

[ABSTRACT]

JEAN-PAUL SARTRE AND THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE INTELLECTUALS IN THE SOCIETY

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As it is proved by a great number of documents, Sartre's swift from an ontological and existentialist phenomenology to an existentialist marxism (Cf. *The Critic of Dialectical Reason* (1960)), goes well with an increasing radical political commitment of the French philosopher whose first expressions were his intellectual engagement for the Resistance in the group "Socialisme et Liberté" (1941), followed by the foundation of the Rassemblement Démocratique Révolutionnaire (R.D.R.)(1948), by his political activity at the side of the French Communist Party (1952-1956), by his struggle against colonialism in the time of the war in Indochina and Algeria and by his solidarity with the student's revolt in 1968. As we shall show, simultaneously with the radicalization of his political thought, Sartre's philosophy swiftd from a rather individualistical phenomenological conception of consciousness (Cf. *Being and Nothingness*) to a philosophy of praxis including not only the analysis of the praxis of individuals, the groups-in-fusion and their implications in the process of history but also the analysis of the conditions of a new ontology and anthropology of the social.