

Continued from page 47 >>

- Society of Middle Eastern Studies vol. XI, No. 2, p.123.
- [3] [114] See idem, "Persian or Farsi? - The debate continues...", December 16, 1997, Iranian.com <http://www.iranian.com/Features/Dec97/Persian>; retrieved June 26, 2007.
- [4] [115] See idem, "3. Subject: Persian or Farsi response", Arabic-L:GEN:Persian or Farsi responses, Wed, 16 Aug 2006, Listserv.Linguist.org, <http://listserv.linguistlist.org/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind0608c&L=arabic-l&D=1&P=687>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [5] [116] Professor Joseph Bell has written this most eloquent statement of this fundamental issue and the problem of using the word 'Farsi' in "Lacking Sense of Splendor", Iranian.com, June 8, 1998, <http://www.iranian.com/Opinion/June98/Language/#lack>; retrieved June 15, 2007.
- [6] [1] Prods Oktor Skjærvø, "An Introduction to Old Persian (2005)", <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~iranian/OldPersian/opcomplete.pdf>; retrieved June 28, 2007.
- [7] [2] Ronald G. Kent, "Old Persian Grammar, Texts, Lexicon, 2nd rev. ed., American Oriental Society, New Haven, (1953), P. 6.
- [8] [3] See idem, "An Introduction to Old Persian (2005)", <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~iranian/OldPersian/opcomplete.pdf>; retrieved June 28, 2007.
- [9] [4] Ibid.
- [10] [5] See idem, "Old Persian Grammar, Texts, Lexicon, 2nd rev. ed., American Oriental Society, New Haven, (1953), P. 6.
- [11] [6] See idem, "An Introduction to Old Persian (2005)", <http://www.fas.harvard.edu/~iranian/OldPersian/opcomplete.pdf>; retrieved June 28, 2007.
- [12] [7] See idem, "Old Persian Grammar, Texts, Lexicon, 2nd rev. ed., American Oriental Society, New Haven, (1953), p.6.
- [13] [8] M. Dandamayev and I. Medvedskaya, "Media", Encyclopaedia Iranica Online, (January 6, 2006), http://www.iranica.com/newsite/articles/ot_grp10/ot_media_20060106.html; retrieved June 28, 2007.
- [14] [10] See idem, "Old Persian", "American Oriental Society (1953), p.6.
- [15] [11] Hermann Collitz, "World Languages", Language, Vol. 2, No. 1. (Mar., 1926), p.6.
- [16] [12] See idem, "Old Persian Grammar, Texts, Lexicon, 2nd rev. ed., American Oriental Society, New Haven, (1953), p.7.
- [17] [13] See idem, "World Languages", Language, Vol. 2, No. 1. (Mar., 1926), p.6.
- [18] [14] Gernot L. Windfuhr, "Persian", The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Archaeology in the Near East, vol. 4., American Schools of Oriental Research, Oxford University Press (1997) p. 293.
- [19] [15] P. Lecoq, "Aparna", Encyclopaedia Iranica Online, <http://www.iranica.com/newsite/articles/v2f2/v2f2a023.html>; retrieved June 21, 2007.
- [20] [16] See idem, "Persian", The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Archaeology in the Near East, vol. 4., American Schools of Oriental Research, Oxford University Press (1997) p. 293.
- [21] [17] Joseph Wieshöfer, "Ancient Persia, Taurus Paublishers, (1996), p8.
- [22] [18] C. E. Wilson, "The Formation of Modern Persian, the Beginnings and Progress of the Literature, and the So-Called Renaissance", Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, Vol. 2, No. 2. (1922), p.217.
- [23] [19] Ibid., p.116.
- [24] [20] Ibid., p.222.
- [25] [21] "It was in the east, remote from the centers of Arabic culture and with large segments of the population (notably, the dehqans, the Persian-speaking native aristocracy [. . .] having no particular attachment to that culture, facilitated the rise of new Persian and its spread as the lingua franca of the region as well as encouraging literary composition in that language", quoted from: J. S. Meisami, "The Past in Service of the Present: Two Views of History in Medieval Persia", Poetics Today, Vol. 14, No. 2, Cultural Processes in Muslim and Arab Societies: Medieval and Early Modern Periods. (Summer, 1993), p.249.
