

the world had not changed him. Eleven years of heavy sacrifice for his ideals and his creed had not made a dent in his principles or his discipline. The offer from the US government—or from the CIA, for that matter—was made in exchange for all the information my dad had mustered about how the Gulag system operated, its political prisoners, dissident ideology and anything else the CIA might want to know in the Cold War atmosphere then raging between the two superpowers. My father's response was, "I have suffered because of my allegiance to the ARF, because of being an ARF leader. I will give my report to the ARF and only to the ARF."

I really don't know how properly and efficiently that report, if any, was channeled.... But I remember Unger Gabriel Lazian visiting my dad in 1955, several months after his release.¹ Apparently, my father had written three pieces on three issues of major concern to him titled «Գալիքը եւ Հ.Յ.Դ.» (The future and the ARF), «Անելը» (The impasse), and «Հ.Յ.Դ. եւ Ատրպատականի Կազմակերպությունը» (The ARF and the Atrpatakan organization). Unger Lazian took those three essays to Vahan Navasartian, the editor of *Housaper*, who acknowledged their importance to future discussions of crucial issues in a letter to my father dated March 9, 1955.²

1 Gabriel Lazian, a member of the ARF Bureau and a founding editor of *Housaper*, the ARF organ in Cairo, had, in addition to his activism and leadership in the Party, rendered valuable service in the army of the free and independent Republic of Armenia (1918–1920). He was an academically trained historian and the author of many important volumes on the history of the Armenian Question and the Armenian national struggle.

2 Unger Navasartian's letter was included in the brochure printed for a commemorative event on the first anniversary of my father's death.