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A WORD OF MEMORY



RICHARD G. HOVHANNISIAN'S SCIENTIFIC LEGACY

On June 10, 2023 Armenian public, political and historiographic thought suffered a great loss. The eminent intellectual, prolific scientist and one of the best Armenian historians Richard Gaspar Hovhannisian died at the age of 90. A man with a lot prominence who was loved and respected by all Armenians scattered around the world passed away. R. Hovhannisian wasn't only an extremely competent researcher endowed with deep analytical insight in interpreting the huge factual data, but also left his weighty scientific legacy to generations.

R. Hovhannisian was born on November 9, 1932 in Tulare, California in the family of genocide survivor Gaspar Gavroyan who came from Western Armenian Bazmashen village in the region of Kharberd. Life showed that R. Hovhannisyan was a native of Kharberd not only because of destiny i.e. being born into the family that were originally from Kharberd, but also, he was predestined to bear, feel and understand the blood impulses that Kharberd native was to have, honoring the Kharbred spirit along with the ideology and tenets that the spirit entailed for the rest of his life.

After getting historiographic education¹, Rischard Hovhannisian throughout all his activities² studied the history of Armenia and the Middle East, making a

¹ **Education** – he graduated from the University of California, Berkley (**Berkley, B.A., 1954; M.A., 1958**). Following the advice of the first Prime Minister of Armenia Simon Vratsian, R. Hovhannisian left for the Lebanon to Nshan Palanjian Lyceum of Hamazkayin, spending a

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substantial contribution to Armenian Studies. His studies include diverse issues on the History of Armenia among which are the Armenian Genocide, the Armenian Diaspora, the Armenians' political, social and cultural development. He authored various books, essays, dedicating the majority of them to the elucidation of the Armenian Genocide and the First Republic of Armenia. These studies have deepened our insight into the History of Armenia and its overall significance as such.

It was Richard Hovhannisian's unwavering determination and attitude to preserve and publicize the History of Armenia, its culture along with his commitment to Armenian Studies, in general, that made him a prominent figure not only in the Armenian academic circles. His respectable presence was on the highest international scientific platforms. The renowned scientist's mere presence played a crucial role in globalizing the New Era of the Armenian history.

Since 1974 heading the Society of Armenian Studies in Fresno and being its President for three terms he successfully accomplished the major goal of making Armenian Studies an academic subject, advancing the latter both in Northern America and beyond its borders. We are more than sure that R. Hovhannisian's contribution to the given project together with his scientific

year there he learnt fluent oral and written Armenian. In 1966 he successfully defended his PhD dissertation on "Armenia on the Road to Independence", becoming a PhD on History at UCLA, Los Angeles.

² Activities and accomplishments – lecturer at UCLA (1962–1969), since 1969 professor, head of the programs granting BA and MA degrees on the History of Armenia and the Caucasus since 1962. In 1987, he became the first holder of the Armenian Education Foundation Chair in Modern Armenian History at UCLA (the chair was founded thanks to the sponsorship of the Armenian Educational Institution). Hovhannisian was the founding President of the Society for Armenian Studies for three terms 1974, 1977, 1991–1992. In 2014 lecturer at USC and an advisor to the Shoah Foundation dedicated to the interviews of Holocaust survivors on recording the memories of the Armenian Genocide survivors.

Member of the editorial board of the "Armenian Review" along with other journals. Hovhannisian was also member of various international and American scientific societies, winner of various awards. For his exceptional studies he became a Guggenheim Fellow, receiving numerous honors for his scholarship (1974–1975) thanks to which he made significant contribution to the development of the Armenian studies. His biographical information is included in **Who's Who in America** and **Who's Who in the World** directories along with other information publications.

legacy will continue to guide the scientists and researchers interested in the rich History of Armenia in future as well.

Apart from reaching scientific heights, the prolific scientist was predestined to have the honorable vocation of the unrelenting teacher. In addition to university activities his numerous lectures in different Diaspora communities served as a source for many generations to reveal and preserve their own identity. Thanks to him Armenian youth's outlook, ideology and perception were shaped in regard to the significance of a Diaspora Armenian.

