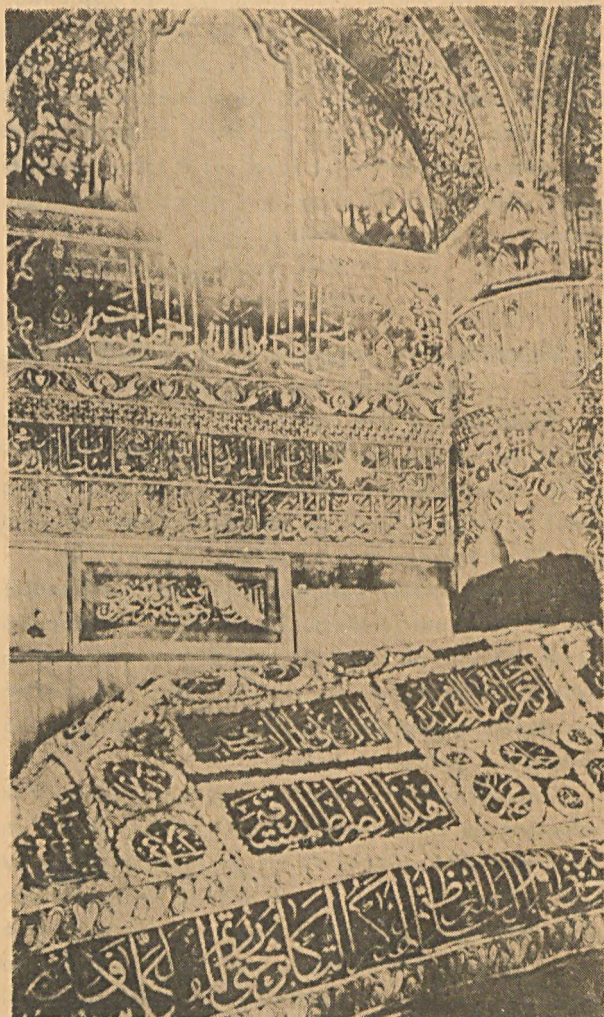


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MEVLANA

The Various Symbols of The Sun and Rumi - The Nature of The Symbols used by Rumi

He saw reflections of the sun and its rays — the face of the Beloved — everywhere. In the absence of this sun, no roses could blossom. But no one could enter this sun. For, its glorious magnificence burns all. The mystic lover, after ecstasy, must lapse into silence. For, even poetry reaches the state of futility. Then, there is no remembrance of God, no speaker, and no hearer. And the mystic lover dissolves into symbols of various shades and colours, into the darkness of light...



Konya'da Mevlâna Türbesinin içi
Interieur du Mausolée de Mevlâna à Konya

Rudolph Otto draws an allusion between God and a mighty mountain the summit of which is invisible in eternal darkness. According to this great German theologian a very small part of this mountain is visible, and this appears as a promontory of good hope. We

see this minute promontory through the haze and the smoke of this world and consider it as the final truth. Whenever we observe a Providential manifestation we endeavor to commit it to memory by words or allegories. However, every word we find or every symbol we use to commit the manifestation is in one sense untrue. Therefore, and in accordance with all religions, the proper description of the Divine Secret is silence. It is not possible to describe the secret of Divine Being, which is entirely different from all creation. The human being who discovers this secret and the final truth must not reveal it. As Rumi asserted and reasserted, it is impossible to get near the sun. The light and fire of the sun will destroy instantly anyone who attempts to observe it without the veil. For these two reasons, the mystics who experience this observation in ecstasy use symbols for its description. They do this either to show an image of the final truth or to veil the merciless truth with a coloured curtain. The works of Rumi are, therefore, saturated with such symbols. There is no other mystic poet either in the East or in the West to equal Rumi in the usage of such rich and resplendent symbols.

The various symbols of the sun and Rumi

The most important symbol Rumi used was the sun. This is not extraordinary because his first and original beloved was Shams al-D. n. He saw the reflections and the rays of the eternal sun, i.e., the face of the Beloved, everywhere. In the absence of this sun no roses will grow and no fruits ripen. The sun crowns the thorns of the bush with roses and turns the rough stones into red through a process which lasts centuries. In similar manner the Divine Beloved gives new life and eternal beauty to all lovers who love, suffer and wait longingly. But no one can enter this sun because his glorious magnificence burns all. The sun is a very nice and appropriate symbol to allude to the beauty and the majesty of God. However, one single symbol, no matter how deep and meaningful it may be, cannot be sufficient for the comprehension of the diverse aspects of the Divine Reality. Rumi always searched and found his symbols in nature. Orchards and gardens, birds and flowers, told the story of the lover and the beloved. The spirit was symbolized by a bird, which symbol was used from the time of the ancient Egyptians to the present day. The allegory of the rose and the nightingale, the duck which escapes into the sea, all allude to the central fact that

