

# Linking Communities

The Ottawa Community Economic Development Network Newsletter

Volume 3 no.1 Winter 2005 – Free



## INSIDE

COMMUNITY ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IS IMPORTANT FOR SUSTAINABILITY .....	1
ARBOUR ENVIRONMENTAL SHOPPE .....	2
ORGANIC FARMER'S MARKET .....	3
RUDOLF STEINER, BIODYNAMIC FARMING AND WALDORF SCHOOLS: .....	3
RAY AND GERRIE'S HERBS AND BERRIES .....	4
COOP 301.....	4
TUCKER HOUSE.....	5
BYTOWN URBAN GARDENS.....	5
EXPLORING SELF-EMPLOYMENT OPTIONS .....	6
NEW AFFORDABLE HOUSING PROJECT .....	6
BOOK REVIEW: BETTER NOT BIGGER .....	7
AFFORDABLE STAFFING SOLUTIONS: CO-OP PLACEMENT STUDENTS.....	7
UPCOMING EVENTS .....	8
UPCOMING DEADLINES.....	8

## Community Economic Development is Important for Sustainability

*A conversation with Mike Kaulbars*

Many people involved in Community Economic Development share a concern about environmental degradation and the long-run impact of human economic activity on the planet. According to Mike Kaulbars, coordinator of Ottawa's Peace and Environment Resource Centre, the link between CED and the environment movement is a very natural one.

Most consumer goods, Mike explains, are manufactured far from the consumers that end up purchasing them. Production of commodities tends to be done in large industrial centres, which can take advantage of economies of scale and thereby reduce production costs. Under this method of production, goods are then distributed to consumers near and far. While this reduces the price consumers pay for their purchases, there are enormous hidden costs associated with this kind of an economy. In particular, the act of transporting commodities from the factory or farm to the consumer is quite costly in terms of the environmental degradation that results from burning gas to ship the goods, the need to construct major highway systems, and so on. Unfortunately, these costs are not incorporated into conventional pricing structures. In economics jargon, such costs are known as 'externalities,' because they fall outside of market pricing mechanisms. Perversely, such externalities can actually look like benefits to the economy on conventional growth accounting balance sheets. "It's what you might call negative spending" says Mike. "When I get emphysema [from air pollution] I create jobs by occupying a hospital bed. [While this

adds to the GDP] what we're really talking about here is lost productivity."

If the cost to the environment of modern production and transportation methods were taken into account (in economics, this is called 'internalizing' the externality) then locally produced goods would actually be much cheaper, explains Mike. And this is where community economic development comes in. By promoting the consumption of local goods and autonomous economic communities, CED can actually push society towards sustainability through grass-roots activism.

Grass-roots activism is crucial for effectuating any sort of significant social change. One of the most important things community organizations can do is work to change people's attitudes. Mike points to the example of how the increases in the number of people adopting vegetarian diets in the past two decades has resulted in restaurants offering vegetarian menus, which was a rarity in the past. "It wasn't that the law changed. It's just that people changing their habits made this economically viable. Not to say that this is going to do it [create fundamental structural changes in the economic system] in and of itself" Mike admits, "but it just illustrates the power of that gradual one by one conversion, and people looking for another option." ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*



## Arbour Environmental Shoppe

*Supplying Ecologically Sound Alternatives*



People are realizing that the decisions they make when shopping have an environmental impact. This increased public awareness and concern about environmental issues has led to the growth of a new market for environmentally sound alternatives to conventional consumer goods. Small businesses in many communities are capitalizing on this trend, and at the same time working to promote a vision of a more sustainable future. Arbour Environmental Shoppe in the Glebe is one such business.

Arbour Environmental Shoppe first opened its doors for business in 1990. Concern was growing at the time about deforestation, and the recycling movement was really gaining momentum in North America. Adrienne Armstrong realized that there was considerable demand in the market for recycled paper products, and opened Arbour in a small space on Fourth Avenue. Her partner Sean Twomey joined the business shortly after, and the two have continued to run it since.

