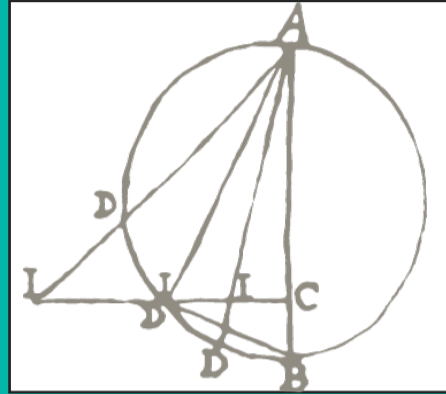


Professeure invitée de l'EHESS

Lisa ONAGA

Institut Max Planck  
pour l'Histoire des Sciences (Berlin)



Invitée par :  
le Centre Asie du Sud-Est (CASE)

CONFÉRENCE

Dans le cadre du séminaire « Les objets comme sources : soies et soieries ou comment interroger la matière » coordonné par S. Desrosiers (EHESS, CRH) et A. Vallard (CNRS, CASE)

**THINKING WITH “LIFE HISTORY” MODELS: THE CHOREOGRAPHY OF SERICULTURE IN TWENTIETH CENTURY JAPAN**

**VENDREDI 15 MARS 2019 DE 11H À 13H**

Salle 2, 105 bvd Raspail - 75006 Paris

During the late nineteenth and early twentieth centuries, sericulture underwent various practical changes that informed scientific silkworm breeding and genetics in Japan. Key practical changes in sericulture are critically examined in relation to the ecological life histories of silkworms and how they contributed to the infrastructural history of silkworm genetics research. The challenge of accounting for and housing numerous conventional and mutant silkworm strains especially informed national plans to build organism-centered research facilities during the postwar reconstruction era. Efforts to bank and share silkworms afforded Japanese life scientists a space to express their visions about the resuscitation of science, national unity, and international reputation. The long-standing intimacy between silkworm life histories and human livelihood ultimately helped underwrite the notion of “bioresource” that scientists have used with bureaucrats to justify and demonstrate the value of using silkworms and other living things to carry out biological inquiries.