

| 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 | T |  | 3 | 3 | 2 |  | 8 |
| 1 |  | H | H | H |  | 3 | 3 | 3 |  | 9 |

## HEXAGRAM 49 - Ko - Revolution (Molting)

## AboveTUI THE JOYOUS, LAKE Below LI THE CLINGING, FIRE

The Chinese character for this hexagram means in its original sense an animal's pelt, which is changed in the course of the year by molting. From this the word is carried over to apply to

- the "molting" in political life,
- the great revolutions connected with changes of governments.

The two trigram making up the hexagram are the same two that appear in K'uei, OPPOSITION (38), that is, the two younger daughters, Li and Tui.
But while
there

- the elder of the two daughters is above, and
- what results is essentially only an opposition of tendencies, here
- the younger daughter is above.
- The influences are in actual conflict, and
- the forces combat each other like fire and water (lake), each trying to destroy the other.
Hence the idea of revolution.


## THE JUDGMENT

## REVOLUTION

On your own day
You are believed.
Supreme success,
Furthering through perseverance.
Remorse disappears.
Political revolutions are extremely grave matters.
They should be undertaken

- only under stress of direst necessity,
- when there is no way out.
- Not everyone is called to this task,
- but only the man who has the confidence of the people, and even he only when the time is ripe.
- He must then proceed in the right way, so that
- he
- gladdens the people and, by enlightening them, - prevents excesses.

Furthermore,
he

- must be quite free of selfish aims and
- must really relieve the need of the people.

Only then does he have nothing to regret.
Times change, and with them their demands.

- Thus the seasons change in the course of the year.

In the world cycle also

- there are spring and autumn in the life of peoples and nations, and
- these call for social transformations.


## THE IMAGE

Fire in the lake: the image of REVOLUTION.
Thus the superior man

- Sets the calendar in order And
- makes the seasons clear.

Fire below and the lake above combat and destroy each other.
So too in the course of the year a combat takes place between

- the forces of light and
- the forces of darkness,
- eventuating in the revolution of the seasons.

Man masters these changes in nature by

- noting their regularity and
- marking off the passage of time accordingly.

In this way

- order and clarity appear in the apparently chaotic changes of the seasons, and
- man is able to adjust himself in advance to the demands of the different times.


## THE LINES

Nine at the beginning means:
Wrapped in the hide of a yellow cow.
Changes ought to be undertaken only when there is nothing else to be done. Therefore at first the utmost restraint is necessary.
One must

- become firm in one's mind, control oneself -
- yellow is the color of the mean, and
- the cow is the symbol of docility - and
- refrain from doing anything for the time being,
- because any premature offensive will bring evil results.


## MOVING HEXAGRAM

## HEXAGRAM 31 - Hsien - Influence (Wooing)

## Above TUI THE JOYOUS, LAKE <br> Below KEN KEEPING STILL, MOUNTAIN

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.

