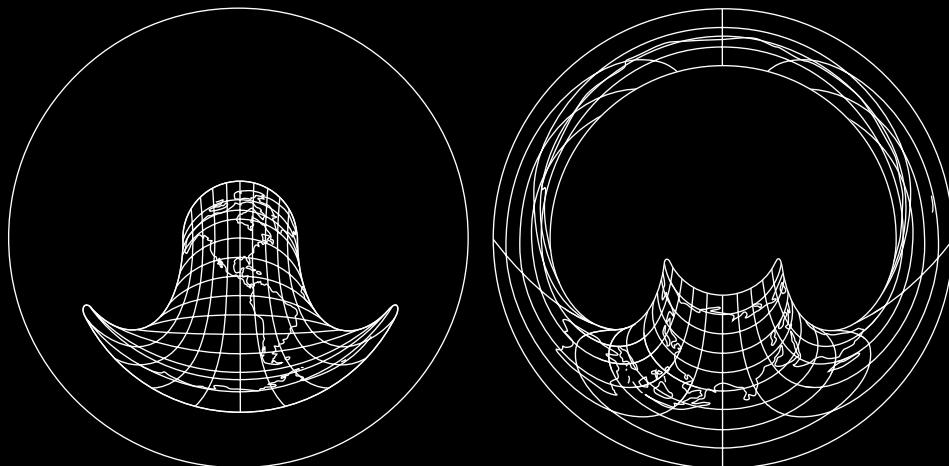


RADICAL CARTOGRAPHY



Philippe
Rekacewicz

Between science and Politics, the art of making visible what the world hides from us

The cartographer produces a vision of the world as he or she sees, understands, and interprets it. In this respect, the map is fundamentally a political object and it allows us to concretely expose those (geo)political, social, and economic mechanisms that are generally invisible to us. The map has nothing to do with reality – or the so-called “truth” – although it is inspired by it and takes the information that it represents from reality. The map includes a lot of the imaginary of the mapmaker who put her or his own interpretations within it. Therefore, the map becomes a permanent dialog between reality and imaginary: The map then brings out the image of a world that we did not suspect, one that we had not seen before, suddenly making the invisible visible. This dynamic is also an open door to manipulation and the use of the cartographic image as a propaganda tool, both from the “power” point of view as well as that of the “activist”, making maps an intellectual construction primarily, rather than a faithful figuration of a reality.

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THE RIGHT AND THE POWER TO MAP
 Who really has the right to create and to produce maps? The question can really seem strange, given that the geographical map is an object that has been almost naturally inserted in our lives, in the objects that nourish our everyday life. The answer is not so straightforward, because mapping was a very exclusive discipline historically. It was reserved for the restricted circle of states, of powerful monarchs who had a monopoly on both the production and use of maps. This was all for a very simple reason: because whoever had the map, in other words the immediate vision of an immense territory, could capture in one look the full extension of their territories and colonies, and was assured of having complete control over those, and thus over the communities that inhabited these areas.

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"The map has disappeared! The map? Yes, master, the one which the king commissioned from you [...] Not leaving time for Alberto Cantino to catch up with him [...] Master Reimen [...] comprehended instantly the scale of the catastrophe. Two months previously, the king [...] had passed down the command to him: henceforth recognized by the Pope as "lord of the conquest, navigation and commerce of Ethiopia, Arabia, Persia and India," the sole sovereign with mastery of the maritime routes leading to the land of spices, he desired to have constantly presented to his view the extent of his empire, to be imbued with it so thoroughly as to make decisions in conformance to his commercial and religious responsibilities". (Vindt 1998: 7)

The scene takes place in Lisbon in 1502. In a gripping narration of historical romance, the historian Gérard Vindt tells of the theft of a royal planisphere from a cartographical studio, the only one of its kind, upon which are represented the Indies and Brazil, designed for the first time according to the observations and surveys brought back by the navigators

88 FIG. 1 Pedro Alvares Cabral and Dom Vasco de Gama. ○ The disappearance of the map, considered to be a state secret, is experienced as a genuine economic disaster by the sovereign because he is thereby deprived of access to his resources. To possess the map, the geographical information, to have knowledge of the locations, does not only assure the affirmation of his authority, but also offers the protection of his riches and a means of jealously guarding against its seizure by someone else.

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Technology's recent evolution has challenged this exact aspect of the cartographic domain, as it is now possible to create maps, completely independent of the authorities and with minimal financial investments. While cartographic production was the privilege of a small handful of over-powerful actors for centuries, today anyone can "make their own maps". This radically changes the social configuration with regard to the distribution of power, or at least of the tools that give power.

