
This Bibliography of the Bibliographies, a handy and useful aid for those working on the history and economics of Egypt and the Sudan is published by the American Institute of Islamic Studies, Denver. The compiler of this guide is working in the Department of History, University of Denver, Denver.

Basically it is a part of a larger guide being prepared by the author as a bibliography of the bibliographies on the Muslim Peoples. The primary purpose in presenting this guide as a separate work, as stated by the author, is to enable those whose interests lie predominantly with both countries to have readily available in small format an inexpensive, yet fairly comprehensive bibliography on those countries.

This annotated bibliography deals with a particular period beginning with the French invasion of Egypt and extending to the present age.

The guide treats with the bibliographies published in Arabic, English, French, German, Italian, Russian, Spanish and Turkish on the subjects pertinent to economics and culture, etc. covering the period since 1798. All entries are arranged in alphabetical order according to authors, with explanatory and analytical annotations. At the end it has an index of authors, titles, journals, institutions and subjects, which has made this bibliography more useful.

It may be noticed, however, that literature on Egypt and the Sudan in the original language (Arabic) of the two countries could not get due share as it has only nine such entries out of 135. It fails to mention some very important bibliographies such as Marāji‘ mā nushūra ba’d al-Ḥarb al-‘Uzmā ‘an buldān al-intidāfi al-Sharaq al-adnā 1919-1930.

Curiously enough the Unesco publications are also missing in this bibliography. Sa’d Muhammad al-Ḥijrāsī: *al-Dalīl al-bibliographi lil marāji‘ bi’l-īlam al-‘Arabi*. Cairo, Unesco, 1965 is very much related to the subject this bibliography claims to deal with.

The form of entries used in this guide for Muslim names of this region needs improvement. Instead of the form of entry for European names, a more suitable and appropriate form of entries for the names of this particular area and peoples is the one which has been adopted in most of the Arab Countries as well as others in this region. This form is explained in the preface of *Monthly Bulletin of Legal Archives Depositary* published by National Library and Archives of the Arab Republic of Egypt. In this depositary Muslim names belonging to pre-eighteenth Century A.D. are entered under the most famous part of their name, then follow the rest of the names. Names belonging
to post-eighteenth Century are entered in complete form in the usual order e.g. Ibrāhīm al-Ibyārī, Zākī Najib Mahmūd, Yūnus Aḥmad Baṭriq etc. To illustrate, the entry no. 13 in this bibliography should have been written as Muhammad ben Cheneb instead of the present form: ben Chenab, Muhammad.

The mode of transliteration is not uniform and standardized. For instance a minor blemish is the entry no. 135, which should have been written as Mā Sāhama bihi al-Mu'arrikhūn al-'Arab... whereas the compiler has written it as Mā Sāhīm bihu al-Mu'arrikhun al-'Arab...which is meaningless.

—AHMAD KHAN