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Perspectives Of A Resistance

Battle of Stalingrad



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Part I

The effective and decisive position of the Russian Federation in the international system.

Let's take a look!

Introduction:

The Russian Federation, which has expanded into North Asia and Europe, is the largest country in the world and is almost twice the size of Canada. Russia is one of the largest military powers and the largest center of basic science and education in the world.

Along with its military and space power and serious economic growth plans, Russia has a very special cultural status in the world. Its people are among the top in the per capita index of reading and interest in buying and reading books, especially fictional genre. Russian literature has worldwide reputation and has a distinctive style of writing. Among those literature masterpieces such as "War and Peace" of Leo Tolstoy; "The Dead Souls" of Nikolai Gogol; "Cherry Blossom" of Anton Chekhov; "Crime

and Punishment” and “The Karamazov Brothers” of the renowned novelist Dostoevsky as well as Sergey Vladimirovich Mikhalkov, the choreographer of Soviet Union and modern Russian national anthem and author of books such as "Sensitive Mission", "Humorous Tips", "Happy Bears", "Dreams in Three Sides", "Misha Bear and Pip", "Kids You Are Free in Everything" can be numbered. It is worth noting that Russia has been at the forefront of the book printing and distribution industry for decades.

Russia is undoubtedly one of the major actors and powers in international organizations, especially the United Nations and the Security Council and is one of the growing economic powers of the world which has been on the trajectory of rapid development with a new strategy that focuses on educating the younger generation.

Active Russia in international system:

Since 2000 and onwards, the trend of the Russian Federation presence in international relations has changed. Russian authorities have made great effort to implement their grand strategies for a stable and effective presence in international relations.

In other words, after drafting a formulation of various special multifaceted strategic plans, encompassing "Economic, military and cultural" missions, the world eyewitnesses the Russian Federation's special role in global equations and stability as an effective broker in international relations and important decision-maker even for the structure of the international system. Although this stability and influence may not be pleasant to Americans and Europeans, it cannot be diminished.

For instance, since the first Soviet Union's astronauts Yuri Gagarin (1961) and then Valentina Tereshkova (1963) stepped out of the atmosphere, the Russian Federation's space industry has been ranked first in the world today.

Other countries, especially the United States, are still lagging behind in competition with Russia and are far behind Russia's advanced aerospace technology.

Nowadays, it is naïve approach to regard the Russia solely for the sake of having advanced military weapons, energy reserves, territories, and its specific geopolitical conditions. Russia is now highly ranked in all aspects of development, especially cultural power.

Increasing economic growth rates, expanding foreign investment, attracting academic elites, developing tourism industry and the number of foreign tourists, moving towards creating economies and productions instead of crude sales, entering the field of modern and luxury automotive industries with the potential to compete with Europe; Cultural strategic plans comply with "Russian identity in the integrated land" program; "Developing a plan for the new generation and youth diplomacy" and coherencism in accordance with a centralism approach, maximizing attraction and creating community cohesion in a country with large number of ethnicity,

race diversity, and religion and use this diversity in developing cooperation, friendships and the maximum participation of young people trained in the field of macro-management of the country are notable examples.

Beyond the aforementioned examples, the presence of Russia in the two regions of Eurasia and the Atlantic with the policy of "realistic centralism with the tools of pragmatism", which is Vladimir Putin's foreign policy doctrine, has made the Russian Federation's international relations strategy a decisive one in the global strategic equations alongside the United States, and even in competition with the United States, which limits and reduces the depth of influence and unilateralism of the Americans in the international arena. This fact has led international relations experts to pursue multipolar world theory with a stronger emphasis on Russian polarity.

Putin's plan to create Group 7:

As noted, Russia has been effective in restriction of the US influence in the region by expanding strategic partnerships with Eurasian countries, as well as by supporting East Asian nations in upgrading their position in international equations through strengthening the Shanghai Cooperation Organization, Brix and the Eurasian Economic Union and the Caspian. It has significantly boomed economy of this region and has created a large competitive regional trade and financial market with the participation of these countries, unlike the will of the US unilateralist policies toward the East. This action has been a positive effect to undermine the illegal and monopolistic sanctions that Americans impose on independent world nations such as the Islamic Republic of Iran.

At the Far East Economic Forum in Vladivostok, Russia (September 4, 2019), Russian President Vladimir Putin officially announced Russia's plan to form a similar economic group (Group 7) with collaboration of India and China. "... I think everyone today knows that Western leadership is coming to its end.", he

said. It reflects Russia's serious program in the world economy.

Russia is taking advantage of its territorial opportunity – expanding from Europe to Asia – to augment its power dramatically in Eastern Europe, while the European Union is confronting with a number of internal problems and disputes, especially unilateral British plan to withdraw from the European Union and other unresolved difficulties such as immigration crisis and economic shocks. For instance, unlike the Western propaganda, the Ukrainian people have a deep cultural and historical bond with the Russian nation, and unilateral propaganda has failed to diminish their interests with Russia, and the West has been heavily defeated in this project.

Regardless of the above issues, Russia's approach to dealing with the US in Syria over the past few years and the impossibility of the US presence in Syria without regarding the role of Russia and other regional actors in the country, it has been quite successful in prevention of ter-

rorism and extremism expansion with leadership of ISIS in Syria with the cooperation of the Islamic Republic of Iran.

It is worth noting that the development of its strategic military productive industries and its new move to build and launch the world's largest nuclear-powered icebreaker illustrates a well-defined and strategic plan for entry into the North Sea where is of particular importance in both security and economics.

