

granted consultative status in Category A. Several delegations, particularly Middle Eastern ones, had supported this application. After a careful consideration of the nature, purpose and constitutional status of the Organization, however, the Council found it impossible to accede to the request and the Organization was placed in Category B. The Canadian Delegation supported this decision, basing its stand primarily on the obvious regional nature of the Organization. It was generally considered in the Council that since the Organization was relatively new, it was somewhat premature to assume that its activities were of the scope necessary to warrant classification in Category A.

Another question which arose during the period under review related to the application of the Headquarters Agreement between the United Nations and the United States Government to representatives of non-governmental organizations. The problem had first been raised in 1950 when a representative of the World Federation of Trade Unions had been denied entry into the United States to attend meetings of the General Assembly. Consultations between the United Nations and the United States Government revealed that there was a difference of opinion on the interpretation of the Headquarters Agreement. According to a legal opinion submitted to the eleventh session of ECOSOC by the Secretary-General, representatives of N.G.O.'s should be entitled to enter the United States, on the initiative of the organization concerned, to consult with the Secretariat or to attend General Assembly meetings dealing with matters in the economic and social fields. The interpretation of the United States Government, however, was that N.G.O. representatives could enter the United States to attend meetings of ECOSOC and to consult with the Secretary-General, by agreement between the Secretary-General and the organization, and that they could enter the United States to attend meetings of the General Assembly only at the Assembly's invitation. At its thirteenth session in 1951, ECOSOC requested the Assembly to take up the question.

The sixth session of the Assembly adopted a resolution authorizing the Secretary-General, upon the request of ECOSOC or its N.G.O. Committee, to make arrangements to enable the representative designated by any N.G.O. in consultative status to attend public meetings of the General Assembly, when economic and social matters were discussed which were within the competence of the Council and of the organization concerned. Representatives of Soviet bloc countries would have preferred a resolution condemning the United States Government for its past actions and setting forth precise conditions under which representatives of N.G.O.'s could proceed to United Nations headquarters. These views did not find acceptance, however, and the fourteenth session of ECOSOC in 1952 adopted a resolution similar to the Assembly resolution.

Functional Commissions of the Economic and Social Council

Article 68 of the United Nations Charter calls upon the Economic and Social Council to establish such commissions as may be required for the performance of the functions of the Council.