- [26] [22] W. B. Henning, "Sogdian Loan-Words in New Persian", Bulletin of the School of Oriental Studies, University of London, Vol. 10, No. 1. (1939), pp. 93-106.
- [27] [23] T. Cuyler Young Jr., "Persians", The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Archaeology in the Near East, vol. 4., American Schools of Oriental Research, Oxford University Press (1997) p. 295.
- [28] [24] Josef Wieshöfer, "Fars: History in Pre-Islamic Period", Encyclopaedia Iranica Online, <http://www.iranica.com/articles/v9f3/v9f393a.html#ii>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [29] [25] J. M. Cook, "The Rise of the Achaemenids and Establishment of their Empire", in The Median and Achaemenid Periods, The Cambridge History of Iran, vol. 2, Cambridge University Press, (1993), p. 238.
- [30] [26] See idem, "Persians", The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Archaeology in the Near East, vol. 4., American Schools of Oriental Research, Oxford University Press (1997) p. 295.
- [31] [27] See idem, "The Rise of the Achaemenids and Establishment of their Empire", in The Median and Achaemenid Periods, The Cambridge History of Iran, vol. 2, Cambridge University Press, (1993), p. 238.
- [32] [28] Named after an Iranian tribe settled in southwest Iran around 1500 B.C.E. In the Achaemenid inscriptions it was called Parsa, in Elamite Parsin, in modern Persian Fars, and in Arabic Fars, or Fāris) — it became the general name of the whole country under the Achaemenid dynasty (550-330 B.C.E.).
- [33] [29] Lewis, G., "The Naming of Names", Bulletin British Society of Middle Eastern Studies vol. XI, No. 2., p123.
- [34] [30] "Languages of Pakistan", Ethnologue, https://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Pakistan; retrieved June 16, 2007.
- [35] [31] "Country Profile: Uzbekistan", United Kingdom Foreign and Commonwealth Office, <http://www.fco.gov.uk/servelet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1007029394365&k=AKCountryProfile&aid=1019745010121>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [36] [32] "The modern southern Iranian languages include southwestern Persian (spoken in Iran, Afghanistan and Tajikistan); northwestern Baluchi (in eastern Iran, western Afghanistan, and south-western Pakistan, as well as UAE and Oman), and Kurdish (in north-western Iran, northern Iraq, and eastern Turkey); and numerous remnants of Median and Parthian dialects in central and northwestern Iran, and also northern Iran, and eastern Turkey" (Gernot L. Windfuhr, "Persian", The Oxford Encyclopaedia of Archaeology in the Near East, vol. 4., American Schools of Oriental Research, Oxford University Press, 1997, p. 293.).
- [37] [33] The World Fact Book, CIA, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ba.html>; retrieved June 11, 2007 - Also: "Languages of Iraq", Ethnologue, https://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Iraq; - "Languages of Oman", Ethnologue, https://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Oman; - "Languages of Qatar", Ethnologue, https://www.ethnologue.com/14/show_country.asp?name=Qatar; retrieved June 16, 2007.
- [38] [34] Persian Handbook, National Middle East Language Resource Center, <http://nmelrc.org/handbooks/PersianHandbook.pdf>; retrieved June 16, 2007.
- [39] [35] The Persian spoken in Tajikistan and Afghanistan have been "strongly influenced by classical Arabic and - to a lesser extent - old Mongolian and various Turkic dialects, all of which are non-Iranian languages", but still fully comprehensible by other Persian speakers; (Homa Katouzian, " Problems of Political Development in Iran: Democracy, Dictatorship or Arbitrary Government?", British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, Vol. 22, No. 1/2. (1995), p.16)
- [40] [36] The chief differences, however, lie in the spoken and especially rural colloquial forms (Eden Nab, "The Ethnic Factor in Soviet-Afghan Relations", Asian Survey, Vol. 20, No. 3. (Mar., 1980), p.239.)
