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Infinite growth can't be sustained on a finite planet
by Wayne Curtis

Hiking in Maine's woods near Mt. Blue six years ago, Bernd Heinrich saw something strange. While sitting on a ledge and eating a meal of roasted moose (he had come upon one freshly killed by poachers), he watched a raven land in a spruce not far from the carcass. Instead of keeping quiet and enjoying its windfall, the raven let loose with a volley of cacophonous yells, as if deliberately trying to attract attention. Within minutes, at least a dozen other ravens joined the first to share the feast.

Heinrich, a University of Vermont biologist, was puzzled. The sacrifice of self-interest isn't supposed to take place in the wild. Vultures, crows, and gulls all compete over scavenged meals.

"Why weren't they fighting over it until a winner remained, in accordance with conventional ecological theory that says animals act for their own individual interests?" he asked in the opening pages of his recent book, "Ravens in Winter."

This question prompted Heinrich to spend the next four winters trekking through the Maine woods, observing raven behavior. In his study of raven economics, Heinrich concluded that, in certain circumstances, providing for the interests of the community was more rational than hording for oneself.

Heinrich's fresh look at what constitutes rational behavior in the wild has similarities to a new look at rational behavior in economics. Traditional economists have long assumed that we humans put self-interest first and foremost in our daily decisions - in what we buy, where we invest, and for whom we work. But increasingly, this behavior is viewed as irrational, since unchecked self-interest doesn't account for invisible costs such as the depletion of natural resources and the creation of pollutants.

So, the next time you think you've found a real bargain, think again. If buying it means a waste of natural resources, consider the hidden costs. You might save some money, but only at the expense of your wealth.

Bioregionalism: the avant-garde of the ecology movement

The unseen revolution

By Marilou Paulsen

They came together on the northwest shore of Lake Cobbosseecontee, which flows into the Kennebec, which flows into the Gulf of Maine. An army of 300 peaceful people, they came bearing colorful tents, small drums and big ideas.

They worked and they played. They sang beneath the northern lights and they cried to the loons across the lake. They danced furiously to the beat of native drums. And they listened to stories of one another's successes and failures in trying to heal themselves and their planet.

They were the avant-garde of the ecology movement, and they were gathered for the Fourth North American Bioregional Congress (NABC IV).

Their rituals and stories were at once utterly simple and extraordinarily radical. And on the shores of this lake where native Americans once gathered with torches to lure sturgeon out of the water and spear them, the bioregionalists gathered with new ideas to decide whether their movement was everywhere or nowhere.

Continued on page 6

Casco Bay WEEKLY
Greater Portland's news and arts weekly
AUGUST 30, 1990
PERSONAL ECOLOGY
PART EIGHT: MONEY
GREEN MONEY
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The Big Deal
Free 2nd set of prints plus
Free film every day of the week!
During a presentation by the forest committee, the protesters lost control of their presentation and one committee member almost lost her car.

The unseen revolution

Continued from front page

A "bioregion" is simply a plant defined by its biology, as opposed to one defined by political boundaries. Most bioregions are defined by the water that flows east and west of them. (The Gulf of Maine, for example, which flows from Cape Cod to the White Mountains in New Hampshire to the Ganges River - is a bioregion, the State of Maine is not.) Bioregions can be further distinguished by geological and biological differences.

Bioregionalism is the organic movement that seeks to redefine the maps - not only those that define states and nations, but also those that chart the social, economic, political and spiritual patterns of human behavior. The basic approach is the same as that used by ecologists. But when followed to its inevitable conclusion, the bioregional path has usually radical implications.

Living in place

"The idea started at the beginning of times," said bioregional activist David Haenke at the opening circle of NABC IV. "Then it was discovered. No, actually it was before that.

Such statements were typical of the NABC IV camp in Westport described themselves and their intentions, which seek to re-create sustainable human communities unassociated with the bioregional movement, and is called "living in place" by the bioregionalists, and is the first rule of the bioregional movement.

But it was exactly because of the scattered nature that Haenke was so focused within their own bioregions that they remained hidden for so long. When Haenke organized the first Charter Area Community Congress in 1980, he was still unaware of the San Francisco-based Peace from Four Directions organization. ("Peace is an acronym for Peace from Four Directions."

