

Abstract

This thesis deals with Soviet support of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam since its formation in 1945 until the end of the Second Indochina Conflict. Based on the study of secondary sources, this work tries to chronologically describe its development with highlighting the crucial moments that have influenced soviet support. Through this research, this work concluded that the intensity of soviet support was directly dependent on the current needs of Soviet foreign policy in relation to the Cold War and relations with the Western powers, respectively within the communist bloc and relations with China. As to relations with the West, the Soviet Union sought to improve those relations and the support to the Vietnamese communists held to the extent that it did not directly abolish these efforts. As regards relations with the West, the Soviet Union sought to improve and support the Vietnamese Communists in particular, to the extent that it did not directly abolish these efforts. In the context of China, this work points to the opposite phenomenon. The power struggle within the Communist bloc and the struggle for influence in Vietnam has, on the contrary, provoked increased support in efforts to overcome its competitor. The main contribution of this work is a comprehensive chronological analysis of the Soviet support of North Vietnam from the beginning of establishing relations until the end of the Second Indochina War.