



WHY PERSIAN GULF?

S.A.Mojtahedi



Institute
for Persian Gulf Strategic, Geopolitical,
Geographical and Historical Studies



This is the Persian Gulf Studies Center(PGSC) s Explanation for the name "Persian Gulf". PGSC, as Iran s leading non-governmental organization on the topic of the Persian Gulf, briefly explains why "Persian Gulf" is the valid historical name for the strategic waterway between Iran(Persia) and the Gulf Cooperation Council(GCC) countries. close to half of the strategic waterway belongs to Iran with the rest belonging to the GCC countries.

Starting from the year 1960, some of the Arab countries started calling the waterway by other names. this was surprising since even Arab sources showed the waterway as "Persian Gulf". the reason for the name change did not come from logical reasoning but from the emotional and political words and speeches of two Arab rebel colonels far from the waterway.

The issue here is not one that can be solved emotionally, politically or by a voting system on the internet. the reasonable answer to this issue is DOCUMENTS.

1 - According to almost all historical maps, the name of the waterway between the Iranian plateau and the Arabian peninsula is "Persian Gulf". there are tens of thousands of Persian Gulf historical maps, a selection of which can be viewed on website: www.persiangulfstudies.com/museum

2 - The highest legal source of the world, the United Nations Organization(UN), has on many occasions confirmed that the standard geographical name of this

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waterway is the "Persian Gulf". Furthermore, UNGEGN(United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names) the highest authority in geographical names, in its Vienna report of 28 March - 4 April, 2006 that based on historical and geographical facts and documents, confirmed the validity of the name "Persian Gulf".

3 - In all famous and reputable references(i.e. Oxford, National Geographic Society, Royal Geographical Society, Encyclopedia Britannica, American Heritage Dictionary, Hammond and McGraw Hill) the name is "Persian Gulf".

This is why the name is "Persian Gulf". Please check the following images. THANK YOU.

S.A.Mojtahedi (Researcher and Senior Adviser to the Managing Director of the Persian Gulf Studies Center)



Secretariat

ST/CS/SER.A/29

10 January 1990

ORIGINAL: ENGLISH

EDITORIAL DIRECTIVE

Prepared by Editorial Control at the request of the Chief Editor

To: Members of the staff

Subject: USE of THE TERMS "PERSIAN GULF " AND
"SHATT AL -ARAB"

1 .The term " Persian Gulf" is used in documents, publications and statements emanating from the Secretariat as the standard geographical designation for the body of water lying between the Arabian Peninsula and the Islamic Republic of Iran , thus following longstanding conventional practice. Equally, shatt al-Arab is used rather than Arvand Rud or Arvand River.

2. However , in documents, publications and statements emanating from a Member Government or intergovernmental organization, the terminology of the original should be retained.

3. In cases of doubt, staff members are requested to contact the Chief Editor, who will then issue a ruling in consultation with the office of the Secretary - General and the office of Legal Affairs.

UNITED NATIONS  NATIONS UNIES
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reference AD 311/1 GEN

The Secretariat of the United Nations Presents its complements to the Permanent Mission of Iran to the United Nations and has the honour to acknowledge the receipt of its note of 25 February 1971 referring to the use of the term "Arab Gulf Emirates " in a document of the United Nations Industrial development organization.

It is the practice of the United Nations Secretariat to use in United Nations documents and maps the term "Persian Gulf" to indicate the body of water between Iran to the north and east and a number of other countries to the south and west. In doing so, the United Nations secretariat has conformed to a long established usage followed by publishers of atlases and geographical dictionaries.

The document referred to in the note of the permanent mission was prepared at the headquarters of the United Nations Industrial Development Organisation in Vienna. The content of the note and of this reply will be brought to the attention of the appropriate officers of that Organisation.

5 March 1971

B/C

Twenty-third Session
Vienna, 28 March – 4 April 2006

Item 14 of the Provisional Agenda:
Activities relating to the Working Group
on Exonyms

Historical, Geographical and Legal Validity of the Name: PERSIAN GULF

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Athena, who gave him a mirror to avoid looking at the Gorgon and being turned to stone. He married Andromeda, daughter of the Ethiopian king.

Pershing missile A US army two-stage solid-fuelled nuclear surface-to-surface missile launched from mobile launcher vehicles and having a range of 740 km (460 mi). Several improved versions of the missile have been produced. It is named after Gen J.J. Pershing (1860–1948).

Persian cat A domesticated cat, also called a Longhair, having a long flowing coat with a ruff or frill around the neck. The coat may be of any colour, although the Blue Persian is most popular.

Persian Gulf An arm of the Arabian Sea, extending some 950 km (590 mi) NW beyond the Gulf of Oman. The large offshore oil deposits are exploited by the surrounding *Gulf States. Area: 233 000 sq km (89 942 sq mi).

persimmon A tree of the genus *Diospyros* that produces edible fruits. These are the Japanese persimmon (*D. kaki*), the American persimmon (*D. virginiana*), and the Asian date plum (*D. lotus*). They have dark-green oval leaves and produce round orange, yellow, or red fruits, 5–8 cm across. Persimmons are eaten fresh, cooked, or candied. Family: *Ebenaceae*.

Perspex (polymethyl methacrylate) A colourless transparent thermoplastic material made by *polymerization of methyl methacrylate. It can be extruded and moulded and coloured, for use in light fittings, aircraft parts, and car parts. It is widely used as an unbreakable substitute for glass.

Perth 1. 56 24N 3 28W A city in E Scotland, the administrative centre of Perth and Kinross on the River Tay. It was an early capital of Scotland. There are dyeing, textiles, whisky distilling, and carpet industries and it is a popular tourist centre. Population (2001): 43 450. 2. 31 58S 115 49E The capital of Western Australia, on the Swan River. Founded in 1829, it expanded following the discovery (1893) of gold. Its port, Fremantle, is a growing industrial centre. Population (2001): 1 176 542.

Perth and Kinross A council area of central Scotland. In 1975 the historic county of Perthshire was abolished; the greater part combined with the county of Kinross to form Perth and Kinross district in Tayside Region. In 1996 this became an independent unitary authority. It is chiefly mountainous. Agriculture is concentrated in the SE lowlands. Tourism and

forestry are important. Area: 5231 sq km (2019 sq mi). Population (2004 est): 137 520. Administrative centre: Perth.

Peru, Republic of A country in the NW of South America, on the Pacific Ocean. Narrow coastal plains rise to the Andes, reaching heights of over 6500 m (21 000 ft). The land descends again to the tropical forests of the Amazon basin. Most of the population is of Indian or mixed Indian and European descent. *Economy*: Peru is one of the world's leading fishing countries, the main product being fishmeal. Agriculture is important, and the main crops include maize, rice, sugar cane, cotton, and coffee. Livestock is particularly important, especially the production of wool. Rich mineral resources include copper, silver, lead, zinc, and iron; oil was discovered in the 1970s but production has since declined. With its rain forests and relics of ancient civilizations, Peru has a valuable tourist trade. The main exports include minerals and metals and fishmeal. *History*: Peru's precolonial history encompasses the civilization of the Chimú and that of the *Incas, who were conquered by the Spanish under Pizarro in 1533. Peru was the last of Spain's American colonies to declare its independence (1821) and the Spanish were finally defeated in 1824. Political stability was achieved by Gen Ramón Castilla (1797–1867), who developed Peru's economy. However, the country's prosperity was undermined by the War of the Pacific (1879–83). In the 1960s and 1970s there was a series of coups. In 1980, in Peru's first elections to be held in 17 years, the former civilian president Fernando Belaúnde Terry was re-elected. The 1980s and 1990s saw terrorist outrages by left-wing insurgents and human-rights abuses by the military. Alberto Fujimori was elected president in 1990 and enhanced his powers in a new constitution (1993). Peru's long-standing border dispute with Ecuador (which had led to war in 1941, 1981, and 1995) was finally settled in 1998. In 2000 Fujimori was elected to a third term amid accusations of fraud; protests and scandal led him to stand down and go into exile. He has since been charged with murder and kidnapping. In 2001 Alejandro Toledo became the first Indian president; the current incumbent (since 2006) is Alan García Pérez. Peru is a member of the OAS and LAIA. Official languages: Spanish, Quechua, and Aymará. Currency: nuevo sol of 100 céntimos. Area: 1 285 215 sq km (496 093 sq mi). Population (2007 est): 28 674 757. Capital: Lima.