Dasmann founded Planet Drum in 1974. Dasmann had developed a project to create "living in place" in the 1970s. Haenke is an environmental activist and is the leader of the bioregional movement. That congress convened in 1984 at Loon's Island, Maine, and more than 60 groups from across the continent attended.

Haenke! Haenke!

But "Haenke!" is hardly the word to describe the tremendous role of ecological activists. They've spent as many years wandering the continent to talk about living in place, and in that time they've developed their own unique language.

Individuals and regional groups continue working between states, and the social, economic, political and spiritual patterns of human behavior. The basic approach is the same as that used by ecologists.

But when followed to its inevitable conclusion, the bioregional path has usually radical implications.

Howl! Howl! Howl!

In the Howl! Howl! Howl! movement, the protesters lost control of their presentation and one committee member almost lost her car.
How green is your money?

Continued from last page

The real gross national product

Gross national product is up. Unemploy­
ment is down. Stocks are in high gear. Inflation is heating up.

For most people, the daily economic news is as captivating as an evening with an inven­
tious novel. The running line of econo­mic jargon and figures is mesmerizing. Not con­vincingly, these figures often appear in the section of the newspaper people skip, and the part of NBC’s “Morning Edition” where they choose to brush their hair.

But these economic figures do have a direct impact on everyone. Our pay or retire­
ment income is probably pegged to the inflation rate. The company we work for may plan for future expansion or lay off based on GNP projections. A rising unemployment rate could mean higher taxes to pay for social services.

National economic reporting has been with us for years. Following the Great Depression, economists pushed for more quantitative information to help manage the economy. The data flow has grown constantly over the last half-century. At the same time, the science of economics has grown more and more into a political philosophy as it has be­come the livelihood and mathematical. Econo­mic formulas today mirror those of aerodynamics, even though some of the as­sumptions have more in common with integrated tables and还真 than aerodynamics itself.

Among the most frequently cited economic figures is the growth rate of the “green prod­uct.” Just what is this product? Simply put, it is the value of all final goods and services produced in country over the course of a year. (1979 = 100) means the same for the goods and services produced in the year 1979 that the index of 200 means the same for the goods and services produced in the year 2000.

The GNP figure has become common shorthand for gross national income. Economists regard it with admiration not that it is dominated by mathematics and it has become the center of a lot of debate over the past few years. The concept of “green GNP” as it is being developed today, can be defined as the overall growth of the economy that excludes all the goods and services that are not environmentally sustainable.

Economists define it in various ways with the common denominator being that it excludes the production of goods and services that are not environmentally sustainable. In the 1990s, the environmental movement was gaining momentum, and the GNP was not considered a true measure of economic well-being because it did not take into account the environmental costs associated with the production of goods and services.

Environmental capital and income

With the concept of green GNP is the idea that the economy needs to be sustainable for the long-term health of the planet. The idea is that the economy needs to be balanced with the environment, and that economic growth cannot come at the expense of the environment.

Economists and policymakers are working to develop a system of accounting that includes environmental costs and benefits. One approach is to incorporate environmental indicators into the traditional economic indicators, such as GNP, to provide a more complete picture of economic well-being. This approach is known as the “national accounts for sustainability.”

The idea is to create a system of accounting that recognizes the full costs of economic activity, including the costs that are borne by future generations and the environment. This would help to ensure that economic decisions are made with the long-term health of the planet in mind.

For example, the true cost of extracting minerals or oil would include not only the cost of extraction, but also the cost of pollution and environmental damage. Similarly, the true cost of a new road or building would include not only the cost of construction, but also the cost of environmental degradation and the cost of maintaining the infrastructure over its lifetime.

By incorporating environmental costs into economic calculations, policymakers can make more informed decisions about economic development and infrastructure investments. This approach is known as “eco-efficiency” or “ecological efficiency.”

In summary, the concept of green GNP is a way to measure economic growth that includes environmental costs and benefits. It is an important step towards a more sustainable economy, but it is not a panacea. There are many challenges to implementing this approach, including the need for new data collection methods and the difficulty of valuing environmental goods and services.