The business grew quickly, and moved to its current location at 800 Bank Street shortly after opening in 1992. At first, the shop only sold stationery and paper products made from recycled materials. As awareness about environmentally conscious shopping grew, customers started asking about other environmentally sound products. This prompted an expansion in the line of goods carried by Arbour. Arbour now sells a wide range of goods, from energy and water conservation devices to all-natural cleaning products. What is

especially encouraging is that some of the products which were formerly only carried by Arbour and other environmentally oriented businesses are now finding their place on main-stream store shelves. One example is energy-efficient light bulbs.

As a socially responsible business, Arbour judges the products they sell according to a number of criteria, including increased efficiency of energy use and fair trade practices. They also contribute to local community environmental initiatives. They act as a ticket outlet for fundraising activities by community based environmental groups. They also have a resource centre at the front of a store where environmental organizations can post information about their upcoming events and activities. Arbour acts as a gateway for people who want to get involved locally in the environmental movement. Arbour staff often field and redirect phone calls from individuals wanting to find out more about local environmental organizations.

If you are looking for environmentally sound gifts for the holiday season, visit Arbour Environmental Shoppe at 800 Bank Street, or call them at (613) 567-3168 ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*

## About the Ottawa CED Network

The Ottawa CED Network is a not-for-profit initiative designed to foster community economic development within the Ottawa area. As a project of the Ottawa Social Planning Council funded by the City of Ottawa and the Trillium Foundation, the Network exists to:

- Raise awareness of CED in Ottawa at large and have CED incorporated into policy
- Gather information about sector needs to support parties managing current and future CED initiatives
- Provide networking opportunities for CED practitioners working on similar projects
- Facilitate technical assistance (accounting, administration, business and strategic planning, IT, PR, etc.) for Ottawa CED ventures

The Network seeks volunteers with professional experience, persons running or interested in running a CED program, and donors.

### Contact Information

Lisa Jayne, Coordinator, Ottawa  
Community Economic Development  
Network

Phone: 613.236.9300 x.304

Fax: 613.236.7060

E-mail: [cednet@spcottawa.on.ca](mailto:cednet@spcottawa.on.ca)

Web: [www.ced-dec-ott.net](http://www.ced-dec-ott.net)

Subscribe to *Linking Communities*! Send an email to [cednet@spcottawa.on.ca](mailto:cednet@spcottawa.on.ca) with "subscribe CED newsletter" in the subject line. For more information about the Ottawa CED Network, Power Lunches, and other upcoming events, contact Lisa Jayne, Ottawa CED Network Coordinator: 613.236.9300 x.304, or: [cednet@spcottawa.on.ca](mailto:cednet@spcottawa.on.ca). Or, keep up-to-date with the Network's website at [www.ced-dec-ott.net](http://www.ced-dec-ott.net).

## Organic Farmer's Market

*Nearly Two Decades of Healthy Produce*

The organic farmer's market is a bustle of activity. Various tables sell vegetables, fruits, milk and cheese, freshly baked bread and home made desserts. Other stalls sell handicrafts such as hand dripped candles and necklaces. Other than the Gore-Tex jackets, this is what a mediaeval market might well have looked like. The apparent parallel is accentuated by the two merchants wearing jester hats.

Despite the superficial similarities to commerce of the past, this market is actually a part of a movement that is changing the way people are thinking about the world. Growing concern over the ecological footprint left by factory farming practices has encouraged many people to look for viable alternatives. Consumers are also realizing that the chemicals used to produce their food can have a direct impact on their personal health.

The organic farmers' market provides a solution to this problem. Not only is the food grown without the addition of man-made pesticides and herbicides, it is also all locally produced. This means that far less fossil fuel is burned in bringing it to market, which is another concern many people have about conventional agricultural practices.

The tie between the market and the community is quite tight. It was obvious that there were many shoppers who come often enough to know the vendors. Some shoppers have been coming since the market's inception eighteen years ago, when the Parsifal Waldorf school first invited organic farmers from Ottawa and Quebec to sell their produce in the school's building. The Parsifal Waldorf School was founded on the teaching principles of Rudolf Steiner, who also had an interest in organic farming. Hosting the Organic Farmers' Market was a logical step to take.

