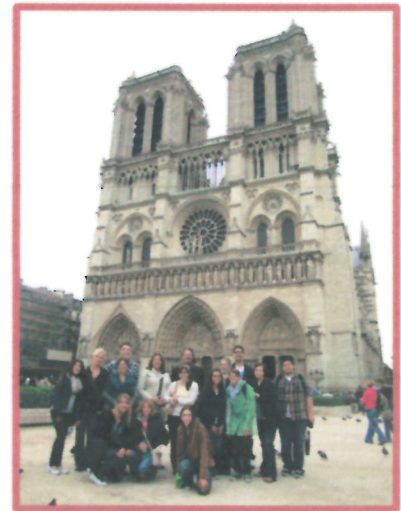




ORIENTATION

UNIV 392 - ART IN PARIS



DOCUMENTS YOU NEED TO SUBMIT BEFORE YOU GO:



You must submit the following 4 items to Professor King:

1. **Copy of passport**
2. **Proof of CSU Healthlink Insurance (I have step-by-step instructions for filling out the insurance forms: http://www.lizking.tv/Paris_2014/insurance_instructions/index.html)**
3. **International Travel Risk Management Form filled out & signed**
4. **Release of Liability Waiver Assumption Agreement filled out and signed**

Return to Professor King at her office (Madera #2382)

CALLING/PHONE INFORMATION:



If you are using the phone that comes in your apartment, you must first of all use the calling code that you received from the school (PAA), or you can't call out at all. This is described in the booklet that came with your room. Once that is used up, you must purchase your own cards, which you can get at Tabacs around town.

Secondly, what you dial depends on what country the phone you are calling thinks it's in. If you are calling a US phone (either calling home or to a cellphone someone has brought with them), you dial 001, then the area code and number (001-805-nnn-nnnn). If you are calling a "British" phone (some of the group has them) from a French phone, you dial 00-44-nnnn-nnnnnn. If you are dialing a "French" phone from a French phone, you simply dial the 10-digit number, which should always start with '0'.

Finally, if you are dialing "France" from the "US" (ie, from a cellphone brought from the US), you dial 011, then the France country code 33, then the French number *without* the first '0'. So it looks like this: 011-33-n-nn-nn-nn.

EMERGENCY INFORMATION WHILE IN PARIS:

Emergency numbers - while in France

Country	Police	Medical	Fire	Notes
France		112		(SAMU) - 15; Fire Service-based Ambulance - 18; Fire - 18. 112 calls are answered by 15 or 18 dispatchers, depending on the caller's location.



FLIGHT/DEPARTURE & ARRIVAL INFORMATION:

We will take the Roadrunner shuttle from the CSU CI campus to LAX. The Roadrunner shuttle will also take you from LAX back to campus when the trip is over.

- Please read the Air France regulations for carry-on and checked baggage:
- http://www.airfrance.us/US/en/common/guidevoyageur/pratique/pratique_bagage.htm
- Also read the TSA rules, especially: "What to Know Before You Go":
<http://www.tsa.gov/travelers/index.shtm>
- Bring appropriate **Identification, Passport, Drivers License**. It doesn't hurt to bring your student ID to have in Paris, although not required. It is also recommended to bring **a copy of your passport** along with you on the trip. This will make getting a new one, if needed, much easier.
- When we arrive in Paris CDG we will go to Immigration where you will have to show your passport to enter the country, and then we will proceed to Baggage Claim. Get your bag, and stay together-- please don't go looking for a bathroom at this point, because you would have to leave the building and you can't get back in (that happened last year). After everyone has gotten their luggage we will have a chance to hit the restrooms before we get the shuttle bus and drive into Paris. When we get to the school you will receive your room assignments and be taken to your apartments by the Paris American Academy staff.
- For the flight leaving LAX, just meet at the gate 3 hours ahead of the scheduled departure. Let me know if you have any last minute questions.
- I will have my cell phone with me if you need to talk to me personally.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE SAFETY INFORMATION FOR FRANCE:

THREATS TO SAFETY AND SECURITY:

- Political violence in Paris and throughout France is relatively uncommon, although there are occasional instances of extremely large demonstrations simultaneously occurring in many French cities. Large demonstrations in Paris are generally managed by a strong police presence, but even demonstrations intended to be peaceful can turn confrontational and possibly escalate into violence. We recommend that U.S. citizens avoid demonstrations if possible, and exercise caution if within the vicinity of any demonstrations. The congestion caused by large demonstrations can cause serious inconveniences for a visitor on a tight schedule. Some sporting events, such as soccer matches, have occasionally degenerated into violence that continued into the streets.
- Public safety and security in France are maintained by three different forces: Municipal Police; National Police; and the military Gendarmerie. These services are professional, competent, and proactive in fighting crime and violence and maintaining overall state security.
- In an emergency, dialing **17** will connect the caller to the Police in France. You can also dial the Europe-wide emergency response number **112** to reach an operator for all kinds of emergency services (similar to the U.S. 911 system) in France. Non-French speakers may experience a delay while an English speaker is located.
- For non-emergency assistance, visitors should go to the nearest police station (commissariat) in order to file an official report.

Often thieves who manage to gain access to the apartment building will knock on apartment doors to see if anyone answers, offering the excuse they are taking a survey or representing a utility company.

PARIS: Crime in Paris is similar to that in most large cities. Violent crime is relatively uncommon in the city center, but women should exercise extra caution when out alone at night, and should consider traveling out at night with trusted companions. There has been an increase in reported sexual harassment, and sometimes assault, by taxi drivers.



Pickpockets are by far the most significant problem. In addition to purses and wallets, smart phones and small electronic devices are particular targets. In Paris, pickpockets are commonly children under the age of 16 because they are difficult to prosecute. Pickpockets are very active on the rail link (RER B) from Charles de Gaulle Airport to the city center. Travelers may want to consider using a shuttle service or one of the express buses to central Paris rather than the RER. In addition, passengers on metro Line 1, which traverses the city center from east to west and services many major tourist sites, are often targeted. A common method is for one thief to distract the tourist with questions or disturbances, while an accomplice picks pockets, a backpack, or a purse. Schemes in Paris include asking if you would sign a petition or take a survey, and presenting a ring and asking if you dropped it. Thieves often time their pickpocket attempts to coincide with the closing of the automatic doors on the metro, leaving the victim secured on the departing train. Many thefts also occur at the major department stores (e.g., Galeries Lafayette, Printemps, and Le Bon Marché), where tourists may leave wallets, passports, and credit cards on cashier counters during transactions. Popular tourist sites are also popular with thieves, who favor congested areas to mask their activities. The crowded elevators at the Eiffel Tower, escalators at museums such as the Louvre, and the area surrounding Sacré Coeur Basilica in Montmartre are all favored by pickpockets and snatch-and-grab thieves.

There have been some instances of tourists being robbed and assaulted near less utilized metro stations. The area around the Moulin Rouge, known as Pigalle, requires extra security precautions to avoid becoming a victim. Pigalle is an adult entertainment area known for prostitution, sex shows, and illegal drugs.

TIPS ON HOW TO AVOID BECOMING A VICTIM:

Common-sense security precautions will help you enjoy a trouble-free stay. Most problems can be avoided by being aware of one's surroundings and avoiding high-risk areas.

When going out, carry only essential items: ONE credit/ATM card, ONE piece of identification, and no more than €40-50. Avoid carrying high-value jewelry and large amounts of cash. Valuables should be kept out of sight and in places difficult for thieves to reach, such as internal coat pockets or in pouches hung around the neck or inside clothes. Shoulder bags and wallets in back pockets are an invitation to a thief.

Keep photocopies of travel documents and credit cards separate from the originals, along with key telephone numbers to contact banks for credit card replacement. Raise your awareness level while in crowded elevators, escalators, and metro cars. When possible, take a seat or stand against a wall to deter pickpockets and try to maintain a 360-degree awareness of the surrounding area.

Carry only a purse that zips closed and ensure that it is carried under the arm and slightly in front of the body. Swing backpack-type purses around so that they are slightly in front of your body. Carry your wallet in a front pocket. While on foot, remain aware of your surroundings at all times and keep bags slung across your body and away from the street.

Many U.S. citizens have had purses or bags stolen from the back of a chair or from under the table while in cafes, restaurants, and nightclubs/bars, including higher end establishments. Again, keep your valuables with you and never leave them unattended or out of your sight. Do not leave valuables in hotel rooms. If you must leave valuables in the hotel, consider using the hotel safe.

