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Survey of Middle East Studies in Japan:

Historical Development, Present State, and Prospectus⁽¹⁾

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1. Historical Development

1.1 Historical Outline

The misconception that Middle East Studies appeared in Japan only after the Oil Shock of 1973 is deep-rooted even in Japan. It is true that since the late 1980s, international visibility of Japanese scholars increased greatly, with the emergence of large-scale national research projects such as Urbanism in Islam (1988-1991) and Islamic Area Studies (1997-2002), frequent international conferences, and academic publications in English and other non-Japanese languages.

But actually Japan, though located far from the Middle East and the Islamic world, has had contact with the Middle East since the 7th century, when goods and crafts were carried over the Silk Road. In the 13th century, the Buddhist monk Eisei brought back a Persian manuscript received from a Persian merchant in Quanzhou. The *shogun* Toyotomi

Hideyoshi, a central player in unifying the Warring States in 15th-century Japan, sported a warrior jacket made of Kashan silk and was said to favor designs of a lion attacking its prey.

Research on Islamic areas began in the Meiji period, after Japan opened its doors at the end of the Edo period. The Meiji government, when attempting to revise unequal treaties made with Western countries, sent delegations to Egypt and Turkey to research their revision efforts, concerning in particular the problems of consular jurisdiction and mixed courts. Upon Japan's victory in the Russo-Japanese War (1904-1905), Egyptian and Turkish democrats praised Japan and called her the Eastern pioneer in modernization.

Contrary to expectation, however, Japan incorporated the British model of colonization in Egypt upon occupying the Korean peninsula and Taiwan. By the late 1930s, research groups and institutions for the study of the Islamic world were established - mainly to investigate strategies for gaining the cooperation of Muslims in lands occupied by the Japanese Imperialist Army, such as China and Southeast Asia.⁽²⁾ ITAGAKI Yuzo (founder and second president of the Japan Association for Middle East Studies) divides the seventy years of research since the establishment of these early institutions into four periods, and observes the following characteristics for each.⁽³⁾

Scholars in the institutions that were active from the 1930s until the end of World War II represented a wide variety of backgrounds. Specialists on the Middle East or Islam were in the minority at the Institute of Islamic Studies, the Greater Japan Muslim League, the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, and the East Asia Economic Research Bureau of the South Manchurian Railway. Most were originally well-known scholars in Chinese Studies or Western Thought, for example, or acted as diplomats or journalists before working there. These institutions were dismantled with Japan's defeat in WWII, and many of the scholars left Middle East-Islamic Studies to pursue other disciplines. MAEJIMA Shinji and IZUTSU Toshihiko were among the few scholars who continued their research (though independently) and fostered the second generation of Middle East scholars.

The second generation of scholars became active during the post-1950s era when "Arab nationalism was spirited, and the emergence of Asia, Africa, and Latin America as the Third World, and the independence movements therein were of high interest." It was during this period that the Middle East Research Institute of Japan (1956), the Institute of Developing Economies (1960), the Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan (1963), the Association for Islamic Studies in Japan (1963), and the Research Institute for Languages and Cultures of Asia and Africa at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (1961) were established. However, there were still no independent Middle East-Islamic Studies departments or disciplines at universities during this period; Middle East specialists and students

therefore belonged to the departments of East Asian History, Western History, Religious Studies, Philosophy, Political Science, or Economics, and took part in workshops held by the above research institutions and academic societies. This phenomenon led to more and more researchers, though specialists in disciplines other than Middle East-Islamic Studies, bringing together their research results and cooperating in the development of Middle East Studies. Also, more and more researchers began to study abroad, their destinations not just European and American locations but also the areas under study. It became crucial that scholars develop Middle East-Islamic Studies by living in the field, garnering first-hand knowledge of the areas and coming into direct contact with the locals.

The climate of Middle East Studies in Japan changed dramatically with the Oil Shock of 1973 and the Islamic Revolution of Iran in 1979, as these historical events brought immediacy to the economic-political relationship between Japan and the Middle East. Research institutions such as the Japanese Institute of Middle Eastern Economies (1974), the Middle Eastern Culture Center in Japan (1975), and later, the Japan Center for Area Studies (1994) were established as a result. In 1985, the Japan Association for Middle East Studies (JAMES) was founded for the purpose of conducting Middle East Studies within the framework of Area Studies.

Departments and lectureships in Arabic, Persian, and Turkish were founded at universities and graduate schools, and further, departments of Middle East-Islamic Studies were established: the Department of Islamic Studies in the Faculty of Letters at The University of Tokyo in 1982, Islamic Areas and Cultural Studies in the Graduate School of International Cultural Studies at Tohoku University in 1993, and the Department of the History of Islamic Civilization in the School of Letters at Kyushu University, also in 1993. Middle East Studies also plays a substantial role in other newly established departments of Area Studies, such as the Program in Area Studies in the Graduate Division of Foreign Studies at Sophia University, created in 1997, and the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies at Kyoto University, established in 1998.

In this way, Middle East-Islamic Studies in Japan entered a new era. Researchers have increased steadily in number, and there is quickly developing a generation of young, talented researchers. Until the second generation, Middle East-Islamic specialists were considered to be rare and somewhat unusual, but the changes since 1973 gave way to a new generation of specialists (...) who are now at universities and research institutions in the position of educating the next generation. The fourth generation emerged in the 1990s after the Persian Gulf War, and it is this generation who are now at the forefront of research activities and have already produced a wealth of research results.

Nonetheless, ITAGAKI advises scholars to reevaluate the status quo carefully and

makes the following cautionary point:

The second generation without a doubt, and even the third generation of Middle East-Islamic Studies, comprised a minority presence in the academic world. Not only that but in Japan, these scholars were often vocal critics questioning the established academic disciplines. In other words, they were pioneers, quietly but surely pushing the limits of established paradigms. Presently, when Middle East-Islamic Studies is viewed by society as an essential and crucial discipline, (...) the fourth generation of scholars does not at all feel that their research is marginal in the academic sphere. In Middle East-Islamic Studies, specialization has begun into a wide variety of fields. Even those scholars in the same discipline may not be fully aware of one another's specialties or the nature of one another's research, and thus may not be able to offer constructive criticism. The current close-knit network of Middle East-Islamic Studies scholars may weaken, and as a result, the framework of "Middle East Studies" and "Islamic Studies" may even be rendered obsolete.

1.2 Characteristics

Joint research by scholars from different disciplines, as mentioned in ITAGAKI's generational theory, has been a defining characteristic of Middle East Studies in Japan. This situation stemmed mostly from a lack of lectureships and departments for Middle East-Islamic Studies in educational and research institutions for many years. For example, specialists in West Asian History belonged to the East Asian History department, and Modern-Contemporary History specialists to the Western History department. Scholars of Religious Studies and Islamic Thought belonged to either the Religious Studies or Philosophy department. In most instances, the core of these departments was composed of Western Studies or Chinese/Indian Studies. The Osaka University of Foreign Studies (formerly the Osaka School of Foreign Languages) had an Arabic Language department of fifteen students in 1940, but the Arabic Department at the Tokyo University of Foreign Studies was established only in 1961.

