ARTICLES OF ASSOCIATION

OF

The MEHER BABA ASSOCIATION LIMITED

A Company Limited by Guarantee and not
having a Share Capital

1. In these Articles : -

   "the Act" means the Companies Act 2006.

   When any provision of the Act is referred to, the reference is to such provision as modified by any statute being in force at the time.

   Unless the context otherwise requires, expressions defined in the Act or any statutory modification thereof in force at the date at which these Articles become binding on the Company, shall have the meanings so defined.

   The word "members" means the subscribers to the Articles of Association and such other persons as the Directors shall admit to membership in accordance with Article 10 of these Articles.

   The words "Associate Member" shall mean those persons defined in Article 11 below.

   The words "Director" or "Directors" shall mean a Director or Directors of the Company.

   The words "the Board" shall mean the Board of Directors of the Company.

   The words "Ordinary Resolution" mean a resolution that is passed by a simple majority.

   The words "Special Resolution" mean a resolution that is passed by a majority of not less than 75%.

2. The name of the Company is "the MEHER BABA ASSOCIATION LIMITED"

3. The Registered Office of the Company will be located in the United Kingdom.

4. The objects for which the Company is established are :-

   (a) (1) to advance the spiritual principles and aims of Meher Baba.

   (2) to give assistance, support and encouragement, whether financial and/or otherwise to any person or persons carrying out projects of any kind which are in accordance with the objects of the Company;

   (3) to establish and provide facilities for the research and study into the life and work of Avatar Meher Baba; and

   (4) to enable persons to visit such places, wherever situated, which are connected with the life and work of Avatar Meher Baba.

(b) to receive donations, legacies and subscriptions and gifts of property, whether subject to any special trust or not, for the support and furtherance of any one or more of the objects of the Company.

(c) to make gifts of real and personal property for charitable and benevolent purposes.

(d) to take such steps as may from time to time be deemed expedient for the purpose of procuring contributions to the funds of the Company in the form of donations, annual subscriptions, or otherwise.

(e) to purchase, take on lease, exchange hire or otherwise acquire and hold any real or personal property and any rights or privileges which the Company may think necessary for the purpose of its work, and in particular any lands, buildings or works necessary or convenient for the Company's business subject to any relevant provisions of the Act.

(f) to borrow or raise money for the purposes of the Company on such terms and conditions and on such security and in such manner as the Company may think fit.

(g) to establish and support or aid in the establishment and support of any charitable associations or institutions in any way connected with the purposes of the Company or calculated to further its objectives.

(h) to draw, make, accept, endorse, discount, execute and issue promissory notes, bills of exchange and other negotiable or transferable instruments.

(i) to pay all or any expenses lawfully and properly incurred by the Company in pursuance of its objectives.

(j) to do all such other lawful things as are incidental or conducive to the attainment of any or all of the above objects, provided that nothing shall be done to alter the status of the Company as a charitable organisation.

5. The income and property of the Company from wherever derived shall be applied solely towards the promotion of the objects of the Company as set forth in these Articles, and no part thereof shall be paid or transferred directly or indirectly by way of dividend, bonus or otherwise at all by way of profit to the members of the Company. However, that will not prevent the payment in good faith of reasonable and proper remuneration to any officer or servant of the Company or to any member thereof in return for any services actually rendered to the Company. Nor shall it preclude payment of interest on money lent, or reasonable and proper rent for premises demised or let by any member of the Company.

6. The liability of the members is limited.

7. Every member of the Company undertakes to contribute to the assets of the Company in the event of its being wound up while he or she is a member, or within one year afterwards, for payment of the debts and liabilities of the Company contracted before that person's membership ceases, and the costs, charges and expenses of winding up, and for the adjustment of the rights of the contributories amongst them, such amount as may be required not exceeding £1 (One Pound).

8. If upon the winding up or dissolution of the Company there remains after the settlement of all its debts and liabilities any property whatsoever, the same shall not be paid to or distributed among the members of the Company, but shall be given or transferred to

such similar non-profit charitable organisation or organisations as the Directors may resolve.

MEMBERS

9. A register of the number of members of the Company shall be maintained and revised as necessary.

10. (a) Any person (hereinafter called "the applicant") wishing to become a member of the Company shall make a written application to the Directors of the Company at its registered office, signed by the applicant and four existing members of the Company.

