

On 21 November 1959 the General Assembly adopted unanimously a resolution (1403 (XIV)) deciding that the Disarmament Commission should continue to be composed of all members of the United Nations and transmitting to the Disarmament Commission all the documents, proposals and records of discussion relating to disarmament at the fourteenth session.

The Commission met in August 1960 to consider the situation following the breakdown of the ten-nation Disarmament Committee on 27 June. It adopted unanimously a resolution which noted with regret that the disarmament negotiations had not yielded positive results; reaffirmed the continuing and ultimate responsibility of the United Nations in the field of disarmament; recommended that the fifteenth session of the General Assembly should give earnest consideration to the question of disarmament; and considered it necessary and recommended that continued efforts should be made for the earliest possible continuation of international negotiations to achieve a constructive solution of the question of general and complete disarmament under effective international control.

1959	John Linn (France)
1958	Joseph Linn (France)
1957	Robert Cardow (Mexico)
1956	Dr. Gerald Fitzmaurice (United Kingdom)
1955	Phillip G. Vessey (United States of America)
1954	V. K. Wellington Koo (China)
1953	Vladimir G. Korotkiy (USSR)
1952	Giuseppe Motelli (Italy)
1951	Lucio M. Moreno Quinlan (Argentina)
1950	Dr. Percy Spender (Australia)
1949	Jean Chippouat (Greece)
1948	Kōmei Fukuoka (Japan)
1947	Robert Winiarski (Poland)

Disarmament Commission

All members of United Nations

The Commission was established in 1945 by Assembly Resolution 502 (VI) consisting of one representative of each member of the Security Council, and Canada, which was not a member of the Security Council. Originally set up under the Security Council (see "Canada and the United Nations 1951-52") it was directed primarily to prepare proposals to be embodied in a draft treaty for the reduction, limitation and balanced reduction of all armed forces and all armaments, for the elimination of all major weapons adaptable to mass destruction, and for effective international control of atomic energy to ensure the prohibition of atomic weapons and the use of atomic energy for peaceful purposes only.

Assembly Resolution 1120 (XII) of 19 November 1957 added 14 new members. The Commission's first session did not meet during 1958 and the thirteenth session of the Assembly decided (Resolution 1322D (XIII) of 4 November 1958) that the Commission should, for 1959 and on an ad hoc basis, be composed of all the members of the United Nations.

The Commission in its new form met on only one occasion in 1959, on 10 September. It adopted a resolution which recognized that the ultimate responsibility for measures of general disarmament is vested in the United Nations. It also recommended the formation of a new 10-nation Disarmament Committee on 7 September on the establishment of a new 10-nation Disarmament Committee and the declared intention of the Commission to keep the Disarmament Commission informed of the progress of its deliberations, and recommended to the General Assembly that the Commission should continue in being in its present form.

"The General Assembly and the Security Council, upon the recommendation of the Disarmament Commission, decided to extend the mandate of the Disarmament Commission to include the study of the possibility of the establishment of a Disarmament Commission of General Disarmament and Nuclear Disarmament."