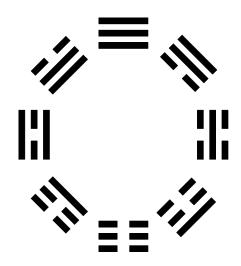


THE EVERYDAY ORACLE OF CHANGES



STEVEN J KOLLMANSBERGER

WWW.ORACLEOFCHANGES.COM

The Everyday Oracle of Changes

Second Edition

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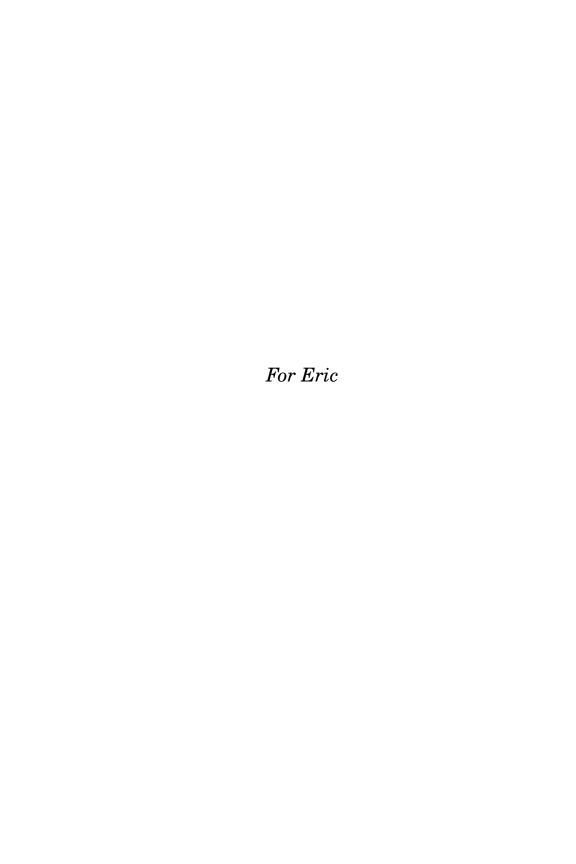
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PREFACE

The Oracle of Changes (*I Ching*) has brought insight and vision to many people around the world throughout the past three thousand years. The original texts are rich with allusions to historical Chinese culture. However, many of us westerners do not have that cultural reference and so the meaning of certain texts may be lost upon us.

The fifth moving line of the forty-fourth hexagram in the classic Wilhelm translation reads:

A melon covered with willow leaves.

Hidden lines.

Then it drops down to one from heaven.

An ordinary user of the Oracle, unschooled in the meaning of melons covered in willow leaves, would probably be left scratching their head. Here the Oracle has spoken; yet its words are muffled by the difference in cultural and time.

I wrote this text to offer a clear and straightforward paraphrase of the Wilhelm translation and accompanying commentary. My approach is not intended to show every possible facet or interpretation. Rather, I try for a brief rendering suitable for casual and common use of the Oracle.

For beginners, I have included a detailed chapter describing precisely how to ask the Oracle a question, receive, and interpret the answer. I also present a chapter discussing the history and construction of the Oracle as well as interesting but non-critical topics such as trigrams and line probabilities.

This text is intended to be a starting point, not a final authority. There is much more to each hexagram and line than I have presented here, and a truly in-depth reading will take advantage of the insight available through the imagery of the original text and scholarly analysis thereof, as well as the arrangement and sequence of the hexagrams and their components.

Regardless of your experience with the Oracle, I hope you find this text interesting and useful.

ORACLE'S WELCOME

After completing this text, I asked the Oracle:

What would you, the Oracle, like to say to my readers?

The ability to dialogue with the Oracle is within you already; you need only to awaken it. Do not worry about what people will think about you consulting the Oracle — it is not their opinion that matters. If you are willing to give the Oracle a real try, then you will find that the Oracle can help you in many ways.

Do not become fixed on a certain text (including this one) or method of consulting the Oracle. As time goes on, be ready to grow in your use, and consider more sources to increase your understanding of what the Oracle is saying.

The Oracle's advice is for your benefit, your growth. The Oracle speaks to help you help yourself, and others. Using the Oracle is a journey through time and your own personal development. Let the Oracle help.

The Oracle always has more to say, more insight to hear, and more depth to be reached. There is no summit of knowledge which represents everything; there is no time when you know so much that the Oracle is no longer of value.

The Oracle of Changes (*I Ching*, pronounced Yi Jing, literally translates as "Classic of Changes") has provided answers and guidance to people around the world for thousands of years. The Oracle is unique in its approach — rather than a simple yes or no, or an indication of a predetermined future, the Oracle involves the free will of the petitioner. The future, according to the Oracle, is not fixed. It remains within your power to change it and shape it. The Oracle can help you decide what actions to take and which choices to make.

The word Oracle derives from the Latin *orare*, meaning "to speak". The Oracle speaks; it provides advice and an indication of the future which may not yet be visible to us. The future shown by the Oracle is not set in stone, not guaranteed; it is instead a probable outcome based on the decisions you are asking the Oracle about.

The foundation of the Oracle, described in more detail in Chapter 2, is the balance of light and dark, rising and fall, good fortune and ill. These are seen not as opposites, but as complements that go hand in hand. In every situation there is a mix of various forces, and few situations are static. The Oracle contains no simple "yes" or "no" answers, merely varying balances representing the deep dynamics present in all human situations. For truly, what situation can be fully answered with simply "yes" or "no"?

The Oracle provides no refuge, no hiding place from poor choices or ignorance. The Oracle instead provides a light to shine into the recesses of your heart. It will not take the reins nor live your life; the difficult decisions remain in your hands and will remain difficult. The Oracle merely offers advice; a glance into the present, past, and future to help you make your decisions.

A single dialogue with the Oracle has three parts: your question, the Oracle's answer, and the interpretation. I will cover each part in this chapter.

1 The Question

Forming the question is the first and most important part of dialogue with the Oracle. The Oracle can answer questions regarding many topics, from important to trivial, from grand to mundane. However, there are some guidelines you should follow to ensure the best possible response.

Good questions ask the Oracle for advice, or what would happen if you followed a certain path. For example, "How should I approach my boss regarding a raise?" would be a good question. If you are not sure about the course of action, you can ask, "Should I approach my boss regarding a raise?" This question is similar, but does not presuppose that approaching the boss is a good idea. You can also ask what-if questions, such as "What can I expect if I go on the date with Jim?" In this case, the answer may implicitly include advice for or against such a course of action, or perhaps a particular way to handle it. Other good questions start with "What should I consider when...?" and "How can I resolve the issue with...?" The Oracle is good at answering questions regarding relationships (of all kinds) as well as questions concerning yourself. Remember that your choices are of central concern to the Oracle.

Try to avoid either-or questions. For example, "Should I accept the job with Acme or wait for an offer from Jones?" The answer to a question like this is often difficult to interpret. Instead, consider something like "What can I expect if I wait for an offer from Jones?" A positive response might suggest declining the Acme job. A negative response, on the other hand, clearly suggests going with Acme. A mixed response (and these are not uncommon) indicates that either choice is likely to work out in its own way. Again, ultimately only you can make the decision.

Avoid asking questions that do not relate to your choices. For example, asking "What does Jennifer feel about me?" is not really about your actions. You can not directly control how Jennifer feels. Instead, consider "How can I approach Jennifer in a way she will like?"

You can also ask general questions, such as "What should I keep in mind this week?" or "How should I approach today?" In some cases, it may be apparent what the answer is referring to, or sometimes not. In general, a more specific question will aid in interpretation of the answer. However, almost any question will result in something relevant.

A final note about asking questions for others. I recommend you wait until you are very comfortable with the Oracle before you ask it questions on behalf of others. In addition, only do so if they have explicitly requested your advice. In this case, a question such as "How should I respond to Mary's question about...?" or "For Mary: ...?" would be appropriate. I generally find the answers to be more relevant the more involved I am with the person. Thus, I try to avoid asking questions for people I do not know well.

Once you have chosen a question, write it down on the top of a blank sheet of paper. Writing the question is very important; otherwise you may become uncertain what you really asked when you later go to interpret the answer. You may build up the answer and interpretation on this sheet, which keeps the entire dialogue together in one place. Alternatively, some computer programs allow you to enter your question and record the answer and interpretation. Either way, I recommend keeping a journal of all the questions and answers you have received. It can be very instructive to look back and see where you have been.

2 The Answer

The next, and most solemn, step is to obtain the Oracle's answer. For this step you should be prepared with the pieces needed depending on your method. There are many methods of asking the Oracle, some easier or more involved than others. At the end of this section, I describe two methods that I like the best.

Once you have chosen a method, sit with the pieces in a dim, quiet location. You should be alone, free from interruption, and able to concentrate fully on your question. Lay the paper in front of you, and have a pen ready. You can open with a prayer or meditation if you desire. Then ask (preferably out-loud, as it helps to focus) your question. Focus on the question and hear it in your mind. Select a piece or throw the coins (as described later) and write down the appropriate symbol. It will be one of four possible line symbols: closed —, open -, moving closed \rightarrow , or moving open \rightarrow .

Using the same method, draw five additional lines (for a total of six) one at a time. Be sure to maintain a strong focus on the question for each line. You may pause between lines if this is helpful. The first line should appear at the *bottom* of the group, with each subsequent line placed on top of the current lines. In this way, the last line to be drawn appears on the top. This ordering (bottom to top) is very important, and is opposite of the usual way (top to bottom) that westerners write and think.

These six lines constitute the *base hexagram* from which the answer will be derived. In general, any sequence of six of the line symbols from bottom to top is called a hexagram. Once you have written the six lines, the Oracle has finished speaking. You can thank the Oracle, say a prayer or meditation, and then you are finished receiving the answer. The Oracle's answer, however, is not immediately ready to be interpreted. First, you will need to translate the base hexagram into the four hexagrams of the answer: near, far, nuclear, and complementary.

The meaning associated with each of these hexagrams will be explained in detail in the interpretation section. These four hexagrams consist only of non-moving lines (closed — and open -). First, look at your base hexagram. If, for example, the first line you selected was open - and the last was moving closed \rightarrow , then it might look something like:



We will start with the near or *primary* hexagram. This hexagram, like all Oracle hexagrams, consists of six lines written from bottom to top. Copy the base hexagram disregarding the moving indicators. In other words, closed and open should be copied as-is. If a line is moving closed -, copy it as closed -; likewise, if a line is moving open -x-, copy it as open -. Do not forget the moving lines, however, as they will come into play in the interpretation.

Base	Near	
	\longrightarrow	
	\longrightarrow	
	\longrightarrow	
—×—	\rightarrow	

The near hexagram for the example shown above would be:

Next, we will make the far or *secondary* hexagram. In some cases, a reading does not have the far hexagram. These relatively uncommon readings are known as *static*. This mean there is less change than usual in the situation. If there are no moving lines (moving closed \rightarrow or moving open \rightarrow), you can skip making the far hexagram; it does not apply.

Copy the base hexagram with non-moving lines (closed — and open --) as they are and moving lines (moving closed \rightarrow and moving open $-\times$) changed to the non-moving version of their counterpart. This sounds confusing but is not too hard: If you have a moving closed line \rightarrow , write it as open --. If you have a moving open line $-\times$, write it as closed —.

