

SUMMARY

Dissertation analyzes modern western warfare since the end of Second World War. Strategic culture of western warfare has influenced NATO's strategic decisioning in such a way that every strategy has been devised with the priority to minimize the risk of western casualties. Western strategy is always cost effective in relation to its strategic objectives, either in economic or in political sense. Presentation of research is divided in two parts. First part consists of chapters one to three and discusses theoretical aspects of strategy and war. Second part consists of chapter four and five and analyzing modern western warfare.

Introduction discusses importance of the problem, state of the art, and hypothesis with description of research steps and framework of analysis.

Chapter One analyzes strategy and war from theoretical aspect. Both segments of the chapter discuss strategy and war from the point of view of various publications. Also author offers his own definitions of both strategy and war.

Chapter Two analyzes different parts of strategy – direct and indirect strategy and strategy of barbarism. These concepts are discussed with relevant literature but in theoretical terms their understanding is new.

Chapter Three briefly analyzes theory of alliances, decision making process within the NATO and its organizational structure.

Chapter Four analyzes western warfare in selected case studies. These include wars which took place since the end of WWII to dissolution of Soviet Union.

Chapter Five analyzes selected case studies which include wars since the dissolution of the Soviet Union to early 2015.

Finally conclusions confirm the hypothesis of NATO's way of strategic thinking to be crucially influenced with western culture of cost-effectiveness. Author discusses western style of warfare and in relation to the present strategic situation offers some predictions for future strategic developments.