

THE CHARLOTTE NEWS

No Immits On Japanese Arms Slated U. S. Plans To Ask No Bases

By EDWARD E. BOMAR
WASHINGTON—(AP)—An official source said today plans for peace with Japan contemplate no limit on the right of the Japanese to re-arm.

This official, who may not be identified by name, said that the United States will ask for the security of Japan with troops somewhat as American air forces are currently stationed in England to bolster Western European defenses against the threat of aggression.

This report on American views followed President Truman's announcement that he had directed the State Department to go ahead with preliminary negotiations on a Japanese peace treaty with representatives of the thirteen nations which are members of the Far Eastern Commission. Soviet Russia is one of these and is expected to be included in discussions to be held during the next two months in connection with the new session of the United Nations General Assembly.

If Russia persists in its demand that the peace treaty be dictated by the big four Pacific powers—including Communist China—the discussion is expected to be of short duration.

President Truman declined to say yesterday whether the United States would favor going ahead without Russia.

His formal statement of the U. S. decision ignored a demand Moscow has been making for the last three years that the treaty be drafted by the Big Four—America, Britain, France and the Soviet Union.

He said that the U. S. position is that Russia will be consulted along with the other nations represented on the Far Eastern Commission.

Winding up the occupation and the treaty has been held up for three years by the treaty procedure dispute and the global struggle with Russia. Disagreement between the State and Defense Departments over future American relations with Japan reportedly contributed to the delay.

Mr. Truman's statement and the developments leading up to it made plain that the U. S. now is committed to go ahead primarily in agreement with Britain and France. Peace treaty negotiations currently under discussion by the three Western foreign ministers at New York.

THE OLD SHAVER



Read an interesting story of an old man in my Doctor's office today. I wonder why the fellow did the thing he did. I'll say ways first up on Sunday morning.

Seeks To Break Enemy's Backbone

MacArthur Leads Bold Operation

By RUSSELL BRINES
WITH GENERAL MACARTHUR ON THE INCHON FRONT, Korea—General MacArthur returned to combat today to direct a bold military gamble which he says may break the backbone of the North Korean army.

At the head of his twelfth amphibious landing, MacArthur sent American forces storming into Inchon to open a second front 165 miles northwest of the Southeastern beachhead.

He is remaining indefinitely in Korea to run what may be the war's climactic campaign.

MacArthur told seven accompanying correspondents the main objective was to sever the vital Red communications in the Inchon area, to cut off the enemy's supply lines and then crush the Communists between the expeditionary force and the American Eighth Army.

The Reds lack the strength to hit both Allied forces simultaneously.

"If we can accomplish what we aim at," said the 70-year-old general, "this (the enemy's) condition will rapidly become critical."

MacArthur flew from Tokyo Sept. 12 ahead of a typhoon and boarded the invasion flagship off southern Japan.

Today he watched with a smile as the first part of his planned operation unfolded perfectly in a copy down.

7 Republicans Opposed

House Group Backs Marshall

WASHINGTON—(AP)—The House Armed Services Committee today approved legislation to permit Gen. George C. Marshall to serve as Secretary of Defense. The vote was 18 to 7.

Chairman Vinson (D-Okla.) announced the vote. The Senate Armed Services Committee had previously approved the legislation.

The opposing votes in the House committee were cast by Republicans.

Rep. Short of Missouri, Republican of Illinois, Shaffer of Michigan, Edwins of Ohio, Town of New Jersey, Gavin of Pennsylvania and Meyer of New York.

Republican Reps. Blackley of Michigan and Norblad of Oregon joined with the following ten Democrats to approve the bill.

Chairman Vinson, Kilday of Texas, Durham of Massachusetts, Senator of Maryland and Jefferson of New York. Philbin of Massachusetts.

10 Are Killed In S. C. Wreck

ORANBURG, S. C.—(AP)—A tractor-trailer truck carrying 10 men was wrecked today on a highway near here, killing 10 men.

The unidentified white man was driving the truck.

The two big vehicles smashed head-on at a small bridge on a slight curve. The location is about seven miles northwest of Holly Hill on S. C. Highway 10, near an intersection with S. C. Highway 10.

