sites." Job trainers, partially funded through a grant provided by the Job Training and Partnership Act, provided training to students when they were ready for paid community employment.

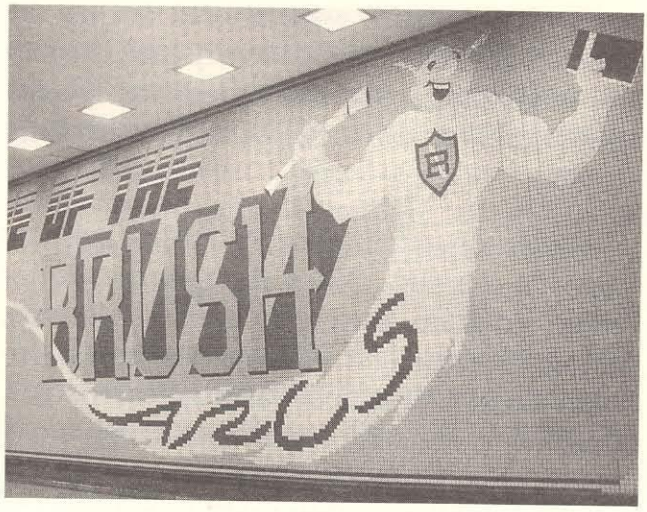
For children with identifiable speech and language problems, the District, in 1991, implemented a play-oriented preschool mixing "typical" students with those having developmental delays in motor skills, language or social skills. These students learned from one another.

For the intellectually gifted, "Step Up" (Students Total Education Program for Unique Potential), a pilot program, began at Sunview and Bolton schools. Candidates were chosen from students in the third, fourth, and fifth grades with at least an IQ of 130. One stated goal was to motivate under-achievers in this group. In later years, in response to parental input, programming for gifted students was extended through the upper grades.

The study of languages has always played a part in the school curriculum. During the 1970's, audio tapes were added to supplement text studies of foreign languages for the seventh and eighth grades. At Brush High School, 30 headset stations were established for individual instruction in French, German, Spanish, and Latin. In December, 1996, instruction in Japanese was offered, with Brush High School having one of the few accredited local programs. Language instructor Jonetta Anderson supervised the program. Junior and senior Brush students spent evenings talking via the Internet to Japanese students several time zones away in Nagoya, Japan.

Russian was offered as a language in 1989 when WVIZ TV-25, public television, beamed broadcasts to Brush to teach Russian to eight students in daily forty-minute sessions.

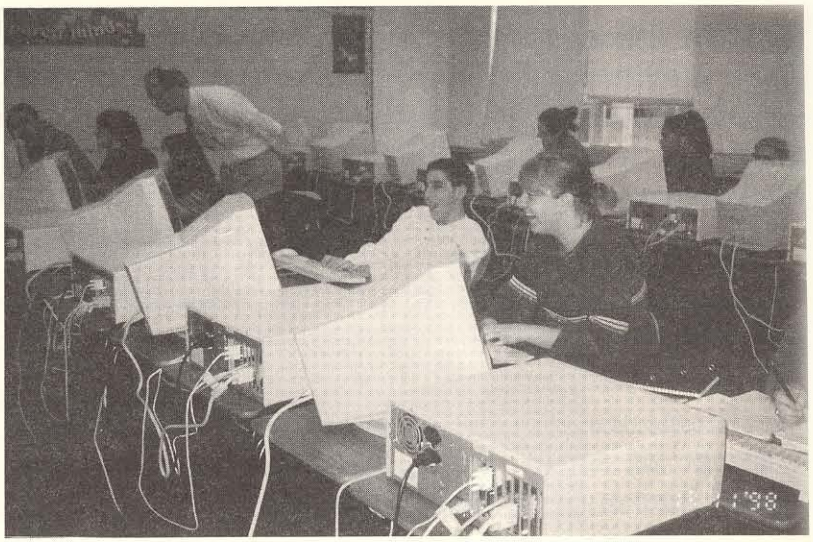
As part of student services, in 1977, classes were offered for non-English speaking students. Teaching methods included non-verbal interaction between the teacher, classmates, and foreign students to learn to read and speak English. The success of this program was evident by a notice placed on a bulletin board at a Tokyo, Japan, hospital. The notice advised physicians who wished to study with the Cleveland Clinic Exchange Program to "make sure to seek housing in the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District so your children will be eligible to attend the limited English program at Rowland School."