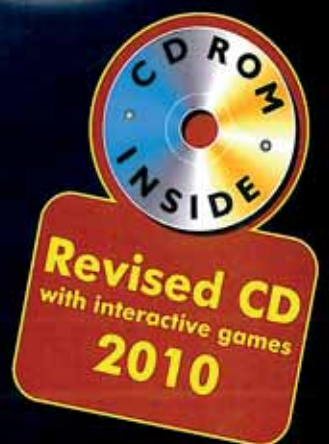
Perugia 43 07N 12 23E A city in Italy, the capital of Umbria. Originally an Etruscan city, it

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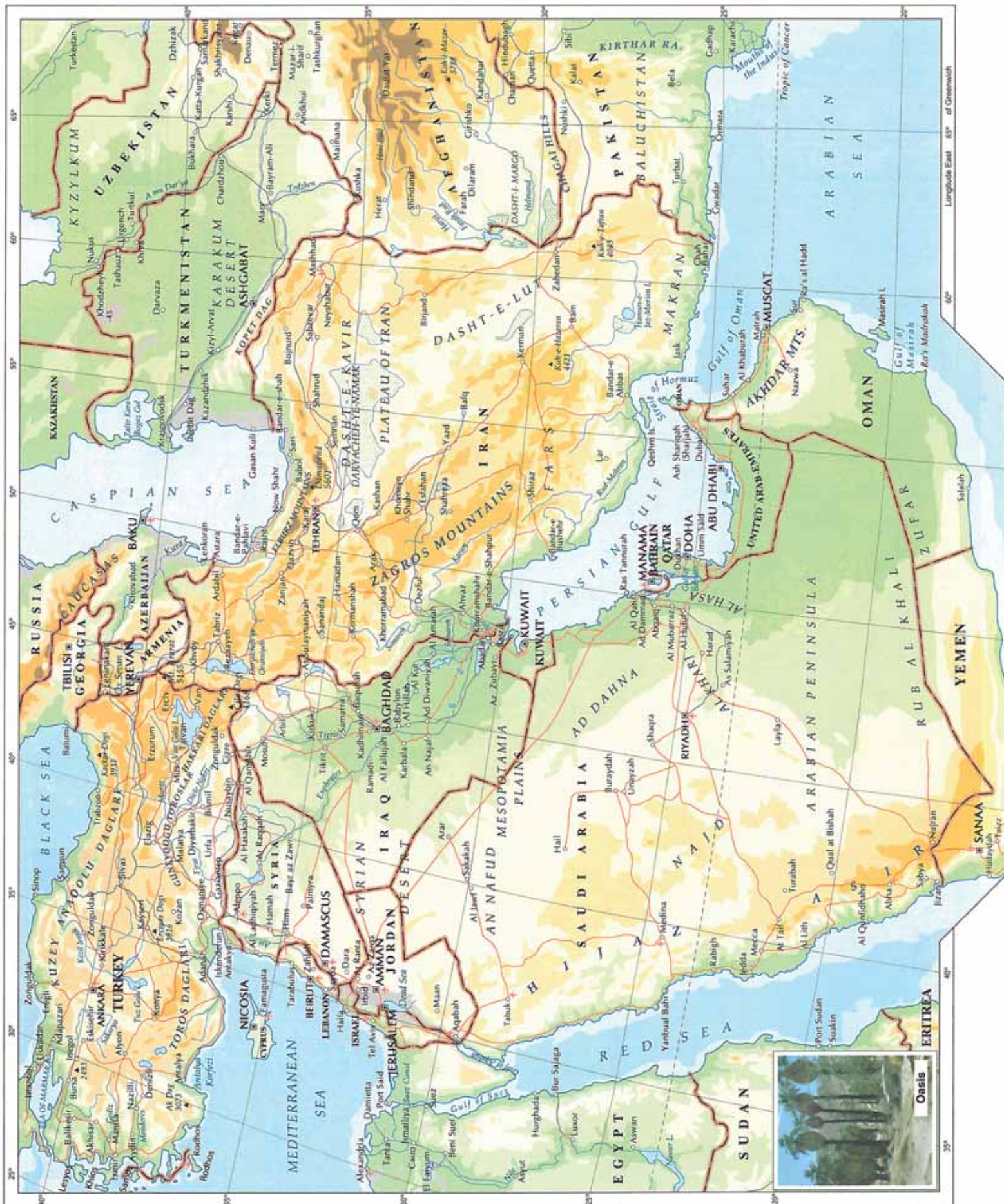
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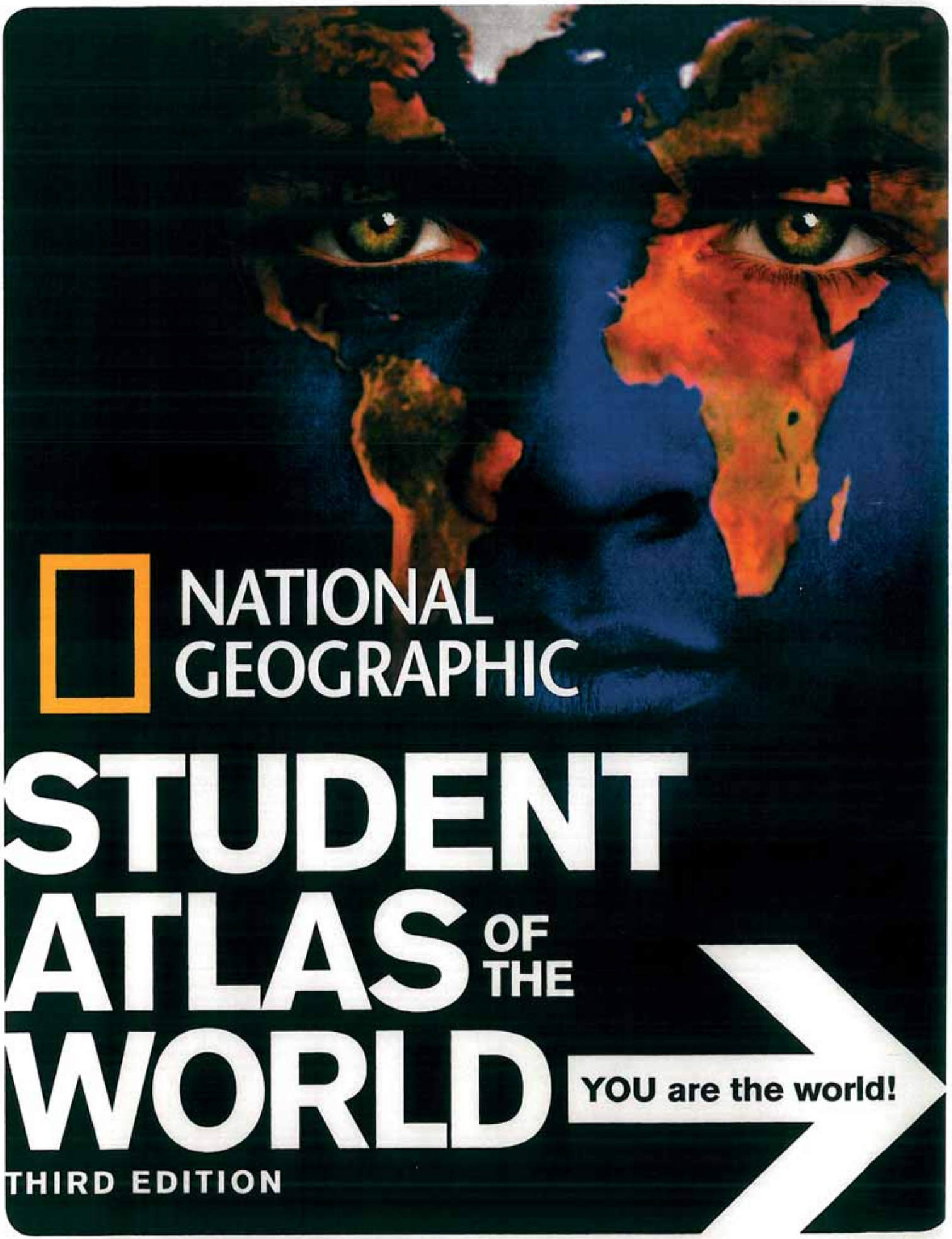


