In this book, Sri Aurobindo presents a theory of spiritual evolution and suggests that the present crisis of humanity will lead to a spiritual transformation of the human being and the advent of a divine life upon earth. The material first appeared as a series of essays published in the monthly review Arya between 1914 and 1919. They were revised by Sri Aurobindo in 1939 and 1940 for publication as a book. The letters in these volumes have been selected from the large body of letters that Sri Aurobindo wrote to disciples and others. Topics: Mother and Sri Aurobindo, Mother Mirra, Sri Aurobindo, Sri Aurobindo Ashram, Mother and Aurobindo. Community Texts. Volume 18 holds Sri Aurobindo’s translations and commentaries on Upanishads other than the Isha Upanishad. His writings on that Upanishad appear in Isha Upanishad, volume 17 of THE COMPLETE WORKS OF SRI AUROBINDO. It also includes later Vedantic texts and writings on the Upanishads and Vedanta philosophy in general. The first part consists of translations and commentaries published during Sri Aurobindo’s lifetime. The second and third parts consist of material from Sri Aurobindo’s manuscripts. This includes early translations of the Prashna, Mandukya, Aitareya and Taittiriya Upanishads and Sri Aurobindo Yogi, philosopher, poet Sri Aurobindo was born in Calcutta on August 15, 1872. From the age of 7 to 21, he was educated in England. Returning to India in 1893, he spent 15 years working in Baroda as a professor and administrator, and took a keen interest in the state. In 1905, Sri Aurobindo left Baroda and went to Calcutta, where he became one of the leaders of the nationalist movement, boldly putting forth the idea of complete independence for India. In 1910, responding to an inner call to devote himself exclusively to Yoga, Sri Aurobindo retired from politics and withdrew to Pondicherry, where he devoted his remaining forty years to the path of spiritual attainment. Sri Aurobindo left his body on the 5th of December, 1950.