

| 6 |  | H | H | T |  | 3 | 3 | 2 |  | 8 |
| :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 5 |  | H | T | T |  | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 7 |
| 4 |  | H | T | T |  | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 7 |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| 3 |  | H | T | T |  | 3 | 2 | 2 |  | 7 |
| 2 |  | H | H | H |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 9 |
| 1 |  | H | H | T |  | 3 | 3 | 2 |  | 8 |

## HEXAGRAM 28 - Ta Kuo - Preponderance of the Great

Above TUI THE JOUYOUS, LAKE
Below SUN THE GENTLE, WIND, WOOD
This hexagram consists of

- four strong lines inside and
- two weak lines outside.

1. When

- the strong are outside and
- the weak inside,
- all is well and
- there is
- nothing out of balance,
- nothing extraordinary in the situation.

2. Here, however, the opposite is the case.

- The hexagram represents a beam that is
- thick and heavy in the middle but
- too weak at the ends.
- This is a condition that cannot last;
- it must be changed, must pass, or misfortune will result.


## THE JUDGMENT

## PREPONDERANCE OF THE GREAT.

The ridgepole sags to the breaking point.
It furthers one to have somewhere to go.
Success.

The weight of the great is excessive.
The load is too heavy for the strength of the supports.
The ridgepole, on which the whole roof rests, sags to the breaking point, because its supporting ends are too weak for the load they bear.
It is an exceptional time and situation;
therefore
extraordinary measures are demanded.
It is necessary

- to find a way of transition as quickly as possible, and
- to take action.

This promises success.
For although the strong element is in excess, it is in the middle, that is, at the center of gravity, so that a revolution is not to be feared. Nothing is to be achieved by forcible measures.

The problem must be solved by gentle penetration to the meaning of the situation (as is suggested by the attribute of the inner trigram, Sun); then
the change-over to other conditions will be successful.
It demands real superiority;
therefore
the time when the great preponderates is a momentous time.

## THE IMAGE

The lake rises above the trees:
The image Of PREPONDERANCE OF THE GREAT.
Thus the superior man,

- when he stands alone, Is unconcerned, And
- if he has to renounce the world, He is undaunted.
- Extraordinary times when the great preponderates are like
- flood times when the lake rises over the treetops.

But such conditions are temporary.
The two trigrams indicate the attitude proper to such exceptional times:

- the symbol of the trigram Sun is the tree,
- which stands firm even though it stands alone, and
- the attribute of Tui is joyousness,
- which remains undaunted even if it must renounce the world.


## THE LINES

0 Nine in the second place means:

- A dry poplar sprouts at the root.
- An older man takes a young wife.

Everything furthers.
Wood is near water; hence
the image of an old poplar sprouting at the root.
This means
an extraordinary reanimation of the processes of growth.
In the same way,
an extraordinary situation arises when an older man marries
a young girl who suits him.
Despite the unusualness of the situation, all goes well.
From the point of view of politics, the meaning is that
in exceptional times one does well to join with the lowly, for this affords a possibility of renewal.

## MOVING HEXAGRAM

## HEXAGRAM 31 - Hsien - Influence (Wooing)

$\begin{array}{ll}\text { Above TUI } & \text { THE JOYOUS, LAKE } \\ \text { Below KEN } & \text { KEEPING STILL, MOUNTAIN }\end{array}$
The name of the hexagram means

- "universal,"
- "general,"
and in a figurative sense
- "to influence,"
- "to stimulate."
- The upper trigrams is Tui, the Joyous;
- the lower is Ken, Keeping Still.

By its persistent, quiet influence, the lower, rigid trigram

- stimulates the upper, weak trigram, which
- responds to this stimulation cheerfully and joyously.
- Ken, the lower trigram, is the youngest son;
- the upper, Tui, is the youngest daughter.

Thus the universal mutual attraction between the sexes is represented.

In courtship, the masculine principle must

- seize the initiative
and
- place itself below the feminine principle.

Just as

- the first part of book I begins with the hexagrams of
- heaven
and
- earth,
the foundations of all that exists,
- the second part begins with the hexagrams of
- courtship
and
- marriage,
the foundations of all social relationships.


## THE JUDGMENT

Influence.
Success.
Perseverance furthers.
To take a maiden to wife brings good fortune.

- The weak element is above,
- the strong below;
hence
- their powers attract each other,
so that
- they unite.

This brings about success, for
all success depends on the effect of mutual attraction.
By keeping still within while experiencing joy without,
one can

- prevent the joy from going to excess
and
- hold it within proper bounds.

This is the meaning of the added admonition, "Perseverance furthers," for it is perseverance that makes the difference between

- seduction
and
- courtship;


## in the latter

the strong man

- takes a position inferior to that of the weak girl
and
- shows consideration for her.

This attraction between affinities is a general law of nature.
Heaven and earth

- attract each other
and thus
- all creatures come into being.

Through such attraction

- the sage influences men's hearts,
and thus
- the world attains peace.

From the attractions they exert
we can learn the nature of all beings

- in heaven
and
- on earth.


## THE IMAGE

A lake on the mountain: The image of influence.
Thus
the superior man encourages people to approach him By his readiness to receive them.

A mountain with a lake on its summit is stimulated by the moisture from the lake. It has this advantage because its summit

- does not jut out as a peak
but
- is sunken.

The image counsels that the mind should be kept

- humble
and
- free,
so that
it may remain receptive to good advice. People soon give up counseling a man who thinks that he knows everything better than anyone else.