In contrast to the educational and research framework of European and American universities, where departments and courses are organized around areas and languages (such as Arabic Studies, Middle East Studies, Islamic Studies), academic and research organizations in Japan had disciplines such as History, Philosophy, Languages and Literature, Law, and Economics as their axes, with European and Chinese Studies dominating in most. Middle East scholars were thus in a unique position to balance out and eventually break the mold of these existing disciplines. Furthermore, the marginal posi-

tion that Middle East Studies occupied had another important consequence: research activities on the Middle East (in public programs and other independently held workshops) fostered much inter-institutional and interdisciplinary cooperation and led to a friendly, non-hierarchical sphere of scholars in which Chinese/European/Japanese Studies specialists also participated.

The two large research projects mentioned at the beginning of this paper (Urbanism in Islam and Islamic Area Studies) were subsidized by the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. These projects were essential catalysts in the development of Middle East Studies and revitalized the whole of Japanese academia. As noted by D. Eickelman (Professor, Dartmouth University) and R.S. Humphreys (Professor, University of California, Santa Barbara) in their comments at the concluding session of International Symposium of the Islamic Area Studies project in October 2001, Japanese Middle East Studies brings together scholars from all over Japan in enthusiastic and cooperative joint research. This remarkable characteristic is somewhat in contrast to the situation in the U.S., where research programs are necessarily centered at specialized research institutions established at universities.

Outside academia, research projects have also been conducted by the Japanese government and industrial associations, but there has been a gulf of understanding between academic scholars and other researchers. The scholars criticize the latter on their short-term programs that only satisfy immediate state interests and do not emphasize any real understanding of cultural and historical backgrounds. Politicians, diplomats, and businessmen, on the other hand, regard academic projects as useless for solving urgent problems. In 2001, KONO Yohei, the former Minister of Foreign Affairs, started on his own initiative a study group of the Islamic World, in which Middle East scholars of JAMES participated. Such interaction will be necessary in the future not only to bridge the gap between academia and Japanese society in general, but also so that Middle East Studies will have significance outside the academic world.

2. Recent Survey of Middle East Studies in Japan

JAMES participated in SSRC's worldwide survey of Middle East Studies and researched the state of Middle East Studies in Japan. The survey was conducted from 2002 to 2003 in the following fashion.

2.1 Researcher Data

The data of JAMES members was re-formatted into a new database compatible with MESA membership data and the SSRC survey, and the reformatted data was sent to all

JAMES members for confirmation or correction in December 2002. Survey results were reflected in the update of this database. Surveyed items include Title/Occupation, Discipline, Geographical Areas (large regions in Category A and countries in Category B), Specialties, Education (highest degree obtained, name of school and department), Affiliations, and Languages Used for Research. Most of the surveyed items had scholars pick from a list; research themes (Specialties) could be filled out freely. We received 307 valid responses in this inquiry (those who did not need to update or correct their data were not requested to reply). A database of 508 full (professional) JAMES members (360 men and 133 women) and 140 student members (75 men and 62 women) was compiled. This database, with a total of 648 people (of whom 593 members are Japanese nationals), can also be organized by age and sex. (See Tables. Totals are shown in Tables 1-4. This data is further broken down by age and gender (male-female) in Tables 5-16.)

2.1.1 Title/Occupation (Table 4, 5)

Of the full JAMES members, 336 members are faculty of universities or research institutions, including part-time lecturers (76.2%). Staff and executive officers of institutions make up 4.3%, international and foreign affairs experts make up 4.5%, and those in media/publishing make up 3.6%. Women comprise 24.4% of the faculty (82 members), which is higher than the average percentage of women faculty in Japan.

2.1.2 Discipline (Table 1, 6, 7, 12, 13)

The respondent was allowed to choose one main discipline and two sub-disciplines in this survey. About a third of the respondents chose History as their main discipline (183 respondents, 33.6%) of which 63 specialize in the Pre-Modern era and 57 in the Modern and Contemporary eras. Following History were International Relations (9.4%), Area Studies (9.0%), and Cultural Anthropology (7.4%). Experts in Languages (5.7%), Literature (4.8%), and Philosophy/Thought (3.1%) seem to be relatively few in number; however, it is known that there are non-JAMES members at the Society for Near Eastern Studies who specialize in classical texts. There appears to be little difference in percentages between the full and student members (in general, the student percentages tend to duplicate those of the professional members) but students specializing in Area Studies and Cultural Anthropology are rapidly increasing. Among professional members, Literature has a high percentage of women (almost 50%). Among students, Area Studies and International Relations have a growing number of female members. Overall there are few involved in the natural sciences, and there were no responses for Psychology or Management as either main or sub-disciplines.

2.1.3 Geographical Areas (Table 2, 3, 8, 9, 10, 14, 15, 16)

The Arab World made up 30% of the responses in Category A (large regions), the Middle East comprised 22%, and Turkey and Iran each made up over 8%. There were no marked differences between the professional members and the students, except that nearly 10% of the student members specialize in the Maghrib, which is twice the percentage of Maghrib scholars among the full members.

In Category B (countries and areas), one main area and two secondary areas could be chosen. Egypt ranked the highest for the main area at 20.2%; following Egypt were Iran (13.7%), Turkey (9.5%, not including 7.0% for the Ottoman Empire), and the Palestine (5.6%). The popularity of Egypt and Turkey in Japan is notable when compared to the percentages among professional MESA members (Egypt comprises 11%, Iran 10%, and Turkey 5%). Many JAMES members are specialists in the Israeli-Palestinian conflict, but when compared to the full members, the percentage of student members has decreased greatly. The percentage of students regarding Iran as their main area of interest is half that of the professional members; in contrast, the percentages of Turkey and Syria are double those of the full members. None of the members chose Qatar or Cyprus as an area of study, but this does not mean that specialists in these areas do not exist; there are Japanese specialists who study Qatar as one of the Gulf states and Cyprus in the framework of Greek, Turkish or Mediterranean studies. In fact, the variegation of research conducted by Japanese scholars is clearly shown by the fact that 42 areas and regions were chosen as either main or secondary areas.

2.1.4 Education

Just 29.5% of the professional members hold doctorates, and 51.7% hold master's degrees. These numbers reflect the trend of humanities and social sciences in Japan: Ph.D. holders became prevalent at universities only from the 1990s onwards, and until then most scholars had their master's theses published in academic publications. Many are graduates of the University of Tokyo and Kyoto University, which are both national universities; private universities such as Waseda University, Keio University, and Sophia University follow in number.

3. Reference Facilities: Construction of a National Database

Documents and resources (especially in the original languages) undoubtedly form the bases of research and education in any field, and a bibliography or catalogue is an essential tool to using these resources efficiently. Research literature concerning the

Middle East and resources in Middle Eastern languages found in Japanese research and educational institutions do not compare in volume to that of European and American institutions, but since the 1990s, there have been great advances in the cataloguing of these documents and titles into electronic databases.

