

1999

Top Films: *The Blair Witch Project*, *American Beauty*, *Man on the Moon*

Deaths: Retired Supreme Court Justice Harry Blackman, John Erlichman, Joe Dimaggio, Walter Payton, Wilt Chamberlin, Payne Stewart, Mel Torme, George C. Scott, Mario Puzo, Joseph Heller

Major Events:

- * The Senate acquitted President Bill Clinton of impeachment charges of perjury and obstruction of justice stemming from the Monica Lewinsky scandal.
- * John F. Kennedy Jr., his wife, Carolyn, and her sister, Lauren Bessette, were killed when the plane Kennedy piloted crashed into the Atlantic ocean off of Martha's Vineyard.
- * Two armed students attacked Columbine High School in Littleton, Colorado killing 12 students and a teacher, before killing themselves.
- * An EgyptAir jet en-route from New York to Cairo crashed into the Atlantic Ocean, killing all 215 people on board.
- * Hijackers held more than 150 passengers hostage on an Indian Airlines jet in Afghanistan, killing one and releasing the rest on New Year's Eve.
- * Unemployment hit a 30-year low of 4.1% while the economy remained strong.
- * Former President Jimmy Carter presided over ceremonies handing over control of The Panama Canal to Panama.
- * Russian President Boris Yeltsin resigned, handing over power to his favored successor, Prime Minister Vladimir Putin.
- * The new Browns Football Stadium opened on September 12th with great fanfare while the new Browns football team made its debut.
- * Cleveland and the world welcomed the new century with grand celebrations and fireworks.
- * Fears of a Y2K computer crisis were unfounded as the transition from 1999 to 2000 commenced without incident.

What's Hot: Poke'man, Y2K survival gear and stockpiling, technology stocks on Wallstreet, Ricky Martin and Latin music

During the past thirty-three years, the city of South Euclid has undergone changes in leadership; a progression in residential, commercial, and industrial development; and improvements to its infrastructure. The city has been able to maintain a comfortable, convenient, family-oriented community atmosphere. Residents continue to be the city's strength with their ongoing commitment to neighborhoods, parks, and schools.

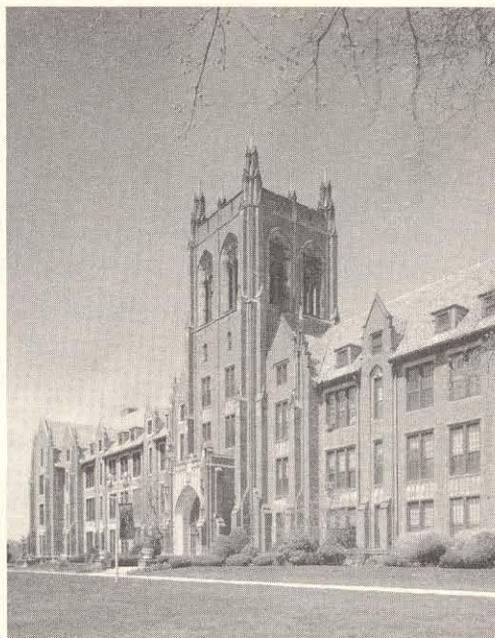
As the city neared the next century, plans to improve the infrastructure and upgrade city services were underway.

The city continued to work with D. B. Hartt, Inc., a professional planning and consulting firm, to develop a Master Plan for the city. A series of town hall meetings were held to discuss the status of the strategic plan. An Architectural Review Board was established by the city to assist the Planning Commission in the design and appearance of building and site developments. The Home Enhancement Loan Program (H.E.L.P.), a new program in Cuyahoga County, was extended to residents of South Euclid for home improvement projects. Flooding continued to be a concern to residents. The city continued to tackle the problem with Burgess and Niple, the firm hired to recommend solutions to flooding problems. The city was in the third year of an eight-year, multimillion dollar improvement project linked to the massive relief sewer project by the Northeast Ohio Regional Sewer District. Road resurfacing projects abounded, including South Belvoir Boulevard and Green Road.