This issue is addressed in a small, but very powerful book *Les petites cartes du web* (Nouché 2017), which explains that this "digital revolution" allows anybody to map anything (however badly or inexactly) and that makes the difference, socially and politically, because the map can easily be used as a tool to implement a "counter-power" to try to fight those with "too much power". This is exactly why the discipline of radical cartography is sometimes called "counter-cartography", given that it aims to oppose conventional visual representation – often produced by those same individuals in positions of power – and which generally give a very unambiguous view of the world, one favorable to those who run politics and the economy.

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RECLAIMING THE POWER OF THE MAP TO RECLAIM MORE SPATIAL JUSTICE

In 2003, Alice Creischer and Andreas Siekmann invited a bunch of strange people for one full weekend to the Hebel theater in Berlin, in order to discuss and exchange ideas on “radical cartography”, or to put it differently, “another way to make maps” to depict the world, to transform it into a relevant image, to figure out the way we see it, and how we understand it. This approach opened a whole new field for cartographic experimentation.

The collective *bureau d'études* from France, among others, has presented their tremendously complex and meaningful artwork, showing the world in a very systemic respect, eaten by capitalism in general and by military-political-industrial complexes in particular. The *Grupo de arte callejero* from Argentina has identified and mapped the private residences of all persons responsible for the former dictatorial government, making it public, and has organized “touristic” tours of Buenos Aires, passing by each of their houses and recalling the crimes under their dictatorship that went unpunished at every stop (they even managed to get some of them convicted and eventually imprisoned). A group from New York, The “Institute for applied autonomy”, put together one of the most original and stunning “radical cartographic projects” in the 2000s, thanks to hundreds of students and participants who spread out throughout the streets of Manhattan to track down and locate the slightest video surveillance camera, in order to map them and find itineraries from South to North that could possibly avoid them, allowing any citizen to walk in the city without being seen by unknown eyes. ○

This shows the value and diversity of what can be done with maps: they are an effective tool for reporting on crimes and injustices, but also an art through which to show how we interpret, feel, or perceive the world as we think it is (an attempt to represent reality) and, eventually, a fantastic tool to show how we would

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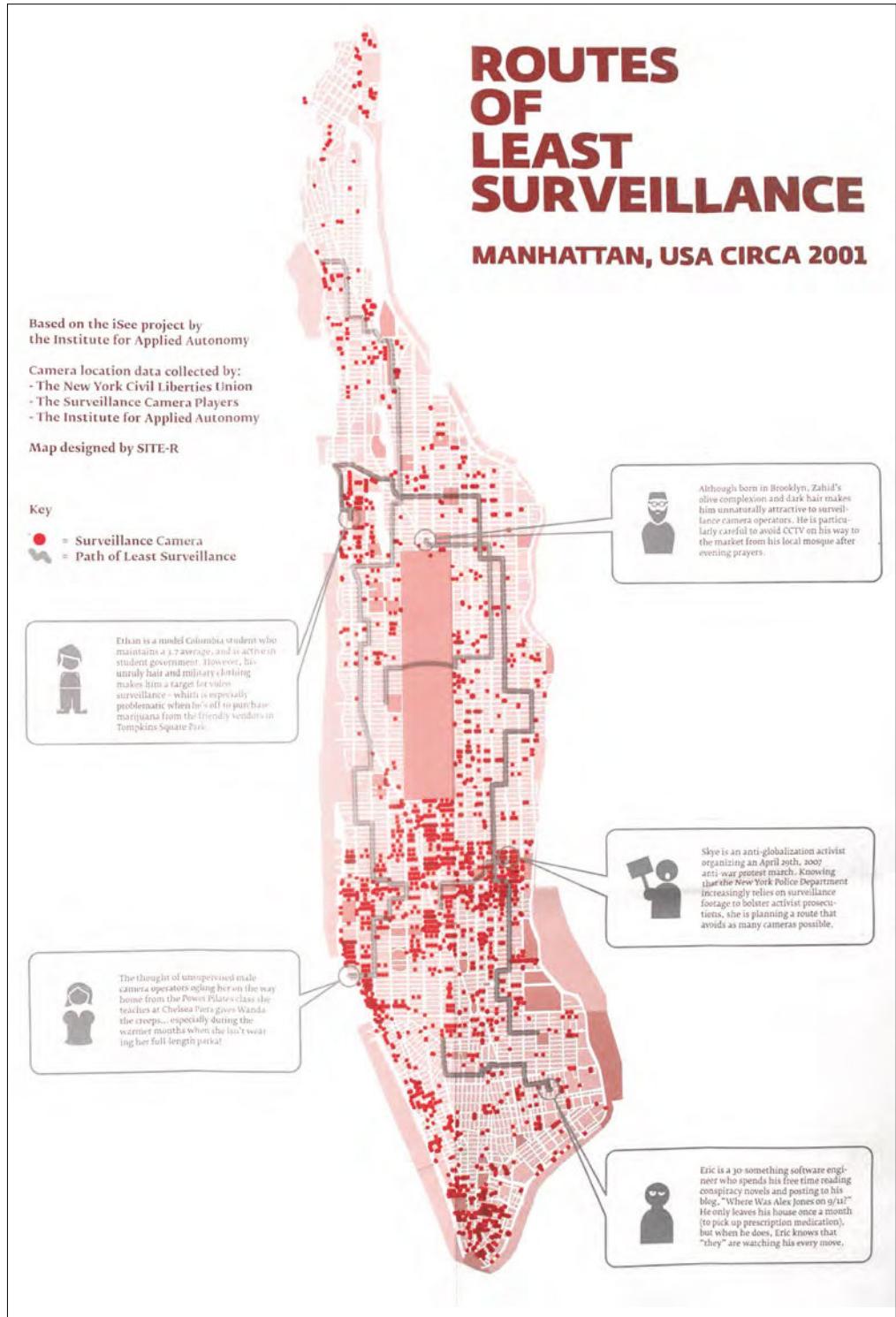
PHILIPPE REKACEWICZ

