

Putin: Ukraine Army is NATO Legion aimed at Restraining Russia

By [RT](#)

Global Research, January 26, 2015

[RT](#)

Region: [Russia and FSU](#)

Theme: [US NATO War Agenda](#)

In-depth Report: [UKRAINE REPORT](#)

The Ukrainian army is essentially a 'NATO legion' which doesn't pursue the national interests of Ukraine, but persists to restrict Russia, President Vladimir Putin says.

"We often say: Ukrainian Army, Ukrainian Army. But who is really fighting there? There are, indeed, partially official units of armed forces, but largely there are the so-called 'volunteer nationalist battalions'," said Putin.

He added that the intention of Ukrainian troops is connected with *"achieving the geopolitical goals of restraining Russia."* Putin was addressing students in the city of St. Petersburg.

According to Putin, the Ukrainian army *"is not an army, but a foreign legion, in this case a foreign NATO legion, which, of course, doesn't pursue the national interests of Ukraine."*

Kiev has been reluctant to find political solutions to the crisis in eastern Ukraine and only used the ceasefire to regroup its forces, the president stressed.

"Unfortunately official Kiev authorities refuse to follow the path of a peaceful solution. They don't want to resolve [the crisis] using political tools," Putin said, adding that first Kiev authorities had first used law enforcement, then security services and then the army in the region.

"It is essentially a civil war [in Ukraine]. In my view, many in Ukraine already understand this," Putin added.

NATO Secretary General Jens Stoltenberg has reacted to President Putin's words, calling his statement *"nonsense."*

"The statement that there is a NATO legion in Ukraine is nonsense. There is no NATO legion," Stoltenberg told reporters.

Already tense situation in eastern Ukraine gone downhill in past 2 weeks. The escalation of violence came after a controversial incident at a Kiev-controlled checkpoint near the town of Volnovakha, where 12 passengers were killed on January 13.



Local residents inspect their home, which was damaged by shelling in the village of Sartan, near Mariupol
(Reuters / Nikolay Ryabchenko)

Kiev and the militia blamed each other for the incident.

Following escalation, Kiev ordered “*massive fire*” on militia-held regions on January 18. The self-proclaimed Donetsk republic’s leader accused Kiev of trying to restart the war.

Violent confrontation between Ukrainian army troops and rebels reached its climax last week, when Mariupol in the

Donetsk Region was shelled. At least 30 people were killed and over 100 wounded.

Kiev and militia troops traded blame, with rebels insisting they didn’t have weapons close enough to the city to carry out such a deadly attack.



People remove debris near the building damaged by shelling on Saturday in Mariupol, eastern Ukraine, January 25, 2015 (Reuters / Nikolay Ryabchenko)

Western countries reiterated accusations of Russia backing the rebel forces, and so being partly responsible for violations of the Minsk agreement. They called for more sanctions against Moscow.

On Monday, US President Barack Obama promised the United States would examine options to *“ratchet up the pressure on Russia”* on the Ukraine issue.

At the same time, US Treasury Secretary Jack Lew said Washington has *“more tools”* available to increase pressure on Russia.

“I think we have seen that the sanctions work to create real stress in the economy. We have more tools. I am not today going to enumerate what the tools are but we have more tools,” Lew told a news conference in Brussels.

Polish President Bronislaw Komorowski also called on the EU to consider imposing tougher sanctions on Moscow, saying: *“The response of the Western world should be very firm.”*

Germany’s Foreign Minister Frank-Walter Steinmeier also hinted at further restrictions, adding that *“an attack or a broad offensive on Mariupol would be a qualitative change in the situation to which we would have to react.”*

Vladimir Putin’s press secretary Dmitry Peskov called fresh threats of anti-Russian sanctions *“an absolutely destructive and unjustified course that would eventually prove to be shortsighted.”*

“Instead of stepping up the pressure on those who refuse to start a dialogue and to solve the conflict in a peaceful way, we hear they want to resume this economic blackmail against Russia,” Peskov noted in his statement.

The original source of this article is [RT](#)
Copyright © [RT](#), [RT](#), 2015

[Comment on Global Research Articles on our Facebook page](#)

[Become a Member of Global Research](#)

Articles by: [RT](#)

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: publications@globalresearch.ca

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: publications@globalresearch.ca