One of the advantages of careers in law and diplomacy is that distinguished practitioners need never retire. Happily for both professions, the occasion of Professor Oliver's retirement from service as Acting Dean and Ferdinand Wakeman Hubbell Professor of International Law at the University of Pennsylvania certainly will not mark his departure from either profession. Indeed, one can expect from Covey's prolific nature that we can look forward to even greater contributions in the future.

Every generation of international lawyers produces a few persons of intellectual and moral stature who kindle the flame and light the way for others. Covey Oliver is such a person. One can say without rhetoric that Covey is at once a lawyer's lawyer, a philosopher of breadth and vision, an idealist and reformer, and a pragmatic diplomat with consummate skills in the art of the possible.

As an international lawyer Professor Oliver's contributions are too numerous to catalogue, and any list of his accomplishments would quickly become outdated. For me, however, he has made particularly enduring contributions in two important areas. The first is his work on the nature of international law and its role in international relations. Here he succumbs neither to the "legalists" nor the "anti-legalists," but rather enlightens us all as to the real strengths, weaknesses, and opportunities of international law. Consider the following classic paragraph:

It is obvious . . . that Mr. Kennan has a concept that concepts are of the greatest importance. With this I certainly agree; and this is why I think it important to examine very carefully Mr. Kennan's concepts of law, the international community, diplomacy, and national interest. It is important to keep in mind, also, that Mr. Kennan blames what he calls an American "legalistic-moralistic approach to international problems" for our past mistakes in foreign policy. This certainly is one hundred eighty
degrees out of phase with those who have had the idea that
the past errors may have resulted, at least in part, from a
lack of law and its organized application, rather than from
overdoses of "legalistic-moralistic" thinking.¹

I believe that the greatest single obstacle to increasing the
effectiveness of international law is the widespread failure of key
diplomats and foreign policy leaders (such as George Kennan in
his famous attack on a "legalistic-moralistic approach") to un-
derstand the potential of international law in foreign policy (as well
as its shortcomings, most of which they understand quite well). This
failure will not be reversed by vague hopes about "world peace
through law" nor by exaggerated emphasis on judicial settlement of
international disputes. Similarly, it will not be reversed by timid
acceptance of the Morgenthau-Kennan-Kissinger myths about the
nature of law and the role of international law. On this issue of
central importance for international lawyers Professor Oliver has
vigorously taken on the "anti-legalists" and exposed their lack of
intellectual clarity in understanding law.²

A second enduring contribution of Covey Oliver to interna-
tional law has been his scholarship and activism in the area of the
constitutional aspects of foreign affairs, particularly the roles of
Congress and the President. At the time of the misguided "states
rights" attack on the treaty power, Covey stood as a pillar against
the Bricker amendment. It is not generally understood how a
handful of international lawyers, with Covey a leader among them,
prevented a crippling amendment to the Constitution that would
have emasculated the treaty power of the United States.³ It was,
though, a near miss and we are all indebted to Covey's good judg-
ment and activism.⁴ Covey, as always, exhibited his balance and
good judgment more recently when the attack on the treaty power
resurfaced in a different perspective in the debate on the Panama
treaties. The risk today seems to be that, in overreaction to the
mistakes of our Indo-China experience, we may too greatly curtail
presidential power in the conduct of foreign affairs. I am con-

¹ Oliver, Reflections on Two Recent Developments Affecting the Function of
Law in the International Community, 30 Texas L. Rev. 815, 824 (1952) (citation
omitted).

² A few other contemporary scholars also deserve recognition in this respect,
most notably Professor Myres McDougal, Judge Hardy Dillard, and Professor
Richard Falk.

³ See, e.g., MacChesney, McDougal, Mathews, Oliver & Ribble, The Treaty

⁴ As this example shows, "relevance" and "activism" did not originate in the
1960's nor were they the exclusive province of students.
fident that Covey will be a leader in clarifying constructive ways to promote an appropriate congressional-presidential balance without returning to the excesses of the past or exchanging them for excessive congressional claims.

As few have been privileged, Ambassador Covey Oliver has had as distinguished a career as has Professor Covey Oliver. He entered the Foreign Service in 1942, and subsequently served in many important posts, including United States Ambassador to Colombia (from 1964 to 1966), Assistant Secretary of State for Inter-American Affairs and United States Coordinator for the Alliance for Progress (from 1967 to 1969), and Executive Director of the International Bank for Reconstruction and Development (1969). This mix of scholarly background and diplomatic experience has no doubt been a contributing factor to Professor Oliver's extraordinary intellectual contribution to the relation between law and diplomacy. Perhaps his scholarly background also contributed to his extraordinary success as a diplomat. If we are wise, we will continue to call on Ambassador Oliver for important diplomatic assignments.

Finally, in addition to his extraordinary accomplishments as an international lawyer and as a diplomat, Covey Oliver is a person of great strength, conviction, and humanity. I have been privileged to know him, to admire him, and to be his friend. His insight, his speaking ability, and his dynamic booming voice cut through confusion as dry ice through a fog. Here is a man with the conviction of Winston Churchill and the humanity of Woodrow Wilson. I shall continue to look to him to keep some of the fog away from us all.