

## 8. BIBLIOGRAPHIES OF CONTEMPORARY SOURCES

Contemporary sinological research requires a grasp of the state of one's research field and familiarity with previous scholarship on one's topic. This does *not* mean that for any paper or article you write you must read everything ever written on your subject, or even all valuable prior research. Life has time limits. But it does mean that you need to be able to conduct efficient searches for valuable secondary material and select for reading those items that focused scanning and selective reading indicate are likely best to educate you on your topic and familiarize you with the most important relevant data and scholarly models.

Comprehensive bibliographies allow you to see an overview of the research activity in your field; selective bibliographies are important in steering you towards works that are most likely to reward research time invested in reading them. (Another important aspect in helping you exercise judgment in selecting articles to read is understanding the general quality of journals in the field, an issue to be dealt with in a later section.) Good bibliographic work engages both types of resources. Perhaps the most important selective bibliographies are those that appear in scholarly writing. As you begin research and start compiling lists of possible sources, those that you begin to read will begin to lead you through other sources through discussions, notes, and bibliographies, and this type of reference trail is extremely useful in guiding research. All research should involve a combination of list-making based on published bibliographies and *simultaneous* reading that guides researchers towards the most relevant, reliable, or interesting items.

In this section, we will list some of the major bibliographic sources for sinological work. Bear in mind that few of these resources are selective; the task of selecting the sources you will devote your time to is your own. Always combine a steady review of these bibliographies with focused reading of relevant scholarship: scan introductory and concluding sections of books, chapters, and articles, and use the notes, bibliographies, and indexes to move *backward* into text discussions that engage previous research--don't feel you must read everything or read consecutively in order to learn, although there will be times when normal consecutive reading is called for. Avoid the notion that you must compile long lists of sources before you begin your reading. The best bibliographic work does not separate the processes of searching and learning.

Some of the most useful bibliographic guides now appear in journals, as reviews of the field or annual bibliographic surveys (we will discuss these in the later section on sinological journals). Similarly, in considering monographic sources, journal book reviews are an excellent way to begin finding your way around any field; the best of these will not only provide a survey of the work under review, but will also highlight how that work fits into the state of its research field. In addition, within specialized fields there are often important survey monographs or annotated bibliographies that can provide very efficient access to secondary sources prior to their date of publication.

Note: In the following lists, the notation **R.R.** stands for "Reference Reading Room," which is located on the first floor of the Library Research Collections area.

Types of bibliographies:

- A. Major periodic bibliographies
- B. Major cumulative or collected bibliographies
- C. Major bibliographies for sinology before 1945
- D. Catalogues of major Western East Asian library collections
- E. "Encyclopaedic" bibliographies

### **A. Major periodic (annual/monthly) bibliographies**

*Western languages*

1. *Bibliography of Asian Studies* (Ann Arbor: 1956-1991; published 1956-1970 as annual September issue of *Journal of Asian Studies*) [R.R. Z 3001 .B582] Online version (accessed through IU Libraries Resources): <http://quod.lib.umich.edu/b/bas/>

This is the most comprehensive bibliography available concerning current books and articles in the China field. It is produced by the Association of Asian Studies, the largest professional organization in the Asian field. [Cumulative versions of this resource have been published for the periods 1941-65 and 1966-70 (see #15 and #16 below), and the online version generally covers 1971 on, though it is uneven for the earlier years in that range; see below.]

**Directions for Print Version:** The bibliography covers much more than China or even East Asia; it includes items pertaining to Southeast and Central Asia, and the Indian subcontinent as well. The bibliography is organized by area, and China is the first listed after several general sections. There are currently about 50 pages of bibliography annually (double column, compressed type).

Books, chapters, and articles within the China section are classified according to subject areas and sub-fields: a general table of subject areas in their bibliographical sequence appears in the introductory pages; it is followed by a brief user's guide. Subject areas may include as appended sub-sections articles classified as "Bibliography," "Reference," "Sources," or "Study & Teaching" items.

Within subject sub-fields, articles are listed alphabetically by author--this is true even for chronological sections. Even the very broad field, "History: Antiquity to Ming," will toss Shang historians in with Mongol studies people, and the whole list must be scanned for information about any specific period. This turns out to be less work than one might expect--or hope--there simply are not that many English-language articles published on traditional China. You will find that the great majority of pages in the bibliography's China section are occupied by items concerning modern and contemporary China.

