

Back alley numbering helps police

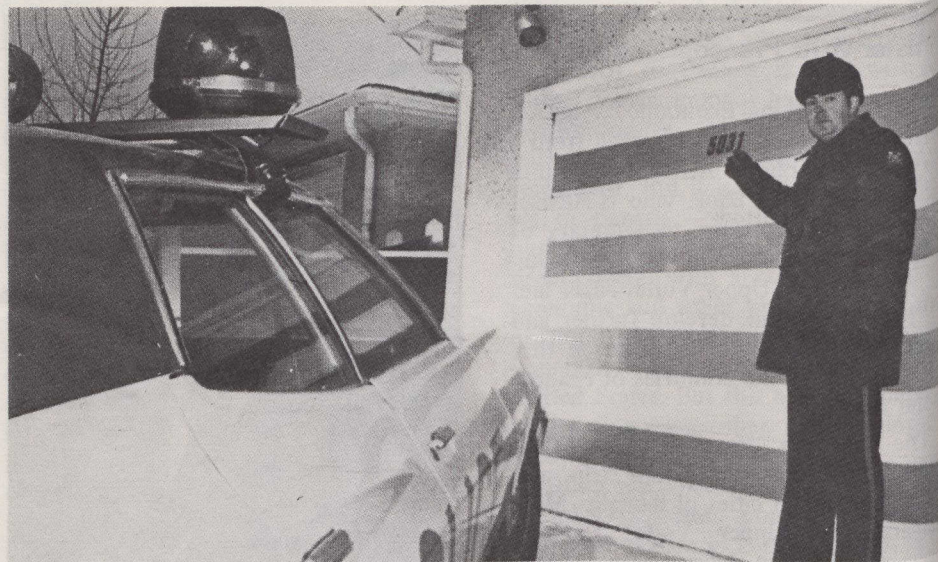
Calgary police have begun a city-wide program to help them apprehend house burglars.

Crime in residential areas has risen in recent years and police have had some problems responding to crimes in progress and other emergencies.

Police often have difficulty cutting off a thief's rear entrance escape from a house. When responding to an house-breaking in progress, it is accepted procedure to send the primary response unit to the front of the house and a second unit to the back of the residence. However, officers frequently go to the wrong house because there is no number on the rear of the premises.

Similarly, when a neighbour sees someone breaking into a house across the lane, they are unable to give the exact address.

Calgary's ambulance and fire departments have also indicated a similar problem in responding to emergencies, and the city's electricity, telephone and gas companies have expressed their concern over



Sergeant Bill Hutchinson of Calgary's Crime Prevention Unit, indicates one of the rear alley house numbers they have begun installing city-wide.

the problem.

The solution, according to Calgary police, was to place street numbers at the back of each of the city's more than 120,000 homes.

It is the first such crime prevention

program of its kind in Canada according to the police. Implementation of the numbering scheme began in the summer of 1979 using teams of students, and police hope the program can be completed in the next year or so.

Incentives for employers

Canada Employment and Immigration has announced a major experimental program of wage subsidies to help the private sector hire the physically and mentally handicapped and other severely employment-disadvantaged persons in continuing employment.

"One of the major goals of the International Year of the Disabled Persons (IYDP) is to promote awareness and full participation in the work force by the disabled," said Employment and Immigration Minister Lloyd Axworthy.

Estimated cost of the new program is \$25 million for 1981-82 and \$34.1 million in the following year. It is expected to place 2,300 handicapped and 4,600 employment-disadvantaged Canadians in continuing private sector jobs.

There are three phases to the assistance offered to employers. The first will comprise 85 per cent of gross wages paid, the second 50 per cent and the third 25 per cent. The first phase for the handicapped will be three months followed by six months each for the next two phases for a total of 15 months. For the other employment-disadvantaged, all three phases will be for three months, a total of nine

months. Many other employment-disadvantaged groups such as native people, women on mothers' allowances, ex-convicts, and young people will benefit from this program.

The program, which is to begin May 1, 1981, defines the employment-disadvantaged as Canadians who want to work but who have been unemployed for at least 20 of the past 26 weeks and who are unlikely to find employment in a similar period. For the handicapped there is a lower requirement of five weeks of unemployment with an expectation that they will not find continuing employment within the following 13 weeks.

A ceiling of \$10,000 an employee has been established and no more than 20 per cent of an employer's staff may be subsidized. Although the jobs created need not be incremental, employers are expected to continue employment when the subsidy ends and must not displace other employees.

In addition, businesses may receive up to \$5,000 for restructuring work places or acquiring special equipment where necessary to accommodate handicapped workers and up to \$100 an employee for the provision of protective clothing such as hard hats and boots.

Mr. Axworthy also announced a \$100 million federal student program expected to employ 49,000 participants next summer. Elements of the program are: Summer Canada 1981, funded at \$76.7 million, to support proposals sponsored by established organizations, local governments and federal departments and agencies; \$12.7 million for operations of the Canada Employment Centres for Students (which are expected to place some 301,000 students in the private sector); for the national Hire-A-Student advertising and promotion campaign, and for the Native Internship program; \$10 million for the Cadet and Reserve Training programs operated by the Department of National Defence; and \$600,000 for the RCMP Special Supernumerary Constables Program.

The minister said there would also be funding of \$10 million for community projects. Of this \$4.8 million will support Canada Community Development Projects, \$2.2 million will support Canada Community Services Projects and the balance will go towards continuing the Local Economic Development Assistance program in 1981-82. The extra money will enable funding of development and service projects in areas of high unemployment.