Opportunities for career training were offered to students in the District. A two-year cosmetology course was introduced to the Vocational Work Experience Program in 1970. The classroom became a complete salon and barbershop with services offered to the public.

To comply with the state mandate of 1973, many vocational education programs were revised. One development was an agreement to share facilities with the city of Euclid's School District. In later years, the sharing of facilities was transferred to Lake County communities. In 1997, facilities were shared with the Mayfield School District. Courses offered included cosmetology, auto mech-

anics, computer-aided drafting, business, marketing, culinary arts, health services, horticulture, law enforcement, commercial art, manufacturing, and electronics.



In 1977, the South Euclid-Lyndhurst District cooperated with other institutions. Several District students enrolled in the Cleveland Aviation High School.

Addressing the needs of the "real world," two new courses were developed. Computer Literacy and Survival Economics were offered during the fall term of 1980. Initiated by Thomas Gregory and Hugo Zappa, Survival Economics covered such matters as credit, taxes, and the banking system.

Hands-on experience in future careers began in the mid-1970's through the Senior Project Program. During four-week sessions, seniors observed and worked with professionals in such diverse fields as auto mechanics, social work, medicine, and journalism.

In a similar program, beginning in the fall of 1986, juniors participating in the Step-Up Program for gifted students spent one afternoon a week in a mentorship program. These students "shadowed" an expert in their field of interest, maintained a record of their experience, and submitted a report to their teachers at the end of the year.

The South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District was also intent on keeping up with the ever-evolving technology. In 1990, the Ohio Department of Education offered a grant of $50,000 to fund a new approach to math instruction. The program called for Algebra I to be taught with a computer-supported program tailored to the learning pace of the individual student.

Project LITE, begun in 1993, was designed to help teachers and students through the use of several computers networked within the classroom and linked to computers outside of the classroom. The plan was created by South Euclid-Lyndhurst parents and educators. It was updated in 1995 with the installation of over 400 computers. Another initiative, School Net, funded a program to wire classrooms and provide one computer for every five students enrolled through the fourth grade.

A new program in education, Authentic Assessment, was initiated by the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District. This program permitted students to demonstrate their mastery of a course by going beyond traditional testing methods. Through writing about a subject, the teacher and student could measure their capacity to critically synthesize information, analyze situations, and support judgements.

In 1990, the President and the nation's governors challenged educators to achieve several goals by the year 2000. They asked that all children enter school ready to learn,

that students demonstrate competency in language, math, science, and history, and that 90% of all children graduate from high school. They also said that each child should expect to have a school free of drugs and violence, with an environment conducive to learning.

South Euclid-Lyndhurst Schools acted upon the challenge. The schools evaluated pre-school children and provided for those as young as three years of age with large deficits or other mental and physical handicaps. Competency test results for students in the District were above state and national norms at every level tested.

In the mid-1980's, the Ohio Legislature mandated proficiency testing for students in the state's schools. In 1996, 12th grade students in the District scored higher than the State of Ohio average. The percentage of those students who passed in each of the areas tested were:

Subject	SE-L District	State of Ohio
Writing	90%	68%
Reading	89%	81%
Mathematics	77%	62%
Social Studies	78%	69%
Science	63%	55%

In the District, concerns went beyond academics. Following a meeting with the teaching staff in 1971, a one-week study unit, "Drugs, Friend and Foe," was given to all sixth-grade students. The course covered motivation and abuse as well as the legal, medical, and psychological aspects of drugs. A curriculum called "Children Are People, Too" was instituted District-wide to teach upper elementary students techniques for developing self-esteem to resist peer pressure. At Brush High School, students were given training in CPR in ten 45-minute sessions. At all grade levels, students were trained as conflict mediators under a program begun by Cleveland State University. Mediators intervened when friction occurred among students.

In 1998, the school system was identified by School Match, an independent nationwide service that helps corporate employee families find new schools that match the needs of their children, as schools parents want for their children.

During the autumn of 1999, the school system held a conference with the Mayfield and Richmond Heights schools in conjunction with the police and fire departments from the respective cities to discuss crisis plans in case of school disasters. Possible scenarios and responses were covered in preparation of a major emergency if one were to occur.

The school district, in partnership with TRW, opened an Early Learning Center at Rowland Elementary School. The early childhood education program was geared toward preschool and pre-kindergarten children. In addition, Kindergarten Plus, an afternoon kindergarten enrichment program was offered.

