From the arbitrary division \( d_1 \) into 2 from 49 sticks, we have say 19 in the left hand and 30 in the right. This is one of 48 possible divisions. Then the arbitrary division \( d_2 \) into 2 from say the 44 which is the remainder of \( d_1 \), say 8 in the left hand and 36 in the right. This \( d_2 \) is one of 43 possible divisions. Again the 36 which is the remainder of \( d_2 \), we have 5 in the left hand and 31 in the right by \( d_3 \). Then we have a stick - - yin or yang , which is a hi possible divisions: \( hi = d_1 d_2 d_3 \). The example was \( h_1 = 72,240 = 48*43*35 \). We have 18 divisions to have a hexagram, so the possible divisions to have a hexagram \( H \) shall be as follows: \( H = h_1 h_2 h_3 h_4 h_5 h_6 \). The choice is \( H \) in having a hexagram in the Chinese Remainder Theorem with the given way to calculate, I think. (Received February 26, 2015)