- [41] [37] Of course "Persian-speaking people of the Khorasan, Kerman, Fars, Isfahan, Tehran and the Caspian provinces have different accents or speak a dialect which is not understood by the others, but they have (and often take pride in) their own specific provincial identities, ranging from poetical genres and styles to local cuisines. Furthermore, the typical Isfahani character is clearly distinct from the typical Shirazi's, despite the fact that both of these cities belong to the heartland of ancient Persia.", quote from Homa Katouzian, " Problems of Political Development in Iran: Democracy, Dictatorship or Arbitrary Government?", British Journal of Middle Eastern Studies, Vol. 22, No. 1/2. (1995), p.15.
- [42] [38] Eden Nab, "The Ethnic Factor in Soviet-Afghan Relations", Asian Survey, Vol. 20, No. 3. (Mar., 1980), p.239.
- [43] [39] "Farsi or Persian", Cultural Heritage News Agency (CHN), dated November 19, 2005, <http://heritage.chn.ir/en/Article?id=88>; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [44] [40] At The Fifth Biennial Conference on Iranian Studies (ISIS) 2004, at the University of Texas at Austin: <http://www.utexas.edu/cola/depts/mes/faculty/profiles/Hillmann/Michael%20Craig>; retrieved June 11, 2007.
- [45] [41] "Iranian Events", 7Roos.com, http://www.7roos.com/archives/2004/05/fifth_biennial.html; retrieved June 11, 2007.
- [46] [42] Emory College, Office for Undergraduate Education, <http://www.college.emory.edu/current/support/fame/pdf/students/ForeignLanguages.pdf>; retrieved June 11, 2007.
- [47] [43] Faculty of Oriental Institute, University of Oxford, Information about Persian, http://www.orinst.ox.ac.uk/nme/persian_info.shtml; retrieved June 11, 2007.
- [48] [44] Ehsan Yarshater, "Persian Identity in Historical Perspective", Iranian Studies, vol. 26, nos. 1-2 (1993): 141-142.
- [49] [45] "What is Persian?", The Center for Persian Studies, University of Maryland (US)- <http://www.languages.umd.edu/persian/persianlanguage1.php>; retrieved June 14, 2007.
- [50] [46] Farhang Jahanpour, "Western Encounters with Persian Sufi Literature", "Sufism" <http://www.sufism.ru/eng/txts/western.htm>; retrieved June 17, 2007.
- [51] [47] Ibid.
- [52] [48] Charles Issawi, "Empire Builders, Culture Makers, and Culture Imprinters", Journal of Interdisciplinary History, Vol. 20, No. 2. (Autumn, 1989), p. 183.
- [53] [49] Richard C. Foltz, Spirituality in the Land of the Noble: How Iran Shaped the World's Religions, Oxford (2004), p. 4.
- [54] [50] David O. Allen, "The State and Prospects of the English Language in India", Journal of the American Oriental Society, Vol. 4. (1854), p. 35.
- [55] [51] "Persian", Department of Persian Language, University of Mumbai, <http://www.mu.ac.in/Department/persian.html>; retrieved June 18, 2007.
- [56] [52] "First Asians in Britain: Their Social, Cultural and Political Lives", Fathom Online, <http://www.fathom.com/course/2170166/session4.html>; Retrieved June 18, 2007.
- [57] [53] John Yohannan, "The Persian Poetry Fad in England, 1770-1825", Comparative Literature, vol. 4, no. 2. (Spring, 1952), pp. 138.
- [58] [54] Max Unger and Theodore Baker, "The Cradle of the Parsifal Legend", The Musical Quarterly, Vol. 18, No. 3. (Jul., 1932), pp. 430.
- [59] [55] Ibid. [60] [56] Ibid.
- [61] [57] See idem, "Western Encounters with Persian Sufi Literature", "Sufism" <http://www.sufism.ru/eng/txts/western.htm>; retrieved June 17, 2007.
- [62] [58] A. L. Korn, "Puttenham and the Oriental Pattern-Poem", Comparative Literature, Vol. 6, No. 4. (Autumn, 1954), pp. 289-303.
