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Meadowdale High School Student with Disabilities Finds Job in UD Cafeteria; UD Assistant Geology Professor Plots City's Glacial Deposits on High-Tech Map

featuring UD

Story ideas for print and broadcast media

MEADOWDALE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENT WITH DISABILITIES FINDS JOB IN UD CAFETERIA

To coincide with National Employ the Handicapped Week, Oct. 1-7, the University of Dayton and Dayton Public Schools have teamed up to place a Meadowdale High School student with "multiple disabilities" in a job with Kennedy Union Food Service on campus.

Erika Allison works about 20 hours a week in the University's faculty and staff dining room where she busses and cleans tables, said Michael Stang, job training coordinator for Dayton Public Schools. Stang said that when Allison started the job Sept. 25, they split the work evenly. She now handles 80 percent of the chores.

Each year, Stang tries to place about 15 students in jobs in the community. His contact at UD is Brother Ross Maguire, S.M., project coordinator in UD's Office for Ministry and Religious Education Services Ministry With Handicapped People.

"There's a little bit more of a mission here at UD than getting a job to make a lot of money," Stang said. Maguire agreed: "As a Marianist brother, I'm interested in making people aware of the needs of disabled people and the gifts they can share."

For media interviews, contact Michael Stang at (513) 229-2236 from 10:45 a.m. to 2:45 p.m. or at (513) 278-9605; Brother Ross Maguire, S.M., can be reached at 229-4327.

UD ASSISTANT GEOLOGY PROFESSOR PLOTS CITY'S GLACIAL DEPOSITS ON HIGH-TECH MAP

The city of Dayton and neighboring Montgomery County's first extensive and only automated inventory of glacial and post-glacial deposits is being plotted by computer on a detailed U.S. Geological Survey base map by J. Michael Clinch, the University of Dayton's resident glacial geologist. Clinch says it is the kind of database that both city and county officials need to make decisions about how to protect the regional water supply.

"What we ultimately want to come up with is a good three-dimensional model of the glacial deposits underneath the city's wellfields and adjacent areas that are being polluted," said UD's assistant professor of geology. "Sand and gravel transmit water very quickly. Till does not. If you have a model for how groundwater flows, there are a number of engineering techniques that can be used to stop groundwater pollution."

Municipalities can also use Clinch's database to decide where to expand well-fields and site new landfills. "If you want to drill for groundwater, forget an area near bedrock because you can't drill and get a lot of water out of it," Clinch said. "If the city wants to expand its wellfields, it needs to go to a place where there is thick sand and gravel. Sand and gravel pits are often made into landfills. These are the worst possible sites because they leak like sieves."

Clinch is performing his research as part of UD's 1989-90 Urban Fellows program--an exchange program that allows faculty members to use city resources to conduct research projects and city employees to use University resources to further their professional development. He expects to have the database up and running by 1990.

For media interviews, contact Michael Clinch at (513) 229-2936 or 229-2922.