ANOTHER YEAR OF HISTORY

CHRONOLOGY OF 1949

Disasters

January
1—Three-foot snowfall in Teheran and other Iranian towns causes earthen houses to collapse, killing 60.
3—Tornado demolishes Warren, Ark., killing 512, injuring 273. High gales, floods, cold wave kills 39 in western Europe.
14—Cold waves on West coast kills citrus crop. Blizzards roar through Rockies, causing 121 deaths.
27—At least 600 Chinese missing following collision of two steamers off Shanghai coast.

February
3—Blizzards in western and mountain states cause 600 deaths and property damage of $200 million.
8—Twenty-eight die when Scandinavian plane crashes off Swedish coast.
19—Madrid-Barcelona express train plunges down 40-foot embankment, killing 30.
24—Crash of Cathay Pacific plane from Manila on northern Hong Kong island kills 20. Twenty-two die in air crash at Cuzco, Peru.
27—Nine students die in fire destroying dormitory at Kenyon college, Gambier, Ohio.

March
24—Tornadoes kill 26 in south and southwest Arkansas, Oklahoma, Texas, Mississippi and Louisiana.

April
6—Seventy-four die in Effingham, Ill. hospital fire.
18—Sixty-two persons are killed in earthquake that rocks central Chile.
28—Crash in South Africa of three electric trains kills 74.

May
4—Italy's entire world champion soccer team dies in plane crash at Turin.
21—Tornadoes kill 46 persons in Missouri, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa and Kentucky.

June
6—Twenty-two killed in Greek air crash near Athens. Crack-up of plane near Florianopolis, Brazil, kills 27.
7—Fifty-four persons killed in crash of plane San Juan, Puerto Rico.

July
3—Eighteen persons killed in air crash near Perth, Australia.
15—Thirteen American correspondents killed in air crash near Bombay. Air crash near Los Angeles kills 36.
30—Sixteen persons killed when navy Hellcat hits Eastern Air Lines plane near Fort Dix, N. J.

August
5—Between 3,000 and 4,000 persons killed by Ecuador earthquake.
6—Western states forest fires take 13 lives.
19—Manchester, England, air crash takes lives of 24.

September
6—Crazed war veteran slays 13 in Camden, N.J.
9—Airline crash near St. Jrachim, Quebec, kills 23. Nine die as cabin cruiser is swamped in Nantucket Sound.
17—Steamship Noronic burns in Toronto pier taking 130 lives.

October
18—One thousand die, 70,000 left homeless in Guatemala floods.
28—Forty-eight die in air crash in Azores, including boxer Marcel Cerdan.

November
1—Fifty-five killed at Washington, D.C., airport as P-38 hits airliner.
17—Eighteen killed as two B-29's collide near Stockton, Calif.
29—Airliner crash at Dallas kills 28.

December
3—Dormitory blaze at University of Oklahoma kills three.
11—Nine killed by tornadoes in Missouri and Arkansas. Seventy-ton slab of granite falls off cliff near Victorville, Calif., killing four.

Sports

January
1—Barbara Ann Scott wins Lou E. Marsh memorial trophy as Canada's outstanding 1948 athlete.
7—Joe DiMaggio signs 1949 contract with Yankees for $90,000.
8—U.S. court reverses lower court dismissal of Danny Gardella's damage suit against New York Giants.
14—Calumet's Coaltown ties record for mile and 1/8 at 1:57.6.

March
1—Joe Louis retires as heavyweight champion, turns promoter.
12—Hamline of St. Paul defeats Regis of Denver for National Assn. of Intercollegiate Basketball championship.
26—Kentucky wins National Collegiate AA basketball tournament in Seattle. Russian Hero wins Grand National Steeplechase at Aintree, England.

April
18—Baseball season opens.
25—Olympia, Eddie Arcaro up, wins Wood Memorial.
26—Tony Zale, ex-middleweight champ retires from boxing.
30—Coaltown, Steve Brooks up, wins Gallant Fox handicap.