City ordinances were passed regulating garage sales and to control barking dogs. A shade tree commission was established and a part-time arborist hired.

A new state-of-the-art Safety Forces Communications Center was installed to serve both the police and fire departments. The fire department also purchased a new pumper truck and a thermal imaging camera. Two additional firefighters were also hired.

Ambulance service was expanded by including the Cleveland Clinic Mount Sinai and Kaiser Permanente hospitals. Two new transport ventilators were added, as well as 12-lead EKG technology and the administration of TPA. A free car seat inspection day was held, sponsored by the staff of the South Euclid Community Center, the South Euclid Fire Department, and the Greater Cleveland Safe Kids Coalition.



In February, the first fire in the history of Notre Dame College occurred in the third floor biology lab in the historic administration building. Firefighters from eighteen communities helped contain the blaze to the science wing. Damage was estimated at \$1.5 million. Renovations were completed by August. Another fire, contained to a restroom, occurred at Brush High School. A fire at the

Ameritech Switching Station on Mayfield Road disrupted telephone service to the community.

Marc's at Cedar Center expanded, while plans to renovate the shopping center were discussed. Giant Eagle underwent a facelift. Saint Gregory the Great School won the 1999 Blue Ribbon School Award by the U.S. Department of Education for excellence in leadership, teaching, curriculum, student achievement, parental involvement, and community support.

South Euclid Home Days, "Community Unity '99," had the theme, "Welcome Back Browns," to celebrate the return of pro football to Cleveland. The weekend at Bexley Park included a teen dance, contests, food and beverages, petting zoo, pony rides, car show, a raffle, community booths, and fireworks.

Mayor John Kocevar was elected to another



four-year term. The city installed a website on the Internet (www.cityofsoutheuclid.com). Preparations were made and plans executed in case of Y2K computer malfunctions, including an informational flier sent to each city resident. The city was Y2K compliant. No problems occurred as the city prepared to sail into the next century.

The City of South Euclid Chronology

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| 1796 | Moses Cleaveland established Euclid Township. | 1917 | South Euclid was incorporated as a village on October 13. |
| 1803 | Ohio became a state. | 1918 | Edward C. Foote was the village's first mayor. |
| 1809 | Euclid Township was incorporated. | 1920 | City water mains and street lighting were installed. More streets and sidewalks were improved. |
| 1828 | The township trustees divided the township into nine school districts. South Euclid was number seven at the time. | 1922 | Charles Havre was installed as mayor.
The first volunteer fire department was organized. |
| 1830 | Thomas D. Webb purchased 72 acres of land in the creek valley (Belvoir Boulevard) and built a sawmill. | 1923 | The Prasse Basket Factory burned down. |
| 1865 | The first frame house, a new idea in home construction, was built in South Euclid. | 1925 | The village's sewer system was in use. South Euclid legally went on Eastern Standard Time.
Ground was broken for Notre Dame College of Ohio on a 53-acre site on Green Road, site of the old Jordan farm.
St. Gregory the Great School opened. |
| 1867 | The Bluestone Quarries began. | 1927 | The first electrical signal traffic light was installed at Green and Mayfield roads. |
| 1877 | A plank road, a toll road, was constructed (Mayfield Road). | 1928 | C.H. Quackenbush was elected mayor. Frank Smith was acting mayor. |
| 1881 | The South Euclid post office was established at the northwest corner of Green and Mayfield roads. | 1929 | Council passed a resolution to acquire more land to establish a county road (later to be known as South Belvoir Boulevard). |
| 1896 | The Cleveland and Eastern Railway Company operated an electric railway (trolleys) on Mayfield Road. | 1930 | Oliver H. Whigham was elected mayor just as the village was heading into the Great Depression. |
| 1898 | The Village Hall was built on Green Road. | | |
| 1910 | Farmers in South Euclid raised strawberries and hauled them to downtown Cleveland by wagon. | | |
| 1915 | <i>Random Shots</i> was the first newspaper published in South Euclid. | | |