Base		Far
	\longrightarrow	
	\longrightarrow	
$\overline{}$	\rightarrow	
-x-	\rightarrow	

The far hexagram for the example shown above would be:

To form the nuclear hexagram, first note that the bottom line is the first and the top line is the sixth. From the near hexagram, select the second, third, fourth, third, fourth, then fifth lines to build the nuclear hexagram. Consider the near hexagram shown above. The first (bottom) line is open — with the second and third line closed —. The fourth line is open — and fifth and sixth (top) lines closed —. Build the nuclear hexagram from the bottom to the top, selecting the second, third and fourth (closed —, closed —, and open — respectively) for the bottom half of the nuclear hexagram. For the top half select the third, fourth, and fifth lines (closed —, open — –, and closed — respectively). The topmost and bottommost lines of the near hexagram are not used in constructing the nuclear hexagram. Here is shown the conversion from near hexagram (left) to nuclear hexagram (right) for the example shown above:

#	Near	Nuclear	#
6			5
5			4
4			3
3			4
2			3
1			2

Finally, form the complementary hexagram by inverting each line in the near hexagram. If a line is closed — in the near hexagram, it should be open - in the complementary hexagram. If a line is open - in the near hexagram, it should be closed — in the complementary hexagram. The complementary hexagram for the example shown above would be:

Once you have constructed the four (or, in some cases, three) hexagrams, you can look up the hexagram number for each one. Look in the table at the beginning of Chapter 3 to determine the hexagram number. The hexagram numbers for the example we just did are shown here:

Near	Far	Nuclear	Complementary
 57	31	38	51

Now I will describe two methods for acquiring the lines.

Method of Sixteen

The method of sixteen is my preferred method. For this method you will need sixteen small objects of similar shape and size. Two good ideas are marbles (you will need four colors) or flat stones (from a nearby river or lake). It is important that, although the items may be visually distinct, they should feel the same.

If using marbles, choose seven marbles of one color (e.g. black) to represent open — . Choose five of another color (e.g. white) to represent closed — . Choose three of another color (e.g. red) to represent moving closed → . Finally, select one marble of a unique color (e.g. blue) to represent moving open —x—. The significance of the counts and the probabilities they entail is discussed in Chapter 2.

If using flat stones, use a permanent marker to draw the open symbol - on seven of them. On five of them mark the closed symbol —. On three mark the moving closed symbol —. Finally, mark one stone with the moving open symbol \rightarrow —.

Place all marbles or stones in a bag. For each line, close your eyes, reach your hand into the bag and shuffle the pieces. Run them through your fingers until you feel "drawn" to one of them. Select this piece out of the bag. Open your eyes, and write down the corresponding symbol, then place the piece back in the bag. Using the marble colors above, for example, if you drew a red marble, you would write down moving closed \rightarrow .

Method of Four

The method of four may be easier because it does not require marbles or stones. Instead, it simply uses four coins: three of one type and one of another. For example, three dimes and a penny works fine.

Toss all four coins at once. If the unique coin (in this example, the penny) is heads, the line will be closed (maybe or maybe not moving). If the unique coin is tails, the line will be open (again, maybe or maybe not moving). Once you have determined this, count the total number of heads among all four coins. If it is precisely three, then the line is moving. Otherwise, the line is not moving.

For example, imagine you throw the coins and the penny lands on heads, the dimes on heads, tails, and heads. In this case, the line would be closed (since the penny is on heads), and the total number of heads is three, so the line would be moving. Therefore, you would have moving closed \rightarrow .

3 The Interpretation

Choosing a good question is not too difficult, and is a skill which you will certainly improve upon quickly with practice. Receiving the answer is a spiritual and mechanical operation, but not a difficult one. The interpretation, however, is the where the true head-scratching can come into play.

The near hexagram describes the situation as it currently is, or as it will be if you proceed with the choice you are asking about. The moving lines (moving closed — and moving open ——) describe additional advice or aspects of the situation, and shows influences that lead the situation to change into that represented by the far hexagram. The far hexagram describes what the situation is likely to become if you follow the course of action specified by the near hexagram and moving lines, or in some cases, if you fail to heed warnings given. The distinction is usually made clear by the moving lines.

If your answer has no moving lines, then it also has no far hexagram (or, more correctly, the far hexagram is the same as the near). This is called a *static* answer. A static answer means that the situation is unlikely

to change significantly beyond that described by the near hexagram. It can also mean that the Oracle cannot yet see or is not ready to disclose what lies beyond the near hexagram. It can also simply mean that the situation is fully summarized by the near hexagram, and another hexagram would only distract you from its advice.

The nuclear hexagram describes a hidden force, motivation, or possibility within the situation or within your question itself. It can indicate the core driver of the situation which is not now, and may never be, visible. The nuclear hexagram can represent a wide variety of minor things the Oracle wishes to bring to your attention; maybe something which prompted the question or something you will need to work on while following the advice. The nuclear hexagram may describe an opportunity, warning, or something that may or may not manifest in time.

The complementary hexagram describes what the situation is *not*, or what course of action you *should not* take.

The near and far hexagrams together form the *primary reading*; that is, the main advice the Oracle wishes to give. The moving lines (except those marked as significant with a star \star), the nuclear, and the complementary hexagram together form the *supporting reading*, which offers clarification on the primary reading. However, messages from the nuclear and complementary should in particular not be considered to override the message of the near or far hexagram.

Each hexagram is described in a page in Chapter 3. You can use the table of contents or just thumb through to find the hexagram you want. The first thing to do is to match the hexagram shown on the page to the one you wrote on your paper. This ensures that you did not make any mistakes determining the number. I have on several occasions skipped this step, only to find a reading that seemed nonsensical. I looked back and realized the hexagram shown was not the same as I had written down; I was interpreting a red herring.

Each hexagram contains four parts: a name, a *judgement* or advice, an *insight*, and a description of the moving lines. The name summarizes the message of the hexagram and is often a useful tool for distilling a quick interpretation. The judgement is the central meaning of the hexagram. It is shown immediately below the hexagram. The context of the judgement

depends on which position (near, far, nuclear, or complementary) the hexagram resides in, as well as the details of your question. The words and images I use in this text are in many cases simplifications of the broad images painted with the original text and commentary. Do not be constrained by narrow words; look for how the concept shown broadly fits your question.

The insight is shown in italics to the right of the hexagram. The insight derives from the image in the original text, which took the hexagram as a visual image describing the situation or offering advice. The insight and the judgement together form the text of the hexagram.

If you are interpreting the near hexagram (and only then), you should also match the moving lines to receive additional guidance. The moving lines describe extra advice, influences of change, or describe additional aspects of the situation. Only consider those moving lines which are moving in your base hexagram. If one of the moving lines is marked with a star \star , you should consider it especially significant. Moving lines are not used when interpreting far, nuclear, or complementary hexagrams. They are also not used in static answers.

It is important not to lose sight of your original question when doing interpretation. Always apply what you are reading to the question. In some cases, the application or meaning is not clear. It is okay to say "I do not know". In some cases, aspects of the answer will not be clear until after the fact, and even then some answers are more clear than others. In addition, not every part of the text may apply to your situation. The Oracle can only present you with a text; it is your job to determine how to apply it.

4 Two Example Dialogues

In order to show the process of forming a question, receiving an answer, and interpreting it, I have chosen two of my actual dialogues to discuss here. Since these dialogues were both done some time ago, I have the benefit of hindsight in discussing the interpretation and how things actually turned out. I have removed the names to protect privacy.

A Relationship

I met an interesting woman and went on several dates with her. She was very unique and I was, frankly, uncertain as to whether or not I should try to build a relationship with her or let it go. I decided to ask the Oracle:

Should I pursue a relationship with [name]?

I first selected an open --, then two moving closed --, then a moving open --, a closed ---, and finally an open ---. This formed the base hexagram:

-×-+

I then determined the near, far, nuclear, and complementary hexagrams.

Near	Far	Nuclear	Complementary
 48	45	38	21

The near hexagram, which describes the immediate answer or relevant point to my question is number 48, *Foundations*. This hexagram (you may wish to look it up yourself in Chapter 3) advised me to pay attention to fundamental human nature and not to the outward adornments. At the time, this did not make the answer immediately clear (although, in retrospect, the reason I was attracted to this woman was that, outwardly, she seemed unique).

Next, I looked to the moving lines to add more detail. The second, third, and fourth lines are moving (recall that lines are counted from the bottom). The second indicates that I have potential but am not using it. The third indicates that I should ask a trusted confident for advice. The fourth is

probably the most telling; it suggests taking time away from attempting to start a relationship to first improve myself. As it turns out, this was very good advice. At the time, I had come out of a bad relationship and was confused about what I really wanted and needed.

But before we finish the story, let us look to the far hexagram, number 45, *Gathering Together*. By itself, this suggests that as a strong figure, I would be successful in a relationship. At the time, I was anything but strong. Since this was the far hexagram, it suggests not an immediate course of action but something that would happen down the road, after the advice of the moving lines was fulfilled. As it turns out, after spending time to improve myself, and becoming stronger and more stable, I met a different woman that I have a much better connection with.

The nuclear hexagram, number 38, *Divergence*, clarifies the original intent that the woman I was dating at the time was not right for me. This hexagram suggests that a significant, fundamental incompatibility lay between us. Although it had not yet become apparent, it ultimately prevented us from ever having a serious relationship.

The complementary hexagram, number 21, *Cutting through Obstacles*, described what was *not* going to happen. The hexagram describes a situation with visible opposition that can be solved quickly. Our situation was precisely the opposite: it was not at all clear what, if anything, was the problem, and ultimately, no solution (besides ending the relationship) existed.

A Friend and the Oracle

This second example dialogue is quite different from the first. It also shows what I consider to be a more difficult interpretation. In this case, a close friend of mine was interested in starting with the Oracle. He already had a number of practices, and wanted to know if he should add consulting the Oracle.

For [name]: Should he try the Oracle for his divinations?

In this case, I first selected three open -- lines, then two closed --, and finally one open -- You may notice (as I immediately did) that there are no moving lines present. This is a static situation.

I then determined the near, nuclear, and complementary hexagrams. Since there were no moving lines, there was no far hexagram.

Near	Nuclear	Complementary
 45	53	26

Another interesting facet is that the near hexagram in this dialogue, number 45, *Gathering Together*, is the same as the far hexagram in the previous example. Through experience, you will see that the same hexagram can say radically different things depending on the position and the question involved. This is why it is important to always keep in the mind the question while interpreting the answer.

The meaning of the near hexagram was not immediately apparent with respect to the question. So my friend should bring people together and ask those he trusts? He trusted, and asked, me and in turn I asked the Oracle. It also says that new endeavors will be successful, so I took this, if not entirely clear, as at least a generally positive response. Since the situation was static, I consulted none of the moving lines. In the insight, there is also a gem about preparing to prevent conflict. This seemed to temper the generally positive outlook with the possibility that things may not be easy.

To help clarify the interpretation so far, I looked next to the nuclear hexagram, number 53, *Gradual Progress*. Suddenly everything seemed clear: My friend could and should use the Oracle, but not expect immediately blinding flashes of insight. This is good advice for anyone considering trying the Oracle for the first time. If he stuck it out and continued using it, he would gain understanding and grow to appreciate it. This is exactly

what happened. Although the first dialogues were very difficult, over time he has become more and more proficient.

Just to make sure I had the right idea, I then turned to the complementary hexagram, number 26, *Holding Firm*. This one seems a little strange as a complementary hexagram. The hexagram says to stay true to your ideals and bring learning and application together. However, the fundamental concept here is standing in a particular place, with particular ideas. Turns out that my friend had a lot of preconceived notions which caused difficulty in understanding the Oracle. Once he was able to let those go, and accept the Oracle as it was, he became much more proficient in using it.

The friend in question has now used the Oracle for several years and finds it a useful part of his various practices. His proficiency came in part from many consultations with me when difficult answers arose. Thus, both the predictions of gathering together and gradual progress were vindicated, as well as the complementary hexagram of holding firm as he stopped imposing his view on what the Oracle was and thereby gained more benefit from it.

2 THE ANCIENT ROOT

The Oracle descends from a tradition thousands of years old. But it did not come from heaven, so to speak, intact in its modern form. Instead, the Oracle developed and grew through civilizations and time. The foundation of the Oracle goes beyond the hexagrams to the nature and structure of the lines themselves.

Long before the hexagrams existed, ancient Chinese peoples burned bones and turtle shells. These would then crack, and the pattern of cracks would be interpreted by a diviner. These patterns were the first indication of line-based divination. Of course, there was no reference text and no way for an ordinary person to perform such divination. Only those skilled in the art and trained through oral transmission were able to interpret these signs.