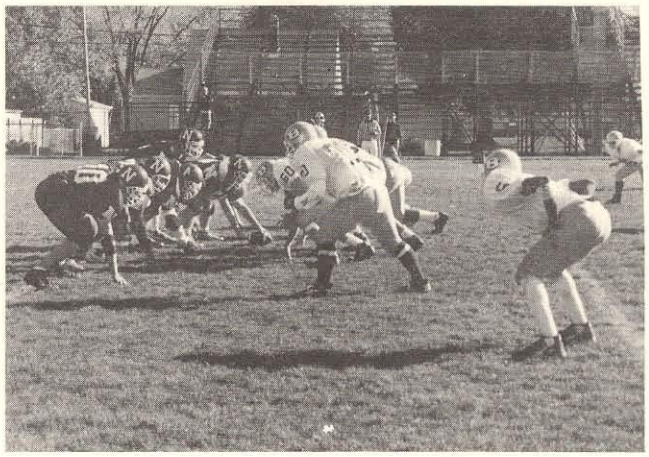
A new policy was approved requiring students participating in interscholastic sports programs to maintain a 2.0 grade point average the preceding grading period of the program.

Parents and students have praised the system. When one third-grader was asked what she thought about her new teacher, she replied, "She's nice. I like her as much as my dog."

Athletics and Activities

For a student to grow into a well-rounded, socially adjusted person, a school system must provide more than academics. Sports and music programs promote dedication, the work ethic, team work, and self-worth.

The U.S. Education Act of 1972, Title IX, required schools to ensure equal opportunities for male and female athletes. In response, the South Euclid-Lyndhurst Schools presented opportunities for both sexes. Both boys and girls participated in cross country, soccer, basketball, swimming, and track. Girls had organized teams in tennis, volleyball, and softball. Boys teams competed in football, golf, wrestling, and baseball.

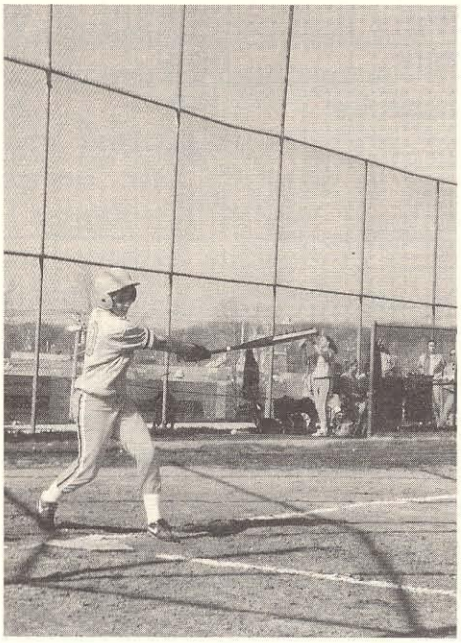


Trophy cases were filled with reminders of the championships won. The crown jewel of these was contributed by the 1985 Brush baseball team. Their record for the season was 30 wins to three losses. The team competed in the state playoffs, emerging as runners-up for the state championship.

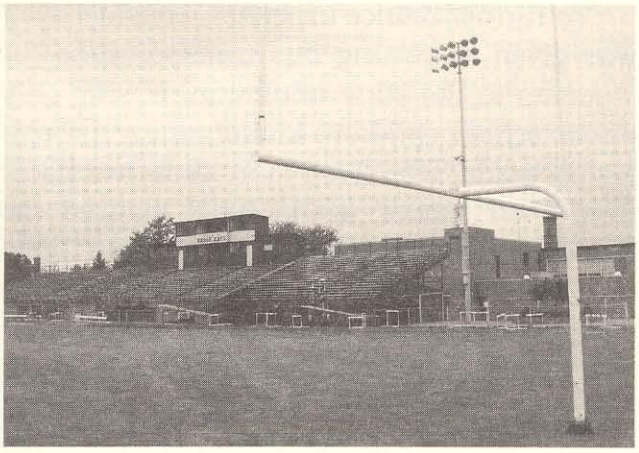
The Cleveland Indians baseball team's training department, in 1990, purchased a video in Spanish produced by Brush language students.

