

1st JKA GASSHUKU TIMISOARA



公益社団法人
日本空手協会

UEDA DAISUKE
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Timisoara - Romania

上田大介先生

picture with courtesy of
Mr. Makoto Mzayaki



The National Karate Association

Japan Karate Association World Federation Romania



公益社団法人
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TIMISOARA AIRPORT

Timișoara "Traian Vuia" International ([IATA](#): TSR, [ICAO](#): LRTR) is an international airport serving [Timișoara](#), Romania. Located in the historical region of [Banat](#), the airport is named in honour of [Traian Vuia](#), a Romanian flight pioneer and a [Timiș County](#) native. It is the [third-busiest Romanian airport](#) in terms of air traffic, and the main air transportation hub for the western part of Romania and for the [Danube–Criș–Mureș–Tisa Euroregion](#). The airport serves as an operating base for [Wizz Air](#) and [Ryanair](#).

Transportation from the airport to the hotel is by taxi.



The city of Timisoara

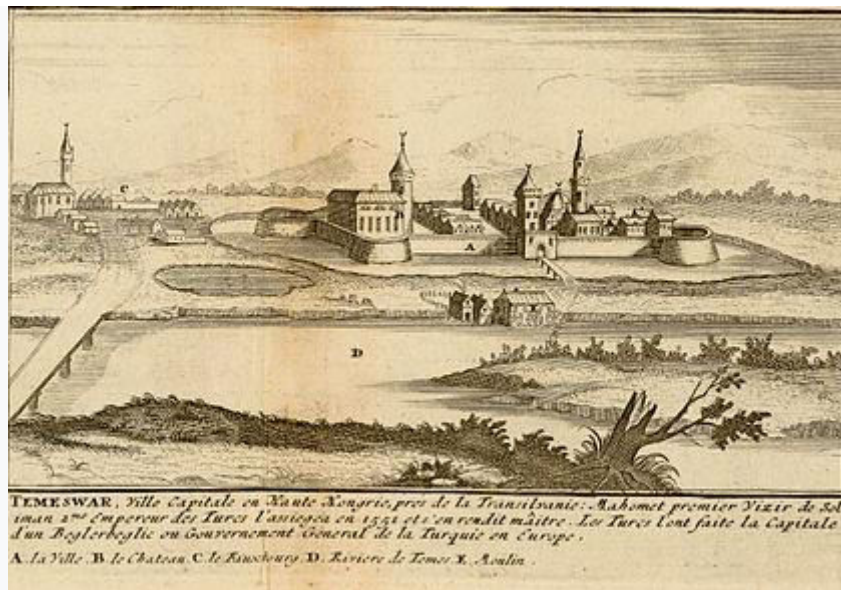
Middle Ages

Timișoara was first mentioned as a place in either 1212 or 1266 as *Castrum Temesiense*. The territory later to be known as Banat was conquered and annexed by the [Kingdom of Hungary](#) in 1030. Timișoara grew considerably during the reign of [Charles I](#), who, upon his visit here in 1307, ordered the construction of a royal palace. Timișoara's importance also grew due to its strategic location, which facilitated control over the Banat plain. By the middle of the 14th century, Timișoara was at the forefront of Western [Christendom](#)'s battle against the [Muslim Ottoman Turks](#). [French](#) and Hungarian [crusaders](#) met at the city before engaging in the [Battle of Nicopolis](#) in 1396. Beginning in 1443, [John Hunyadi](#) used Timișoara as a

military stronghold against the Turks, having built a powerful fortress. The city was repeatedly besieged by the Ottomans in 1462, 1476, 1491, and 1522.

16th–19th centuries

In 1552, a 16,000-strong [Ottoman](#) army led by [Kara Ahmed Pasha](#) [conquered the city](#) and transformed it into a capital city in the region ([Temeşvar Eyalet](#)). The local military commander, István Losonczy, and other Christians were massacred on 27 July 1552 while escaping the city through the Azapilor Gate.