1 Open and Closed

Ancient Chinese philosophy was based on the concepts of *yin* and *yang*. Yin was the receptive, weaker, feminine force; yang, by contrast, was the strong, creative, male force. In our western view, we often like to rank things as being better or worse; but yin and yang were considered best when balanced. Neither one was more or less important, better or worse, than the other.

These fundamental ideas are the basis for the two types of lines used in the Oracle. Closed lines — represent the yang principle, while open lines — represent the yin principle. Disregarding the moving indicators, these lines are equally likely to be selected, a reflection of the importance of the balance of yin and yang in the universe.

Moving Lines

In addition to the plain yin and yang lines, the Oracle also allows moving lines. A moving line is also called an *old* line. In Chinese philosophy, things that became old did not simply disappear (for example, at death) but were reborn in a different way. Thus, an old yang line \rightarrow will be reborn in the far hexagram as a yin line -, while an old yin line \rightarrow will be reborn as a yang line -.

Whereas the probabilities of selecting an open or closed line are overall equal, the probability of selecting a moving open versus a moving closed are most definitely not. In methods based on the original probabilities (such as the ones shown in this text), the probability of selecting a moving open line —— is merely one in sixteen, whereas the probability of selecting a moving closed line —— is three in sixteen. What could this mean?

Since yin and yang are overall equally likely, a yin line is more likely compared to a yang line to be stable. This means that the yang lines, which represent strong, creative, and active aspects are also less stable and more likely to change. A yin line, however, which represents a more passive and receptive approach also has more stability.

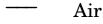
Over time, things naturally slide into disorder and break down unless they are actively maintained. This occurs in relationships as well; a strong relationship only exists through the active effort of all members. It is easy for a relationship to break down, but to build it up again is more difficult. This is also reflected in the moving lines; that strength more easily turns to weakness. Only rarely does weakness become strength.

Does this mean the universe is fundamentally negative? No. It does mean, however, that your choices are important and significant; you must choose to maintain and build accomplishments and relationships. They will not build themselves. In fact, left alone, they will fall apart into nothingness.

2 The Four Elements

If we combine two yin/yang lines, we get a total of four possibilities. These four reflect the fundamental four elements present in so many early spiri-

tual systems. They also represent the four foundational aspects of personality and behavior.



Two closed, yang lines represent air, or heaven. This is the strong aspect doubled, represents total control, creativity, and authority. This is the origin from which all things come.

-- Earth

By contrast, two open, yin lines represent earth. Earth is seen as silent, receptive, and stable. Heaven and earth are not in conflict, they are complementary; each one has its place and performs its function.

— Water

Water is represented by heaven above earth, the natural order of things. Earth brings up water toward heaven as lakes, oceans and rivers; heaven likewise brings water down toward earth as rain and snow. Water exists at the junction between heaven and earth. Water also represents everything that is difficult to see; water is deep and dark, and its depths are unknown. Water includes an aspect of unknown dangers. It can take many forms: a soothing shower, or a rushing rapid. Water therefore is not constrained to build or destroy, to help or to hurt; it may take on any of these forms.

-- Fire

The power of heaven is brought down to earth, and the substance of earth is sent up to heaven. This inversion is represented by fire. The earth element (wood) is burned and sent up as smoke to heaven. Likewise, the power of heaven is brought down and contained by earth as flame. Un-

like water, which takes many forms and is always present, fire takes only larger or smaller versions of itself and appears only when people create it or, rarely, when heaven sends it (as in lightning). Fire, like water, can be creative or destructive. It can bring light to difficult situations, uncover new meaning; but it can also destroy what people have so carefully built.

3 The Eight Ways

Adding a third line, we come to eight possibilities. These eight, called the eight *trigrams*, were invented or discovered by a sage named Fu Hsi, who became the first emperor of China around 2850 BCE. According to legend, Fu Hsi saw the eight trigrams in the lines on cracked turtle shells, and made these eight the center of divination. This was the beginning of the *I Ching* as we know it. He also invented the first method by which ordinary people could consult the Oracle: a complex method of drawing sticks known (and still in use) today as the *yarrow stick* method.

The Yarrow Stick Method

The yarrow stick method requires fifty sticks of roughly equal length. They should be long enough to handle easily. Yarrow sticks were originally made from a roughly fifteen inch section of the dried stem of the yarrow plant, an herb. Fifty uncooked strands of spaghetti work well if you handle them gently. You can also purchase sets of "yarrow sticks" of various composition.

- 1. First, take up the fifty sticks in one hand. Select one and set it aside. The remaining forty-nine sticks will be used to construct each of the six lines of the hexagram, one at a time. Gather the remaining sticks in the left hand.
- 2. Split the group randomly into two groups with your thumb. Place the two groups separately in front of you. Select one stick from the right pile and set it aside.
- 3. Taking up the left pile, count out four sticks at a time, until four or fewer sticks remain in your hand. Set the remaining sticks aside.

- 4. Repeat this procedure with the right group. Now you should have a pile of counted sticks and a set aside pile.
- 5. Pick up the pile of counted sticks, and with it repeat steps 2 through 4.
- 6. Take the pile of counted sticks, and count out four sticks at a time, this time into *separate piles*, until four or fewer sticks remain in your hand. Set the remaining sticks aside.
- 7. You should now have a sizable set aside pile and between six and nine piles of four in front of you. If there are six piles of four, this means the line is moving open →. If there are seven piles of four, this means the line is closed —. If there are eight piles of four, this means the line is open -, and if there are nine piles this means the line is moving closed →.

6 -x-

7 —

8 --

9 -

8. Whew! Now, gather up all 49 sticks (excluding the one originally set aside in step 1) and do steps 2 through 7 again for five more lines.

As you can imagine, this method takes quite a bit of time, and it is easy to make a mistake. However, some people like this method as it requires one to be calm and not rushed when asking a question.

The Eight Trigrams

In addition to assigning a basic meaning to each of the eight trigrams, Fu Hsi also assigned an animal, part of the body, and member of the family.

Creative

The creative is the fundamental representation of energy and strength. It

represents motion and power at the highest level. This trigram represents the horse as an animal, the father as a family member, and the head as part of the body.

__ Receptive

The receptive is the open, yielding, stable complement to the creative. The receptive is feminine, represented by the mother in the family; one who bears life, who is gentle, nurturing and kind. This trigram also represents the ox as an animal and the stomach or womb as part of the body.

_ _ Motion

This trigram, also called thunder, represents a display of energy and power, a shock, something terrifying but productive. It puts people and things into motion and brings about new growth. The animal represented is the dragon, the body part the foot and the family member the oldest son.

___ Gentle

The gentle represents a subtle influence which seems to submit to everything because it meets no resistance. In this way, it is just as powerful as externally strong action like thunder. This trigram represents fowls as the animal, the oldest daughter as the family member, and the thigh as the body part.

__ Abyss

The trigram of water now brings forth the darker meaner suggested earlier. It represents struggle and danger, a commitment which cannot be abandoned but also cannot be lightly completed. The animal is the pig, the body part the ear, and the family member the middle son.

__ __ Bright

This trigram represents fire and brightness. As previously the darkness was accentuated, here the light is accentuated. The fire brings warmth and illumination. It represents understanding, sight and intelligence. The animal is the pheasant, the body part the eye, and the family member the middle daughter.

___ Still

This trigram, representing the mountain, describes stillness. It has much potential strength, but this is not yet grown into accomplishment. Thus it represents the youngest son, and also the means by which accomplishment will occur, the hand. The animal it represents is the dog.

__ Joy

The youngest daughter is represented here as a joyful fountain of happiness. This trigram represents social interaction and celebration. The body

part is the mouth and the animal, the sheep.

4 The Sixty-Four Hexagrams

Fu Hsi, who devised the trigrams, also was the first to stack two trigrams on top of each other to create the hexagrams. Various sequences, orderings, and interpretations of the hexagrams were created before Wen of Zhou, who was a political prisoner about a thousand years after Fu Hsi, spent his time in prison re-ordering and re-interpreting the hexagrams. His sequence, known as the King Wen sequence, is the same sequence used today and in this text.

King Wen (so-named by his son, although Wen never actually ruled) also wrote down the judgements for each hexagram which carry forward to this day. The meaning of each hexagram is based on the image, which forms from the two trigrams. For example, placing the trigram for gentle over the trigram for creative yields hexagram 9, *Gentle Influence*. By contrast, placing the trigram abyss on top of the trigram gentle forms hexagram 48, *Foundations*. This comes from the combination of the dark and difficult to see depths of the abyss and the gentle yet pervasive influence of the gentle. A deeper meaning of each hexagram can often be gained by breaking it into its two component trigrams.

Wen's son, Wu, overthrew the ruling powers and freed Wen from prison. Wu's brother, Tan, expanded on his father's work, adding the moving lines and giving them their individual meaning. The entire text, by then title *I Ching* or *Classic of Changes*, was composed of the hexagram judgements by Wen and the moving lines descriptions by Tan. This text served as a foundation for the Zhou dynasty for nearly one thousand years.

During the Zhou dynasty, Confucius wrote a large commentary on the *I* Ching called the *Ten Wings*. Some of Confucius' commentary filtered into the text, especially regarding the meaning of the moving lines and the position in the situation and in society that each individual line represented.

Each line describes the progression of the situation which needs work to be resolved. At the bottom, the line described a condition before any work begins. The second line describes the early work on a situation. The third line represents being fully "in the thicket". The fourth line represents gaining a handle on the situation. The fifth line represents completing the work. The top line represents that the work has been done and the situation resolved.

Each position also represents an individual out of the greater society, in order of class. The bottom line represents a beggar, or a child; someone with little influence or power. The second line represents a father or head of household. The head of household has some power and authority, but only in a small scope. The third line represents an official — either of the government or some important organization. The official wields power over the head of household as his employer, and also represents the power of law enforcement. The fourth line represents the prince. The prince holds a position of authority over a wide range of people. He or she also has the ability to create and define policy, rather than just enforce it as the official does. The prince includes high government lawmakers as well as upper management in organizations. The fifth line is the emperor. The emperor had supreme authority over all the land. The decisions of the emperor could not be challenged nor were they limited. The top line stands for the sage. The sage is someone who has put aside the cares of the world to pursue a spiritual life. In ancient China, the emperor consulted with and took advice from the sage, while the sage remained unaffected by the emperor's commands. Thus the sage is shown above the emperor.

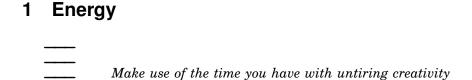
Combining the two views shows an interesting perspective on the lines. The lower lines tend to be "not ready yet" or "prepare" advice. The middle lines tend to be advice for the action or situation in progress. The highest lines assume the situation is nearly completed, or has been completed. Many of the warnings associated with the top line come from the view of premature or overly extreme separation. The sage, having completed his task, is in one way separated by the world, but remains present to advise and assist.

Completed by Confucius' commentary, the text of the Oracle has reminded essentially unchanged for the last twenty-five hundred years.

You can determine the number of a given hexagram using the chart on the following pages. Match the top three lines across the top of the pages and the bottom three down the side to find out the hexagram number. The interpretation of each hexagram and its lines are given sequentially following the chart. 26 The Hexagrams

		ı	Top		
		<u> </u>	<u></u>	<u></u>	
Bottom	=	1	34	5	26
	==	25	51	3	27
	<u></u>	6	40	29	4
	==	33	62	39	52
	==	12	16	8	23
	=	44	32	48	18
	==	13	55	63	22
		10	54	60	41
		•			

		Top		I	
==		==	=		
11	9	14	43	_	
24	42	21	17	==	
7	59	64	47	 	
15	53	56	31	==	Bottom
2	20	35	45	==	
46	57	50	28	=	
36	37	30	49	==	
19	61	38	58	==	



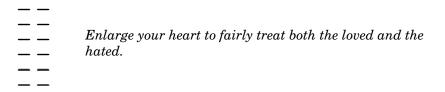
and strength.