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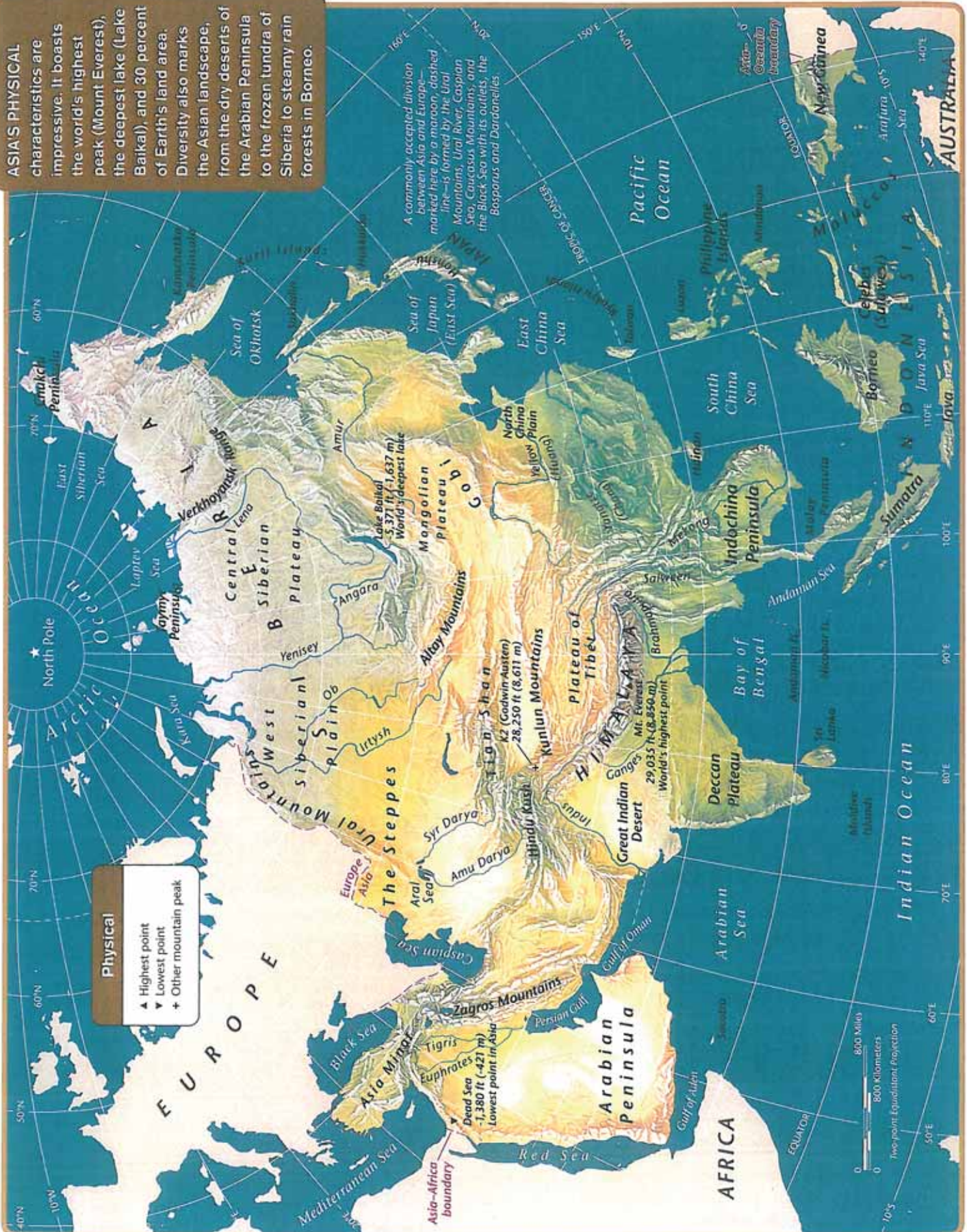
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↑ THE PHYSICAL WORLD. Great landmasses called continents break Earth's global ocean into four smaller ones. Each continent is unique in terms of the landforms and rivers that etch its surface and the ecosystems that lend colors ranging from the deep greens of the tropical forests of northern South America and southeastern Asia to the browns and yellows of the arid lands of Africa and Australia. Most of Antarctica's features are hidden beneath its ice cap.

THE CONTINENT: ASIA

ASIA'S PHYSICAL characteristics are impressive. It boasts the world's highest peak (Mount Everest), the deepest lake (Lake Baikal), and 30 percent of Earth's land area. Diversity also marks the Asian landscape, from the dry deserts of the Arabian Peninsula to the frozen tundra of Siberia to steamy rain forests in Borneo.



PHILIP'S

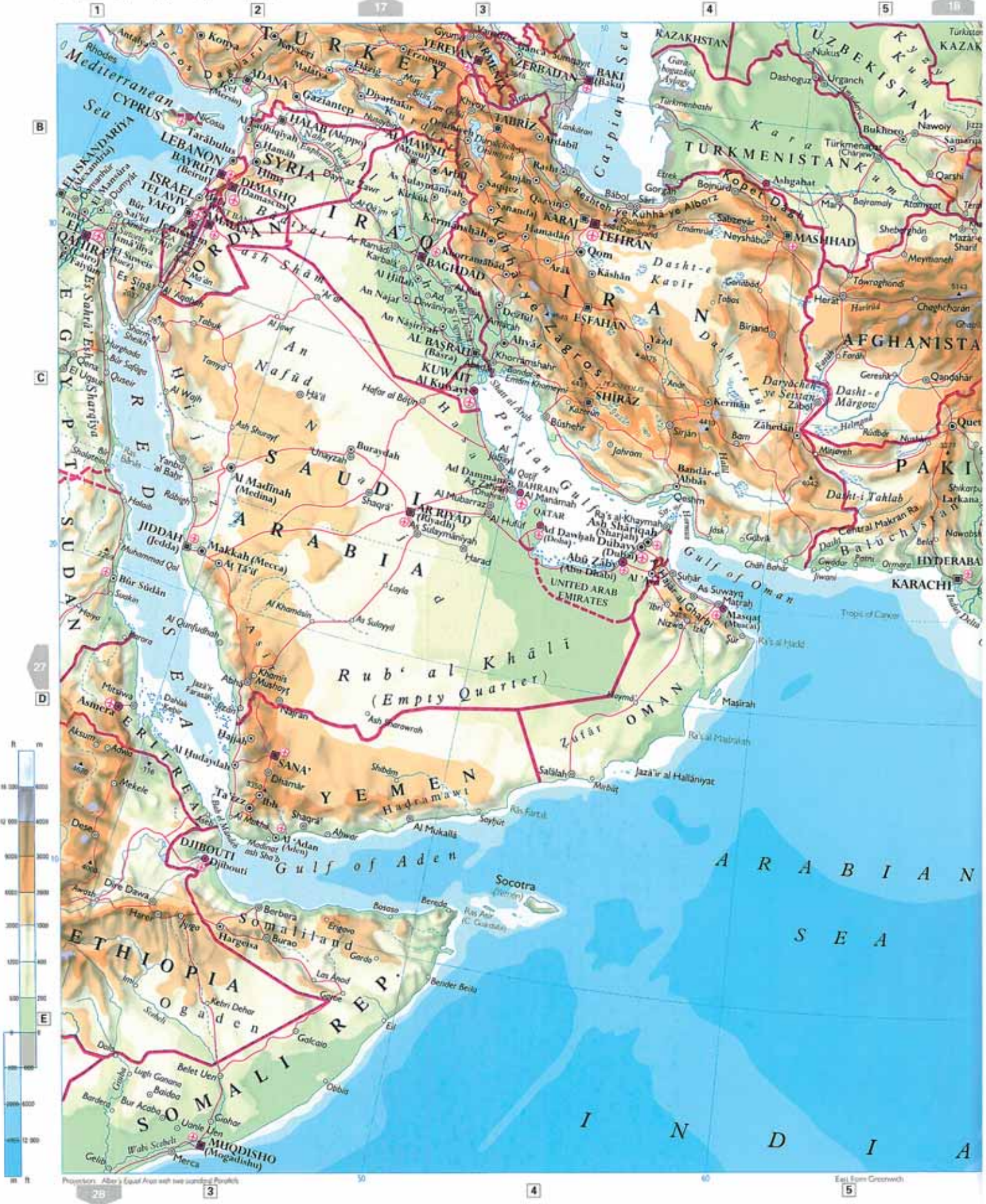
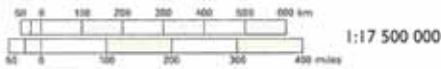
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24 SOUTHERN ASIA AND THE MIDDLE EAST



