Territories and Urbanisation in South Africa: Atlas and geo-historical information system (Dysturb), by Frédéric Giraut and Céline Vacchiani-Marcuzzo. Marseille, France: IRD, 2009. 80 pp. Book and CD-Rom. €30.00 (boxed set). ISBN 978 2 70991 674 5.

Where is the South African city? Its definition has become a subject of consideration for historical and urban geographers. South Africa's urban demographic and administrative data have varied considerably since the first national census in 1904. Giraut and Vacchiani-Marcuzzo created a tool, Dysturb, to manage and assemble a century of South African census data in geo-referential demographic and administrative data sets. The product is a CD-ROM containing the geo-historical database Dysturb and a book, containing a commentary on the shifts in South African urban agglomerations. Throughout the twentieth century, changes in location borders and nomenclature, as well as demarcations based on race and origin, made it difficult for researchers to reference South African data. This database enables crosswise and longitudinal study of South African localities, urban areas and territories for the period from 1911 to 2001. In a post-apartheid research arena dedicated to moving beyond limitations of the spatial, Giraut and Vacchiani-Marcuzzo refocus South African research towards the city positions and spaces.

A comprehensive, historic review of South Africa's spatial features accompanies the software. This assessment not only explains the software but also provides a detailed account of the shifts in South African development patterns. The demographic and administrative data sets vary considerably between census years and can thus be nearly impossible to process and aggregate. In this 70-page guide, Giraut and Vacchiani-Marcuzzo explain the challenges of trying to interpret the South African city as it has shifted over time. The localities changed number, name and status making systematic research difficult. This database catalogues these vicissitudes and variations by coding and referencing locations across all South African censuses. It represents the first attempt to create a functional definition of the South African city to enable historical urban comparisons.

The Dysturb database enables analysis of the 20,000 geo-reference localities of the 2001 census with regard to their spatio-temporal patterns, demographic history and urban dynamics from the post-colonial, apartheid and post-apartheid periods. It includes data from the 1911, 1921, 1936, 1951, 1960, 1970, 1980, 1991 and 2001 censuses. Data from the 1904, 1985 and 1996 censuses were omitted because of incomplete data, data reliability and difficulties in tracing localities longitudinally. Giraut and Vacchiani-Marcuzzo also neglect to include community survey data and information that will be collected in the 2011 census. The database incorporates detailed census data for the 65,536 census enumeration areas positioned in accordance with 15,966 sub-places which belong to 2,674 main places aggregated into six metropolitan municipalities, 231 basic municipalities and 25 district management areas organized into nine provinces. The tool consists of ArcGIS and Excel data files as well as maps, which enables greater understanding of South African urban dynamics. It is compatible with those geographical information systems (GIS) supported by Statistics South Africa, including ArcEsri software.

Accompanying this plethora of data, Giraut and Vacchiani-Marcuzzo prepared a platform with five cartographic representations. They amalgamate and analyse the fragmented data into images of the administrative grid, places, evolution of the population, generations of cities over time, and urbanization in the twentieth century. These maps visualize the complementary evolution of South African cities by showing the various changes to city boundaries and demarcations. These series are amongst the best feature of the software. They provide basic census maps that can be viewed and interpreted by the researcher and demonstrate the ability of the data as a visual tool.

The Dysturb software is quite an accomplishment, offering consistency within an inconsistent landscape. It can be difficult to access earlier census data since Statistics South Africa provides data from only the 1996 and 2001 national censuses on the internet. While the Dysturb database is an impressive product, it can be complicated to use. Giraut and Vacchiani-Marcuzzo provide the raw data as a series of unfinished ArcGIS and Excel files. There are typos and mistakes in the metadata, which can be quite cumbersome even for the trained statistician. The software comes across as unfinished, ultimately eroding the impressive research of these authors.

To answer the original question, 'Where is the South African city?', Giraut and Vacchiani-Marcuzzo provide a tool with which to measure and analyse it. They define the South African city by providing a comprehensive means with which to study it. Within this shifting mosaic of discontinuous and uneven territorial growth, South African data can be nearly impossible to analyse. This tool provides a modern, rational system with which to compare a century of South African urban growth. Despite the errors and typos in the database, it is an essential tool for any South African urban geographer.

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Cape Town after Apartheid: Crime and governance in the divided city, by Tony Roshan Samara. Minneapolis, MN and London: University of Minnesota Press, 2011. 256 pp. £18.50 (paperback). ISBN 978 0 81667 001 7.

Cape Town after Apartheid focuses on Cape Town's history of criminal violence and the efforts to contain it during a 15-year time span (1994–2009), with special emphasis on youth, gangs, and policing strategies. It is a text which is likely to appeal to a wide and diverse audience interested in urban politics, social development, public safety, crime and policing. This publication makes an important contribution to an existing body of local literature which includes works such as *Gangs, Politics and Dignity in Cape Town* by Steffen Jensen (2008); *Policing and Crime Control in Post-Apartheid South Africa* by Anne-Marie Singh (2008), and *Organised Crime: A study from the Cape Flats* by Andre Standing (2006).

Samara's book is a product of on-the-spot research in Cape Town between 2001 and 2006, and offers an analysis of documentary sources, including the