Since 1962, before becoming professor in the History of Armenia and the Middle East (1972) he occupied the head of the program granting Bachelor's and Master's degrees on the History of Armenia and the Caucasus, owing to which the school of Armenian Studies was formed. At the University of California in Los Angeles under R. Hovhannisian's direct supervision a whole new generation of scientists was born and shaped. In 2010–2011 R. Hovhannisian received the award Best Professor granted by the UCLA Alumni Association. The eminent scientist also seized the opportunity to come to Armenia with great eagerness, communicating his knowledge to young specialists and scientists. His reputed presence and active participation in various scientific conferences and round-table discussions on diverse topics played a crucial role for the professional growth of various researchers.

Before dwelling on R. Hovhannisian's contribution to the study of the History of Armenia and historiographic thought, i.e. his scientific heritage, we should emphasize the fact that the prolific scientist was a true Armenian – an Armenian who was a source of inspiration for decades and will certainly continue inspiring future generations. R. Hovhannisian, the greatest scientist of the Diaspora with international acclaim and prestige, brought up on Armenian values and shaped as a true Armenian, was an intellectual who was selflessly dedicated to his nation. Throughout his life, never being driven by any party affiliations and influenced by any political manipulation, he served the state interests of his nation, remaining unbiased historian that prioritized national matters. Living in the USA he was inextricably attached to his homeland and Armenians. Indeed, the renowned scientist famous for his activities of

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preserving Armenian identity and dedication to his homeland he really deserves to be called the son of the Armenian people, thus, he received various awards³.

R. Hovhannisian's scientific legacy is important in terms of its pivotal significance which consists in enabling all Armenians to discover all the critical and fateful stages of their history. This, as a result he lays the foundation of understanding Armenians' identity. R. Hovhannisian's whole scientific activity was aimed at elucidating the History of Armenian people and Armenians' fate in western countries. With his monumental works, along with founding the Chair of the History of Armenia at UCLA and with his active participation in various international scientific conferences he tried to achieve this goal. He unconditionally fought against the attempts to silence Armenian voices in the Middle Eastern studies, which had drawn Armenian studies out of the limelight. The scientist, strongly committed to the Armenian cause, did his best for the topicality of the Armenian studies and elucidation of Armenian issues. He unremittingly fought against the attempts to deny the Armenian Genocide.

R. Hovhannisian left rich scientific legacy to our nation, i.e. about 30 books, monographs and edited anthologies and about more than 80 scientific articles. Any upshot of his analytical thought, any work, be it a scientific article, a review, a small book or a large volume has got a guiding, revealing function. However, his four-volume book on the Republic of Armenia stands out in his

³ In 1982 he received St Mesrop Mashtots medal granted by the Catholicos of the Great House of Cilicia Garegin II (Sargsian).

In 1990 considering R. Hovhannisian's great contribution to science, pedagogy and his efforts aimed at preserving Armenian identity, his close ties with his motherland the National Academy of Sciences of Republic of Armenia elected him as its foreign member.

In 1994 he was conferred on Doctor's Honorary Degree by Yerevan State University, thence in 1997 by Artsakh State University.

In 1998 on the 80th anniversary of the First Republic he was awarded Movses Khorenatsi medal and a reward granted by the President of the Republic of Armenia.

In 2001 Catholicos of All Armenians Garegin II (Nersisian) awarded him St Sahak and Mesrop medal. In 2001 His Holiness Aram I awarded him the medal Knight of Cilicia.

In 2002 on part of the Artsakh people, the President of Artsakh handed Dr Hovhannisian Mesrop Mashtots medal of Artsakh Republic.

In 2019 the Museum-Institute of the Armenian Genocide presented him with the commemorative medal named after Henry Morgenthau.

In 1993 Secondary School N 1 in Vardenik village, Gegharkunik region was named after R. Hovhannisian.

scientific trajectory, occupying an exceptional place. It took the scientist 30 years to carry out an exhaustive study. Only after 1996 when the last, fourth volume of the fundamental work was published the prolific scientist could focus his attention on the study of other issues of Armenology. He concentrated his activity on the fight against the denial of the Armenian Genocide and on restoring the history of Armenian provinces, cities, and villages that were part of the Ottoman Empire.

Not being a researcher specialized in the study of the Armenian Genocide, R. Hovhannisian made a great contribution to this sphere as well. Not only did he come up with articles, books and lectures, reports and speeches⁴, but he also held scientific conferences and discussions and other events⁵ devoted to the issue. Of special interest are the scientific conferences organized by the scientist. At these conferences free environment and unbiased cooperation among various specialists prevailed, evidently contributing to the comprehensive study of the Armenian Genocide. The prominent scientist analyzed, reviewed and edited a number of volumes on various aspects of the Armenian Genocide, including its historical, literary and artistic facets⁶.