May
6—Rocky Graziano, ex-middleweight, reinstated by N.Y. athletic commission after suspension for failure to report bribery offer.
7—Ponder, Calumet's 15-1 shot, Steve Brooks up, wins Kentucky Derby.
23—Joey Maxim defeats Gus Lesnevich for U.S. lightheavyweight title.
30—Indianapolis motor speedway Memorial classic won by Bill Holland in record average speed of 121.327.

June
10—Frank Frisch, New York coach, becomes Chicago Cub manager.
11—U.S. open golf championship goes to Dr. Cary Middlecoff. Capot, Ted Atkinson up, wins Belmont Stakes. The 18 players suspended from U.S. pro baseball because they jumped to Mexican league re-instated by Commissioner Chandler.
14—Jake LaMotta wins world middleweight title from Marcel Cerdan.
22—Ezzard Charles win world heavyweight title by defeating Jersey Joe Walcott, New York and England refuse to recognize title.

July
3—Ted Schroeder takes men's singles in Wimbleton, England, tennis championships; Louise Brough takes women's singles; Frank Parker-Richard Gonzales take men's doubles; Mrs. Margaret Dupont and Miss Brough take women's doubles.
11—World welterweight champion Sugar Ray Robinson successfully defends title from Havana's Kid Gavilan.
12—American league All-stars defeat National League team, 11-7.
31—Sam Snead takes Western Open golf championship at St. Paul.

August
10—Ezzard Charles successfully defends heavyweight championship by defeating Gus Lesnevich.
19—Hironoshin Furuhashi, Japan, sets world swimming records of 18:19 minutes in 1,500 meter free style; 4:33.3 minutes in 400 meter free style and 9:32.5 minutes in 800 meter free style.
20—Coaltown, Steve Brooks up, sets world record of 1:34.4 in winning one-mile Whirlaway Stakes.

September
1—U.S. retains Davis Cup, defeating Australia four matches to one (tennis).
3—Charles Coe, Oklahoma City, wins U.S. amateur golf championship in Rochester, N.Y. Joseph De Bona, Hollywood, wins Bendix air trophy.
5—Bill Odom, speed record holder for round-the-world flight, crashes into a house in Berea, Ohio, during National Air Races in Cleveland, kills self, two others. Silver Cup Trophy in motorboat racing goes to Bill Cantrell, driving Horace Dodge's My Sweetie.
25—Louise Suggs, Carrollton, Ga., takes U.S. women's open golf title in Landover, Md.

October
3-9—New York Yankees defeat Brooklyn Dodgers in World Series, four games to one.
28—Capot beats Coaltown to win Baltimore's Pimlico Special.

November
1—1949 major league all-star AP baseball team team announced.
15—Eddie Vann scores greatest heavyweight knockout on record in London bout with George Stern (12 seconds, first round).
21—Cleveland Indians sold to a syndicate of Cleveland business men.
24—Ted Williams, Red Sox, named American League's most valuable player.

December
3—Notre Dame defeats Southern Methodist to end season undefeated and lead football pack. Army, Oklahoma and California remain undefeated.
12—Kentucky and Oklahoma bid for national cage leadership.

Foreign

January
3—Israel involved in a dispute with Britain after invading Egypt and shooting down R.A.F. planes.
13—U.S. turns pressure on Britain to abandon dispute with Israel so as not to endanger Arab-Jewish peace.
14—U.S. says it plans to join North Atlantic military alliance to ease west Europe's fear of Russia. Chinese Communists say peace terms are surrender of Nationalists.
21—Chiang Kai-shek enters retirement.
22—Israeli-Egyptian armistice delayed by Jewish retention of Negeb.
25—U.N. security council passes independence plan for Indonesia.

February
8—Cardinal Mindszenty pleads "guilty in principle" to treason charges by Hungary's Red regime. Gets life sentence.
24—Israel, Egypt sign armistice.
25—Bulgaria begins treason trials of Protestant leaders.

March
4—Andrei Vishinsky replaces Molotov as Russian foreign minister.
11—Draft of Atlantic pact completed. Italy decides to join. Israel and Trans-Jordan sign cease-fire.
30—Soviet zone currency barred from west Berlin.
31—Russia denounces North Atlantic pact.