the spirit desires to return to its original domain. The smallest thing, water, in the hands of Rumi gains transparence and reveals the light of the Divine Secret. Man must become lost within the immense ocean of God like a drop of water, because man is like a small wave or fleck of foam created on the ocean. The fortunes afforded by God ebb and flow on that ocean and meet the shores of human life. But according to the wise, the occurrences which take place in our time and space are nothing but the reflections of the tides of fortune and misfortune which occur on that ocean which exists outside the realms of time and space. Whoever meets dissolution on that ocean immediately turns into the mother of pearl-creating ocean. An absolute abandonment must create an absolute gain.

The nature of the symbols used by Rumi

One of the characteristics of Rumi is that the symbols he used had not only one meaning but were full of different meanings. These symbols can be taken as having a positive or a negative meaning. The fire, for instance, could be taken to mean the fire of hell, which can be extinguished either by the water of mercy or by the light of magnanimity; or it could be taken to mean the fire of misfortunes which are made to purify the hearts. Where misfortune is used as a symbol of Divine love, it must mean the Fire of Love. In all religions, there are certain symbols to allude to the religious facts and to the relationship of God and His creatures. Most of these symbols allude to the ancient rites and primitive customs. One of the most celebrated examples of these symbols is wine. Rumi draws a comparison between the indescribable intoxication caused by wine. In eternity, Rumi believes God, in the shape of a cup-bearer, will hand the wine of love to the crying man away from home longing for the scent of this cup, thereby indicating to His creature his original domain or the way to his Beloved. This world is like an empty cup — when the lover sees the cup he becomes intoxicated. Because if the beauty of the cup-bearer becomes manifest and if there is a chance for the lover to drink the love from the lips of the beloved, the lover will perish by the majesty of the beloved. The cup-bearer is also a music-maker. He plays the flute, the lute and the lyre. The melodies produced on these instruments are always nostalgic. Man is like a lyre in the hands of his beloved, playing the tunes of torment; or man is like a lute in the lips of his beloved, inquiring the everlasting longing. The flute, used as a symbol in many religions since ancient Babylonia, was a most favourite symbol with Rumi. According to him the roof and the doors of the house

of love were made entirely of songs and poetry. The lover who can understand the voice of the flute responds to its tune and joins in the Samma' (Literally, to hear. By transition, to attend a musical conversation.) and flies resplendent around the perpetual light of the Divine beloved, like a planet or a star around the sun. In the Samma' of Rumi and in all symbols relating to the Samma' there is the deepest meaning. Because the mystic lover eternally flares resplendent around one centre only, he wants to get near to one goal only and attempts to introduce his secret by using new symbols. The mystic lover finally understands the futility of his poetic endeavours and resumes it also and in silent gratitude flares resplendent around the beauty and majesty of God like an atom around the sun. He listens to His communication, and he gets completely dissolved into a state where there is no Zikr, (Remembrance of God), no speaker and no hearer. And the mystic lover flows into dissolution in the midst of all the symbols of different shades and colours and in the darkness of light.

Prof. Annemarie SCHIMMEL

La Vignette-Auto rapporte près de 400 millions de NF au Trésor français

Répondant à une question écrite de M. Michel Crucis, le ministre des finances indique que le produit de la vignette fiscale sur les véhicules à moteur s'est élevé à 360.8 millions de nouveaux francs en 1958 et à 391.1 millions de nouveaux francs en 1959.

M. Baumgartner ajoute que le dispositif financier mis en place par la loi du 20 juin 1956, instituant le Fonds national de solidarité, n'impliquait pas d'affectations des recettes créées par cette loi à la couverture des dépenses occasionnées par le versement des allocations aux personnes âgées.

Les crédits ouverts au titre du Fonds national de solidarité se sont élevés à 1.400 millions de NF en 1958 et à 884 millions de NF en 1959. Leur diminution, d'une année sur l'autre, résulte de la décision, prise dans le cadre du plan de redressement économique et financier de décembre 1958, de faire supporter par le régime général de Sécurité sociale la charge des prestations servies à ses ressortissants.

— Le conseil général des Basses-Pyrénées, département qui comprend des Basques, des Béarnais et des Gascons, a voté une motion demandant que «soit donné à l'enseignement, des langues régionales un statut scolaire avec droits équivalents à ceux reconnus au malgache et à d'autres langues de la Communauté».