In other words, adoption of "centralist nationalism" doctrine, encompasses paying attention to realism-based nationalism to become one of the focal points of power in the future multipolar world with national interests as the main indicator of decision-making, as well as development of relations with the Slavic, Caucasian, West Asian, and Middle Eastern countries and most importantly the creation of a rational balance between the regulation of relations with the eastern and western countries, has given Russia a place in the future of the international system as an effective decision-making state.

Russian Federation and Youth Diplomacy Capacity:

As we know, diplomacy is actually a foreign policy doctrine within the framework of each country's foreign policy doctrine. The foreign policy doctrine of a country, usually a general statement of its foreign policy, announces by the head of state or the foreign minister. The purpose of any country's foreign policy doctrine is to provide general principles to exercise foreign policy and conducting diplomacy. These principles allow the political leadership of a country to deal appropriately with different situations and account for the behavior of the state towards other countries.

The acceptance and recognition of multiculturalism has led to view world culture with a diversity approach, not cultural assimilation. That is, every society has its own culture and must be understood according to its own standards. The role of NGOs is expanding in developed countries due utilizing the role, energy, potential, and reformist spirit of youth. These capacities have used to contribute to the public diplomacy of the countries and to spread the word of

“youth diplomacy” among the elites. Youth diplomacy is defined as the action taken by young people interested in the national interest of the country in collaboration with other youth living abroad to achieve a long-term international strategy (Modabber,2015).

Youth Diplomacy is a tool to utilize the youth's vibrant and creative power to promote national interests by understanding the world's mass of youth, recognizing, informing, influencing foreign audiences, delivering a message to non-audiences, developing youth dialogue, holding international models and practicing global governance, friendship of the world's elites, and the belief in national humanitarian strategies. A very precise model and strategy that is highly operational in the national interest of countries to promote peacebuilding discourses around the world, has been on the agenda of Putin's youth and foreign policy oversight agencies since his presidency. As the newest example, on the sidelines of the Far East Economic Summit in Vladivostok (2019), Vladimir Putin took part along with the Prime Minister of India at the simultaneously held international youth program.

In 2017, the 19th Russian Youth and Student Festival, with the participation of more than 20,000 young people and students from 150 countries (according to the Summit website), was held with the Putin's order. The aim of this event was introducing Russian culture to the youth of the world, utilizing the face-to-face talk capacity of youth diplomacy, to provide a better understanding for world youth of Russia's cultural, social, economic and scientific capacities. It was a great and unprecedented action similar to the UN youth diplomacy programs was held by the United States America. A program with such a scope has not been held by any country over the years.

Division of the program into Diplomatic (Moscow Youth World Summit) and Non-Governmental Youth Program with a capacity for presence of more than 20,000 young people of all religions, races, colors, cultures along with a variety of executive programs and exhibition stands which was provided for all countries equally, to present their culture to other countries, is itself an precise example of a successful and complete organized panel for youth diplo-

macy that would be remembered by all participating young people in Russia and will permanently neutralize the American media propaganda against Russian culture and politics in their minds. President Putin's company at the opening of the summit raised a sense of closeness to the countries and youth participating, and directed the organizers of event to achieve their ultimate goals of the summit.

Russian resistance, the result of Allied victory:

But the thing which is important is that the current Russia is the result of the efforts of brave, patient, hardworking and resilient generations who spared no effort to achieve their goals. Meanwhile, the resilience of Russian men and women against the Nazi German fascist army's invasion of Stalingrad, which marked a lasting battle, is admirable and a source of pride for the nation and its youth.

The Battle of Stalingrad (July 17, 1942 to February 2, 1943) was the successful defense of the former Soviet army and people against German forces that had besieged the city of Stalingrad (now renamed Volgograd) and occupied many parts of it. The Russians consider this battle to be their greatest battle of the "Great Patriotic War," and many historians consider it the largest and most significant battle of World War II.

The battle actually halted the advance of German forces on the territory of the former Soviet Union, it was in fact a turning point and the tide

has turned on the battlefield in favor of the Allied forces. The battle is one of the bloodiest in history, killing more than 2 million people, both military and civilian.

This historic battle was seen as a turning point in World War II and on the Eastern European Front and one of the most decisive military encounters of this devastating war. German forces consider the occupation of Volgograd as a necessary factor in order to continue their advance into south of the former Soviet Union, as they could easily have taken control of the Caucasus by occupying the city along the Volga River.

On September 3, 1942, the forces of the Sixth German Army, led by General Paulous, reached the outskirts of the city (current Volgograd) and thought they would soon occupy the city. But this was a strategic mistake because the Germans were unaware of Russia's resilient spirit.

An experienced Russian general, General V.I. Chuikov, led defense forces of the city, and General Zhukov, the most famous general in the former Soviet army, had troubled German forces with his flashing strikes.

With the fierce resistance of the Russian people, the German army was finally forced to retreat and leave the city with irreparable damage.

The victory of the Soviet Union in this battle dealt a severe blow to the German and Hitler's military forces and changed the fate of World War II.

In this book, due to the importance of this event, in the form of poetry, we have written this resistance with the symbolic depiction of (Sara), a resilient Russian woman, in the only remaining house in the city, so that that historical event can be placed in the audience's mind from another point of view.

We have also done our best to provide important historical and political analysis in forms of different articles and chapters which certainly will suit our international audience!

We will now move towards our poetic section which depicts the heroism of the Stalingrad's generals; a vast drawing using words and the magic of the rhymes and meters!

