- 17. Id. at 270-71.
- 18. Id. at 267.
- 19. An example of Private Associations seeking values other than power are the multinational corporations, which are primarily concerned with the value of wealth.
- 20. In most of their writings, McDougal and Lasswell, as well as other scholars who adhere to this school of jurisprudence, emphasize the "world public order" as the desired value sought to be maximized by using the instrument of law. See, e.g., M. McDougal & Associates, Studies in World Public Order (1960); M. McDougal & F. Feliciano, Law and Minimum World Public Order (1961); M. McDougal, H. Lasswell, & J. Miller, The Interpretation of Agreements and World Public Order (1967); and Dedications to Professor Myres McDougal, 1 Den. J. Intl L. & Poly 1 (1971).
 - 21. McDougal et al., supra note 10, at 263.
- 22. As to the "scope of authority," especially with regard to the right of using force, it will be dealt with in a forthcoming continuation of this study, tentatively entitled The Palestine Liberation Organization's Claim to the Use of Force.
- 23. Mallison, The Legal Problems Concerning the Juridical Status and Political Activities of the Zionist Organization/Jewish Agency: A Study in International and United States Law, 9 Wm. & Mary L. Rev. 556, 565 (1968); Restatement (Second) OF the Foreign Relations Law of the United States § 5 (a) (1965).
- 24. In Godman v. Winterton, [1919-1920] Ann. Dig. 205, 206-07 (C.A.), it was held that the Inter-Governmental Committee for Refugees could not be sued on the ground that it was "a committee of representatives of sovereign States," and any suit filed against it would be "an action against sovereign States." In International Refugee Organization v. Republic S.S. Corp., 18 I.L.R. 447, 449 189 F.2d 858 (4th Cir. 1951), the court said that a "suit by an international organization is a suit by the United States as well as by the other nations which are parties to the organization."
- 25. Mallison, *supra* note 23, at 565. However, a single state can create a "juristic body" under its municipal law.
- 26. Vigoureux v. Comité des Obligataires Danube-Save-Adriatique, 181.L.R. 1, 2 (Tribunal Civil de la Seine, France 1951).
 - 27. U.N. CHARTER art. 1, paras. 1, 2, 3.
- 28. Myers, Liquidation of League of Nations Functions, 42 Am. J. INTL L. 320 (1948).
- 29. Corbett, What Is the League of Nations?, 5 BRIT. Y.B. INTL L. 119, 142-43 (1924). The same conclusion was reached by the International Court of Justice in the Reparation Advisory Opinion, infra note 32, at 185.
- 30. Constitution of the Food and Agriculture Organization of the United Nations, Oct. 16, 1948, 60 State. 1886, T.I.A.S. No. 1554.
- 31. Constitution of the International Labour Organisation, June 28, 1919, 49 Stat. 2713, T.S. No. 874.
 - 32. [1949] I.C.J. 174.
 - 33. Id. at 178.
 - 34. Id.
 - 35. Id. at 179-80.
- 36. This is evident in all movements launched against incumbent governments, such as the United States Revolution and Civil War, and the Cuban, Algerian, Vietnamese, and Iranian Revolutions.
- 37. The Tinoco Claims Arbitration (Great Britain v. Costa Rica 1923), 1 R. lnt'L Arb. Awards 375 (1948).
- 38. On the rights and duties of neutral states towards belligerents, see the Hague Conventions of Oct. 18, 1907, 36 Stat. 2310.