



Welcome to the 2014 Munich Summer Program!

Dear Students – Welcome to the 2014 Munich Summer Program in Comparative (European) Intellectual Property Law. I am Professor Tyler Ochoa, and I will be the Director of the program. This newsletter will give you some basic information concerning the program and the city of Munich. If you have additional questions, please contact me at ttochoa@scu.edu, or by phone at (408) 554-2765. (If you are on campus and you want to stop by and introduce yourself, my office is in Bergin Hall, Room 108.)

While in Munich, I will be staying at the Maximilian Hotel and Apartments, Hochbrückenstrasse 18, in central Munich. The hotel telephone is +49-89-242-580. (If you are calling from within Germany, dial (089) 242-580.) My German cell phone is (0)176-540-85-668. I plan to arrive in Munich on Saturday, June 14, but my cell phone won't be charged until late evening.

Class Schedule

We will begin on Sunday, June 15, with an orientation tour to show you how to get to the classroom. We will meet in the lobby of the DERAG Hotel Max Emanuel, Rablstrasse 10 (where the recommended student housing is) at 3:00 p.m. We will walk from the Hotel to the Rosenheimer Platz S-Bahn stop and take the S-Bahn to the classroom. After that, weather permitting, we will stop for refreshments at the Augustiner Biergarten nearby. We should be finished by about 5:00 p.m. or so.

Classes will meet from 9:15 a.m. to 1:05 p.m., Mondays through Fridays, on June 16 through July 11. The final exam will be held on Monday, July 14, from 9:30 a.m. to 12:30 p.m. Our classroom is in the Art Deco Palais building of the Globe Business College, Arnulfstrasse 58, 80335 Munich. This classroom is a short walk from the Hackerbrücke stop on the S-Bahn (5 stops from Rosenheimer Platz). All classes will be in this classroom unless noted otherwise.

Our tentative class schedule is attached. Please note that this schedule is TENTATIVE and is subject to change. However, you may plan on having your weekends and two Mondays (June 23 and July 7) free from classes. Please DO NOT abuse the privilege by attempting to leave town early on Fridays. You should NOT schedule any train travel departing before 2 p.m. on a Friday, and you should NOT schedule any air travel departing before 3:30 p.m. on a Friday.

Internships

If you have registered for an internship, you will receive your internship assignments during the first week of classes. Our Local Director and Internship Coordinator is Dr. Stacey Farmer. (She can be reached at

scubiotechie@yahoo.com.) Stacey is an alumna of Santa Clara Law and of the Munich summer program. She now lives and works in Munich as a patent attorney. She will place each of you with a local patent firm and a supervising patent attorney that drafts and prosecutes (obtains) patents from the European Patent Office. (The three official languages of the EPO are English, German, and French, and over 50% of the applications are filed in English, so the local patent firms are used to being bilingual, or even trilingual.)

Officially, the internships begin after the end of classes (Monday, July 14) and run through the first or second weekend in August. Unofficially, however, most students choose to begin working during the afternoons after class, beginning the second week of class. You will work out your own work schedule with your internship supervisor. Stacey will give you the name of your internship supervisor and contact information at her lectures during the first week of class. You will be responsible for contacting your internship supervisor and setting up a meeting to discuss your work schedule.

I will be your Santa Clara faculty supervisor for purposes of your internship, and each week you are required to send me reports of your activity at your internship, so please be mindful of the reporting deadlines that you will receive. The weekly reports are required by the ABA, and so that you are eligible to receive academic credit for the experience. If you have any questions or concerns about your internship during the summer, you may contact either me or Stacey.



What to Pack

You should bring a business suit with you to Munich and wear it when you first meet with your internship supervisor. After that, you may dress according to the custom in your office. (Most of the local patent firms are comfortable with “business casual” clothing — no shorts or t-shirts, but a business suit is usually not required unless you are meeting with clients.) You will also need to wear a business suit for our field trips to BMW and the European Patent Office, and a suit is recommended for the end-of-class reception as well.