Swimming had become a popular sport even though the swim team didn't have a pool. Brush swimmers had to practice their sport at a variety of locations. For more than a decade, the district rented facilities at the YMCA, Euclid City Schools, Upper University School, the Eastgate Coliseum, and Notre Dame College. Two attempts were made to have a pool built on land adjacent to Brush High School. In 1972 and 1976, the issue failed at the polls.

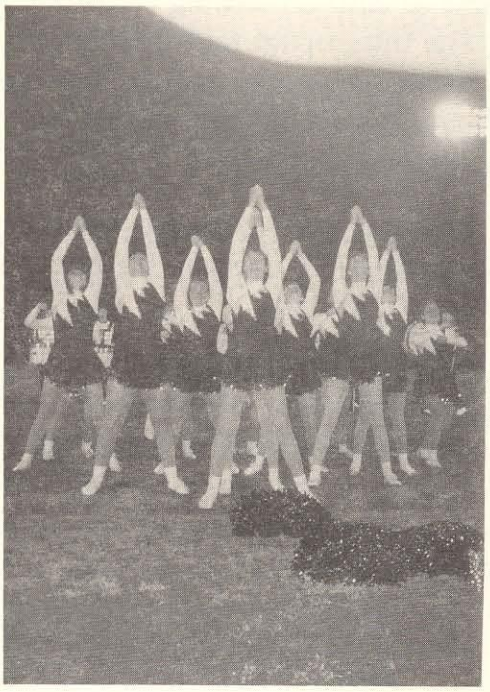
After almost five years and several unsuccessful attempts, the school district, in the fall of 1998, approved construction of a new stadium at Korb Field at Brush High School.



Among the records published in the 1976 Guinness Book of World Records, Brush High students were credited with the "longest continuous soccer game," at 42 hours and six minutes.



Music also played an integral part in the District. Opportunities abounded for students. Musical offerings included the Brush Orchestra, Wind Ensemble, Symphonic Winds, and Jazz Ensemble. Students could perform with the Women's Choir, Freshman Concert Choir, Chorale, and the Soundsation Show Choir. Annually, a cast of hundreds performed in classic musicals from Broadway and the movie industry.



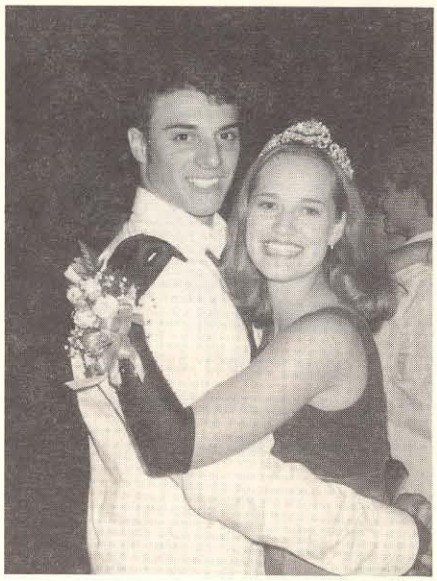
Cheerleading, majorettes, and a drill team offered other performance activities.

Administration

To comply with Federal and Ohio State Department of Education standards, in 1971, the School Board purchased its first computer to maintain administrative records.

Monies for new programs were secured through federal grants. Title I covered remedial reading for grades two, three, and four. Title VI funded scholarships for special education teachers.

A nationally-recognized teacher internship program, run in partnership with John Carroll University, began in 1987. Applicants were chosen from those who had earned a



Bachelor's Degree and had work experience outside of a school environment. The goal was to attract high caliber people and make it possible to earn a teaching certificate in one year. The intern paid regular college tuition. John Carroll University and the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District shared the cost of the program's operation.

In 1997, over 60% of the District's teachers had a Master's Degree or further graduate training.

The need for renovation coupled with declining enrollment triggered the closing of Richmond Road School in 1972, the first of four schools to be closed during the next decade. A suggestion to sell the Richmond Road School building was dropped, however, when the Board of Education administrative offices took up residence there.

In October of 1979, a committee of 48 persons was formed to conduct a study, Future Outlook on Use of Schools (F.O.C.U.S.), relevant to the decline in enrollment. The committee offered two reports to Superintendent Kurdziel. One proposed selling unused property. The other became the basis of eventual utilization of the properties. The plan was implemented, beginning in 1981.

The Victory Park School building was sold in 1983 to Acme grocery stores for $350,000. These funds were used to upgrade playgrounds at six elementary schools. From 1981-1983, Greenview Junior High, Anderson Road, and Bolton schools were closed and the buildings leased to non-public schools. Memorial Junior High became the single school for seventh and eighth graders. The ninth-grade classes were moved to Brush High School.