3.1 Bibliography of Middle East-Islamic Studies in Japan

In 1988, the Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies of the Toyo Bunko began to catalogue research literature in Japan dating from 1868 (the first year of the Meiji era) concerning the Middle East and Islam. The bibliography and index (published in 1992) encompasses the 120 years of research conducted by Japanese scholars or in Japan until 1988 and catalogues approximately 15,000 books and essays. The titles and authors of the Japanese publications are all available in a European or Middle Eastern language, and are catalogued for easy use by non-Japanese scholars. (See MIURA 2002 regarding this bibliography.)

Since 1992, much progress has been made in converting this catalogue into an electronic database. In 1996, the database was made public on the National Institute of Informatics (NII) website for a fee, and in 1997, it was made available free of charge on the Toyo Bunko website. Works published after 1988 were later added, and as of March 2003, a total of 24,000 publications have been catalogued and posted to the database.

March 2003 was the last month of operation for the Centre for East Asian Cultural Studies that was responsible for much of the work on the database. The Japan Association for Middle East Studies (JAMES) then took upon the task of creating a supplement to the above database, *Bibliographical Database of Middle East Studies in Japan 1989-2003*, with a subsidy from the Japan Society for the Promotion of Science. The supplement was made available on the JAMES website in November 2003. The combined database is now widely known among researchers and students in Japan, and has come to be relied on by many a student writing a seminar paper or thesis as the first place to check for resources.

This does not mean, however, that Japanese academia has always relied on such databases for conducting research, nor has the existence of databases been that prominent. The National Institute of Informatics has, for example, the following two databases, the Database of American Studies in Japan (1981-2001, 20,000 items) and the Japanese Bibliography of Southeast Asian Studies (1975 onwards, 10,000 items) but both these databases only contain information of research conducted over the last twenty to thirty years. Chinese Studies, which has been a major field since the Meiji era, faces from its sheer volume of research material the difficult problem of creating a comprehensive database (both financially and in terms of manpower). It appears that a comprehensive bibliographical

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database was possible for Middle East Studies because of its manageable volume and the advances in computer technology that coincided with work on the database. From now on, scholars themselves will be responsible for providing digital information of their new publications and assisting with periodic updates to the database.

3.2 Library Catalogue Database

In 1997, Unit 6 of the Islamic Area Studies (IAS) project (“Source Materials for the Study of Islamic Civilization”) conducted a survey of materials in Japan written in Middle Eastern languages. A total of 110,000 books were found in this survey: 55,000 in Arabic, 30,000 in Persian, and 25,000 in Turkish. Though this may be a sizable collection in East Asia, the collection pales in comparison to the volume of such resources in Europe and America.

The history of collecting documents in Middle Eastern languages is not quite clear, but it is known that history and literature papers using Arabic and Persian historical resources were written as early as the 1920s. In the 1930s, when research institutions for the study of Islamic areas were established, documents in the original languages appear to have been collected to some extent. However, with Japan’s defeat in WWII, the institutions were closed and dismantled, and most of the collected material was lost in the air raids or might have been confiscated by the U.S. Occupying Army.

The Toyo Bunko was one of the first institutions to resume collection of Middle East resources after WWII. The Toyo Bunko was established in 1917 by IWASAKI Hisaya, of the Mitsubishi *zaibatsu*, as a library specializing in Oriental Studies. It holds over 880,000 volumes, mostly in Chinese Studies, and since 1948 has become a branch of the National Diet Library. It receives funding from the Japanese Ministry of Education, Culture, Sports, Science and Technology. It is widely known both in Japan and abroad as a library and research institution specializing in Oriental Studies. (<http://www.toyo-bunko.or.jp/ToyoBunko-E/index-e.html>)

The Toyo Bunko started its collection of materials written in Middle Eastern languages such as Arabic, Persian, and Turkish in 1958, and in 1985, published the *Catalogue of the Arabic Books in The Toyo Bunko and the Catalogue of the Books in the Turkish and Ottoman Languages in The Toyo Bunko*. The Catalogue of the Persian Books in The Toyo Bunko was published in 1991, and supplements to the Arabic and Turkish catalogues were

Language	1985	1997	2003
Arabic	4,500	7,000	11,000
Persian	3,500	6,000	7,500
Turkish	5,800	7,200	11,000

published in 1995. The holdings of the Toyo Bunko are currently as follows.

In 1985, the Toyo Bunko held the most number of materials in Middle Eastern languages in Japan. Other institutions with such holdings were limited to the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies, Osaka University of Foreign Studies, Keio University, and the Institute of Developing Economies. However, since the 1990s when Middle East-Islamic Studies departments were founded at universities and graduate schools, the number of institutions with Middle Eastern resources has continued to grow. In particular, the Graduate School of Asian and African Area Studies at Kyoto University started its collection of Arabic books with a Center of Excellence (COE) grant and now has the largest collection of Arabic titles, numbering over 20,000.

In the 1997 survey mentioned above of Middle Eastern titles in Japanese libraries, it was found that 89 institutions in Japan (libraries of universities or research institutions, not including public libraries) have materials in Middle Eastern languages. Details of this survey can be found in MIURA & HEMMI 1998, *Report on the Present Condition of the Original Sources of the Islamic Area Found in Japanese*.

Among other discoveries, the survey brought to light the problems in cataloguing books written in Middle Eastern languages. Arabic, Persian, Ottoman Turkish (and Urdu and Uyghur languages) use Arabic characters, which only librarians proficient in Middle Eastern languages can handle. Arabic characters were used in only 30% of the surveyed catalogues, transliteration into Latin characters was used in 55%, and the rest of the catalogues used graphics.

To complicate matters, transliteration into Latin characters requires the addition of diacritical marks, and there are several transliteration methods in use. Not all library catalogues used the Library of Congress (LC) method of transliteration, and the method varied by institution.

For example, the National Institute of Informatics (NII) has a comprehensive catalogue database (NACSIS-CAT) that is networked to universities and research institutions throughout Japan. Its Web counterpart, NACSIS-Webcat, on which the collections of all participating libraries can be searched via the Internet, used the LC transliteration method for books written in Arabic. Libraries with many Arabic books (such as the Toyo Bunko), though, used Arabic characters for their own original databases. This inconsistency not only made searching the catalogue databases a difficult ordeal but was also detrimental to an efficient collecting of materials, as it allowed multiple institutions to unknowingly acquire the same publication. Unifying the catalogue was clearly a pressing issue.

In face of this issue, Unit 6 of the IAS project (Unit Leader: HAYASHI Kayoko, Associate Professor, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies) organized the Arabic Script

Source Database Group in December 1999 to create a database with bibliographical information in Arabic characters. Such a database would enable easier cataloguing and referencing of Arabic-script sources in Japanese universities and research institutions, by allowing searches on the Internet using Arabic script. Institutions with a large number of Arabic-script sources participated in this project, such as the Toyo Bunko, the Institute of Oriental Culture (IOC) at the University of Tokyo, Kyoto University, Tokyo University of Foreign Studies (TUFS), Osaka University of Foreign Studies, and the Institute of Developing Economies. The Development and Operations Department of NII also took part in this project.