Move forward with confidence! Success comes through leadership, creativity, strength, and time. Be watchful, never tiring, and do the right thing when the time comes.

If all lines are moving, this means exceptional opportunity and good fortune.

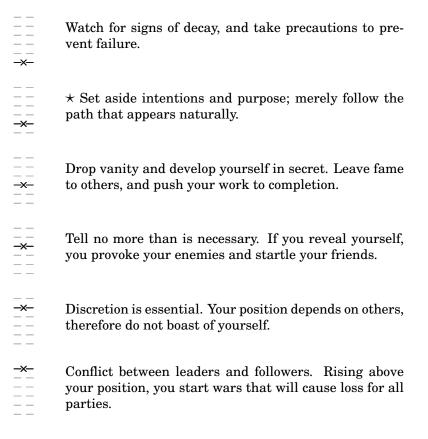
	Patience. The time for action has not arrived. Wait for things to come together. The time will come, however, and then push forward with all your might.
	Observe and emulate role models; they will guide your actions.
0	Passions and worries are out of balance. Make time for both work and home. Maintain your integrity and control your ambition.
-0	A true choice: improve the world or improve yourself. By acting with integrity, you will find the correct way.
0	\star You will attain great success and influence.
0	Ambition and success lead to arrogance and corruption. If not corrected, all that you have built will be destroyed.

2 Devotion

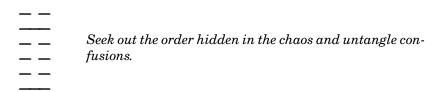


Achievement comes through following a dedicated leader. To forge ahead blindly, or seek to lead, invites failure.

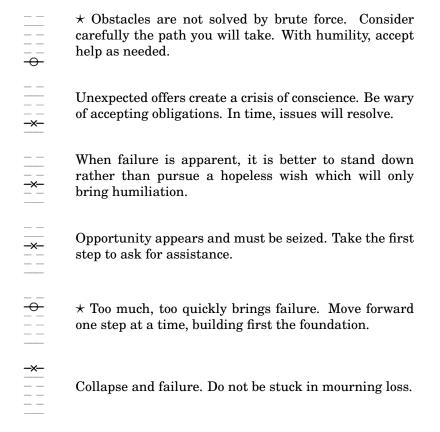
If all lines are moving, this means endurance and long-suffering will bring about what is right.



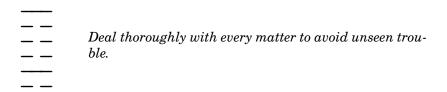
3 Passing Through Chaos



Premature actions lead to failure. Work together with friends to overcome obstacles and achieve success.

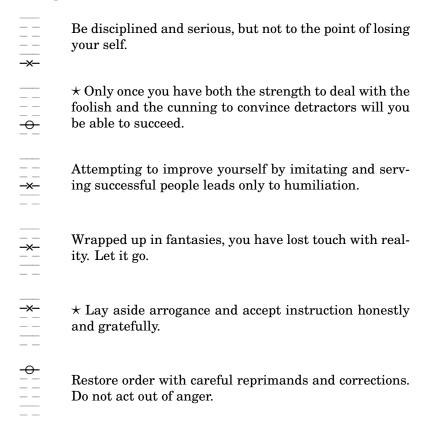


4 Naïve Uncertainty



Going forward without guidance brings danger of failure. Seek out a guide to show you the way to avoid obstacles. Listen and accept what you are told; repeated questioning only brings annoyance.

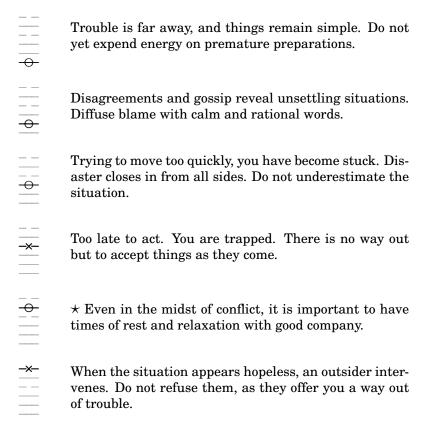
Do not ask the Oracle this same question again.



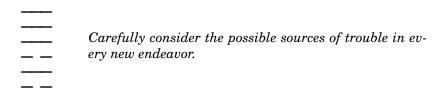
5 Waiting for a Breakthrough



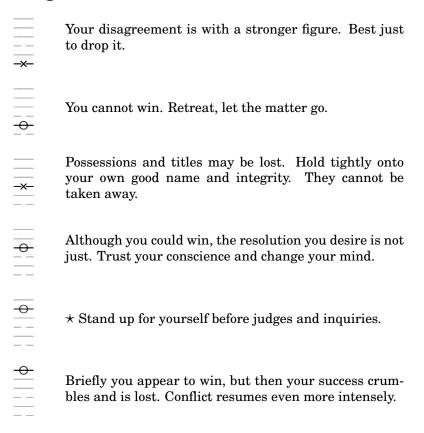
It is useless to merely hope, but not yet the time to act. Have great patience with confidence. The time will come for you to face the future. Prepare yourself now to make difficult decisions later.



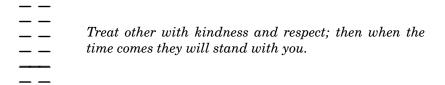
6 Conflict



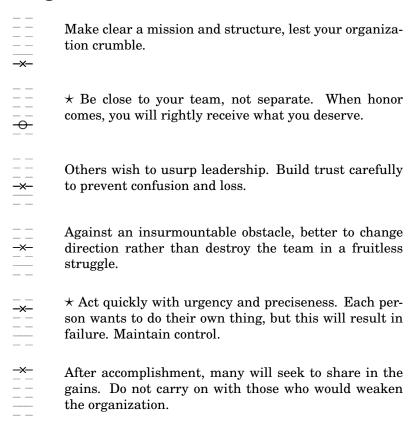
You are opposed by others, yet you seek sincerely. Meet them halfway, and be willing to make compromises. Allow arbitration by trusted neutral parties. Do not attempt to fight this conflict to the bitter end. Avoid stirring up new problems until this one is resolved.



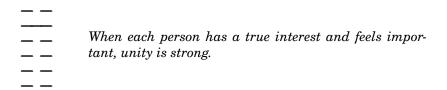
7 Hidden Potential



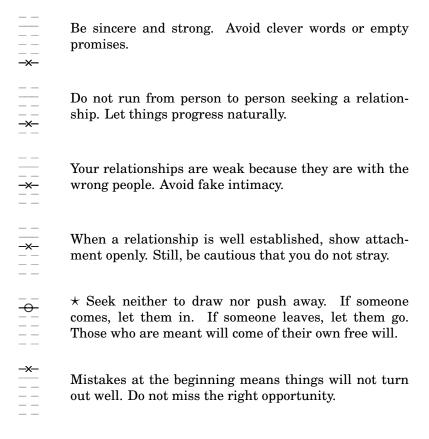
Bring together leadership and charisma to create a strong organization. Attempting to build unity through force is futile.



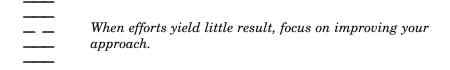
8 Coming and Staying Together



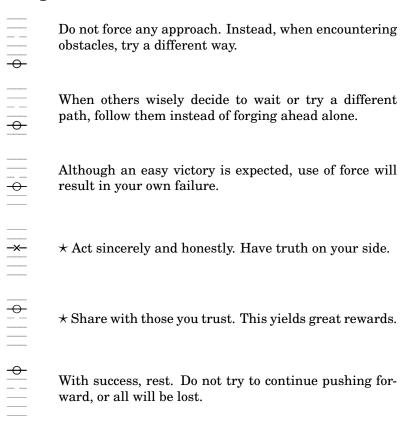
Join together with others in a common purpose. If you are at first uncertain, you may later come aboard. If you come too late, however, you feel like an outsider. If you seek to bring many together, consider first if you have the strength and endurance for it. You may ask the Oracle about this.



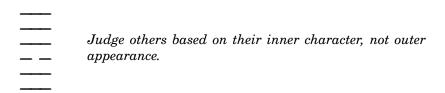
9 Gentle Influence



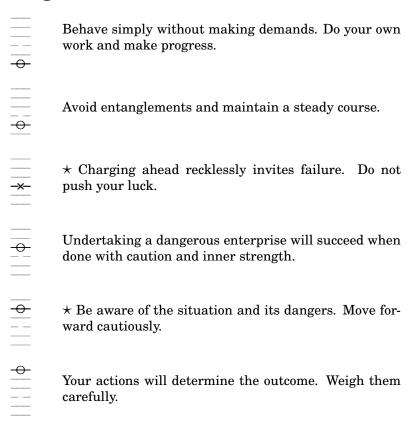
Your influence over the situation is small. Now is not the time for sweeping measures and bold action. Prepare, and meanwhile offer friendly persuasion to bring about a more favorable condition. Success is on the horizon, but still there are obstacles to surmount.



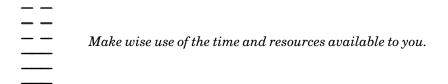
10 Mixing Weak and Strong



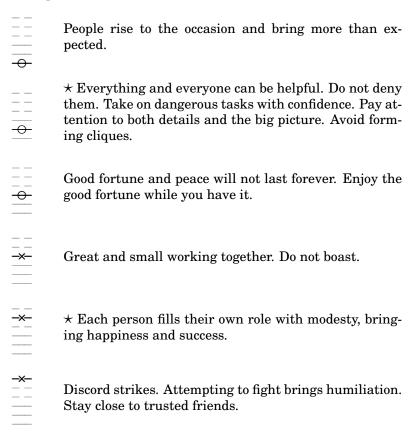
Dealing with dangerous or temperamental situations requires delicacy, especially as you are in the weaker position. The situation is inherently unstable, but with modesty and self-control, even a normally aggressive foe will come around.



11 Harmony



Balance and peace. Disruptive elements are fading and constructive forces arising. Success and good fortune.



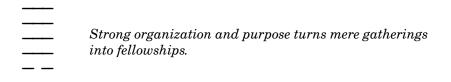
12 Decline

Avoid taking part in ill-gotten gains.

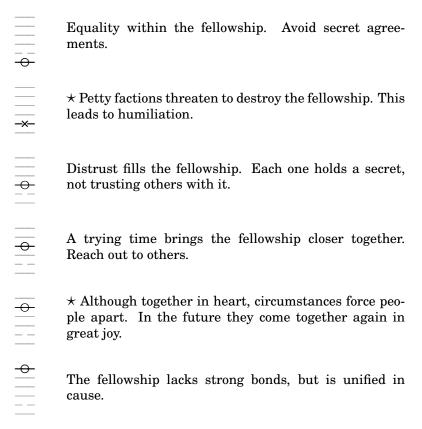
Great people are replaced with lesser ones. Confusion and disorder prevail. Stay true to yourself even if all hope seems lost.

	Retire from troublesome organizations and keep true friends close.
	★ Standing up for your principles causes discomfort, but do not be swayed.
- ×-	Lesser leaders see their shortcomings; they are secretly ashamed.
0	Order can be restored by one truly able. An arrogant person would merely set themselves up for failure.
0	\star A new leader rises to restore order. Success comes only through caution.
	Decline is reversed through the efforts of good people.

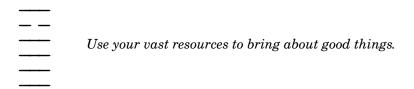
13 Fellowship



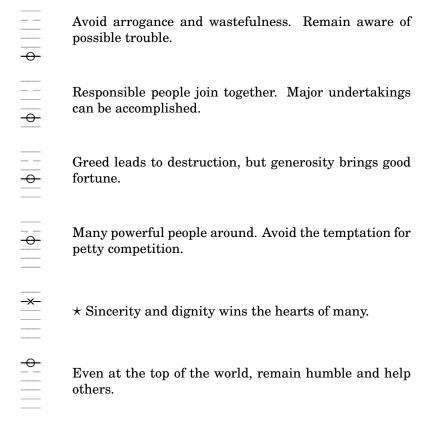
People join together openly to pursue similar interests. Such a group can confidently undertake even dangerous tasks if led with strength and clarity.