SHIFTS IN MAPPING



- FIG.1 ► “Cantino’s Planisphere”, 1502, Estense Library of Modena [Italy]. This map shows the state of Portuguese discoveries up to 1502. Knowing these territories was of real strategic and commercial interest. Flags show the different territorial sovereignties. The division line of Tordesillas cuts off the future Portuguese-speaking part of the South American continent, which would become Brazil.

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● FIG.2 ► Institute for applied autonomy, published in "An Atlas of Radical Cartography", Journal of Aesthetics and Protest Press, 2007.

88 like the world to be (an attempt to represent
utopian worlds). 89

10 This requires us to rely on a number of postulates: we should accept the idea that the geographical representation of the world is more of 85 an intellectual construction than it is a faithful depiction of reality: The map is always an interpretation of how the mapmaker sees, understands, and interprets the way in which the world functions. If a cartographer produces a vision of the world as he or she sees, understands, or interprets it, then the map can allow us to concretely expose (geo)political, social, and economic mechanisms, which are generally invisible to us, even though the form remains a 15 political object. 16

20 The map has little to do with reality – or the so-called “truth” – although it is inspired thereby and takes its information from reality. It includes a lot of the mapmaker’s imaginary 25 who puts her or his own interpretations therein. Therefore, the map becomes a permanent dialog between reality and the imaginary; by taking into consideration that what is being represented on a map has its roots in reality, it is also deeply romanticized, much like a fictional movie. Our maps “create” a world more than they “depict” it. 26

30 Therefore, the result of this process brings us images of a world that we might not have expected to see, a world that we have not necessarily seen before. This may help us to understand it better, but we may become aware that it might also be an open door to manipulation and the use of the cartographic image as a 35 propaganda tool, both by the “powerful” as well as by the “counter-power” sides. 36

40 Mapmaking is a fusion of disciplines as scientists, politicians, and artists all create and use maps in the field of their own environment. This shows the very complexity of what 45 a map really is: it uses data that has to be handled “scientifically”, it uses forms, colors, and movements; in other words, “artistic means” that are all found within a *modus operandi* that 46

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must respect a certain “ethic”. As a cartographer, geographer, information designer, I feel as though I live at an ambiguous interface between exact science and art, flirting with economics, politics, and social issues.

For decades, the cartographic image was more “in the service” of the prestige of the text, highlighting it rather than being an informative or a knowledge element in itself. It was considered to be a pure illustration of the narrative, without real signification other than for illustrative purpose, something to help readers locate themselves in the geography (where objects and human beings are really found). For the past few years, though, there has been a shift and society has dramatically changed toward the glorification of the image, minimizing *de facto* the value of the text, something increasingly considered to be less accessible and more visually fuzzy. The image, the drawing, is more immediately visible and is supposed to offer faster access to information.

There has always been an obvious need to identify things, countries, nations, etc. This was the goal of almost all of the geographers, cartographers, and other map producers down through the modern and contemporary historical periods. This is what led to the production of tons of what I would refer to as “descriptive” maps, most of which did not say much more than what we already see or know.

This was precisely the reason why the anarchist geographer Élisée Reclus (1830-1905) hated maps so much and was actively advocating their “eradication” from the school system! (Ferretti 2009) He argued that they were poor and sterile, that they gave to the pupils a totally wrong image and understanding of the world around them, and that maps avoid showing the tightly interrelated and systemic nature of the planet as it “performs”. Reclus’ approaches really opened up cartography to an infinity of new possibilities, initiating an original and meaningful ‘systemic cartography’ (where everything is linked to everything and shows the world as an interrelated system), which relegated the

‘descriptive cartography’ of orthodox geographers to the rank and file of a simple graphic or visual database. This turning point, initiated by Reclus, had been timidly started a little earlier the same century by personalities who were neither geographers nor cartographers.