Art Ketting, who describes his position in the Organic Farmers' Market as being "the one who does the running around town," says that the market has been slowly growing. Knowledge of the Organic Farmers' Market is spread by word of mouth, and more and more organic farmers are calling him up and asking to sell their produce in the market. To sell in the market, a farmer's crops must be certified organic by an independent certification body, a process which can take up to three years. While most newly certified organic farmers are people who set up organic farms out of personal interest, explains Art, there are also some farmers who switch to organic practices after learning about the benefits of non-industrial farming. Waiting times for certification tend to be much longer for these farmers who are switching from conventional methods to organic methods.

Sustainability is a primary concern of many organic farmers. Close attention is paid to minimizing soil nutrient depletion and other ecological impacts of agriculture. As David Charette, an organic farmer for nearly two decades explains, "it's as important to have capital in the soil as it is to have it in the bank." Still, making a living as an organic farmer is difficult. Without the use of chemical pesticides, herbicides and fertilizers used in factory farms, yields on organic farms tend to be less than those from conventional operations. Concerned consumers are generally willing to pay somewhat more for their food if it is organically produced, and organic produce commands a slight premium over conventionally grown food. This premium is not significant, however, and the farmers at the Organic Farmers' Market seemed motivated more from a love of the land than of money. "For me there is no other way [than organic farming], there's only one way [of farming]" explains Hedwig Clatworthy, who runs an organic, biodynamic family farm. "The closer the food is to the way God created it, or made it grow, the healthier it is for us. Everything most people buy is totally removed from nature. It has flavours added, colours added, preservatives added...I don't think that

can be good for us." Her sentiments on the importance of healthy nutrition are echoed by Gerrie Baker of Ray and Gerrie's Herbs and Berries, a year-round organic farm. "I feel very strongly that food is the connection to learning...One little girl [a foster child of hers]...had attention deficit disorder. She was unable to do any mathematics; she was having trouble sleeping... Now, now she's doing fabulous in school, and she's sleeping well. And I don't take any credit for that" Gerrie modestly explains. "All I did was feed her properly."

The Organic Farmers' Market is open every Saturday, from 10 a.m. to 2 p.m. at the Parsifal Waldorf school, on the corner of Bank and Heron Road. ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*

## Rudolf Steiner, Biodynamic Farming and Waldorf Schools:

Rudolf Steiner (1861-1925) was a German philosopher and mystic who blended occult mysticism with Christianity to create the philosophy of Anthroposophy.

Steiner was the founder of what is called 'biodynamic' farming. This farming method, used by some organic farmers today, is based on the philosophy that numerous 'energies' affect the way that plants and crops grow. Thus, for example, a bio-dynamic farmer will take into account the phase of the moon when deciding when to plant a crop.

Rudolf Steiner also fathered Waldorf schooling, a form of pedagogy in which a hands-on, experimental approach is favoured over text-book learning and rote memorization.

Proponents of this controversial education system maintain that a Waldorf education encourages individuality and free thought and that Waldorf schooling provides children with the opportunity to reach their full potential. Critics contend that Waldorf schools in fact have a hidden religious agenda, and that Anthroposophy is more of an occult creed than a reasoned philosophy. ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*

## Ray and Gerrie's Herbs and Berries

*A Visit to an Organic Farm in Ontario*

Ray and Gerrie's Herbs and Berries is a year-round organic farm that specializes in, predictably enough, herbs and berries. In the summer, the fields are tilled by a donkey (also a source of organic fertilizer) but in the winter, all growing and production is relegated to a hand-made greenhouse beside the farmstead.

The greenhouse itself is very simple, little more than a huge sheet of sturdy plastic nailed to a wooden frame. This simple design belies its effectiveness, however, and inside the greenhouse is a completely different world from the barren, cold and muddy landscape. This greenhouse, Gerrie explains, will continue producing organic hot peppers, herbs, and salad greens throughout the winter.