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| <p>1932 Douglas G. Oviatt became mayor.</p> <p>1941 In June, South Euclid officially became a city.</p> <p>1946 Lloyd N. Reynolds was elected mayor.</p> <p>1948 George J. Urban was elected mayor. Bus service began to Public Square.</p> <p>1949 The War Memorial at Memorial Park at Mayfield Road and Victory Drive was dedicated.</p> <p>1952 The South Euclid Municipal Court was established.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The South Euclid-Lyndhurst library branch opened in its new location.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Regina High School opened.</p> <p>1954 A new city hall was built.</p> <p>1962 A Park Board was established by council to guide in the development of the three city parks.</p> <p>1966 A permanent bandstand was erected at Bexley Park.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The South Euclid Historical Society was founded.</p> <p>1967 The City celebrated its "Golden Jubilee" 50th anniversary celebration.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Mayor Urban was re-elected.</p> <p>1968 The city's incinerator was phased out. Refuse was picked up at the curb.</p> <p>1969 Safety Town began. Parking on Mayfield Road was banned.</p> <p>1970 The city's first newspaper recycling program began.</p> <p>1971 Rainbow Hospital, on Green Road, closed.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Mayor Urban decided not to seek re-election.</p> | <p>Councilman Arnold C. D'Amico was elected mayor.</p> <p>Victory Park School celebrated its 50th anniversary.</p> <p>1972 The controversial fence dividing the May-Green and Maymore shopping centers was removed.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">Newspaper recycling was halted.</p> <p>The South Euclid Boys Baseball League celebrated its 50th anniversary.</p> <p>1974 Walter Stiff, the city's last Executive Director, resigned.</p> <p>1976 South Euclid purchased land from Cleveland Heights at Belvoir and Monticello for an additional Quarry Park recreation area.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The big garbage strike occurred.</p> <p>The city joined Lyndhurst in a "Star Spangled Celebration."</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">"The Little Red Schoolhouse" was restored.</p> <p>1977 The police department moved into new headquarters and city hall was renovated.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The South Euclid Historical Society Museum opened in the former caretaker's quarters of the Tilling mansion (Library).</p> <p>1978 The Tri-City Consortium on Aging was created.</p> <p>1982 The fire department was expanded and renovated. Their vial-of-life program began.</p> <p>1983 The Victory Park School site was sold to Akron's Albrecht Co., parent of Acme grocery.</p> <p>1985 Acme grocery opened.</p> <p style="padding-left: 20px;">The South Euclid Community Center opened.</p> |
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- The new Veterans' Memorial was built on the Green Road and Anderson Road triangle.
- 1987 Arson fires damaged the Mayfield Road downtown business district.
- 911 service began in the city.
- 1990 A recycling program was, once again, implemented.
- 1991 Arnold D'Amico announced that he wouldn't be seeking re-election.
- Councilman John T. Kocevar was elected mayor.
- 1992 Home Days returned. It was held at Notre Dame College and Bexley Park.
- City pools were dedicated and re-opened.
- Curbside recycling of plastic, glass, and cans began.
- 1994 The police department formed the Gang Resistance Training (G.R.E.A.T.) program for students.
- Home Days returned to Bexley Park; pools renovated.
- Curbside newspaper recycling began.
- 1995 The Community Policing Program began in the "Warrensville West 5" neighborhood.
- Mayor Kocevar won re-election.
- 1996 In January, a Conflict Mediation Program began to settle resident's disputes.
- A citizens' Advisory Committee was formed to study expenditures and projected income for the next several years.
- Redevelopment took place in the Green Road commercial district and in the Mayfield business district.
- A new strip center on Mayfield Road opened.
- 1997 The city's infrastructure has been addressed. Plans for additional sewer and road repairs were being implemented.
- Plans for more redevelopment projects in the city's industrial and commercial districts were underway.
- An eight-year sewer plan began.
- The city celebrated its 80th anniversary.
- A Peace Pole was presented to the city by the Community Relations Advisory Board as an 80th birthday present in honor of conflict mediation programs in the city and the schools.
- 1998 Council passed an ordinance making it illegal for children under the age of 18 to smoke within city limits.
- Council passed a fair housing ordinance and a Fair Housing Review Board was created.
- 1999 Council passed an ordinance to control barking dogs.
- Council passed an ordinance regulating garage sales.
- An Architectural Review Board was established.
- A new Safety Forces Communications Center was installed.