(b) Admission of the Applicant as a member of the Company shall be at the discretion of the Directors who shall consider the application at the next Board Meeting of the Company after the application has been delivered to the registered office of the Company.

(c) If the Directors refuse the application, or fail to consider it within 3 months of the date of the written application, the applicant may within 6 months of the date of that application deliver a written requisition to the Directors signed by no fewer than 10% of the members of the Company, containing an Ordinary Resolution that the applicant be accepted as a member. Within 14 days of receipt of the Resolution, a General Meeting of the Company shall be held in accordance with Articles 17 and 18 of these Articles at which the said Resolution shall be voted upon.

(d) No person shall become a member unless and until that person's name has been entered upon the register of members.

(e) The rights of a member shall be personal only, and shall not be transferrable and shall cease on that member's death or on a resolution being passed by the Board of Directors declaring that the member be removed from membership. Such rights also cease in the event of the member's withdrawal or exclusion from the Company as provided in these Articles.

(f) Any member may withdraw from the Company on giving one month's notice in writing to the Secretary, addressed to the registered office of the Company, of the intention to do so. Upon the expiration of such notice that person shall cease to be a member, but nevertheless shall remain liable for one year from the expiration of such notice to contribute to the funds of the Company to the extent mentioned in Article 7 in the event of the Company being wound up within that period.

ASSOCIATE MEMBERS

11. Any person may apply to the Directors to be admitted as an Associate Member of the Company (hereinafter referred to as "an Associate Member"). Acceptance as an Associate Member shall be at the discretion of the Board of Directors. An Associate Member shall have the same rights and privileges as a full member of the Company, including the right to receive notice of and attend at General Meetings of the Company, with the exception that an Associate Member shall not have the right to vote at General Meetings of the Company. An Associate Member shall have the right at any time to apply to the Directors for full membership in accordance with Article 10 of these Articles. An Associate Member shall not be considered part of a quorum at General Meetings, and shall not be able to appoint a proxy at such meetings. An Associate Member may not become a Director or Officer of the Company.

GENERAL MEETINGS

12. An Annual General Meeting (AGM) shall be held once in every calendar year, at such time and place as may be determined by the Directors.

13. All other Meetings shall be called General Meetings.

14. A General Meeting may be called as and when required, at the discretion of the Board of Directors.

15. The Directors shall call a General Meeting whenever a written request, signed by at least 10% of registered members and stating fully the objects of the meeting, is received by the Board and recorded at the registered office. The request for a General Meeting may comprise several similar documents, provided that each is signed by one or more of those members making the request.

16. If the Directors do not within twenty-one days from the date of receipt of any such a request make arrangements to convene such a meeting without undue delay, those making the request may themselves convene a General Meeting as provided by Section 305 of the Companies Act 2006.

NOTICE OF GENERAL MEETINGS

17. Subject to any relevant statutory provisions to the contrary, a minimum of twenty-one days' notice, in the case of an Annual General Meeting and a meeting called for the passing of a Special Resolution, and a minimum of fourteen days' notice in the case of other meetings, (exclusive of the day on which the notice is issued or deemed to be so, but inclusive of the day of the meeting), shall be given. All members shall be notified of the place, the day and the time of the meeting and, in the case of special business, the general nature of that business. With the agreement of all members eligible to attend it, a meeting may be convened at such shorter notice and in such manner as those members may see fit.

18. The accidental failure to give notice of a meeting to, or the non-receipt of such notice by, any member shall not invalidate the proceedings at any meeting that is otherwise properly convened and constituted.

PROCEEDINGS AT GENERAL MEETINGS

19. All business at a General Meeting or AGM, with the exception of the consideration of accounts and the ordinary reports of Directors and Auditors, the election of Directors and other officers and the appointment of, and determining the remuneration of, the Auditors, shall be deemed to be special.

20. Any member entitled to be present and vote at a meeting may submit a Motion to any General Meeting, provided that at least twenty-one days prior to the date of the meeting the Company shall have received written notification signed by the member concerned and by one other member, containing the proposed motion and confirming the intention to submit it for consideration by the meeting.

21. Upon notification of a motion in compliance with Article 20 the Secretary shall, where such notification is received before the notice of the meeting is issued, include it in that notice. In any other case the Secretary shall notify the members as soon as possible that such a motion will be proposed.