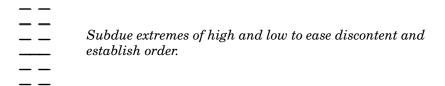
14 Wealth



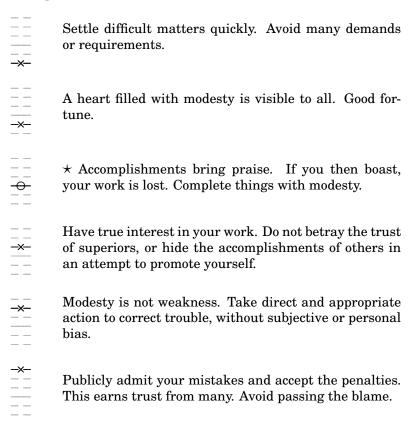
Expressing your abilities in a modest way brings success. Express authority gracefully and with restraint. Good fortune.



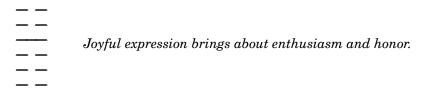
15 Modesty



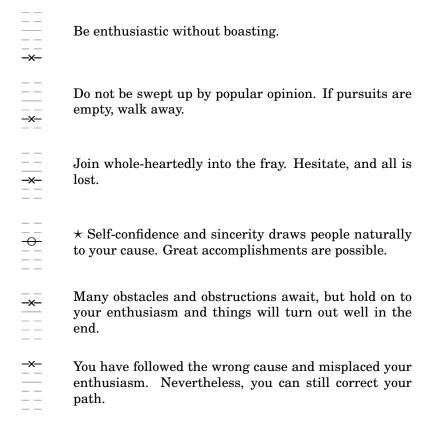
Modesty enables promotion and retention of higher positions, but arrogance results in loss. Complete the tasks needed without boasting.



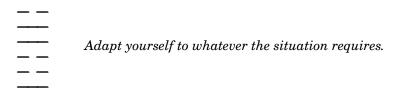
16 Enthusiasm



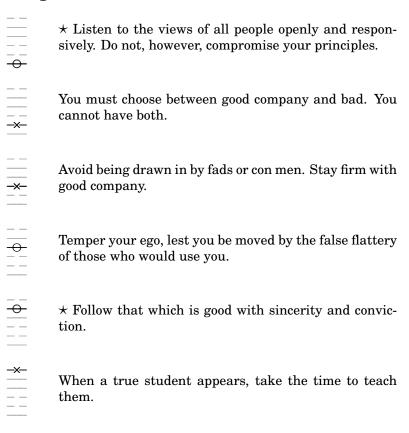
Meet others on their terms and they will join with you readily. Take on such assistants. Avoid arbitrary rules and requirements, as these bring resentment.



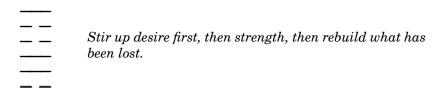
17 Leading Servant



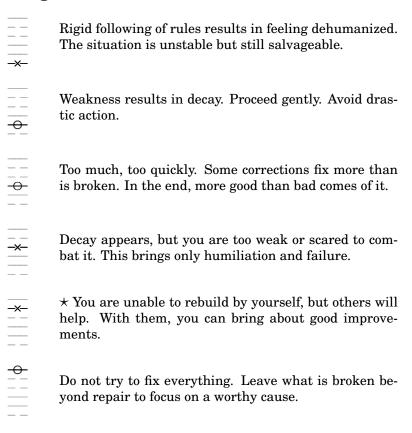
To lead, you must first serve. Others will then be drawn naturally to you. If you attempt to coerce, force, or deceive them, they will shy away and you will fail. Ask only when the time is right, and good things will come. Leave time for rest.



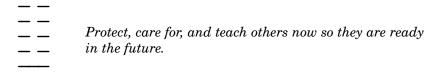
18 Rebuilding



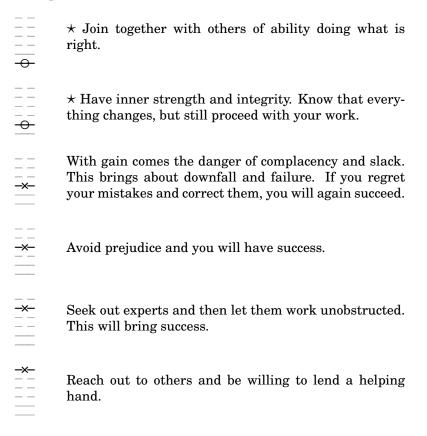
Things have decayed and fallen, but can be repaired. Plan carefully before beginning any task. Be willing to accept hard work and danger. Apply decisiveness and energy to avoid a relapse. With all of this, you will achieve great things.



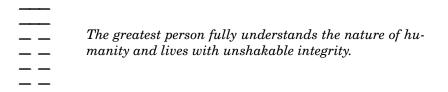
19 Progress



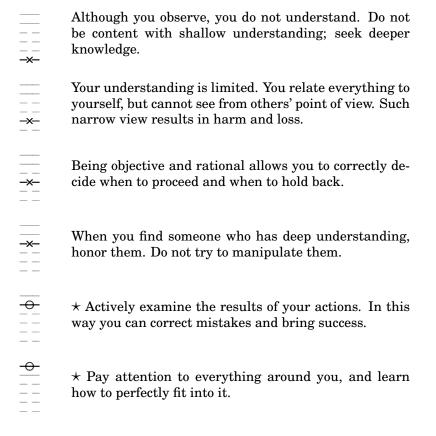
For the time being, conditions are perfect for progress and success. Do not delay, however, for things will become less favorable down the road.



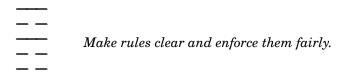
20 Attention



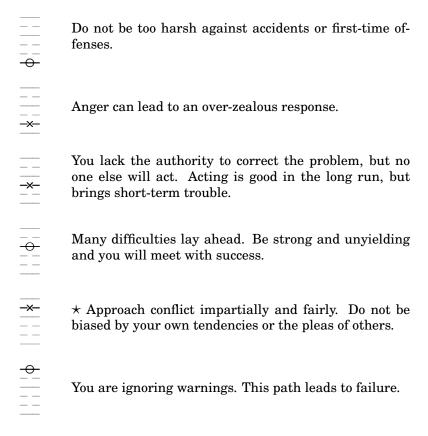
Give careful attention to important things. Model your behavior accordingly. Doing so, many will look up to you and trust you.



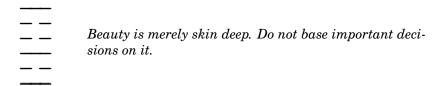
21 Cutting through Obstacles



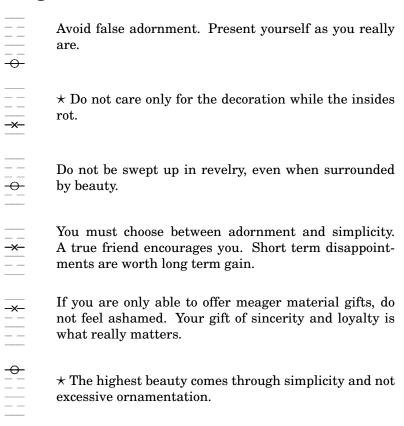
Opposition comes from within and without. Quickly and vigorously remove obstacles and opposition before they become a real problem. Do not use excessive force, but neither be weak.



22 Decorating

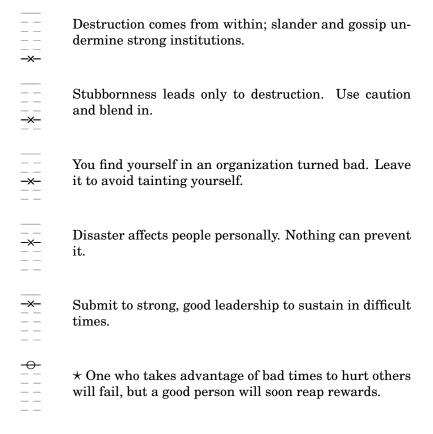


Beautify things by adding decoration and creating a pleasant appearance. Decorations are nothing of themselves, however, so remember that the important thing is the integrity beneath the decorations, not the decorations themselves.

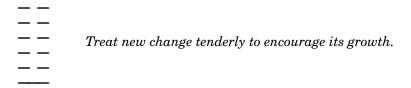


23 Collapse

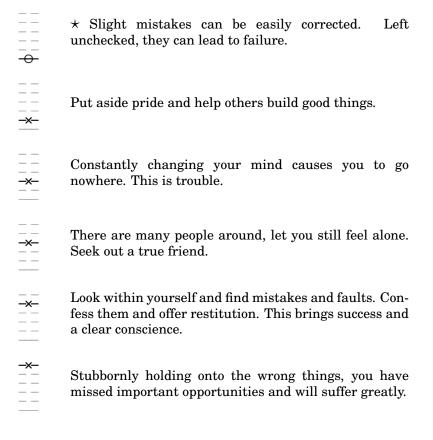
Times change and all things built eventually fall. Avoid any new undertakings. You cannot fix what is broken; best to remain quiet and avoid contention.



24 Coming Around



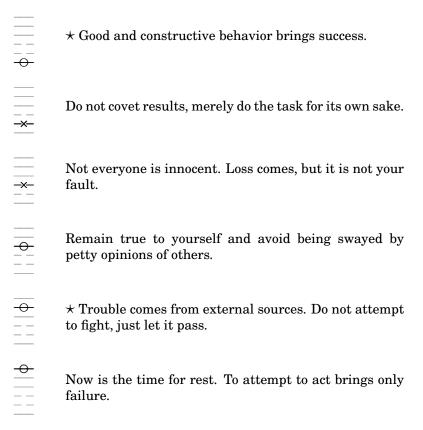
Renewal and change arise naturally and without force. Do not attempt to hasten anything. Change comes in stages.



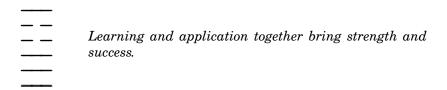
25 Natural Truth

Care for all things with harmony and wisdom.

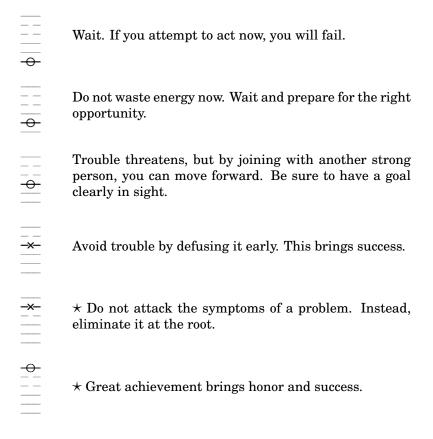
Place aside ulterior motives and follow the guiding of your heart to good things. Reflect carefully, for if you leave what is good, only failure will await you.



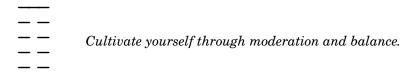
26 Holding Firm



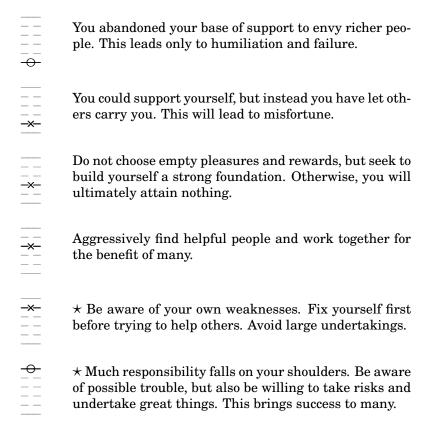
Stay true to your ideals. Be strong, yet caring and not aggressive. Joining together with other worthy people, you can achieve great things.



