Tourism and culture as multi-layered syntagm often attracted the researchers of different scientific orientations.

As a recent phenomenon, from its beginnings tourism shows causal relationship with the culture in the broadest sense. Namely, in the vast majority of its forms, tourism includes some cultural motives, so the cultural heritage is its base and "primary raw material" as well. So, we often talk about the concepts such as cultural tourism, culture in tourism, as well as tourism culture. Complementarities of tourism and cultural policies should be mentioned too. The cultural functions of tourism are known as well as the tourism functions of culture. However, the basic approach assumes research interdisciplinarity regarding the interconnectedness of both globalized social realities.

An international Journal of Heritage Tourism (JHT) which was relatively recently (2006) introduced, assumes such a character. It deals with many aspects of heritage tourism as one of the oldest and most widespread types of tourism and travel in general. Chief editor of the quarterly, Dallen J. Timothy from Arizona State University (School of Community Resources and Development), with his programmatic article in the first issue pointed that the papers within this theme were previously published in various publications, so it was necessary to initiate a publishing of scientific journal that would deal with a wide range of articles commonly referred to a cultural tourism, i.e. historic and natural heritage tourism. With theoretical papers and case studies, the journal seeks to bridge the gap between academic and practical understanding of this undoubtedly a very complex problem. It refers to the attractions such as architectural, artistic and environmental heritage, located mostly in the cities but in the rural areas too. This problem is subject to various scientific classifications and typologies by value, location, number of visits, etc. The cultural-historical heritage in tourism certainly includes historic buildings and historic sites, monuments, archeological sites and zones, folklore and traditions, handicrafts, museums, as well as so called cultural itineraries, gastronomic and enological culture and corresponding events.

In the last two decades the studies of tourism as globally important social phenomenon experienced a major specializations and sub-specializations. This justifies the existence of such a journal that publishes high quality peer-reviewed papers written by authors from different countries. For example, there are contributions about: naive art in America, Vi-