This issue of Revista Brasileira de Turismo – RBTur gathers several articles which are indicative of the diversity of subjects that can be addressed in tourism research.

Books on methodology stress the importance of primary sources and of critical approach for the analysis of data. Both issues have been considered by the authors.

As carefully treated as methodology, are professional issues such as working in preservation natural areas, new forms of tourism or tourism education. Great challenges.¹

In “Hotel business in Porto Alegre” Castilho and Perone categorize and analyze hospitality in Porto Alegre since the first hotels built about 1940. For that they check journals, newspapers and magazines, tax payment records as well as oral history recovered with senior dwellers through interviews.

“Worshipping ancestors: family meetings” results from Savoldi´s research on a new form of travel motivated by the wish of reunite relatives. Internet appears as facilitator for communication among families living in different cities, states and also countries who wish to re-establish historic family ties. Valorisation of Italian grassroots in the west of Santa Catarina State (Brazil) is evidenced in Italian culture celebration public parties in the
region as well as by the reshape of kinship and the discovery of new relatives materializes in the Family Meeting.

Lobo and Moretti’s provocative article “Ecotourism: Practices in nature and nature of practice in Bonito. MS, asks for reflexion on tourism practices in Bonito, environmental preservation through tourism and "artificialization" of destinations. Does ecotourism really exist or is it only a discourse to make people believe they are making tourism and preservation of nature at the same time so contributing to social development?

“Classification model for products and tourism. Diving tourism at La Restinga (Canary Islands) and L´Estartit (Catalunya Province), Spain” is about diving tourism in protected waters. Santana and Cruz Modino present a contextualization of destinations and management models, which evidence selective uses and user’s exclusion as a consequence of protective laws for natural areas. Through a case study they propose some indicators to analyze tourism in such a way to prevent the impacts of the activity.

Silveira, Gândara and Medaglia’s article Tourism Planning courses in Tourism Programs: influences and new challenges” issues from a research held with professors of Tourism Planning in Tourism Programs at Curitiba (Parana State, Brazil). The problems to be addressed were: professors´profile, present situation of the course, relations between contents and methods in different IES (High Schools and Universities).

The report "IV Seminario de la Asociación Nacional de Investigación y Post-Graduación en Turismo - ANPTUR 2007” describes the 4th edition of this event the scope of which was to gather scientific tourism community to analyze and discuss “Research in Tourism and Hospitality: configuration of scientific field” . Rejowski states the event has turn into a privileged space for “actualization, interchange of knowledge in Tourism and Hospitality both for students and tourism business people.”
Trigo presents a review of the book “Authenticity: everything consumers really want”, a provocative approach to leisure and tourism studies. It is on a new social form, experience society and on valorization of authenticity, which the authors, Gilmor and Pine II, propose to measure through tables and graphics.

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