

## ENGLISH SUMMARIES

*Dividing walls, and walls that combine peace in the fusion, and peace in the separation*, by Alberto Gasparini

The author develops an analysis of the walls, in both their positive and negative aspects in their relations with the border. He opens the discussion on the introverted boundary and the extrovert boundary, and more specifically he analyzes some specific features of the wall that divides. Boundary and wall are then considered in their historical dimensions: in the feudal state and the city-state, in the nation state, in the border of the empire as end of the world, in the traditional community, in the modern state and modernity, and within modern states. Boundaries between organizations and walls are also considered. Finally the author considers the peace that can come from the walls and boundaries, and the peace in the fusion and the peace in the separation.

*Italy and the Roman Question: proposals for an agreement to respect territorial boundaries with the Holy See in 1870-71*, by Alessandro Bianchi

The author describes and analyzes the formation of the State of the Holy See, and the territorial delimitation of it, since Italian occupation of Rome in September 20, 1870. The article further addresses the diplomatic stages by which the prediction of the recognition of the Pope Leonine City was gradually to change to the wording of the Italian proposal, approved by the Italian Parliament May 13, 1871, which goes by the name of *Guarantee-Act*. The Author underlines the benefits that come to the Kingdom of Italy in the vote on the law, and the benefits that are also the Holy See, even if it rejects for now and until 1929.

*The wall between the Vatican and Italy to strengthen the social and political peace*, by Domenico Mogavero

The topic is addressed in the light of the historical events that have marked the history of the Church in Italy from September 20, 1870, occupation of Rome by the Italian army, to this day. The article is based on analysis of official documents. The history of the wall between the Vatican and Italy comes in three phases. The first, called the irreconcilable conflict, describes the situation created by the breach of Porta Pia, which determined the absolute opposition of the Pope to the new structure of the city

of Rome and Italy. It started this event called “Roman Question”, which focuses on mutual non-recognition of the two institutions (the Holy See and the Kingdom of Italy). Moreover, the Pope refused the protection given by the Italian government unilaterally formulated with the so-called *Guarantee-Act*. The second phase, characterized by mutual recognition and cooperation, begins February 11, 1929, when the Lateran Pacts were signed by which the reconciliation was sealed between Italy and the Papacy. After a long and complex negotiations, it came to solving the Roman question, formalized in the “Treaty” and “Financial Agreement” documents that sanctioned the establishment of the State of Vatican City, and they recognized the independence and sovereignty, guarantees for the free exercise of the ministry of the Pope, head of the universal Church. To this was added the signing of the “Concordat”, which were regulated with the matters of mixed competence between State and Church. The third step is to review the Concordat, motivated by the events that followed the Second World War (the fall of the Fascist regime and the establishment of a democratic republican state, founded on a new constitution), and also marked by events that characterized the life of the Church (celebration of the Second Vatican Ecumenical Council and promulgation of a new Codex iuris canonical). In this phase, 18 February 1984 was signed’s “revision of the Lateran Concordat of Agreement”, with which the covenantal law was adequate to the changing social, cultural and religious in the country of the Church.

*Scenario for the new city Gorizia/Gorica, or if you want Isonzopoli/Sočepolis*, by Alberto Gasparini

The writing is the process by which the twin cities, separated by a boundary that, although virtual, remains at the level of state sovereignty, they become a single “new city”. Different forms of possible inter-penetrations between the two cities are considered, and then it is possible to draw that current Gorizia and Nova Gorica are transformed into a new city, to be called Gorizia/Gorica or Isonzopoli/Sočepolis. To check what is used in the construction of forecast scenarios (now, after 5 years, 10 years, 15 years) on three hypotheses of relationships between the current two cities: that they remain separate as now, they develop more or less strong “differentiated integration”, they build a new city and “normal”, i.e. the same as all the other cities except for two constraints may come from the fact that even if there is a boundary between two sovereign powers, even if disabled. Six possible final scenarios (to 2025) are eventually considered: between the “new city” impossible, unrealistic scenario, the negative scenario ever, the incomplete “new city”, the scenario of “blocking realistic”, and finally the “new town” optimal. The possibilities of realization of individual scenarios are evaluated as well as their extensibility to other sister cities, including the Jerusalems that are co-living in Jerusalem.