Pests can be a major problem, and organic farmers have to use a variety of natural methods of controlling these. There are rows of marigold flowers growing at various locations within the greenhouse to repel insects from the crops, and ladybug beetles are also used to control aphid and whitefly populations. Such methods are significantly less effective than commercial pest control. Gerrie estimates that her yields are probably something in the order of 1/20th of the yield from a commercial greenhouse growing similar crops. Some of this difference, she admits, is due to a lack of experience, since Ray and Gerrie's Herbs and Berries was only established two years ago. Thankfully, the community is tightly knit and Ray and Gerrie have received helpful advice and tips from other local organic farmers.

Gerrie and Ray have some ambitious plans for their land. Ultimately, they would like to establish a Waldorf-style school on their land, complete with cabins to house teacher/supervisors and students. The goal of this school would be not only to teach children the three 'R's of the standard curriculum, but also to imbue

disadvantaged youths with an appreciation of nature and the great outdoors, and teach them about the environment and humanity's inter-dependence with the earth.

A firm believer in the beneficial effects of exposure to nature, Gerrie explains that she believes getting kids out of an urban environment is helpful. "Getting a kid out of the city for six months, or six years...puts them in touch with planet earth, and the ecosystems we want to protect. They have no idea about these." She continues "I know they learn about it in school, but it's not until you go into the bush and you're walking along and you see a Coke bottle and you see how offensive it is to the beauty of nature that you can really understand."

Ray and Gerrie are longtime foster parents. Shortly after building the greenhouse, they realized that with increased growing capacity they would be able to feed more foster children. This was the initial inspiration for the school.

Gerrie was also moved by an encounter she had with a young woman who had graduated from a university sociology and social work program but, being unable to find work in her field, ended up taking a job working in a jewellery store. Gerrie views this as a waste of resources. Opening the school on the farm, would help at least some of these graduates find employment as educators and counsellors.

◆  
— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*

## CED IN ACTION

### COOP 301

*Adventures in sewing and gardening*

Coop 301 has a colourful array of finished sewing products on display at their basement office of Heartwood House (153 Chapel). Drop in if you are looking for some gifts for the holiday season. The Coop has children's and adults' fleece gloves and hats, casserole and shoe bags, crocheted table bags and many more practical and whimsical items. The place is buzzing with activity as they prepare for their first annual "A World of Colour" sale on Dec. 4th. The Coop is inviting groups to rent tables at the sale. The day will feature music and food and a large number of tables displaying the work of local community groups and artists.

The Coop's own table will have a display of sewing goods and jars of honey. The honey might seem out of place – if it were not for the brightly coloured fabric adorning the lids. "The honey is a personal hobby of mine," explains Lucile Champagne, the driving force behind Coop 301. "I've worked with bees and trained bee keepers since 1975. It is something that runs in the family." Lucile has shared her knowledge of bee-keeping and honey with the members of the Coop. "I had about five people over to my house to do the jars. There is a special way to handle the jars so that they are sterile," says Lucile.

In the summer, members travel out to a farm in Rockland where they tend their own garden plot. "There are chickens there. And we have the use of the equipment. We bring our own lunch." continues Lucile. "Some of the members, they say it is like home. In their countries they have chickens to feed, fresh food to eat." The trips to the farm, the honey, and the sewing are all examples of Lucile's seemingly tireless efforts to build a collective sense of community. "We have diverse members, we all learn from each other" says Lucile. "I want to develop a

project modelled after “les jardins de cocagne.”

“We have a loose partnership with Tucker House. They just started a Consumer Supported Agriculture (CSA) program. We could do that here but we’d need a paid staff person and transportation.” says Lucile, longingly. Given Lucile’s determination, her vision of bringing the countryside to the urban poor may yet come to fruition!

*To learn more about:*

Coop 301, contact Lucile Champagne at 562-1739 or email [coop301@magma.ca](mailto:coop301@magma.ca)

CSAs go online to:

“Community Agriculture Keeps Our Food Local”, *Peace and Environment News*, 1995:

<http://perc.ca/PEN/1995-04/s-community.html>

“Community Shared Agriculture: A Win-Win-Win situation” by REAP Canada:

<http://www.eap.mcgill.ca/MagRack/SF/Sp ring%2094%20F.htm> ♦

— *Contributed by Lisa Jayne*

*The Gardens of Cocagne* are market-gardening cooperatives, first developed by the Julienne Javel Association in Besançon, France in 1991. The garden created opportunities for under-privileged women and men (those without homes, or stable employment) to work together cultivating organic vegetables for market, and for their own consumption. Today there are about 60 farms scattered throughout the region that have formed an association under the name of the ‘Gardens of Cocagne’. All adhere to the same goals of social and economic development. The gardens provide opportunities for people with low-incomes to socialize (breaking down isolation and cross-cultural barriers) and access to employment.