Timișoara in 1656, a map by Nicolas Sanson

Timișoara remained under Ottoman rule for nearly 160 years, controlled directly by the Sultan and enjoying a special status, similar to other cities in the region such as [Budapest](#) and [Belgrade](#). During this period, Timișoara was home to a large [Islamic](#) community and produced famous historical figures such as [Osman Aga of Temesvar](#), until [Prince Eugene of Savoy](#) conquered it in 1716. Subsequently, the city came under [Habsburg](#) rule, and it remained so until the early 20th century, except for the Ottoman occupation between 1788–1789 during the [Ottoman-Habsburg war](#). During this time, Timișoara evolved from a strategic fortress to an economic and industrial centre: numerous factories were built, electric illumination and public transport were introduced, and rail connections were established. The city was defortified starting in 1892 up until 1910, and several major road arteries were built to connect the suburbs with the city centre, paving the way for further expansion of the city.

It was the first mainland European city and second in the world after New York to be lit by electric street lamps in 1884. It was also the second European and the first city in what is now Romania with horse-drawn trams in 1869. It is said that [Gustave Eiffel](#), the creator of the [Eiffel Tower](#) in [Paris](#), drew the projects of one of Timișoara's [footbridges](#) over the [Bega](#), the "Metal Bridge", however, it was actually planned by Róbert Tóth, the head of the Bridge Department, at the [Reșița](#) rail factory.

20th century



Historical image of a streetcar in Timișoara in 1910

On 31 October 1918, local military and political elites establish the "Banat National Council", together with representatives of the region's main ethnic groups: [Romanians](#), [Germans](#), [Serbs](#) and [Hungarians](#). On 1 November they proclaimed in Timișoara the short-lived [Banat Republic](#). In the aftermath of World War I, the Banat region was divided between the [Kingdom of Romania](#) and the [Kingdom of Serbs, Croats and Slovenes](#), and Timișoara came under Romanian administration after Serbian occupation between 1918–1919. The city was ceded from Hungary to Romania by the [Treaty of Trianon](#) on 4 June 1920. In 1920, King [Ferdinand I](#) awarded Timișoara the status of a University Centre, and the [interwar](#) years saw continuous economic and cultural development. A number of [anti-fascist](#) and [anti-revisionist](#) demonstrations also took place during this time.

During World War II, Timișoara suffered damage from both [Allied](#) and [Axis](#) bombing raids, especially during the second half of 1944. On 23 August 1944, Romania, which until then was a member of the Axis, declared war on [Nazi Germany](#) and joined the Allies. Surprised, the local [Wehrmacht](#) garrison surrendered without a fight, and German and Hungarian troops attempted to take the city by force throughout September, without success.

After the war, the [People's Republic of Romania](#) was proclaimed, and Timișoara underwent Sovietization and later, [systematisation](#). The city's population tripled between 1948 and 1992. In December 1989, Timișoara witnessed a series of mass street protests in what was to become the [Romanian Revolution](#). On 20 December, three days after bloodshed began there, Timișoara was declared the first city free of Communism in Romania.

Geography



Bega canal at night

Timișoara lies at an altitude of 90 metres (300 feet) on the southeast edge of the [Banat](#) plain, part of the [Pannonian Plain](#) near the divergence of the [Timiș](#) and [Bega](#) rivers. The waters of the two rivers form a swampy and frequently flooded land. Timișoara developed on one of few places where the swamps could be crossed. These constituted a natural protection around the fortress for a very long time, however, they also favoured a wet and insalubrious climate, as well as the proliferation of the plague and cholera, which kept the number of inhabitants at a relatively low number and significantly prevented the development of the city. With time, however, the rivers of the area were drained, dammed and diverted. Due to these hydrographical projects undertaken in the 18th century, the city no longer lies on the [Timiș River](#), but on the [Bega canal](#). This improvement of the land was made irreversible by building the Bega canal (started in 1728) and by the complete draining of the surrounding marshes. However, the land across the city lies above a water table at a depth of only 0.5 to 5 metres (1.6–16.4 feet), a factor which does not allow the construction of tall buildings. The rich black soil and relatively high water table make this a fertile agricultural region.



