwolle stammend, den Kontakt gelegt haben. Auch die Federdekoration ist in Zwolle oder auf jeden Fall im Umfeld der IJssel zu lokalisieren.

**‘Een redelijcke goede herberge de Punt genaemt’. De Groninger Punt to Glimmen: 18th-century toll house appears to be a 17th-century border inn (p. 28-47) – Jim Klingers**

The picturesque mansion the Groninger Punt is located in Glimmen at the border of the Dutch provinces of Groningen and Drenthe. On this site next to the main route to the south and near the Punter bridge over the river Drentsche Aa, toll has been charged by the city of Groningen since 1467. However, the Groninger Punt was supposed to be built only in 1736 as an urban toll house. As evidence of this, the construction request from the former toll master and the building permit by the city of Groningen were valid.

Thorough architectural research of the building revealed all sorts of architectural characteristics that should be a few decades older at least. There were also indications for several building phases, although the mentioned documents suggested that the main building was built at once. The huge size and the luxurious interior were unusual for a toll house, as was the orientation of the property on the contours of the fortress Weerdenbras instead of on the road. This early-16th century fortress, once situated directly behind the Groninger Punt, had been disappeared a long time in 1736.

Written evidence showed that there was an inn annex toll house situated near the Punter bridge at least since the end of the 16th century. ‘De Punt’ was also mentioned in 1728 as a coaching inn. For a long time it remained unclear whether this was referring to the current Groninger Punt or another building. From legal documents of the years 1734-1736 relating to a failed attempt by the city of Groningen to expropriate the inn, it was finally found that the Groninger Punt was indeed the mentioned building, dating from at least the 1670’s. Due to quarrels around the toll charge in the years 1733-1735, the toll master and the city of

Groningen had to build a new toll house – demolished and forgotten since the mid-19th century. The Groninger Punt was later on accidentally confused with it.

**Amsterdam architects at work for Groningen. The way in which during the competition of 1775 one townhall was influencing the other (p. 48-67) – Thomas H. von der Dunk**

The competition for the new classicist Townhall of Groningen, held in 1775, should qualify as the first architectural one in the Netherlands as such. It did attract at least nine architects or builders from Amsterdam to join the contest. Also the winner Jacob Otten Husly, a good acquaintance of Petrus Camper who had written the detailed programme for the competition, was among them. In the end, after several considerable simplifications, his design was executed between 1802 and 1810.

As Amsterdam could boast of a big townhall in the classicist style itself, which moreover was regarded by theorists of the time as (one of) the most important of whole Europe, it would not have been illogical if this building, designed by Jacob van Campen 1648, would function as an example, especially for those participants who lived in Amsterdam. Indeed a more detailed investigation reveals that not only Campers programme was partially inspired by Van Campens creation, but that the latter did hand in specific elements in some of the competing plans too, not in the least in that of Husly. Apart from that, the engravings of the competing project of Philip Vingboons, published also in 1648, played an interesting role.

Among those elements were the composition of the facades, the handling of the hall and rooms inside the building and the disposition of the dungeons underneath. Apart from that, the misunderstanding of the specific regulation of the programme for the competition which stipulated that a peristyle was obligatory, in some cases did lead to solutions that clearly did show their origins as coming from the vicinity of Amsterdam.

**Zu jedem Haus eine kollektieve Grabstätte. Die Oldambtster Beantwortung der Friedhofserhebung 1808 (p. 68-83) – Harry Perton**

Im Jahre 1808 erstellte das Königreich Holland eine Umfrage zum Stand der Friedhöfe, die in der Forschung unbekannt geblieben ist. Für Groningen sind höchstwahrscheinlich nur die Ergebnisse für die beiden Oldambten überliefert worden. Das ist schade, denn die Quelle gibt einen guten Einblick in die materiellen Aspekte der Bestattungspraxis dieser Region.

