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Leading Expert on the
Law of the Sea:
Remembering Rear Admiral
Bruce A. Harlow
JAGC, U.S. Navy (Ret.)

*This volume is dedicated to the memory of
Rear Admiral Bruce A. Harlow,
JAGC, U.S. Navy (Ret.)
March 18, 1932 — March 3, 2021*

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Rear Admiral Bruce A. Harlow, one of the original judge advocates in the U.S. Navy's Judge Advocate General's Corps and a U.S. representative to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, will be remembered as one of the Navy's leading experts on the law of the sea. Admiral Harlow made extensive contributions to the development of the United Nations Convention on the Law of the Sea (UNCLOS), for which he helped negotiate key provisions. These included transit passage and innocent passage, ensuring operational flexibility for naval forces and enabling a broad spectrum of naval operations on, over, and under the world's oceans. Admiral Harlow was one of the original Navy attorneys to serve in the newly formed Judge Advocate General's Corps and built an impressive foundation for the community through his service as one of first licensed attorneys to advise commanders in specialized legal billets around the fleet.

Born and raised in the Navy town of Bremerton, Washington, Admiral Harlow earned a B.A. in business administration from the University of Washington in 1954, and a L.L.B in law from the University of Washington Law School in 1957. He joined the Navy in 1957, serving first as a Restricted Line Law Specialist and then as a judge advocate upon the establishment of the Judge Advocate General's Corps in 1967. His assignments included Assistant Legal Officer for Commander, U.S. Forces Philippines; Legal Officer for Naval Supply Depot Seattle; Law of the Sea Branch Head, International Law Division, Office of the Judge Advocate General; Assistant Chief of Staff

for Judge Advocate Affairs to Commander, Naval Forces Marianas; Assistant Fleet Judge Advocate to Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Deputy Assistant Judge Advocate General for International Law; Staff Judge Advocate to Commander, U.S. Pacific Fleet; Judge Advocate for Commander, U.S. Pacific Command; and Assistant Judge Advocate General for Civil Law.

Promoted to Rear Admiral in June 1981, Admiral Harlow became the Assistant Judge Advocate General of the Navy, with concurrent duty as the Joint Chiefs of Staff Representative for Law of the Sea. Admiral Harlow's most significant contribution to the Navy and the field of international law was in his role as Vice-Chairman of the U.S. delegation to the Third United Nations Conference on the Law of the Sea, which culminated with the adoption of UNCLOS in 1982. In addition to his advocacy to enshrine the principles of freedom of navigation in international law, Admiral Harlow also led negotiations with the Soviet Union in the final stages of consultation on UNCLOS. After twenty-eight years of service to his country, Admiral Harlow retired in January 1985.

As a legal advisor, scholar, and diplomat, Admiral Harlow made substantial contributions to the Navy, U.S. Government, and the international community's understanding of the intersection of law of the sea, freedom of navigation, and naval operations. As a Captain, he was a student at the U.S. Naval War College in 1975. Admiral Harlow published multiple scholarly works on the law of the sea, including: "Contemporary Principles of the International Law of the Sea" (1967) and "Legal Aspects of Claims to Jurisdiction in Coastal Waters" (1969) in the *JAG Journal*; a Comment on "The Law of the Sea—Where Now" in *Law and Contemporary Problems* (1983); "The Law of Neutrality at Sea for the 80's and Beyond" in the *UCLA Pacific Basin Law Journal* (1984); and "UNCLOS III and Conflict Management in Straits" in *Ocean Development and International Law* (1985). Admiral Harlow also published at the Naval War College, with "The Influence of Law on Sea Power" in the *Naval War College Review* (1976) and "Panel Discussion: Domestic U.S. Constraints on Low-Intensity Conflict" (1995) and "International Environmental Law Considerations During Military Operations Other Than War" (1996) in this journal.

Following his retirement from Naval service, Admiral Harlow continued his commitment to maritime service, naval heritage, and maritime science education for several decades as President of the Naval Undersea Museum Foundation in Keyport, Washington. He also served as President of the Foundation for the Marine Science Center in Poulsbo, Washington. Remem-

bered for his deep patriotism and great humility, Admiral Harlow leaves behind a legacy of superior service to his country and the field of international law. His exceptional advocacy for freedom of navigation and historic contributions to the development of the law of the sea will continue to underpin naval operations and free navigation of the world's oceans for generations to come.

International Law Studies and the U.S. Naval War College mourn the loss of an extraordinary judge advocate, legal diplomat, and patriot. We dedicate Volume 99 to his memory.