

Adeia Inc ADEA under CEO Paul Davis



6		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
5		H	T	T		3	2	2		7
4		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
3		T	T	T		2	2	2		6
2		H	T	T		3	2	2		7
1		H	H	T		3	3	2		8

HEXAGRAM 29 - K'an - The Abysmal (Water)

Above K'AN THE ABYSMAL, WATER

Below K'AN THE ABYSMAL, WATER

This hexagram **consists of** a doubling of the trigram K'an. It is one of the eight hexagrams in which **doubling** occurs. The trigram K'an **means** a plunging in.

A yang line

- has **plunged** in between two yin lines and
- is **closed in** by them like water in a ravine.

The trigram K'an is **also** the middle son.

The Receptive

- **has obtained** the middle line of the Creative, and thus
- K'an **develops**.

As an image it represents water,
the water that

- comes from above
- and
- is in motion on earth in streams and rivers,
giving rise to all life on earth.

In man's world K'an represents

- the heart,
- the soul locked up within the body,
- the principle of light inclosed in the dark - that is, reason.

The name of the hexagram, because the trigram is doubled,
has the additional meaning,
"repetition of danger."

Thus the hexagram is intended to designate

- an objective situation to which one must become accustomed,
- not a subjective attitude.

For danger due to a subjective attitude means
either

- foolhardiness

or

- guile.

Hence too a ravine is used to symbolize danger;

it is a situation in which

a man is in the same pass as

the water in a ravine,

and,

like the water,

- he can escape

if

- he behaves correctly.

THE JUDGMENT

The Abysmal repeated.

If you are sincere,

- you have success in your heart,

And

- whatever you do succeeds.

Through repetition of danger

we grow accustomed to it.

Water sets the example for the right conduct under such circumstances.

- It

- flows on and on,

- and

- merely fills up all the places through which it flows;

- it

- does not shrink from any dangerous spot nor from any plunge, and
 - nothing can make it lose its own essential nature.
 - It
 - remains true to itself under all conditions.
- Thus likewise,
- if one is sincere when confronted with difficulties,
 - the heart can penetrate the meaning of the situation.
- And
- once we have gained inner mastery of a problem,
 - it will come about naturally that the action we take will succeed.
- In danger all that counts is really
- carrying out all that has to be done – thoroughness – and
 - going forward, in order not to perish through tarrying in the danger.

Properly used,
danger can have an important meaning as a protective measure.

- Thus
- heaven has its perilous height protecting it
 - against every attempt at invasion, and
 - earth has its mountains and bodies of water,
 - separating countries by their dangers.

Thus also
rulers make use of danger to protect themselves

- against attacks from without and
- against turmoil within.

THE IMAGE

Water

- flows on uninterruptedly and
- reaches its goal:

The image of the Abysmal repeated.
Thus the superior man

- walks in lasting virtue

And

- carries on the business of teaching.

Water reaches its goal by flowing continually.
It fills up every depression before it flows on.
The superior man follows its example;
he is concerned that goodness should be

- an established attribute of character rather than
- an accidental and isolated occurrence.

So likewise in teaching others everything depends on consistency,
for
it is only through repetition
that
the pupil makes the material his own.

THE LINES

Six in the third place means:

- Forward and backward,
- abyss on abyss.

In danger like this,

- pause at first
and

- wait,

Otherwise you will fall into a pit in the abyss.

Do not act in this way.

Here every step, forward or backward, leads into danger.

Escape is out of the question.

Therefore

- we must not be misled into action, as a result of which
 - we should only bog down deeper in the danger;disagreeable as it may be to remain in such a situation,
- we must wait until a way out shows itself.

MOVING HEXAGRAM

HEXAGRAM 48 – Ching - The Well

Above K'AN THE ABYSSMAL, WATER

Below SUN THE GENTLE, WIND, WOOD

- Wood is below,
- water above.

The wood goes down into the earth to bring up water.

The image derives from the pole-and-bucket well of ancient China.

1. The wood represents
 - not the buckets, which in ancient times were made of clay,
 - but rather the wooden poles by which the water is hauled up from the well.
2. The image also refers to the world of plants,
 - which lift water out of the earth by means of their fibers.
3. The well from which water is drawn conveys the further idea of
 - an inexhaustible dispensing of nourishment.

THE JUDGMENT

THE WELL.

- The town may be changed,
- But the well cannot be changed.

It

- neither decreases
- nor increases.

They come and go and draw from the well.

If

- one gets down almost to the water And
 - the rope does not go all the way, Or
 - the jug breaks,
- it brings misfortune.

In ancient China the capital cities were sometimes moved,

- partly for the sake of more favorable location,
- partly because of a change in dynasties.

- The style of architecture changed in the course of centuries,
- but the shape of the well has remained the same from ancient times to this day.

Thus the well is the symbol of that social structure which,

- evolved by mankind in meeting its most primitive needs,
- is independent of all political forms.

- Political structures change, as do nations,
- but

- the life of man with its needs remains eternally the same – this cannot be changed.
- Life is also inexhaustible.
 - It grows neither less nor more;
 - it exists for one and for all.

- The generations come and go, and
- all enjoy life in its inexhaustible abundance.

However, there are

two prerequisites for a satisfactory political or social organization of mankind.

- We must go down to the very foundations of life.

For any merely superficial ordering of life that leaves its deepest needs unsatisfied

is as ineffectual as if no attempt at order had ever been made.

- Carelessness - by which the jug is broken - is also disastrous.

If for instance

the military defense of a state is carried to such excess that it provokes wars by which the power of the state is annihilated, this is a breaking of the jug.

This hexagram applies also to the individual.

However men may differ in disposition and in education,

- the foundations of human nature are the same in everyone. And
- every human being can draw in the course of his education from the inexhaustible wellspring of the divine in man's nature.

But here likewise two dangers threaten:

a man

- may fail in his education to penetrate to the real roots of humanity and
- remain fixed in conventions partial education of this sort is as bad as none or
- he
- may suddenly collapse and neglect his self-development.

THE IMAGE

Water over wood: the image of THE WELL.

Thus the superior man

- encourages the people at their work, And
- exhorts them to help one another.

- The trigram Sun, wood, is below, and

- the trigram K'an, water, is above it.

Wood sucks water upward.

Just as

- wood as an organism imitates the action of the well, which benefits all parts of the plant,
- the superior man organizes human society, so that, as in a plant organism, its parts cooperate for the benefit of the whole.