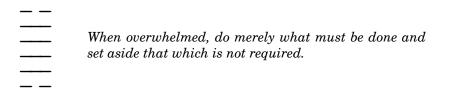
27 Nurturing



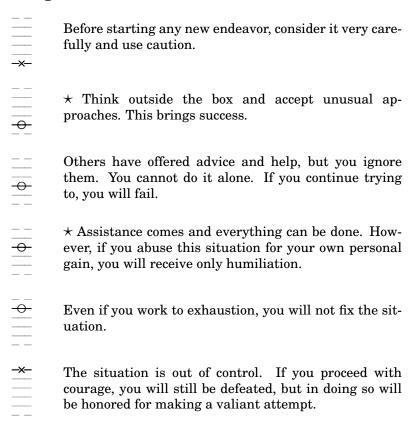
Take care of yourself and worthy others. Some people will waste your gifts and attention, others will use them wisely. Give to the latter. Count a person's character by what aspects of themselves they cherish.



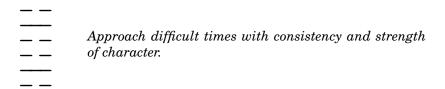
28 Excess



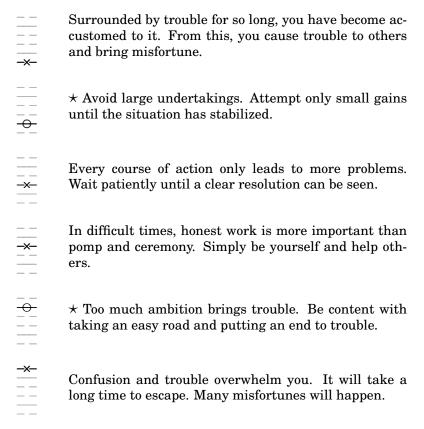
You cannot handle all that is demanded of you. Quickly find a way to decrease your load. If you do so, you will find success. If you try to carry everything, you will only fail.



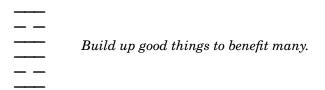
29 Many Difficulties



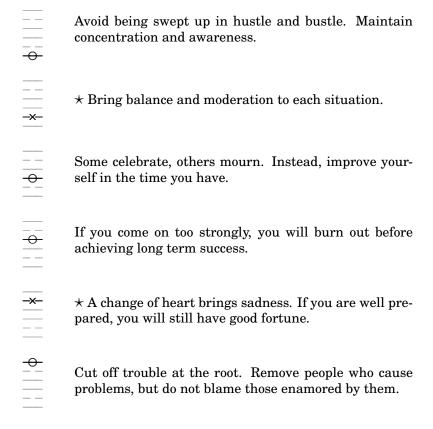
Do not avoid difficult situations. You must learn instead to deal with them. Remain sincere, give your best effort, and learn from your mistakes. In this way you will achieve success.



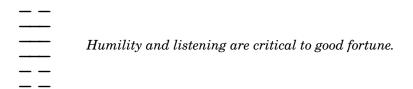
30 Quiet Strength



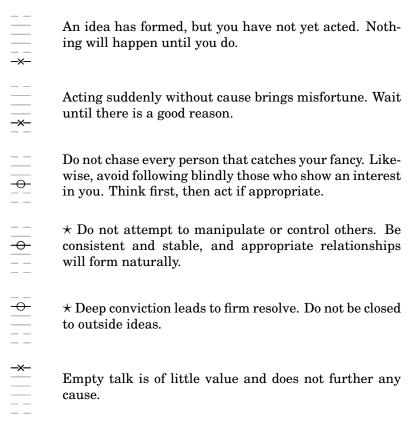
Find a source of clarity and happiness and hang on to it. Do not attempt aggressive approaches, but instead simply understand the situation. This brings success.



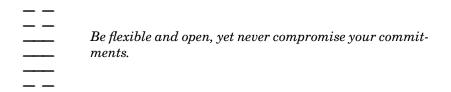
31 Relationships



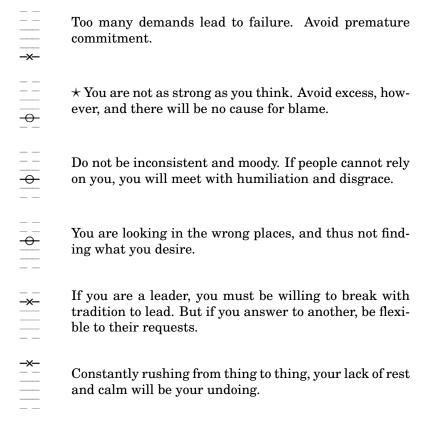
People come together through natural attraction. Show consideration and care for others to build strong, long-term relationships.

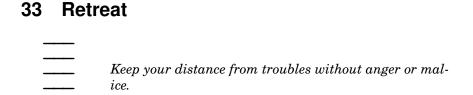


32 Dedication

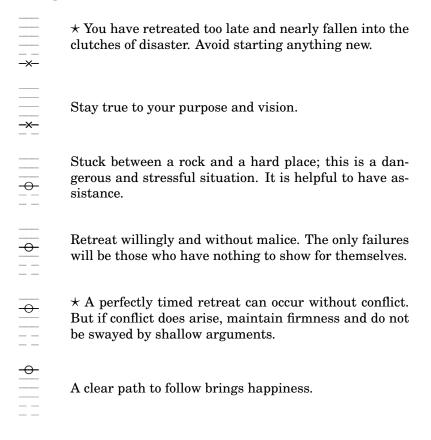


Continue forward with resolve; all obstacles can be overcome. Do not stagnate, and certainly do not give up. If you persevere, you will succeed.

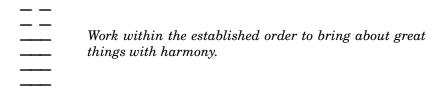




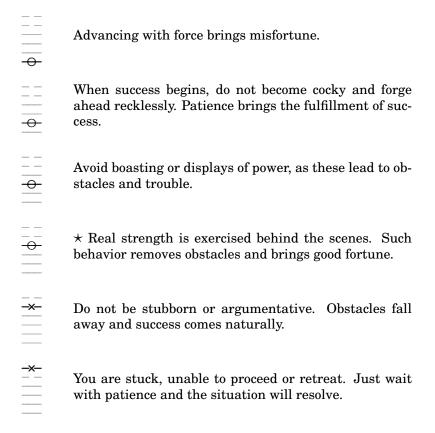
Conditions are poor and you must back down. However, do not simply abandon what you have accomplished, nor give it up to others. Wait and prepare for a time when you can reclaim your ground. Only minor endeavors should be attempted.



34 Strength and Justice



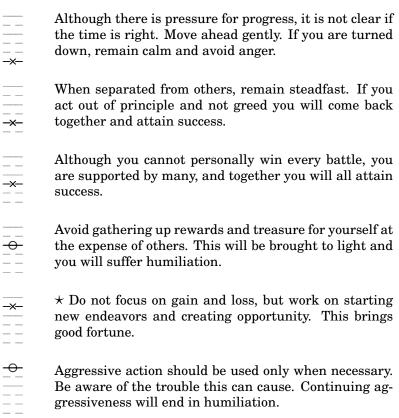
You have much potential in front of you, but avoid wielding it as arbitrary force. By ensuring that the time is right and that fundamental principles are being served, you can accomplish great things.



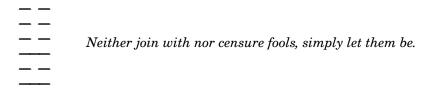
35 Accomplishment



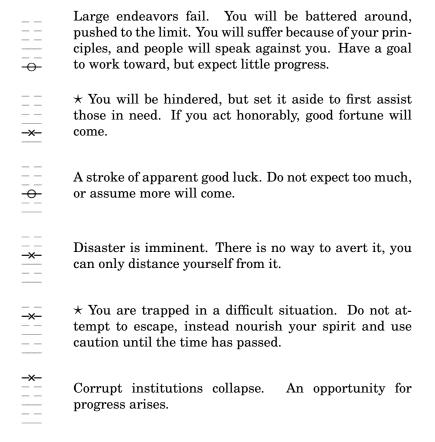
Rapid progress occurs naturally and easily. Bring others together with clarity and generosity and much will be accomplished.



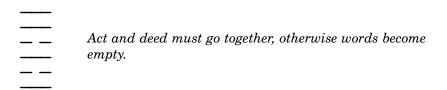
36 Fall from Grace



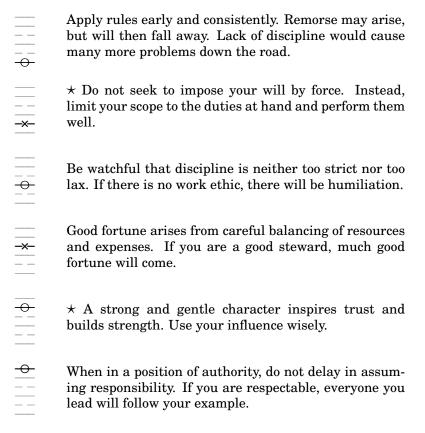
Unfavorable circumstances arise. Do not be swept up in them. Instead, maintain a quite, inner light while being outwardly yielding and flexible. Be cautious about with whom you consort.



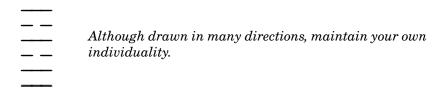




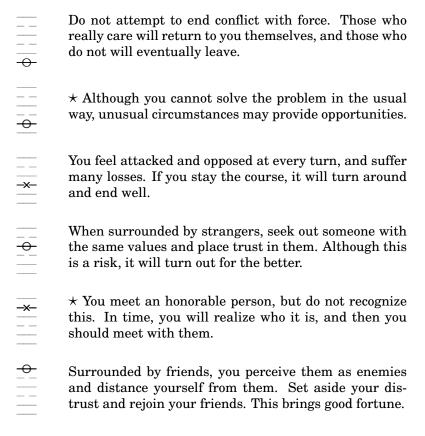
When relationships are functioning well and people act in their proper roles, then things will go well. Strong families build a strong society.



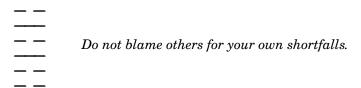
38 Divergence



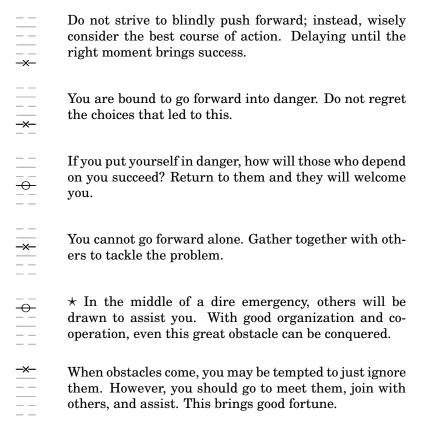
Differing viewpoints and methods make large undertakings inadvisable. Small matters may still be accomplished. Attain harmony by integrating all approaches into a cohesive whole.



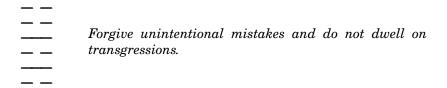
39 Obstacles



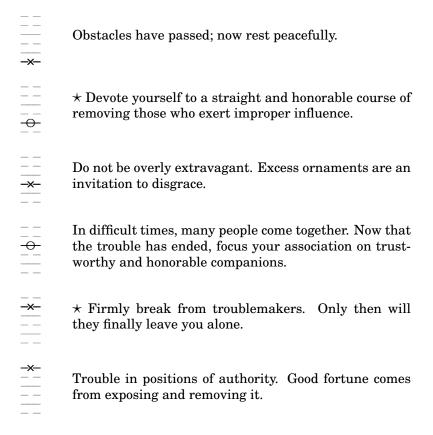
The way ahead is blocked. Although it may feel like you are losing ground, it can be helpful to hold back for a while. With the help of others, you will be able to pass the obstacle and in the process will learn much.