The Group's decision to use Arabic script was crucial, especially as it would eliminate the problem of vowel interpretation in transliterations (as vowels are not usually written in Arabic or Persian). Also, it was already known that NACSIS-CAT would allow the use of Hangeul and Chinese simplified characters starting in 2000, and with the switch to Unicode on Windows 2000, Internet searches with Arabic characters were certain to be possible technologically.

The Group first used the Macintosh 4D application developed by the Toyo Bunko to create a comprehensive database of the IOC (University of Tokyo) and the TUFS collections in Arabic script. This database was made available on the Internet in June 2001. In addition, the Group developed a program to convert LC-transliterated data into Arabic data. FUKUDA Yoichi and KINOSHITA Sotoku of the Toyo Bunko were the technical coordinators in this latter project.

Following the success of these initial steps, the Group went on to create a database with bibliographical information written in both Arabic script and LC transliteration in May 2001. Data-entry rules were fixed by September 2001, in view of impending availability on NACSIS-Webcat, and 17,000 LC-transliterated entries of Arabic script sources on NACSIS-CAT were converted into Arabic characters and checked for consistency with the rules.

NII published the data entry rules for Arabic script sources in July 2003, and all NACSIS participating libraries now conform to these rules when cataloguing Arabic script publications (in Arabic, Persian, Urdu, Ottoman Turkish, etc.) Titles are now registered on NACSIS-CAT and NACSIS-Webcat using Arabic characters instead of Latin characters (LC transliterations) and so Arabic-script searches are possible. Since October 2003, 17,274 titles have become searchable on a trial basis on the English version of NACSIS-Webcat. Details are as follows:

- a. It is a comprehensive database containing separately both bibliographical data and data of each institution's collection with links to each other. The bibliograph-

ical records are shared among all the participating institutions, and redundant (duplicate) registration of the same title is forbidden.

b. The database conforms to the catalogue rules AACR-2.

c. Arabic script data of the books comprise the main data, and ALA-LC transliterations supplement this data. UCS (UTF 8) code is used for Arabic characters.

The use of Arabic characters on NACSIS-CAT and NACSIS-Webcat allows users to search all the collections of participating institutions on Windows 2000, Windows XP, or MacOS X environments using Arabic characters. The search will yield information of the desired publication, such as the location and catalogue number. (Publications may also be searched using LC transliterations.)

When participating institutions create a bibliographical entry, the information can be entered as is in Arabic characters, and transliteration into Latin characters is only secondary to the Arabic entry. Though there may not be many librarians with knowledge of Arabic script at participating institutions, the NACSIS database allows librarians to simply add a location to an entry on the database. Also, because just Arabic characters are used, newly acquired publications can easily be matched with the data of existing publications.

At present, the Toyo Bunko and the IOC (University of Tokyo) have not yet completed their entries, but once these institutions add their collections, the searchable database will expand greatly. Though it may take some years for bibliographical information in Arabic script to become the norm, Japanese research and educational institutions as a rule participate in NACSIS, and so NACSIS-CAT will definitely provide a unified and comprehensive database in the long run. This database will also benefit non-Japanese Middle East Studies scholars and students in Japan, for they can easily browse library collections using Arabic characters, instead of trying to get used to a different transliteration method at each institution.

In 1999, each database still used its own system to catalogue books in Arabic script, and others (such as NACSIS) used the LC transliteration method. Still other institutions with few such titles did not even have digital data of these publications. In just three years of research and work, we now have a usable unified database. This database may even be the first example in a non-Middle-Eastern country of a union catalogue database using Arabic characters. In Japan, there was only a limited number of institutions with Arabic-script books so it was possible to create a unified database before each of the institutions developed its own cataloguing method. The development of Unicode characters and the conversion program of LC-transliterations into Arabic characters also helped to push along the technical aspects of this project. It must of course be mentioned that this project

would not have made the progress it did without the help of Middle East specialists and the librarians of the institutions, as well as the computer experts at NII.

IV. Prospectus

In the final chapter (“Middle East and Islamic Scholars in the Future”) of his book, ITAGAKI writes

In the past, scholars from all over Japan converged for large conferences in which all scholars participated and took part in “international academic exchanges”. This was the case with, for example, the Islamization and Urbanism in Islam projects. But this era of joint research is over. From now on, international groups sharing an interest in or approach to an issue will freely form and either expand or dissolve as they compete with other groups. But will this style of joint research contribute to the formation of an extensive, functional network? Will useful frameworks for fully understanding multidimensional issues be constructed?

ITAGAKI also raises the following five issues for the future of Middle East-Islamic Studies in Japan.

- (1) Development of deep and direct understanding of the Middle East and Islam
- (2) Contribution to Japanese society’s awareness of the issues, and help Japanese society to become an important player in the dialogues between civilizations
- (3) Creation of a holistic viewpoint to overarch and integrate an area in its entire realities
- (4) Recording of civilization (unique elements, differentiating factors, and details of various phenomena in many dimensions)
- (5) Contribution to new academic knowledge

ITAGAKI defines Area Studies in this way: If Area Studies is the persistent pursuit of rethinking established paradigms through the organized collecting and assemblage of various bits of knowledge of the world, then it is a truly fundamental form of academic knowledge.” TACHIMOTO Narifumi, a specialist in Southeast Asian Studies, says, Area Studies is a sphere composed of scholars who gave up other disciplines and became interested in opening up new horizons of research based on the framework of ‘areas.’” In this sense, it is a frontier science as well as a never-ending or eternal project.” From these ideas, one can see that Area Studies attempts not to be a new discipline, but actually ques-

tions and examines the nature of academic disciplines.

Here I would like to add three suggestions to ITAGAKI's ideas.

First, in terms of methodology, Area Studies must make abundant use of the compare/contrast method. Areas for examination should be determined flexibly according to the theme, and areas where Islam does not play a role should be included for comparison. Would the phenomenon under investigation, such as slave elites or saint veneration, also occur in non-Islamic areas?⁽⁴⁾ If so, its origins cannot be reduced simplistically to Islam or Islamic culture.

Second, issues in education and research frameworks must be addressed. If Area Studies is to continue challenging the established disciplines and to exist outside them, then where should education in disciplines exist? Perhaps undergraduate studies can be organized by discipline and graduate schools can concentrate on Area Studies, for example, but this idea needs to be developed further.

Moreover, how would joint research in Area Studies take place? The current transformation of national universities into independent institutions poses a significant problem for Middle East Studies in Japan. From the 2004 academic year, all national universities will become independent administrative institutions, and each is expected to compete in terms of education and research results. This change will also affect private universities, since the Center of Excellence (COE) project provides significant research funds to internationally competitive schools. Whether competition in research and education is a wise addition is beside the point; the real issue facing Middle East Studies is that this competition exists between entities such as universities and research units (graduate school doctoral courses). For this reason, it will become more and more difficult to form research projects composed of scholars belonging to different institutions. Because there are no applicable graduate school research units for Middle East Studies, it will be hard to bring together a large-scale research project based on the pillar of Middle East-Islamic Studies.

