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**Harvesting the Net::  
MemoryFlesh**

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## Diversity.com/Population.gov

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### A Tsunami of Data

When, in the early 1990s, the U.S. government-funded Human Genome Project (HGP) drafted plans for a genetic database of some 4,000 distinct ethnic populations, it was met with a great deal of controversy and criticism. The stakes were raised even more when it was discovered that the HGP had proposals for the patenting of the cell lines from several indigenous populations, all without those members' or communities' consent. Due to the interventions by such groups as the Rural Advancement Foundation International (RAFI), the HGP was forced to drop three patents. In 1996 it provided a testimony to the U.S. National Research Council and has since drafted a document of "Model Ethical Protocols" for research that emphasizes informed consent and cultural-ethical negotiation. Since then, however, the HGP has been conspicuously silent (it is now based at Rutgers University, as the Morris Institute for Population Studies), and, despite a flood of news items and press releases relating to the various genome mapping endeavors around the world--both government and corporate sponsored--there has been relatively no news or updates on the progress of the HGP's plans.

Much of this curious disappearing act has to do, certainly, with the conundrums in which the HGP has been involved, as well as with the combination of vocal critics such as RAFI, and the HGP's having been covered by the media and dubbed by its critics as "the vampire project." However, the HGP as an organization may have slipped from science headlines, but the problems associated with it have not. Another, parallel development in the biotech and genetics has emerged, which has more or less taken up the "problem" that the HGP had dealt with in the 1990s: bioinformatics. Bioinformatics involves the use of computer and networking technology to organize and analyze updated, networked, and interactive genomic databases used by research institutions, the biotech industry, medical geneticists, and the pharmaceutical industry. Bioinformatics signals an important development in the increasing computerization of "wet" biotech research, creating an arena where bioinformatics can form relationships between bioscientific activity and the fluctuations of the biotech economy. A driving economic force is finance capital, bolstered from within by a wide range of "future-proof" biotech research (software-based gene discovery, data mining, genomics, and so on). The emphasis we are witnessing now in "digital capitali