RADICAL CARTOGRAPHY’S SEEDS HAD BEEN SOWN FOR TWO CENTURIES

Some forerunners already started to conceptualize and apply this so-called “systemic” approach, such as the economist William Playfair (1759-1823), the civil engineer Charles Joseph Minard (1781-1870) who introduced the idea of proportionality, and less well-known thinkers, such as the publisher, printer, and engaged citizen Henri Dron (1825-c.1915) who produced their “carte des points noirs” in 1912, anticipating future geopolitical links between nations.

It is in this spirit that the philosopher and economist Otto Neurath (1882-1945) produced all visual representations and maps over the course of his life, but he added something more to this approach: He put a lot of thought into transforming socio-economic and political knowledge into images that could potentially be understandable by all, including non-educated and illiterate parts of the population. The aim was that crucial information and knowledge would be no longer restricted to the upper, educated classes.

These precursors sowed the seeds of alternative forms of geography and cartography which later (re)appeared in the 1960s among geographers who went back to the well to retrieve some of these contributions and in order to engage new “radical” practices, initiating the movement of what we now call “radical” or “critical” geography. These ventures appeared in the framework of the civil rights movement and were developed as a tool to make social and spatial injustice visible. The geographer

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William Bunge (1928-2013) was, in this respect, a major player, experimenting and implementing “a radical way” to map how authorities and communities were producing, operating, and disputing their daily living spaces. His ideological and methodological contribution served as a really rich, multidimensionnal inspiration for geographers and cartographers who had been looking for alternative mapping modes since the very beginning of the 21st century.

In 1967, he was blacklisted by the government because he was a communist sympathizer and, as a result, could no longer teach within the University system. One year later, together with Gwendolyn Warren, he founded the Detroit Geographical Expedition and Institute within the Society for Human Exploration and conducted research on the black Fitzgerald neighborhood in Detroit, Michigan. From this investigation, he produced a book that became a reference text from then on (Bunge 1971).

He settled his office and mapping workshop in the poorest block of Fitzgerald (an agglomeration of Detroit), in a resident’s house. He then worked collectively with members of the community to produce maps dedicated for use as “evidence” and “prosecution documents” that could be presented in courts to prove “social injustice”. His aim was to encourage Fitzgerald’s citizens to regain collective power and to fight alienation processes, confiscation, seizure of public lands, and ultimately, to claim a certain level of sovereignty on the area, or at the very least the right to participate in the decision-making processes. This project, in particular, established the basis for alternative, experimental, or sensitive/emotional cartography as it is practiced today. Bunge managed to implement a mapping system through which the hidden part of social and political processes (the invisible) was depicted in an obvious and a very tangible way (the visible). It was a very committed and resolute way to map struggles for social and spatial justice, and to denounce questionable economic and political practices. This is why Bunge created –

88 out of data gathered collectively among the residents – some maps, such as “The number of children run over by white commuter’s car driving” throughout Fitzgerald, from their wealthy residential neighborhoods to downtown where they were working, or “number of babies bitten by rats”: although this map
 85 was only published in 1988, it represents the results of one of the many research projects carried out by Bunge and his team in Fitzgerald
 10 in the 1960s, where he carried out all these projects that intended to “spatialize” – and thus to make visible – all aspects of this neighborhood’s social and economic life in all its unfairness and indecency. ○

FIG. 3

15 Being radical or critical – or even experimental – does not necessarily mean that we must create new forms, new compositions, and new design. That aspect is without a doubt an essential component of the radical approach.

20 However, we can also be radical through our “cartographic intention” and political stance.
 220 These two dimensions make radical cartography a rich combination of sensitivity, art, sciences, geography, politics, and social activism.

25 This is a very [free] exercise of “space/spatial deconstruction” in which cartographers allow themselves to pervert cartographic classical convention. This is how these “experimenters” brought to light the extraordinary “power of maps”. They have proposed new ways of mapping that include new methodologies, new approaches that lead to making visible all that had previously been invisible as movements and
 30 trends in order to show the narrow geopolitical links between countries and continents. The ultimate aim was to eventually provide an understanding of highly complex economic and political systems in a simplified, but not simplistic way. Therefore, the cartographic image has been
 35 increasingly emancipated from the text and has become an “information media”. In other words, maps have become an “element of knowledge” in itself, so much so that they alone can convey a
 40 message to an audience.