22. No business shall be transacted at any General Meeting unless a quorum of seven members is personally present at that time, save as provided for in the following Article.

23. If within half an hour of the time appointed for the start of a General Meeting a quorum is not present, the meeting, if convened at the request of members, shall be dissolved. In any other case it shall stand adjourned to the same day in the next week, at the same time and place, or at any other place as the Chair shall appoint. If, at such a reconvened meeting a quorum is not present within half an hour from the time it was due to start, the members present shall constitute a quorum.

24. The Chair, Vice-Chair or a Co-Chair of the Directors shall preside at every General Meeting of the Company.

25. If there is no such Chair, Co-Chair or Vice-Chair, or if at any meeting none of these Officers is present within fifteen minutes after the appointed starting time, the members present shall choose one of their number to Chair the meeting.

26. The Chair may, with the consent of a meeting at which a quorum is present (and shall if so directed by the meeting), adjourn the meeting from time to time and from place to place, but no business shall be transacted at any adjourned meeting other than the business left unfinished at the meeting from which the adjournment took place. When a meeting is adjourned for ten days or more, notice of the adjourned meeting shall be given as in the case of an original meeting. Excepting that, it shall not be necessary to give any notice of an adjournment or of the business to be transacted at an adjourned meeting.

27. At any General Meeting a motion put to the vote shall be decided on a show of hands, unless a ballot is demanded by at least two members present in person or by proxy, before or on the declaration of the result of a show of hands. Unless a ballot is so demanded, a declaration by the Chair, subsequently recorded, that a motion has, on a show of hands, been carried unanimously or by a particular majority, or lost, shall be conclusive evidence of the fact without proof of the number or proportion of the votes cast for and against that motion.

28. If a ballot is duly demanded it shall be taken in such a manner as the Chair directs, and the result of the ballot shall be deemed to be the resolution of the meeting at which the ballot was demanded.

29. Where the votes cast for and against a motion are equal, whether on a show of hands or a ballot, the Chair of the meeting shall be entitled to a second or casting vote.

30. No ballot shall be demanded on the election of the Chair of a meeting, or on any motion to adjourn. A ballot demanded on any other question shall be taken at such time as the Chair of the meeting directs.

31. The holding of a ballot shall not prevent the continuance of a meeting for the transaction of any business other than the question on which that ballot has been demanded.

VOTES OF MEMBERS

32. Every member shall have one vote.

33. On a ballot, votes may be cast either in person or by proxy.

34. The means of appointing a proxy shall be in writing and signed by the appointer, or by an individual presenting in writing the necessary power of attorney or similar authority.

35. A proxy must be a member of the Company.

36. The instrument appointing a proxy, (and the power of attorney or other authority, if any, under which it is signed or a notarially certified copy of the power or authority), shall be deposited at the registered office of the Company not less than forty-eight hours before the starting time of the meeting at which the named proxy proposes to vote, otherwise the instrument of proxy shall not be treated as valid.

37. An instrument appointing a proxy may be in the following form or any other form which the Directors shall approve :-

MEHER BABA ASSOCIATION LIMITED

I ---
of --
in the County of -------------------------------,
being a member of the Meher Baba Association Limited
hereby appoint --,
of --
as my proxy to vote for me and on my behalf at the Annual General Meeting or General Meeting of the Company, as the case may be, to be held on the -------- day of ------------,
and at any adjournment thereof.

Signed this --------------------day of ----------------------, 20--

PRESIDENT

38. M.S. Irani, known as Meher Baba, is and shall remain the perpetual President, inspiration and spiritual guide of the Company.

VICE-PRESIDENT

39. (a) The Board shall have the power to appoint from time to time any person (whether a Director of the Company or not) to be Vice-President of the Company, either for life or for a fixed term or without specifying the period of office. The Board shall also have the power to remove that person from office if it is thought fit to appoint another person as Vice-President. A person holding office as Vice-President for life or for a fixed term shall vacate such office if :-

    i. giving notice in writing to the Company, he or she shall resign the office;

    ii. the Company in General Meeting by Special Resolution removes from office any person holding the position of Vice-President for life or for a fixed term or specified period.