Articles are listed with abbreviated references to the journals in which they appear. These abbreviations are keyed to periodical titles in list of about 10 pp. following the user's guide. The bibliography also includes individually authored chapters of many edited collections. A list of these collections appears after the abbreviations table. Edited volumes are each assigned a two-part number (year plus

index number). Within the bibliography itself, items that are chapters in these books are followed by this two-part number. When these books appear as items in the bibliography, an open-book icon indicates that the chapters are also individually indexed.

There is an author index at the back; books without listed authors are indexed by title.

Note these precursors of the *Bibliography of Asian Studies*:

- *Bulletin of Far Eastern Bibliography*, E. H. Pritchard, ed. 1936-40 (mimeo)  
R.R. Z 3001 .B93
- Continued in *Far East Quarterly*, 1941-46; issued as separate volume: *Far Eastern Bibliography*, 1947-55; as annual bibliography issue of *Journal of Asian Studies* 1956-70

**Directions for Online edition.** [NB: The online *BAS* is a *bibliography* and not access to article text.]

Access through the Library Resources site. The self-description of the online version of the *Bibliography of Asian Studies (BAS)* references “principally western-language articles and book chapters on all parts of Asia published since 1971.” The search date range, however, begins at 1779, and there are (rather unpredictably) references for articles in some journals dating very far back. Some eminent early sinological journals, however, are not included until roughly 1970 (or even substantially later).

There are three search methods: 1) a simple search, allowing up to three items in Boolean relations; 2) browsing by journal title; 3) browsing by subject.

A button for each item allows you to ascertain whether IU Libraries provides an electronic link to the full text. **Many of these journals are now available online through databases such as JSTOR, to which IU subscribes (access through the Library Resources link).** A handy “Bookbag” link allows you to mark and collect items in a single downloadable file.

2. *Revue bibliographique de sinologie* (Paris: 1955-70; new series 1983 - ) [R.R. Z 3106 .R45]

This valuable bibliography (which dies and revives periodically) continues the tradition of Cordier’s bibliography, listed in section C. It is an *annotated* bibliography. Although its range is far narrower than that of the last item, it is selective and its annotations are of great value. It is now also more up to date. The latest issue available (as of early 2009) is v. 21 (2003-05).

3. Frank Shulman, *Doctoral Dissertations on Asia* (Ann Arbor: AAS, 1975-1993) [R.R./O.R. Z 3001 .D63]

*East Asian languages*

4. *Tōyōshi kenkyū bunken ruimoku* 東洋史研究文獻類目 (Kyoto: Jinbun kagaku kenkyūjo, 1934 - ) [O.J. Z 3001 .K98]

This is the single most useful annual bibliography in the East Asian field. It is published by a research institute linked to Kyoto University and surveys books and articles in both East Asian and Western languages.

There are two sections to each issue: East Asian language works and works in Western languages. The table of contents to the East Asian section is at the beginning. The category and subcategory heads are listed with a double set of page references; the first applies to articles and the second to books, which are listed separately. The same arrangement holds for the English contents page for Western language works, which appears about two-thirds of the way through each issue. Article entries include title, author, journal title, place, publisher, and pages. Note that for books, book reviews are listed under the book title.

All author indexes are at the end of each issue. Japanese names are listed in *kana* order; Chinese and Korean names by stroke count; institutional editorial designations follow in a separate set of *kana*, stroke count, and Hangul lists; Western authors are listed in an alphabetical chart. The index is keyed to the consecutive numbers assigned each entry in the bibliography.

The value of this index lies in the fact that it covers publications from all areas, including Western countries, Japan, the PRC, Hong Kong, and Taiwan. It is by no means a complete bibliography, but because it is judicious in its selection of journals to index, it provides a means of screening articles in areas where publication is too prolific to allow every lead to be pursued.

The latest edition available (as of early 2009) is 2005.

5. *Pao-k'an tzu-liao so-yin* 報刊資料索引 (Peking: Chung-kuo Jen-min Ta-hsueh, 1980 - [1980-82 title prefaced by "Fu-yin" 複印]) [O.R. Z 3103 .F8]

This annual listing of articles published in the PRC now extends over as much as eight volumes of varied size. Turn to the first page of the first volume for an overview of the category structure of the bibliography that indicates which subjects are located in the various volumes. Major categories are designated by index letters, subcategories by numbers. Through 1984 each volume included an author index.

