The inaugural speech by María Jesús Soto-Bruna (University of Navarra), titled ‘Relation as a Condition of Diversity: the processio in Eriugena and in Gundisalvi’s account’, made a comparative analysis of the ontology of these two thinkers based on the concept of processio, considered as the relationship between the first principle (unity) and the various realities stemming from it (multiplicity). Following this talk, Hans Daiber (Johann Wolfgang Goethe-University, Frankfurt am Main) gave a plenary lecture on ‘De praedicamento relationis in philosophia arabica et islamica: The Category of Relation in Arabic-Islamic Philosophy’. Daiber outlined a systematic and historical profile of the manifold interpretations which the concept of ‘relation’ underwent in medieval Islamic philosophy, being one of the pivotal aspects of the reception of Aristotle’s Categories, following the dissemination of the Organon by the Alexandrine commentators between the 4th and the 6th centuries.

The second day of the congress began with a plenary lecture by John Marenbon (University of Cambridge), titled ‘Non-Accidental Relations in Earlier Medieval Latin Philosophy’. Marenbon analysed, in the first place, the concept of relation in the medieval Latin tradition from the optic of Aristotle’s Categories, where relation appears as one of the nine types of accident. Secondly, Marenbon examined the type of non-accidental relation established by some key Latin thinkers engaging with the problem of Trinitarian relation, starting with Augustine. The relationship between the three persons of the Trinity cannot be accidental, since God does not have accidental properties. Next, the late José Antônio de Souza (Federal University of Goiás, Brazil-Institute of Philosophy, University of Porto) gave a lecture on ‘Power Relations in the Debate between a Cleric and a Soldier of the King’. Emphasising the historical aspects, de Souza analysed the spiritual and temporal power relations at the end of the 13th century in an anonymous text, written in the form of a dialogue responding to pope Boniface VIII’s bull Clericis laicos.

The plenary lectures given on the third day of the congress, as well as the papers in the afternoon sessions, were devoted to the figure, thought and works of Ramon Llull. In particular, Alexander Fidora (UAB-ICREA), in his talk ‘Sicut oleum super aquam: On the Relationship between Faith and Reason in Ramon Llull’, traced the recurrent image of oil and water in Llull’s works, examining one of the most controversial aspects of his philosophical-theological approach, that is, the relationship between faith and reason. In a similar fashion, the lecture by Ruedi Imbach (University of Paris-Sorbonne), titled ‘Relations Parisiennes’, took as its starting point the simultaneous presence of Meister Eckhart, Llull and Dante in Paris in 1310, a coincidence which appears to have been meaningful for the entire history of philosophy.

Besides the main lectures, the congress also hosted a stimulating round table presenting some recent publications on central aspects related to its main topic, i.e., relation. In addition, throughout the three days of the congress, dedicated afternoon sessions were organised to deal with the concept of relation in the main philosophical disciplines of the Middle Ages, such as metaphysics, logic, aesthetics, natural philosophy, anthropology and politics. Among them, two special sessions were dedicated to the edition
of the works attributed to Peter of Spain and his thought (the very first ‘Symposium Petrinicum’), and to the anthropology of justice elaborated at the School of Salamanca.

The congress ended with a concert devoted to the main figure to whom the 7th International Ibero-American Congress of the Sociedad de Filosofía Medieval (SOFIME) was dedicated, Ramon Llull.

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