

BNXTF BioNxt Solutions Inc. under CEO Hugh Rogers



6	The Top		H	H	T		3	3	2		8
5	The Fifth Place		T	T	T		2	2	2		6
4	The Fourth Place		H	H	H		3	3	3		9
3	The Third Place		H	T	T		3	2	2		7
2	The Second Place		T	T	T		2	2	2		6
1	The Beginning		H	H	T		3	3	2		8

Click below to view the interpretations and cases:

<https://icic.com/?p=9029>

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.

THE LINES

Six in the second place means:

She

- passes by her ancestor And
- meets her ancestress.

He

- does not reach his prince And
- meets the official.

No blame.

Two exceptional situations are instanced here.

1. In the temple of ancestors,

where alternation of generations prevails,
the grandson

- stands on the same side as the grandfather.

Hence

- his closest relations are with the grandfather.

The present line designates

the grandson's wife,

who during the sacrifice

- passes by the ancestor and
- goes toward the ancestress.

This unusual behavior is, however,

- an expression of her modesty.
- She ventures rather to approach the ancestress, for
- she feels related to her by their common sex.

Hence here

- deviation from the rule is not a mistake.

2. Another image is that of

the official who, in compliance with regulation,
first seeks an audience with his prince.

If

- he is not successful in this,
- he
- does not try to force anything

but

- goes about conscientious fulfillment of his duty,

- taking his place among the other officials.

This extraordinary restraint is likewise not a mistake in exceptional times.

(The rule is that every official should first have an audience with the prince by whom he is appointed.

Here the appointment is made by the minister.)

Nine in the fourth place means:

No blame.

He meets him without passing by.

Going brings danger.

One must be on guard.

Do not act.

Be constantly persevering.

Hardness of character is tempered by yielding position (1),

so that no mistakes are made.

The situation here calls for extreme caution;

- one must make no attempt of one's own initiative to reach the desired end.

And if

- one were to go on, endeavoring to force his way to the goal,

- he would be endangered.

Therefore

- one must

- be on guard and

- not act but continue inwardly to persevere.

Six in the fifth place means:

Dense clouds,

No rain from our western territory.

The prince

- shoots and

- hits him who is in the cave.

As a high place is pictured here,

the image

- of a flying bird

has become that

- of flying clouds.

But

dense as the clouds are,

they

- race across the sky and

- give no rain.

Similarly, in exceptional times there may be

a born ruler

- who is qualified to set the world in order,

but

- who cannot
 - achieve anything or
 - confer blessing on the people

because

he

- stands alone and
- has no helpers.

In such times

- a man must seek out helpers with whose aid
- he can carry out the task.

But

- these helpers must be modestly sought out in the retirement to which
- they have withdrawn.

It is

- not their fame
- nor their great names
- but their genuine achievements

that are important.

Through such modesty

- the right man is found, and
- the exceptional task is carried out in spite of all difficulties.

MOVING HEXAGRAM

Click below to view the interpretations and cases:

<https://icic.com/?p=8987>

HEXAGRAM 48 – Ching - The Well

Above K'AN THE ABYSMAL, 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.