This is the most convenient bibliography for searching for PRC publications not included in the last index. It does not include books.

The latest edition held by IU Libraries (as of early 2009) is 2007.

6. *Ch'üan-kuo pao-k'an so-yin: Che-hsueh she-hui k'o-hsueh pan* 全國報刊索引：哲學社會科學版 [monthly] (Shanghai: Shanghai Library, 1987-2001) [O.R. AI 19 .C5 C45] Now an online database updated quarterly (not available at IU).

This monthly bibliography includes author indexes at the back of each issue; individuals or institutional authors are listed according to alphabetical order of transcribed *pinyin* name (transcription does not appear), and then by initial stroke type. Subject indexes are at the front of each issue.

7. *Chung-hua min-kuo ch'u-pan t'u-shu mu-lu* 中華民國出版圖書目錄 [originally monthly, now quarterly] (Taipei: National Central Library, 1969 - ) [O.C. Z 3101 .C527]

For books only. This bibliography consists of library-card style entries with full publishing information. Subject categories are listed in front and a *pi-hua* author index (with titles indicated) appears at the back of each issue.

Although publication continues, the IU Library has not collected numbers after 1999.

8. *Ch'üan-kuo hsin-shu-mu* 全國新書目 [monthly] (Peking: 1950 - ) [O.C. Z 3101 .C514]

For books only. Subject index on the inside of front cover. Full publication information is provided, but no author index. (The IU Libraries collection is current through 2008.)

9. *Ch'üan-kuo tsung shu-mu* 全國總書目 (Peking: Chung-hua shu-chü, 1958 - ) [O.C. Z 3101 .C515]

Books only, but many listings include valuable brief annotations. There is a title index, but no author index. The IU Library subscription is listed as current; the latest available issue (as of early 2009) is dated 2003.

10. *Chung-hua min-kuo ch'i-k'an lun-wen so-yin* 中華民國期刊論文索引 [monthly 1970-93; quarterly thereafter] (Taipei: National Central Library, 1970-1996?) [O.C. Z 3103 .C62]

Articles only; this is a companion to number 7 above. The formats are similar. Not collected by IU Libraries after 1996.

11. *Chung-hua min-kuo ch'i-k'an lun-wen hui-pien* 中華民國期刊論文彙編 (Taipei: 1977-80) [O.C. Z 3103 .C622]

Useful cumulative bibliography of articles, but appears to have been only briefly maintained as a series.

12. *Shu-mu chi-k'an* 書目季刊 (Taipei: 1966-1998) [O.C. Z 1007 .S56]

A very valuable quarterly. It includes scholarly articles, reviews, and bibliographies for its period of coverage.

13. *Chung-kuo li-shih-hsueh nien-chien* 中國歷史學年鑑 (Peking: 1979 - ) [O.C. DS 701 .C5969]

Field yearbooks are published for a variety of academic areas, generally providing articles, field surveys, and an annual bibliography. Only one has been included in this list, but yearbooks are published for archaeology, philosophy, etc.

The IU Library lists its subscription as current; the most recent edition is 1999, but subsequent editions have been published.

### **B. Major cumulative or collected bibliographies**

14. *Cumulative Bibliography of Asian Studies 1941-65* (Boston: G. K. Hall, 1969) [R.R. Z 3001 *Author Bibliography* (4 vols.) .B5822; *Subject Bibliography* (4 vols.) .B5823]

This cumulative edition of a quarter century of AAS bibliographies is organized on the same principles as later editions, published as the *Bibliography of Asian Studies*, but was for many years extremely difficult to use because no table of contents by subject category was provided. That table was later published as a separate volume, shelved in the Reading Room as Z 3001 .B5823 Index 1941-65.

The following item is a continuation of this cumulative series.

15. *Cumulative Bibliography of Asian Studies 1966-70* (Boston: G. K. Hall) [R.R. Z 3001 *Author Bibliography* (3 vols.) .B5822 1966-70; *Subject Bibliography* (3 vols.) .B5823 1966-70]

The complete subject index is included in the subject bibliography for this second series.

16. G.W. Skinner, et. al., *Modern Chinese Society, 1644-1970: An Analytic Bibliography: Publications in Western Languages/Chinese/Japanese*, 3 vols. (Stanford: 1973) [R.R./O.R. Z 3106 .M689]

Impossibly hard to use, but the most comprehensive bibliography for pre-1970 works on late Imperial China.