40 Resolution



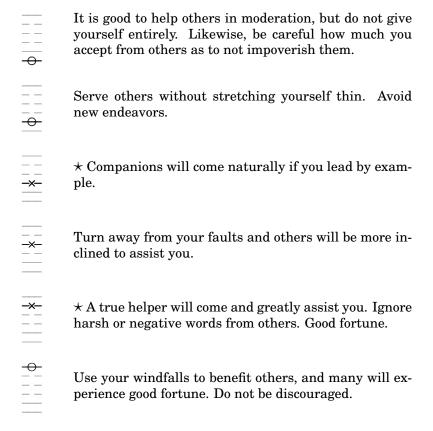
Problems are being resolved. Return as possible to normal conditions. Do not attempt to push further than necessary. Instead, quickly attend to any remaining matters.



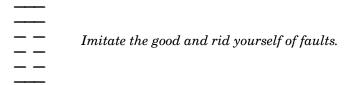
41 Scarcity

______Still your anger and restrain rash action.

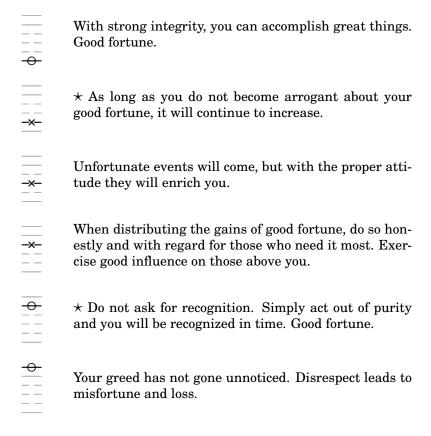
Available resources decrease. If you attempt to continue elaborate displays, you will fail. Scale back, approach things with simplicity. Inner strength must compensate for outer poverty. This will bring success.



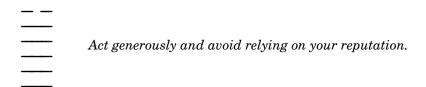
42 Growth



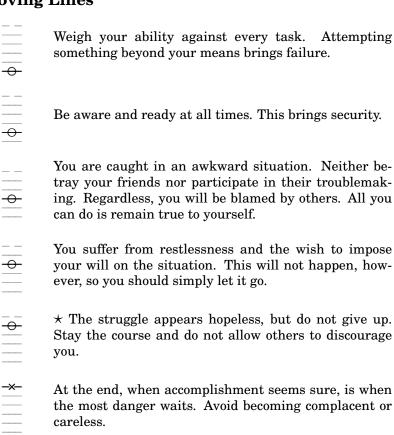
A time of harmony is upon you. If you are willing to give up excess to help those in need, great things can be accomplished. With proper planning, engage even difficult and dangerous undertakings. Good fortune and success will follow. However, do not dally because this harmony will not last forever.



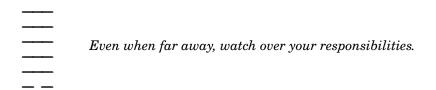
43 Breakthrough



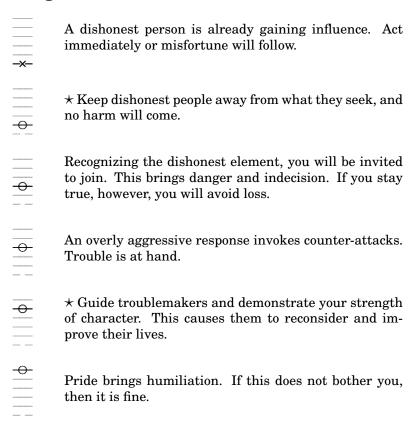
Struggle and danger surround you. The possibility for a breakthrough exists. Do not attempt to use force. Instead, make trouble well known to all whom it concerns. Speak honestly and fortify good things. This brings success.



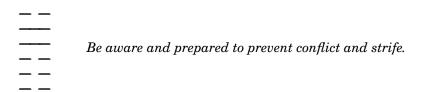
44 Ulterior Motives



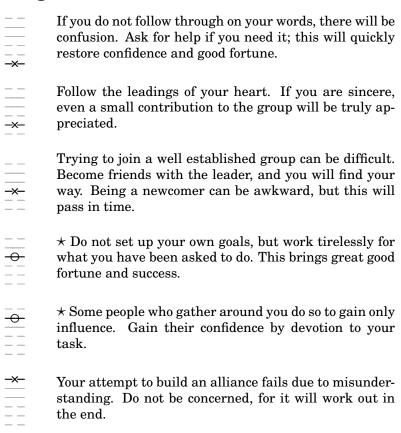
Someone who appears innocent and harmless will try to gain your trust. Do not underestimate people. Act promptly to avoid allowing dishonest people into a position of power or trust.



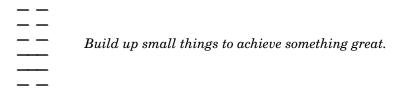
45 Gathering Together



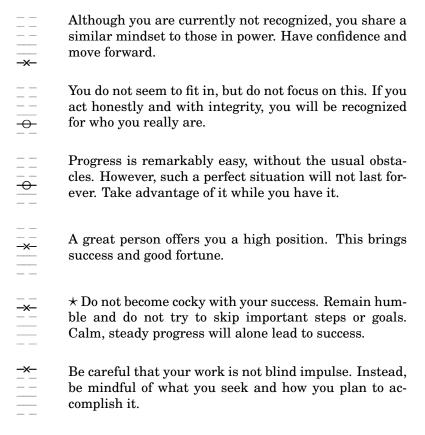
People gather together naturally when a strong leader is present. Make appropriate sacrifices and instill a common goal in those that look up to you. Likewise, go to those you trust and listen to their wisdom. In this way, new endeavors will be successful and good fortune will follow.



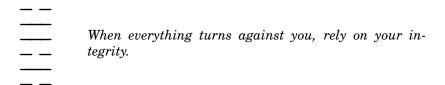
46 Gaining Influence



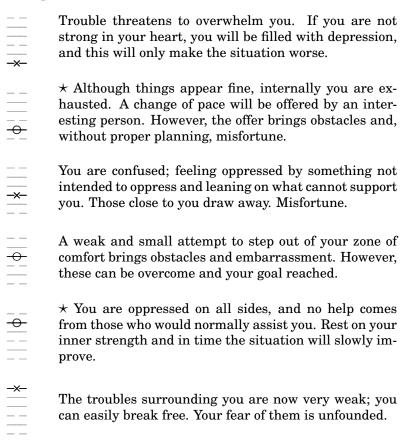
Present yourself to those in positions of authority who can help you. Do not be afraid. Show yourself to be modest and adaptable. This will bring success and good fortune.



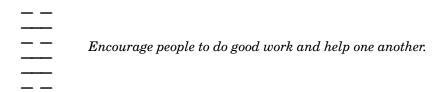
47 Adversity



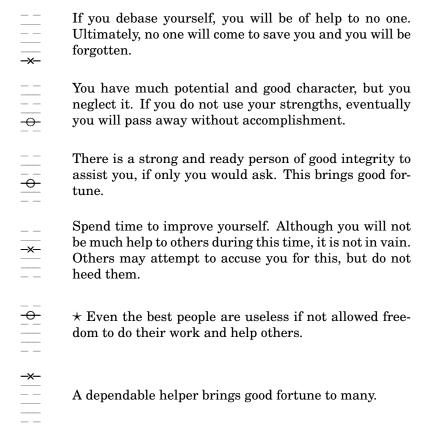
Difficult times bring exhaustion. You should maintain a strong inner light to guide you through these times; a weak person will simply fail. If you attempt to state your case, you will not be believed. Therefore, wait until the time is right to resume your efforts. Then you may attain success.



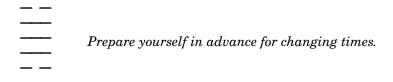
48 Foundations



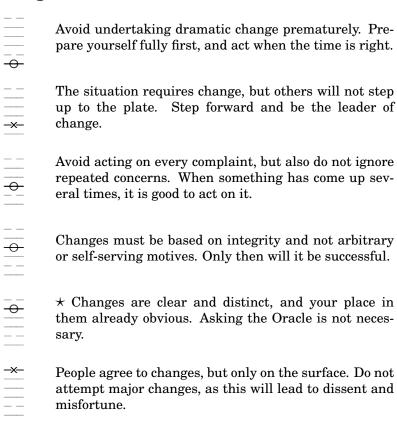
Although outer structure changes over time, the foundations of life do not. Whatever outward path you take, make sure you pay attention to the unchanging pattern of human nature. If you ignore it, or refuse to address it in your own development, you will reap only misfortune.



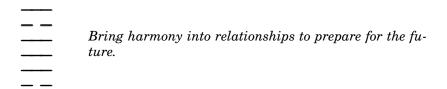
49 Revolution



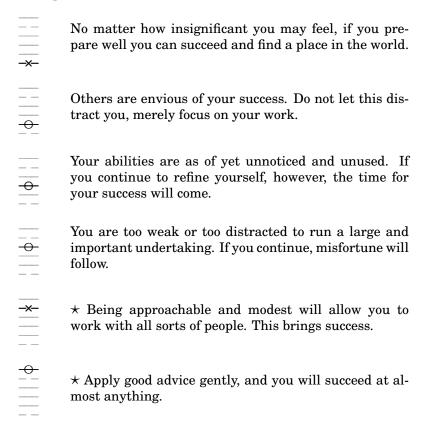
Dramatic and fundamental change is at hand. Extreme change should be undertaken only when all other means have failed. When the time comes, be bold and you will have success. Stick with it even if the going gets difficult.



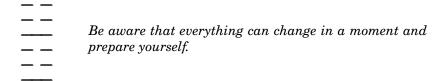
50 Plenty



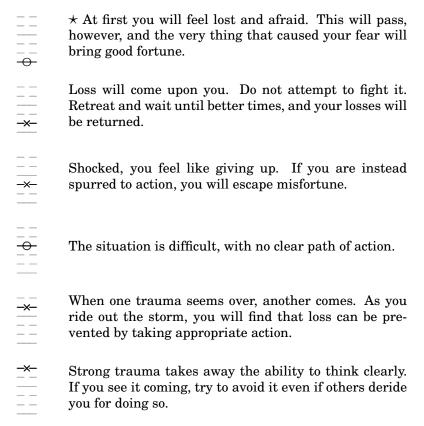
Success and good fortune. Plentiful resources bring stability and order if put to good use.



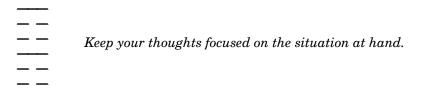
51 Shock



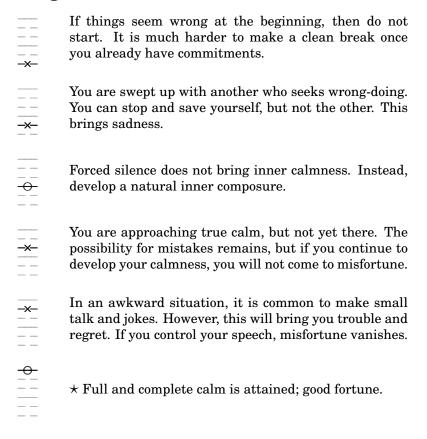
Violent and frightening events are at hand. If you are inwardly composed, outward terrors will not shake you.



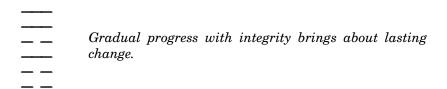
52 Stillness



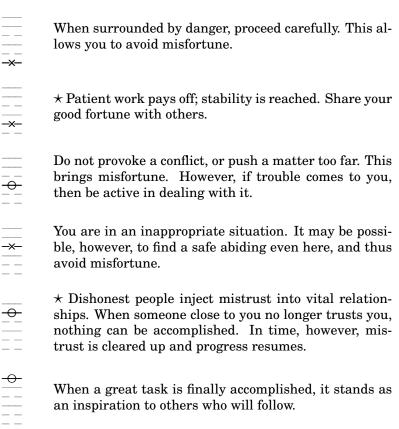
Maintain a deep internal calm. Look at the world beyond the petty struggles of individuals and see the possibility of true peace. Acting from this perspective brings no mistakes.