(b) A Vice-President who is also a Director shall remain subject to all the provisions of these Articles affecting the office of Director and, in the event of ceasing for any cause to be a Director, shall not for that reason alone cease to be Vice-President.

(c) The position of the Vice-President is one of special honour and the Board of Directors shall give full and proper consideration to any advice proffered to the Board by the Vice-President in connection with the business of the Company.

(d) In the event of not also being a Director of the Company, the Vice-President shall have the right to receive notice of, and attend and vote at, all meetings of the Board of Directors and all General Meetings of the Company.

DIRECTORS

40. The number of Directors shall be not less than seven and not more than fourteen, unless resolved otherwise at a General Meeting of members. If the number of Directors for any reason falls below seven the remaining Directors shall forthwith appoint an additional Director or Directors to make up such minimum, or shall convene a General Meeting of the Company for the purpose of making such appointment. However, the continuing Directors may continue to act pending an appointment to fill any such vacancy. Any additional Director so appointed shall, subject to the provisions of the Act and of these Articles, hold office only until the close of the next Annual General Meeting of the Company following such appointment, unless re-elected during that Meeting. If re-elected, an additional Director shall not retire by rotation at such Meeting or be taken into account in determining the rotation by retirement of Directors thereat.

POWERS AND DUTIES OF DIRECTORS

41. The business of the Company shall be managed by the Directors. In addition to the powers and authorities conferred by these Articles, or otherwise expressly upon them, the Directors may exercise such powers, and take all actions that may be undertaken by the Company, as are not expressly required by law or these Articles to be exercised or done by the Company in General Meeting. However, no direction given by a General Meeting of the Company shall invalidate any prior act of the Directors which would otherwise have been valid, and the provisions of these Articles relating to any specific powers of the Directors shall not be deemed to abridge the general powers hereby given.

42. The Directors shall cause Minutes to be recorded for the purpose : -

    (a) of all appointments of officers made by the Directors;

    (b) of the names of the Directors present at each meeting of the Directors and of any committee of the Directors;

    (c) of all resolutions and proceedings at all meetings of the Company and of the Directors, and of committees of the Directors.

43. A Director shall not vote in respect of any contract in which that Director has an interest, or any matter arising from such contract, and no such vote shall in any case be counted.

PROCEEDINGS OF DIRECTORS

44. The Directors may meet together to deal with business, adjourn and otherwise regulate their meetings as they think fit. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes if a consensus cannot be arrived at. In the case of an equality of votes for and against a question, the Chair of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote. A Director may, and the Secretary on the requisition of a Director shall, at any time, summon a meeting of the Directors.

45. The quorum necessary for the transaction of the business of the Directors may be fixed by them, and unless otherwise specified shall be five. The continuing Directors may act notwithstanding any vacancy on the Board.

46. The Directors may elect either Co-Chairs, or else a Chair and a Vice-Chair of the Board, and determine the period for which they are to hold office; but if such Officers are not elected, or at any meeting neither of them is present within five minutes after the appointed starting time that meeting, the Directors present may choose one of their number to Chair the meeting. The Chair of any meeting of the Directors shall have a second or casting vote.

47. The Directors may delegate any of their powers to committees consisting of such member or members of the Board as they think fit; any such committee shall when carrying out their delegated powers, conform to any regulations that may be imposed on them by the Directors.

48. A committee may elect a Chair of its meetings. If no such Chair is elected, or if at any meeting the Chair is not present within five minutes after the appointed starting time of that meeting, the members present may choose one of their number to Chair the meeting.

49. A committee may meet and adjourn as it thinks proper. Questions arising at any meeting shall be decided by a majority of votes if a consensus cannot be arrived at. In the case of an equality of votes for and against a question, the Chair of the meeting shall have a second or casting vote.

50. All action taken at or by any meeting of the Directors or of a committee of Directors, or by a person acting as a Director shall be duly valid, even if it is discovered afterwards that there was some defect in the appointment of that person or persons, or that they or any of them were disqualified.

51. (a) A resolution in writing signed by all the Directors for the time being shall be as valid and effectual as if it had been passed at a meeting of the Directors duly convened and constituted.

    (b) A Director must be a member of the Company.

52. At every alternate Annual General Meeting, one third of the Directors or, if their number is not three or a multiple of three, then the number nearest to but not exceeding one third shall retire from office. A Director shall retain office until the dissolution of the relevant AGM.

