

# LAW SUMMER PROGRAM IN GREECE (LGRC)

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**LGRC 1000 Law - Summer In Greece (0 Credit Hours)**

Law summer abroad in Rhodes, Greece.

**LGRC 2000 Law - Greece Housing (0 Credit Hours)**

Law summer abroad housing in Greece.

**LGRC 3000 Law - Greece Facility Fe (0 Credit Hours)**

Law summer abroad in Greece facility fee.

**LGRC 4330 Intl Convention & Maritime Law (1 Credit Hour)**

There are many international conventions (multilateral treaties) that govern aspects of maritime law. As a consequence, there is considerable international uniformity of the principles governing maritime law disputes. However, some conventions are amended by subsequent protocols, which are not uniformly adopted by the countries that adopted the original conventions. The United States is party to some, but not all of the international conventions, having chosen to follow its own path with domestic legislation on such matters as oil pollution and limitation of liability. Differences between versions of international conventions create the possibility of forum shopping by claimants or defendants seeking the most favorable country for their dispute to be heard. This course will consider the most important international conventions on maritime law (in outline), the differences (where they exist) between U.S. domestic maritime law and the international conventions, and some of the forum shopping techniques commonly used.

**LGRC 4510 Maritime Arbitration (1 Credit Hour)**

Arbitration is a form of private, consensual, dispute resolution that is widely used in international commercial disputes of all kinds. It is an important part of maritime dispute resolution, particularly in relation to charter party disputes (i.e. disputes about contracts for the use of trading ships). This course introduces students to some of the legal questions associated with arbitration, including: the scope of the arbitration agreement and the limits of the arbitrators' powers; enforcement of arbitral awards; the very limited scope for review of arbitrators' decisions by courts; and the use of the traditional admiralty procedures of arrest and attachment as a means of getting security for a claimant's claim. The course stresses the intrinsically international nature of maritime arbitration, with particular reference to the Convention on the Recognition and Enforcement of Foreign Arbitral Awards 1958 (the New York Convention), which provides a mechanism for enforcement of arbitral awards in any of the 167 countries that are party to it.

**LGRC 4520 Maritime Personal Injury (1 Credit Hour)**

Comparative analysis of laws governing maritime torts with emphasis on seamen's remedies for personal injuries and death. The course covers the three main seamen's remedies: maintenance and cure, unseaworthiness and the Jones Act. In addition, attention is given to the tort remedies of those covered under the Longshore and Harbor Workers' Compensation Act as well as the Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act and of non-workers. Maritime jurisdiction, conflicts of laws and the rights of foreign seamen in American courts are also addressed.

**LGRC 4650 Intro to the Law of the Sea (1 Credit Hour)**

This course reviews the public order of the oceans, i.e., the basic principles of international law, both customary and treaty-based, that apply to maritime spaces, such as the high seas, continental shelf, seabed and ocean floor. It analyzes the allocation of jurisdictional powers among individual states and the international community at large over the various maritime zones involved; the use and management of ocean resources, including fisheries and seabed mineral resources; marine environmental protection and pollution control; military uses of the oceans and navigational safety.

**LGRC 4740 Finan Abyss:Greece & Argentina (1 Credit Hour)**

When sovereign states incur excessive debt and fall into financial crisis, there is no legal mechanism (comparable, e.g., to the U.S. Bankruptcy Code) for adjusting the rights and liabilities of the various stakeholders. Some combination of negotiation, contract modification, legislation, intervention by international organizations, and simple leverage must substitute for a formal legal regime. This course explores the techniques employed in two relatively recent financial crises, those in Greece and Argentina.