17. Yuan T'ung-li, *China in Western Literature: A Continuation of Cordier's Bibliotheca Sinica* (New Haven: Yale University, 1958) [R.R. Z 3101 .Y94]
18. P. K. Yu, *Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles, 1902-62* (Hong Kong: 1963) [O.R. Z 3106 .Y91 v.1]

This excellent bibliography is ordered by author surname, rather than by subject. A *pi-hua* index of authors is provided in the front matter. The bibliography indicates authors, titles, and journal sources, and also in cases of hard to locate articles, the collections where the author located them (often individual collections; the list is on p. xiii). There are two supplements. The first lists the articles by journal name and issue. The second supplement is particularly useful. It indexes names, places, events, and so forth mentioned in article titles.

19. P. K. Yu, *Chinese History: Index to Learned Articles, 1905-64* (Cambridge Mass.: Harvard, 1970) (T&B 76) [O.R. Z 3106 .Y91 v.2]

Though the publishing history of this item is quite different from the last, it was published as the second volume of a two-part series. There is no duplication in the articles listed; this volume has surveyed different collections (mostly major library collection; the list is on pp. 4-5). It is, in fact, less useful than the first volume because although it is again ordered by author name, it includes no subject index of any kind.

20. Leonard Gordon & Frank Shulman, *Doctoral Dissertations on China: A Bibliography of Studies in Western Languages, 1945-70* (Seattle: University of Washington, 1972) [O.R. Z 3106 .G65]
21. Frank Shulman, *Doctoral Dissertations on China, 1971-75* (Seattle: UW, 1978) [O.R. Z 3106 .G664]
22. *Doctoral Dissertations on China and on Inner Asia, 1976-1990: An Annotated Bibliography of Studies in Western Languages* (Westport, Conn.: Greenwood, 1998) [Z 3106 .G65 suppl. 2]

### **C. Major bibliographies for sinology before 1945**

23. Alexander Wylie, *Notes on Chinese Literature* (Shanghai, 1867; 2nd ed., Shanghai, 1922; rpt. NY, 1964)

Wylie's bibliography is listed purely for historical interest. It represents the first English language bibliography of Chinese Studies, and can be used to survey the foundational works that existed at this early stage of the field.

24. Henri Cordier, *Bibliotheca sinica: dictionnaire bibliographique des ouvrages relatifs à l'Empire Chinois*, 2nd ed. revised (Paris: 1904-8, 4 v.; suppl., 1922-24; reprints, Peiping: 1938; Taipei: 1966) [R.R./O.R. Z 3101 .C7 1966]  
-- *Author Index* (NY: Columbia, 1953) R.R. Z 3101 .C7 Index

This historic bibliography, with various types of annotations in several languages, was the foundation of twentieth century sinology. It surveys only articles in Western

languages, which is fitting since Cordier, a pioneer in the study of what was then modern China, did not know Chinese.

25. John Lust, *Index Sinicus: A Catalogue of Articles Relating to China in Periodicals and Other Collective Publications, 1920-1955* (Cambridge: 1964) [R.R. Z 3101 .L972]

Lust's bibliography is famous for the high quality of its selection. It represents the state of the field in the West prior to the growth of social science oriented Chinese studies.

26. *Chung-kuo li-tai shu-mu tsung-lu* 中國歷代書目總錄, Liang Tzu-han 梁子涵 (Taipei: 1953) [O.C. Z 1002 .L68] (T&B 68)

This is a catalogue of bibliographies in traditional and Republican periods

#### ***D. Catalogues of major Western East Asian library collections***

A number of the major East Asian collections of university libraries in the U.S. and Europe have issued published catalogues of their Chinese and Japanese language collections. These catalogues are basically photo-reproductions of the card files of these collections, ordered topically, as they follow the Harvard-Yenching or Library of Congress systems. These catalogues allow one to "browse" the shelves of these major collections as they were at the time of publication. This is very useful in planning research trips (particularly for American institutions, where one may wish to target a only a portion of a given region's collections) and also provides an alternative way to pursue bibliographic work, one which relies on browsing habits well developed in most students and scholars. In addition, because of the selectivity that governs acquisitions in Western institutions and because collections such as these are created almost entirely by those in East Asian studies, these catalogues are more targeted to the interests of sinologists than would be the shelf collections of a Chinese university.

Because of the important of Japanese sinology, both Chinese and Japanese portions of such catalogues may be useful. All are housed in the Reference Reading Room.

