

## **Annotation**

The bachelor thesis „Conflict without casualties: political-military context of NATO’s intervention in Kosovo “is dedicated to with the war in Kosovo in 1999 in particular to the military operation “Allied Force.” The purpose of this thesis is to describe the Revolution in Military Affairs, which has changed the way in which military conflict and campaigns were fought. Furthermore, Kosovo campaign set up the concept of „clean kill“, which was in other words a new concept of conducting a clean war with both minimal casualties and other secondary costs. With the application of discursive analysis, this thesis examines the statements of former prominent political and military leaders. The bachelor’s thesis analyses the rhetoric of the US President Bill Clinton, the Prime Minister of Great Britain, Tony Blair, together with the statements of NATO Secretary General Javier Solana and the Allied Force Operation General Wesley K. Clark.

The discursive analysis of each individual was used in the research. There was a general agreement in the discourse of the political representatives from both the UK and the US, but also with the NATO’s Secretary General Javier Solana. More noticeable and distinctive was the discourse of the General Wesley K. Clark, who was more referring to the pin point accuracy and the flawlessness of the weapons and missiles that were used in Kosovo. In other words he purified NATO’s intervention in Kosovo by referring to the most precise and advanced technology and weapons, that were used during the conflict.

In the first part of the thesis the author examines the theory of dirty war vs. the theory of a clean war in the concept of "clean kill", which results in greater accuracy and thus minimization of other losses. The second part of the thesis focuses on the Revolution in Military Affairs, which is followed by the historical background of the war in Kosovo and the course of the military Operation Allied Force. A discourse analysis of individual political and military representatives is executed in the last part of the thesis. The thesis concludes that NATO's military intervention in Kosovo was justified with reference to a moral imperative to intervene in order to prevent greater violence and crime against innocent people. Rather than annihilation, it was more about purification of the war, pointing out to the most modern, advanced and accurate technology, that was used during the conflict.