So gab es im Oldambt zur Zeit eine ziemlich starke Überzeugung, daß der öffentliche Friedhof ursprünglich das gemeinsame Eigentum der Kirchspielgemeinschaft war. Zu jedem Haus gehörte eine 'Legerstede', d.h. eine gemeinsame Grabstelle für sämtliche Einwohner des Hauses, die aus einem Grundstück mit Platz für etwa sieben nebeneinander liegende Gräber bestand.

Anno 1808 war der Zusammenhang zwischen Haus und Grabstelle in drei Viertel der Kirchspielen bereits verloren gegangen. Die Gräber waren demnach privates Eigentum geworden, das häufig getrennt von den Häusern geerbt und verkauft wurde. Nach Angaben der Kirchenvorsteher in den übrigen Dörfern gab es hier immer noch die Verbindung zwischen den einzelnen Häusern und den Grabstätten. In einigen jungen Poldersiedlungen sind die Grabstätten beim Bau des Friedhofs unter den Hauseignern verteilt worden als Belohnung für die gelieferte Arbeitsleistung. Ein ähnlicher Vorgang dürfte auch der Grund für das ursprüngliche kollektive Eigentum der mittelalterlichen Friedhöfe gewesen sein. Die Regierung hatte die Absicht die Bestattung in und um den Dorfkirchen aus hygienischen Gründen zu verbieten. Die weitreichende Privatisierung machte jedoch klar, daß ein derartiges generelles Bestattungsverbot in und um Kirchen eine teure Angelegenheit und damit schwer durchzuführen wäre. Die Einwohner bevorzugten es, bei ihren Verwandten bestattet zu werden. Der Bau neuer Friedhöfe außerhalb den Dörfern war zudem mit hohen Kosten verbunden.

## **The upsurge of the bike in Groningen. How the bicycle conquered Groningen 1885-1935 (p. 84-103) – Björn Quanjer**

Using data from the magazine of the Dutch cycle association, tax registers on bikes, traffic counts, newspapers, and various smaller sources, this article explores the numbers behind bike users and usage in Groningen between 1885 and 1935. Giving an overview of the rapid developments, changing from upper-class toy to working-class hero.

In the early days of the bike, around 1885, due to the price and shape of the bicycle, bike usage was merely seen amongst a small young elite. These young men united in cycle clubs, organizing races and tours in the countryside. Cycling could evidently be seen as a recreational pastime. From 1890 onwards the shape of the bike changed towards the one we know today, making it possible for women and elderly men of Groningen to start cycling. Towards the end of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, the focus shifted more towards touring instead of racing. The Dutch cycle association even managed to ban racing, preventing cycling to turn into a commercial sport. Hereby, the elite remained interested in the use of the bike. This resulted in preserving funding and a prominent place for bikes in politics.

Around 1900, in Groningen 1 in every 27 persons possessed a bike, compared to the national average of 1 in 45. Besides, Groningen had the highest amount of bicycle stores per capita and also one of the nation's biggest cycle factories 'Fongers'. With regards to those numbers, Groningen can be called 'the cycle province of the Netherlands'.

After 1900, prices of bikes were falling steadily, making the bike affordable for a larger part of the population. People started riding their bikes to work, creating a new type of usage of the bicycle. These new users complemented the former users and usages rather than replacing them. Around 1930 the cyclists of Groningen used their bicycle to ride to work but also recreationally on Sundays.

## **Struggle for euthymia. The final years of Leo Polak (1880-1941) (p. 104-117) – Stefan van der Poel**

During a period of forty years Leo Polak (1880-1941) – lawyer, philosopher, humanist and since 1928 professor of philosophy at the university of Groningen – noted down all his activities, plans, dreams and feelings in his diaries. He did so carefully and conscientiously. These diaries, as a historical source, represent a highly personal and comprehensive image of his life. To Polak personally, these notes were very important. They gave him an overview and structured his life; a life that ended abruptly on December 9, 1941 at camp Sachsenhausen. The diaries that are central in this paper roughly cover the period between March 14, 1938, till May 9, 1941. Based on these ten diaries I will examine how Polak coped with these difficult years and how he tried to compose his quest for *euthymia* (tranquility of mind) – a concept that was very important to him.

