

## Graduation 2012

### Oration for Honorary Graduand Charles Garraway

Orator: Professor Francoise Hampson

#### **Chancellor, the Senate has resolved that the degree of Doctor of the University be conferred upon Charles Garraway**

Since 1983, the Law School and Human Rights Centre have offered a course in the law of armed conflict as part of the family of human rights postgraduate degrees. The law of armed conflict, also known as international humanitarian law, is the body of rules that applies to conflict related activities. It includes both rules on how fighting is carried out and also rules on the protection of victims, such as the wounded and sick and detainees. Notwithstanding this long link with the law of armed conflict, the University has never awarded an Honorary doctorate to someone for work in this field. That omission is being corrected today.

After school at Wellington College, Charles Garraway went up to Trinity College, Cambridge, where he read law. Having qualified as a barrister and joined Inner Temple, he became a barrister on the Midlands Circuit. In 1974, Charles Garraway joined the Army Legal Service. The lawyers had a range of functions. Most of them were involved in court martial prosecutions and providing legal advice to members of the army. In addition, some of them provided advice to military commanders and were involved in the training of the army in the law of armed conflict. Whilst Charles Garraway missed being deployed to the Falklands conflict by one day, he made up for it by peacetime deployments to Cyprus, Germany, Hong Kong, and SHAPE and a war-time deployment during the Gulf War 1990-1991. I am not sure into which category he would place his term at the MOD. He was also the lawyer to the SAS at the time of the Iranian Embassy Siege.

During his time with the Army Legal Service, Charles Garraway was given responsibility for the law of armed conflict brief. For some, that it is simply a job. Others get hooked. Charles was one of those who got hooked. At that time, the head of ALS, Major-General Tony Rogers, was someone else who had been hooked by the subject. He was very much a mentor to Charles. Tony Rogers also developed something else. ALS, or DALs as it is now known, has always been very open to academics, who are interested in the practical application of the law. I have the impression that this is not true of all the equivalents of DALs in other armed forces. The striking thing in the UK is that this is not down to individuals. It seems to be the culture throughout the service. I would like to emphasise the huge value that we in the Law School and Human Rights Centre place on our contact with DALs and how much we appreciate their openness and willingness to discuss issues with us. [That is why it is a particular pleasure to welcome amongst our guests today Major-General Mike Conway, the head of DALs/Lt.-Colonel Darren Stewart the ADC to the General Mike Conway, the current head of DALs.]

Charles Garraway is being honoured today for what he has done since leaving the armed forces. But he is the first to acknowledge that it is the work he did there that has equipped and enabled him to do what he has done since then. When he left the armed forces, he was supposed to be retired. This is Charles Garraway's idea of retirement.

Even before leaving the military, Charles had started doing outside work, such as being course director on the military courses at the International Institute of Humanitarian Law, in San Remo and teaching at King's College, London, where he was a visiting Professor from 2002-2008. On retirement, he spent three months in Baghdad working for the Foreign Office on transitional justice issues, including drafting the statute under which Saddam Hussein was tried. Charles

Garraway then became the first and, to date, the only Briton to be appointed to the Stockton Chair of International Law at the US Naval War College. This is the most prestigious appointment available in the field of the law of armed conflict anywhere in the world.

Throughout this period, Charles continued and expanded his relationship with the International Institute of Humanitarian Law. The Institute has a unique role in the global training of armed forces and the development of practical manuals. It enables individuals to meet in a neutral place. Those from armed forces with little experience in training in or applying the law of armed conflicts are exposed to armed forces that take the law seriously. It is also a place where friendships are made that may be useful professionally at a later date. Again, we greatly value our links with the Institute and opportunity to participate in its work. [That is another reason for being delighted at the presence of Lt.Col. Darren Stewart here today. He has just completed three years in charge of the military courses, during which he re-energised and significantly developed the programme.] In addition to his work on the training courses, Charles Garraway has been involved in the development of a military manual for armed forces engaged in non-international armed conflicts.

From 2007-2011, Charles worked as a lawyer for the British Red Cross and he is still a consultant for them. Indeed, he has just finished chairing the bi-ennial British Red Cross conference on International Humanitarian Law. He was the Land Editor for the United Kingdom Manual on the Law of Armed Conflict published by Oxford University Press in 2004. He is currently the General Editor of the United Kingdom Manual on the Law of Armed Conflict. Charles Garraway has been a member of expert groups including the ICRC projects on “Direct Participation in Hostilities” and “Occupation” as well as the Harvard Program on Humanitarian Policy and Conflict Research project on air and missile warfare.

Charles Garraway has also been involved in work with and for non-governmental organisations. He has taught on a course run by the Human Rights Centre on the law of armed conflicts for the staff of Amnesty International. He was a member of a group appointed by the International Commission of Jurists to enquire into the conduct of the conflict between Israel and Hizbullah in 2006.

In 2006, he was elected to the International Humanitarian Fact-Finding Commission, under Article 90 of Additional Protocol I to the Geneva Conventions of 1949. This body is available to States to settle disputes about the application in practice of the law of armed conflicts. Charles is currently a vice-President of the IHFFC.

It is for his continuing record of distinguished public service in the field of the law of armed conflict that we wish to honour Charles Garraway today.

**Chancellor, I present to you Charles Garraway.**