

FILOSOFIE ȘI ȘTIINȚĂ
ÎN LUCRAREA ASPECTE ANTROPOLOGICE A LUI LUCIAN BLAGA
PHILOSOPHY AND SCIENCE IN THE WORK
ASPECTE ANTROPOLOGICE [ANTHROPOLOGICAL ASPECTS]
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Abstract: *This paper aims to present the scientific and philosophical issues addressed by Lucian Blaga in the paper Anthropological aspects. The approach to the problems regarding the appearance of man is done in a theoretical framework based on the scientific doctrines so far. That is why Blaga's work includes two main parts: a part dedicated to the scientific analysis up to him and a part dedicated to the presentation of his own conception of the appearance of man.*

In the first part of the paper, the scientific conceptions analysed by Blaga are presented, conceptions to which he refers when supporting his theory. These conceptions are: Lamarck's transformationism which supports the existence of a hierarchical scale of living things according to their comperion to perfection; Darwin's natural selection, which ensures the advantage of individuals in their struggle for existence; Hugo de Vries's theory of mutations, which claims that life transformations occurred suddenly through various mutations; the mechanistic conception of Herbert Spencer, who argues that any organic aggregate tends to move from its simplicity to a more distinct complexity; Uexküll's medium doctrine, which studies the degree of intimacy between the living and the environment; the anthropogenesis of Hermann Klaatsch, who argues that man differs anatomically and morphologically from all anthropoids, so that he cannot descend from them; Bolk's theory of fetalization, according to which transient peculiarities in the fetus became permanent in the adult.

In the second part of the paper, Blaga presents his own anthropological conception, arguing that the most important problem of analysis is that of primitivism because both philosophers and scientists have been concerned with it. The purpose of his theory is to explain the human being, for which it is necessary to assume hypotheses such as: in the universe there are countless morphological modes, but fewer ontological modes; life is dominated by two antagonistic evolutionary tendencies: one of open adaptation to the environment and one of progressive deception of the environment; anthropoids have diversified into species from a biological point of view and man is a qualitatively special species.

Key words: *anthropology, man, evolutionism, species, ontology.*