Economists continue to work on developing a more comprehensive system of accounting that recognizes the full costs of economic activity. This approach is essential for ensuring that economic decisions are made with the long-term health of the planet in mind.

Continued on page 10
The green marketplace
From his blank in the Maine mountains, Bernard L. Toor concluded that the towns he watched were behaving nationally in calling others to share. So how? It turns out that younger adults were invading the established domains of more mature names. Gathering in number, they were able to seed the other reviews who tried to discourage them.
From a blind constructed along the housewares aisle at a K-Mart, we might watch two consumers approach a shelf and study two types of toothpaste, one made from fresh pulp and one from recycled paper. One consumer chooses the recycled product, which is more expensive by a dime. The other opts for the cheaper product. We take stock, shudder at our telepathic lives, and wonder: Which person demonstrates rational behavior?
Classical economic theory assumes that people act to enhance their own utility. What is internalization of a cost to the environment, and what are the benefits?
But reducing impact on the environment and encouraging sustainable resources is not a panacea for our current self-satisficing actions. This action goes beyond a simple economic calculation, and encompasses a broader worldview.
In a recent survey by the Michael Porter Group, 73 percent of consumers said they would pay more for products made of recycled or biodegradable materials. Why? These consumers said they decided not to buy a product because of environmental concerns.
A more sensible direction is that one we're now heading toward for both us and our future generations. In the marketplace of Adam Smith, transactions take place according to price rather than value. This ancient marketplace needs to be replaced by a new, “Green Marketplace” that includes environmental and social costs in all economic transactions, from consumption to investments.
Classical economists argue that such a marketplace can't exist, that price will always

Ten better ways to spend your money

1. Do an environmental audit
Keep a checklist of the resources you use most and see what is most valuable or replaceable. How much goes back into the product cycle? Analyze how much of the Earth you consume by the time your number comes up.

2. Invest in environmentally responsible companies
Buy a share of a major pollution-emitting company and you've bought an anti-pollution monument. Call the company and demand that they reduce their pollution.

3. Join the informed consumer
Getting good and services with friends and neighbors is a way to keep your dollars local, and often helps flourish small, family-owned, and environmentally friendly enterprises.

4. Become a voice of environmental awareness at your job
No firm has an environmental ethic in its DNA, just what its workers lend it. Let headquarters know what you've discovered about environmental practices. Push for office recycling, for example. If you don't have it, ask your personnel head manager to favor environmentally responsible suppliers.

5. Speak up
Economic policy makers tend to have a near blind spot toward what they hear from those who can't be heard. You are not an anonymous voice in a large room of people.

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Buy a share of a major pollution-emitting company and you've bought an anti-pollution monument. Call the company and demand that they reduce their pollution.

8. Start environmental bidding
Adopting green purchasing practices, no matter what shade of green the product is. Cut your consumption to a sustainable level. For necessary purchases, reduce your impact on environment by buying products made from sustainable resources.

9. Referendum by ballot
In every state, there is a ballot initiative that can help curb their exploitative practices. The National Clean Air Act authorizes the “downstream responsibility for pollution.”

10. When you make a switch, make some noise
When you drop one brand for a more environmentally friendly product, let your friends and neighbors know. Tell them at your next meeting or event what you've done and why. They may want to do the same.

Here are ten things you can do to change your spending habits for the health of the planet.

You know you want responsible economic accounting that includes depreciation of natural resources.

We're not a consumer sobersville for a bargain-regarding environmental cost. The idea that the price gap must be made up by the consumer is a rationalization that enables us to continue behaving as we do. We're not a consumer sobersville for a bargain-regarding environmental cost. The idea that the price gap must be made up by the consumer is a rationalization that enables us to continue behaving as we do.

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Which purchase demonstrates biodegradable materials. Fifty-three percent of consumers said they'd pay more for products made of recycled or biodegradable materials. Fifty-three percent of consumers said they'd pay more for products made of recycled or biodegradable materials.

Unchecked, "economic man" will continue to reward environmentally damaging practices, will continue to reward environmentally damaging practices.

