

1960), whose activities left a significant vestige both in military and political course of Czechoslovakian public life.

The first chapter focuses on his youth, academic education and precocity. He finishes his secondary school education in Rakovník, from which he moves to Russia shortly before the beginning of the First World War. In the course of the First World War he enters Česká Družina (Czech Legion) as a private. The chapter focuses on the growth and development of Czechoslovak forces in Russia and studies those military operations in which Hasal participated. One of the fields of interest is also the Civil War in Russia, into which Hasal intervenes already as a commander of 2nd rifleman regiment of Jiřího z Poděbrad. The chapter terminates with the return of Czechoslovakian Legions to Czechoslovakia.

The second chapter concentrates on Hasal's career in the first Czechoslovak Republic. The chapter begins with the characterisation of the restless events of December 1920, when the uproar between moderate social democrats together with the state powers and the radical social democrats, later to become communists, begins. Following are the passages dealing with Hasal's career development, an account on his studies on several military universities and the foundation of his family.

In the course of 1930s the author studies Hasal as a commander of 6th Infantry Division and later of III. Corps in Brno, whose assignment is to parry nacist attack which is aimed to divide Czechoslovak territory and block retreat routes of Czech fighting forces employed in Bohemia to Slovakia. This comes to a halt due to the Munich Settlement. The conclusion of this part is the question of the liquidation of Czechoslovak armed forces, specifically the redeployment of the corps of generals into civil administration and private sector.