Central Timișoara

In 1910, when the city was part of the Kingdom of Hungary, it had 72,555 inhabitants. Of these, 31,644 (43.6%) were Germans, 28,552 (39.3%) Hungarians, 7566 (10.4%) Romanians and 4793 (6.7%) others.

As of [2011 census](#) data, Timișoara has a population of 319,279, while the proposed [Timișoara metropolitan area](#) would have a population of 418,415.

Of this population, 86.79% were ethnic [Romanians](#), while 5.12% were [Hungarians](#), 1.37% [Germans](#), 1.3% [Serbs](#), 0.69% [Romani](#), 0.18% [Ukrainians](#), 0.17% [Slovaks](#), 0.11% [Jews](#) and 0.76% others.¹ 14.2% of the population are under 15 years of age, 4.0% are over 75.

The Ukrainian community is currently growing, partly due to the presence of [Ukrainian language](#) educational facilities. In recent years, local investment by Italian companies has spurred the creation of an [Italian](#) community, even leading to calls for an Italian Cultural Center.

Since 1990, Timișoara saw a slight population decline owing to [migration](#) and a drop in birthrates. Notably, the Hungarian and German communities experienced significant decline, with the latter being reduced by half between 1992 and 2002.

Economy

The economy of Timișoara has historic tradition in [manufacturing](#), [commerce](#), [transport](#), [education](#), [communications](#) and [tourism](#).

Timișoara has been an important economic centre since the 18th century when the [Habsburg](#) administration was installed. Due to Austrian colonisation, ethnic and religious diversity and innovative laws, the economy began to develop. The technicians and craftsmen that settled in the city established guilds and helped develop the city's economy. In 1717, Timișoara became host to the [first beer factory](#) in Banat.

During the [Industrial Revolution](#), numerous modern innovations were introduced. It was the first city in the monarchy with street lighting, and the first city in mainland Europe illuminated by electric light. The [Bega](#) river was also [channelled](#) during this time. It was the first navigable canal on current Romanian territory. This way, Timișoara had contact with Europe, and even with the rest of the world through the Black Sea, leading to the local development of [commercialism](#). In the 19th century, the railway system of the [Hungarian Kingdom](#) reached Timișoara.



City Business Centre



Regional Business Centre

Timișoara was the first city in the country with international routes [economic boom](#) as the amount of foreign investment, especially in [high-tech](#) sectors, has risen. In an article in late 2005, French magazine *L'Expansion* called Timișoara Romania's economic showcase, and referred to the increased number of foreign investments as a "second revolution". In 2016, Timișoara was awarded by [Forbes](#) as the most dynamic city and the best city for business in Romania.

Apart from domestic local investment, there has been significant foreign investment from the [European Union](#), particularly from Germany and Italy. [Continental AG](#) has produced tires since opening a plant in 1998. In the

years that followed, Continental also established an automotive software engineering division in Timișoara. All in all, as of 2015 [Continental AG](#) employed about 8000 people in Timișoara, and the company keeps expanding. The [Linde Group](#) produces technical gases, and a part of the wiring moulds for [BMW](#) and [Audi](#) vehicles are produced by the company [Dräxlmaier Group](#). Wiring for Volkswagen and other vehicles are produced at the German company Kromberg & Schubert.

