

SoftBank Group Corp SFTBF under CEO Masayoshi Son



6		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
5		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
4		T	T	T		2	2	2		6
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 36 - Ming I - Darkening of the Light

Above K'UN THE RECEPTIVE, EARTH

Below LI THE CLINGING, FIRE

Here the sun

- has sunk under the earth and
- is therefore darkened.

The name of the hexagram means literally "wounding of the bright"; hence the individual lines contain frequent references to wounding.

The situation is the exact opposite of that in the foregoing hexagram.

In the latter

- a wise man at the head of affairs
 - has able helpers, and in company with them
 - makes progress;

here

- a man of dark nature
 - is in a position of authority and
 - brings harm to the wise and able man.

THE JUDGMENT

DARKENING OF THE LIGHT.

In adversity

It furthers one to be persevering.

One

- must not unresistingly let himself be swept along by unfavorable circumstances,
- nor permit his steadfastness to be shaken.

He can avoid this by

- maintaining his inner light, while
- remaining outwardly yielding and tractable.

With this attitude

he can overcome even the greatest adversities.

In some situations indeed a man

- must hide his light, in order to
- make his will prevail in spite of difficulties in his immediate environment.

Perseverance

- must dwell in inmost consciousness and
- should not be discernible from without.

Only thus is

a man able to maintain his will in the face of difficulties.

THE IMAGE

The light has sunk into the earth: The image of DARKENING OF THE LIGHT.

Thus does

- the superior man live with the great mass:
- He
 - veils his light,
 - yet still shines.

In a time of darkness it is essential to be

- cautious and
- reserved.

One should not needlessly awaken overwhelming enmity by inconsiderate behavior.

In such times

- one ought not to fall in with the practices of others;
- neither should one drag them censoriously into the light.

In social intercourse

- one should not try to be all-knowing.
- One should let many things pass, without being duped.

THE LINES

Nine at the beginning means:

Darkening of the light during flight.

He lowers his wings.

The superior man

- does not eat for three days On his wanderings.

But he

- has somewhere to go.

The host has occasion to gossip about him

With grandiose resolve

a man

- endeavors to soar above all obstacles, but thus
- encounters a hostile fate.

He

- retreats and
- evades the issue.

The time is difficult.

Without rest, he must hurry along,
with no permanent abiding place.

If he

- does not want to make compromises within himself,
 - but insists on remaining true to his principles,
- he suffers deprivation.

Nevertheless

he has a fixed goal to strive for,
even though the people with whom he lives

- do not understand him and
- speak ill of him.

Six in the fourth place means:

He penetrates the left side of the belly.

One

- gets at the very heart of the darkening of the light, And
- leaves gate and courtyard.

We

find ourselves close to the commander of darkness and so
discover his most secret thoughts.

In this way

- we realize that there is no longer any hope of improvement, and thus
- we are enabled to leave the scene of disaster before the storm breaks.

MOVING HEXAGRAM

HEXAGRAM 62 - Hsiao Kuo - Preponderance of the Small

Above CHEN THE AROUSING, THUNDER
Below KEN KEEPING STILL, MOUNTAIN

While in the hexagram Ta Kuo, PREPONDERANCE OF THE GREAT (28), the strong lines

- preponderate and
- are within inclosed between weak lines at the
 - top and
 - bottom,

the present hexagram

- has weak lines preponderating, though here again
 - they are on the outside,
 - the strong lines being within.

This indeed is the basis of the exceptional situation indicated by the hexagram.

When

strong lines are outside, we have the hexagram

- I, PROVIDING NOURISHMENT (27), or
 - Chung Fu, INNER TRUTH (61);
- neither represents an exceptional state.

When

- strong elements within preponderate,
- they necessarily enforce their will.

This creates struggle and exceptional conditions in general.

But

in the present hexagram

it is the weak element that perforce must mediate with the outside world.

If

- a man occupies a position of authority for which
- he is by nature really inadequate, extraordinary prudence is necessary.

THE JUDGMENT

PREPONDERANCE OF THE SMALL.

Success.

Perseverance furthers.

- Small things may be done;
- great things should not be done.

The flying bird brings the message:

- It is not well to strive upward,
- It is well to remain below.

Great good fortune.

• Exceptional modesty and
• conscientiousness
are sure to be rewarded with success;
however,

if a man is not to throw himself away,
it is important that they should

- not become empty form and subservience
- but be combined always with a correct dignity in personal behavior.

We must understand the demands of the time
in order to find the necessary offset for its

- deficiencies and
- damages.

In any event

- we must not count on great success,
- since the requisite strength is lacking.

In this lies the importance of the message that
one should

- not strive after lofty things
but
- hold to lowly things.

The structure of the hexagram gives rise to the idea that
this message is brought by a bird.

In Ta Kuo, PREPONDERANCE OF THE GREAT (28),

- the four strong, heavy lines within,
 - supported only by two weak lines without,
- give the image of a sagging ridgepole.

Here

- the supporting weak lines are both
 - outside and
 - preponderant;

this gives the image of a soaring bird.

But

- a bird should not try to surpass itself and fly into the sun;
- it should descend to the earth, where its nest is.

In this way

- it gives the message conveyed by the hexagram.

THE IMAGE

Thunder on the mountain: The image of PREPONDERANCE OF THE SMALL.

Thus

- in his conduct the superior man gives preponderance to reverence.
- In bereavement he gives preponderance to grief.
- In his expenditures he gives preponderance to thrift.

- Thunder on the mountain is different from
- thunder on the plain.

In the mountains,

- thunder seems much nearer;

outside the mountains,

- it is less audible than the thunder of an ordinary storm.

Thus

the superior man derives an imperative from this image:

he must always fix his eyes

- more closely and
- more directly

on duty

than does the ordinary man,

even though this might make his behavior seem petty to the outside world.

He is exceptionally conscientious in his actions.

In bereavement

- emotion means more to him than ceremoniousness.

In all his personal expenditures

- he is extremely simple and unpretentious.

In comparison with the man of the masses,

- all this makes him stand out as exceptional.

But

the essential significance of his attitude lies in the fact that in external matters

- he is on the side of the lowly.