To learn more about « les jardins de cocagne » go online to:

“Genève : Les Jardins De Cocagne Ont Mis La Campagne Dans La Ville » by Blaise DuPasquier:

[http://www.delaplanete.org/article.php3?id\\_article=86](http://www.delaplanete.org/article.php3?id_article=86)

‘Les jardins de Cocagne ou comment cultiver la solidarité’ by Jean-Guy Henckel:

<http://patrimoine.saline.free.fr/henckel.htm>

## Tucker House

*Tradition and Community*

The Tucker House was originally built by Stephen and Lucy Tucker in 1871, as a gift to their son Stephen Tucker Junior. Like many old farm houses, it was built entirely out of local materials. Its foundation is made from limestone from a quarry in the back. Typical of the era, the floors and walls are made entirely from white pine, a common natural resource at the time. This pioneering spirit of self-reliance is kept alive by the current administration of Tucker House. Organic gardens on the grounds supply food, and Tucker House is very involved with the local rural community.

The philosophy of Tucker House is to promote a deep, spiritual appreciation of nature. Education is one of Tucker House’s primary functions. A children’s summer camp teaches participants about the close links between humans, nature and the earth’s ecosystems. Children are taken on nature walks along a trail that passes through five distinct micro-ecosystems and also get the chance to work in the organic gardens at Tucker House. This helps them understand that food isn’t merely a commodity bought pre-packaged in a store, but is actually something that must be grown from the earth.

Tucker House also runs a Community Supported Agriculture program (CSA) called ‘Bunching Onions.’ In this program, families buy shares in an organic farmer’s crop in early spring and get sixteen weekly deliveries of fresh vegetables and herbs over the course of the summer. This is a great way of promoting consumption of local produce. It also gives farmers in the community some income at the beginning of the growing season, when they need it most, and helps to take some of the risk out of being an organic food producer.

People interested in Tucker House’s summer camps, availability as a retreat or place for holding business meetings, or in Tucker House’s Community Supported

Agriculture program should contact them for more information at (613) 446-5516 or visit their website:

<http://www.tuckerhouse.ca> ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*

## Bytown Urban Gardens

*Organic gardening right downtown*

Downtown Ottawa seems like as unlikely a location as any for environmentally sound agricultural practices. And yet, this is the location of BUGS, or the Bytown Urban GardenS, a co-operative that practices organic horticulture in an urban setting. Situated just East of the YMCA/YWCA on Argyle Street, BUGS gives people living in downtown Ottawa a chance to grow their own vegetables. This is something that they would otherwise be unable to do, as many people living downtown live in apartment buildings without a yard. BUGS also provides composts in which local citizens can deposit their organic waste, and provides a garden plot for young children from the Y to do their own gardening. Part of the crop grown by BUGS is donated to local missions.

The site BUGS occupies is currently slated for development in the next few years. A campaign by supporters, which included petitions, managed to secure assurances that BUGS will be provided with space to continue operating following the development, though exactly where this will be is as of yet unclear.

In order to raise funds and keep the community garden open, BUGS members will be selling advance tickets for Christmas trees this December. Of the ticket sale proceeds, 10% will go towards keeping the garden in operation, and the rest will go to the National Capital YMCA/YWCA. For more information on BUGS or to arrange to buy a ticket, call David Hooton at 613.236.4991. ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*

## Exploring Self-Employment Options

### *Marginalized Individuals face Barriers*

The Ottawa Community Economic Development Network recently carried out an informal survey of organizations that help people find employment. The survey asked if staff were aware of people who had dreams of being self employed. The study focused on the issues faced by marginalized people – new immigrants, aboriginal peoples and people with low incomes. The study examined the perceived interest and viability of forming co-operative businesses. Some of the results are highlighted below:

Survey respondents identified five major barriers for marginalized people hoping to become self employed:

- (1) lack of appropriate education,
- (2) problems with the Employment Insurance system,
- (3) language barriers,
- (4) lack of funding for programs, and
- (5) a failure to monitor long term success rates.