Third, the significance of Japan as the center of research must be taken into account. At the founding of the Islamic Area Studies project, I suggested that we do not simply provide an extension of the Middle East-Islamic Studies developed in Europe, the U.S., and the Middle East, but create a new scope of research focusing upon Japan's unique political and cultural position between the East and the West, both past and present. SUGITA Hideaki, a specialist in Comparative Literature, uses the two viewpoints of the Middle East and Japan as mirrors" to study the cultural backgrounds and interactive influences of regions such as Europe and China. Unique viewpoints are obviously not just particular to Japan; all regions such as China, Korea, and Southeast Asia all have had distinctive interactions, past and present, with Middle East-Islamic areas. It is this kind of

research that is needed, that which by taking various facets into account, deepens the universal understanding of the Middle East and Islam.

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Notes

- (1) This paper was first presented at the 2003 Annual Meeting of the Middle East Studies Association of North America in Anchorage in the following two panels: "The View from the East: Middle East Library Collections in East, South and Australasia" on November 6th, organized by the Middle East Librarians Association, and "Surveying Middle East Studies: Towards a Global Perspective" on November 7th, organized by the Social Science Research Council. We acknowledge with gratitude the financial support provided by the Japan Foundation for dispatching the JAMES delegation there.
- (2) See SUGITA 1995 and MIURA 2003 for pre-WWII contact with the Middle East.

- (3) ITAGAKI Yuzo, "The Development and Future of Middle East-Islamic Studies in Japan" in *Misinterpreting Islam: From Conflict to Dialogue (Isuramu Gonin)*, Iwanami Shoten, 2003. Other quotations are also taken from this book. See also SATO 2002 and MIYAJI 2002 for a history of Japanese Middle East Studies from 1945 to the present. The Society for Near Eastern Studies in Japan (Nippon Oriento Gakkai) published the Special Issue of Near Eastern Studies in Japan in *Orient* no. 36-38 (2001-2003) to review the relevant studies by category such as Islamic Studies, Arab History, Iranian History, Arabic Linguistics and Literature.
- (4) For this purpose, a research group for comparing China, Southeast Asia, and the Middle East was established in the Islamic Area Studies Project. See MIURA ed., 2001 and MIURA, 2002 for details.

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Table1. Discipline Major/Full and Student Members

Discipline Major	Full Mem.	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Anthropology	28	6.6%	12	9.8%	40	7.4%
Archaeology	7	1.7%	0	0.0%	7	1.3%
History	139	32.9%	44	36.1%	183	33.6%
Law	8	1.9%	2	1.6%	10	1.8%
Political Science	25	5.9%	5	4.1%	30	5.5%
Economics	21	5.0%	5	4.1%	26	4.8%
Business	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Development	8	1.9%	0	0.0%	8	1.5%
International Relations	39	9.2%	12	9.8%	51	9.4%
Area Studies	31	7.3%	18	14.8%	49	9.0%
Sociology	10	2.4%	4	3.3%	14	2.6%
Education	1	0.2%	2	1.6%	3	0.6%
Communications	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Psychology	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Geography	12	2.8%	0	0.0%	12	2.2%
Gender & Women's Studies	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Religious Studies	7	1.7%	1	0.8%	8	1.5%
Philosophy	15	3.6%	2	1.6%	17	3.1%
Language/Linguistics	26	6.2%	5	4.1%	31	5.7%
Literature	21	5.0%	5	4.1%	26	4.8%
Art/Art History	4	0.9%	0	0.0%	4	0.7%
Dance/Music	2	0.5%	2	1.6%	4	0.7%
Drama/Cinema	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Architecture	7	1.7%	1	0.8%	8	1.5%
Medicine/Health	3	0.7%	0	0.0%	3	0.6%
Agriculture	1	0.2%	0	0.0%	1	0.2%
Science/ History of Science	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
Engineering	2	0.5%	2	1.6%	4	0.7%
Others	2	0.5%	0	0.0%	2	0.4%
TOTAL	422	100.0%	122	100.0%	544	100.0%

Table2. Geographical Region: Category A(Larger Regions)/Full and Student Members

Region Category A	Full Members	Percentage	Students	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Africa(sub-Saharan)	6	1.9%	0	0.0%	6	1.5%
America	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Arab Region	92	29.0%	28	34.1%	120	30.1%
Islamic World	30	9.5%	8	9.8%	38	9.5%
Iranian Region	26	8.2%	7	8.5%	33	8.3%
Mediterranean Countries	8	2.5%	1	1.2%	9	2.3%
All Middle East	80	25.2%	9	11.0%	89	22.3%
Central Asia	13	4.1%	1	1.2%	14	3.5%
China	5	1.6%	1	1.2%	6	1.5%
Southeast Asia	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Turkish Area	26	8.2%	9	11.0%	35	8.8%
Japan	2	0.6%	2	2.4%	4	1.0%
Balkans	3	0.9%	2	2.4%	5	1.3%
Mashriq	4	1.3%	4	4.9%	8	2.0%
Maghrib	14	4.4%	8	9.8%	22	5.5%
South Asia	5	1.6%	0	0.0%	5	1.3%
Europe	0	0.0%	2	2.4%	2	0.5%
Russia/Former Soviet Union	1	0.3%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Total	317	100.0%	82	100.0%	399	100.0%

**Table 3. Geographical Region/Category B Major(Countries and Areas)/
Full and Student Members**

Countries and Areas : Category B1						
	Full	Percentage	Student	Percentage	Total	Percentage
Algeria	4	1.5%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
Afghanistan	4	1.5%	0	0.0%	4	1.1%
Anatolia	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
UAE	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Arabian Peninsula	7	2.6%	1	1.1%	8	2.2%
Armenia	0	0.0%	1	1.1%	1	0.3%
Azerbaijan	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Yemen	5	1.9%	2	2.3%	7	2.0%
Israel	12	4.5%	3	3.4%	15	4.2%
Iran	42	15.6%	7	8.0%	49	13.7%
Iraq	9	3.3%	2	2.3%	11	3.1%
Indonesia	2	0.7%	1	1.1%	3	0.8%
Uzbekistan	6	2.2%	1	1.1%	7	2.0%
Egypt	55	20.4%	17	19.3%	72	20.2%
Oman	0	0.0%	3	3.4%	3	0.8%
Ottoman Empire	19	7.1%	6	6.8%	25	7.0%
Kazakhstan	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Qatar	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Cyprus	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Kyrgyzstan	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Caucasus	2	0.7%	1	1.1%	3	0.8%
Kurdistan	2	0.7%	1	1.1%	3	0.8%
Kuwait	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Saudi Arabia	5	1.9%	1	1.1%	6	1.7%
Syria	11	4.1%	8	9.1%	19	5.3%
Spain (Andalus)	3	1.1%	1	1.1%	4	1.1%
Sudan	3	1.1%	0	0.0%	3	0.8%
Tajikistan	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Tunisia	1	0.4%	2	2.3%	3	0.8%
Turkey	20	7.4%	14	15.9%	34	9.5%
Pakistan	5	1.9%	0	0.0%	5	1.4%
Palestine	19	7.1%	1	1.1%	20	5.6%
Bahrain	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Malaysia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Mesopotamia	1	0.4%	0	0.0%	1	0.3%
Morocco	4	1.5%	4	4.5%	8	2.2%
Libya	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Lebanon	3	1.1%	4	4.5%	7	2.0%
Jordan	2	0.7%	1	1.1%	3	0.8%
Former Yugoslavia	0	0.0%	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Gulf States	7	2.6%	3	3.4%	10	2.8%
Others	9	3.3%	3	3.4%	12	3.4%
TOTAL	269	100.0%	88	100.0%	357	100.0%