53. The Directors to retire in accordance with Article 52 shall be those who have been longest in office on the date of that AGM. In the case of two or more who were appointed on the same day, the Director(s) to retire shall, if agreement cannot be reached between them otherwise, be determined by lot. The length of time in office of a Director who has previously vacated the post shall be computed from the last election or appointment of that Director.

54. At any General Meeting at which a Director stands down in accordance with these Articles the Company may, by Ordinary Resolution, fill that vacancy by re-electing that Director or electing some other eligible person.

55. In default of any election taking place under Article 54 the Director standing down shall be deemed to have been re-elected, unless at such meeting, with a view to reducing the number of Directors, it is expressly resolved not to fill such vacated office, or unless a Resolution for the re-election of such Director shall have been put to the meeting and lost.

56. The appointment of two or more Directors by a single motion shall be void unless it has first been agreed to unanimously by the meeting that such a motion may be proposed.

57. No person, other than a Director who is standing down at the Meeting, shall be eligible for appointment as a Director at any General Meeting unless the Secretary has received an appropriate written nomination. Such nomination shall be signed by a member who is duly qualified to attend and vote at the meeting, stating the name and address of the person offering to be, or proposed as a candidate, together with that person's signed confirmation of willingness to accept nomination.

58. The Company in General meeting may from time to time, as special business and in accordance with the limits set out in these Articles, increase or reduce the number of Directors then in office and, upon passing any resolution for an increase, may appoint the additional Director(s) necessary to put that into effect. The Company may likewise also determine in what rotation such increased or reduced number is to stand down from office.

59. Without prejudice to the provisions of Sections 168 and 169 of the Act, the Company may by Special Resolution remove any Director before the expiration of that person's term of office. The Company may by Ordinary Resolution appoint another person in place of that Director, and the person so appointed shall hold office for the same period of time only as the Director so removed would otherwise have done. But this provision shall not of itself prevent the removed Director from being eligible for re-election.

DISQUALIFICATION OF DIRECTORS

60. The office of a Director shall be vacated if the Director :-

    (a) ceases to be a Director by virtue of any provision of the Act or becomes prohibited by law from being a Director;

    (b) becomes subject to a bankruptcy order;

    (c) is, or may be, suffering from mental disorder and either:-

        i. is admitted to hospital in pursuance of an application for admission or treatment under the Mental Health Act 1983, or

        ii. an order is made by a court having jurisdiction (whether in the United Kingdom or elsewhere) in matters concerning mental disorder for his or her detention or for the appointment of a receiver, curator bonis or other person to exercise power with respect to that person's property or affairs;

    (d) resigns office by notice to the Company;

    (e) shall for six consecutive months or more have been absent without permission of the Directors from meetings of the Board held during that period, and the Directors resolve that he or she be removed from office;

    (f) is directly or indirectly interested in any contract with the Company and fails to declare the nature of that interest in the manner required by Section 175 of the Act.

61. A person may not be appointed a Director of the Company unless that person has attained the age of 16 years.

BORROWING POWERS

62. The Directors may exercise all the powers of the Company to borrow money, and to mortgage or charge its undertaking and property, or any part thereof, and to issue

debentures, debenture stock and other securities, whether outright or as security for any debt, liability or obligation of the Company or of any third party.

SECRETARY

63. The Secretary shall be a Director of the Company and shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for such term and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any Secretary so appointed may be removed by them.

TREASURER

64. The Treasurer shall be a Director of the Company and shall be appointed by the Board of Directors for such term and upon such conditions as they may think fit; and any Treasurer so appointed may be removed by them.

65. The Treasurer shall carry out such duties in connection with the administration, disbursement and receipt of the funds of the Company as the Directors shall direct in accordance with the provisions and requirements of the Company, these Articles and the Act.

REMUNERATION AND EXPENSES

66. The Directors shall be entitled to be paid their reasonable travelling, hotel and other expenses incurred in consequence of their attendance at Board Meetings and otherwise in execution of their duties as Directors.

ACCOUNTS

67. The Directors shall cause proper books of accounts to be kept with respect to :-

    (a) all sums of money received and expended by the Company and the matter in respect of which the receipt and expenditure takes place.