For these and selected other collections, online URLs are provided below. In some cases these will take you to a general library webpage, from which catalogues can be accessed; in other cases the link is directly to the catalogue.

27. *Harvard-Yenching Library Chinese Catalogue*, 39 vols. (New York & London: 1986) [R.R. Z 881 .H3456 1986] *Japanese Catalogue*, 33 vols. (1985) [ -- .H3455 1985]

Online:

<http://lms01.harvard.edu/F/AQUQB4LQFQ6VXV968IQCSR6BI4NYFPJJKSTLS7M7MQQKG4IP8U-52948?RN=952540584>

28. *East Asiatic Library University of California, Berkeley: Author-Title Catalogue*, 13 vols. [R.R. Z 3009 .C154]; *Subject Catalogue*, 6 vols. [ -- .C156] (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1968) *First Supplement*, 2 vols. (1973)  
Online: C.V. Starr East Asian Library: <http://www.lib.berkeley.edu/EAL/>
29. Stanford University, *The Catalogs of the Hoover Institute of War Revolution and Peace: Chinese Collection*, 13 vols. (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1969) 1972, 1977) [R.R. Z 881 .S7 H72]; *First Supplement*, 2 vols. (1972); *Second Supplement*, 2 vols. (1977) [*Japanese Collection*: -- .H74]  
Online: East Asian Library: <http://www-sul.stanford.edu/depts/asrg/index.html>
30. *Catalogs of the Far Eastern Library University of Chicago: Chinese*, 8 vols. (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1973); *First Supplement*, 4 vols. (1981) [R.R. Z 3009 .C532]; *Japanese* [ -- .C533]; *Subject Index*, 6 vols. [ --.C534]  
Online: <http://www.lib.uchicago.edu/e/easia/>
31. *The University of Michigan, Ann Arbor: Catalogs of the Asia Library*, 25 vols. (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1978) [R.R. Z 3009 .M53]  
Online: <http://www.lib.umich.edu/asia/>
32. *School of Oriental and African Studies, University of London: Library Catalogue*, 28 vols. (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1963); *First Supplement*, 16 vols.; *Second Supplement*, 19 vols. [R.R. Z 921 .L8 U62; Supplements: U621; U622]  
Online: <http://www.soas.ac.uk/library/index.html>
33. *Library of Congress, Washington, D. C., Far Eastern Languages Catalog*, 22 vols. (Boston: G.K. Hall, 1972) [R.R. Z 3009 .U585]  
Online: <http://www.loc.gov/rr/asian/> >> <http://catalog.loc.gov/>
34. Columbia University, C.V. Starr East Asian Library  
Online: <http://www.columbia.edu/cu/lweb/indiv/eastasian/index.html>
35. Cornell University, Charles W. Wason Collection on East-Asia  
Online: <http://wason.library.cornell.edu/>
36. Yale University, East Asia Library  
Online: <http://www.library.yale.edu/eastasian/>

### Online Library Catalogues in China

37. Beijing University: <http://www.lib.pku.edu.cn/portal/index.jsp>
38. Nanjing University: <http://lib.nju.edu.cn/>
39. Shanghai Library: <http://www.library.sh.cn/>

40. Chinese University of Hong Kong: <http://library.cuhk.edu.hk/>
41. Academia Sinica, Fu Ssu-nien Library: <http://lib.ihp.sinica.edu.tw/>
42. National Central Library, Taiwan: <http://www.ncl.edu.tw/mp.asp?mp=2>

### **E. “Encyclopaedic” bibliographies**

In this section we list two multi-volume works that are not in themselves bibliographies, but which aspire to such encyclopaedic scope that their bibliographies have unique value for their range and selectivity. Neither of these works is complete, nor near completion; the published volumes listed are those among IU’s holdings as of Fall 1996. Apart from the copies in the Reference Reading Room, circulating copies may be found on stack shelves.

43. *The Cambridge History of China* (Cambridge and New York: Cambridge University Press, 1974 - ) [R.R. DS 735 .C3145]

The essays in these volumes are designed to survey all major facets of social, political, and intellectual history for their periods. While some chapters are routine litanies of previous research findings, others represent clear and polished summaries of the state of the field, and many are important essays with original themes that are both synoptic in their coverage of past research and highly stimulating in the new configuration they impart to it.