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TO MAKE VISIBLE ALL THAT WAS HIDDEN OR UNKNOWN

A map, which is a minute representation of vast territories, is a truncated picture of reality; we could almost say that it is a lie by omission. Representation by symbols always requires sacrificing information. Not everything that happens over an area of hundreds of thousands of square miles can be contained on a small sheet of paper. The cartographer selects the items she or he wishes to represent on theoretical grounds. His or her job is to synthesize, simplify, and to omit. Ultimately, his or her final product is a filtered document. Aspects that may be important – but are more usually considered secondary or superfluous – are removed. The map is simplified to make it legible. In so doing, the author imbues it with his or her own vision of the world and his or her own priorities. Even though we might be mapping an apartment, for example, we will still carefully choose elements to be shown, and also dedicate a great deal of time to finding the appropriate symbolic language through which to represent those. This is precisely where we open doors to manipulation and propaganda in visual representation.

Individual or collective “alternative mapping projects” have blossomed all over the world, covering thematics as diverse as finance, surveillance, security, consumption, marketing, social, and spatial justice. In the 2010s, the movement became even more powerful through the use of new technologies (cartography 2.0 softwares and applications) and social networks (especially in the collection of collect primary data and statistics, but also to disseminate and promote ideas and findings).

New maps were published and made accessible to as many people as possible via the Internet, and these showed new aspects of the global landscape, making visible that which was not previously visible, highlighting strategies and processes that the authorities had kept very discreet until that time. We were used to dealing with a geography of the visible that provided us with factual information,

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FIG. 4

perhaps interesting information, but always incomplete information even if this was something that we did not necessarily know. Who among us has not studied the geography of oil in school books, with these very traditional maps of the areas of exploitation (Gulf Region) and the main maritime transport routes to the regions of consumption in Japan, Europe, and North America? This was in itself “information”, but what we did not know, because it was neither written down nor mapped, was that loads of petroleum products could be bought and sold several times during the journey that had been mapped, from tax havens or, at best, from countries with very favorable tax regimes including Switzerland or Luxembourg. The financial flows that accompanied the physical flows of this raw material are at least as important to know in order to fully understand the geography of energy, but this information was somehow kept from us. It is precisely this knowledge that radical geographers and cartographers have rehabilitated and decided to bring to the public's attention.

In 2006, the artist and activist Trevor Paglen published a map of the CIA's secret flights between 2001 and 2006, depicting the US secret program of the international transfer of prisoners to foreign countries where they were either interrogated or possibly tortured.○

Paglen had set up a truly original method for collecting information that has made it possible to draw up a network map of these air flights, based on the compilation of public databases reflecting aircraft movements on the one hand, and on the observations of many individuals in airports in North America, Europe, and Central Asia on the other. It was briefly posted on a large billboard in Los Angeles, which greatly displeased the FBI, who arrived immediately to remove it. But the FBI arrived too late as it was already broadcasted on TV. In the end, Paglen's initiative led to the termination of this program.

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Maps are subject to all kinds of manipulation, from the crudest and most obvious to the most subtle. They are eminently political objects and governments rightly consider them to be an effective propaganda tool. Activists, and citizens engaged in social resistance more generally, also use mapping as an efficient tool to report abuses of power, speculation, too much control from powerful states, corporations, and other large institutions.

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ONE ROOM, TWO AMBIENCES

Mapping is a “perverse” discipline in the sense that it seems to be exhaustive: the map informs, provided that you have a certain level of culture, knowledge, and references that need to be known. However, the map cannot tell a person everything about everything in a single image. It offers a point of view that needs to be contextualized if we want to be sure that the public is aware of all of the issues being raised. Data and information, and their transformation into a visualization, can be dramatically different according to the point of view that we choose to emphasize or stress.

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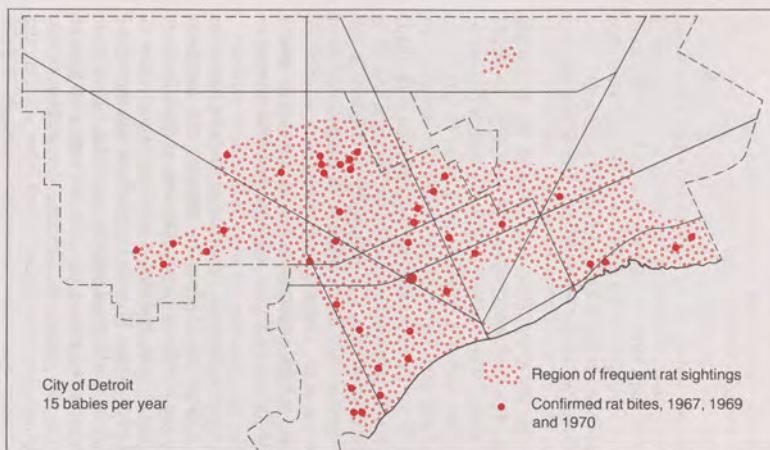
What should we do, for example, if we would like to produce a map of Jerusalem? What are the choices available to us? The first option would be to draw a map of the urban structure that shows the different neighborhoods, but on which the green line (the cease-fire line) has unfortunately disappeared. This may suggest that different communities live side by side, equally in harmony in a united city. The various areas of the city are labelled ‘Jewish neighborhoods’ or ‘Arab neighborhoods’, a term which invites us to think of the city as a simple conglomeration of places, only qualified by the origin of the predominant community living side by side, without any specific problems. The cartographic criteria chosen are only demographic and social.

