Friends of the Jocko

A former chair of the Confederated Salish and Kootenai Tribal Council, Shelly Fyant, has also voiced her opposition to the gravel mine and asphalt plant proposal. In a Facebook post dated 31 January, the Ewam Garden of One Thousand Buddhas sought help in raising awareness about the proposal to put in an asphalt plant and gravel pit just up White Coyote Road. There are environmental concerns as well as cultural concerns that the Montana Department of Environmental Quality (DEQ) is not really considering.

The non-profit organization, Friends of the Jocko, is urging people to visit the DEQ’s webpage explaining the project and soliciting public feedback. The mine site is only a kilometer from the Ewam Buddhist garden and peace center in an area surrounded by farmland. Friends of the Jocko noted that the DEQ held an early site visit, but that the Ewam Garden was not invited. They are also concerned that the DEQ has set deadlines for the public evaluation of the project.

“In our creation stories, the animals were preparing the Earth for the human beings, and they said humans are going to be here and that we’re going to be doing bad things to it, like pollution, air pollution, noise pollution, cultural pollution, and economic pollution,” Fyant continued. “I mean, my God, that water goes into the Jocko River, and it’s like a mile from the school, so there will be air-quality issues that will affect the schoolchildren.”

Fyant went on to say that the Ewam Garden of One Thousand Buddhas is a place for students from the local high school to come to meditate and to be in nature. “People are so dependent on nature here, and they feel like this is their spiritual foundation, and if that’s taken away, it’s going to affect their health in the long run,” Fyant said.

It’s clear that the DEQ is ignoring the concerns of local people, as the project is likely to be approved. The DEQ is expected to approve the project by mid-February, and a law passed by the state in 2021, known as HB 599, has changed the way that the state permits certain developments.

Philosophy and Buddhist Studies

The Smouldering Paradigm

Dharmakirti’s View on Theories of Causality in the Buddhist Cosmology

By Ilia Graziotin

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Dharmakirti is often regarded as the foundational theorist for the Madhyamaka school of Buddhist philosophy. His writing on causality and the nature of reality is central to his philosophy. In this paper, I will focus on his views on the nature of causality in the Buddhist cosmology.

Dharmakirti believed that the world is made up of aggregates, which are combined into larger wholes. He argued that all phenomena are composed of these aggregates, and that causality is a relationship between these aggregates. Dharmakirti believed that causality is not a simple cause and effect, but rather a complex relationship between aggregates.

Dharmakirti’s analysis of causality is based on the idea that the world is made up of individual parts. He believed that all phenomena are composed of these parts, and that causality is a relationship between these parts. Dharmakirti argued that causality is not a simple cause and effect, but rather a complex relationship between parts.

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