

Introduction

After we moved to the United States, the boxes shipped to us from Tehran containing my father’s handwritten papers—together with some valuables, some books, and items of nostalgic and sentimental value—had very little additional information to offer. The papers turned out to be the first drafts of books and articles my father had published in the 1960s when he was working hard to make up for lost time.¹ The boxes also included my father’s

1 My father’s published works include:
«Նայ ժողովրդի Մարդաբանական եւ Պատմահոլովութեան Գոյացումը» (The anthropological and historical origin and evolution of the Armenian people) (Tehran, 1962);
«Անպատիժ Մնացած Ցեղասպան-Նայասպան Թուրքիան Շարունակում է իր Նակահայ Նալածանքները» (Genocidist-Armenocidist, unpunished Turkey continues its anti-Armenian persecutions) (Tehran, 1964);
«Թուրքիայի Նայասպանութեան եւ Նայաստանի Բաղաբական Ոչնչացման Բաղաբականութիւնը» (The Turkish policy of Armenocide and the elimination of Armenia) (Tehran, 1975);
«Նայաստան եւ Նայ ժողովուրդ» (Armenia and the Armenian people) (Tehran, 1977); this posthumous publication includes a short biography and a tribute to my father as well as the texts of four lectures he delivered in Australia in May–June, 1976;
«Նայաստան, Նայ ժողովուրդ եւ Նայկական Դատ» (Armenia, the Armenian people and the Armenian Question) (Beirut: Hamazkayin, 1979), likewise published posthumously.
In addition to the above, at the beginning of his career as an educator in Iran, my father authored a book on pedagogy and educational methodology titled «Մանկավարժութեան Տիմուրներ, *Principes de pédagogie*» (Principles of pedagogy) (Tabriz, 1931).