EDITORIAL

“Catch-22” in Starting a New Science Journal

Daniel A. Lowy^{1,2*}¹Editor-in Chief, DRC Sustainable Future (ISSN: 2732-2483)²Genesis Sustainable Future Ltd., 33 Rákóczi st., Sáropatak, H3950, Hungary

*Correspondence: Prof. Dr. Daniel A. Lowy; Email: danielowy@gmail.com

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In his evergreen satirical novel *Catch-22*, published six decades earlier, in 1961, Joseph Heller introduced the metaphor “Catch-22” to illustrate irrational bureaucratic constraints on soldiers during World War II. An army psychiatrist refers to “Catch-22” for justifying why a pilot, who requests mental evaluation for insanity to avoid dangerous missions, proves his own sanity by submitting such a demand. Heller’s fictional character Capt. John Yossarian cannot impose his aspiration to be exempted from flying. Should he request it, would prove his perfect sanity. Hence, the pilot cannot be declared insane, and remains fit to fly. In a broader context this contradiction stands for any difficult situation, which does not provide an escape because of conflicting or dependent conditions.

In our continuous effort to consolidate the journal *DRC Sustainable Future*, we encounter a somewhat similar situation, a kind of *Catch-22*, applicable to publishing in a recently launched science journal. Our periodical is peer-reviewed and free of all publication and processing charges (so, it is not a predatory journal), and it has a sound international editorial board. Nevertheless, authors refrain from submitting their manuscripts to the journal, as it has not yet been entered in the database of Scopus or ISI Web of Science. In other words, so far, the journal has not earned an impact factor, and it cannot receive one without publishing articles of broad interest to the scientific community. For publishing such papers, one needs high rating of the journal, translated in an impact factor. This dilemma is, indeed, difficult to solve. Our dedicated authors, scientists from 11 countries of 5 continents made it possible to publish 2 volumes with 2 issues per year, a total of over 40 papers, which received numerous citations. We are confident that our co-workers will get rewarded soon when the journal will be included in the Scopus and/or ISI Web of Science database.

Our present issue expands our targeted realm of sustainability to the fields of transportation, architecture, education, and sustainability of the process of innovation. Editors of *DRC Sustainable Future* are hopeful that the fourth issue of the journal contains several interesting papers, appealing to a wide segment of the scientific community.

Our second issue of volume 2 of *DRC Sustainable Future* benefits of both interesting topics and famous authors.

Professor Dr. Engineer Ferenc Anisits, a known personality of developing Diesel engines, addresses the demanding issue of e-mobility. He proposes the operation of internal combustion engines with hydrogen fuel, which would replace in part hydrocarbon fuels. This requires relatively little modification of the existing motor, namely, the valve and injection system need to be adjusted and a double tank (one for gasoline, one for hydrogen) installed. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/hydrogen-internal-combustion-engine/>

Professor Paul Mezey, founder and Editor-in-chief of several journals of theoretical chemistry honors us with a paper on generic problems related to innovations. He points out that the initial concept of sustainable future meant to keep humanity and our habitat on Earth free from drastic, catastrophic changes, while also allowing ideology-free progress with beneficial scientific, technological, and cultural advancements of society. In present humankind has today an urgent need for purpose-focused innovations, which should have as their most important sources: real, nature-based science, promoted by truth-committed scientists and technologists. Ramifications for culture and society in general are also essential. Real, science-based education and logic-guided thinking with responsibility are mandatory in the age of www and the Internet. There is a demand for a code of “Internet-Integrity”, as a Cultural Innovation, which would provide a better focus on truthfulness and fact-based understanding of nature, society, and culture in our rapidly evolving Information Age. “Cultural Innovations” would also lead to extended participation, and by this more successes in the development of new, purpose-focused technological innovations and further strengthening of their scientific foundations. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/the-role-of-innovation-in-our-accelerating-future-2/>

Matus and co-workers from the University of West Hungary address an evergreen problem; they investigate whether maize (*Zea mays* L.) would respond to a supply of zinc as a micro-element. Authors report on increased yield and improvements in certain quality factors, such as a greater oil and starch contents. The average values of cob mass and unfertilized cob length were the greatest when 25 kg ha⁻¹ zinc was applied, while the grain/cob ratio was the most favorable for 50 kg ha⁻¹ treatment. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/matus/>

Ravindra Soni and co-workers from the College of Agriculture, Indira Gandhi Krishi Vishwavidyalaya, Raipur, (C.G.) India take on a highly important topic of soybean cultivation. They investigate the effectiveness of Bradyrhizobial species on symbiosis with soybean under moisture stress conditions and identified the most effective symbiosis in terms of nitrogen fixation, nitrogen accumulation, phosphorus accumulation, shoot dry weight, root dry weight and grain yield as compared to the other treatments. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/rhizobium-isolates/>

Given the population growth and the steady increase in water requirements for agricultural and industrial development, Sahu and co-workers from academic institutions in India address the stringent question of water resources available and the long-term use. They investigated the use of sewage water for irrigation of a cauliflower field. Authors examined the impact of sewage water irrigation on physical, chemical, and biological properties of soil, and microbial activity, as well. They found that *Pseudomonas* species, and *Azotobacter* significantly increased after sewage water irrigation as compared to prior to irrigation. Cauliflower yield significantly increased for sewage water flooded field as compared to the tube well water flooded field (i.e., water delivered via an iron pipe). *Escherichia coli* contamination was greater in sewage water and groundwater, which can pose health risks to the nearby communities. Efficient use of sewage and municipal wastewater increase water resource for irrigation and may help in expanding agricultural production, but excessive use of sewage water may also affect the soil flora and fertility. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/sewage-water-2/>

Botanical insecticides (abbreviated as Bis) have been used in pest management, owing to their potential to substitute synthetic pesticides. BIs are eco-friendly and more sustainable as they can breakdown after use without generating toxic residues. Nevertheless, BIs are still not readily accepted, because the supporting proofs are traditional, raising doubts about their quality. Also, phytochemical variations of plants yield uneven and sometimes unfamiliar pesticide activity. Nyakuma and co-workers' review paper discusses the most noteworthy knowledge on BIs, their standardization, quality control, and bio- enhancement to be useful in agriculture and to improve human health. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/botanical-insecticides/>

A groundbreaking trend research article authored by Zsadany Vecsey relates on a unique interdisciplinary brainstorming event, which took place in Budapest, Hungary. Participants in this undertaking were professor Mihaly Csikszentmihalyi, Distinguished Professor of Psychology and Management at Claremont Graduate University and Hungarian poet, novelist, and playwright Géza Szőcs, President of the Hungarian Pen Club. Together they established the basic principles of Flow Architecture. Hence, the paper is of interest to a broad community and relates on a one-time collaboration effort of two highly creative personalities. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/flow-architecture-2/>

Professor Dorin Isoc shares with the readers how to design applications called to assist the learning process. His topic is dedicated to services, which support the learning process. The novelty of the approach is the cybernetic analysis of the role and possible ways of operating with a set of automatic systems that work autonomously for each individual student and/or in an integrated manner for the training group. This process is derived from the software dedicated to computer-assisted education. The preparation stage led to the introduction of a reticular structure of action, with multiple argumentations, in which some of the principles of the “old” school were discussed. The model set of requirements enabled to establish the design steps for developing the automation the learning process. <https://genesissus.eu/drc/change-in-education-cybertraining-vs-traditional-school/>