    (b) all sales and purchases of goods and services by the Company; and

    (c) the assets and liabilities of the Company.

68. The books of accounts shall be kept at the registered office of the Company or, subject to Section 388 (1) of the Act, at such other place or places as the Directors shall think fit, and shall be open at all times to the inspection of the Directors.

69. The Directors shall from time to time determine whether and to what extent and at what times and places and under what conditions or regulations the accounts and books of the Company shall be open to inspection by members who are not Directors. No member (not being a Director) shall have any right of inspecting any account or document of the Company except as conferred by Statute or authorised by the Board or by the Company in General Meeting.

70. The Directors shall, from time to time and in accordance with such Sections of Part 15 of the Act as may be relevant, cause to be prepared and laid before the Company in General Meeting such profit and loss accounts, balance sheets and reports as are referred to in those Sections.

71. A copy of every balance sheet (including every document required by law to be annexed thereto) which is to be laid before the Company in General Meeting, together with a copy of the Auditor’s report, shall be sent to all members entitled to attend General Meetings of the Company.

BANKING

72. All monies, bills and notes belonging to the Company shall be paid to or deposited, whether in person or by electronic transfer, with the Company's bankers to an account or accounts opened in the name of the Company. The Company's banking account(s) shall be kept with such banker or bankers, or similar financial institutions, as the Directors shall from time to time determine.

AUDIT

73. Auditors, such as are from time to time determined by the Directors, shall be appointed and their duties regulated in accordance with Sections 475 to 482 of the Act.

COMMON SEAL

74. The common seal of the Company shall be deposited at the Company's registered office and shall never be affixed to any document except by the authority of a resolution of the Directors and subject to this Article. Two Directors, or the Secretary and one other Director, shall sign autographically every instrument to which the common seal shall be affixed and in favour of any purchaser or persona bona fide dealing with the Company. Such signatures shall be conclusive evidence of the fact that the common seal has been properly affixed.

75. Notwithstanding the previous Article, any certificate for shares, stock or debenture or loan stock that provides to the contrary, or representing any other form of security of the Company to which the common seal of the Company is required to be affixed, need not be signed by any persons.

76. The Company may exercise the powers conferred by Section 49 of the Act with regard to having an official seal for use abroad, and such powers shall be vested in the Directors.

For and on behalf of The Meher Baba Association Limited

____

Jan Baker
Company Secretary **Date:______________**

SCHEDULE OF SPIRITUAL PRINCIPLES

Introduction:

Before setting out the most important tenets propounded by Meher Baba, it may be helpful to answer certain fundamental questions.

1. *WHO IS MEHER BABA?*

   Meher Baba tells us: "I am the very same Ancient One, in flesh and blood, who is eternally worshipped and neglected, always remembered and forgotten; I am that Eternal One, whose Past is worshipped and remembered; whose Present is neglected and forgotten; whose future is always much desired and longed for."

2. *WHO IS THE ANCIENT ONE?*

   He is the Avatar. Meher Baba has explained that the Avatar is the incarnation of God in a special sense. He appears on Earth at times of universal crisis which itself coincides with the spiritual birth of Man. Meher Baba has said "at this moment the Avatar appears. Being the total manifestation of God in human form, he is like a gauge against which Man can measure what he is and what he may become. He trues the standard of human values by interpreting them in terms of divinely human life."

3. *WHAT IS THE EFFECT OF THE ADVENT OF THE AVATAR ON HUMANITY?*

   Meher Baba has stated: "The Avatar awakens contemporary humanity to a realisation of its true spiritual nature, gives liberation to those who are ready, and quickens the life of the spirit in His time.......for posterity is left the stimulating power of His Divinely human example, the nobility of a life supremely lived, of a peace untroubled by ambition, of a knowledge undimmed by illusion. He has demonstrated the possibility of a divine life for all humanity, of a heavenly life on earth."

4. *WHAT IS THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE AVATAR AND RELIGION?*

   Meher Baba states

   At the time of the manifestation of an Avatar, the force of the general spiritual push is so tremendous that it creates quite a new awakening of consciousness. This, combined with the teachings and activities of the Avatar on the physical plane during the life in which He manifests Himself, is given outward form by His followers who call it a new religion.