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resources are consumed in transport goods thousands of miles that could be manufactured locally, even in one's home. Eco-eco­nomics is a new, freer hand than most bureaucrats because

Again this year, we're suffering from excessive plaque buildup.

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August 6

Family Practice

CAREY."
The Witches

Based on a story by Roald Dahl, "The Witches" is a family tale. The movie takes place in a small town where a woman (您的名字), who has a gift for identifying witches, discovers nine children who are not what they appear to be. The woman, along with her granddaughter, sets out to expose these witches and save the children from their evil plot. The movie features a mix of comedy and suspense, with a focus on the grandmother's ability to see through the witches' disguises and save the innocent children.

Silver Screen

An American star joins her Japanese counterpart in a duel of will... and ink in the latest production from the director of the acclaimed 'Pump'. The movie presents an unlikely combination of talents: Angelica Ross and her Disney counterpart spliced. Ross stars as a journalist who is thrown into a global conspiracy when her investigation into a series of unexplained events leads her to uncover a secret society of powerful individuals. Meanwhile, her Disney counterpart must navigate the challenges of being a kid in the spotlight, trying to balance his new fame with his secret identity. The movie's director, a master of visual storytelling, weaves together the two sides of the story, creating a thrilling and thought-provoking experience.

Matthew John

Matthew John, a renowned performer known for his dynamic and engaging style, is set to captivate audiences once again with a new show. Matthew John's unique blend of music and storytelling is sure to leave a lasting impression on his fans.

Labour Day Weekend Party

Join us for a weekend of fun and festivities! Our Labour Day Weekend Party is packed with exciting events and activities for the whole family. Whether you're a music lover or a fan of food, there's something for everyone. Don't miss out on the fun - make sure to mark your calendars and join us for a weekend you won't forget!
"Come to our Open House and shake your booties."

The Maie Public Broadcasting Network — presents —

The Thistle & Shamrock Concert Tour 1990

Hosted by National Public Radio's Fiona Ritchie & Durant Barnett: Artists

Drunken MacLear: Scottish songs, guitar, bagpipes, and fiddle

Shawn Wellington: Scottish ballads

Gordon Duncan: Highland pipes, whistle, and flute

A portion of the proceeds to benefit MPR Radio

This Wednesday, September 5th at 8:00 pm

429 Congress Street, Portland, ME

$10 at the door

World of Amadeus, 332 Fore St. (across from Mr. Bagel) World of Amadeus, 332 Fore St. (across from Mr. Bagel)

CONCERTS

THURSDAY 8.30

Tory Belle (soprano), David E. Offord (organ)

FRIDAY 8.31

Tommy TEDDIE (soprano), David E. Offord (organ)

SATURDAY 9.1

George Deakin (organ)

SUNDAY 9.2

Davy Dand and the Galloondale recreation of the Pre-Revolutionary band.

MONDAY 9.3

Auditions for the Maine Youth Orchestra at UMaine will be held in the library at UMaine in Orono on Tuesday, August 29th at 4:00 pm. For more information, call 774-3929. A minimum of $50.00 is required to attend.

AROUND TOWN

The Portland School of Art, The Baxter School of Performing Arts, and the Portland Symphony Orchestra will be holding auditions for the Fall semester. For more information, call 774-3929.

The Portland Art Museum will be closed Sunday, September 1st.

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The Thistle & Shamrock Concert Tour 1990

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World of Amadeus, 332 Fore St. (across from Mr. Bagel) World of Amadeus, 332 Fore St. (across from Mr. Bagel)
Behind "Vacationland"

Dont miss the "Behind Vacationland" exhibit. It features original artwork by Maine artists who have been influenced by their experiences in Maine. The exhibit opens on Sept. 5 and runs through Oct. 21.

For more information, call 871-1015.
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  - Call 773-0219 for more information.

- **APRIL 7:** First prize winner in Daniels Jubilee of Portland, second prize goes to Busy Barber of Biddeford, People's choice!

### Real Puzzle

**Locations:**

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**Solution to Real Puzzle #13**

1. A
2. B
3. C
4. D
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