April
3—Chinese Communists modify peace terms.
4—Twelve nations sign North Atlantic pact and plan for U.S. arms aid.
7—Tories upset Labor in London election.
17—Ireland becomes independent republic.
24—Communists capture Nanking.
30—U.S., Russia negotiate to end Berlin blockade and set up Big 4 conference on Germany. Communists gain in attempt to isolate Shanghai.

May
4—Russians agree to lift rail blockade of Berlin. Dutch, Indonesians agree on new truce. Reds capture Hangchow, isolate Shanghai.
11—Israel admitted to U.N.
23—Big 4 ministers' conference opens in Paris. West German constitution adopted. Reds capture Shanghai.
30—Big 4 deadlocks on German unity. Soviet-zone Germans adopt constitution. Czech Reds hit Catholic church.

June
6—Senate foreign relations committee approves Atlantic pact.
7—Chinese nationalist government prepares to flee to Chungking.
8—U.S. and Soviet authorities agree on formula to end anti-Red Berlin railroad strike.
13—Pro-Italians win a Trieste election.
17—United States protests Britain's trade pact with Argentina.
29—Western charter creating civilian allied high commission for west Germany published.

July
10—Chiang Kai-shek enlists Philippines in drive to form Pacific union, takes charge of Chinese nationalist resistance. Britain, U.S., Canada agree to September conference on Britain's dollar shortage. United Kingdom orders 25 per cent cut in dollar exports through mid-1950.
13—Roman Catholic church issues worldwide excommunication of Communists.
23—Yugoslavia breaks relations with Greek guerrillas.

August
1—Dutch-Indonesian truce signed.
3—Tito calls for uprising against his Cominform foes in Albania and Bulgaria, warns Russia not to invade Yugoslavia.
11—International rules of war revised.
12—Moscow denounces Tito's Yugoslavia as enemy of Russia.
16—Greece reports rout of its northwestern rebels.

September
2—Yugoslavia breaks off two commercial pacts with Russia and discounts danger of Russian invasion.
16—Hungarian ex-Foreign Minister Rajk and two other alleged traitors say they plotted with Tito and the United States.
17—Western Big Three agree not to help Chiang Kai-shek.
18—Britain devalues pound and 24 nations follow suit.
23—President Truman announces that an "atomic explosion" has taken place in Russia.
29—Russia and four satellites break off mutual aid pacts with Tito. Big Four unity talks in Berlin reach another deadlock.

October
5—Russia recognizes Communist government in China.
6—Big Four foreign ministers meet again on Austria, Yugoslavia takes its Cominform dispute before U.N.
11—Prime Minister of India, Nehru, arrives for visit in United States.
14—Chinese Reds take Canton.
15—Wholesale arrest conducted by Communists continue in Czechoslovakia.
20—Yugoslavia elected to U.N. security council over Soviet protests.
28—George Bidault becomes French premier, ending crisis.
29—United States consul and staff seized by Reds at Mukden.

November
1—Dutch, Indonesians agree on terms for sovereign Indonesian state.
7—France and Canada team up to urge nations' A-bomb pact.
14—Indian extremists hanged for assassination of Gandhi. Britain delays date for nationalizing steel. Chinese Nationalists shell U.S. merchant ship. Chinese Reds ask U.N. to oust Nationalist delegates.
16—Washington refuses to recognize control body created for Danube by Russia.
20—President Chanis of Panama ousted by coup.
22—Fate of American consul-general arrested by Chinese Reds lies with peoples's court in Mukden. Ousted Panama president leads demonstration in Panama City. West implements Paris plan to ease controls on West German republic.
23—Chinese Reds release U.S. consul-general Angus Ward on suspended sentence.
24—Panama supreme court re-rests President Chanis, but police chief forces him out again. Dr. Arnulfo Arias becomes president.
26—Chinese Reds arrest U.S. vice-consul, William Stokes, in Mukden.
29—Cominform asks unseating of Yugoslavia's Tito.
30—Chinese Reds take Chunking, nationalist capital.

