

Dear Readers,

The year 2024 marks the three-hundredth anniversary of the birth of Immanuel Kant. Throughout the year, events will be organized in many countries to commemorate this anniversary. In Germany, a ceremony was held at the Berlin-Brandenburg Academy of Sciences and Humanities on April 22, the day of his birth, at which the Federal Chancellor also spoke; a commemorative twenty-euro coin was issued, with the quotation “*Der bestirnte Himmel über mir, und das moralische Gesetz in mir*”; and the largest scientific event will take place in Bonn, where the 14th *International Kant Congress* will be held from October 8 to 13.

In 2024, the University of Presov also made a small contribution to this series of events with the *15th International Scientific Kant Conference* held on May 10–12, which was dedicated not only to Kant’s anniversary, but also to the memory of Professor Lubomir Belas, thanks to whom the first works, which heralded the beginning of Kant research in Slovakia, were published at the University of Presov thirty years ago. Another ten years later, in 2004, the first scientific project related to the research of Kant’s philosophy in Slovakia *VEGA 1/1306/04 Philosophical Legacy of I. Kant and the Present* was launched under his leadership and these projects continue to this day. One of their results is also the journal *Studia Philosophica Kantiana*.

Issue 1/2024 presents three articles in English. The article *Kant’s Project of Perpetual Peace Today* by Tomasz Kups from the Nicolaus Copernicus University in Torun draws attention to the relevance of Kant’s work *Towards Perpetual Peace* even today and points out that the idea of peace should not be discarded just because the reality of achieving it is difficult. The author of the paper also analyses Kant’s project in the context of the current geopolitical situation,

especially in the context of the war in Ukraine.

In his paper *Working for Peace in Situations of Conflict: On Schmitt's Reception of Kant*, Peter Sajda from the Slovak Academy of Sciences discusses the notion of the political enemy in the political philosophy of Carl Schmitt, who was inspired by Kant's theory of perpetual peace, although he rejects the notion of the unjust enemy introduced by Kant. Sajda offers a proposal that complements both Schmitt's and Kant's and shows how peace can be promoted in a situation of conflict in both political and existential ways.

Kristina Bosakova from the University of Pavol Jozef Safarik in Kosice in her paper *Moving Around the Question of the Human. Was Kant an Anthropological Philosopher?* shows that Kant's anthropological position is not just a peripheral aspect of his philosophy, but a key element related to broader epistemological, ethical and metaphysical problems. The author argues for a comprehensive understanding of Kant's philosophy that recognizes the centrality of human nature and its development within a cosmopolitan framework.

The journal also features three reviews. Jana Migasova introduces Cordula Grewe's *The Arabesque from Kant to Comics*, which traces the arabesque's surprising transformation from the iconoclastic literary theory of early German Romanticism to aesthetic experimentation in the avant-garde and popular culture.

Marek Stachon in his review of Peter Unruh's *Kant und der Weltföderalismus. Zur Grundlegung und Aktualität von Kants global-politischer Philosophie*, agrees with the author on the relevance of Kant's idea of world federalism in the context of contemporary political philosophy and the political reality of today.

Monika Homulkova reviews the English translation of Salomo Friedlaender's *Kant for Children*, which is published a century after the original and accompanied by six studies of Friedlander's work, and she appreciates – among other things – the book's potential to engage young people and the general public.

All three studies, as well as the books reviewed, are highly topical. They point out that Kant's philosophy, his thorough examination of the human situation, his commitment to moral principles, his peace project and his search for an answer to the fourth question "*Was ist der Mensch?*" continue to inspire and challenge us.

We invite all those who are interested in these ideas to read this issue, as well as Kant's works, which continue to be an important and

inspiring source of philosophical reflection to this day. May this tercentenary be not just a commemoration, but a revival of Kant's philosophical legacy in a world grappling with serious political, ethical, and existential questions. Let us celebrate Kant's legacy by continuing to engage with his work.

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June 2024