Marginalized unemployed people are less likely to seek self-employment

The majority of the self-employment agencies interviewed agreed that more research is needed to evaluate the effectiveness of the self-employment resources currently available to marginalized individuals. An evaluation should include both individuals' perspective, as well the perspectives of staff that facilitate employment and self-employment services. More research about the viability of co-operative businesses as opposed to conventional self-employment business structures, is also needed.

Survey respondents felt that these problems need to be addressed, and expressed an interest in joining group sessions to discuss these concerns. Addressing and increasing accessibility to self-employment or co-operative initiatives could stimulate economic activity and increase participation by

marginalized individuals in the labour force.

The Ottawa CED Network (OCEDN) will be organizing meetings between self-employment organizations, marginalized individuals seeking self-employment, and OCEDN representatives as well as other stakeholders. For more information or to set up a group session, contact Lisa Jayne, OCEDN Coordinator, by email at [cednet@spcottawa.on.ca](mailto:cednet@spcottawa.on.ca) or by telephone at 613.236.9300 x.304. ♦

— *Contributed by Ryan C. Clarke*

## New Affordable Housing Project

*Courtesy the Good People at CCOC*



The Centretown Citizens Ottawa Corporation is currently in the process of building some new affordable housing units. A new housing complex built at 1142 Richmond Road will feature twenty three units.

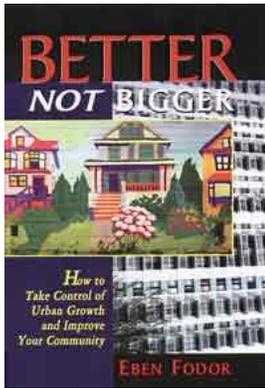
The project received a substantial amount of help from the City of Ottawa, including a nominal lease of \$1 per year for the lot (which was municipal land.) The city also waived municipal development charges, parkland fees and building permit fees.

There is currently an acute shortage of affordable housing in Ottawa. While vacancy rates for apartments overall are at 2.9%, the vacancy rate for affordable rental housing (defined by the CCOC as housing for which the tenant pays no more than 30% of their disposable income) is substantially lower. Low rates of return on affordable housing projects act as a disincentive for private developers, who would rather build housing with a higher profitability. CCOC and other like minded organizations are there to fill this gap.

For more information on the Centretown Citizens Ottawa Corporation or any of their work, visit their website at

<http://www.ccohousing.org/> ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*



## Book Review: Better Not Bigger

*Better Not Bigger by Eben Fodor*

Just about everyone has, at one point or another, driven past a favourite field or forest, only to find that it has been paved over to make room for a new suburban development or housing project. The unsightly costs of urban sprawl are evident to most people. So why do cities continue to expand?

In his book, 'Better not Bigger,' Eben Fodor explains how urban growth is far from being the panacea of prosperity that it is often made out to be. The hidden costs of growth, such as increased taxes to pay for expansions of infrastructure, environmental degradation, and increased crime rates usually outweigh any benefits that accrue from increased economic activity. Even these benefits are often illusory. For example, the increase in jobs resulting from industrial expansion in a city are often not enjoyed exclusively by the city's residents- people from other communities tend to relocate to the city in the expectation of finding employment.

While the costs of growth are borne by the residents as a whole, the benefits of growth tend to be divvied up amongst a fairly small sector of society- the construction companies and businesses that stand to gain. The costs of growth are larger than the benefits, but the beneficiaries are small in number and so have little trouble organizing effective pro-growth lobbies. And so, growth continues unabated.

Fodor describes a number of policy options that are available to municipal governments to slow or completely stop growth. In his book, he also encourages citizens to actively participate in their local government decision making process and to organize themselves to effectively challenge the lobby that he calls 'the growth machine.'