December
1—Western defense area divided into five groups in Paris meeting.
3—Nationalist China warned by U.S. upon ship attacks.
7—U.N. declares Jerusalem an international holy city. U.S. will meet Reds' terms for release of two Americans held in North Korea.
8—Chinese Nationalists abandon capital at Chengtu and flee to Formosa.
10—Labor party defeated in Australia elections.
11—North Korea Reds free two Yanks after 81 days detention.
12—Angus Ward and staff, freed by Chinese Reds, board ship for U. S.

Panorama

January
1—Needy children in China total 20 million, 15 million of whom were made homeless by war with Japan.
15—Air Force submits to Defense Secretary James Forrestal proposed policy to discontinue racial segregation in ranks.
29—Repairmen overhauling the White House open the building to reporters who found parts of it near collapse.

February
9—Film star Robert Mitchum and actress Lila Leeds sentenced to 60-day prison terms in Los Angeles court on marijuana charges.
23—Grady, inquisitive cow of Yukon, Okla., plunged into silo, achieved bovine fame while nation racked brains for four days over problem of how to get her out.
25—General Motors announces wages of 341,000 employees will be reduced under cost-of-living contract with union.
26—Axis Sally begins defense at treason trial by saying treason cannot be committed by "mere words."

March
1—Latest get-rich-quick scheme to sweep America is Pyramid club, which works on order of chain letter.
2—U.S. births reported by Public Health Service to number 3,559,000 in 1948.
26—Axis Sally sentenced from 10 to 20 years in prison for treason.

April
6—President Truman says he would not hesitate to use atom bomb under the same circumstances it was used on Japan.
16—Bureau of Agricultural Economics predicts slight drop in prices, incomes, production for 1949.
28—Russia completely jams "Voice of America" broadcasts to the U.S.S.R. containing accounts of negotiations ending Berlin blockade.

May
2—Atlanta city council bans public wearing of masks except for festive occasions. This is blow to Ku Klux Klan.
16—Frank Hague's 32-year rule as boss of Jersey City ends when Hague machine is swept out of office.
27—Movie star Rita Hayworth is married to Prince Aly Khan.

June
2—"Wall Street Journal" survey reveals used car prices "melting like snow under a hot spring sun."
6—American Medical association "gags" its chief spokesman and concedes U.S. needs adequate public health plan.
25—Attorney General Tom Clark orders F.B.I. investigation of terrorism in Alabama where several have been beaten or intimidated by hooded night riders.

Top Ten Spot News Stories of 1949

These are the 10 biggest news stories of the past year, as selected by a representative group of weekly newspaper editors speaking through an annual poll conducted by The Publishers' Auxiliary.

1. Announcement that the Soviet Union possesses atom bomb.

2. Sweeping victories of Communist armies in China.

3. Trial of 11 top Communists in the U.S.

4. Coal and steel strikes and subsequent events in nation.

5. Marshal Tito's successful defiance of Russia and Cominform.

6. Story of Kathy Fiscus falling into well and subsequent rescue efforts.

7. Failure of congress to repeal the Taft-Hartley labor law.

8. Ending of the Berlin blockade by the Russians.

9. Bitter inter-service dispute between the army and navy.

10. Devaluation of pound in Great Britain.

Domestic

January
5—Truman asks higher taxes, universal military training, wage-price controls in the state-of-the-union message.
7—Secretary of State George C. Marshall resigns and is replaced by Dean Acheson.
14—State department policy statement says U.S. will join North Atlantic defense alliance.

February
3—Truman declares Constitution gives him power to stop walkouts affecting national health and welfare.
17—Presidents says current price decline and unemployment increase nothing to worry about.
24—Hoover commission makes report on government reorganization, Truman says he will stump nation to defend his program, stalled in congress.

March
2—Air force B-50 makes first non-stop trip around world.
3—Louis Johnson replaces James Forrestal as secretary of defense.
11—U.S. senate rejects ruling against filibusters. U.M.W. announces two-week memorial walkout.
30—President signs bill extending rent control through June 30, 1950.

April
14—Congress passes second year E.R.P. authorization. House votes $10 billion for arms.
19—Government rests case in trial of top U.S. Communists.
28—Navy Secretary John L. Sullivan resigns in protest against cancellation of plans to complete super aircraft carrier.

