



REVISTA BRASILEIRA DE PESQUISA EM TURISMO

EDITORS' PAGE

After an unplanned delay the second issue of Revista Brasileira de Pesquisa em Turismo- RBTur is published. This journal was first uploaded in August 25th 2007, anniversary of many facts related to travel and tourism.

In 25th August 1768 Captain James Cook started his first transoceanic journey on board the ship Endeavour. In 1910, Yellow Cab Company was founded in the United States of America. In 1919 the civil aircraft Havilland flew passengers from London to Paris, thus beginning the commercial airline travel era. It is an important day also for women pilots; in 1920 Adrienne Bolland was the first woman to cross the Mancha Channel and in 1932 Amelia Earhart made the first non stop fly across the United States of America. Finally, in August 25th 1989 the spacecraft Voyager 2 reached Neptune. It is an important day also for the new paradigms in tourism, such as nature preservation, because in 1916 the National Parks Service, from which all other preservation areas in the world stem, was created.

With such an array of ephemerides, our journal has the responsibility of being a hallmark for the future, both in quality and scientific innovation. This we will accomplish, thanks to top of line Brazilian and foreigner researchers.

The first issue had an astonishing reception world wide. Mails to the editors came from New Zealand, Mexico, Spain, Argentina, from scientists belonging to various disciplines, thus endorsing that multidisciplinary approach to tourism is the rightn thing to do.

This second issue brings innovative studies on symbolic features in tourism, as well as the outcome of researches which prove that tourism can serve community and not only business interests.

Correia's paper is on sustainable development in a quilombola (fugitive slaves' descendents) community in Monte Alegre, at Cachoeiro do Itapemirim, Espírito Santo State. It unveils how university, through research, teaching and extension programmes has been a contributor for development in the area, mainly through tourism which appears very suitable for the place.

Dartora and Gastal's research analyzes discourses associated to Tourism in statements of hotel clerks in Caxias do Sul city (RS). The article is based on concepts from Social Psychology such as perception and attitude and Social Communication theories on imaginary. As a conclusion the authors observe that interviewees don't think that the relation the city has with tourism industry is in a satisfactory level, if compared with surrounding cities.

Gomes and Santos show that it was in Minas Gerais state that local agents articulation policy was first launched with the Touristic Itineraries Policy. Research revealed that the project created a governance structure reduced uncertainty, opportunism and the possibility of losing investments through minimizing transactions costs.

Nakayama's paper is based on the newest paradigms on human mobility which show how closely tied tourism and migration are. She studies amenity migration, a diversion or pleasure kind of migration, different from migrations enforced by hunger or wars, where people decide on their own. This amenity migration affects the chosen place, in a very similar way than tourism.

Yazigi analyses native communities that opened their doors to tourism, pinpointing failures in the projects due to the lack of mastership of the tourism business at a community level. The author suggests that natives should manage their tourism projects based on national parks managing programs,

which can attend community as well as tourists' interests, and preservation of nature and culture.

A book review by Barretto ends the issue. It is on John Tribe's scientific article on epistemology of tourism. It was written ten years ago, regrettably barely known in Brazil, but seminal for the understanding of tourism as a social phenomenon and tourism education in particular.

Margarita Barretto
Editora