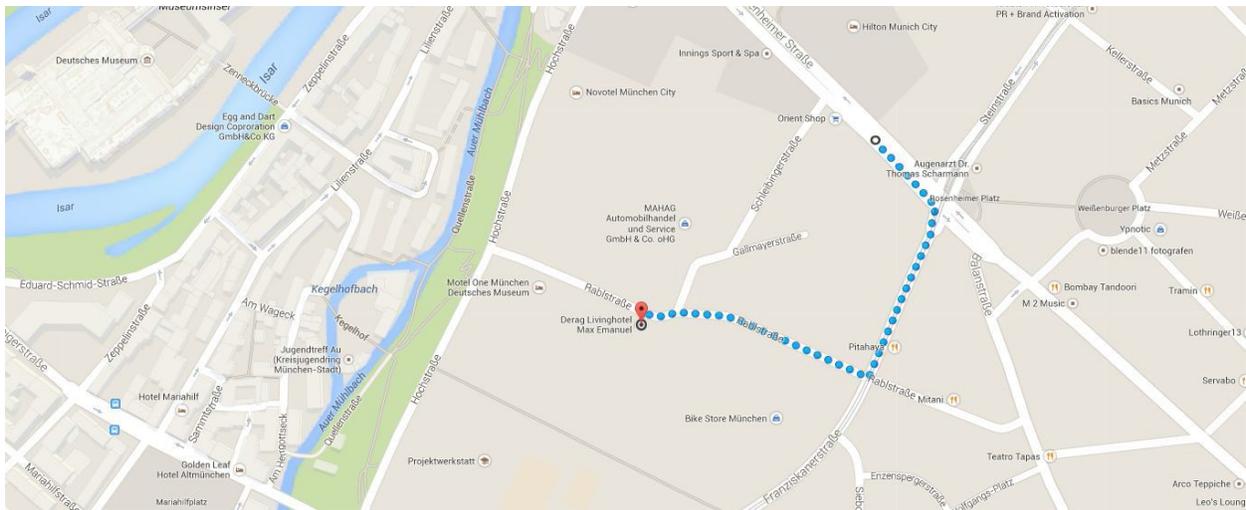


For classroom days, ordinary student clothing is fine (although I would discourage tank tops or very short shorts). Weather in Munich is surprisingly variable. It can range from the 40s, chilly and rainy, to sunny in the 90s. In June, the average high temperature is 20°-22°C (68°-72°F), and the average low temperature is 10°-12°C (50°-54°F). Average temperatures are a little warmer in July. Moreover, even when it is nice out, it can turn to rain in a very short period of time. (One year we had a hailstorm develop at Chiemsee in about 20 minutes.) I carry an umbrella with me wherever I go, regardless of the forecast, and I recommend that you do the same. You should also bring a jacket and some long pants, in addition to shorts.

If you like to go hiking, you will want to use mosquito and tick repellent. (That would be a good idea for our day trip to Chiemsee.) If you want to go the Bavarian Alps, you will want a warm coat or jacket as well. (There are glaciers year-round on the higher mountains, and it is usually about 0°-4°C (32°-39°F) on the summit of the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany, even when it is hot in the valley below.)

Arrival

You will arrive at the Franz Josef Strauss International Airport in Munich, which is about 29 km (19 miles) northeast of the city center. You can take a taxi into town, which is expensive (about 60-65 euros, including tip), but I recommend that you take the S-Bahn, which is about 12 euros for a one-way trip. The S-Bahn station is located one level underground between Terminal 1 and Terminal 2. If you are staying at the student housing, you will want to take the S8 line, which departs every 20 minutes, and disembark at the Rosenheimer Platz stop. Exit the train, head toward the rear of the train, and go up the escalator. From the underground plaza, take the Franziskanerstrasse exit. Turn around after you come up the stairs, then turn right on Franziskanerstrasse (heading southwest). After one block, you will come to Rablstrasse. Turn right on Rablstrasse (heading northwest) and walk one-and-a-half blocks. The hotel is at Rablstrasse 10, on the left-hand side.