The South Euclid-Lyndhurst School System

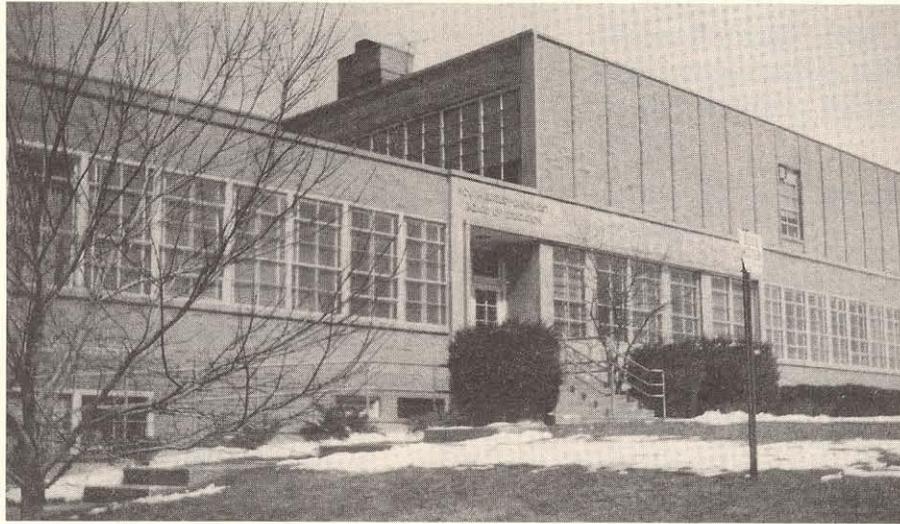
1967 - 1999

A Summary

By Nancy L. Schuemann

and

Emmett Leonard



Board of Education, 1967

Schools chronicle the past yet educate for the future. During the past thirty-three years, the South Euclid-Lyndhurst

school system educated students through innovative programming and challenging standards.

Curriculum

More than just the basics have been taught. The Elementary and Secondary Education Act of 1965 brought federal Title I funds to support classes in remedial reading at the elementary class level. Expanded reading programs were designed for the college-bound student in need of greater reading speed, comprehension, and vocabulary development.

In 1970, state Title IV funds initiated a program for special education in the school system. Students who were mentally challenged, speech and hearing impaired, visually handicapped, emotionally disturbed, and physically handicapped benefited from the program. This innovative program brought international attention to the school system. Dr. Louis Helfenbein, of the Department of Pupil Services, received 1,500 requests for copies of the curriculum guide from schools in Canada, Puerto Rico, Mexico, and Guam.

Continued attention was given to the program in 1974 when television Channel 3 carried a five-part series titled "All Children Learn Differently." The program, filmed by the Cleveland Association for Children With Learning Disabilities, featured students and activities in the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District.

In 1980, in conjunction with fourteen Eastern Cuyahoga County school districts, the South Euclid-Lyndhurst School District developed a vocational education program for students with special education needs who had not previously had the opportunity for community employment. Based in the District, the Cuyahoga East Vocational Education Center (C.E.V.E.C.), which began with 37 students in two classes had grown, in 1997, to 120 students. C.E.V.E.C. students have learned skills in class and practiced these skills in the business community at "group