

with great power, comes great responsibility



I-Ching & The World of Metaphysics

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The Chinese Month of Rooster

September 7th –October 7th 2009

This is the Year of Ox with Annual star 9 in command and Star 7 arrives.

The combinations of annual 9-purple star and monthly 7-White Star resulted in fire destructing metal as such the financial in tailspin and as well as significant air-traffic accidents. Area in the West and East sectors are inclined to have such incidents. While are in the Northwest would result in serious road traffic or significant earthquake

Summary:

Kind Sectors: Southeast

Unkind Sectors: Northwest (Earthquake/traffic accidents)/East (air-traffic)West (health problems)

IN RED ANNUAL STAR WHILE IN BLACK MONTHLY STAR

Southeast/SHUN 8 6	South/LEI 4 2	Southwest/KWAN 6 4
East/CHAN 7 5	CENTRAL 9 7	West/TUI 2 9
Northeast/KAN 3 1	North/HAM 5 3	Northwest/KIN 1 8

3 General Guas (三般卦)

Xuan Kong Da Gua (玄空大卦) explanation of 3 General Guas has been glorified to the extend that different meaning and explanations have created and as a result such essence had been wrongly passed from generation to generation and such false and confusion have led to segregation of metaphysic world in the broader context.

The real essence at least to my best knowledge is the Parent Guas (North and South), Eastern and Western Guas. The Flying Star School's 147, 258 and 369 of 3 general Guas is differing from the original explanation of Heavenly Jade Bible (天玉經). Jiang Da Hong in the heavenly Jade Bible mentioned clearly that certain terms or essence require 'oral passing' and thus the source of such knowledge must come from within not without the circle of Yang Jun Song and Jiang Da Hong's teaching or students at least to my humble opinion. Flying Star's Shen did not come from that circle and we could conclude that the Flying Star 3 General Guas is not the Heavenly Jade Bible's intended explanation but



nevertheless this does not mean that the Flying Star method is without merit on general.

Earth Bagua (地畫八卦)

Round Heaven and Square Earth (天圓地方), The Round table we can trace the Parents, Eastern and Western Guas while the Square Earth is the Earth Bagua this can be detected from the text of Kin originated from the Northwest (乾始于西北). The upper Guas remain unchanged while the lower Guas will change.

Kin -Kin (乾) Le (履) Dong Ren (同人) Wu Mang (無妄) Gua (姤) Jong (訟) Tun (遯) Pei (否)
Dui-Chuay (夬) Dui (兌) Kak (革) Chui (隨) Da Guo (大過) Kuan (困) Ham (咸) Shui (萃)
Lei-Da Yu 大有 Kui 睽 Lei (離) Ser Her 噬嗑 Ding 鼎 Wei Ju 未濟 Ru 旅 Chun 晉
Chan-Da Chuang 大壯 Gu Mei 歸妹 Feng 豐 Chan (震) Hang 恆 Jie 解 Da Gua 小過 Yi 豫
Shun-Xiao Chu 小畜 Chung Fu 中孚 Jia Ren 家人 Yi 益 Shun (巽) Huan 渙 Jian 漸 Kwun 觀
Ham-Xi 需 Jia 節 Ji Ji 既濟 Tun 屯 Jing 井 Ham (坎) Jian 蹇 Bi 比
Kan-Da Chun 大畜 Shun 損 Pen 賁 Yi 頤 Gu 蠱 Meng 蒙 Kan (艮) Mok 剝
Kwan (坤)- Tai 泰 Lam 臨 Meng Ye 明夷 Fu 復 Seng 升 Ser 師 Jian 謙 Kwan 坤

The Heaven and Earth Guas together created subset of another Guas that reflect the parent Gua. Therefore every Gua will have 2-period one and 2 period 9 parents Guas.