- [63] [59] Adam Olearius "The Travels of Olearius in Seventeen-Century Persia", Excerpts from The Voyages and Travels of the Ambassadors, 1669, University of Washington, <http://depts.washington.edu/silkroad/texts/olearius/travels.html>; retrieved June 18, 2007.
- [64] [60] Alex Belham, "1. Subject: Persian or Farsi response", Arabic-L:GEN:Persian or Farsi responses, Wed, 16 Aug 2006, Listserv.Linguist.org, <http://listserv.linguistlist.org/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind0608c&L=arabic-l&D=1&P=687>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [65] [61] Joseph Bell, "Lacking Sense of Splendor", Iranian.com, June 8, 1998, <http://www.iranian.com/Opinion/June98/Language/#lack>; retrieved June 15, 2007.
- [66] [62] Ibid.
- [67] [63] "Report of 34th meeting on 7th of December 1992", Farhangestn-e Zabn va va Adab-e Frs, Tehran (January 2000).
- [68] [64] Hossein Samei, "The proper name of our language is Persian", Persian Gulf Online, <http://www.persiangulfonline.org/research/propername.htm>; retrieved June 09, 2007.
- [69] [65] Franklin Lewis, "3. Subject: Persian or Farsi response", Arabic-L:GEN:Persian or Farsi responses, Wed, 16 Aug 2006, Listserv.Linguist.org, <http://listserv.linguistlist.org/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind0608c&L=arabic-l&D=1&P=687>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [70] [66] "Aspects of Persian Culture", The Library of Congress Information Bulletin Vol. 54, No.16 (September 4, 1995), <http://www.loc.gov/loc/lcib/9516/persia.html>; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [71] [67] Kamyar Abdi, "Nationalism, Politics, and the Development of Archaeology in Iran", American Journal of Archaeology, Vol. 105, No. 1. (Jan., 2001), p. 52.
- [72] [68] See idem, "Zaban-i Nozohur 'Iran- Shenasi :A Journal of Iranian Studies, I (Spring, 1992), 27-30; 'Iran Ra dar Zabanha -ye Khareji Cheh Bayad Khand?' Rahavard: A Journal of Iranian Studies, V & VI, 20/21 (Summer & Fall, 1988), 70-75; and Nam-e Keshvar-e Ma Ra dar Zaban-e Engilisi Cheh Bayad Khand?' Rahavard, VIII, 29, (Spring, 1992), 22-26 (in Persian).
- [73] [69] Paul Martin, "Is Farsi verboten?", Wall Street Journal Online, Vol. 20, No. 1, January 21, 2007, <http://blogs.wsj.com/styleandsubstance/2007/01/21/vol-20-no-1>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [74] [70] See idem, "The Naming of Names", Bulletin British Society of Middle Eastern Studies vol. XI, No. 2., p123.
- [75] [71] See idem, "Lacking Sense of Splendor", Iranian.com, June 8, 1998, <http://www.iranian.com/Opinion/June98/Language/#lack>; retrieved June 15, 2007.
- [76] [72] See idem, "3. Subject: Persian or Farsi response", Arabic-L:GEN:Persian or Farsi responses, Wed, 16 Aug 2006, Listserv.Linguist.org, <http://listserv.linguistlist.org/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind0608c&L=arabic-l&D=1&P=687>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [77] [73] Nima M. "Western Journalists - Farsi: Bittersweet?" Iranian.cm, June 8, 1998, <http://www.iranian.com/Opinion/June98/Language/#west>; retrieved June 15, 2007.
- [78] [74] Frances Pritchett, "Sense of proportion - Farsi: Bittersweet?" Iranian.cm, June 8, 1998, <http://www.iranian.com/Opinion/June98/Language/#keep>; retrieved June 15, 2007.
- [79] [75] Guidelines for UK Government websites - Illustrated handbook for Web management teams, Archive of Cabinet Office (UK), http://archive.cabinetoffice.gov.uk/e-government/docs/resources/web_guideline_handbook/pdf/wgl_2-7.pdf; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [80] [76] "Iran at a Glance", British Embassy, Tehran, <http://www.britishembassy.gov.uk/servelet/Front?pagename=OpenMarket/Xcelerate/ShowPage&c=Page&cid=1106073750790>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [81] [77] CIA Report, "V. Mounting Pressure Against Shah", p.24, Clandestine Service History, Overthrow of Mossadeq if Iran, Cryptom, <http://cryptome.org/iran-cia/05.pdf>; retrieved June 21, 2007.