Table4. Occupation/Full Members(total)

Full Members : Occupation	Full Members	Percentage	Female	Percentage
Full Professor	139	31.5%	12	8.6%
Associate Professor	69	15.6%	20	29.0%
Assistant Professor/ Lecturer	28	6.3%	10	35.7%
Assistant	7	1.6%	5	71.4%
Researcher	38	8.6%	12	31.6%
Visiting Lecturer	44	10.0%	21	47.7%
Visiting Professor	4	0.9%	1	25.0%
Professor Emeritus	7	1.6%	1	14.3%
Graduate Student	3	0.7%	2	66.7%
Undergraduate Student	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Pre-College Teacher	13	2.9%	5	38.5%
Organization Official/Director	19	4.3%	1	5.3%
Curator	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Librarian	2	0.5%	2	100.0%
Businessman	14	3.2%	4	28.6%
Journalism/Media/Editor/Publisher	16	3.6%	3	18.8%
Writer	5	1.1%	1	20.0%
Overseas/ International Institutes	20	4.5%	7	35.0%
Government Officials	4	0.9%	3	75.0%
Attorney	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Consultant	2	0.5%	1	50.0%
Retired	0	0.0%	0	0.0%
Others	7	1.6%	3	42.9%
TOTAL	441	100.0%	114	25.9%

Table5. Occupation/Full Members(detail)

Full Members: Occupation	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Full Professor	139 (127 : 12)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	3(1:2)	14(13:1)	35(33:2)	26(24:2)	23(21:2)	27(24:3)	10(10:0)
Associate Professor	69 (49 : 20)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	8(7:1)	28(18:10)	19(13:6)	7(6:1)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)
Assistant Professor/ Lecturer	28 (18 : 10)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	3(1:2)	12(6:6)	3(2:1)	2(1:1)	5(5:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Assistant	7(2:5)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	3(0:3)	4(2:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Researcher	38 (26 : 12)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	12(7:5)	8(4:4)	8(6:2)	3(3:0)	4(4:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)
Visiting Lecturer	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	7(3:4)	12(6:6)	7(4:3)	7(3:4)	2(1:1)	4(2:2)	2(2:0)	1(0:1)	1(1:0)
Visiting Professor	4(3:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Professor Emeritus	7(6:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	4(3:1)	2(2:0)
Graduate Student	3(1:2)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Undergraduate Student	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Pre-College Teacher	13 (8 : 5)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(0:2)	2(2:0)	4(4:0)	2(1:1)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Organization Official/Director	19 (18 : 1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	4(4:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	5(5:0)
Curator	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Librarian	2(0:2)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Businessman	14 (10 : 4)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	4(3:1)	1(1:0)	3(0:3)	3(3:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Journalism/Media/Editor/Publisher	16 (13 : 3)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(1:1)	3(3:0)	2(1:1)	2(1:1)	2(2:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(2:0)
Writer	5(4:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)
Overseas/ International Institutes	20 (13 : 7)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	9(4:5)	3(1:2)	2(2:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	3(3:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Government Officials	4(1:3)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)
Attorney	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Consultant	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Retired	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Others	7(4:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	4(1:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)
TOTAL	441 (327 : 114)	0(0:0)	6(3:3)	42(21:21)	61(33:28)	63(37:26)	61(46:15)	60(55:5)	43(36:7)	33(31:2)	39(33:6)	25(25:0)

Table 6. Discipline Major/Full Members

Full : Discipline(Major)	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Anthropology	28 (17 : 11)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	3(1 : 2)	5(2 : 3)	4(2 : 2)	3(2 : 1)	4(4 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	2(1 : 1)	3(2 : 1)	2(2 : 0)
Archaeology	7(5 : 2)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	2(0 : 2)	0(0 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)
History	139 (105 : 34)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	14(10 : 4)	21(14 : 7)	18(10 : 8)	20(17 : 3)	16(13 : 3)	11(10 : 1)	11(9 : 2)	11(9 : 2)	6(6 : 0)
Law	8(7 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	3(3 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Political Science	25(18 : 7)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	3(1 : 2)	3(2 : 1)	3(1 : 2)	3(3 : 0)	3(3 : 0)	3(2 : 1)	1(1 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	2(2 : 0)
Economics	21(19 : 2)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	1(0 : 1)	1(1 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	5(5 : 0)	4(4 : 0)	3(3 : 0)	3(3 : 0)	1(1 : 0)
Business	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Development	8(5 : 3)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	2(1 : 1)	2(1 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)
International Relations	39(36 : 3)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	7(5 : 2)	4(3 : 1)	4(4 : 0)	6(6 : 0)	3(3 : 0)	6(6 : 0)	4(4 : 0)	4(4 : 0)
Area Studies	31(22 : 9)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	4(2 : 2)	5(0 : 5)	5(4 : 1)	3(3 : 0)	4(4 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	3(3 : 0)
Sociology	10(7 : 3)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	2(1 : 1)	1(1 : 0)	3(2 : 1)	2(1 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Education	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Communications	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Psychology	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Geography	12(10 : 2)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	3(2 : 1)	2(1 : 1)	1(1 : 0)	2(2 : 0)
Gender & Women's Studies	1(0 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Religious Studies	7(3 : 4)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	2(1 : 1)	2(1 : 1)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Philosophy	15(12 : 3)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	2(1 : 1)	2(1 : 1)	4(3 : 1)	4(3 : 1)	2(2 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)
Languages/Linguistics	26(21 : 5)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	5(4 : 1)	6(4 : 2)	5(3 : 2)	4(4 : 0)	2(2 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)
Literature	21(11 : 10)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	3(1 : 2)	5(1 : 4)	2(0 : 2)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Art/Art History	4(1 : 3)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	1(0 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Dance/Music	2(1 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)
Demana/Cinema	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Architecture	7(6 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	2(1 : 1)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Medicine/Health	3(0 : 3)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	2(0 : 2)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Agriculture	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Science/History of Science	2(2 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Engineering	2(1 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	1(0 : 1)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
Others	2(2 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	1(1 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)	0(0 : 0)
TOTAL	422 (313 : 109)	0(0 : 0)	3(2 : 1)	40(20 : 20)	63(34 : 29)	59(35 : 24)	54(41 : 13)	57(53 : 4)	44(35 : 9)	32(29 : 3)	33(29 : 4)	25(25 : 0)