San Yan Water Method (3 陽水法)

Kin water should be in the period Gua, receive water from Kin in Horse and the water flow from Kin Gua. Example Dragon of Kwan 坤龍 (1:1), water point from Jong (訟 9:3), another water point from Kin (乾 9: 1) and meet at Tai (泰 1:9) with mountain Pei (否 9: 9). 2 water points from Kin meet at Kin Gua and left at Kin Gua is termed as San Yan water method.

Northern Song Era Shao Yung Inherited Knowledge 1012-1077 (北宋-邵雍)

- 1. Hua Shan Chan Purr (陳搏-字圖南, 號希夷)
- ↓
- 2. Mu Siu (穆修 (伯長))
- ↓
- 3. Li Zhe Chai (李之才 (挺之))
- ↓
- 4. Shao Yung (邵雍 (字堯夫, 稱康節))

Shao Yung Said:

Heaven is Superior (天尊); Earth is Modest (地卑)
Sun rises from East (日東), Moon from the West (月西)
Weather changes from the Heaven (風雨在天), Forestry on the Earth (山林在地)
First Yang energy emerges from Chan (一陽自震而升); First Yin energy submerges from the Shun (一陽自巽而降), The sun and moon mutually orbiting and influencing each other (日月則運行於兩者之間者是也)

Later, Chu Si (朱熹) 1130-1200 work had combined Hua Shan Chan Purr's (陳搏-字圖南, 號希夷) knowledge and Shao Yung (邵雍 (字堯夫, 稱康節)) works into Zhou Yi Pen Yi (周易本義). This ancient wisdom later



became a masterpiece to reflect Shao Yung's knowledge.





Luk Yam master Chan during the Luk Yam's Dinner



Some of Master Chan's Diciples



Recently visit Master Qigong San in Nanjing, above is the 9-Dragon Returning to Cosmos logo



9 Dragons Returning to Cosmos Qigong Diagram



Ching Era famous 4 Dragons antique drawings in Master San's house





The Lao Zhe Statue

Legends



Genghis Khan 成吉思汗 (1167-1227) established the Empire of Mongol and ruled half of the world. American scholars honored him as 'the emperor of all emperors'. Before Mongol was unified, his father was the chief of a tribe. His father named him "temujin" when he was born. At the age of nine Temujin became an orphan when his father was killed. His people moved away and his life became miserable because he was imprisoned by other tribes. He thought "I must survive all these problems and take back our land in the future. I will do this so that my people can live in peace."

Back in the time the Mongolian people were constantly at war, and threatened by Ruzhen (Jin). In order to pay taxes to Ruzhen, they lived a difficult life. This made Temujin determined to reunite the Mongolian people. He started with the chiefs of small tribes and told them the only way to live without was is to stick together. Somehow his idea convinced many of them and made them join in his campaign.



Temujin's military force grew gradually. After many battles, he carried out his dream by unifying Mongol in 1206. The Mongols highly respected his accomplishment, thus giving him the title 'the oceanic ruler,' which means 'a leader as immense as the ocean.'

After the unification, he led his troops to expand the territory to the west. The first expedition to the west set off in 1217 AD

Genghis Khan's army was brave and militant. Though long being at war, they were so invincible that they took over Persia, the Middle East, and many other countries, Unfortunately, at the age of 66 Genghis Khan died on the way to Tangut.

After his death, his third son, Ogodei, became the emperor and started the second expedition. He conquered Russia, Poland, and Hungary.

Genghis Khan's grandson Mengke came to power afterwards. Mengke led the third expedition and spread the empire's power to South west Asia.

In 1271, Mengke's younger brother, Kublai Khan, inherited the throne. He invaded China and established Yuan dynasty. The Empire of Mongol became the dynasty with the greatest territory in Chinese History. It included China, Russia, the middle east, Persia, and most of South Western Asia. It was a era of glory.

It was Genghis Khan's grand achievement and military strategy that enabled him to build up such a great empire. He not only created a miracle in world history, but also improved the cultural communication between the east and west. He was the only person from Asia selected by a well-known American magazine as one of the top ten most influential people in world development.

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Comments and letters are welcomed!

