THE KAZAKH FAMINE OF 1930-33: CURRENT RESEARCH AND NEW DIRECTIONS
Sarah Cameron

ABSTRACT

Although the Kazakh famine of 1930-33 led to the death of 1.5 million people, a quarter of Soviet Kazakhstan’s population, the crisis is little known in the West. However, in recent years a number of scholars in Europe and the United States have begun to research the issue. This article offers an overview of their scholarship, highlighting points of agreement and debate. But despite this new wave of scholarly interest, several facets of the Kazakh disaster still remain poorly understood. This essay concludes by suggesting areas for future scholarly investigation and research.

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REFBACKS
- There are currently no refbacks.

Sarah Cameron, in “The Kazakh Famine of 1930-33, says, “Within Kazakhstan, massive uprisings, some numbering several thousand participants, erupted in the fall of 1929… Red Army troops brutally put down these rebellions” (119). See Sarah Cameron, “The Kazakh Famine of 1930-33”, pages 119 and 123. This question is considered by Sarah Cameron in “The Kazakh Famine of 1930-33”, on page 126. “The Kazakh Famine of 1930-33: Current Research and New Directions.” East/West: Journal of Ukrainian Studies, vol. 3, no. 2, 2016, pp. 117-132. Graziosi, Andrea. Sysyn, Frank. “The 1930-33 famine in Kazakhstan claimed the lives of 1.5 million people, approximately 1.3 million of whom were ethnic Kazakhs, yet the causes of this disaster remain largely unexamined,” said Sarah Cameron, Title VIII-Supported Research Scholar, Kennan Institute at a 26 March 2012 lecture. Over a quarter of the population vanished, altering the territory, demographics, and identity of Kazakhstan. Cameron stated that the Kazakh famine was brought on by “the brutal collectivization campaign, compounded on the ground by local cadres, and magnified by longer term changes that made Kazakhs far m