

## Compte rendu

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### Ouvrage recensé :

Dacharry, Monique. *Tourisme et transport en Méditerranée occidentale. Îles Baléares – Corse – Sardaigne*. Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1964, 146 pages and bibliography.

par J. L. Lundgren

*Cahiers de géographie du Québec*, vol. 11, n° 22, 1967, p. 160.

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DOI: 10.7202/020717ar

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## TOURISME

DACHARRY, Monique. **Tourisme et transport en Méditerranée occidentale. Îles Baléares — Corse — Sardaigne.** Paris, Presses Universitaires de France, 1964, 146 pages and bibliography.

Monique Dacharry of the Geography Department of Université de Sorbonne has compiled this informative book on the gradual incorporation of the islands in the sun in the western Mediterranean into the holiday grounds of millions of Europeans during the last decade or so.

The author looks at the integration of these islands into the rhythm of vacation Europe from a transport point of view, a field which the author has pursued in previous works.

The book is divided into three main portions. The first covers general economic geographic aspects of the individual islands and an inventory of the present tourist situation. Section two covers the development of air transport and the existing transport pattern, the transport structure and the fluctuations for the various islands and airports. Large scale maps demonstrate the airport sites and presumably their capacity to take bigger aircraft; a large number of graphs illustrate the more detailed characteristics in the transport flows. The third section gives the gradual shift from water transport to popular priced regular and charter flight air travelling, intensified in the late 1950's.

The book is full of interesting data, not necessarily of transport type. One gets interesting observations on the various government promotion policies; the list of different airline companies flying to the islands is fascinating, the many graphs of tourist visitors demonstrate the importance these islands have for north latitude Europeans.

However, one is astounded by the carelessness of the author in using a good documentation. The many graphs are almost impossible to compare. There are no logarithmic constructed graphs, by which comparative trends could be analyzed. The author does not relate in a comparative way the interesting location relationship: airport — hotel locations, which definitely exist on the two larger islands. This aspect could have been included under the existing title of the work. As of now, the study is a macrostudy dealing solely with tourist passenger transport. What about tourist influenced transports, such as island transport network, commodity imports caused by tourism demands? These aspects have always been neglected in tourist studies. There are costs involved in running the industry too.

Sometimes one gets the feeling the author would have liked to make a more microgeographic study. And that would have been very enlightening in the case of the larger islands under study.

The final chapter points out the well known fact in tourist studies, namely the inadequate statistical documentation. The scientist has to work with immigration cards, hotel registers, etc. It is the same situation in Canada. I find it about time geographers should try to influence D. B. S. census policies, that so far only give tourist data on national and provincial levels.

Miss Dacharry's study is very interesting from a fact finding point of view, has a good bibliography but does not penetrate deeply into methodology.

J. LUNDGREN,  
McGill University.

## GÉOGRAPHIE URBAINE

WOLFORTH, John R. **Residential Location and Place of Work.** *B. C. Geographical series* number 4, 89 pages. Vancouver, Tantalus Research Limited, 1965.

LEIGH, Roger. **Specialty-Retailing : A Geographical Analysis.** *B. C. Geographical series*, number 6, 121 pages. Vancouver, Tantalus Research Limited, 1965.

These studies dealing with aspects of the urban geography of Vancouver are the result of a research project directed by Dr. W. Hardwick, of the Department of Geography at U. B. C. Both studies merit close attention.