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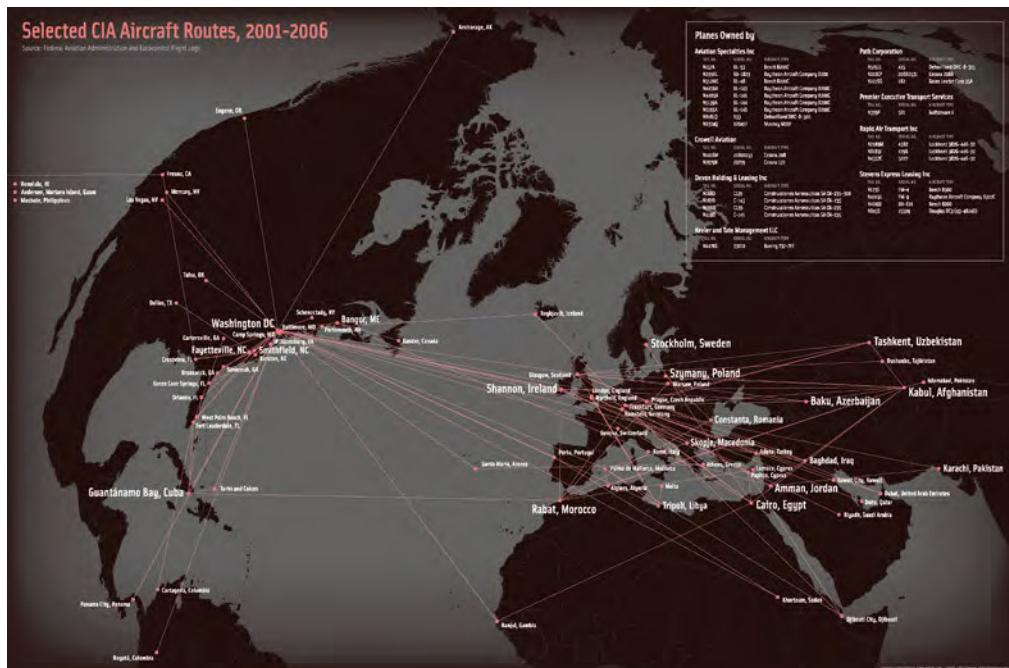


Map 3.16 Region of rat-bitten babies

If a middle-class suburbanite sees a rat in a slum ghetto he may feel disgust, but a slum mother feels horror. The rats – predacious carnivores – are looking for any food to eat, be it garbage or her infant's toes, fingers and nose. In New York City there are an estimated 4 million rats, almost one to every person. But in slum ghettos like Harlem there are 20 rats per baby, hunting, hunting.

Source: Detroit Department of Health, 1967, 1969 and 1970

- FIG.3 ▶ "In some parts of Detroit, babies are frequently bitten by rats", by William Bunge. Map published in "Nuclear War Atlas", Oxford, Basil Blackwell, 1988.



- FIG.4 ► Trevor Paglen et John Emerson, Selected CIA aircraft routes, 2001-2006, 2006.