These measures are only stop-gap, and are ultimately unsustainable in an economic system predicated on continual economic expansion. In the final chapter, Fodor explains that what is ultimately needed is not only sustainable cities, but a sustainable economy. In the long run, the problem of urban sprawl can only be resolved when the fundamental problems of an economy predicated on growth are addressed. This is a message that citizens and policy makers at all levels of government would be wise to heed. ♦

— *Contributed by Nik Sydor*

## Affordable Staffing Solutions: Co-op Placement Students

*Universities, Colleges, High schools are great sources of eager workers for social enterprises and not-for-profit organizations*

Non-profit and community-oriented organizations are often starved for volunteers and qualified staff. University, College and High school Coop placements offer great opportunities to find talented, energetic people who are eager to work for free or for market rates.

Pay is usually not the primary concern of coop students, although some remuneration is almost always welcome. These students are more interested in gaining valuable practical experience and the opportunity to gain marketable skills. Students from many different academic programs enter coop programs. Organizations trying to fill positions are likely to find qualified applicants within the pool of coop students.

Many academic institutions will be accepting applications from employers in January for the upcoming summer term (May to August). In order to attract the right candidates, organizations should make sure to write a job description that is tailored to the students' interests.

Visit the following websites to learn more about the various coop placements available:

Carleton University:

<http://www.carleton.ca/co-op/index.shtml>

Ottawa University:

[http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/coop/english/index\\_employers.htm](http://www.uottawa.ca/academic/coop/english/index_employers.htm)

Algonquin College:

<http://www.algonquincollege.com/coop/employer/index.htm>

La Cité Collégiale:

[http://www.lacitec.on.ca/entrep\\_serv\\_stages.php](http://www.lacitec.on.ca/entrep_serv_stages.php)

Ottawa Carleton

District School board:

[http://www.ocdsb.edu.on.ca/general\\_info/factsheets/coop\\_ed.htm](http://www.ocdsb.edu.on.ca/general_info/factsheets/coop_ed.htm) ♦

— *Contributed by Kelly Nares*

## Upcoming Events:



### January 14th and 15th

**NAPO Benefit Play:**  
“Danny, King of the  
Basement” is the

story of a young homeless boy who touches the lives of those around him. The play is fast moving and funny, but also touches on serious issues. It is appropriate for people aged 7 and up, and is enjoyable by adults. Tickets are \$20 for the Friday, Jan. 14 performance at 7:30 p.m. and \$20 or "pay what you can" for the Saturday, Jan. 15 performance at 2:00 p.m. Proceeds will go to the National Anti-Poverty Organization. Tickets can be ordered by calling NAPO at 789-0096. The play will be performed at the Bronson Centre, 211 Bronson Ave. Volunteers are still needed to help with promotion, ticket sales, box office at performances and set-up and take-down. If you would like to volunteer to help put on this show call (613) 789-0096.

## Upcoming Deadlines:

### February 1st, 2005

**Community Foundation of Ottawa (CFO) Grants:** CFO grants are made to organizations recognized by the Canada Customs and Revenue Agency as registered charities. Organizations must be based in Ottawa and projects must benefit residents of the Ottawa region. Grant guidelines and applications are available on the CFO website at <http://www.communityfoundationottawa.ca>, or by contacting the Grants office at 613-236-1616 x 223.

### March 1st, 2005

**(Also July 1st and November 1st)**

**Ontario Trillium Foundation (OTF) Grants:** OTF offers three types of time-limited grants: operating, project and capital grants. Find out more from their website: <http://www.trilliumfoundation.org/OTF-English/new/index.htm> or by contacting Jean Yves Pelletier at 613.239.0683, or [jpelletier@trilliumfoundation.org](mailto:jpelletier@trilliumfoundation.org)

## NEXT ISSUE

If you have a business partner that you would like to recognize, or if you would like to contribute an article, resource review, CED venture profile, or advertise a venture or event, contact Lisa Jayne: 613. 236-9300 x.304 or [cednet@spcottawa.on.ca](mailto:cednet@spcottawa.on.ca). Submission deadline: January 24th, 2005.

Writing and editing for this issue was provided by Nik Sydor et Steffen Christensen