Simion Doru Ogodescu

PERSOANĂ ŞI LUME

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In the contemporary thinking, the general opening of sciences towards a triadic order stimulates the process of re-establishing the scientific step on the basis of dialectical logic. This is the message of the book and the author is trying to explain it by covering physics, chemistry, biology, psychology, logic, mathematics, cybernetics, linguistics and semiotics in as many chapters.

Undoubtedly, we are in front of a meritorious attempt even if sometimes, the author was surpassed by the complexity of the theme approached by him. Assuming the risk involved, as he points out in the preface, he has enunciated a number of general ideas which he promises to resume, systematize and develop.

The chapters of logic and cybernetics seem most convincing to us. The author is, in fact, focusing nearly the whole construction on these lines so that we shall tackle them, in the following.

As regards logic, the author is convinced that the most serious attempt to innovate it is fuzzy logic and that the appearance of fuzzy sets represents a significant moment in the process of noetic and applicative expansion.

As regards cybernetics, the author considers that in spite of some remarkable achievements, it has covered only part of the noetic road leading towards the surmounting of the dualist way of thinking and that the triadic principle represents a generalization of the cybernetic model, because the triadic organization is more complex and it reflects more faithfully the process of selfadjusted unitary transformations specific to various sectors of reality. If we refer, for instance, to the psychical life, "restricted cybernetics" is eluding a mobile interaction which Ogodescu admits to be of a "pullback" type. The author, a psychiatrist admits the idea that in the human psychism the circularity of cybernetics of a "feedback" type is replaced by a dialectic in which the symultaneous opening to the world and the contraction towards itself represent different modalities.

The process of passing from "restricted cybernetics" to "generalized cybernetics" implies the replacement of bivalent logic by dialectical logic which can be conceived only within the triadic order.

For readers desirous of thoroughly examining these problems, we mention that these ideas were presented for the first time at the Congress of Cybernetics in Amsterdam in 1978 (see: Manea Mănescu, Edmond Nicolau, Constantin Bilciu (eds.): "Cibernetica și progresul societății" (Cybernetics and the Progress of Society), Editura politică, 1980, p. 178) and largely commented in the Romanianl anguage in: Era Socialistă, no. 14 (July 20), 1979, p. 41.

To illustrate the interest for the problem of a generalized cybernetics it is also worth mentioning that in the series of Cybernetics and Systems initiated in 1976 by dr. John Rose of the Abacuss Publishing House, the third volume entitled "Fuzzy Systems" is devoted to this subject.

Ogodescu is rendering great service to readers in Romania by drawing their attention on the efforts made in the past few years in introducing a new extremely fruitful paradigm. He underlined that in the second half of the 20th century, the triad tended to become a predominant paradigm invested with the premise to carry out a radical turning point in the development of the knowledge of the world.

For all those interested in cybernetics, the reading of this book can only bring light on some trends which so far were regarded as singular.

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