SHIFTS IN MAPPING

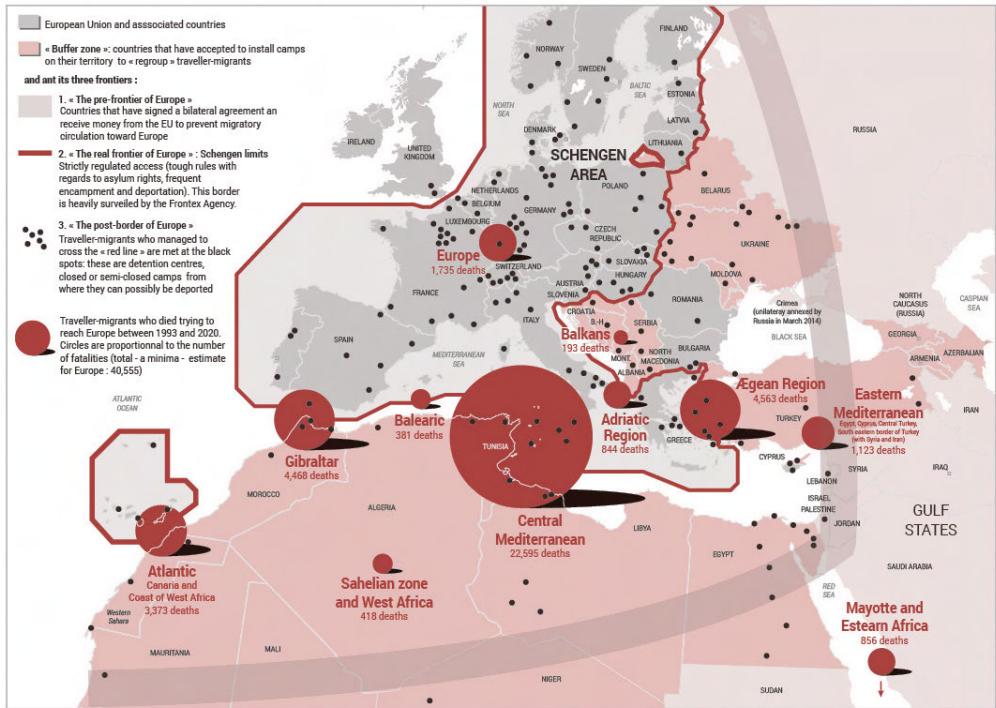


FIG.5 ► Philippe Rekacewicz: "Europe's three frontiers", 2021, Musée de l'immigration, Paris.

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A second option would be to approach the cartography of Jerusalem through the prism of political and geopolitical criteria. This would make it possible to show that there is a divide (the cease-fire line) which represents the international border (in the absence of a definitive settlement for the Israeli-Palestinian conflict), with an Israeli western part and a Palestinian eastern part, and overall that Israel is illegally occupying and colonizing the city's whole eastern part. What the first map simply called "Jewish quarter" becomes an "illegal Israeli settlement under UN resolution 242", which naturally gives it a very different signification. This shows that maps are created and produced with data, with a clear intention in mind, and are based on a set of chosen criteria. A few years ago, when in discussion with an Israeli settler on the top of a hill in the West Bank, I asked how he considered the relationship with the Arab villages surrounding the Israeli settlements. He just answered:

"You see established Arab villages, and what I see is only a few Arab temporary installations, therefore I can't answer your question."

Another example shows how the use and the treatment of the same data and information could give opposite feelings and misunderstandings, depending on the narrative that the author decides to associate therewith.

Mapping migratory flows remains a real challenge. The maps of migrations in Europe and its adjacent regions was first drawn in 2003, thanks to the work of Olivier Clochard from the collective Migréurop. We update it regularly and, alas, every time we have to add more black dots and draw the red circles even bigger. On 1st January 1993, Gerry Johnson was found dead. A citizen of Liberia – a country devastated by bloody civil war at the time – Johnson had suffocated in a freight train in Feldkirch, Austria. On 3rd May 2020, Ahmed Mahmoud Omar, an Iraqi-Kurd citizen had been killed by a guard in a camp in Bosnia-Herzegovina.

FIG. 5

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Between these two dates and these two places, more than 40,000 other migrants (a conservative estimate for this unknown slaughter) have lost their lives trying to reach Europe. They died while trying to leave too, like Marcus Omofuma, a Nigerian murdered in 1999 by three sadistic Austrian policemen when he was being forcibly repatriated.

From Nouakchott to Tripoli, Europe has equipped itself with three frontiers: in the middle of the desert there is the “pre-frontier” of migrant camps and police checkpoints, where people are first turned away. Then there is the actual border, which is more deadly. Those who manage to cross the red line that meet along the black spots, the detention centers of the “post-frontier”. Looking at the figures, we might think that human migration toward Europe is so huge that it represents a real threat of invasion by people from poor countries or countries at war for rich countries, or that we find ourselves at the edge of a major “crisis of civilization”. This posture would allow us to put the blame on migrants and clear European politicians of any responsibility for having implemented the closure policy throughout the European territory.

Conversely, one could also consider that this political Europe, by closing its borders to human circulation (2.5 million migrants at the most during the past few years out of 530 million inhabitants, around 0.5%) is completely failing to give an appropriate and humane response to welcoming people from highly vulnerable situations and is violating its international commitments (all conventions and agreements concerning refugee protections) by rejecting this population. We could, therefore, call it “political Europe’s failure” or a “European political crisis” which would allow us to blame European institutions and to clear the migrants of being guilty of “invading” a territory on which they have two fundamental rights by international law: the right to access a safe place to be protected, and the right to seek asylum in the welcoming countries... One

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map, two worlds! These very different points of view feed the debates and force us to continue to find the best arguments and criteria to support the approaches that we think are the most humanly appropriate.