Table 7. Discipline Minor/Full Members

Full Discipline(Minor)	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Anthropology	3 (3 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Archaeology	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
History	17 (13 : 9)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	6 (4 : 2)	1 (1 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	3 (3 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Law	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Political Science	12 (12 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Economics	4 (4 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Business	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Development	8 (6 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)
International Relations	16 (14 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	4 (3 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	3 (3 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)
Area Studies	30 (22 : 8)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	4 (3 : 1)	6 (5 : 1)	2 (1 : 1)	7 (6 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	4 (3 : 1)	4 (2 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)
Sociology	4 (4 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)
Education	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Communications	4 (4 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)
Psychology	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Geography	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)
Gender & Women's Studies	3 (1 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Religious Studies	7 (5 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	3 (2 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Philosophy	10 (5 : 3)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (1 : 1)	2 (1 : 1)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Language/Linguistics	4 (2 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Literature	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Art/Art History	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Dance/Music	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Drama/Cinema	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Architecture	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Medicine/Health	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Agriculture	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Science History of Science	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Engineering	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Others	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
TOTAL	134 (100 : 34)	0 (0 : 0)	3 (2 : 1)	10 (6 : 4)	18 (10 : 8)	27 (19 : 8)	16 (13 : 3)	22 (21 : 1)	11 (8 : 3)	8 (6 : 2)	12 (9 : 3)	5 (5 : 0)

Table8. Geographical Region: Category A(Larger Regions)

Full: Regions Category A	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Africa(excl-Sahara)	6 (4 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)
America	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Arab Region	92 (68 : 24)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	8 (5 : 3)	17 (11 : 6)	9 (6 : 3)	14 (8 : 6)	17 (15 : 2)	5 (4 : 1)	6 (6 : 0)	5 (4 : 1)	4 (4 : 0)
Islamic World	30 (20 : 10)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	4 (1 : 3)	4 (2 : 2)	9 (7 : 2)	4 (3 : 1)	4 (4 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)
Iranian Region	26 (14 : 12)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	5 (0 : 5)	6 (4 : 2)	2 (1 : 1)	6 (4 : 2)	2 (1 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Mediterranean Countries	8 (6 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	3 (2 : 1)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
All Middle East	80 (61 : 19)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	6 (2 : 4)	8 (3 : 5)	12 (7 : 5)	6 (6 : 0)	10 (8 : 2)	9 (8 : 1)	12 (11 : 1)	8 (8 : 0)	7 (7 : 0)
Central Asia	13 (10 : 3)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (0 : 2)	3 (3 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	3 (3 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
China	5 (3 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Southeast Asia	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Turkish Area	26 (19 : 7)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	3 (2 : 1)	7 (3 : 4)	5 (4 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	3 (3 : 0)	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Japan	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Balkans	3 (2 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Mashreq	4 (3 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)
Maghrib	14 (9 : 3)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (1 : 1)	3 (1 : 2)	3 (3 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
South Asia	5 (2 : 3)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (0 : 2)	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Europe	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Russia/Formet Soviet Union	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
TOTAL	317 (226 : 91)	0 (0 : 0)	3 (1 : 2)	33 (14 : 19)	48 (26 : 22)	48 (30 : 18)	44 (31 : 13)	45 (40 : 5)	22 (18 : 4)	28 (25 : 3)	25 (22 : 3)	13 (13 : 0)

Table9. Geographical Region: Category B Major(Countries and Areas)/Full Members

Full-Countries B1	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Algeria	4(3:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)
Algerian	4(4:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(2:0)
Albania	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
UAE	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)
Azerbaijan	7(5:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Armenia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Azerbaijan	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Yemen	5(4:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Israel	12(8:4)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Iran	42(28:16)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	4(2:2)	10(4:6)	6(4:2)	9(6:5)	2(1:1)	6(6:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)
Iraq	9(6:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(0:2)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)
Indonesia	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Uzbekistan	6(5:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Egypt	55(40:15)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	3(2:1)	3(2:1)	11(5:6)	8(6:2)	13(11:2)	4(2:2)	6(6:0)	3(3:0)	2(2:0)
Oman	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Ottoman Empire	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kazakhstan	19(12:7)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	5(2:3)	1(0:1)	4(1:3)	4(4:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Qatar	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Cyprus	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kyrgyzstan	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Caucasus	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kurdistan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kuwait	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Saudi Arabia	5(5:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	3(3:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Syria	11(9:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	3(3:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Spain (Andalus)	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Shaan	3(3:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Tajikistan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Tajikistan	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Tunisia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Turkey	20(15:5)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	5(2:3)	4(2:2)	3(3:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	3(3:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Turkey	5(3:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Pakistan	19(14:5)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	3(1:2)	1(1:0)	2(2:0)	2(2:0)	2(2:0)	2(2:0)	3(3:0)
Bahrain	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Malaysia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Morocco	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Libya	4(3:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Libya	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Lebanon	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Jordan	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Former Yugoslavia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Gulf States	7(7:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	3(3:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Others	9(6:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(0:2)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
TOTAL	269(196:73)	0(0:0)	5(3:2)	25(14:11)	38(16:22)	46(26:20)	37(22:5)	36(32:4)	24(21:3)	23(22:1)	20(17:3)	10(10:0)

Table 10. Geographical Region: Category B Minor(Countries and Areas)/Full Members

Full Countries B2	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Algeria	4(3:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)
Afghanistan	4(4:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(2:0)
Armenia	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
UAE	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)
Arabian Peninsula	7(5:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)
Armenia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Azerbaijan	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Yemen	5(4:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Iran	12(8:9)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(1:1)	2(1:1)	6(4:2)	9(6:3)	2(1:1)	6(6:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)
Israel	42(26:16)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	4(2:2)	10(4:6)	6(4:2)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)
Iraq	9(6:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(0:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Indonesia	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Uzbekistan	6(5:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Uzbekistan	55(40:15)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	3(2:1)	11(5:6)	8(6:2)	13(11:2)	0(0:0)	4(2:2)	6(6:0)	3(3:0)	2(2:0)
Egypt	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Oman	19(12:7)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	5(2:3)	1(0:1)	4(1:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Oman Emptyr	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kazakhstan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Qatar	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Cyprus	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kyrgyzstan	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Caucasus	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kurdistan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kuwait	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Saudi Arabia	5(5:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	3(3:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Syria	11(9:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	4(3:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Syria (Andalus)	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Sudan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Tajikistan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Tunisia	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Turkey	20(15:5)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	5(2:3)	4(2:2)	3(3:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)
Pakistan	5(3:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(1:1)	3(1:2)	1(1:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	3(3:0)
Pakistan	19(14:5)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Persian	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Bahrain	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Malaysia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Mesopotamia	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Morocco	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Libya	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Lebanon	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Jordan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Former Yugoslavia	7(7:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	3(3:0)	2(2:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)
Gulf States	9(6:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(0:2)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Others	269(196:73)	0(0:0)	5(3:2)	25(14:11)	38(16:22)	46(26:20)	37(32:5)	36(32:4)	24(21:3)	23(22:1)	20(17:3)	10(10:0)
TOTAL												