Also, [Swiss](#) company FM Logistic, already present in [Timiș County](#) for [Alcatel-Lucent](#), [Nestlé](#), [P&G](#), [Smithfield](#) and in Bucharest for [Cora](#), [L'Oréal](#), [Sanofi Aventis](#) and [Yves Rocher](#), and for companies like PROFI Rom Foods, [BIC](#), [Kraft Foods](#) or SCA Packaging—offering them domestic transport services and international transport services for [Bricostore](#), [Arctic](#), [Danone](#), [Unilever](#) or Contitech, the growth of FM Logistic in Romania and in Dudești through its first warehouse in Romania ([Dudeștii Noi](#) gives FM the opportunity). [Nestlé](#) produces waffles here. Among the chain restaurants present are [McDonald's](#), [KFC](#), [Pizza Hut](#), [Subway](#) and [Starbucks](#).

The city has two shopping malls: [Iulius Mall Timișoara](#) and [Shopping City Timișoara](#). A third one will be completed in 2018, Timișoara Centrum. A fourth is planned to be built, Timișoara Plaza. ^[31]

The USA company [Flextronics](#) maintains a workplace in the west of the city for the production of mobile telephony and government inspection department devices. In 2009, the company laid off 640 workers. The American company [Procter & Gamble](#) manufactures washing and cleaning agents in Timișoara. [Smithfield Foods](#)—the world's largest pork processor and hog producer—has two subsidiaries in Timișoara and Timiș County: Smithfield Ferme and Smithfield Prod.

Transport



Timișoara has a complex system of regional transportation, providing road, air and rail connections to major cities in Romania and Europe.

Public transport

Timișoara's public transport network consists of 9 [tram](#) lines, 9 [trolleybus](#) lines and 21 bus lines and it is operated by RATT (Regia Autonomă de Transport Timișoara), an autonomous institution of the City Hall. The system covers all the important areas of the city and it also connects Timișoara with some of the communes of the metropolitan area.

In 2015 Timișoara became the first city in Romania to offer public transport by bike. The [bicycle-sharing system](#) has 25 stations and 300 bikes which can be used by locals and tourists for free. Starting from 2016, RATT also offers [vaporetto](#) public transport on the Bega canal, resulting in Timișoara being the only city in Romania with 5 types of public transportation.

Road

Timișoara is on two European routes ([E70](#) and [E671](#)) in the [European road network](#). At a [national level](#), Timișoara is located on four different national roads: [DN6](#), DN69, DN59 and DN59A. The [Romanian Motorway A1](#), under construction on some sections, will link the city with [Bucharest](#) and the eastern part of the country. The A1 is currently the only Romanian motorway that crosses a border, linking Timișoara with [Hungarian motorway M43](#). The Timișoara Coach Station (*Autogara*) is used by several private transport companies to provide [coach](#) connections from Timișoara to a large number of locations from all over the country.

Airport

The city is served by Romania's third busiest airport, [Traian Vuia International Airport](#), located 10 km (6.2 mi) northeast away from the city centre. It used to be the hub of Romanian airline [Carpatair](#), and it serves now as an operating base for low-cost airlines [Ryanair](#) and [Wizz Air](#). There are regular flights from/to numerous major European and domestic destinations, such as [Barcelona](#), [Berlin](#), [Brussels Charleroi](#), [London Stansted](#), [Munich](#), [Rome](#) or [Paris](#). In 2016 the airport served 1,161,482 passengers.