From the 1930s onwards, Polak was highly aware of the growing dangers of fascism and Nazism. He publicly warned the Dutch in articles and readings, which were often broadcast on radio. He also became an active member of the antifascist *Comité van Waakzaamheid* (Committee of Vigilance). The German occupying forces therefore saw him as 'the most dangerous man of Groningen'. How the university in general (and the rector magnificus J.M.N. Kapteyn in particular) responded to this outspoken professor during the German occupation, is another topic that will be addressed in this paper.

## **With a clenched fist against 'the West'. The Groninger Volkscongressen against the regional neglect of the North 1972-1980. The focus on the Volkscongres of 1972 (p. 118-135) – Tim Dicke**

On the 15th of April 1972 a Volkscongres (People's Congress) against the neglect of the North of the Netherlands started in the Groningen Korenbeurs. In thirteen speeches the speakers pointed out the distressing socio-economic situation of their region and who was to blame for it: the Dutch government. More than a thousand people attended the manifestation, including various media from all over the country. One of the main attractions was the

chairman of the conference and northern frontman of the Communist Party of the Netherlands (CPN) Fré Meis. After his prominent role in the strikes in the Groninger strawboard industry in 1969 Meis had become the charismatic spokesman of a social movement against the neglect of the North by the government. With a Volkscongres the movement tried to combine the strength of the people and to stop this neglect. The movement proved to be persistent: after 1972 another three Volkscongressen were organised in the province of Groningen. This article investigates the background of the instigators of the Volkscongres and to what extent the movement reached its goal to stop the neglect of the North. Because of the limited space and in order to catch the atmosphere of the congress the article focuses on the first Volkscongres in 1972.

## **Summaries / Zusammenfassungen** **Historisch Jaarboek Groningen 2016**

### **Das Biotop des Klosters Yesse in Haren. Struktur- und Architekturaspekte eines Klostergeländes (p. 8-29) – Henny Groenendijk & Bernhard Thiemann**

Das ehemalige Zisterzienserinnenkloster Yesse oder Essen (Gde. Haren, Prov. Groningen), gestiftet um 1215 und abgerissen nach Beendigung des Glaubensstreits 1594, wurde 2010 erstmals archäologisch untersucht. Historische Quellen geben nur sehr beschränkt Auskunft über die Gründungsphase des Klosters sowie über die Örtlichkeit, welche die Stifter vorfanden. Auf Anweisung der jetzigen Einwohner Essens wurden Suchschnitte angelegt um die Denkmalswürdigkeit des Areals zu testen. Die Fundamentgräben aus der Versteinerungsphase des Klosters zeichneten sich noch sehr scharf ab als hellfarbige Streifen in einem dunkelhumosen Matrix. Die gute Sichtbarkeit ist größtenteils darauf zurückzuführen, dass das Kloster auf Saatland gegründet worden war. Bauern hatten hier in der Merowinger- oder Karolingerzeit auf einer Flusssüde am Talrand der Hunze ihre Äcker angelegt und es ist hier, dass die Symbiose zwischen der späteren Gründerfamilie und dem Orden entstand. Die Versteinerung des Klosterkomplexes wird nach einer vermutlich kurzen Testphase (die Periode des Holzbaus, die es sicherlich gegeben hat, aber nicht mit Sicherheit nachweisbar ist) bereits im dritten Viertel des 13. Jahrhunderts begonnen haben. In der Ausstattung der Gebäude überherrsichten, ganz im Einklang mit den Ordensregeln, Einfachheit und bescheidene Maßführung. In den Suchschnitten wurden auf jeden Fall Kirche, Friedhof und Kreuzgang und vermutlich auch das Dormitorium lokalisiert. An Kirche und Kreuzgang wurden nach den Überschneidungen in den Fundamentgräben zu urteilen jedoch mehrfach Veränderungen durchgeführt. Auch über den ersten Bodeneingriff bei einer Klostergründung, nämlich die Abgrenzung der Immunität, ist näheres zu sagen. Man hat sich wohl dem alten, bäuerlichen Parzellengefüge aus unregelmäßigen Blockfluren sowie dem vorhandenen Relief angepasst; eine Planierung des Terrains für die Einrichtung des Klosterkomplexes blieb aus. Als physische Begrenzung des rechtwinkligen, etwa 5,6 Hektar großen Klostergeländes genügte ein breiter, flacher Graben. Dabei stellt sich die Frage, in wieweit eine rechtwinklige Kontur in dem flachen Küstenbereich als idealtypisch galt. Die wirtschaftliche Bedeutung Yesses für das weitere Umfeld ist leider noch weitgehend ungeklärt.