Projections: Albers' Equal Area with two standard parallels

East from Greenwich



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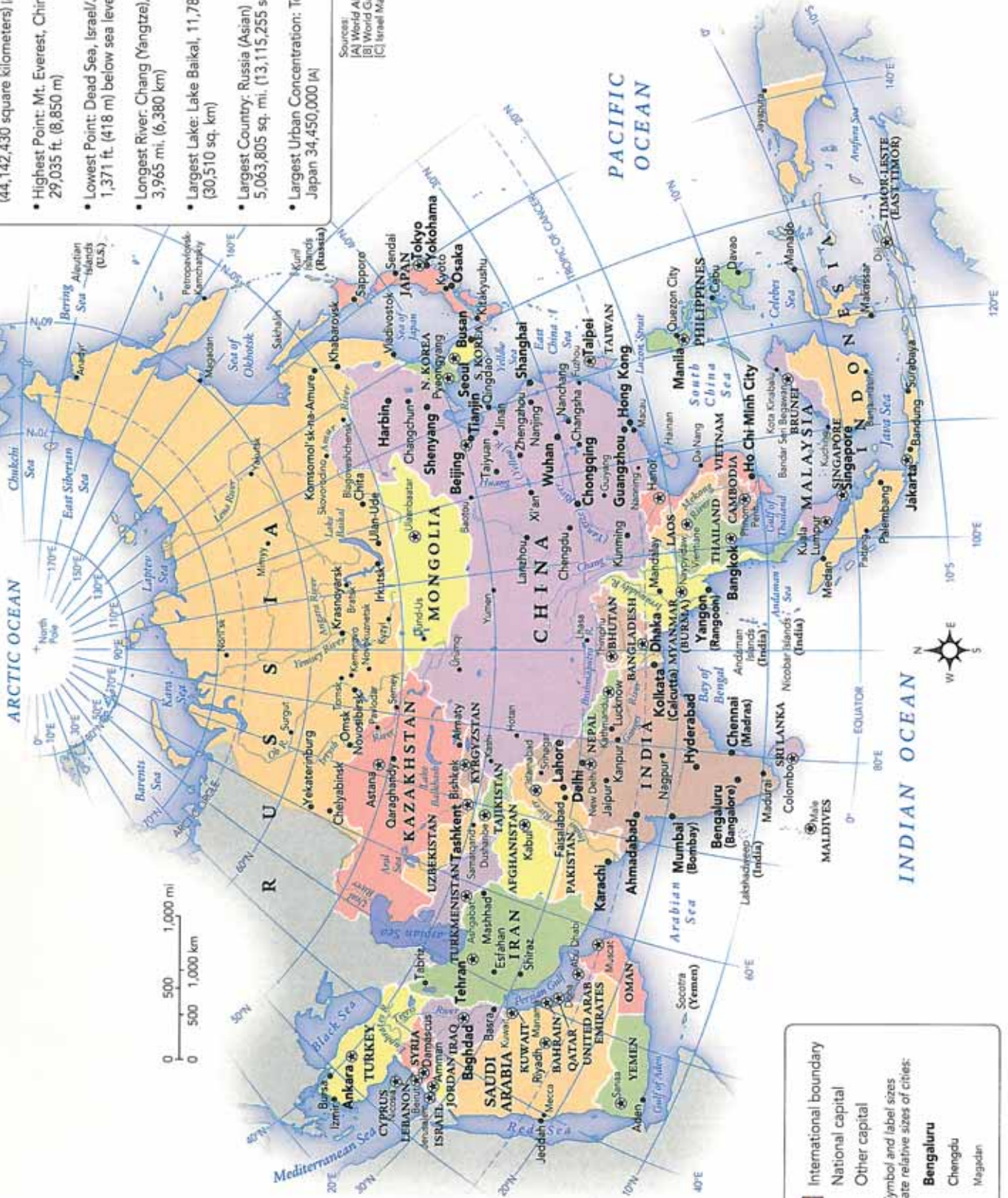
A COLORFUL, ENGAGING WORLD ATLAS

Facts

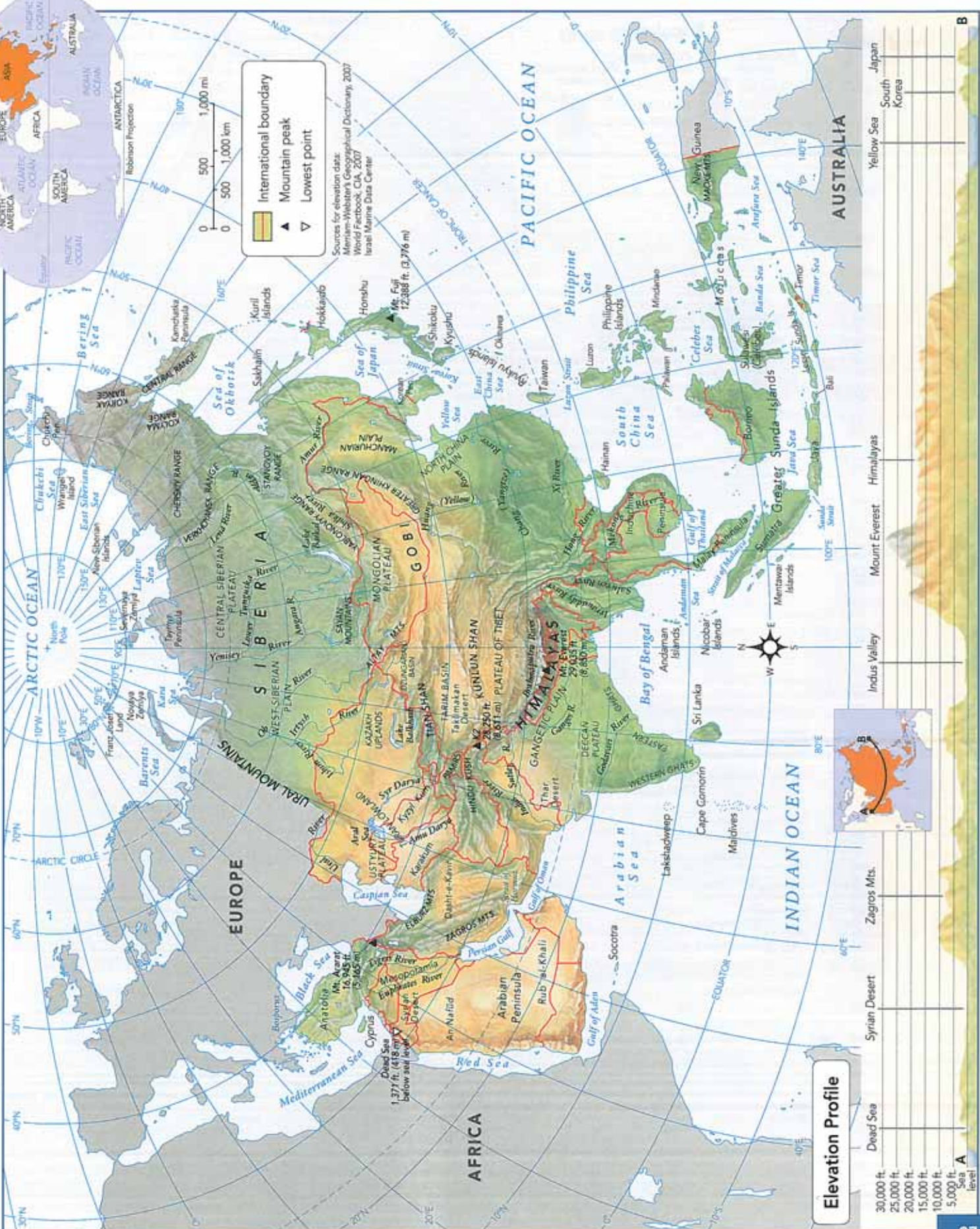
- Area: 17,043,481 square miles (44,142,430 square kilometers) [A] [B]
- Highest Point: Mt. Everest, China/Nepal 29,035 ft. (8,850 m)
- Lowest Point: Dead Sea, Israel/Jordan 1,371 ft. (418 m) below sea level [C]
- Longest River: Chang (Yangtze), China 3,965 mi. (6,380 km)
- Largest Lake: Lake Baikal, 11,780 sq. mi. (30,510 sq. km)
- Largest Country: Russia (Asian) 5,063,805 sq. mi. (13,115,255 sq. km) [B]
- Largest Urban Concentration: Tokyo, Japan 34,450,000 [A]