   As the force of the spiritual push gradually weakens with the lapse of time, spirituality also recedes until it almost sinks into insignificance. Religion, or rather the outward form of it, becomes like a dry crust, ready to crumble at any moment, and world conditions reach a climax.

   It is at this critical juncture that the Avatar appears and manifests on the physical plane to give once again the spiritual push to the world. The force of this spiritual push is again adopted as a new, outward religious form, according to the existing circumstances.

   This is why religions have apparently different forms, owing to different times and circumstances in which they were established, though in essence, they are one and the same ideal of life taught over and over again by the one and the same Divinity who appeared and manifested on earth at different times and under different circumstances.

5. *MEHER BABA'S ESSENTIAL DOCTRINE*

Meher Baba has stressed the understandings of the following seven Realities which he has formulated :

1) The only REAL EXISTENCE is that of the One and only God, who is the Self in every (finite) self.

2) The only REAL LOVE is the Love for this Infinity (God), which arouses an intense longing to see, know and become one with its Truth (God).

3) The only REAL SACRIFICE is that in which, in pursuance of this Love, all things, body, mind, position, welfare and even life itself are sacrificed.

4) The only REAL RENUNCIATION is that which abandons, even in the midst of worldly duties, all selfish thoughts and desires.

5) The only REAL KNOWLEDGE is the Knowledge that God is the inner dweller in good people and so-called bad, in saint and so-called sinner. This Knowledge requires you to help all equally as circumstances demand, without expectation of reward, and when compelled to take part in a dispute to act without the slightest trace of enmity or hatred; to try to make others happy with brotherly or sisterly feeling for each one; to harm no one in thought, word or deed, not even those who harm you.

6) The only REAL CONTROL is the discipline of the senses from indulgence in low desires, which alone ensures absolute purity of character.

7) The only REAL SURRENDER is that in which the poise is undisturbed by any adverse circumstance, and the individual amidst every kind of hardship is resigned with perfect calm to the will of God.

6. *EXTRACTED BIBLIOGRAPHY OF WRITINGS DICTATED BY MEHER BABA*

GOD SPEAKS

This unique book is subtitled "The theme of creation and its purpose". It is not philosophy. It is a reading meditation which leads to a deepening intuitive understanding of the meaning behind the innumerable forms and creatures of the world.

DISCOURSES (Three Volumes)

These deal with the practical details of progress on the spiritual path. Some of the titles included in the *Discourses* are "the New Humanity", "the Beginning and End of Creation" and "God as Infinite Love".

LISTEN HUMANITY

This describes a series of meetings between Meher Baba, one of India's greatest spiritual leaders, and his followers.

THE EVERYTHING AND THE NOTHING

This contains numerous parables on the theme of spirituality.

MESSAGES

This states one of Meher Baba's fundamental messages: The whole of life is centred in a search for God and that this is the root of the meaning of life.

MEHER BABA ON LOVE

MEHER BABA ON WAR

ADVANCING STREAM OF LIFE

This is a collection of Meher Baba's words which awaken the heart to the reality of God's presence.

FACE OF GOD

This contains quotations of Meher Baba.

The above is merely a short selection of some of the most important works dictated by Meher Baba. There are many others and the Bibliography does not contain a list of the innumerable books that have been written about Meher Baba.

7. *WHAT IS THE PURPOSE OF THE MEHER BABA ASSOCIATION LIMITED?*

The objects of the Company are set out in the Articles of Association and essentially are to advance the spiritual knowledge, insight and instruction propounded by Meher Baba. A further useful explanation of the Company's purpose may be summarised as follows :-

To found within the United Kingdom a non-sectarian body devoted to M.S. Irani, known as Avatar Meher Baba, and that is pledged to:

- extend, develop and expand and put into practise the spiritual guidance given and humanitarian work carried out by Avatar Meher Baba during his lifetime;
- disseminate, instil and advance the message of Avatar Meher Baba amongst all persons irrespective of caste, religion, creed, race, nationality, gender or ethnic origin;
- advance the mission of Avatar Meher Baba as stated by him which was and is "awakening the whole of humanity to the Divinity in each one of them";

  and

- build a foundation or nucleus of the New Humanity which will live in peace and cordiality, eliminating all forms of selfishness, greed and discord and will realise the oneness of humanity so that the life of each man and woman may be devoted to the realisation of the Godhood within each one.