

Cyberfeminism Mutates

Cyberfeminism is a mutating word with a nebulous history. Its evolution is less a single root system with multiple branches than a network of entangled rhizomes, constantly and multidirectionally moving.

Coined in the early 1990s by the British cultural theorist Sadie Plant and artist collective VNS Matrix, the word cyberfeminism takes on its prefix “cyber” — recast from Cybernetics, a 1948 book by Norbert Wiener, and “cyberspace,” from William Gibson’s 1984 novel *Neuromancer* — as a provocation. This cyberspace of the 1980s was stocked with and characterized by cyberbabes and fembots, a techno-utopian imaginary of the male gaze. “Cyberfeminism” prompted women and marginalized communities to imagine how a reoriented cyberspace could look. By now, three decades after its origination, cyberfeminism has shifted from a loose artistic movement exploring the emancipatory potential of cyberspace towards a collective drive to provide software, hardware, and wetware education and to get marginalized groups online. Today, with questions of technology more and more clearly “bound together with questions of ecology and the economy,” as noted by Cornelia Sollfrank, the term is self-reflexive: technology is not only the subject of cyberfeminism, but its means of transmission. It’s all about feedback.

WETWARE showcases nine artists to celebrate and support their work and the upcoming publication [CYBERFEMINISM INDEX](#), slated for an October 2022 release with Inventory Press. Drawn from the terms “hardware” and “software,” wetware, by definition, applies to the computational ability of biological life forms, though the term has become slang for biotechnologies. Here, we twist the term, calling WETWARE to focus on the embodied, slimy components of technology, and the organic, rhizomatic nature of networks. Shown in chronological order, we present seminal cyberfeminist artworks from the early 1990s to pornographic and techno-spiritual pieces from the early aughts, and contemporary adaptations and brand new commissions from 2022. Each artist is also featured in the publication CYBERFEMINISM INDEX and suggest a wide web of cyberfeminism’s continuous evolution.

Preorder the book: <http://www.inventorypress.com/product/cyberfeminism-index>

Social Capital Fights

In a time of cancel culture and click bait, Danielle Brathwaite-Shirley wants us to be able to argue again. This type of conflict is a necessary part of communication, to be able to voice our opinions, disagree, and still have empathy for one another. “Social Capital Fights” (2022) is a provocation for raucous disagreements and against the erasure of similitude. The music video speaks of trans people who are in support of having difficult conversations in our increasingly public, online environments, rather than narrowing our social bubbles even more. “Demon babies” populate the music video as mannequin heads covered in a balaclava made of hair, hair tools, and hair accessories, as a way to grapple with Brathwaite-Shirley’s own hair loss; the demons look after her. Brathwaite-Shirley created this work specifically for this exhibition.

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