

Momentum Inc MNTS under CEO John Rood



6		H	T	T		3	2	2		7
5		T	T	T		2	2	2		6
4		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
3		H	T	T		3	2	2		7
2		H	H	H		3	3	3		9
1		T	T	T		2	2	2		6

### HEXAGRAM 18 – Ku - Work on What Has Been Spoiled (Decay)

Above KEN KEEPING STILL, MOUNTAIN  
 Below SUN THE GENTLE, WIND

The Chinese character Ku represents a bowl in whose contents worms are breeding.

This means decay.

It has come about because

- the gentle indifference of the lower trigram has come together with
- the rigid inertia of the upper, and the result is stagnation.

Since this implies guilt,

the conditions embody a demand for removal of the cause.

Hence the meaning of the hexagram is

- not simply "what has been spoiled"
- but "work on what has been spoiled."

## THE JUDGMENT

WORK ON WHAT HAS BEEN SPOILED

Has supreme success.

It furthers one to cross the great water.

**Before** the starting point, three days.

**After** the starting point, three days.

What has been spoiled through man's fault can be made good again through man's work.

- It is **not immutable fate**, as, in the time of STANDSTILL, that has caused the state of corruption,
- but rather the **abuse** of human freedom.

**Work** toward improving conditions promises well, because it **accords with** the possibilities of the time.

We

- must **not recoil** from work and danger – symbolized by crossing of the great water - but
- must **take hold** energetically.

**Success depends, however, on proper deliberation.**

This is expressed by the lines,

- "Before the starting point, three days.
- After the starting point, three days."

**We must first know the causes of corruption before we can do away with them;**

hence it is necessary to **be cautious** during the time before the start.

Then

we must see to it that the **new way** is safely entered upon, so that a **relapse** may be avoided;

therefore

we must pay attention to the time **after** the start.

- **Decisiveness and**
- **energy**

**must take the place of the**

- **inertia and**
- **indifference**

**that have led to decay,**

**in order that the ending may be followed by a new beginning.**

## THE IMAGE

The wind blows low on the mountain: The image Of DECAY.

Thus the superior man

- **stirs up the people And**
- **strengthens their spirit.**

- When the wind **blows low** on the mountain,
- it is **thrown back and spoils** the vegetation.

This contains a challenge to improvement.

It is the same with

- debasing attitudes and
- fashions;

they corrupt human society.

To do away with this corruption,  
the superior man must regenerate society.

His methods likewise must be derived from the two trigrams,  
but in such a way that their effects unfold in orderly sequence.

The superior man

- must first remove stagnation by stirring up public opinion,
  - as the wind stirs everything, and
- must then strengthen and tranquilize the character of the people,
  - as the mountain gives tranquility and nourishment to all that grows in its vicinity.

## THE LINES

Six at the beginning means:

Setting right what has been spoiled by the father.

If there is a son,

No blame rests upon the departed father.

Danger.

In the end good fortune.

Rigid adherence to tradition has resulted in decay.

But the decay

- has not yet penetrated deeply and
- so can still be easily remedied.

It is as if a son were compensating for the decay his father allowed to creep in.

Then no blame attaches to the father.

However,

one must not

- overlook the danger or
- take the matter too lightly.

Only if

one is conscious of the danger connected with every reform  
will everything go well in the end.

Nine in the second place means:

Setting right what has been spoiled by the mother.

One must not be too persevering.

This refers to mistakes that as a result of weakness have brought about decay – hence the symbol, "what has been spoiled by the mother."

In setting things right in such a case,

a certain gentle consideration is called for.

In order not to wound,

one should **not attempt** to proceed **too drastically**.

0 Six in the fifth place means:

Setting right what has been spoiled by the father.

One meets with praise.

An individual is **confronted** with **corruption originating** from neglect in former times. He **lacks** the power to ward it off alone, but with able helpers

- he can at least **bring about** a thorough reform, if
  - he cannot create a new beginning,
- and this also is praiseworthy.

## **MOVING HEXAGRAM**

### **HEXAGRAM 37 - Chia Jen - The Family (The Clan)**

Above SUN THE GENTLE, WIND

Below LI THE CLINGING, FIRE

This hexagram **represents** the laws obtaining within the family.

- The strong line at the top represents the **father**,
- the lowest the **son**.
- The strong, line in the fifth place represents the **husband**,
- the yielding second line the **wife**.

On the other hand,

- the two strong lines in the fifth and the third place represent two **brothers**,
- and
- the two weak lines correlated with them in the fourth and the second place stand for their **respective wives**.

Thus all the

- connections and
- relationships

within the family find their appropriate expression.

**Each individual line has the character according with its place.**

The fact that a strong line occupies the sixth place

-where a weak line might be expected -

indicates very clearly

**the strong leadership that must come from the head of the family.**

The line is to be considered here

- not in its quality as the sixth
- but in its quality as the top line.

**THE FAMILY shows the laws operative within the household that, transferred to outside life,**

keep the state and the world in order.

The influence that goes out from within the family is represented by the symbol of the wind created by fire.

## THE JUDGMENT

### THE FAMILY

The perseverance of the woman furthers.

The foundation of the family is the relationship between husband and wife.

The tie that holds the family together lies in the loyalty and perseverance of the wife.

- Her place is within (second line), while
- that of the husband is without (fifth line).

It is in accord with the great laws of nature that husband and wife take their proper places.

Within the family a strong authority is needed; this is represented by the parents.

If

- the father is really a father and
- the son a son,

if

- the elder brother fulfills his position, and
- the younger fulfills his,

if

- the husband is really a husband and
- the wife a wife,

then the family is in order.

When the family is in order, all the social relationships of mankind will be in order.

Three of the five social relationships are to be found within the family –

1. that between father and son, which is the relation of love,
  2. that between husband and wife, which is the relation of chaste conduct, and
  3. that between elder and younger brother, which is the relation of correctness.
4. The loving reverence of the son is then carried over to the prince in the form of faithfulness to duty;
  5. the affection and correctness of behavior existing between the two brothers are extended
    - to a friend in the form of loyalty, and
    - to a person of superior rank in the form of deference.

The family is society in embryo;

it is the native soil on which performance of moral duty is made easy through natural affection,

- so that within a small circle a basis of moral practice is created, and
- this is later widened to include human relationships in general.

## THE IMAGE

Wind comes forth from fire: The image Of THE FAMILY.

Thus the superior man has

- substance in his words And
- duration in his way of life.

Heat creates energy:

this is signified by the wind

- stirred up by the fire and
- issuing forth from it.

This represents influence working from within outward.

The same thing is needed in the regulation of the family.

Here too

the influence on others must proceed from one's own person.

In order to be capable of producing such an influence,

- one's words must have power, and
- this they can have only if they are based on something real, just as
- flame depends on its fuel.

Words have influence only when they are

- pertinent and
- clearly related to definite circumstances.

General discourses and admonitions have no effect whatsoever.

Furthermore,

- the words must be supported by one's entire conduct, just as
- the wind is made effective by its duration.

Only

- firm and
- consistent conduct

will make such an impression on others that

they can

- adapt and
- conform to it.

If words and conduct are not in accord and not consistent, they will have no effect.