May
4—Administration efforts to repeal Taft-Hartley act come to temporary halt in congress.
5—Strike of 62,250 C.I.O. workers closes Ford Motor Co.'s River Rouge plant.
13—Francis Patrick Matthews, Omaha, succeeds John L. Sullivan as secretary of navy.
17—Atomic energy commission under fire as pound of uranium reported missing. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Jr., elected to congress by New York district.
25—Congressional investigation of atomic energy commission begins.

June
3—Alger Hiss perjury trial opens. Three top Communists sentenced to jail for contempt of court.
7—Gordon Gray appointed secretary of army.
8—John L. Lewis orders one-week mine stoppage.
30—John L. Lewis orders miners to work only three days a week. Judith Coplon convicted as spy, gets from 40 months to 10 years.

July
7—John Foster Dulles appointed to U.S. senate.
11—Truman abandons tax increase plans and calls for deficit spending.
21—U.S. ratifies Atlantic pact. House rejects Brannan farm plan.
28—Truman offers Attorney General Tom Clark seat on supreme court, asks Senator J. Howard McGrath to become attorney general.

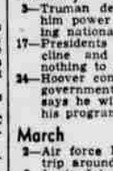
August
5—State department white paper marks off nationalist China as lost cause.
8—Five per center probers resume Mitchell, Harry Vaughan of influence peddling.
11—General Omar Bradley appointed first chairman of joint chiefs of staff.
25—House recesses without senate's permission. Probe of corruption in R.F.C. program collapses. John Maragon, alleged influence peddler, refuses to talk in "five per centers" investigation.

September
10—President's fact-finding board rejects steel workers' demands for fourth-round pay raises.
13—Federal Judge Sherman Minton nominated to supreme court.
15—Government files anti-trust suit to break up A & P chain.
19—Strike called by coal miners' John L. Lewis.

October
1—500,000 CIO steelworkers strike over pension-welfare dispute.
3—Navy air force dispute brings on congressional probe.
11—Eleven Communist party leaders convicted on charges of conspiracy against U.S. government.
19—Dr. Edward C. Neurse resigns as head of the President's Council of Economic Advisers. General Omar Bradley says navy criticism of defense set-up endangers nation. First session 81st congress ends. Pennsylvania Railroad drops "Jim Crow" seating.
29—Dismissal of Admiral Louis Denfeld as chief of naval operations by the President raises political storm. Truman freezes air force at 48 groups.
31—Bethlehem steel and steel union sign pension plan, breaking solid front of steel companies during strike.

November
1—Vice Adm. Forrest P. Sherman named chief of naval operations.
2—C.I.O. ousts left-wing United Electrical and Farm Equipment workers.
3—Eleven convicted Communists freed on bail to press appeals.
5—Navy Captain John Crommelin reprimanded for revealing navy's bitterness at defense setup. Fair Deal program triumphs in New York as Democratic Lehman defeats Republican Dulles in senatorial race.
9—John L. Lewis issues back-to-work order, postponing coal strike until Dec. 1.
11—United Mine Workers and U.S. Steel sign pact, breaking back of steel strike. Undersecretary Oscar L. Chapman succeeds Julian Krug as secretary of the interior.
12—Senator Thomas (D., Okla.) says Sweden failed to show proper respect for him on recent visit.
17—Leftwing demonstrators in New York City riot at National Maritime Union hall. Alger Hiss perjury trial opens.
21—Whittaker Chambers testifies against Alger Hiss.
23—David E. Lilienthal, AEC head, resigns.
28—John L. Lewis calls off meeting with advisers as coal strike deadline looms. U.S. announces impending tests of new A-bombs at Eniwetok. Device to "breed" atomic energy fuel disclosed by U.S.
29—Rep. J. Parnell Thomas (R., N.J.) drops innocent plea to charges of payroll padding.