Sources:
 [A] World Almanac, 2006
 [B] World Gazetteer
 [C] Israel Marine Data Center

Asia



International boundary
 National capital
 Other capital
 Symbol and label sizes indicate relative sizes of cities:
 Bengaluru
 Chengdu
 Magadan



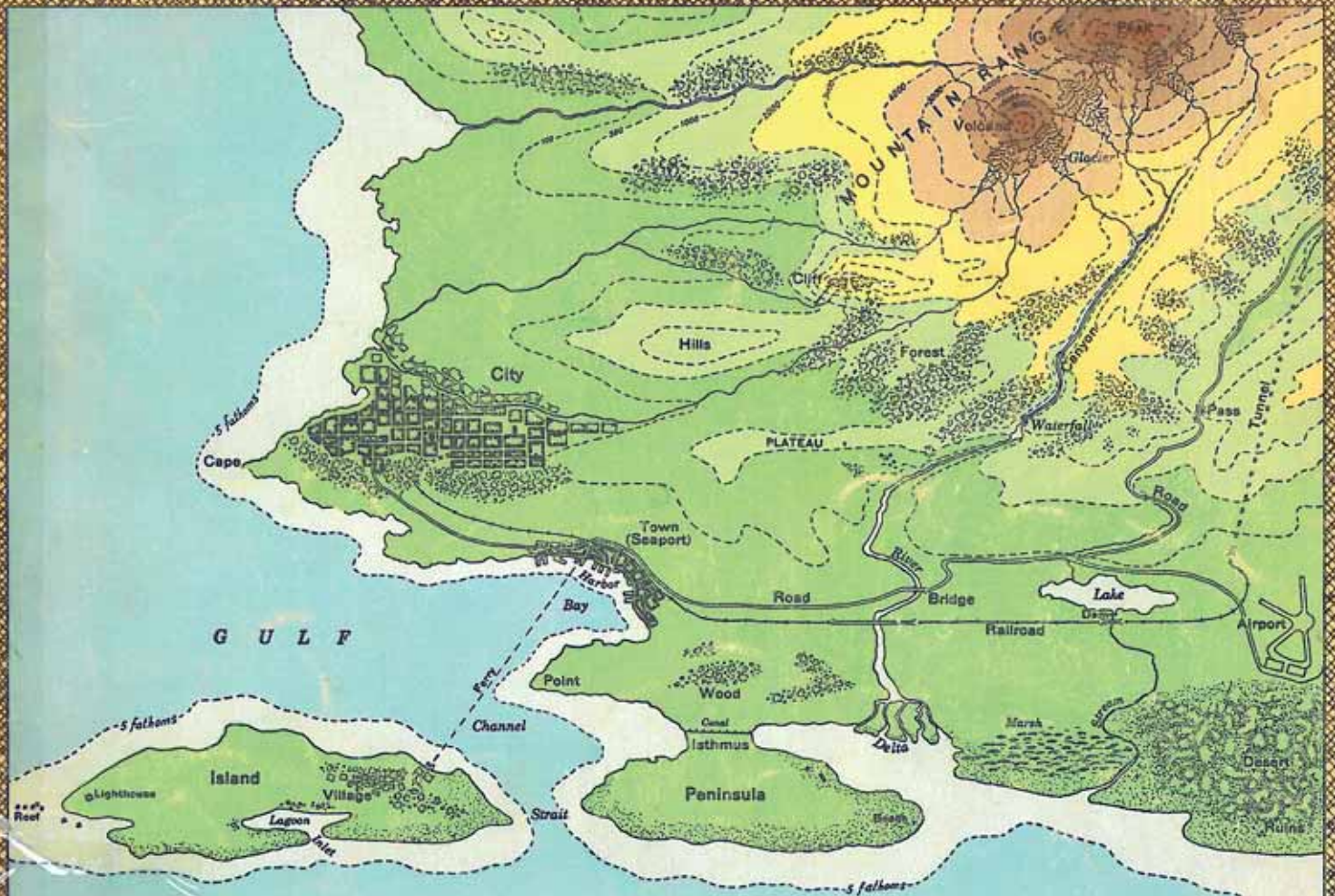
Sources for elevation data:
 Merriam-Webster's Geographical Dictionary, 2007
 World Factbook, CIA, 2007
 Israel Marine Data Center