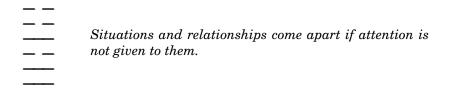
53 Gradual Progress



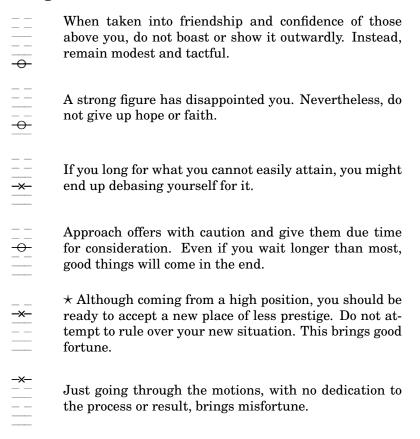
Allow things to develop appropriately in their own time. Stick with the situation and see it through. This brings good fortune. To develop lasting results, hasty shortcuts should be avoided.



54 Tactful Reserve



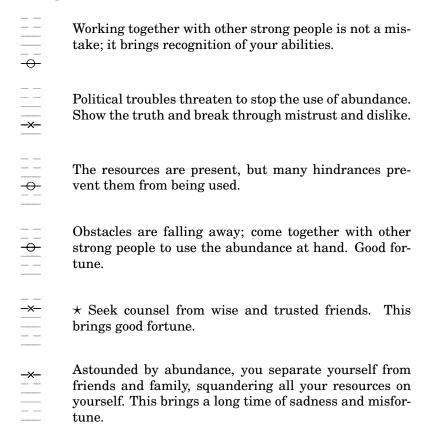
Be wary when entering new situations to avoid upsetting existing social roles. Avoid new endeavors of your own devising. Follow those who are in leadership positions.



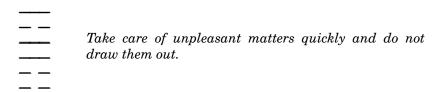


Investigate everything and apply needed correction without delay.

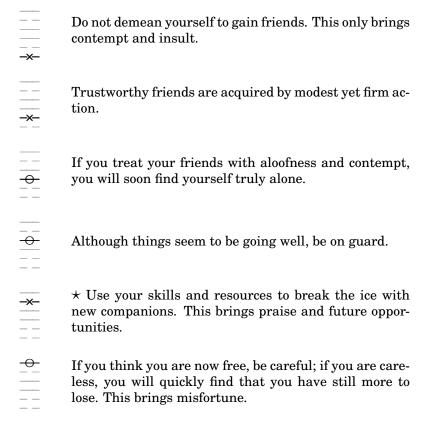
A time of abundance and greatness is at hand. You must step up to the plate and take advantage of it, because it passes quickly. Do not be distressed about the fading of abundance. Instead, be joyful and take full advantage of the time you have now.



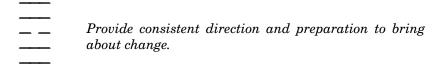
56 Separation



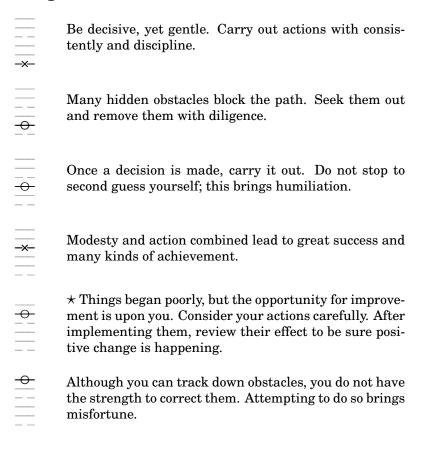
A time comes for separation. Go your own way, and expect little support from family and friends. Consider only small endeavors. Guard your integrity and trustworthiness carefully; this brings good fortune.



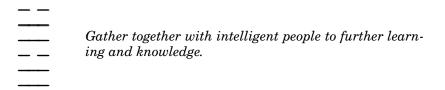
57 Gentle Action



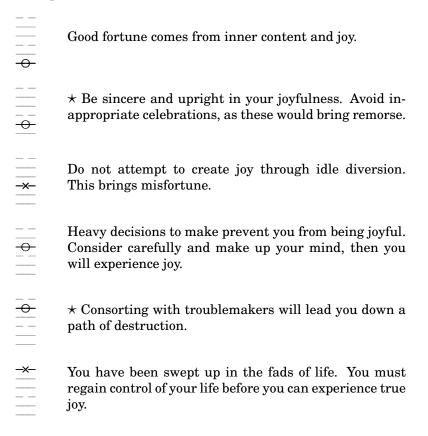
Establish a clear goal and consult trusted friends. Do not press forward aggressively, but provide a continual, gentle influence. Small successes build something great.



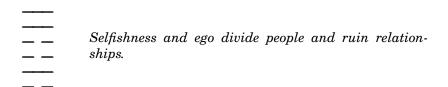
58 Joy



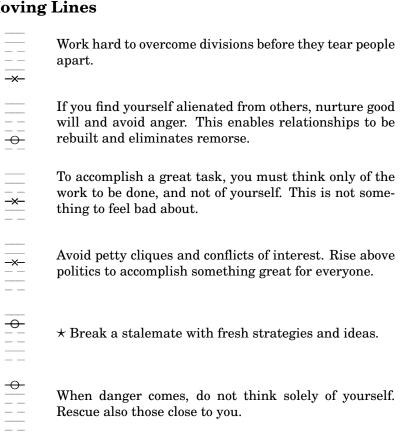
A joyful mood lifts spirits and brings success. Be steadfast and friendly, with a good attitude.



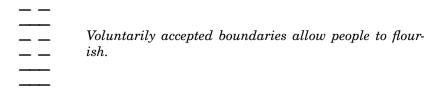
59 **Dissolving Selfishness**



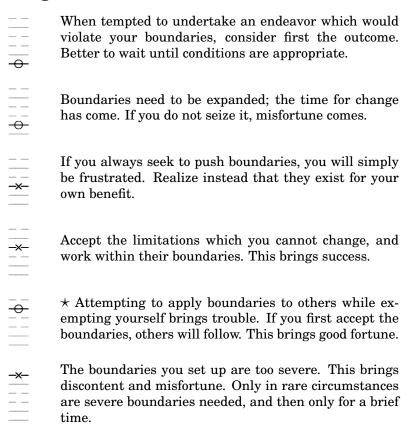
Success comes through gently freeing inner abilities to do their work. If you are concerned about your own prestige, you will not be free to use your abilities to their full potential. If you are willing to work at it, you can succeed at large undertakings.



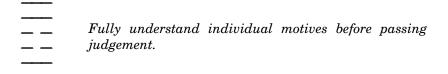
60 Boundaries



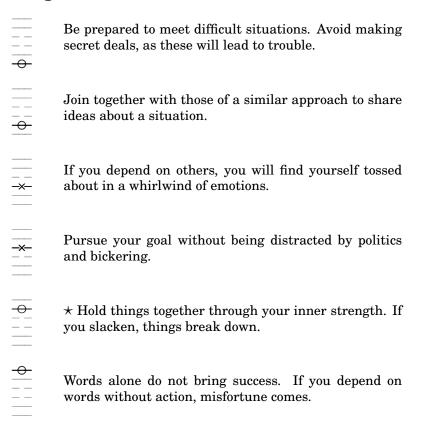
Set and observe reasonable boundaries. Success comes through moderation. Excessive boundaries, however, are not productive and should be done away with.



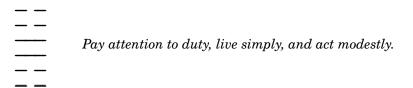
61 Consideration



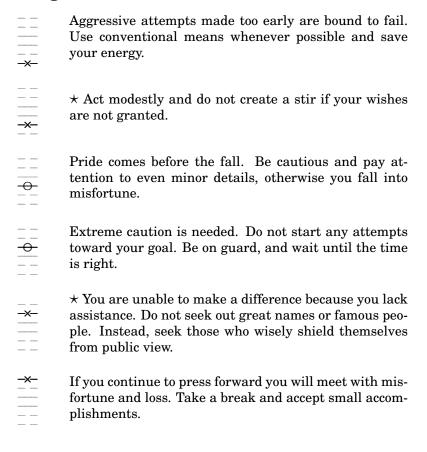
Approach difficult people and situations without prejudice. Careful consider your approach and be willing to adjust it to meet the situation. However, do not sacrifice your principles. Be willing to undertake difficult tasks. Success comes through integrity and flexibility.



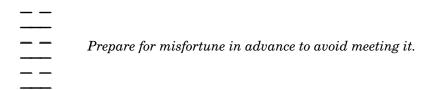
62 Little Things



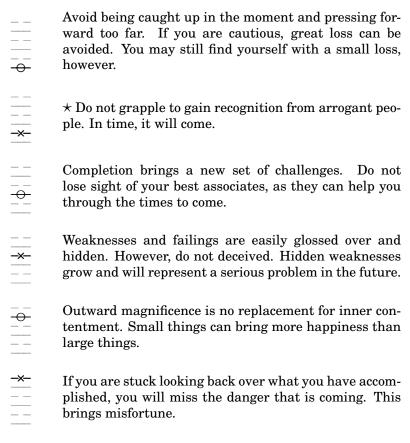
Your drive and ambition exceeds your ability. Small undertakings should be attempted, but avoid large ones. Do not attempt to make yourself a star or accomplish the highest goals; be content to accomplish what you can. This brings good fortune and success.



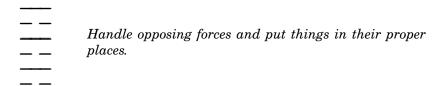
63 Completion



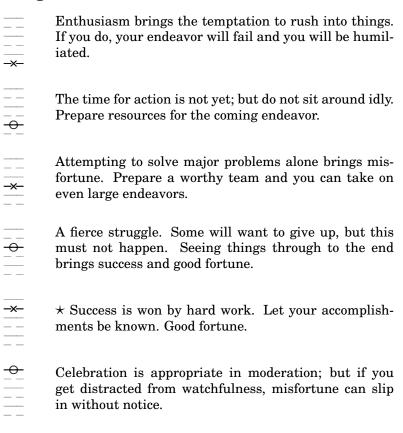
Accomplishments are complete except for the details. The temptation to relax arises, but this brings the seeds of disorder and decay. Success can be maintained through a good ethic and attitude.



64 Opportunity



A time of great opportunity is at hand; bring order out of chaos. However, this is a difficult task, so you must prepare carefully before moving forward. If you proceed rashly, the whole endeavor will fail. If you prepare well, however, great success will come.



ENDNOTE

There are 4,096 different possible answers that the Oracle can give. However, there are an infinite number of situations. The voice of the Oracle speaks beyond the dry words translated by one and worked by another. If you listen carefully, you can hear the Oracle speaking directly.

The hexagrams are not complete. The hexagrams are never complete. Consulting with the Oracle is a journey which lasts for as long as you ask, receive, and act. Keeping a journal of all your questions, answers, and interpretations can be very helpful. To look back and say, "Wow, I thought that hexagram only meant..." or even "I was so concerned about...?" Old answers are just that: old. If a situation has changed, or your view matured, it is certainly wise to ask the Oracle again.

If there is one thing the Oracle can teach you, it is that everything is constantly changing. Every end is also a new beginning. Strength turns to weakness and weakness turns to strength. High drops to low, and low rises to high. That balance, rather than extremes, brings happiness. At the end of all things is not blind fate which drives us like cattle, but rather a vista of choices, opportunities for each person to create their own path and virtuously reach success.

I hope you find the Oracle a valuable companion along the manyfaceted paths of life.