*Internationalization of Jerusalem*, by Menachem Klein

The author develops the idea of internationalization of Jerusalem, through the legitimacy that comes with the rulers of the cities that have taken place in history, beginning with the Jews, Byzantines, Romans, Muslims, Christians, British, and then again by the Jews. This legitimacy is analyzed in place of the Citadel of David, the prophet and the king, and the writer of Psalms, and the site of the Temple Mount. On these legendary locations different peoples alternate. The author points out how the Israelis eventually resume a national narrative of the Citadel of David, which is also manipulated in the same processing history of the museum within the Citadel itself.

*The future of Jerusalem*, by Sari Nusseibeh

The author tackles the future of Jerusalem highlighting the importance of symbolism in making the city unique but also in making the city divided. There are two points that are addressed. That is, first, that East Jerusalem must end the occupation. Secondly, and also as a reason to put an end to this occupation, it is the special and divine character of Jerusalem: why Jerusalem is not conquerable by force and violence, as to his divinity has the status of holy city. And then the entry in Jerusalem must be on the basis of equality of men and their status. Looking to the future of Jerusalem, it must be reconstructed taking into account two elements: the physical landscape of urban and architectural aspects and the human landscape of the many social groups that live in the city. Physical landscape, human landscape, and ending the occupation is the basis for the two parties (Palestinian and Israeli) to negotiate as well as idealists but realists.

*Shalom-Salaam-Peace in thee, O Jerusalem*, by Pier Francesco Fumagalli

The author strongly emphasizes the role of the three religions who live in Jerusalem, which have in common monotheism, and that gave an original, unique and holy face to the city, despite moments of fundamentalism and sharp contrasts. For the future it should be found, with good will and a concrete vision, a concrete and just structure where the different interests and aspirations are composed in a harmonious and stable manner. This can be happen setting emphasis on the following points: 1) attention to international pronouncements, 2) important aspects of spiritual, cultural and historic Jerusalem, 3) not only including the monuments but also the whole historical Jerusalem, 4) presence of different religious communities that live there, 5) need to find a concrete and appropriate way to protect the various rights of all with a special “internationally guaranteed status”, 6) different religious faiths but along with the religious identity of the city in terms of common “monotheistic faith”, 7) the need for peace and reconciliation between Israel and the Palestinian people. The author also sheds light on the role of the Holy See in pursuing these directions, and particularly those of international cities and towns, “the mother of justice for all people, really unique and universal”.

*Even around the walls, daily life may be possible, through the role of the relay*, by Sandi Hilal

The author shows how even around the walls daily life may become “almost” possible, especially through the role of relays in the passage of the boundaries of Jerusalem. This border reality, even in these hard boundaries, is illustrated through interviews with the relay groups, such as Machsom Watch, the back to back of truck drivers, Palestinians taxi drivers, Palestinian dentists. These relays are described in terms of objectives, methods and techniques to make communicating with people who live here and across the border/wall of Jerusalem.

*Reconciled in Jerusalem, or evidence of negotiation carried out in Gorizia*. Round Table by Giulio Andreotti

The Roundtable is here a discussion with special meanings that constitute “proof” of negotiations for reconciliation and peace in Jerusalem and for Jerusalem. Such “evidence” is all the more significant because it involved so many positions and possible solutions that come from highly refined intelligences and from very different perspectives. Thus we have the Palestinian Sari Nusseibeh, the Israelis Shlomo Hasson and Menachem Klein, the Catholic scholar Pier Francesco Fumagalli, the former UN deputy secretary-general Giandomenico Picco. The “proof of negotiations” is activated by Giulio Andreotti, who has had a long experience and sensitivity “to end the Jesus weeping over Jerusalem”. The results are varied, and they mainly concern the rules of negotiation, the actors, processes, goals and assumptions for the solution of problems of Jerusalem.

