

and educated in Buenos Aires. She began to write poetry in Spanish; then, after immigrating to the United States, she mastered both English and Armenian and subsequently wrote poetry in all three languages. Her literary response to the Armenian Genocide is important to the present study as she encapsulates in her work a kaleidoscope of influences, imprints, experiences, attitudes, aspirations, and expectations. "An Inconvenient Genocide," a 50-page epic poem in free verse, is by itself, aside from her other poems on this theme, a mirror of the soul and the psyche of a child of genocide survivors.

Proliferating today and showing the scope of the impact of the Genocide are historical novels and novels based on a parent's life story by second-generation writers. The increasing publication of such works is evidence of their quest for deliverance and the compulsion to expose the universal truth at the root of historical narratives and documents. Their raw material includes not only their own family history but, first and foremost, the plethora of recent historical research and writing, as well as the wealth of information in newly discovered or reissued memoirs and eyewitness accounts,¹⁶

¹⁶ Eyewitness accounts by missionaries and soldiers active in the Ottoman Empire in the years of the Calamity, published after the war, are now being reissued, and new accounts based on manuscripts in the possession of descendants of these men and women are being discovered and published, with the bulk of the work being carried out by the Gomidas Institute and the Armenian Genocide Museum-Institute. Examples include Maria Jacobsen, *Diaries of a Danish Missionary: Harpoot, 1907-1919* (Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute, 2001); *The Memoirs of Abram Elkus: Lawyer, Ambassador, Statesman* (Reading, UK: Taderon Press, and Princeton, NJ: Gomidas Institute, 2004); Paul Leverkuehn, *A German Officer during the Armenian Genocide: A Biography*