# Mental Event A, Event B In The External World, Interval, Space; The Social-Relational; Nagarjuna

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### Part A

A mental event A may occur then a space (in time) then an event B may occur in the external world. This is an interval. It can also be seen as space. It depends on one's awareness. So the temporal becomes spatial – space itself.

It is possible to insert thought C between a musical tone D and a second musical tone E. Depending on the interval between D and E. It is possible to insert meditative state F between D and E, again depending on the interval between D and E.

This goes back to my zazen in 2001-2002 at times to "Four-4 Works For Percussion Vol. 3" by John Cage, performed by the Amadinda Percussion Group. It also is directly from an observation I had in mind, a realization, just now while smoking a cigarette and a friend said he would make a phone call while waiting for someone. I thought, "What if he simply waited, in silence, and did not try to fit the phone call in." But I let it go. That's when the temporal-spatial relationship occurred to me, as space between mental event A and event B in the external world. (He in fact did not make the call.)

[ Note the mention of mind, perception, awareness, and the external world. ]

#### Part B

Relationship. The social-relational. Mental event A, event B in the external world. Interval. Space. Thoughts A and B, perhaps drawn from memory, and new thought C. Perception.

Projection sent.

Perception received.\*

In a mutual space.

The three nen: sensation  $\rightarrow$  perception  $\rightarrow$  synthesis/reason.

Action/response.\*

Worlds and data points.

Awareness.

\* This reminds me of Sharon Grace's 'Send/Receive' art from the 1970s, as described in Wikipedia.

### Part C

Nagarjuna: "The four reliable facts are reason, the external world, the present moment, and reality."

Nagarjuna: "In an act, consciousness and action are one."

Nagarjuna: "When we see the fusion of the abstract and the concrete, we see the real world, before us."

See chapter 8 of "Fundamental Wisdom Of The Middle Way", the entire chapter, for several keys to Nagarjuna's 'philosophy of action', a profound treatment. Note preceding chapters, with various statements in them. Nishijima says that Buddhist philosophy of action is concerned with real action.

### Resources

"Fundamental Wisdom Of The Middle Way" by Nagarjuna translated by Nishijima.

## **Related Papers**

"Entire Worlds, And A Given Set Of Data Points"

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<sup>&</sup>quot;Zen Training" by Katsuki Sekida.