### **The Five of Frederik. Episcopal Castle Politics of Bishop Frederik of Blankenheim in the Northern Part of the Oversticht anno 1400 (p. 30-45) – Diana Spiekhou**

During the war between bishop Frederik of Blankenheim and Groningen city in 1400, the bishop constructed five castles and a defense dike (*landweer*) in order to obstruct the

waterways and roads that led towards Groningen city. One castle was situated around the village of Peize, one around the village of Eelde and the others had proper names: Blankeweer, Blankevoorde and Ammerkehorn. The defense dike was located near Blankeweer. However, the castles have been neglected in earlier studies towards episcopal castles in the Sticht Utrecht and their relation towards territorial development. This article therefore will investigate the role of these sites in relation towards episcopal castle building and consolidation of seigniorial power. In addition, new discoveries have been done through studying the elevation map (AHN2). Specifically, the discovery of a defense dike in Het Besloten Veen nearby Noordlaren has led to new insights about the location of Blankeweer castle and the defense dike.

**Who's waiting for life's ups? The final breath of Amsterdam investors in Groningen provincial life annuities, 1660-1760 (p. 46-65) – Alberto Feenstra & Sabine Muller**

This article analyses the financial relationship between Groningen and Holland. On the one hand, the interregional public debt Groningen's provincial administration issued formed important means of financing. But it eventually became a heavy burden that Groningen carried along with it for decades. The problem was caused by the default on the Dutch investors in life annuities. Among these were a number of Amsterdam regents. The Groningen regents claimed inability to meet its financial obligations. Yet the creditors argued that unwillingness was the cause. This stalemate determined the political and economic relations between Groningen and Holland, until well into the eighteenth century. The States-General's intermediation helped Groningen to keep the powerful Holland creditors at bay. A lack of consensus among the creditors prevented that they ended this default sooner.

**'Hundred school teachers, ninety-nine fools'. The social status of 19<sup>th</sup> century school teachers from the city of Groningen (p. 66-83) – Vincent Jansma**

At the turn of the 19<sup>th</sup> century, many of the industrialising Western European countries reformed and centralized their education system to accommodate the rising need for a more productive and civilised labour force. The propagators of these reforms, mostly members of the intellectual elite, hoped to instil their enlightened and nationalistic ideals in the minds of the lower classes. In the Netherlands, the so called *civilising offensive* saw the need for well-educated school teachers who had to pass on these ideals. This article explores how this supposedly important role affected the social status of 19<sup>th</sup> century primary school teachers and their relationship with the intellectual elite.

This research focuses on a group of school teachers in the Dutch city of Groningen. Key concepts such as their social mobility, geographical background, income, network and social activity have been examined. Although the teachers engaged in many social activities and did much to develop their intellect, it did little to improve their stance with the elite who still saw them as inferior civil servants. Consequently, the teachers were actively blocked by the elite from associating with the higher ranks of society. Income was a determining factor: the teachers were viewed as role models who shouldn't earn more than or behave differently from the lower classes. Therefore, requests for higher wages were often denied with pedantic rethoric and were at best accepted reluctantly. The children of the teachers were more successful, they were a dynamic group with high upward social mobility.

