

"4. That member States desiring their permanent representatives to represent them on one or more of the organs of the United Nations should specify the names of those organs in the credentials transmitted to the Secretary-General ;

"Instructs the Secretary-General to submit, at each regular session of the General Assembly, a report on the credentials of the permanent representatives accredited to the United Nations."

The Iranian resolution after amendment instructed the Secretary-General :--

"To study all questions which may arise from the institution of permanent missions including permanent missions to the European Office of the United Nations and if necessary to submit a report on this subject to the next regular session of the General Assembly."

The proposal was adopted by 23 votes to 3 with 12 abstentions. Both resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Assembly.

Privileges and Immunities of the United Nations

The Committee received a special report by the Secretary-General giving an account of steps taken to bring into force the agreement between the United Nations and the United States on the headquarters of the Organization and a list of accessions to the Conventions on Privileges and Immunities.

It was announced that twenty-eight States had now deposited their instruments of accession to the convention, and that of these, two (Canada and New Zealand) had acceded with a reservation covering taxation of United Nations officials. The hope was expressed that, since the General Assembly had now accepted a new plan for tax equalization, it would be possible to settle the difficulties presented by the question of tax exemption. Mr Raafat of *Egypt* submitted a resolution urging acceptance of the convention by tardy States. Reservations, he said, were undesirable since they weakened the convention's application and scope.

The delegate of the *United States* explained why his Government had not yet deposited instruments of accession to the convention. The Senate, he said, had approved its adoption in principle, but had made reservations concerning immunity from national service obligations and tax exemption. Later the Foreign Affairs Committee had approved the Senate's resolution and had favoured withdrawing the reservation on tax exemption. It was now expected that Congress would authorize United States accession to the convention at its next session. Without casting doubt on the propriety of the Egyptian resolution, he would refrain from voting upon it on the ground that it covered a question which lay solely within the constitutional prerogatives of the American Congress.