Still in the 1970s Hovhannisian initiated the launch of the oral project of the Armenian Genocide. He was in charge of the monumental work of preserving the accounts of the eyewitnesses of the Armenian Genocide, with his students conducting a survey among more than thousand survivors of the Armenian genocide, living in California. In 2018 Hovhannisian donated the collection, that also included audiovisual data, to the USC Shoah Foundation's archive of history for all the scientists worldwide to have access to them. The Armenian

⁴ **Richard G. Hovannisian**, *The Armenian Holocaust*, Cambridge, Massachusetts: Armenian Heritage Press, 1980; *The Armenian Image in History and Literature*, Malibu: Undena Press, 1981; *Confronting the Armenian Genocide*, *Pioneers of Genocide Studies* (ed. Totten S., Jacobs S. L.), New Brunswick, N. J., Transaction Publishers, 2010.

⁵ In the spring of 1968 with the direct participation of Richard Hovhannisian in the vicinity of Los Angeles at Montebello Bicknell Park an eight-pillar monument dedicated to the memory of the victims of the Armenian Genocide was inaugurated.

⁶ *The Armenian Genocide in Perspective*, New Brunswick, N. J.: Transaction Publishers, 1986; *The Armenian Genocide: History, Politics, Ethics*, New York: St. Martin's Press, 1992; *Remembrance and Denial: The Case of the Armenian Genocide*, Detroit: Wayne State University Press, 1998; *Looking Backward, Moving Forward: Confronting the Armenian Genocide*, New Brunswick, N. J.: Transaction Publishers, 2003; *The Armenian Genocide: Cultural and Ethical Legacies*, New Brunswick, N. J.: Transaction Publishers, 2007.

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Educational Institution in recognition of Professor Hovhannisian's great contribution to the study of the Armenian Genocide awarded a scholarship on Genocide studies named after Richard Hovhannisian. The scholarship is designated for talented young Armenian scholars. Since 1997, at UCLA Hovhannisian had organized and chaired a number of noteworthy conferences on the historical provinces of Western Armenia and Cilicia and Armenian Diaspora. At these conferences various leading researchers from all over the world consolidated to present comprehensive studies on the aforementioned parts of the Armenian world. In reports and speeches an attempt was made to reconstruct the history of the annihilated Armenian provinces. The reports of the conferences were summarized in anthologies⁷ dedicated to the study of Armenian settlements. Richard Hovhannisian masterfully and with great care edited these anthologies included in the series of books about the history and culture of Armenia. These anthologies occupy their worthy and unquestionable place in the elucidation of the history of Western Armenia, Cilicia and Armenian Diaspora.

Both the study of the Armenian Genocide and the historical reviews on the Western Armenian world one way or another refer to the history of the First Republic of Armenia, enriching it. Referring to his monumental work on the First Republic of Armenia more comprehensively, we should state that since his adolescence infatuated with the perspective of independent Armenia in the 1960s R. Hovhannisian being still a university student decided to choose the symbol of Armenia's independence and statehood i.e. the history of the First Republic of Armenia as a topic for his doctoral thesis. His choice wasn't only conditioned as the scientist himself stated, "Since student years I have felt the magical power of the Republic of Armenia, as many of us having been born and brought up in the Diaspora were deprived of the pride that national symbols

⁷ Armenians Van/Vaspurakan (2000); Armenian Baghesh/Bitlis and Taron/Mush (2001); Armenian Tsopk/Kharpert (2002); Armenian Karin/Erzerum (2003); Armenian Sebastia/Sivas and Lesser Armenia (2004); Armenian Tigranakert/Diarbekir and Edessa/Urfa (2006); Armenian Cilicia (2008) (together with Simon Payaslian); Armenian Pontus: The Trebizond-Black Sea Communities (2009); Armenian Constantinople (2010) (together with Simon Payaslian); Armenian Kars and Ani (2011); Armenian Smyrna/Izmir: the Aegean Communities (2012); Armenian Kesaria/Kayseri and Cappadocia (2013); Armenian Communities of Asia Minor (2014); Armenian Communities of the Northeastern Mediterranean/Musa Dagħ-Dört-Yol-Kessab (2016); Armenian Communities of Persia/Iran (2021).

evoke". In his words, "There was a danger that the history of the First Republic would be lost." Due to ideological and political circumstances the multi-faceted history of the Republic could never be written or could be grossly distorted. The reason for this was not only the overwhelmingly negative official stance prevalent in the Soviet Union on that bourgeois nationalistic republic. The Soviet historians introducing not only the history of the First Republic but also the History of Armenia in general, were forced to write guided by the formulae set by Soviet authorities, which was the distortion of the historical truth. The controversies along with party biased approaches to the history of the First Republic were also apparent.