Railway

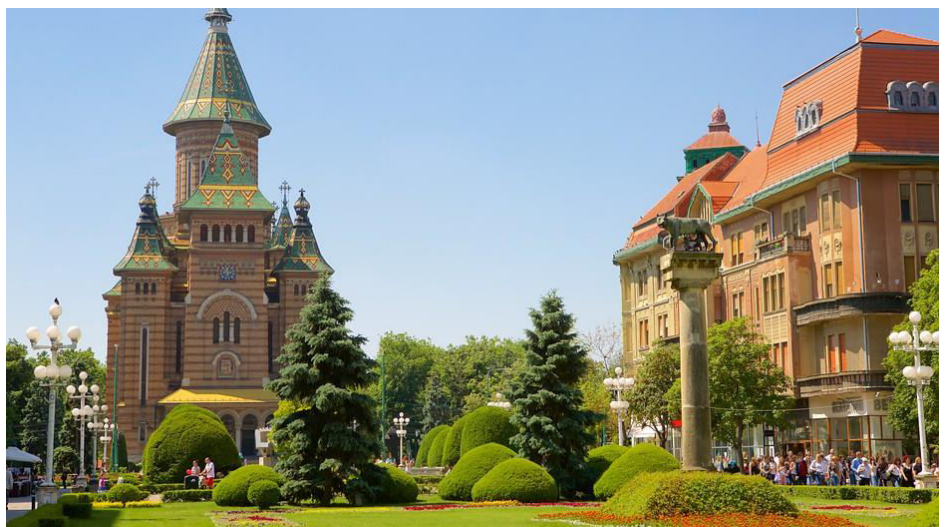
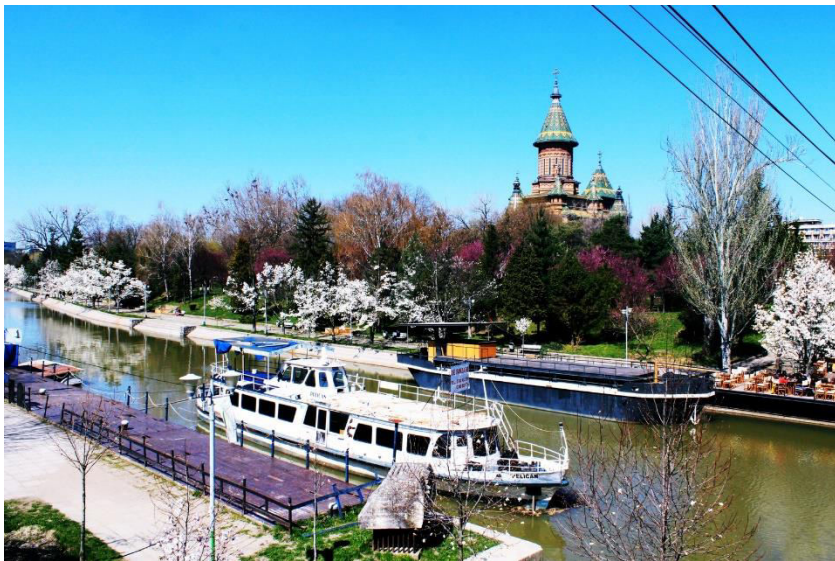
Timișoara is a major railway centre and is connected to all other major Romanian cities, as well as local destinations, through the national [CFR](#) network. Timișoara is directly linked by train service with [Budapest](#), [Belgrade](#) and [Vienna](#). The main railway station of the city is [Timișoara Nord railway station](#). More than 130 trains use this station daily. The other three railway stations of the city are mainly used by commuter trains.