- [82] [78] William Engdahl, "What really happened to the Shah of Iran", A Century of War: Anglo-America Oil Politics and the New World Order, Pluto Press (2004), p.172 (Engdahl writes: "The British Broadcasting Corporation's Persian-language broadcasts, with dozens of Persian-speaking BBC 'correspondents' sent into even the smallest village, drummed up hysteria against the Shah. The BBC gave Ayatollah Khomeini a full propaganda platform inside Iran during this time.")
- [83] [79] Hossein Shahidi, "Injaa landan ast : BBC Persian Service 60 years on", September 24, 2001, The Iranian.com, <http://www.iranian.com/History/2001/September/BBC>; retrieved June 20, 2007.
- [84] [80] "Codes for the Representation of Names of Languages", The Library of Congress, http://www.loc.gov/standards/iso639-2/php/English_list.php; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [85] [81] "National Security Language Initiative", US Department of State, Bureau of Education and Cultural Affairs, http://exchanges.state.gov/NSLI/fact_sheet.htm; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [86] [82] "Department of Education" White House Website, <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/budget/fy2007/education.html>; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [87] [83] National Foreign Language Centre, University of Maryland, http://www.nflc.org/policy_and_strategy/language_and_national_security/q_and_a#3; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [88] [84] Atifa Rawan, "Artemis Project", Government Documents, The University of Arizona, Library, <http://www.library.arizona.edu/about/libraries/govdocs/projects/artemisproject.html>; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [89] [85] US Department of Health and Human Services, <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/pdf/panflureport3.pdf> and <http://www.pandemicflu.gov/plan/individual>; retrieved June 10, 2007.
- [90] [86] CIA, The World Fact Book, <https://www.cia.gov/library/publications/the-world-factbook/geos/ba.html>; retrieved June 11, 2007.
- [91] [87] "Farsi- Uzbekist an-Olympiad Farsi Language Olympiad exam held in Uzbekistan", IRNA, dated 29 April, <http://www.2.irma.com/en/news/view/line-16/0704292483235537.htm>; - "Iranian publishers taking part in Abu Dhabi Int'l Book Fair", IRNA, dated 03 April, <http://www.2.irma.com/en/news/view/line-16/0704036203183056.htm>; - "Web-based Farsi addresses coming", - IRIB News, dated January 14, 2006, Islamic Republic of Iran Broadcasting Service (IRIB) Online, http://www.iribnews.ir/Full_en.asp?news_id=205608; retrieved June 11, 2007.
- [92] [88] "Iranian literati invited to Tajik, Farsi speakers biennial", Mehr News, date: 2006/09/03; <http://www.mehrnews.com/en/NewsDetail.aspx?NewsID=375515>; - "BBC to Launch TV Channel for Iran", Iran Daily, dated October 11, 2006, <http://iran-daily.com/1385/2684/html/art.htm#s180525>; retrieved June 12, 2007.
- [93] [89] "We will replace Islamism with Iranism" Mar 13, 2006, SMCCDI, http://daneshjoo.org/article/publish/article_3371.shtml; accessed June 25, 2007.
- [94] [90] According to Austin Dacey, this policy had in fact a reverse effect on Iranians since a "... lot of young Iranians are changing their Islamic names, like Mohammad, to Persian names. That can give you a very clear indication that they are turning their backs to Islam, rejecting a privilege of having the name of the prophet." (See: Reading Madison in Tehran - The Next Secular Revolution, http://www.secularhumanism.org/index.php?section=library&page=Dacey_25_4; accessed June 25, 2007)
- [95] [91] "Destruction a Sasanian Fire Temple in the Name of Development", dated 11 August 2006, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2006/August2006/11-08-destruction.htm>; - "Controversy Over Illegal Road Construction at Sasanian Hunting Ground Continues", dated 02 July 2005, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2005/July2005/02-07-contraversy.htm>; - "Ancient Taq-e Bostan another Victim of De-Iranianisation Trend in Today Iran", dated 06 October 2006, CAIS News, <http://www.cais-soas.com/news/2006/October2006/06-10-ancient.htm>; retrieved June 29, 2007.