If you are arriving by rail on Deutsche Bahn, you will arrive at the Munich Hauptbahnhof (main train station). Take any S-Bahn toward Ostbahnhof (east train station). Rosenheimer Platz is the fourth stop. If you arrive at the Ostbahnhof, take any S-Bahn toward the Hauptbahnhof. Rosenheimer Platz is the first stop.

Getting Around

Munich has an excellent public transportation system: you can get almost anywhere you want to go easily and quickly without needing a car. There are two integrated subway systems: the S-Bahn (suburban trains) and the U-Bahn (underground trains). All of the S-Bahn lines run through the center of the city on the same tracks. The advantage of using public transportation is that you can take any S-Bahn train from Rosenheimer Platz to the classroom location (near the Hackerbrücke stop) or to the center city. (The main disadvantage is that in the event of a closure, the entire system is affected.) There are also trams and busses that run from the S-Bahn and U-Bahn stations to other destinations.

On Sunday, June 15, during our orientation tour, I will show you how to purchase tickets from a ticket machine in the S-Bahn station. (The ticket machines have English instructions available.)

Each week, I recommend that you purchase a weekly pass (which runs Monday through Sunday) and carry it with you; it is less expensive and more convenient than buying individual tickets. The system is organized into 16 “rings” in four “zones.” The “Innenraum” (inner zone) consists of the first four rings, and covers the center city. The airport is in the outermost ring. You likely will need a weekly pass for the first two “rings” only; only rarely will you want to go outside those rings, and you can get a supplementary ticket on those rare occasions.

The mass-transit system is run on the “honor” system. You buy your ticket and validate it at the station entrance by inserting it into a time-stamp (no need to validate if you have a dated pass) and carry it with you. Transit police will occasionally stop people to check if they have a ticket. Don’t be the person who gets caught without a valid ticket! There is a 40 Euro fine payable for traveling without a ticket.

Language and Culture

Munich (München) is the capital of Bavaria (Bayern); and you can think of Bavaria as the Texas of Germany (Deutschland): like Texas, Bavaria used to be a separate country, people in Bavaria speak with a funny “southern” accent (Bayerisch) that northern Germans make fun of, and people in Bavaria think they are superior to the rest of Germany: Bavarians are considered more laid back and less formal (or less stuffy) than other Germans. Bavaria is predominantly Catholic (unlike the rest of Germany, which is mostly Protestant), and it shows: grocery stores and most shops are closed on Sundays. (If you arrive on a Saturday, get some groceries or snacks before 8 p.m., or you won’t be able to buy any until Monday.)



If you studied German in school, you learned “hoch Deutsch” or “high German,” and you may have a hard time understanding the Bavarians. (It gets even harder the further south you get; Bavarians in turn make fun of the funny accents in Austria (Österreich, or the Eastern Empire)). For example, in most of Germany you would say hello by saying “Guten Tag,” or “good day.” In Bavaria, that is considered too formal; Bavarians will usually greet you by saying “Grüss Gott” (literally, the Greetings of God). In northern Germany you might say “Auf Wiedersehen” to say goodbye (literally, until we see each other); in Bavaria, they might say “Wiedersehen!” in a sing-song manner, but they usually will just say “Tschüss!” (bye!).

A lot of what we think of as German culture comes from Bavaria: lederhosen and dirndls, beer and outdoor beer gardens, and oompah bands. (For tourists, a trip to the Hofbräuhaus is a must.) You can find Bavarian cuisine (sausages (Wurst) and sauerkraut), but you will also find a surprisingly large number of Italian restaurants (people like to joke that Munich is the “northernmost” Italian town) and other foods as well. Restaurants in the center city tend to be a little more expensive; you can find less expensive places to eat in Haidhausen (where the student housing is) and near the Ludwig Maximilian University (LMU), aka, the University of Munich.