Thus, as the scientist would later state his aim was to lift the veil over the First Republic with the help of study based on multilingual, multi-archival comprehensive history, freeing it from stereotypes. The future scientific work was to play an important role as it was both necessary and crucial in the Diaspora which as the scientist mentioned with regret, an unconscious course of alienation was occurring both for the Armenians of the Soviet Union who tried to save their culture in any possible way, but were forced to preserve and develop it keeping up the national appearance while it was essentially based on socialist stereotypes.

Therefore, R. Hovhannisian took the responsibility of researching and introducing comprehensively the history of the First Republic. One of the scientist's aims was the mission of giving worthy evaluation to the generation who fought for the noble idea of creating an independent, united state, underscoring their role in the history of the Republic. However, these projects were unfeasible, as it turned out later, unknown and necessary for the research data were large-scale and multilingual. It took the scientist decades to complete and summarize his research. Whereas his planned doctoral thesis was completed as a study on the period 1914–1918, focusing on the prehistory of the First Republic. The latter was published as a separate book entitled "Armenia on the Road to Independence"⁸. It served as preface for the future work "The Republic of Armenia" and in R. Hovhannisian's words this was the first volume of the 5-volume series.

⁸ **Richard G. Hovhannisian**, *Armenia on the Road to Independence*, 1918, Berkeley: University of California Press, 1967.

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The topic elucidating the core history of the Republic from 1918–1920 was the study material for the scientist in 1960s. It was Hovhannisian's focus of interest throughout his 30-year scientific trajectory. Eventually, the history of the Republic was summed up in a 4-volume series. The given 4-volumes written in English were published within 25 years i.e. from 1971 to 1996⁹.

Writing the volumes, the scientist adhered to both Armenian and other archival data, including the archives on the delegation of the Republic of Armenia headed by Avedis Aharonian at the Paris Peace Conference, archives of Poghos Nubar Pasha's delegation as well as various state and private archives preserved in Great Britain, the USA, France and Germany. Ample multilingual literature and press were studied. The scientist delved into voluminous anthologies of official documents printed in different countries as well as hundreds of studies and memoranda in Armenian, Russian, English, French, German, Italian and Turkish. The study of Caucasian and international press of the time occupies a serious and important place in the volumes.

During the last years of Soviet Armenia, the scientist was given an opportunity to have an access to the state history archive of the socialist republic. The new, ample data discovered here were included in the last two still unpublished volumes, once again substantiating the scientist's adopted views and approaches found in the first and second volumes.

The eminent scientist analyzing voluminous source and archival data introduced comprehensive unbiased outline of the given period, free from Soviet patterns and constraints, to the public. The importance of the study is conditioned by the fact that it was carried out during the years of Soviet rule in Armenia where it was impossible to hold free and uninhibited discussions in Armenia, while R. Hovhannisian's research presented new facts, approaches and interpretations, concerning the attempt of creating national state. His work in this field helped to fill a huge gap in the Armenian studies.

⁹ **Richard G. Hovannisian**, *The Republic of Armenia: The First Year, 1918–1919*. Vol. 1. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1971; *The Republic of Armenia: From Versailles to London, 1919–1920*. Vol. 2. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1982; *The Republic of Armenia: From London to Sèvres, February-August 1920*. Vol. 3. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996; *The Republic of Armenia: Between Crescent and Sickle: Partition and Sovietization*. Vol. 4. Berkeley: University of California Press, 1996.

The four volumes of the Republic of Armenia and the preceding work "Armenia on the Road to Independence" introducing such ample and multi-faceted information, will always remain topical.

