
Editors' Note

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Three articles collected in this section were originally presented as papers at the Summer School in Modern Political Theory, an annual international meeting of undergraduate and graduate students, doctoral researchers and leading scholars in the field of modern political theory. Organized by the Faculty of Political Sciences, University of Zagreb, and held in Grožnjan, Istria, the School was launched in the framework of the European Social Fund project *Political in the Time of Actual Crisis: the Heritage of Modernity and Contemporary Challenges to the Project of European Unity* in 2016.

The ambition behind the idea of the School was stated by the first year's topic, *Paths of Modernity: In Search for Alternatives*. The dominant contemporary political and economic paradigm failed to find efficient and sustainable solutions for the systemic crisis brought forth by the dangerous reduction of the original complexity of societal community to its economic aspect. The crisis in question is nothing less than the crisis of Modernity itself, therefore urging us to reevaluate the key concepts of the modern political project laid out in classical texts forming the tradition of modern political thought.

In the following years, the School, conceived, organized and led by Luka Ribarević, Domagoj Vujeva and Davorin Žagar, continued to be a forum in which a critical reevaluation of modern political thought from the perspective of the actual crisis of Modernity takes place.

The second School, under the heading *Two Faces of Modernity. Conflict and Unity in the Modern Understanding of Politics*, focused on the various modalities of the co-constitutive relationship between conflict and politics in the modern tradition of political thought. That kind of consideration seems especially important in the light of two equally fatal tendencies inherent to the project of Modernity. On the one hand, the threats of the destructive and disintegrating potentials of conflict for the unity of the political body. And on the other, the danger that complete eradica-

tion of the conflict would transform the political community from a public space allowing for manifestation and affirmation of distinctively human freedom into a realm of domination, and politics from an activity inherent to man as a being of *praxis* into a mere technique of ruling.

The subject of the third School, *Bourgeois and Citizen: Political Aspects of Economy in Modernity*, involved reconsideration of the political aspects of economy in Modernity. Providing their mature systematic presentation, the tradition of political economy is understood not only as an economic analysis of modern market economy, but also as a theory of Modernity itself, for which that economy is constitutive. In this sense it is necessary to question the fundamental principles, intrinsic logic and historical transformations of modern economic form as well as its political implications: from its impact on the legal and political framework in which it develops, to its consequences for the modern understanding of politics and the question of possible modalities of relating socio-economic and political spheres, embodied in the figures of *bourgeois* and *citoyen*, of the modern Commonwealth.

Along with excellent students and young researchers from Croatia and abroad, these topics were discussed by distinguished scholars in the field of modern political theory and history of ideas. In the last three years Luc Foisneau (EHESS, Paris), Dragutin Lalović (University of Zagreb), Malte Faber (University of Heidelberg), Thomas Petersen (University of Heidelberg), Martin Breugh (York University, Toronto), Gonzalo Bustamante (Universidad Adolfo Ibáñez, Santiago de Chile), Kerri Woods (University of Leeds), Jonathan Havercroft (University of Southampton), Enes Kulenović (University of Zagreb), Patricia Springborg (Humboldt University, Berlin), Francesca Rebasti (University of Lyon), Petar Popović (University of Zagreb), Božidar Filipović (University of Belgrade), Ioannis Evrigenis (Tufts University), Vickie Sullivan (Tufts University), Norbert Waszek (University of Paris VIII), George Wright (University of Wisconsin – Madison), David James (University of Warwick), Andrija Henjak (University of Zagreb), Lorenzo Rustighi (University of Padova), Tonči Kursar (University of Zagreb) and Velibor Mačkić (University of Zagreb) took part in the School proceedings.