- [96] [92] "Kaaba of Zoroaster's Destruction Project Began by Iran's Taliban", dated 01 December 2006, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2006/December2006/01-12.htm>; retrieved June 29, 2007.
- [97] [93] "Fresh Concerns over Irresponsible Construction Projects at Bistun", dated 14 February 2006, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2006/February2006/14-02.htm>; retrieved June 29, 2007.
- [98] [94] "Hotel Construction Continues in Tarisha Heritage Site", dated 22 December 2006, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2006/September2006/22-09.htm>; retrieved June 29, 2007.
- [99] [95] "Mine Explosions Destroying Sasanian 'Da va Dokhtar' Fortress", dated 27 December 2007, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2005/December2005/27-12-mine.htm>; retrieved June 29, 2007.
- [100] [96] "Sivand Dam in News", dated from July 24, 2004 to April 17, 2007, CAIS News, http://www.cais-soas.com/News/Sivand/sivand_news.htm; - "Mullahh-Sadra Dam Begins Devouring 7000-Years of Iranian Heritage", dated 03 July 2006, CAIS News, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2006/July2006/03-07.htm>; - "Dam Inundation Forced Archaeologists to Abandon 7000-Year-Old Mehr-Ali Farsi Hill", dated 05 November 2006, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2006/November2006/05-11.htm>; - "Salman -e Iran Dam Devouring Sasanian City in Southern Iran", dated 04 April 2007, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2007/April2007/04-04.htm>; - "Another Dam, another Danger to Iran's National Heritage", dated 22 December 2005, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2005/December2005/22-12.htm>; retrieved June 29, 2007.
- [101] [97] As just one example, Persepolis was threatened with bulldozing by Sadeq Khalhali, one of the most notorious clerics in Iran. However, the inhabitants of the nearby city of Shiraz set up barricades and risked their lives by laying down in front of the bulldozers - so saving the ancient site from destruction. Khalkali had intended to continue on to attack the mausoleum of Ferdowsi, as the greatest Persian writer of the greatest Persian epic, but was dissuaded by the strongly negative public reaction at Persepolis.
- [102] [98] "\$250 Budget for Bistun ' World Heritage Site", dated 22 December 2006, CAIS, <http://www.cais-soas.com/News/2006/December2006/22-12.htm>; retrieved June 29, 2007.
- [103] [99] Kamran Talatoff "Persian or Farsi? The Debate Continues .." (December 16, 1997), The Iranian.com, <http://www.iranian.com/Features/Dec97/Persian>; retrieved June 21, 2007.
- [104] [100] Roya Hakakian, "Persian . . . or Iranian", The Wall Street Journal Online, dated December 28, 2006, http://www.royahakakian.com/newsletter/WSJ_Persian_or_Iranian.html; retrieved June 14, 2007.
- [105] [101] Hashemi Rafsanjani, Friday Sermon dated January 08, 1982, quoted in: Ludwig Paul, "Iranian Nation' and Iranian-Islamic Revolutionary Ideology", Die Welt des Islams, New Ser., Vol. 39, Issue 2. (Jul., 1999), pp. 183-217.
- [106] [102] Azamat -e zabn -e frsi va lozm -e hersat -e n', Nashr -e Dnesh 8/4, Teheran 1988, pp. 5-8; quoted in: Ludwig Paul, "Iranian Nation' and Iranian-Islamic Revolutionary Ideology", Die Welt des Islams, New Ser., Vol. 39, Issue 2. (Jul., 1999), pp. 183-217.
