WHY PERSIAN GULF?

S.A. Mojtabahedi
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
waterway is the "Persian Gulf". Furthermore, UNGEGN (United Nations Group of Experts on Geographical Names) the world's 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, Rand-McNally 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)
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.
EDITORIAL DIRECTIVE

Prepared by Editorial Control

To: Members of the staff

Subject: USE OF THE TERM "PERSIAN GULF"

Addendum

Attention is once again drawn to editorial directive ST/CS/SER.A/29 and Corr.1 and Add.1 on the use of the term "Persian Gulf". The purpose of the present addendum is to urge that care be taken to ensure the appropriate use of this term in documents, publications and statements prepared by the Secretariat. The full term 'Persian Gulf' should be used in every case instead of the shorter term 'Gulf', including in repetitions of the term after its initial use in a text.
Item 14 of the Provisional Agenda:
Activities relating to the Working Group on Exonyms

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

Prepared Working Group on Exonyms, Iran
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** (poly(methyl 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°58′115°49′E The capital of Western Australia, on the Swan River. Founded in 1829, it expanded following the discovery (1839) of gold. Its port, Fremantle, is a growing industrial centre. Population (2001): 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: 5,231 sq km (2,019 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 6,500 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. 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 precolombian 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 (1797–1857), 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
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.
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McGraw-Hill's ATLAS of WORLD EVENTS

JOHN L. ALLEN, Ph.D.
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 their 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 predominantly 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: Shi'ite 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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