Money & Credit Cards

The legal tender in Germany is the Euro. The current exchange rate is about \$1.39 per Euro (or about .72 Euros per dollar), which makes things somewhat more expensive than in the U.S., although exchange rates may fluctuate somewhat.

Make sure to tell your bank that you will be traveling overseas before you depart. You probably don't need to get Euros before you leave the U.S.; there is an ATM (Geldautomat) at the Munich Airport, where you can get enough currency to get you into town. You will get a better exchange rate using banks and ATMs than by other methods. Most places take credit cards, except for street markets and small restaurants, so you will need some cash from time to time. Many merchants in Europe will expect chip-and-pin credit cards, which are only starting to be introduced in the U.S.; however, I have not yet had any difficulty using my credit cards in Munich.



Electricity

The standard electrical voltage in Germany is 220-240 volts AC, 50Hz. You will need a transformer for any U.S. appliance or electrical equipment. (Most personal computers have a transformer built into the power cord, but check to make sure.) Electric outlets have plugs with two round prongs, so you will need an adaptor as well. You can buy an inexpensive adaptor for your electrical equipment at most convenience stores or department stores.

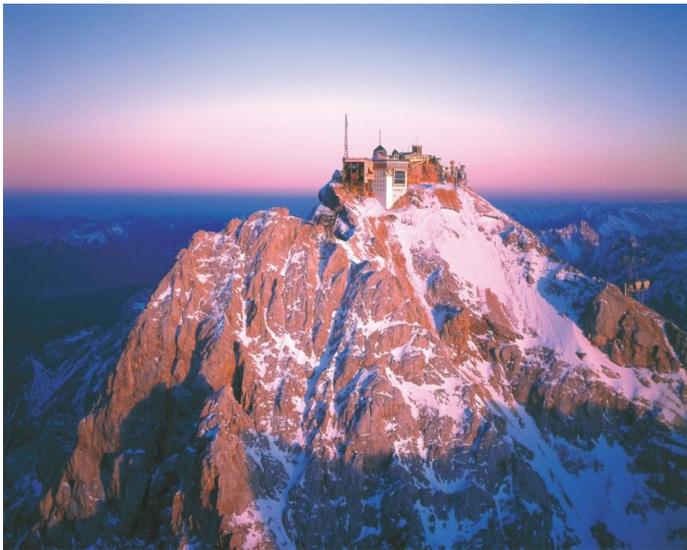
Health & Safety

Make sure you pack medication, both prescription and over-the-counter. You will be able to purchase many over-the-counter items or find equivalents (look for “Apoteke” stores with a green cross”, but it could be difficult to fill your medical prescriptions. If you wear glasses, have a copy of your prescription in case you lose or break your glasses.

Munich is very safe by day and night, and people spend time outside at all hours. Police officers frequently patrol many areas and are both professional and helpful. Nonetheless, it would be unwise to let your guard drop completely anywhere in the world. Good advice is to watch your pockets and belongings, especially while in crowded areas.

You are covered under a Santa Clara University ACE travel insurance policy. I will hand out insurance cards to you at Orientation, but you can always find this information online at <http://law.scu.edu/international/summer-abroad-updates.cfm>.

It is imperative that you inform us of any changes in your contact information, keep us apprised of where you are traveling, and how to get in touch with you or a contact person in the event of an emergency. We will discuss this further at the Orientation.