- [107] [103] Naser Pourpirar is a former member of Communist Tudeh Party, who was expelled for theft from party's fund, according to Nur ul -Din Kianuri (see: "Khtert -e Nr ul-Dn Kinri", Etela' at Daily, Tehran SH/1372 - in Persian). According to Alireza Nourizadeh, an Iranian journalist based in UK, Pourpirar was an interrogator with the Islamic Revolutionary Courts, who later proclaimed himself as a scholar. He believes a significant portion of Iranian history, including the Parthian and the Sasanian dynasties are baseless-fabrications by Jewish-Orientalists and Zionists. He also claims that Abu-Moslem-e Khorasani, Babak-e Khorramdin, Mani, Mazdak and Zoroaster historical figures were invented by modern Jewish historians, and the Achaemenids were "savage Slavic people" which with the help of Jews of Susa massacred the indigenous people of ancient Iran who incidentally were Arabs, to the point that Iran was completely wiped out of human settlement until the beginning of Islam (See: Naser Pourpirar, "Haq va Sabr", Official Weblog of Pourpirar, <http://www.naria.blogfa.com>; (in Persian) retrieved June 14, 2007)
- [108] [104] Naser Pourpirar, Poli bar Gozateh, Asnd va Natijeh, Krang, Tehran (SH 1380), p. 259 (in Persian).
- [109] [105] G. Safavi, "Iranian Identity" dated January 15, 2004, London Academy of Iranian Studies Online <http://iranianstudies.org/lectures/iranian%20identity.htm>; retrieved June 15, 2007.
- [110] [106] Ehsan Yarshater, "Zaban-i Nozohur 'Iran- Shenasi :A Journal of Iranian Studies, I (Spring, 1992), 27-30; 'Iran Ra dar Zabanha -ye Khareji Cheh Bayad Khand?' Rahavard: A Journal of Iranian Studies, V & VI, 20/21 (Summer & Fall, 1988), 70-75; and Nam-e Keshvar-e Ma Ra dar Zaban-e Engilisi Cheh Bayad Khand?' Rahavard, VIII, 29, (Spring, 1992), 22-26 (in Persian).
- [111] [107] Ali Mirsepassi-Ashtiani, "The Crisis of Secular Politics and the Rise of Political Islam in Iran", Social Text, No. 38. (Spring, 1994), pp. 51-84.
- [112] [108] Mohammad A. Chaichian, "First Generation Iranians and the Question of Cultural Identity: The Case of Iowa", International Migration, International Migration Review, Vol. 31, no. 3., Autumn 1997, pp. 612-627.
- [113] [109] See idem, "3. Subject: Persian or Farsi response", Arabic-L:GEN:Persian or Farsi responses, Wed, 16 Aug 2006, Listserv.Linguist.org, <http://listserv.linguistlist.org/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind0608c&L=arabic-l&D=1&P=687>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [114] [110] "Farci", WordReference.com, <http://www.wordreference.com/fren/farci>
- [115] [111] Amir Rostam Beglie Beigie, "Farsi, is this a New Language?" dated January 2002., Persian Gulf Online, <http://www.persiangulfonline.org/articles/farsi.htm>; retrieved June 12, 2007.
- [116] [112] John R. Perry, "Language Reform in Turkey and Iran", International Journal of Middle East Studies, Vol. 17, No. 3. (Aug., 1985), p. 295.
- [117] [113] See idem, "The Naming of Names", Bulletin British Society of Middle Eastern Studies vol. XI, No. 2., p123.
- [118] [114] See idem, "Persian or Farsi? - The debate continues..." , December 16, 1997, Iranian.com <http://www.iranian.com/Features/Dec97/Persian>; retrieved June 26, 2007.
- [119] [115] See idem, "3. Subject: Persian or Farsi response", Arabic-L:GEN:Persian or Farsi responses, Wed, 16 Aug 2006, Listserv.Linguist.org, <http://listserv.linguistlist.org/cgi-bin/wa?A2=ind0608c&L=arabic-l&D=1&P=687>; retrieved June 19, 2007.
- [120] [116] Professor Joseph Bell has written this most eloquent statement of this fundamental issue and the problem of using the word 'Farsi' in "Lacking Sense of Splendor", Iranian.com, June 8, 1998, <http://www.iranian.com/Opinion/June98/Language/#lack>; retrieved June 15, 2007.

حل جدول شماره ۲۱۰

