THE THIRD WORLD CONGRESS OF GENERAL SYSTEMS AND CYBERNETICS

Among the fundamental, visible and almost unanimously recognized characteristics of the present structure of science, a structure in a permanent self-adaptation, is the ever more marked penetration of mathematical methods and instruments into most scientific disciplines, either social sciences and humanities or the sciences of nature. This process leads to the formation of frontier and synthesis disciplines, a fact which characterizes the continuous change in science, in our days. It can be considered at present that there are very few branches of science which do not benefit from the blessing contribution of the computing methods and techniques of mathematics.

Under these conditions, one of the big discoveries of the human genius in the field of knowledge is cybernetics. The applications of cybernetics in technics, economy, biology and in other fields of scientific activity represent an illustration of the turning of science into a direct labour. It can be said that the present technical-scientific revolution, automation and the optimization of the production processes, the increase of labour productivity and generally the development of human society in the second half of the 20th century are greatly based on the progress obtained in cybernetics.

Due to the rapid development of cybernetics and its applications in various fields of activity, beginning with 1969, specialists in cybernetics all over the world meet every three years at big congresses to discuss the latest aspects in their field of activity.

Both at the first congress, London — 1969, organized on the occasion of the 21st anniversary of the appearance of cybernetics as a science and at

the second congress held in Oxford — 1972, the goals of these international meetings were defined, namely:

1. The organization of an international forum for the exchange of latest ideas and data in the field of cybernetics and general systems.

2. The study of the common field of cybernetics and general systems.

3. The consolidation of the scientific basis of the inter-disciplinary science of cybernetics, at the same time outling the theory of general systems.

4. The outling of the road to a future development in this field.

5. The strengthening of the organizational structure for carrying on the ause of cybernetics and general systems.

The persevering preoccupations of the Romanian state, of the President of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Nicolae Ceaușescu for the introduction of the latest scientific gains in the economic and social activity and for the introduction of electronic computers in the management of the economy being known on a world plane, after London and Oxford, Bucharest will play host to the third World Congress of general systems and cybernetics in 1975.

Romania being chosen a host to this big world scientific meeting is suggestively presented in the interview* of Dr. John Rose, general director of the World Organization for general systems and cybernetics, director of the College of Technology of Blackburn-Great Britain who points out that among the reasons at the basis of this choice were in the first place, the fact that Romania maintains diplomatic relations with very many countries with a different social system, being appreciated in the international arena as a consistent defender of peace. This feeling of recognition of the role played by Romania is shared by the community of scientists the world over who hail the organization of the congress in Bucharest. Dr. Rose also mentions the fact that the Romanian school of cybernetics enjoys high international appreciation, its representatives asserting themselves by papers presented at previous congresses as well as by other valuable works in the field of cybernetics. Finally, it should be stressed that Bucharest is known as a good organizer of various scientific manifestations, being appreciated by the participants as regards hospitality, the working atmosphere...

The debates of the third Congress will take place between the 25th and the 29th of August 1975 in the following sections:

1. Economic cybernetics;

2. Cybernetic systems and models;

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*) Scînteia, no. 9910 of July 3, 1974

3. Industrial cybernetics;
4. Cybernetics and environment;
5. Communications, education and informatics;
6. Artificial intelligence;
7. Neuro-and-bio-cybernetics.

Through the organization of the third world congress of general systems and cybernetics in Bucharest, both the Romanian school of economic cybernetics and the successes obtained in the field of industrial cybernetics and automation acquire an international recognition of great prestige.

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