Table 11. Occupation/Student Members

Students' Occupation	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Full Professor	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Associate Professor	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Assistant Professor/Lecturer	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Assistant	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Researcher	4(0:4)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	4(0:4)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Visiting Lecturer	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Visiting Professor	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Professor Emeritus	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Graduate Student	120(56:54)	7(4:3)	53(30:23)	37(22:15)	12(7:5)	4(1:3)	2(1:1)	2(0:2)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
<i>(Doctoral Course)</i>	66(33:34)	1(1:0)	29(15:14)	23(13:10)	8(3:3)	2(0:2)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
<i>(Master Course)</i>	17(10:7)	6(3:3)	10(7:3)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Undergraduate Student	3(3:0)	2(2:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Pre-College Teacher	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Organization Official/Director	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Curator	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Librarian	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Bus/Busman	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Journalism/Media Editor/Publisher	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Writer	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Overseas/International Institutes	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Government Officials	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Attorney	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Consultant	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Retired	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Others	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
TOTAL	130(70:80)	9(6:3)	56(32:24)	42(22:20)	12(7:5)	4(1:3)	2(1:1)	2(0:2)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)

Table 12. Discipline Major/Student Members

Students: Discipline(Major)	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Anthropology	12 (7 : 5)	2 (2 : 0)	5 (2 : 3)	2 (2 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	2 (0 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Archaeology	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
History	44 (30 : 14)	1 (0 : 1)	18 (14 : 4)	17 (11 : 6)	4 (3 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Law	2 (0 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (0 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Political Science	5 (1 : 4)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (1 : 0)	3 (0 : 3)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Economics	5 (4 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	4 (3 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Business	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Development	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
International Relations	12 (4 : 8)	0 (0 : 0)	5 (2 : 3)	4 (1 : 3)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Area Studies	18 (9 : 9)	1 (1 : 0)	7 (5 : 2)	7 (3 : 4)	2 (0 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Sociology	4 (0 : 4)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (0 : 2)	1 (0 : 1)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Education	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Communications	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Psychology	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Geography	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Gender & Women's Studies	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Religious Studies	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Philosophy	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Language/Linguistics	5 (3 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	2 (1 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Literature	5 (3 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	2 (1 : 1)	2 (2 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Art/Art History	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Dance/Music	2 (0 : 2)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Drama/Cinema	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Architecture	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Medicine/Health	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Agriculture	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Science/History of Science	2 (2 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	1 (1 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Engineering	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
Others	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)
TOTAL	122 (65 : 57)	6 (4 : 2)	52 (30 : 22)	38 (19 : 19)	15 (9 : 6)	4 (1 : 3)	2 (1 : 1)	2 (0 : 2)	1 (0 : 1)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)	0 (0 : 0)

Table 13. Discipline Minor/Student Members

Students: Discipline(Minor)	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Anthropology	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Archaeology	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
History	5(3:2)	0(0:0)	4(3:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Law	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Political Science	4(2:2)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Economics	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Business	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Development	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
International Relations	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Area Studies	3(1:2)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Sociology	5(0:5)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	2(0:2)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Education	4(2:2)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Communications	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Psychology	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Geography	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Gender & Women's Studies	4(0:4)	0(0:0)	3(0:3)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Religious Studies	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Philosophy	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Language/Linguistics	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Literature	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Art/Art History	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Dance/Music	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Drama/Cinema	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Architecture	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Medicine/Health	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Agriculture	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Science: History of Science	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Engineering	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Others	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
TOTAL	31 (11:20)	2 (1:1)	14 (6:8)	8 (2:6)	6 (2:4)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)

Table 14. Geographical Region: Category A(Larger Regions)/Student Members

Students: Regions Category A	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Africa(sub-Saharan)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
America	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Arab Region	28(15:13)	1(1:0)	13(8:5)	8(3:5)	3(3:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Islamic World	8(3:5)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	4(2:2)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Iranian Region	7(3:4)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	5(2:3)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Mediterranean Countries	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
All Middle East	9(5:4)	1(0:1)	3(1:2)	3(1:2)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Central Asia	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
China	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Southeast Asia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Turkish Area	9(5:4)	1(1:0)	6(2:4)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Japan	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(2:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Balkans	4(1:3)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Mashreq	8(6:2)	1(0:1)	3(3:0)	3(3:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
South Asia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Europe	2(0:2)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Russia/Former Soviet Union	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
TOTAL	82(42:40)	4(2:2)	33(17:16)	30(16:14)	11(7:4)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)

Table 15. Geographical Region: Category B Major Countries and Areas/Student Members

Students' Category B1	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70-
Algeria	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Algerian	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Albania	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Anatolia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
UAE	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Arabian Peninsula	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Armenia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Azerbaijan	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Yemen	7(2:3)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Iran	3(0:2)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Iraq	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Indonesia	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Uzbekistan	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Egypt	17(12:5)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	13(2:4)	3(2:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Osman	3(1:2)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Osman Empire	6(5:1)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	4(3:1)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kazakhstan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Qatar	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Cyprus	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kyrgyzstan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Caucasus	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kurdistan	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Kuwait	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Saudi Arabia	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Syria	8(3:5)	1(0:1)	2(2:0)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Spain (Andalus)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Sudan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Tajikistan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Tunisia	2(1:1)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Turkey	14(5:9)	0(0:0)	6(1:5)	4(2:2)	1(1:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Pakistan	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Palestine	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Bahrain	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Malaysia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Mesopotamia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Morocco	4(3:1)	0(0:0)	3(2:1)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Libya	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Lebanon	4(2:2)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	1(0:1)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Jordan	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Former Yugoslavia	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Gulf States	3(2:1)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
Others	1(1:0)	1(1:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	2(1:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)
TOTAL	88(46:42)	5(3:2)	37(20:17)	29(16:13)	12(6:6)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	1(0:1)	1(0:1)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)	0(0:0)

Table 16. Geographical Region: Category B Minor (Countries and Areas)/Student Members

Students: Category B2	Total	Up to 25	25-29	30-34	35-39	40-44	45-49	50-54	55-59	60-64	65-69	70+
Algeria	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Albanian	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Arabian	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Australia	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
UAE	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Arabian Peninsula	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Armenia	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Azerbaijan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Yemen	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Israel	3 (2:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Iran	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Iraq	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Indonesia	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Uzbekistan	2 (1:1)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Egypt	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
China	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Osman Empire	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Kazakhstan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Qatar	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Cyprus	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Kyrgyzstan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Caucasus	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Kurdistan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Saudi Arabia	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Syria	6 (4:2)	0 (0:0)	2 (2:0)	3 (1:2)	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Spain (Andalus)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Sudan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Tajikistan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Turkey	3 (2:1)	0 (0:0)	2 (2:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Pakistan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Palestine	2 (0:2)	1 (0:1)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Bahrain	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Malaysia	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Mesopotamia	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Morocco	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Libya	3 (2:1)	0 (0:0)	2 (2:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (0:1)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Ethiopia	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Jordan	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Former Yugoslavia	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Gulf States	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	1 (1:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)
Others	27 (14:13)	2 (0:2)	12 (8:4)	8 (4:4)	5 (2:3)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)	0 (0:0)