

Notes/Critical thinking/actual thinking/fragments of thinking

1. Concrete example of British Empires Colonialism

Colonisation of Northeast America centred around Maryland and Baltimore.

2. Use of Art as a Colonial function/Neocolonialism

3. Examine the destruction of the 1<sup>st</sup> Nation People and their erasure from History

4. theft and destruction of their land & culture

5. Break down contesting post-world war 2 mainstream Western narrative/s.

6. How and in what way is it possible to evaluate “What is taking place?” What criteria and concepts are available to make a credible analysis?

7. Post Colonialism/Decolonisation never happened. If it didn't take place what is taking place? Restaging/reinterpreting Colonialism/Postcolonialism.

What has to be registered is the category of post colonialism in art as a replacement of the category of the contemporary. It would appear that this shift and its consequence is little understood

Isn't post colonialism or decolonisation a process of Assimilation, Globalisation, strengthening and integrating British and other European Colonies?

**Monetary/economic** value of culture and everyday life

Analysed from different critical positions

Examples of recent critical practices and thinking which no longer work:

Bruno Latour

Hans Haacke

Thomas Hirshhorn

**Against a primitive critique 1**

How to define a critical/political practice today?

Models:

Infrastructure critique

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Through the process of unlearning, unmaking, disinvestment

Post/Archaeological examination of the destruction and erasure of the 1<sup>st</sup> Nation peoples as a model of the Colonial Annihilation of subjugated peoples and enemies of the West – as a model/template of current Global Colonisation.

When you go back to the issuing of the Doctrine of Discovery and Doctrine of Occupation you quickly come to the realisation that nothing has changed since the 1400s, just a process of consolidation and continuous expansion

A past/present analysis because nothing has changed.

If this is true -

What actually is/was post colonialism and decolonisation? 2

The necessity to understand and formulate “post-colonialism” within a white British position, within the context of the British Empire, with the obvious problems and contradictions. This isn’t intended to extend the Empire or Colonialism; this takes place whatever we do unless we concretely acknowledge the facts and locate possibilities of rupturing these mechanisms. I fundamentally disagree with people who claim that we shouldn’t find solutions I think we do not have a choice

Two aspects to take into consideration.

Even now in 2026 it is unclear exactly what British Colonialism is and the extent and reach of Colonialism? What is maybe a surprising admission, but makes sense, if we go by the findings revealed during the Mau Mau trial in London in 2011 with the disclosure of 11 miles of colonial files which until that point had remained invisible and secret.

These files go back to the 1500s, which implies that a full history of the British Empire still needs to be written.

And the invisible fight back against Decolonisation from the 1960s onwards by Colonial Powers as shown in Matt Kennard’s book Silent Coup.

Examples of new forms of Colonialism Information space, Tax havens, the undisclosed relationship between the US and the UK.

We also need to consider the resurgence of the British Empire and Colonialism according to recent geopolitical events and accounts taking place in West Asia and Ukraine.

Post colonialism as part of Neoliberal policies of atomisation and isolation of individuals.

Attack on and delegitimizing thinking by persons from different demographics/ socio political groups and class positions.

Conspiracy theory is simply a war and form of cognitive apartheid, deligitimization, ridiculing and silencing persons and groups who do not share the overall narrative of the West, instead contest or threaten the narrative of Post War West.

Current thinking, theorisation, art are situated and taking place within the bubble of hegemonic Western art history, history, philosophies.

All existing theories and narratives are flawed and short circuited through their failure to address the self-sufficient and inward-looking consolidation of an exclusive western narratives and histories.

**What purpose does an examination of the 1<sup>st</sup> Nation peoples of North America serve in my own research? 1**

What are the issues and problems?

Below I list examples:

Hidden history, events, barbarism, concentration camps, destruction and elimination/extermination/eradication of a people on an unprecedented level/scale,

Makes a nonsense of mainstream history and Western narratives.

At the same time this is a template used throughout the world.

This people and history are invisible and made more invisible against black lives matters, replacing black people as the victims and peoples of North America.

This is a concrete example of Neoliberal atomisation and culture wars

These problems and injustices continue to take place, but they are invisible or A/political.

I don't want to analyse and look at this context and people at the expense of other colonial peoples and cultures

Congo

Native Aborigines

Slavery

Destruction of African peoples

Working class

The atrocities and events in Palestine which is visible and in the news, supported and facilitated by the west, equally pacifies neoliberal western subjects, but whose unspeakable barbarism nullifies existing mainstream history and narratives, while at the same time reaffirming the brutality of western colonialism that uses the annihilation of peoples and cultures as a warning to non-western peoples and the enemies of the west.

### **The intention of focusing on the 1<sup>st</sup> nations peoples of north America 2**

Self-definition/solipsism/autopoiesis of Western Post war narrative and its culture and history

How safe and how dependable is mainstream western history and narrative?

Understand the implementation and conceptualisation of western colonialism in all its form and consequences “Colonial violence” – my intention is not to appropriate existing postcolonial discourses but to examine the issues within the context of the British Empire with the intention of acknowledging this overwhelming problem on the way to its rupturing through moving art and thinking forward to a place where it needs to be.

