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# POSTSCRIPT

The city is everywhere. We no longer live the city, but in its territory. The very possibility of fixing limits to the city appears today problematic. The city has been reduced to its technical and administrative components. Its borders are a mere artifice (Cacciari). The territory is structured by a geography of events, a realization of connections that cross an hybrid landscape. The limit of the space is marked only by the border which the net of communications has reached. The events which make up the territory are products of the decisions of commercial interests. They are located without considering the traditional notions of urbanity. The exchanges between city center and suburbs happens arbitrarily on the basis of mercantile and speculative logics. In other terms the territory of the contemporary city denies every possibility of place. The complexity of planning in a Mediterranean city, or of producing projects today, can be explained by different causes, above all information technology, not as a form of development for the project, but as a change of relation between “time” and “place”. The modern city, which was conceived as a whole of educational, economical, and functional elements for a society, gave to the project the legitimacy of belonging in an urban context. The history of the project was the history of the city, that is the history of different forms of organizing the urban space.

Today, the contemporary components of the city-territory are defined according to the demands of the global market and to speculative situations which structure the territory. They become objects linked to the evolution of information technology with the new role of architecture as an event rather than as an urban component. The dimension of the “Time – Place” is substituted by the virtual dimension of the work.

The architecture of the city, at this point, is distorted by the invasion of new inhabitants, the “mass tourists”, the “nomads” who represent the new figure on the territory (Virilio). The historical centers have become an urban scenography, a kind of nostalgia rather than a historic reality, since the evolution of technology has transformed the typology and functions of their buildings.

The end of the relationship between type and

morphology indicates the loss of “time” in relation to “place”. Practically it is the failure of the city as an educational institution for social and communitarian values.

The end of the “function” implies the revision of the project in relation to the new equipments of the territory, since the evolution of our life is transformed by new technologies.

In globalization, the “collective memory” which shares in the development of the city has been substituted by the “individual memory” that controls only the territory. There is no doubt that the territory where we live is a radical challenge to any traditional form of communitarian life.

The future of the Mediterranean City between “Myth” and “Reality” will remain in question in a society where everyone is in movement, where the definition of culture has inevitably become something ambiguous and where nomads are the new inhabitants of the territory.