**Sport in the city of Groningen. The social position of members of sports clubs in Groningen in the nineteenth century (p. 84-101) – Jesper Kuizenga**

In 1862 the IJsvereniging Groningen was the first sports club in the city of Groningen that allowed all citizens, from the age of 18 upwards, to become members. Previously, the few existing sports clubs in Groningen were only open to students or to (other) people who were part of the upper classes. While the IJsvereniging Groningen was succesful and fast growing,

and participating in sports clubs in general was no longer exclusive to the elite, did this also mean that in the second half of the nineteenth century anyone in Groningen, whatever his social class, could really become a member of a sports club? Based on research on the membership databases of the various sports clubs in Groningen in the nineteenth century and on Pim Kooij's stratification scheme for the city of Groningen, this article provides an answer that is basically twofold. While eventually more sports clubs emerged that were open to or even founded by citizens from the middle or lower classes, in theory anyone had the opportunity to join one of more sports clubs. And people from the middle classes, also the lower ones, were soon well represented in a lot of clubs. However, they could not just join any club of their liking. Social distinction resulted in some sports and sports clubs still being exclusive to certain classes. Furthermore, the absolute lowest class, the working class, was, because of various reasons, hardly represented in sports clubs at all.

### **The champion of Westerwolde. Boelo Luitjen Tjzens and the Canalization-Association (p. 102-117) – Geert Volders**

This article gives an insight in the motives and aims of Boelo Luitjen Tjzens (1858-1904) in his effort to create a system of channels in Westerwolde at the end of the nineteenth century. Boelo Luitjen Tjzens was a young and ambitious member of parliament from Nieuw-Beerta. In 1891 he established the Canalization-Association. This Association was a way of bonding the people of Westerwolde. With the help of local and political allies he managed to get financial and political support for a system of channels in the poor region Westerwolde. Tjzens proved to be the right man at the right time, but he was not just a benefactor. He had his own ideas and motives in Westerwolde. Motives which were related to social problems in his own region, the troubled Oldambt.

### **Peering into the Russians. The Dutch Observer Corps in Groningen (p. 118-137) – Sandra van Lochem-van der Wel**

Look, listen, pass on: the Dutch Observer Corps in the province of Groningen. During the 1950s a network of aircraft observation post was built in The Netherlands, as a detection/observation system against low-flying aircraft during the Cold War. Preferably, these were placed on high-rise buildings. In places where no suitable buildings were available, prefab concrete towers were built, the aircraft watchtowers. Since their decommissioning in 1964-1968, most of the posts have been demolished. In the province of Groningen, from the once existing 21 posts, only two and a half watchtower remain today, as well as the regional Operations Centre in the city of Groningen. The remaining aircraft watchtowers are remarkable relics of our military heritage from the Cold War.

## **Summaries / Zusammenfassungen Historisch Jaarboek Groningen 2015**

### **The family Clant in picture. The seventeenth-century portraits of a noble Groningen family (p. 6-31) – Karin Zuiderhoek**

This article presents the outcome of a research on twentythree 17<sup>th</sup> century portraits of the Groningen noble family Clant. Startingpoint is the theory on representation of the sociologist Erving Goffmann. In this theory he explains that people try to build up an image of themselves and act like it on every possible occasion. Notions he uses to describe certain behavior comes from the world of theatre, for instance presentation, directors, teams and scenes. The result of this research is that the Clant family construct an image in their portraits of old Groningen country-nobility. They mainly use theme's as large armorial

bearings and pastoral settings. The family contract painters who 'direct' their paintings as such. Erving Goffmann's theory is very useful to approach a corpus of 17<sup>th</sup> century paintings.

### **Elder Care in Groningen City: The Inhabitants of the Holy Spirit Hospital (1775-1800) (p. 32-49) – Sigrid van Woerkom**

This article gives an insight in the social background of the residents of the Heilige Geest Gasthuis (Holy Spirit Hospital) in the city of Groningen between 1775 and 1800. The Heilige Geest Gasthuis was an institution which, upon an one-time payment, provided a place to live and eat for the elderly until their dead. Till the middle of the 19<sup>e</sup> century however at least 1/3 of the residents were given a place for free.

