

## Did Russian Special Forces Help the Syrian Army Win Aleppo?

By <u>Alexander Mercouris</u>

Global Research, September 06, 2016

The Duran 6 September 2016

Region: Middle East & North Africa, Russia

and FSU

Theme: <u>US NATO War Agenda</u>

In-depth Report: SYRIA

The possibility that the Russians may have been more heavily involved in the recent fighting in Aleppo than they have let on has been provided by a photo which has appeared in the Arab media that is claimed to show Russian special forces soldiers talking to a Syrian soldier on the grounds of the so-called 'Aleppo artillery base' shortly after its recapture by the Syrian army.

As <u>discussed previously</u>, the recapture of what is (wrongly) called the 'Aleppo artillery base' by the Syrian army on 4th September 2016 has led to the closure of the narrow corridor Jihadi fighters punched through the government lines encircling the Jihadi held districts of western Aleppo on 5th August 2016.

The Russian special forces soldiers in the photo appear to be fully armed and in full combat gear, as if they had recently taken part in the fighting to recapture the 'Aleppo military base'.



If Russian special forces were involved in the fighting to recapture the base, then that might explain the speed of its recapture after weeks of fighting.

The photo should not be taken as definite proof that Russian special forces were involved in the fighting in Aleppo. It cannot be said definitely that the photo was taken inside the base; nor can it be said definitely when it was taken.

Even if the photo was taken inside the base after it was recaptured by the Syrian army, the Russian soldiers' presence in the base does not prove that they were involved in the fighting that led to its recapture on 4th September 2016.

The Russians have consistently denied that their troops are involved in any ground fighting in Syria, and if their special forces troops were involved in the recapture of the 'Aleppo artillery base' then on the face of it that would contradict this.

However it has now become common international practice to treat special forces soldiers differently from other soldiers, so that denials of a country's participation in ground fighting apparently does not extend to them. A good example is the recently confirmed presence of British special forces troops in Syria, which has come after months of denials by the British government that British ground troops would be sent to Syria.

The Russian military did <u>deploy a small number of Russian elite naval infantry</u> (supposedly and depending upon reports between 80 and 120 men) to Aleppo a few days ago, purportedly to participate in humanitarian operations there. It could be that this deployment was used as cover for the deployment of the special forces troops who have now been photographed in the 'Aleppo artillery base', and who may have been involved in its recapture.

If Russian special forces were involved in the fighting that led to the recapture of the 'Aleppo artillery base' then this would almost certainly have been approved at the highest level at one of the various meetings of Russia's Security Council which took place in August. The strongest probability is the impromptu meeting which happened on 8th August 2016 – three days after the storming by the Jihadis of the 'Aleppo artillery base' – on the eve of Putin's flight to Baku to meet with the leaders of Azerbaijan and Iran. Whenever the decision was made Putin would of course have been personally involved.

Even if it eventually confirmed that Russian special forces troops were involved in the recapture of the 'Aleppo artillery base' a sense of proportion is needed. Though these are highly trained elite troops, they are not supermen. If they really did number 80-120 men as reports say, then they obviously could not have captured the whole large territory of the 'Aleppo artillery base' in the face of resistance by hundreds and possibly thousands of Jihadi fighters all by themselves.

They would have made up only a small proportion of the mainly Syrian troops who recaptured the base. Whilst they might have been involved in some of the actual fighting, they are more likely to have exercised command, control and surveillance functions, assisting the Syrian troops who fought to recapture the base.

The original source of this article is <u>The Duran</u> Copyright © <u>Alexander Mercouris</u>, <u>The Duran</u>, 2016

## **Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page**

## **Become a Member of Global Research**

Articles by: Alexander

Mercouris

**Disclaimer:** The contents of this article are of sole responsibility of the author(s). The Centre for Research on Globalization will not be responsible for any inaccurate or incorrect statement in this article. The Centre of Research on Globalization grants permission to cross-post Global Research articles on community internet sites as long the source and copyright are acknowledged together with a hyperlink to the original Global Research article. For publication of Global Research articles in print or other forms including commercial internet sites, contact: <a href="mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca">publications@globalresearch.ca</a>

www.globalresearch.ca contains copyrighted material the use of which has not always been specifically authorized by the copyright owner. We are making such material available to our readers under the provisions of "fair use" in an effort to advance a better understanding of political, economic and social issues. The material on this site is distributed without profit to those who have expressed a prior interest in receiving it for research and educational purposes. If you wish to use copyrighted material for purposes other than "fair use" you must request permission from the copyright owner.

For media inquiries: <a href="mailto:publications@globalresearch.ca">publications@globalresearch.ca</a>