Additional renovations were begun in 1978 to comply with the Federal Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which required that all buildings be prepared for access and use by handicapped persons.

To further reduce expenses, consideration was given to cutting bus transportation for students to the state minimum. Busing only public school children, kindergarten through eighth grade, who lived more than two miles from their school would have reduced the students requiring transportation from 2,000 to 350. The issue was resolved with a compromise to bus all students, both public and private, from grades K-6 who lived over one mile from school and those in grades seven and eight who lived over two miles from school. No accommodation was made for students in grades 9-12. In 1997, buses served all public and nonpublic schools including special education students.

Another issue during the 1976-77 school year was the lunch period. South Euclid-Lyndhurst was one of the few districts that required elementary students to return home for lunch. An interim solution was to implement, in February of 1977, a brown bag program. Those children choosing to bring a lunch were charged an activity fee to pay the cost of adult supervision during this hour. During the fall term, under the National School Lunch Program, free or reduced-price lunches were provided with the activity fee waived, to those who qualified. Later, pre-packaged hot lunches became available.

In 1990, Greenview School was re-opened as Greenview Upper Elementary School. To relieve overcrowding at the other schools and to bring the District into compliance with standards of minority representation, all fifth and sixth grade classes were moved to

Greenview. In 1997, the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District maintained six elementary schools, one upper elementary, school, one junior high school, and one high school.

Brush High School observed its 50th birthday in May of 1977 with a nine-hour celebration. Guests were serenaded by the Concert Choir, Wind Ensemble, and SELREC Singers. The music was followed by tours of the building and refreshments served in the library. A 6:00 p.m. dinner was served in the cafeteria, followed by dancing.

In February of 1992, South Euclid-Lyndhurst was designated as a "Design Community" by the State Department of Education. This program designed, implemented, and shared innovative means to enhance education by increasing personalization of instruction and increasing ways in which educators assess student performance.

Based on patterns in the District in 1997, the school system projects a slow, yet steady, rate of growth.

The school district, in 1999, was looking toward the opportunity of preparing children for challenges of the 21st century with a renewed focus on student learning, the creation of a secure and motivational environment, and increased educational opportunities.

The Charles F. Brush High School Alumni Hall of Fame

From 1976 until 1988, Charles F. Brush High School held induction ceremonies into its Hall of Fame. The first inductee was Coach Michael "Mac" Palermo. In 1995, the concept was revived when the Charles F. Brush High School Alumni Association began the Wall of Fame. The first inductees, in 1995, were Astronaut Carl Walz, Class of 1973, and KeyCorp President and Chief Executive Officer Robert W. Gillespie, Class of 1962.

The Alumni Hall of Fame was established to credit distinguished graduates of Brush High School and to provide role models for the students who attend the high school.

Hall of Fame 1976 Induction:

Alumnus	Class Year
Howard Demming	1930
Paul Boyle	1931
Joe Bedlow	1932
George Cola	1933
Edward Boyle	1936
Bob Aston	1938
John Morocco	1940
John Adie	1943
Ray Hebst	1946
Ken Lanenberger	1946
Don Lamberton	1947
Gene Strathman	1949
Dave Demmerle	1951
Don Paltani	1959
Jim Watt	1963
Ed Cummings	1964
Steve Stone	1965
John Welser, Coach	1965
Mike "Mac" Palermo, Coach	1925
Frank Curtiss, Coach	1925
Bill Kingzett, Coach	1949

Hall of Fame 1977 Induction:

Alumnus	Class Year
Martin Morocco	1930
Joe Palermo	1930
Don MacMillan	1958
Robert Ehrhardt	1960
William Shea	1962
Steve Forsythe	1965
Joe Carlone	1938
Robert Boyle	1938
Andrew McMahon	1942
Louis Paglio	1942
Bob Hamrich	1946
Tony Marra	1949
Bill Scheider	1949
Jim Kennedy	1950
Ross Barnes, Coach	
Carmen Izzo, Coach	

Hall of Fame 1979 Induction:

Alumnus	Class Year
Arlond Larson	1930
Ken Baker	1936
Robert Oschwald	1942
Richard DiCarlo	1945
Skip Meehan	1946
Allan Longo	1952
John Herbert	1960
William Dilley	1963
Al Feldman	1965
Ray Nicholl	1965
Jack Tobik	1967
Ron Nicholl	1968