*Jerusalem: perceptions, reality, the consequences of the wall. Testing the future in Jerusalem*. Round Table by Sandi Hilal and Alessandro Petti

The chairs of the Round Table gather around five questions the views of ten representatives of Israelis and Palestinians. The topics include the (nevralgic) role of Jerusalem, its boundaries, its being united or divided, the effects of the construction of the wall, the images of the future of Jerusalem. The answers, while stressing the starting perspectives of the respondents, recognize the greatness of Jerusalem, but negatively read the current situation. On the images of the future of Jerusalem responses are more positive, and range from an open city, two capital cities for two states without physical boundaries between them, and a city divided between Palestinians and Israelis all the way to a future state for two nations where learning to live together.

*A frontier city with weak borders*, by Menachem Klein

The author develops the theme of the boundaries of Jerusalem (both in the historic city that in its metropolitan area) showing how they are numerous, not overlapping, informal, and not recognized by rigid and concrete agreements, and therefore these

boundaries are weak, flexible and traversable. The issue of boundaries is determined on the basis of the objectives and results of demography, policies, planning actions, the construction of housing units followed by the Israeli government and Palestinian authorities, organization of services and security. This is perceived in different parts of the greater Jerusalem (historical cities and villages in its periphery). The author's conclusion is still that there are many boundaries that are ambivalent, and therefore mobile and unofficial, and that the ethnic-national border is the most powerful in shaping these soft and traversable boundaries.

*Jerusalem between idealism and realism*, by Shlomo Hasson

The author tackles and explores the theme of separation or unification of Jerusalem. On the one hand there is a hypothesis based on liberal-idealist functionalism, in which the city is divided for specific functions but there is a territorial division. On the other hand there is the realistic approach that sees the solution in the spatial separation of the two Jerusalem. The author discusses the intersection of the two approaches, reflecting the complexity of problems of Jerusalem. And so there may be a separation of sovereignty and the establishment of two municipalities, but there can also be shared sovereignty for sites, areas and services that can lose their value if divided or separated, and finally cooperation in the economic sphere as well as in services is necessary for reasons of economic and social welfare.

*Jerusalem, metropolitan city, a city of coexistence, the UN city*. Interview with Raffaello Fellah

Raffaello Fellah, interviewed by Vincenzo Porcasi, expresses his interpretations and his hypotheses about the future for Jerusalem, and as a metropolitan city in the context of the historical city with three monotheistic religious souls, and on how it is possible to transform it into a city of coexistence. Important is the economic cooperation between these three parties, but also important to its institutional structure and its internationality. The institutional structure of the historic city is based on a Jewish mayor, who has a role in representing the outside, and two deputy mayors respectively Muslim and Christian. However we must ensure the internal and external peace of Jerusalem, transforming it into the seat of international organizations and in particular the UN.

*The legal status of Jerusalem, proposed a solution*, by Kristina Touzenis

The author addresses the issue of Jerusalem and proposes solutions based on international law. Jerusalem has great significance on several levels: local / municipal, and so functional for the residents, the national level where the issue of sovereignty is important, and finally the international level related to the holy places for all three religions. The author therefore analyzes the historical claims of two parts, the first of

1947, the idea (ideal) of Jerusalem an international city in 1949 and the first occupation, the second occupation of 1967, the Declaration of Principles of 1993 (Oslo agreement ), the Road Map, the Geneva Agreement. And, finally considered as decisive of sovereignty, a “division” non-physical (i.e. without boundary) of Jerusalem, especially from the standpoint of international law.

*Urban planning in Jerusalem to build the utopia of normality*, by Veronica Coslovich, Maria Della Mea, Gabriele Pitacco

The charm of utopias has been and continues to be fruitful arena for intellectuals, writers and architects. The iteration of the use of this tool of foreshadowing in the design field has generated a “habit of provocation”, the architectural point of defining normality utopia. This project aims to launch a challenge as strong trusting the tools of the architectural discipline. A provocation that offers design solutions for the future of Jerusalem where the conflict is not the predominant feature of the city. A future of peace without a precise date. A future where the themes are the development, welfare and quality.