And how and in what way is Western Art able and capable of registering these insights? What is the vehicle and platform around which thinking and research and a practice gravitates and gels?

How and in what way has western art/culture addressed these issues? And is it enough? There are obvious examples of artists who have but they are in my opinion flawed.

Along with concepts, narratives and history of Art which exist within the self-definition and bubble of mainstream western culture and its art

Is our understanding, insights and conceptualisation sufficient and comprehensive enough to have/undertake a full, complete assessment into the concept of colonialism, history, hegemony, through the function and use of western art?

What message and idea does mainstream western art communicate and deliver?

Post war/20<sup>th</sup> century narratives and history

Unresolved and little understood problems inherited from the 1920's/ 30s, with its confused over hasty naming and relationship to fascism, definition of democracy, colonialism/postcolonialism. Understanding the 1<sup>st</sup> world war victory/who was/objective, enemies of the west. Recent research revision of post 2<sup>nd</sup> world war and post 1<sup>st</sup> world war narratives are starting to break down the narratives that we take for granted. and

A revision of Western mainstream narratives circle around the problems that arose during the 1920s and the continuous unbroken repetition of these problems.

Postwar years and narratives coordinated around core points and problems

Concentration camps

Purpose of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world war/ narrative cause and purpose of the 2<sup>nd</sup> world

The US and UK support and funding of Nazi Germany

What are the characteristic of post war narratives in Britain/Europe/West?

Reasons for raising these questions now

Attacks and threats on culture and thinking

What do I mean by this and how can I show proofs?

The attack on thinking and what to think

The lessons taught by Heidegger in Being and Time and follow up texts during the 1930s provide the clearest template for today's emergency situation, the loss and forgetting of thinking, the danger of forgetting how to think, the danger of obstructions and distractions and addictions, taking us away from thinking

Cognitive Warfare/Psychological warfare that surfaced during Cambridge Analytica and Facebook around 2015/16, the surfacing of AI/political institutions and Political movements, the sudden assault and conquest of social space by far-right global movements, social engineering during Covid.

Categories to explore in looking at defining and recovering thinking today:

Stupidity

Normalisation

Appropriating positions and other policies and ideas

Nonlinear war

Conspiracy thinking

Cognitive warfare

What does this amount to and what am I trying to say?

[Breaking from the human subject]

Speculative thinking, thinking and experiencing inside financialization and examination of the subject

Updating and analysis of new research on post war narratives, ideologies and propaganda.

Who and where do we look too to locate a sound convincing, sober, balanced evaluation of what is taking place today?

## **Primitive naïve critique 2**

Definition of a primitive art practice 1

Using art as a platform to establish a critique without investigating and understanding art functions within the overall mechanism of Neocolonialism.

How and whether art as it exists and is defined today has the capacity to say something and do something or is its function to short circuit actions?

Art made and defined and organised by white people within a white culture as white suprematism, as a continuation of Colonialism and affirmation of suffering, appropriation, uncontested post war narrative.

How to evaluate existing threats and dangers, given the complexities posed by Neoliberalism and the far right, with its appropriation, silencing, disarming the/all opposition/defeat of the opposition.

The war and destruction in Gaza as a defining moment destabilises postwar narratives and history, and necessity to rewrite history, thinking, theory and philosophy

Why the focus on this barbaric event **of American Indigenous peoples, their annihilation and the theft of their land, and** not others?

Maybe from this in a different way confirms western barbarism and colonialism is a mockery and breakdown of postwar narratives, lies and propaganda.

It is pointless making any claims, unless they can be defined and backed up

We can't stay where we are, continuing as though there have been no development in culture in recent years

White mainstream culture/white suprematism, accelerationists

How to evaluate and characterise change in recent years 2010-2025?

Benjamin Noys

Tiqqun

16 Beaver Group

How and in what way has/does Neoliberalism appropriate other positions, ideologies, concepts, leftwing and liberal views?

What is the difference between Capitalism and Neoliberalism

Should we take Neoliberalism seriously? Does it actually exist?

Appropriation of labour/socialist, oppositional ideas and positions

Trump, Alt-right, Bannon, Traditionalists appropriation of left wing/Lenin's concept of struggle, contesting the state and its institutions, revolutions, use of violence/war/radicalism

Squeezing out and delegitimising practices and methodologies, concepts which are not useful to the state/system

Commodification of art and conservative revolution in art

Posing a question Philosophically and using and understanding philosophical concepts and terms in a philosophical manner [ after Zizek]

Rethinking what exactly is a real left wing critical theoretical practice

What is the difference, if at all, between Capitalism, Neoliberalism and Colonialism?

Human animal after Alexander Kojève as the state of a population existing within a consumer culture

Rules for the human zoo

How are these posed in Contemporary art?

Which works contest the conservative revolution of art to register and address Colonialism, Neoliberalism, Capitalism and race?

Rather which practices articulate key problems and questions to allow us to arrive closer to the state of emergency that we now face?

Renzo Martens

Decolonizing the Museum

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