To date, the following volumes have appeared:

1. Ch’in and Han Empires, 221 B.C. - A.D. 220
  3. Sui and T’ang China, 589-906 AD
  5. The Sung Dynasty and Its Precursors, 907-1279 (Part I)
  6. Alien Regimes and Border States, 907-1368
  7. The Ming Dynasty, 1368-1644 (Part I)
  8. The Ming Dynasty (Part II)
  9. The Ch’ing Empire to 1800 (Part I)
  10. Late Ch’ing, 1800-1911 (Part I)
  11. Late Ch’ing, 1800-1911 (Part II)
  12. Republican China, 1912-1949 (Part I)
  13. Republican China, 1912-1949 (Part II)
  14. The People’s Republic (Part I)
  15. The People’s Republic (Part II)
44. *Science and Civilization in China*, Joseph Needham et al. (Cambridge & New York: Cambridge University Press, 1954 - ) [R.R. DS 721 .N37]

This life work of the late Joseph Needham goes on after his death as a result of the wonderful research staff he assembled and the superb group of scholars with whom

he shared authorial credit. The bibliographies that Needham and his collaborators have prepared for these volumes are astonishing in their breadth; nothing comparable in the realm of Chinese science has ever existed.

To date, the following volumes have been published:

- I. Introductory Orientations. Joseph Needham, with the research assistance of Wang Ling (1954)
- II. History of Scientific Thought. Joseph Needham, with the research assistance of Wang Ling (1956)
- III. Mathematics and the Sciences of the Heavens and Earth. Joseph Needham, with the research assistance of Wang Ling (1959)
- IV. Physics and Physical Technology
  - Pt. 1. Physics. Joseph Needham, with the research assistance of Wang Ling, and the special co-operation of Kenneth Robinson (1962)
  - Pt. 2. Mechanical Engineering. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Wang Ling (1965)
  - Pt. 3. Civil Engineering and Nautics. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Wang Ling and Lu Gwei-djen (1971)
- V. Chemistry and Chemical Technology
  - Pt. 1. Paper and Printing. Tsien Tsuen-Hsuei (1985)
  - Pt. 2. Spagyric Discovery and Invention: Magisteries of Gold and Immortality. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Lu Gwei-djen (1974)
  - Pt. 3. Spagyric Discovery and Invention: Historical Survey, from Cinnabar Elixirs to Synthetic Insulin. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Ho Ping-Yu [Ho Peng-Yoke] and Lu Gwei-djen (1976)
  - Pt. 4. Spagyric Discovery and Invention: Apparatus and Theory. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Lu Gwei-djen, and a contribution by Nathan Sivin (1980)
  - Pt. 5. Spagyric Discovery and Invention: Physiological Alchemy. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Lu Gwei-djen (1983)
  - Pt. 6. Military Technology: Missiles and Sieges. Joseph Needham, Robin D.S. Yates, with the collaboration of Krzysztof Gawlikowski, Edward McEwen and Wang Ling (1994)
  - Pt. 7. Military Technology: The Gunpowder Epic. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Ho Ping-Yu [Ho Peng-Yoke], Lu Gwei-djen and Wang Ling (1987)
  - Pt. 9. Textile Technology: Spinning and Reeling. Dieter Kuhn (1986)
  - Pt. 11. Ferrous Metallurgy. Donald B. Wagner (2008)
  - Pt. 12. Ceramic Technology. Rose Kerr and Nigel Wood, with additional contributions by Ts'ai Mei-fen and Zhang Fukang (2004)
  - Pt. 13. Mining. Peter Golas (1999)
- VI. Biology and Biological Technology
  - Pt. 1. Botany. Joseph Needham, with the collaboration of Lu Gwei-djen, and a special contribution by Huang Hsing-Tsung (1986)
  - Pt. 2. Agriculture. Francesca Bray (1984)

Pt. 3. Agroindustries and Forestry. Christian A. Daniels and Nicholas K. Menzies (1996)

Pt. 5. Fermentations and Food Science. H.T. Huang (2000)

Pt. 6. Medicine. Joseph Needham and Lu Gwei-djen, edited by Nathan Sivin (2000)

VII. The Social Background

Pt. 1. Language and Logic. Christoph Harbsmeier (1998)

Pt. 2. General Conclusions and Reflections. Joseph Needham, edited by Kenneth Girdwood Robinson, with contributions by Ray Huang, and an introduction by Mark Elvin (2004)