- International boundary
- Mountain peak
- Lowest point

Elevation Profile



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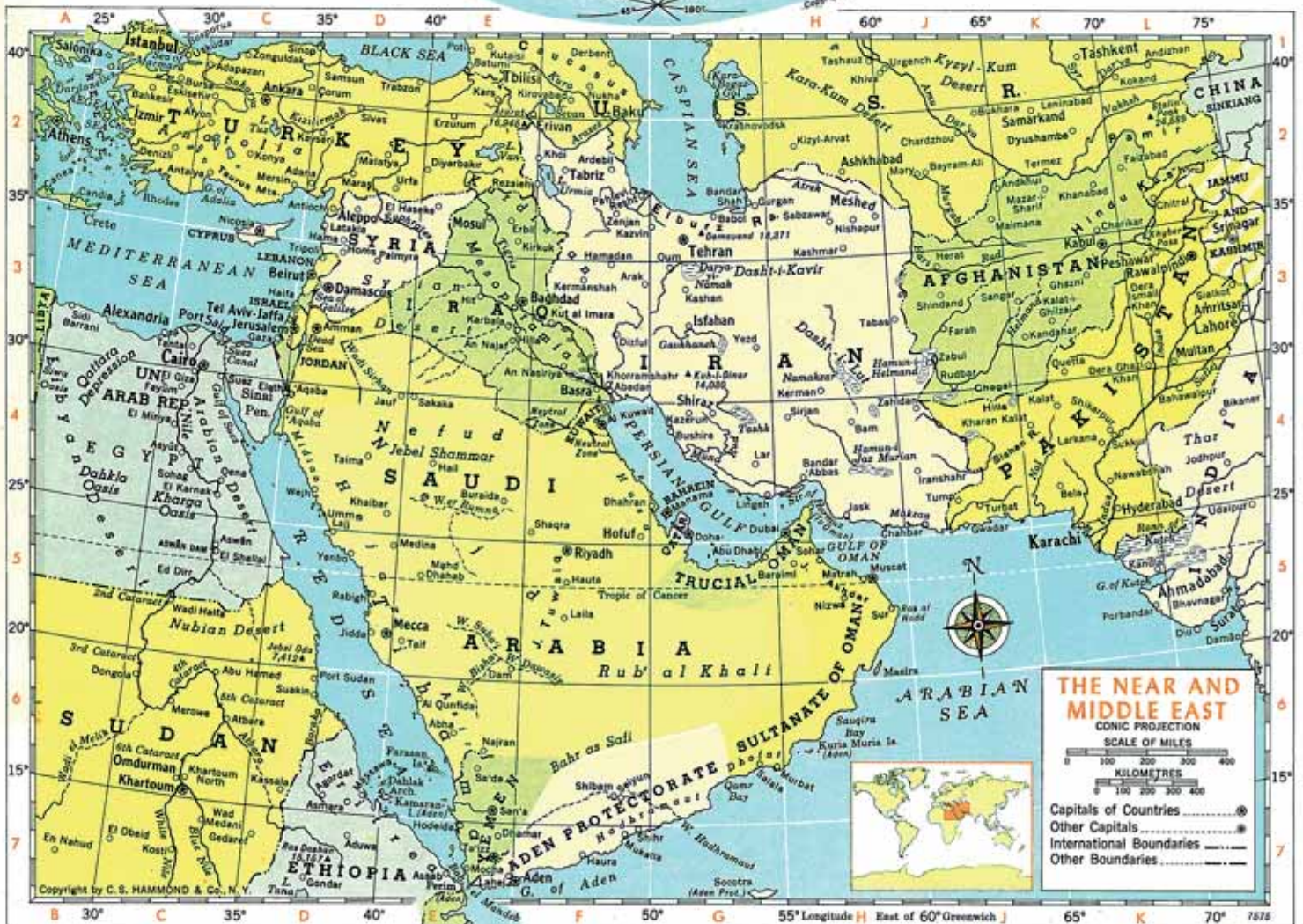
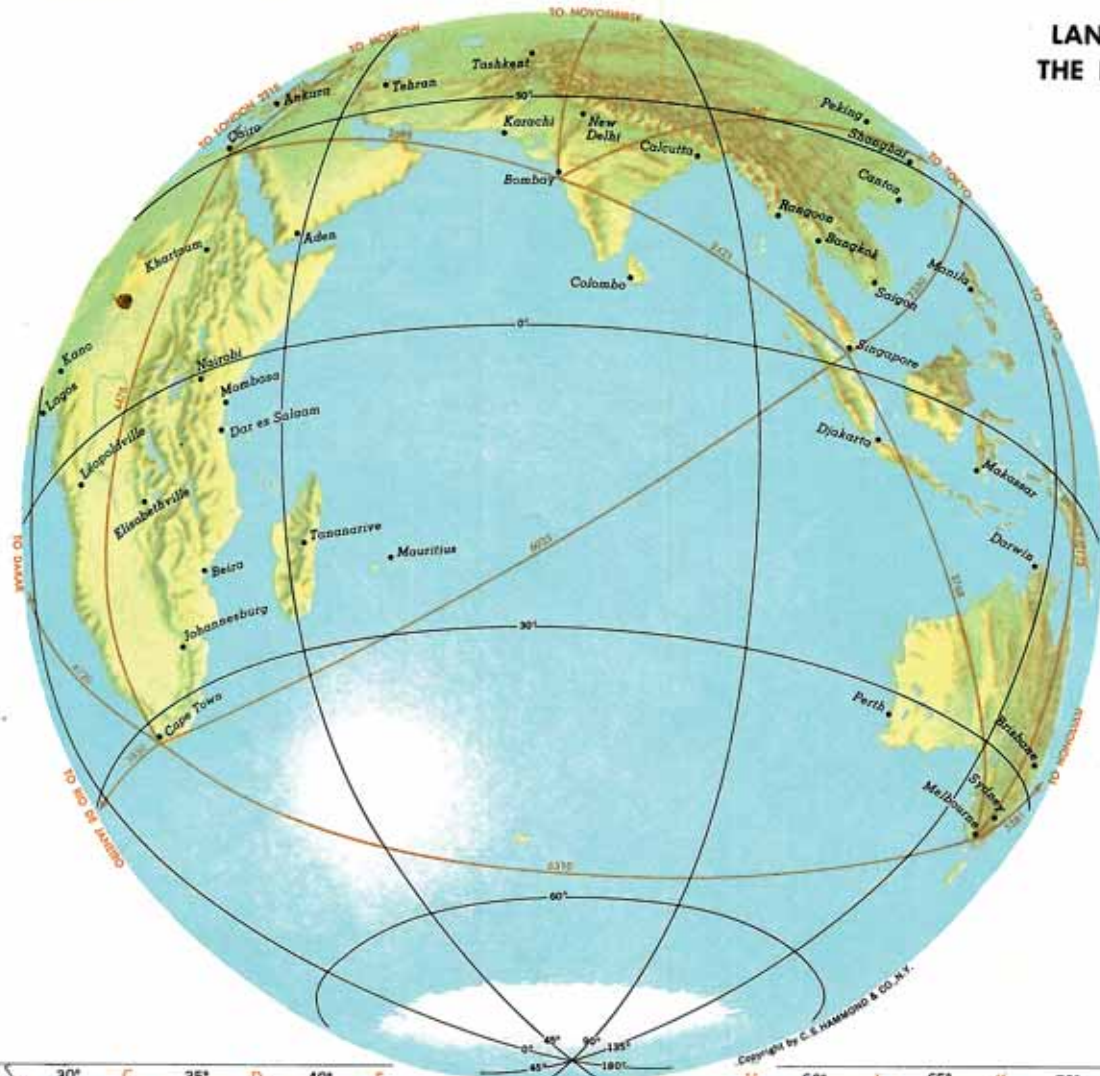
This map is a plan of the picture above it. Comparing one with the other will assist in map interpretation and help you to visualize the geographical character of any region.

Elevation figures on land contour lines are in feet.

