

Editor's Note

As I write this, IASTE has completed its move to new headquarters in Eugene, Oregon. I co-founded IASTE as a non-profit scholarly association in 1989 following the success of the first conference on Traditional Dwellings and Settlements in a Comparative Perspective, held at the University of California, Berkeley, in 1988. Since then we have been hosted by UC Berkeley mainly because I served as the association's director for its first twenty years and then as its president for two terms after we established the IASTE board of directors in 2008. As my final term has come to an end, I pass on the presidency to Prof. Mark Gillem of the University of Oregon. Mark has been IASTE's director for the past ten years, and under his leadership, and that of the board, I am confident that IASTE will continue its progressive activities, which include bringing scholars from all over the world to its conferences to discuss the latest scholarship on traditions and their manifestations in the built environment. From Berkeley, David Moffat, as *TDSR* managing editor, and I, as chief editor, will continue to produce IASTE's journal.

In this issue we publish peer-reviewed, revised versions of papers that were recognized in the paper competitions at the IASTE 2018 conference in Coimbra, Portugal. These include the Jeffrey Cook Award for papers by established scholars and the IASTE/Berkeley Prize for graduate-student papers.

First is Debbie Whelan's examination of the cultural context for former South African President Jacob Zuma's residential compound in Nkandla, Kwazulu-Natal. Whelan, who received an honorable mention for the Cook Award, argues that the form and symbolism of the complex derive from a long history of compound construction as both a symbol and instrument of power in the region. But, as she explains, this tradition has now been "traditionalized" through both colonial and postcolonial lenses, so that the Nkandla compound is today "a liminal traditional environment displaying physical and notional trappings of traditional and Western wealth." As she concludes: "In the ironic form of a safari lodge, it casts its Western gaze across poverty and the oppressed: the ultimate demonstration of power and dislocation." Rui Aristides Lebre, who also received an honorable mention for the Cook Award, next examines two housing programs initiated as experiments in democratic citizenship in Portugal in the 1970s. As he explains, this was a period that witnessed both the demise of the Portuguese dictatorship and the dismantling

of the Portuguese colonial empire, and important lessons may be drawn from the two programs about the construction of contemporary Portuguese national identity. Thus, one, which sought to promote new modes of social life on the urban periphery, is heralded in national memory, while the other, which sought to house colonial returnees in new private dwellings, is largely forgotten.

Our third article is Regina Campinho's examination of the use of the threat of epidemic to regularize space in the Portuguese colony of Macao in the last decades of the nineteenth century. Campinho argues that a discourse of health and hygiene was instrumental to a larger territorial project of colonial consolidation. But it was also symptomatic of a drive in both colonial and European contexts to "modernize" cities at the expense of the working poor. This is followed by Adnya Sarasmita's exploration of the coproduction of public space in the city of Malang in East Java. In its central, historic square, state authorities have recently sought to project an image of ordered modernity, but they have come into conflict with informal hawkers seeking to make a living in more traditional ways. She concludes that, in cities of the global South, forces of insurgent citizenship are thus sometimes able to coexist with efforts at government control through acts of tactical placemaking that unfold in both time and space. Campinho and Sarasmita were the co-recipients of the IASTE/Berkeley Prize.

Finally, our field report examines the conditions of architectural practice in Iran during the economic recession of the mid-2010s. Razieh Ghorbani explains how a let-up in speculative building in the country's major cities at that time afforded innovative architects the creative space to branch out and explore alternatives to commercial practice. In particular, it allowed them to reexamine the relationship between tradition and modernity in Iranian design and its relation to global trends.

At the end of this issue we announce the call for abstracts for IASTE's next international conference, to be held in September 2020 in Nottingham, England. The theme of the event will be "Virtual Traditions." We welcome all IASTE members and other interested scholars to submit abstracts by the October 2019 deadline.

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