This article is focussed on the question whether there were any differences in the social background of the paying and non-paying residents. Both groups consisted mostly of guild-members, so no class-difference was found. However, the non-paying group also contained some members of the burgerwacht (civic guard), which indicates they were being favoured above others. The fact that a large part of the governance of the gasthuis consisted of members of the burgerwacht supports that theory.

### **An Education that never hurts. Differences and Similarities between Teachers to be in Groningen and Warffum, 1857-1920 (p. 50-67) – Wouter Marchand**

This article tests the assumed convergence of co-existing types of teacher education in the second half of the nineteenth century. In these decades formalization through public policy is claimed to have caused greater similarities between part-time *normal schools* and full-time teacher training facilities (*Kweekschool*). Government policy was aimed at increasing the number of educated schoolmasters and improving their didactical skills, in a period in which primary school attendance sharply increased.

This article zooms in on two cases of both types in the Groningen area, namely the *normal school* in the town of Warffum and the training facility in the city of Groningen. It revolves around the differences in the geographical and social background of pupils on both schools. In a period of assumed convergence clear differences in the social and geographical recruitment persisted. The more prestigious facility in Groningen attracted pupils of higher social standing and sons of school teachers to a much larger extent than the *normal school* in Warffum. The latter functioned as one of the few affordable options for secondary education in the region. The result was that its pupils on average originated from lower social status groups. The most talented of them transferred to the teacher training in Groningen.

### **Battle for the Noorderlijk Dierenpark: Groninger Zoo Plans in the Thirties (p. 68-87) – Bernard Slaa**

In the 1930s, a new wave of zoological parks opened their gates across The Netherlands. Local entrepreneurs and municipal government boards were eager to invest huge sums of money, despite the economic crisis of that era, in the foundation of these new zoos. They thought that these costs could be earned back through the growing group of tourists, or be reduced by making use of cheap labour from the unemployed. But above all, local governments viewed a zoological park as a centerpiece of urban development and status. The foundation of the first zoo in a region could thus lead to bitter rivalry between local municipalities. This article explores one of these zoo foundation competitions between a city (Groningen) and a town (Emmen) in the north of The Netherlands.

### **Leuchtende Beispiele für eine grenzüberschreitende Beschäftigung mit der Geschichte (p. 88-107) – Marijn Molema**

In der jüngsten Vergangenheit wurden im Norden der Niederlande sowie in Nordwest-Deutschland verschiedene Projekte im Bereich der grenzüberschreitenden Geschichtsforschung durchgeführt. Aus zwei Gründen ist es wichtig, sich mit diesen Projektbeispielen näher zu beschäftigen: Zum einen öffnet grenzüberschreitende Zusammenarbeit neue Perspektiven für Historiker auf beiden Seiten der Grenze, zum Anderen können diese Projekte den Kulturtourismus innerhalb des Grenzgebietes anregen. Vor diesem Hintergrund beschäftigt sich der folgende Aufsatz mit verschiedenen Projektkooperationen die zwischen den Provinzen Friesland, Groningen und Drenthe sowie den Regionen Ostfriesland und Emsland entstanden sind. Der Schwerpunkt liegt dabei auf den Museen und Archiven, regionalhistorischen Publikationen, Aktivitäten für das Publikum und der Forschung. In einer kritischen Schlussbetrachtung wird am Ende des Aufsatzes ein Mangel an Kontinuität in der Zusammenarbeit konstatiert. Ein Schlüssel für eine beständige und tiefergehende grenzüberschreitende Beschäftigung mit der Geschichte kann in einer Intensivierung der Kontakte liegen. Um dies zu verwirklichen, wird die Idee für die Entwicklung eines dauerhaften, grenzüberschreitenden Netzwerks präsentiert.