

The author of this thesis analyzes the dynamics of relations between the Soviet Union and Latin America, with particular attention given to the case of Chile. The paper is focused on the time period between 1917 and 1970, years which are marked by the Russian Revolution and the commencement of Salvador Allende's term in office as the President of Chile. The main axis of the thesis is connected with the genesis of the political left, especially Communism, as an extremely strong bond between these two distant regions. In the first part of the thesis, which focuses on the time period until 1948, the author addresses the Soviet Union's penetration into Latin America and at the same time talks about the development of the Communist Party in Chile at that time. The second part of the thesis analyzes post-war development in the region of Latin American and its relations with the Soviet Union in the light of the transformation of the Soviet Doctrine. The case of Chile exemplifies the Doctrine's particular impacts. The paper also takes notice of specific international factors, which have aided (the Russian Revolution, the politics of the Popular Front) or conversely hampered (US influence, the atmosphere of the Cold War) the penetration of the Soviet Union into the political life of Latin America and Chile.