On Determination: Josh THORPE's Ambivalent Flag

David COURT

Josh Thorpe's Ambivalent Flag is a custom-made flag—black on one side, white on the other—commissioned by the Justina M. Barnicke Gallery in the autumn of 2010 for a flagpole outside the entrance to the gallery, across from a sports field on the campus of the University of Toronto. Like much of Thorpe's work, it is an obstinately simple gesture: a pared-down play with the affective and meaningful potential of colour within the representational space of the flagpole.

Thorpe's flag occupies this place of representation without purpose, creating a kind of weak confusion where conventionally there is a strong and determined signal. It is not a persuasive form. It doesn't have much allure. There is almost nothing to it without the multiple and relative meanings that it attracts — anarchy, peace, life, death, light, dark, and so on — but these don't quite seem to take hold, seeming too specific, too much. There are just the two sides. One could say 'opposing sides.'

This bluntness, this presentation of what could be thought of as two polar figures or regions of the void,

opens a field of speculation, extending away from the work in the direction of the threshold of black and white, the line of opposition. To begin with, one could ask, "What does this flag signal? Who or what does it 'stand for'?" It could be noted that it stands on multiple grounds—the territory of the city, the university. the art gallery. Somewhere in the midst of all this there is the idea of the commons: the space that is neither mine nor yours, but ours; a shared space that tentatively emerges through or as dissensus and disruption, as Jacques Ranciere and others have put forward. Here, I also think of Carl Schmitt and his conception of the distinction between 'friend' and 'enemy' as the defining moment of politics. I think of Nietzsche's claim that one's friend should be one's 'best enemy,' suggesting a kind of necessary openness to the difficulty of being bound in a relation of imposition and accountability; an intimate tension that raises the stakes of life (and here I should note that Thorpe is a close friend).

Turning back to the work, what if it is claimed that the flag stands for itself? Or, to twist this question a little, that it stands for art? This would be a two-sided claim: 1) that art wars, which is to say that it engages in conflict, constantly making and unmaking territories and borders, making a sovereign claim for itself as a claim for a future world; and 2) that art negotiates a truce, referring to arts' 'right of asylum,' as Robert Filliou, Fluxus artist-philosopher has stated it; its holding a space for the dis-placed or un-disciplined, a space where conflict (methodological or ideological, for example) is resolved into an amorphous permis-

At its most basic, Thorpe's flag simply does what any flag does: it sets up a determined figure/ground relationship. Except what is figured here is nothing other than the ground upon which dei takes place. Perhaps wh presented in the stance not only ambivalence, I ference to decision, det dialectics or synthesis. N but both/and—indetei indecision; not only tow choice, but the choice of It is in this ambivalent r the absolute-ness of the the political and ethical work might be revealed

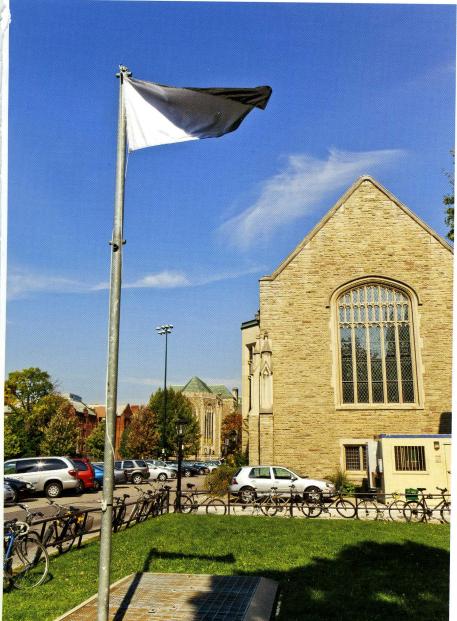
Thinking through th mined ambivalence of 1 leads me in the directio apparent obstacle: insol available for speculation ical or ethical lines, it is of thinking through or v minacy, as the ground for The decision to think th work involves a step into an irresolute problem. I Thorpe's flag is both a fr enemy, a reserve or erus demands and questionii grounding the stakes of proceeds along this prob trajectory. <---

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NOTE

 For further on this line of th Negarestani's "Differential Angelaki: Journal of the Humanities, Vol.14.3 (200



Josh THORPE, Ambivalent Flag, 2010. Nylon Fabric. 1 x 1,6 m. Justina M. Barnicke Gallery, Toronto. Photo: courtesy the artist.