December
1—Government denies F.H.A. loans upon racially restricted properties. Lewis orders three-day work week after miners quit work again.
6—John L. Lewis signs pact with some coal companies involving wage increases. Former air force major, Racey Jordan, says Reds got atomic materials and radar equipment during war with official aid.
7—Lt. Gen. Leslie Groves denies charges that Henry Wallace and late Harry Hopkins prodded him to give atom secrets or materials to Russia. Steelworkers end strike at Alcoa.
11—Mineowners talk about forcing coal strike to bring about showdown with John L. Lewis. Department of defense drops 118,000 employees.



Deaths

January
1—Sir Malcolm Campbell, first man to exceed 300 mph on land.
3—Robert Ingersoll Aitken, sculptor.
4—Dr. August Herman Pfund, authority on infra-red and other rays and on optics.
5—Joseph H. McNabb, Bell and Howell president.
11—Nelson Doubleday, book and magazine publisher.

February
10—Isoo Abe, who introduced baseball to Japan.
12—Battling Levinsky, former light heavyweight boxing champ.
23—Francis Edwin McMurtrie, editor of "Jane's Fighting Ships."
28—John Sanburn Phillips, co-founder of McClure's Magazine and founder of American Magazine. Charles Hanson Towne, author, poet, editor.

March
4—Arthur Atwater Kent, inventor, philanthropist, famous host.
6—Sen. Joseph Melville Broughton, Democrat, N.C., former governor of his state.
7—Rep. Sol Bloom, chairman of house foreign affairs committee.
11—Gen. Henri-Honore Giraud, French hero of both world wars.

April
15—Wallace Beery, veteran screen star.
27—Frederic C. Walcott, Republican senator from Connecticut, 1929-34, author of RFC bill.

May
3—Joseph Peter DiMaggio, father of ballplayers Joe, Dominic and Vincent DiMaggio.
6—Count Maurice Maeterlinck, Belgian poet and dramatist, author of "The Blue Bird."
10—Sam Breadon, ex-president of St. Louis Cardinals. Neysa McMein, portrait painter, illustrator, writer.
18—Dr. James Truslow Adams, historian, Pulitzer prize winner.
22—James V. Forrestal, former secretary of defense, by suicide.

June
10—Sigrid Undset, Danish-born Norwegian novelist.
14—Charles B. (Uncle Charlie) Moran, National league baseball umpire, Russell Doubleday, retired publisher and author.
26—Dr. Ray Lyman Wilbur, interior secretary in Hoover cabinet.

July
2—Georgi Dimitrov, Communist premier of Bulgaria.
6—Harold H. Knerr, cartoonist who drew Katzenjammer Kids.
19—Frank Murphy, associate justice of the supreme court.

August
1—George Moran (Searcy), survivor of Moran and Mack, the "two black crows."
12—Al Shean, survivor of Gallagher and Shean, comedy team.
16—Margaret Mitchell, author of "Gone with the Wind."
18—Dr. Samuel Green, imperial wizard of Association of Georgia Klans (K.K.K.)

September
3—Maj. Gen. Walter Short, army commander at Pearl Harbor when Japan attacked.
6—Richard Strauss, German composer.
10—Wiley Blount Rutledge, associate justice of supreme court.
15—Ernest Edward Bonham, Pittsburgh Pirate pitcher, former Yankee star.
18—Frank Morgan, film star.
19—Will Cuppy, author, critic and humorist.

October
6—Robert Emmet Hannegan, ex-postmaster general and Democratic national chairman. Col. Matt J. Winn, who made Kentucky Derby famous.

November
6—Rex Mays, leading auto racing driver.
8—Clyde M. Reed, senator from Kansas.
25—"Bojangles" Bill Robinson, dancer.
27—William H. King, four-term Democratic senator from Utah.

December
11—Clifford Berryman, editorial cartoonist for Washington Star.

Atlantic Pact Ratified

Yanks Win Series

Inauguration

Britain Devalues Pound

Channel Swim

Aly Khan and Wife

Coplon Trial

5 Per Center Probe

CHEVROLET
WATCH
CHEVROLET
NEXT WEEK'S PAPER
For
Announcement
Of
1950
CHEVROLET
Hodge
CHEVROLET
Co.
Main and May
Heppner
Oregon