

MUNLawS Position Paper

Committee: Historical

Delegation: Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic



Topic: The Post-War World Order

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic acknowledges the bloodshed of the past with great sorrow and, as we move forward into a new era, remembrance. The legacy of the Great Patriotic War must not be forgotten as we create a system by which such devastating conflict is prevented before it can take shape. The primary function of any organization that is to replace the failed League of Nations must be to ensure protection for all nations and their citizens from the scourges of war, genocide, and crimes which threaten to defile their very humanity.

Day by day, fighting at the heart of the Great Patriotic War, the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics lost 24 million lives, combatants and civilians.¹ As the Nazi war machine ravaged our land and massacred our people, we mobilized men and women from across the Soviet Union to end the bloodshed and turn the tides of war. Over 70,000 Soviet villages, cities, and townships were destroyed in the Nazi invasion.² We have paid dearly for the end of this war in blood and steel and cannot accept anything less than a leading role in the formation of the new world order.

Byelorussia first proposes a Security Council of three, composed of the USSR, US, and Great Britain, which will hold exclusive regional, jurisdictional access in security matters.³ In circumstances of global security, the three aforementioned nations, along with a select few regional representatives, will convene to implement decisive, concrete resolutions by unanimity. In such instances, the primary three will maintain the ability to veto resolutions which hinder the pursuit of peace.

Byelorussia urges the creation of a compact structure centered around the victorious powers of the war. Only those with the strength to prevail over the greatest threats to international order possess the will to secure sovereignty among nations. In all manners of security, we must endeavor to surpass the League of Nations, which failed to prevent conflicts including the invasion of Abyssinia by Italy, Manchuria by Japan, and Europe by Germany.

Byelorussia demands that the USSR's role in shaping multilateral politics be one of guidance and security leadership, both in its responsibility to defend its constituent states and as a leading member of the new world order. Concrete security mechanisms, under the

¹ Dawsey, Jason 2022, Remembrance of the Great Patriotic War and Russia's Invasion of Ukraine, 18/03/2022, <https://www.nationalww2museum.org/war/articles/great-patriotic-war-russia-invasion-ukraine>

² Belskaya, Olga 2016, The German Occupation of the Soviet Union: The Long-Term Health Outcomes, 01/2016, https://conference.iza.org/conference_files/transatlantic_2016/peter_k200.pdf

³ Wedgwood, Ruth 2001, Unilateral Action in the UN System, 09/2001, https://www.researchgate.net/publication/228160759_Unilateral_Action_in_the_UN_System

stewardship of regional hegemony, must be developed in order to ensure the lasting control of the great powers over their respective spheres of influence. Even now, those we once called allies assert ideological domination over Japan in the East, infringing upon legitimate Soviet authority.⁴

The scourge of capitalist imperialism threatens to fracture our world into competing political blocs, undermining international progress and dividing us by ideological dogma. It falls to the founding members of this new framework to guarantee the “territorial integrity and existing political independence” of those present today, as well as the self-determination of emerging states, exemplified by Article 10 of the League of Nations Covenant.⁵ The vast colonial empires built under Western expansionism deny countless ethnic, cultural, and social groups proper representation.

Byelorussia stands with Europe in recognizing that the horrors inflicted during the Holocaust can never be repeated and that those responsible must be punished. Human rights are of the utmost importance as we instrumentalize this new organization into a force for a secure world. These last few years have proven that there is no shortage of criminals who threaten to tear down what we endeavor to build, be they from a resurgent Germany, Japan, or elsewhere. It is, therefore, clear to Byelorussia that binding legal processes must be put into place in order to punish those convicted of the gravest atrocities. Thus, an international war crimes tribunal shall be integrated into the framework of this organization in order to prosecute those proven guilty of genocide, warcrimes, and crimes against humanity.

The destruction brought to Soviet lands by German fascism cannot be ignored, nor can our calls for reparation payments fall on deaf ears. Byelorussia must, then, propose the continuous extraction of capital from the defeated Axis Powers to fund economic reconstruction through this new organization. We present an option by which industrial output from the occupation zones of defeated nations will supplement mandatory contributions from other members. Furthermore, in ensuring that the new world order advances towards a prosperous future, we propose the creation of a development programme to uplift the proletariat in all nations. The destruction wrought by the Great Patriotic War has brought ruin to Europe and beyond, demanding the coordination of immediate reconstruction and recovery that can only be achieved together.

The Byelorussian Soviet Socialist Republic envisions a new world order bound together by the victors and patriots who chose to sacrifice their very lives to secure our future.⁶ With this new framework in place, we endeavor to uplift the proletariat and defend against imperialist aggression in all of its forms. Above all else, we seek to bring about a lasting peace, secured by the international balance of power and military prowess.

⁴The Truman Library 1945, Statement of Policy Relating to Post-War Japan, 22/09/1945, <https://www.trumanlibrary.gov/library/public-papers/143/statement-policy-approved-president-relating-post-war-japan>

⁵The League of Nations 1935, Covenant of the League of Nations: Including Amendments in Force, 16/12/1935, <https://treaties.un.org/doc/source/covenant.pdf>

⁶Hazard, John 1948, The United States and the Soviet Union, 01/1948, <https://openyls.law.yale.edu/server/api/core/bitstreams/22cf72a4-10fa-4456-bf71-be330e0a9ee4/content>