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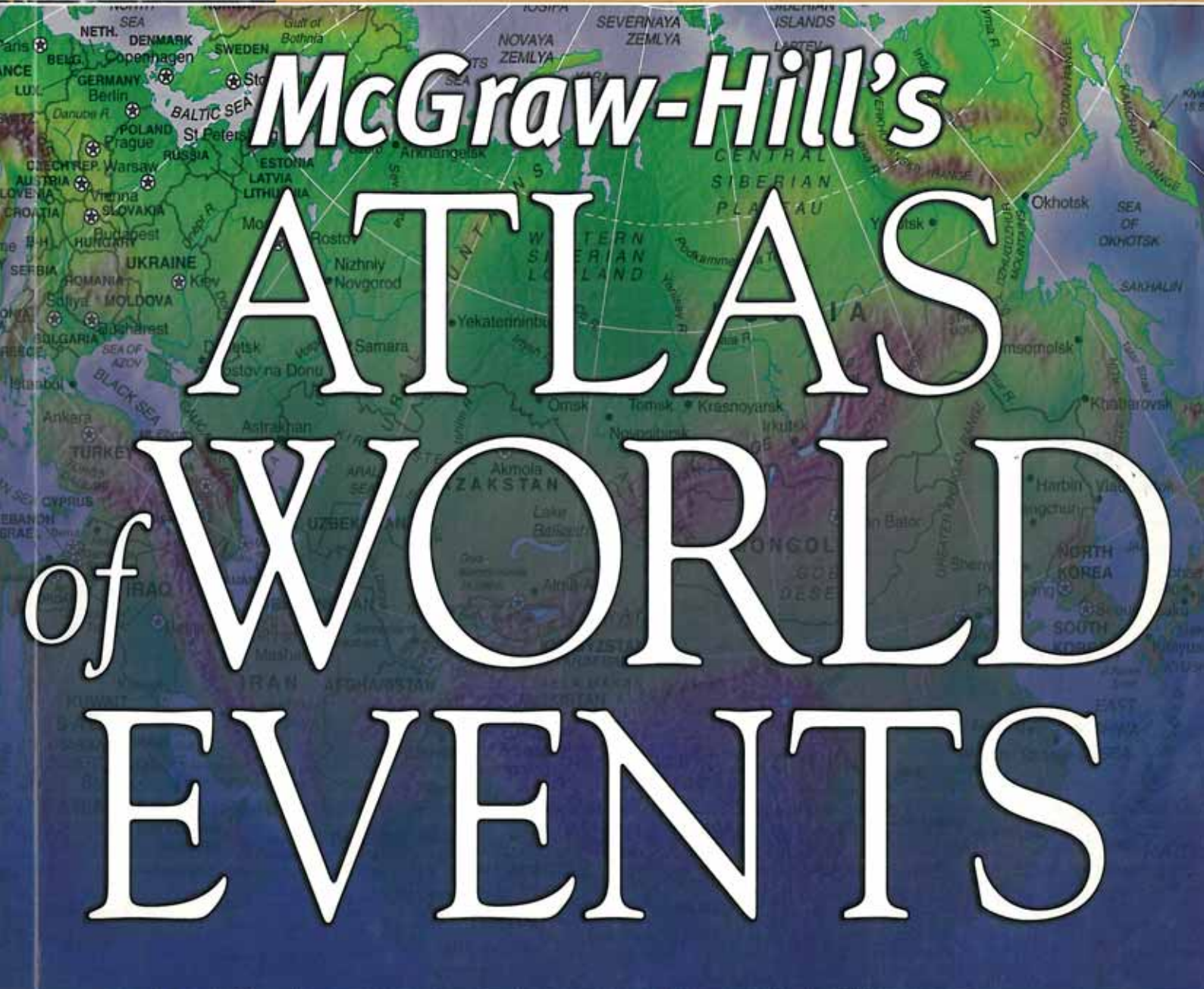
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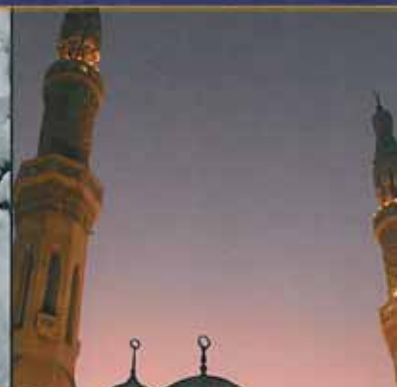
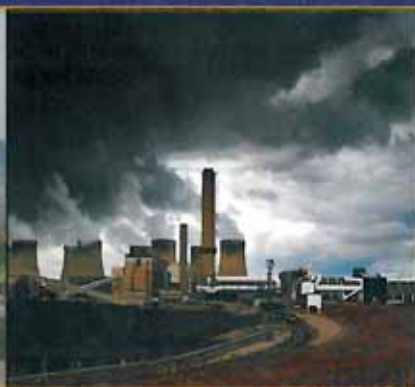




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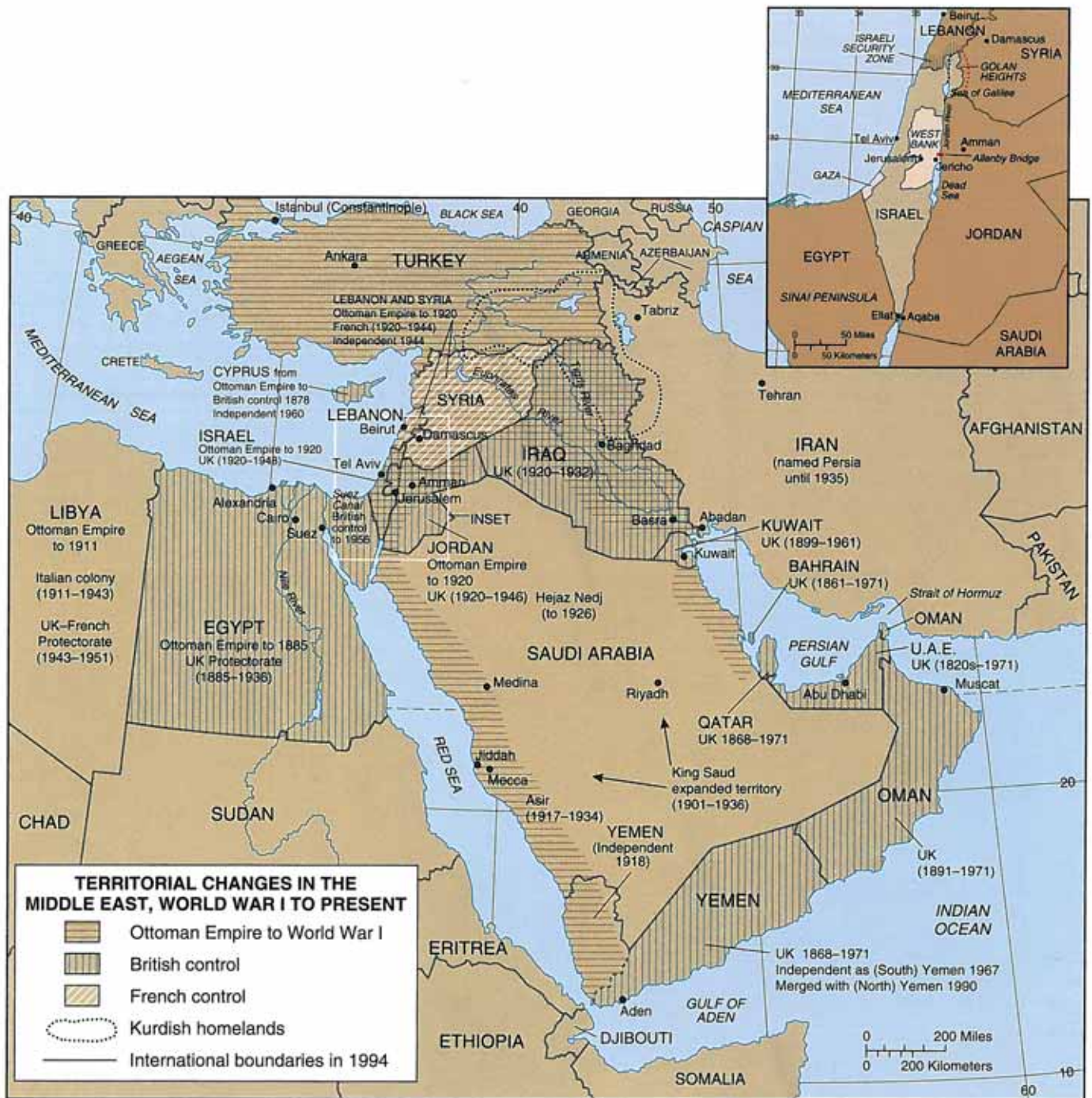


JOHN L. ALLEN, PH.D.

Map 109 Southwestern Asia



Map 109a The Middle East: Territorial Changes, 1918–2004



The Middle East, encompassing the northeastern part of Africa and southwestern Asia, has experienced a turbulent history. In the last century alone, many of the region's countries have gone from being ruled by the Turkish Ottoman Empire, to being dependencies of Great Britain or France, to being independent. Having experienced the Crusades and colonial domination by European powers, the region's predominantly Islamic countries are now resentful of interference in the region's affairs by countries with a European and/or Christian heritage. The tension between Israel (settled largely in the late nineteenth and twentieth centuries by Jews of predomi-

nantly European background) and its neighbors is a matter of European–Middle Eastern cultural stress as well as a religious conflict between Islamic Arab culture and Judaism. The political boundaries on the map, like those throughout most of Africa, are the invention of European colonial powers and often do not take into account the pre-existing lines of tribal control or authority. In Iraq, for example, three distinct cultural areas exist: Shiite Muslim (Arabic), Sunni Muslim (Arabic), and Kurd (also Islamic but distinctly not Arabic). These three cultures occupying the territory of a state makes stability in that tortured region a distinct problem for the future.