Emergency

In case of emergency in Munich, here are the most important numbers:

Police 110

Fire Brigade 112

Emergency Medical Services 112

Poison Emergency Telephone Service
089-19240

Patient Transport Ambulance 089-
19222

U.S. Consulate General Munich

Königinstrasse 5, 80539 München

Email: ConsMunich@state.gov

Phone +49 (0)89 2888-0

Santa Clara will enroll you – all our summer abroad registrants, in the US State Department Smart Traveler Enrollment Program (STEP), which will provide you information in the event of an emergency or disaster. <https://step.state.gov/step/>

Things to Do

Munich is a wonderful place for sightseeing. Start at the Marienplatz, in the center of the old city. The Rathaus, or City Hall, has a famous clock tower with a “Glockenspiel” that features carved wooden figures that dance every hour on the hour. Nearby is the Frauenkirche, which has two towers with green domes. You can walk to the Residenz, the palace of the Wittelsbachs, the royal family of Bavaria when it was a separate kingdom. (The Residenz is now a museum, with tours of the grounds available.) Behind the residence is the Hofgarten, which lies at the southern edge of the English Garden, a large outdoor park where people like to gather on weekends. There is a large beer garden and outdoor restaurant at the Chinesische Turm, or Chinese Tower (a mock wood pagoda), and a lake with rental boats and another restaurant (the Seehaus). To the north of the city is the Olympiapark, where the 1972 Summer Olympics were held. You can take a trip up the Olympiaturm (Olympic Tower) for a birds-eye view of the city. (We will visit BMW-Welt (BMW World, pictured below), the showroom and museum near the BMW factory and headquarters.) On the west side of the city, you can visit Schloss Nymphenburg, the summer palace of the Wittelsbachs, which also has formal gardens.



There are museums aplenty in Munich. The major attraction is the Deutsches Museum, featuring science and technology, which is located on an island in the Isar River. There are also art museums (the Alte Pinakothek and the Neues Pinakothek), antiquities museums (the Glyptothek at Königsplatz) and an aviation museum at Oberschleissheim. For culture buffs, there is the Bavarian National Opera at the Opera House (next to the Residenz), and there are two professional orchestras: the Munich Philharmonic and the Bavarian Radio Orchestra, both of which perform primarily at the Gasteig, a theatre complex on Rosenheimerstrasse, near your hotel. There is also a film festival in late June. For a taste of home, there are two movie theaters that show newly released English-language movies: the Museum Lichtspiele (on the banks of Isar near your hotel) and the Cinema München, on Nymphenburgerstrasse. (Look for the initials “O.V.” or “original version” on the websites.)



There are also lots of places for day trips from Munich by bus or by train. King Ludwig II of Bavaria (Mad King Ludwig) built three extravagant castles during his reign in the late 19th Century. We will visit one of them, Schloss Herrenchiemsee, during our social outing in the first week of class. You can visit the others (Schloss Linderhof and Schloss Neuschwanstein) on your own. Schloss Neuschwanstein is the most famous: it is the fairy-tale castle that inspired Disney and that is pictured above. You can get guided tours (by bus or by train) at the Hauptbahnhof (departing early morning and returning in the evening). You can also take a train to Garmisch and then take another train to the cable-car station that will take you to the summit of the Zugspitze, the highest mountain in Germany, on the Austrian border. (Naturally, there is a restaurant and beer garden at the summit.) You can take a train to Berchtesgaden, and take a bus to Eagle's Nest (Kehlsteinhaus), a mountaintop retreat built as a birthday gift to Adolf Hitler. (It is now a restaurant and beer garden.) And you can take a trip to Salzburg, the hometown of Mozart and the setting of *The Sound of Music*, which is only two hours away by train, just across the border in Austria. All of these are accessible on weekends with a "Bavaria ticket" which will allow up to five people to travel together to Salzburg or anywhere in Bavaria.

If you want to travel further afield on the weekends, you can go the Hauptbahnhof and get a ticket for a long-distance train. Vienna and Berlin are four hours away by train; Prague, Paris, and Venice are six hours; and Budapest and Amsterdam are eight hours.

I look forward to seeing all of you in Munich. Safe travels! - Prof. Ochoa