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According to our knowledge no one else before him had such a vision of the general role of feedback (reversibility law) in as many fields as possible, generally, in all fields. In this way, he delimits himself from all the particular instances in which reverse connections were emphasized." (Drăgănescu M, 1982).

On 13 November, 1990 Ștefan Odobleja is chosen post mortem member of the Romanian Academy.

Ștefan Odobleja's manuscripts wait to be exploited. Constantin Noica in the preface to "Introduction to resonance logic" said that the publication of Odobleja's works "could contribute to the renewal of the perspectives and points of view of today's scientific culture, a culture within which Odobleja's original ideas cannot be ignored.

If he could not make the most of them until the end, we are convinced that in the Romanian culture at least, through their novelty and boldness they will awake great creative vocations that we need to qualify in world's culture".

#### 3.4.4. The international recognition of Odobleja's work

"The Consonantist Psychology" was reviewed in 1941 in USA in "Psychological Abstracts" summary magazine.

In August 1978 the IVth International Congress of cybernetics and systems took place in Amsterdam but because Ștefan Odobleja was ill he could not participate in person but he sent the paper entitled "Diversity and Unity in Cybernetics" that was presented at the congress by a Romanian representative and in the same year the text of the paper appeared in the volumes published by the Congress (Springer Verlag).

B. H. Rudall from the University of Wales, who presided the session where the paper was presented, said: "*Dr. Odobleja's work was very well received... .. Dr. Odobleja's precedent paper was considered very interesting and it was highly appreciated ("The Consonantist Psychology"), but of course there were no formal discussions on any pretences, and although unofficial discussion were carried out after our meetings, I do not know yet enough about dr. Odobleja's contributions in cybernetics for me to comment on his work*".



Thus, at the IVth International Congress of cybernetics and systems dr. Ștefan Odobleja's case as a forerunner of cybernetics was raised before the entire scientific community and consequently, his international life began in 1978, once with Odobleja's death.

#### 4. Summary and Conclusions

1. Cybernetics or the theory command and communication in beings and machines is the creation of a group of experts belonging to different fields who between 1920 and 1948 observed that a series of problems related to the control of the machines and organisms have in common certain organisation mechanisms and laid the foundations of a new subject evolving around two concepts: feedback – reverse connection principle (feedback circuit) and information.

2. Through his paper "*The Consonantist Psychology*", Ștefan Odobleja proved that he had genius, that he deserved to appear in the universal science besides Ampere and Norbert Wiener in the establishment of the cybernetic concept and way of thinking.

Ampere anticipated cybernetics as a science, Ștefan Odobleja elaborated the central ideas of cybernetics and the cybernetic way of thinking, N. Wiener regained what, in other conditions, Ștefan Odobleja has discovered and managed to build cybernetics as a science through a complete mathematical analysis of the feedback theory and automated processes.

3. The second half of our century is marked by cybernetic concepts because of Norbert Wiener, but behind him are many scientists as in any other field of knowledge.

Among these, Ștefan Odobleja is worth mentioning, as he is the one of its most valuable moments. Ștefan Odobleja's biggest merit is the one of having discovered the general character of the feedback and of having tried to emphasize it in the most diverse range of processes and phenomena.

4. Odobleja made the first step in intuiting the cybernetic science but it was an important one and when it became internationally known, the Odobleja - Wiener case was born.

Maxwell remains the founder of electromagnetism but history mentions Faraday as the one who intuited the electromagnetic waves before him. Why should not history mention the fact that Odobleja intuited a generalized cybernetics before Wiener.

Wouldn't it be better that instead of the Odobleja – Wiener case people would talk about the Odobleja-Wiener cybernetic theory?

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