

Currently we are living in times marked by uncertainty. We face problems in almost all spheres of human activity, including science, art and religion. In such circumstances, it is difficult to stay on the other side of politics, because politics occupies us, controls us and drags us into its "games" whether we like it or not. In terms of science, we can ask a legitimate question about what remains hidden in modern science. Exclusivity in science has also been recycled in a certain way. More than ever, the importance of the new generation of technologies is apostrophized while ignoring the real justification and critical application of certain technologies and true scientific breakthroughs. Reality teaches us that when technology is not introduced thoughtfully, it does not always justify its purpose. Not every new tool will revolutionize the way we operate or the final insights and new knowledge. This is especially true if there is no careful integration that is aligned with a clearly defined purpose. Things in art and especially in religion are not ideal either. Some postulates clearly defined previously, are fading to a certain extent and are being replaced by irreconcilable theses. There is also a trend of erasing the borders between religions. And it seems that art is getting some new, not always understandable or acceptable, contours. It is precisely for these reasons that a holistic view of these three important human activities is needed. The journal continues to cultivate a social-humanistic view of science and religion, but also to reflect on the relationship between religion and science. This is particularly important today when we are re-examining the values that we have cherished and advocated for so long.

In this double issue, we bring several interesting and original thoughts and facts such as scientific and religious cognition: Conflict and/or complementarity? About the primacy of practice in which the author notes that different conflicting worldviews (primarily cosmocentrism, geocentrism, theocentrism, biocentrism and anthropocentrism) clash if they insist on a rigid, dogmatic claim to absolute truth. By insisting on the theoretical truth of a particular worldview (and that means on tenets/orthodoxy/one's position), even the very possibility of dialogue is ruled out. We also bring to you a very interesting review about Surprise chemistry: Pharmaceuticals in the environment. Furthermore, the main concepts of the freedom of thought, conscience and religion in the jurisprudence of the Strasbourg court are discussed. The paradigm about achieving national security through self-reliant defense industry is mentioned in the context of India, but it is applicable everywhere. We also publish data visualization in the online newspaper: efficacy and multidimensionalities. The article "Cantabo Domino: Musical Liberation through Sacred Musical Notation" is also interesting. The author concludes "the idea of the secular esthetic value of sacred music is further confirmed, which, with its abundance in the Baroque period of Croatian history, enables the strengthening and confirmation of Croatian cultural heritage in the European context". Finally, we are bringing for the first time a complete report on the activities of the Academy. We bring to you at last a paper on the first European project implemented in Southeast Europe countries where IANUBIH academy is one of the partners. The project NANO-THINK deals with critical thinking in science and development of a dedicated international course for students on "Critical thinking in science".

Krešimir Pavelić
Editor-in-Chief, Science, Art and Religion