there a new layering, almost from being exposed to the rigors of
the world's demands, to the Socratic ideal, to which our present society
has grown accustom. The intensity of the Socratic ideal leads, by
its very nature, to a consciousness of the individual, and to a raising
of the self so that it is no longer the same. It is a new perspective, for
many, the fact that it prevents people from repeating language
what they all want to express, but the way in which, by turning
themselves in a different direction, the individual is transformed.
For these reasons, it is not surprising that the individual is the
focus of the text. The individual is the key to understanding the
society in which it is situated, for the individual is the foundation
on which the society is built. The society is therefore not a
simple aggregation of individuals, but rather a complex
interaction of the individual with the society. The society is
the result of the individual's actions, and the individual is
the result of the society's actions. The individual and the
society are therefore inextricably linked, and the understanding of
one cannot be separated from the understanding of the other.
whether he is announcing the culmination of disaster or salvation, hidden within it. But, as Walter Benjamin, who owned the drawing, said, he is the angel who does not give, but takes.

Translated by Francis McLaughlin.

"So Jean-Paul Sartre, L'existentialisme est un humanisme, Paris, 1945, p. 96."