Thieves often operate in groups and often come to each other's aid if confronted. If a thief is caught in the act, a simple pick-pocketing could turn into an assault (or worse) if you attempt to capture the thief. You can shout out for police assistance to attract attention, but do not pursue the thief.

Do not use ATMs in isolated, poorly lighted areas or where loiterers are present. Be especially alert to persons standing close enough to see the Personal Identification Number (PIN) being entered into the machine. Thieves often conduct

successful scams by simply watching the PIN as it is entered and then stealing the card from the user in some other location. If your card gets stuck in an ATM, immediately report the incident to both the local bank and your bank at home.



Many theft and assault victims are targeted when making their way home from a late night out after drinking alcohol. If you go out late at night, do so with a group of friends. There is safety in numbers.

Avoid public parks after dark, as they are often frequented by drug dealers and prostitutes.

VICTIMS OF CRIME: If you or someone you know becomes the victim of a crime abroad, you should contact the local police and the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate.

The European equivalent to the U.S. 911 emergency line is **112**. Non-French speakers may experience a delay while an English speaker is located. Alternatively, one can call French emergency numbers specific to the type of incident: **17** (police emergency); **18** (fire department/paramedics); and **15** (medical emergency/paramedic team/ambulance).

CRIMINAL PENALTIES: While in France, you are subject to its laws even if you are a U.S. citizen. If you commit a crime in another country, your U.S. passport won't help you avoid arrest or prosecution. It's very important to know what's legal and what's not where you are going.

Persons violating French laws, even unknowingly, may be expelled, arrested, or imprisoned. Penalties for possession, use, or trafficking in illegal drugs in France are severe, and convicted offenders can expect long jail sentences and heavy fines.

If you use any of France's excellent public transportation services, **take particular care to retain your used or "validated" ticket**. Inspectors conduct intermittent, random checks, and passengers who fail to present the correct validated ticket for their journey are subject to stiff and immediate fines. Inspectors may show no interest in explanations and no sympathy for an honest mistake. Failure to cooperate with inspectors can result in arrest.

If arrested: While some countries will automatically notify the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate if a U.S. citizen is detained or arrested in a foreign country, that might not always be the case. To ensure that the United States is aware of your circumstances, request that the police and prison officials notify the nearest U.S. embassy or consulate as soon as you are arrested or detained.

ACCESSIBILITY: In France, accessibility and accommodation for individuals with disabilities are very different from what you find in the United States. French law requires that any new building with public or community space and any existing public building be accessible for persons with disabilities. However, many existing buildings, as well as transportation systems, do not yet meet these requirements.

Getting around in French cities may be difficult at times. Many sidewalks are narrow and uneven, and cobblestone streets make access difficult, but the major tourist areas have better facilities. Although the Paris Metro is a very efficient method for traveling throughout central Paris, most stations are not readily accessible for people with disabilities. Very few stations have elevators and most have stairways and long corridors for changing trains or exiting to the street.

MEDICAL FACILITIES: Medical care is comparable to that found in the United States. In an emergency, dial 15 to connect to emergency medical services. You can also dial the Europe-wide emergency response number 112 to reach an operator for all kinds of emergency services (similar to the U.S. 911 system). Non-French speakers may experience a delay while an English speaker is located.

Pedestrians make up 13 percent of the deaths in motor vehicle accidents in France (roughly the same as in the United States), but this percentage is increasing. Most of these accidents occur when a pedestrian steps out onto the street, often when a car or motorcycle is making a turn through a pedestrian crosswalk. Pedestrians should be cautious even when they have a green walking signal since this is no guarantee against aggressive drivers.

ART SUPPLIES:

**Please see the art supply list on Blackboard*



CSUCI Paris Apartments

- | | | |
|--|--|---|
|  apt Pierre Nicole
14 bis rue Pierre Nicole
Professor King |  apt 33
18-20 rue des Lyonnais
1 student |  apt B
1 rue Val de Grace
1 student |
|  apt 28
320 rue Saint-Jacques
2 students |  apt 22
320 rue Saint-Jacques
2 students |  apt Claude Bernard
47 rue Claude Bernard
2 students |
|  apt 06
316 rue Saint-Jacques
2 students |  apt 20
320 rue Saint-Jacques
2 students |  apt Boulangers
27 rue des Boulangers
2 students |
| |  apt 13
17 rue Berthollet
4 students |  apt 30
41 rue Monge
4 students |