The **first volume** of the comprehensive study dwells on the interconnected circumstances that paved way for the creation of the Armenian state in May, 1918, highlighting the external and internal challenges that the state faced. The volume includes the period of the creation of the Republic and the first anniversary, the promulgation of United Armenia according to which Eastern Armenia and Western Armenia were symbolically proclaimed a united, free and independent state. Armenians all over the world cherished the hope that with the support of the Allies and the USA this treasured aim would be realized.

The **second volume** delves into signing the treaty with Germany in Versailles in 1919 and the Allies' discussions over the future of Armenia held in London in February, 1920. Meanwhile, the Republic with the acting Parliament physically and economically got on its feet gradually. Certainly, a number of such serious issues as the expatriation project of Western Armenians, internal rebellions of Muslims, territorial disputes with neighbors and expectation of the USA's support of Armenia, were not solved. However, the beginning of 1920 raised optimistic expectations, since the Allies in fact acknowledged the Republic of Armenia.

The **third volume** includes the Allied conferences held in London and San Remo in 1920. The conferences were aimed at preparing a peace treaty with Turkey and at establishing the borders of the new united Armenian state. A detailed reference is made to the Sevres Treaty signed with the Sultan's Government on August 10, 1920. The Treaty recognized the Republic of Armenia, including all those territories from the provinces of Van, Bitlis, Erzurum, Trabzon, that the US President would later allocate to the united Armenian state. Introducing the Red army's invasion of the Caucasus, Azerbaijan's Sovietization, the Bolshevik May rebellion although failed, destabilized the country, the cooperation between Soviet Russia and nationalist Turkey, the author emphasizes that Armenia's independence was under a serious threat. It remained to see whether Britain's long-delayed shipment of armaments in the summer of 1920 would be enough to overcome the dangers that Armenia faced.

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In the **fourth volume** the author completes the history of the Republic of Armenia. It ended in December, 1920 with the division of Armenia and its Sovietization. As an epilogue in this volume the outlines of the period between the proclamation of the Soviet rule and the middle of 1921, i.e. the policy and actions of the first government of Soviet Armenia, confiscation of property, oppression, leading to the anti-Soviet insurgence, the efforts of the Committee for the Salvation of the Motherland to secure external support for saving their homeland, the Sovietization of Georgia and the Red army's concentration against Armenia's insurgents, the continuation of their fight in Zangezur, the negotiations under the leadership of the Government of Mountainous Armenia, the agreements that followed, the insurgents' departure to Persia and Armenia's cautious re-Sovietization. The author considered this long post-scriptum, the epilogue to be an inseparable part of the history of the Republic of Armenia.

Acceptable is the scientist's conviction and opinion according to which, although the history of the republic was short it was an important and turning event, enabling Armenians to preserve their national existence in a small territory of their historical homeland. Its legacy laid foundations for the prospects of new, future independence.

As R. Hovhannisian himself stated, the materials of the volumes are not a complete history rather a series, serving as a guideline for further and more comprehensive studies. Sharing the unbiased scientist's opinion who promoted his ideas consistently and with unshakeable conviction and enthusiasm we should claim that indeed various new studies have been carried out in post-Soviet Armenia, broadening our horizons and enriching our knowledge on various issues included in the four volumes of the First Republic of Armenia. However, R. Hovhannisian's fundamental work is still considered a more comprehensive, a more known and a more complete study on the issue under discussion.

Certainly, like any scientific work this research will also be enriched and complemented by the new generations of historians and the remaining questions will be enriched and studied more thoroughly. The abundance of declassified, secret archival documents in the post-Soviet region now enables the researchers to write separate monographs on the issues elucidated in the four volumes dedicated to the Republic of Armenia and about the questions included in all the chapters of the previous study "Armenia on the Road to Independence".

Nevertheless, the enormous significance of the four volumes is undeniable. Designated for the Western, English-speaking readers who didn't have any information on the history of Armenia and Transcaucasia in the last quarter of the 20th century whatsoever. The work communicating clear and thorough data made the First Republic of Armenia known to the world. The role of R. Hovhannisian's work is inestimable from this perspective. It informed the uninformed world about the existence of the first Armenian state that was finally created after centuries-old lack of statehood. The scientist succeeded in telling the uninformed reader that despite its short existence the Republic was a turning point which gave Armenians an opportunity to preserve their national existence in a small part of their historical homeland even if it was in the form of Armenian Soviet Socialist Republic. The legacy of the Republic led to the constant aspirations for further new independence.