The angle chosen to depict any situation is not generally a coincidence. We have chosen it on purpose because we have an opinion, a posture, a belief, and because we want to stress some particular aspects of a problem according to the way that we interpret it. We cannot be objective; the political and geopolitical geography is the result of multiple historical choices that leads to the “production” of a particular landscape rendered on the map in a subjective way.

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20 PRIOR TO THE MAP IS THE SKETCH, AND PRIOR
25 TO THE SKETCH IS THE INTENTION
30 The transformation of data into a graphic
35 and symbolic semiology necessarily induces
40 choices that make the map even more sub-
45 jective, as much as one can give social and
50 political meanings to shapes and colors! The
55 “means of art”, which include symbols, forms,
60 color, contrasts, dynamic, movements, shad-
65 ows, textures, thinness, thickness (of lines),
70 etc. definitely give an impression and dress
75 the map with a particular atmosphere that
80 influences the audience. This is why a map or
85 a visual representation is much more than a
90 simple image and should be considered as an
95 almost “designed narrative”. Maps might be
100 something that serves much more than a sim-
105 ple illustrative purpose. In fact, behind each of
110 these visualizations lies an intention, (a “car-
115 tographic intention”) that could possibly be
120 the base – the departure point – for a debate,
125 future research, or analysis. Eventually, the
130 key, the legend, and the careful choice of ter-
135 minology and wording used becomes fully part
140 of this subjective apparatus and reinforces the
145 highly subjective nature of visual representa-

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tion of data and information. We must remember again that nothing that is written in a map is a coincidence or oversight.

Following on from this reflection about the map's subjective nature, we need to tackle and say a few words about the cartographic creation process and what prefigures cartographic representation. Two art specialists – Marie-Haude Caraës and Nicole Marchand Zanartu – have produced a fantastic book called "Images de pensée" (Caraës/Marchand Zanartu 2011) which one could translate into "mapping ideas", although a literal translation would be closer to "image of (my first) thought" or "the very first concrete image or drawing I can do out of what I have in mind". The very first sketch, the one that comes directly to mind, from the mental image, is really the core act of cartographic creation; it is the very essence of the map!

The discipline of cartography, therefore, uses drawing and the means of art and graphic design as its primary means of expression (using data that has been produced scientifically – or not!). The sketch, the drawing, then becomes the direct expression of thought, the drawn metaphor of the soul and spirit. One might be very surprised to learn that even in this century, which is so technological and digital, that many cartographic designers, geographers, artists, illustrators, architects – either radical or not – have decided to go in the opposite direction and rehabilitate the very traditional form of art to express their ideas, convey their messages by just simply "drawing" and producing hand-drafted maps and illustration.

There is a variety of reasons that could explain this trend. Firstly, whatever you think, whatever you do or represent, almost all creation is derived from drawing. One always sketches the ideas before starting the production of an artwork, or before engineering an object. "At the origin of things, there is always a drawing"; this quote from the artist and photographer Philippe de Jonckheere (1964-) during an interview in June 2011 in Paris says it all.

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88 Secondly, the move towards the digital cartographic production has been an impoverishment in recent decades, due to the very easy accessibility of base maps and library of symbols (which has led to a certain laziness from
 85 designers, given that it is so easy to assemble pre-existing elements). This has resulted in very standardized production.

18 Thirdly, maps have been missing some kind of humanity, and color pens, oil pastels, or aquarelle apparently help to rehabilitate the emotion within the map, putting human beings back in the center of the map, giving them the main role once more, and preventing humans from vanishing under facts, statistics,
 15 and context.

28 Fourthly, sketching involves making more legitimate the possibility of being imprecise, the vagueness, or inaccuracy involved so that it becomes part of the message, highlighting more processes and territorial strategies rather than the very precise, exact location of
 20 elements (which does not really make much sense in the context of political cartography). The rehabilitation of the map's imprecision in
 25 a world of paranoid desire for precision, in a world in which we want everything to be sorted, organized, and in place is a real "improvement" for a discipline that aims to deconstruct the social and political world to better describe
 230 and explain it.

38 The fifth and final reason lies in the fact that the world that we are mapping is moving fast, constantly evolving, and it is always rather difficult to capture an image fast enough
 35 so that it remains up to date. Eventually, the hand-drafted maps symbolize a world in perpetual motion. We are only catching part of this movement, and we express the fact that it may be a different picture tomorrow, next
 40 month, or next year. It is an act of modesty, in a way; we know little, and we do not wish to set in stone a situation about which we have too little knowledge. We just give an approach, we give the terms of the debate, and we ask the
 45 question. The sketch looking "unfinished" is

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80 an open door, a message saying: “we offer you an image of today, but things will change into something different, and this is why we can only offer a draft at the moment”.

85 →VIDEO LINK

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