Hall of Fame 1981 Induction:

Alumnus	Class Year
William Batie	1928
Gordon Schmetter	1931
Ernst Grosser	1931
Ray Antolik	1939
Ray Haserodt	1941
Osmer Gourley	1945
Don Jelinek	1945
William Gertz	1946
Dominic Aveni	1949
Tom Crowl	1953
Ron Ellis	1953
Don Delaney	1954
Carl Challgren	1958
Robert Puette	1960
Tom Morris	1968
Bob Amicarelli	1970
Tom Corbo	1970
Dave Tobik	1971

Hall of Fame 1988 Induction:

Alumnus	Class Year
William Davis	1947
A. Ken Boydell	1948
Clinton Hanson	1948
Stan Zawicki	1948
John Mercer	1950
Richard Heeschen	1951
Roger Smythe	1954
John Crowl	1955
Robert Weidenkopf	1957
Bruce Ralston	1958
Charles Blanchard	1960
Ray Fielitz	1962
Tim Brady	1965
Clint Burgess	1965
William Thrush	1965
Mitch Simmerson	1965
Mark Kleinhenz	1966
Britt Raburn	1966
William Staron	1966
John Wamelink	1968
Dr. William Stewart	1969
John Slayton	1970
Terry Youngbluth	1970
Dale Kerver	1971
Tim Pazyniak	1973
William Gemma	1974
Michael Mechir	1974
Steve Teringo	1974
William Kingzett, Jr.	1975
Laura Baker	1976
Jim Laughlin	1976
Tom Korb	1977
Brett Milkie	1978
Bob Kilfoyle, Coach	
Jerry Krasovec, Coach	

Hall of Fame 1995 Induction:

Alumnus	Class Year
Carl Walz	1973
Robert Gillespie	1962

Coach Michael M. "Mac" Palermo

In 1968, "Mac" Palermo was honored at a surprise testimonial dinner and was the first inductee into the Charles F. Brush High School Alumni Hall of Fame. A December 11, 1968 edition of Brush's school newspaper, *ARC-LITE*, was dedicated to Coach Palermo.

Michael Palermo was a 1925 graduate of South Euclid High School (predecessor to Brush High) where he had been an outstanding athlete. His father, a noted landscape architect from the 1930's and 1940's, owned Palermo Nursery on Mayfield Road.

Mike attended Albion College where he was named to the All-Michigan football team. In 1929, he returned to South Euclid and was hired as a history teacher at Brush High School. He also assisted his former coach, John Welser.

From 1931-1933, he left teaching and coaching to help run his family's nursery business. He realized that it wasn't the profession for him, and he returned to his old teaching-coaching job at Brush High School. He met a third-grade teacher, Velma Kibler, at Victory Park School. They married and had a son.

From 1933-1948, Mike Palermo taught and coached at Brush. When head coach John Welser decided to devote full time to his teaching assignments, Mike became head coach. He also earned a Master's Degree in Educational Administration.

In 1948, his football team, the Arc-Lites, won the conference title. That same year, he was named Principal of Memorial Junior High School. As principal, he established "lockerless lockers." These became the pride of the school. The youngsters called him, "Mr. Palermo." The adults called him "Mike."

He left Memorial in 1961 to become Director of Secondary Education for the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District.

He was such an inspiring and beloved coach and referee that the School Board wanted to rename Memorial Junior High after him. He felt it was inappropriate since the school was originally named for veterans who died for their country. Instead, the new library was dedicated in his name.

In September, 1998, Brush High School inducted deserving students into its "Wall of Fame." Unlike the "Hall of Fame," where students are chosen for their academic or athletic achievements and career success, the "Wall" recognizes students for individual and unique accomplishments. The purpose of the award is to encourage a pattern of accomplishment for students and to provide incentive for other students to emulate and to express pride in accomplishment.

Wall of Fame, 1998

Ilona Antonyan
Deema Arafah
Lindsay Benjamin
Rebecca Berenson
Marybeth Chordas
Melissa Fini
Nelly Gertsburg
Richard J. Gross
Mohit Gupta
Nathan Haber
Candace Leonardi
Gayle Lewin
Adam Loges
Elizabeth Mulhall
Sarah Peck
Leah Raynor
Kevin Rosenberg
Evan Sanders
Laurie Strelde