The material on the First Republic and pertinent data on the history of Armenia included in the four volumes is an insuperable phenomenon in terms of making it worldwide legacy.

R. Hovhannisian's volumes are a manual not only for specialists but also a coursebook for large circles of readers, for those who via understanding the past, try to comprehend the present much better. Thus, it is impossible for any scientist studying the history of 1917–1921 to do without this fundamental, comprehensive work. Despite the fact that numerous volumes on the First Republic of Armenia have been written, we cannot claim that it has been totally studied. The history of the First Republic Armenia still needs to be properly studied. In this respect, Richard G. Hovhannisian's four volumes, as an infinite source, nourish the investigative mind, providing with the most indispensable materials and sources and repository of printed literature. The history of the First Republic has got much to say about the trials and aspirations of Armenians, the complicated relations among the Caucasian peoples and those of neighboring regions. The history also highlights the impact that international relations and Great powers have on Armenia and Armenians' fate. In this regard, it is important not only in terms of research, but is also very necessary in terms of ideology, preserving Armenian identity, building a stable state and intergovernmental and international relations. Thus, our diplomacy has got much to do, and the devoted scientist's role to secure success in this field is also

huge. The translation of R. Hovhannisian's four-volume series into Armenian¹⁰, the arduous and demanding work of editing and proofreading, lasting for many years produced its result. Armenian diplomats along with Armenian speaking researchers and the wide circles of readers interested in history have got an opportunity to read and study and put into practice the ample materials of the volumes without having to deal with language barriers.

The role of the Russian translation of various excerpts of all the volumes, concerning international relations is also significant.¹¹ The anthology specifically discusses such issues as Armenia's foreign policy in 1918–1920, its relations with the superpower Allies, the activities of Armenia's representatives in various countries of the world, Armenia's participation in the Paris Peace Conference and London and San-Remo conferences. The given translation is crucial not only in terms of its usefulness for the Russian-speaking researchers involved in the Armenian studies, but also is a contribution to the history of international diplomacy.

The study of the general history of the first, Armenian independent state formed at the beginning of the 20th century introduced in the four-volume series has provided basis for comparing the latter with newly-formed Armenian state, having emerged in 1991 after 70 decades of Soviet rule. During the fight for the existence of the First Republic certain existent issues and problems re-emerged in the Third Republic of Armenia. There was a great necessity to learn lessons both three decades ago and in modern era. Right now, there are many things to be learned from the history of 1917–1921. Unfortunately, in this regard there are many doubts with which the great scientist himself was preoccupied, "While working on the materials you come to understand that the First Republic and the present Republic face similar challenges. However, the questions are who is going to listen, who is going to learn from the lessons of the past?".

¹⁰ Ռ.Գ. Հովհաննիսյան, Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն: Հատոր I. Առաջին տարին, 1918–1919, Եր., «Տիգրան Մեծ», 2005, 605 էջ: Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն: Հատոր II. Վերսալից-Լոնդոն, 1919–1920, Եր., «Տիգրան Մեծ», 2014, 708+8 էջ: Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն: Հատոր III. Լոնդոնից-Սևր, փետրվար-օգոստոս, 1920, Եր., «Տիգրան Մեծ», 2015, 628 էջ: Հայաստանի Հանրապետություն: Հատոր IV. Սալի և մանգադի միջև. Մասնատում և խորհրդայնացում, Եր., «Տիգրան Մեծ», 2016, 572 էջ:

¹¹ Ричард Г. Ованнисян, Международные отношения Республики Армения 1918–1920 гг., перевод с английского на русский Г.Г. Махмурия, Ереван, «Տիգրան Մեծ», 2007, 889 с.

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Not wanting to end the material devoted to the merited scientist and great Armenian with such concerns, we would like to state that indeed we need to learn from the lessons of the past be guided by them, as they in turn challenge us and make us strive for strengthening, developing and preserving our state and statehood. For solving this problem, we need to do our best, learning from R. Hovhannisian's factual data, and the analyses included in the video lessons available to us.

R. Hovhannisian's scientific legacy will be left to the future generations. His scientific legacy will not only keep his memory alive but also as a living spirit will remain in the present of all times¹².

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¹² I make a plea which will be shared by not only the scientific community, to turn to the corresponding authorities to name one of the streets of Yerevan after the world-famous scientist.