

Astral and Ethereal. Since *miracle* exists as a spell in **D&D** v.3.5, cutting the deities out of the *wish*-granting business only stands to reason. The gods are in charge of *miracles* requested by their own followers, but they need not respond to those originated by anybody else.

The game also includes a variety of *wish*-granting creatures, such as genies, pit fiends, and a handful of others. These creatures can decide whether or not to grant a *wish*, and their personalities and natures determine what kinds of *wishes* they will grant and how they will do so. In determining whether a particular *wish* will be granted, consider whether it furthers the creature's ends or pleases it in some way. Even if the creature is bound to grant the *wish*, how obnoxiously technical, literal, and anal-retentive can it be in twisting the meaning of the request? Maybe such creatures should be using *miracle* instead of *wish* anyway, to tie the possible effects more firmly into the nature of the granting creature.

So where does the power behind the *wish* come from when a character casts the spell or uses a *wish*-granting magic item rather than requesting direct intervention from some divine entity? The simplest answer is that such a character is tapping into the primal energy of the cosmos to bend reality to her whim and make her *wish* come true. In a sense, she has cut out the middle-men. Casting *wish* is ultimately no different than casting *meteor swarm;* you cast it, and the desired effect just happens. After all, it's a 9th-level spell with an XP cost -- shouldn't it work as described in the book without adding extra complications? Why does the DM need to intervene with this spell in particular?

Solution 2: Apply the Rules Precisely

Unlike some previous versions of the game, **D&D** v.3.5 gives very explicit guidelines for what a *wish*, *limited wish*, or *miracle* can do. As DM, therefore, you can choose to play a *wish* strictly by the book. If your players wonder what they can wish for, tell them to look in the *Player's Handbook*. If they make a

wish that would cause some effect not shown there, you have three choices.

- The wish doesn't work at all and is wasted.
- The wish is partially fulfilled, in that it gives the character the result closest to what he wished for out of the possibilities given in the Player's Handbook.
- The wish is not granted, but the character gets to try again.

Which option you choose depends on how mean you are feeling and the source of the wish. A generously inclined creature might offer the wisher another chance to make a valid wish, but a creature bound to serve certainly would not. A ring of wishes might produce the nearest substitute for the invalid wish, or it might not respond at all, ignoring the improper wish and activating only when a valid wish is made. A character who casts the wish spell himself shouldn't bet on getting a do-over. After all, high-level wizards are supposed to know what their spells can do before casting them and have enough intelligence to think ahead.

If a creature is granting the *wish*, using the Diplomacy skill or offering a bribe might improve the character's chances of a favorable interpretation. Getting on the *wish*-granter's good side helps to prevent problems from occurring in the first place. So a character could perform an evil ritual or sacrifice to make the pit fiend who's granting her *wish* happy. Or if a lamp-bound genie must grant three *wishes*, a canny PC might offer to use the first one to set him free — on the condition that he will favorably interpret her other two *wishes*.

Solution 3: What Purpose Does the Wish Spell Serve?

Before you introduce any *wishes* into your campaign, it's wise to define the purpose of the spell in your game. If *wish* is just a spell like any other, interpret it strictly according to the rules. They spell out what a *wish* can do and what it can't, so stick to those parameters.

You could also broaden the definition by ruling that *wishes* allow characters to achieve results outside the normal scope of the rules, such as becoming a prince or gaining some fantastic prize or goal. If you take this tack, be prepared to adjudicate *wishes* on a case-by-case basis. The *Player's Handbook* rules can guide you in this endeavor, but you are the only one who can decide whether a particular *wish* fits the flavor and power level of your campaign. Be generous with *wishes* that are inventive, fun, and colorful, and look with a skeptical eye at those that are game-mechanically focused.

The last point in the question — the admonition to be careful what you wish for — is an important issue to address. Do wishes exist in your game as a subtle form of trap similar to a deck of many things? Is a wish a cosmic crapshoot in which being totally reamed by the DM is just as likely as getting a really cool reward? If so, make sure that everyone realizes it at the start. If you're playing Ravenloft or a similar creepy-themed campaign, it makes sense for wishes to have awful "monkey's paw" side effects or twisted results — you get your wish, but you wish you hadn't! Putting certain wish items that function this way into a "regular" campaign is also fine. But if all wishing just leads to a bad end, players should know that ahead of time, so that they view wishes as a desperate last resort rather than expecting them to provide substantial rewards or benefits.

Summary

With a spell as complex as *wish*, it's wise to decide in advance what purpose it will serve in your campaign. Will it be just a spell like any other? Or will it allow characters to achieve results outside the normal scope of the rules? Or is it a trap, always twisting the wisher's intent in some subtle or overt way? Once you know what role you want the spell to play, get familiar with the spell description -- in particular, the details of what a *wish* can and cannot do. When a character makes a *wish* that does not fall within these parameters, you can treat it in one of three ways, depending upon its source and your purpose: ignore it and consider the *wish* wasted, ignore it and let the character try again, or substitute the closest possible valid result.

About the Author

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