

Companions of Longitude

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Why Africa? For many years [lettera27](#) has been dedicated to exploring various issues and debates around the African continent and with this new editorial column we would like to open a dialogue with cultural protagonists who deal with Africa. This will be the place to express opinions, tell their stories, stimulate the critical debate and suggest ideas to subvert multiple stereotypes surrounding this immense continent.

With this new column we would like to open new perspectives: geographical, cultural, sociological. We would like the column to be a stimulus to learn, re-think, be inspired and share knowledge. For the opening piece we asked our partners, intellectuals and like-minded cultural protagonists from all over the world to answer one key question, which also happens to be the name of the column: "Why Africa?". We left the question deliberately open, inviting each of the contributors to give us their perspective on this topic from their own context. This first piece is a collection of some of the answers we received, which aims to open the conversation, pose more questions and hopefully find new answers.

Elena Korzhenevich,

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Here the column's introduction: [Why Africa?](#)

[Italian version](#)

Seen from a distance, the Earth always makes a stunning impression. The differences between cultures fade away; only the waters and the lands remain, and we get caught up in the sense of being privileged just to be alive. Since their first appearance in the media during the Cold War, NASA realized how powerful images from space could be. Today, they may have lost their edge, being relegated to screensavers and turned into icons merely related to astronomy rather than biology and geopolitics. Still, they help us remember who we are – and they do so by reminding us of *where* we are.

I recently participated in a workshop for schools aimed at the creation of an oriented globe capable of partly reviving the emotion of looking at the Earth from space, but right from our home or school playground.

In this oriented globe, the place where you live must be placed on the top of the globe, North pointing to the true North. If an astronaut in orbit were to take a picture of the Earth and then zoomed in on the globe at any given moment, he wouldn't be able to tell the difference between the two pictures: if he saw India on the Earth, in the same moment he would also see it on the oriented globe. If a shadow ran on the globe passing through Rome, at that moment on the Earth the sun would be setting over Rome. It is a wonderful educational tool, low tech and low cost, which will keep on working as long as the sun shines, always indicating – whether you are in Bamako or Buenos Aires – where the sun is rising in that precise moment (perhaps in Tokyo), creating a communion between us and with everyone else on the planet.

I made a short [time-lapse](#) of this project from my garden. Here, on the top of the globe there is New England, which is where I was during a research residency.

New England is a woodland region, so at a certain point local shadows prevail over global shadows.

When I started the time-lapse of the globe from New England, I looked for a significant point of view for the camera. The southern hemisphere allowed me to

show the Antarctic in the shade – it was during the June solstice, and of course the Pacific was only (only!) a big blue spot; then I took a picture of the Atlantic, where there was a lot of action. The film starts with a sunset in Madagascar, the first of the austral winter, the shortest day of the year in Southern Africa. You can see the sunset first in Cape Town, then over the Atlantic, finally in Rio. Watching the film, I realized that Europe was nowhere to be seen. But there is Africa that allows us to see where Europe is. Europe and Africa share four time zones. North America and South America spread over seven time zones, but share only two: most of the North American continent is west of almost the entire South American continent; and Santiago, Chile is east of New York.

In his [*Guns, Germs, and Steel*](#), [Jared Diamond](#) tells how the great technological growth in Eurasia has occurred due to the easy transmission of agricultural innovation across areas that share the same latitude. Once a vegetable is introduced, it is easy to propagate it towards East and West, from a vegetable garden to another, while it is prohibitive to make it travel long distances from North to South: sooner or later, radically different climate conditions, humid forests, deserts and tundras will stop the passage. The Eurasian block has dominated and colonized the world not due to a iffy cultural supremacy but because of its favourable orientation. Europe and Asia are companions of latitude – for better or for worse.

Afropa. Image credit: TimeZonesBoy, Wikimedia Commons, as of September 2014, mo

Afropa. Image credit: TimeZonesBoy, Wikimedia Commons, as of September 2014, modified.

Europe and Africa are companions of longitude. The time is the same in Helsinki and Cape Town; it is the same in Rome and Douala, in Antananarivo and Minsk, in London and Casablanca. I tried to cut out a map so that only this geographical area would remain. The result is a conventional continent (but, what continent is not conventional?), Afropa. In the middle, there is the large salt lake of the Mediterranean. We may not have the same climate, but we are indeed companions of longitude.

Roberto Casati – *Research Director of CNRS, Paris* – despite his many travels, has been in Africa only once, on a research trip to observe the solstice eclipse on June 21, 2001.

(Translated by Laura Giacalone)

Se continuiamo a tenere vivo questo spazio è grazie a te. Anche un solo euro per noi significa molto.

Torna presto a leggerci e [SOSTIENI DOPPIOZERO](#)