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per-plex (pər-plēks') ▶ *v.* **1.** To confuse or trouble with uncertainty or doubt. **2.** To complicate. [*< Lat. perplexus, confused.*] —**per-plex'ing-ly** *adv.* —**per-plex'i-ty** *n.*

Syns: bewilder, confound, confuse, mystify, puzzle *v.*

per-qui-site (pūr'kwī-zīt) ▶ *n.* **1.** A payment or profit received in addition to a regular wage or salary. **2.** A tip; gratuity. **3.** Something claimed as an exclusive right. [*< Lat. perquirere, search for.*]

Per-ry (pēr'ē), **Matthew Calbraith** 1794–1858. Amer. naval officer.

Perry, Oliver Hazard 1785–1819. Amer. naval officer.

pers. ▶ *abbr.* person

per se (pər sâ', sē') ▶ *adv.* In or by itself or oneself; as such. [*< Lat. per se.*]

per-se-cute (pūr'si-kyōōt') ▶ *v.* **-cut-ed, -cut-ing** To oppress or harass, esp. because of race, religion, gender, sexual orientation, or beliefs. [*< Lat. persequi, persecūt-, pursue.*] —**per'se-cu'tion** *n.* —**per'se-cu'tor** *n.*

Per-sep-o-lis (pər-sēp'ə-līs) An ancient city of Persia in present-day SW Iran.

per-se-vere (pūr'sə-vīr') ▶ *v.* **-ver-ed, -ver-ing** To persist in or remain constant to a purpose, idea, or task in spite of obstacles. [*< Lat. perseverus, very serious.*] —**per'se-ver'ance** *n.*

Per-shing (pūr'shīng, -zhīng), **John Joseph** "Black Jack" 1860–1948. Amer. general.

Persia (pūr'zhə, -shə) **1.** also **Persian Empire** An ancient empire of SW Asia. **2.** See **Iran**.

Persian (pūr'zhən, -shən) ▶ *n.* **1.** A native or inhabitant of Persia or Iran. **2.** Any of the W Iranian dialects or languages of ancient or medieval Persia and modern Iran. **3.** A domestic cat having a long coat and a broad head with a snub nose.

Persian Gulf An arm of the Arabian Sea between Arabia and SW Iran.

per-si-flage (pūr'sə-flāzh') ▶ *n.* Light good-natured talk; banter. [*Fr. < persifler, to banter.*]

per-sim-mon (pər-sīm'ən) ▶ *n.* **1.** Any of several Asian and North American trees having hard wood and edible orange-red fruit. **2.** The fruit of a persimmon tree. [*Of Algonquian orig.*]

per-sist (pər-sīst', -zīst') ▶ *v.* **1.** To be obstinately repetitious, insistent, or tenacious. **2.** To hold steadfastly to a purpose or undertaking. **3.** To continue in existence; last. [*Lat. persistere < sistere, stand.*] —**per-sis'tence** *n.* —**per-sis'tent** *adj.* —**per-sis'tent-ly** *adv.*

per-snick-e-ty (pər-snik'ī-tē) ▶ *adj.* Very particular about details; fastidious. [?]

per-son (pūr'sən) ▶ *n.* **1.** A human. See **Usage Note** at **man**. **2.** An individual of specified character: *a person of importance*. **3.** The personality of a human; self. **4.** The living body of a human. **5. Christianity** Any of the three members of the Trinity (Father, Son, and Holy Spirit). **6. Gram.** Any of three groups of pronouns with corresponding verb inflections that distinguish the speaker (first person), the individual addressed (second person), and the individual or thing spoken of (third person). —**idiom: in person** Being physically present: *went in person to request the favor*. [*< Lat. persōna, mask, role, person.*]

per-so-na (pər-sō'nə) ▶ *n., pl. -nas or -nae*

(-nē) **1.** The character represented by the voice of the speaker in a literary work. **2. pl. -nas** One's public image or personality. [*Lat. persōna, mask, role, person.*]

per-son-a-ble (pūr'sə-nə-bəl) ▶ *adj.* Having a pleasantly sociable manner. —**per'son-a-ble-ness** *n.* —**per'son-a-bly** *adv.*

per-son-age (pūr'sə-nij) ▶ *n.* A person of distinction. See **Synonyms** at **celebrity**.

per-son-al (pūr'sə-nəl) ▶ *adj.* **1.** Of a particular person; private. **2.** Done in person: *a personal appearance*. **3.** Aimed pointedly at an individual, esp. in a critical or hostile manner. **4.** Of the body or physical being. **5. Law** Relating to a person's movable property. **6.** Having the nature of a person: *didn't believe in a personal god*. **7.** Indicating grammatical person. ▶ *n.* A personal item or notice in a newspaper. —**per'son-al-ly** *adv.*

personal computer ▶ *n.* A computer built around a microprocessor for use by an individual.

personal effects ▶ *pl.n.* Items generally carried or worn on one's person, such as clothing, jewelry, keys, and a wallet or purse.

per-son-al-i-ty (pūr'sə-nəl'i-tē) ▶ *n., pl. -ties* **1.** The totality of distinctive behavioral traits of a specific person. **2.** The quality or condition of being a person. **3.** The personal traits that make one socially appealing. **4. Informal** A celebrity.

per-son-al-ize (pūr'sə-nə-līz) ▶ *v.* **-ized, -iz-ing** **1.** To make or alter so as to meet individual specifications. **2.** To have printed, engraved, or monogrammed with one's name or initials. **3.** To personify. —**per'son-al-i-za'tion** *n.*

personal property ▶ *n.* **Law** Property owned by a person that is not real estate.

personal watercraft ▶ *n.* A motorized recreational water vehicle usu. ridden by straddling a seat.

persona non gra-ta (nōn grāt'ə, grāt'ə) ▶ *adj.* Unacceptable or unwelcome, esp. to a foreign government. [*Lat. persōna nōn grāta, unacceptable person.*]

per-son-i-fy (pər-sōn'ə-fī') ▶ *v.* **-fied, -fy-ing** **1.** To think of or represent (e.g., an inanimate object) as a person. **2.** To be the embodiment or perfect example of. —**per-son'i-fi-ca'tion** *n.* —**per-son'i-fi'er** *n.*

per-son-nel (pūr'sə-nēl') ▶ *n.* **1.** The body of persons employed by or active in an organization, business, or service. **2.** The department of human resources in an organization. [*Fr.*]

per-spec-tive (pər-spēk'tiv) ▶ *n.* **1a.** The relationship of aspects of a subject to each other and to a whole. **b.** A point of view. **2.** The technique of representing three-dimensional objects and depth relationships on a two-dimensional surface. **3.** A vista. [*< Lat. perspicere, inspect: per-, through + specere, look.*]

per-spi-cac-i-ty (pūr'spi-kās'ī-tē) ▶ *n.* Acuteness of perception or understanding. [*< Lat. perspicere, see through.*] —**per-spi-ca'cious** (-kā'shəs) *adj.*

per-spic-u-ous (pər-spīk'yōō-əs) ▶ *adj.* Clearly expressed or presented; lucid. [*< Lat. perspicere, see through.*] —**per'spi-cu'i-ty** (-kyōō'ī-tē) *n.* —**per-spic'u-ous-ness** *n.*

per-spi-ra-tion (pūr'spə-rā'shən) ▶ *n.* **1.** The saline moisture excreted through the pores of



S.A.Mojtahedi is a Researcher and Senior Adviser to the Managing Director of the Persian Gulf Studies Center (Iran's leading Non-Governmental Organization on the Middle East and Persian Gulf topics). You can contact him at samojtahedi@yahoo.com