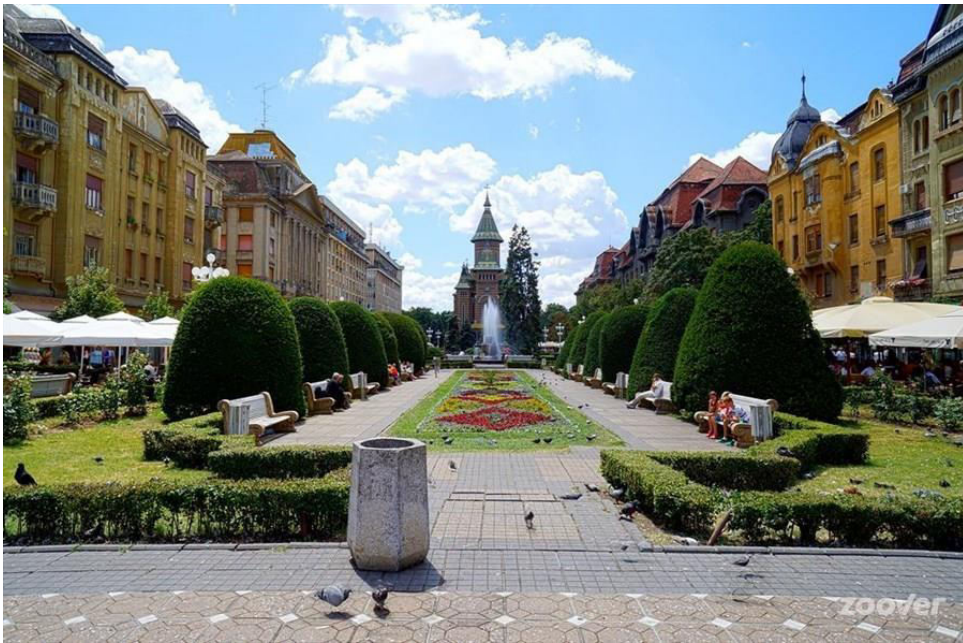
Cityscape



Metropolitan Cathedral

Currently, the tallest building is the [Timișoara Orthodox Cathedral](#), at 91 metres (299 feet) and the tallest office building is the [Fructus Tower](#), at 65 metres (213 feet). Other tall buildings, over 60 metres (200 feet), include: Asiom Financial Centre, Bosch Center, Continental Hotel and United Business Center 2. Another proposed building, the United Business Center 0, should be completed by the end of 2017 and will be part of the mixed use urban regeneration project: Openville. When completed, the building will have a height of 155 metres (509 feet).





The city of Sannicolau Mare

Sânnicolau Mare (formerly spelled *Sînnicolau Mare*, Romanian pronunciation: [[sinniko la.u 'mare](#)]) is a town in [Timiș County, Romania](#) and the westernmost of the country. Located in the [Banat](#) region, along the borders with [Serbia](#) and [Hungary](#), it has a population of just under 12,000.

In [German](#), it is known as *Groß Sankt Nikolaus*, in [Hungarian](#) as *Nagyszentmiklós*, in [Banat Bulgarian](#) as *Smikluš*, and in [Serbian](#) as Сент Николаш / *Sent Nikolaš*. It is translated as "Great St. Nicholas" in English.

Near Sânnicolau Mare there are the remains of Morisena, an ancient town, seat of Roman legions and of medieval dukes of Banat. After the [Treaty of Passarowitz](#) (1718) until 1918, Sânnicolau Mare (and the Banat) was part of the [Austrian monarchy](#), Temes District;^[1] in [Transleithania](#) after the [compromise of 1867](#) in [Austria-Hungary](#). In the late 18th century, the [Habsburg](#) dynasty of Austria recruited German farmers and artisans to resettle areas along the [Danube](#) that had been depopulated during the Ottoman reign and the plague. They were allowed to keep their own religion, language and culture, and many German villages were founded in the [Banat](#). The descendants of the ethnic Germans became known as [DanubeSwabians](#) (*Danauswabien*) and spoke a distinct form of German that became different from what evolved in the principal states. This is one reason for the high proportion of ethnic Germans in the town before [World War II](#). After the war, many left the area to escape Soviet dominance; others were expelled because of anti-German sentiment throughout eastern Europe.

The town was a district center in [Torontal County](#) during [Habsburg](#) rule. The town served as the county seat between 1807 and 1820 due to a great fire in [Großbetschkerek](#), the county seat. Occupied by [Serbian](#) troops in 1918 during [World War I](#), the town became part of Romania in 1919 during the realignment after the war.

Sânnicolau Mare is known for the [Treasure of Nagy Szent Miklos](#), a treasure of 23 gold objects discovered here in 1799 (it was then called *Nagy Szent Miklos* / *Groß-Sankt-Niklaus* in the [Habsburg Monarchy](#)). The pieces are on display in the [Kunsthistorisches Museum](#) in [Vienna](#) and the [National Museum of History, Sofia](#). The town is the birthplace of [Béla Bartók](#), the notable 20th-century Hungarian composer. The town is 64 kilometers away from [Timișoara](#), the biggest city in the region.