Lt. Carl Carey of the South Carolina Highway Patrol said most of the dead men were badly mangled and that identification was difficult.

The second man was brought to Tri-County Hospital here.

The officer said it had not been possible to decide what caused the wreck.

The van bore North Carolina license plates. Investigators said it was injured by a tractor-trailer truck.

The driver was killed. He was wearing a seat belt. He was wearing a seat belt.

The driver was killed. He was wearing a seat belt. He was wearing a seat belt.

Four of the dead were tentatively identified as: Jack Dayton, the bus driver, Lee Wolf of Pinewood, Okla., Green of Rimini.

Several ambulance loads of injured men were brought to Tri-County hospital here. Hospital officials said they were unable to say immediately how many injured men were brought in.

Yank Paratroops Reported Landing

TARGU, Korea—(AP)—Korean newspapers here near the battlefront reported today that American paratroops had landed at Seoul's Kimpo airport.

They did the five their own ways first up on Sunday morning.

Atlantic Pact Council Meet Opens

European Defense Principal Task

By JOHN M. HIGHTOWER
NEW YORK—(AP)—The North Atlantic Treaty Council opened a two-day conference here today to stiffen Western defenses against Russia's military might.

The meeting got under way shortly after 8:30 A. M. EST. One of the first to arrive was U. S. Secretary of State Dean Acheson, who cheerily waved to reporters but declined comment on the new United Nations landing in Korea.

The Foreign Ministers of the United States, Britain and France, as indicated by their joint announcement, will recommend that the 12-nation council take immediate effective steps to create in Western Europe a unified military force capable of turning back any Red assault from the East.

In addition, Acheson, with the assent of British Foreign Secretary Ernest Bevin and French Foreign Minister Robert Schuman, will propose that provision be made for the defense to include German units.

Acheson, in the opinion of diplomatic experts, has thus put himself in position to be guided by the will of the majority on a controversial issue.

Acheson, for his part, is prepared to see his colleagues of the American pact to send reinforcements to Germany soon but to emphasize that the fulfillment of those plans depends on the willingness of the Atlantic Pact Allies to do their full share in defense preparations.

The big power ministers completed a three-day conference here last night with an admission that much of the work they had agreed to do was not yet finished and, because of the 12-nation gathering, could not be finished until the end of the month.

At the Monday session they are expected to approve steps toward ending the state of war with Germany and to set up a new High Commission to give West Germany greater control over its own affairs.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

That was the phrase used in an "interim communique" which the German government said it had received from the Atlantic Pact Allies.

2nd Front Opened In Korean Campaign

TOKYO—(AP)—American Marines and infantry stormed ashore on Korea's west coast today far behind Red battle lines and knifed swiftly under fire into the big port of Inchon.

The landings were made at the harbor for Seoul, the Red-held South Korean capital 22 miles inland.

Covered by bombardments from British and American warships, the Leathernecks landed first at 8:30 A. M. (4:30 P. M. EST, Thursday).

Eleven hours later, the U. S. 10th Army Corps went ashore.

Led by tanks, they drove two miles into Inchon on their first lunge.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur, the United Nations commander who planned the bold operation, was on hand to direct the landings. And he said:

"The Navy and Marines have never shown more brightly than this morning."

Later he said the deep amphibious penetration might break the backbone of the Korean Red army.

South Korean Marines landed at the same time on Korea's East Coast.

BIG DRIVE STARTED

The co-ordinated thrusts deep into Red territory over the skin of the long-awaited United Nations offensive.

This was the day of burning tide, coming after a week of military-fought withdrawals that brought the tanked North Korean assault across the 38th parallel.

Since that time, in a country slightly larger in area than Utah, the Allies had been shoved southward on the mountainous peninsula into a box beachhead on the southward. The beachhead had shrunk to an area roughly 10 miles wide, by 70 deep—smaller than Connecticut.

It was some 165 miles to the northwest of this beachhead that MacArthur was throwing his main counterpunch.

The infantrymen slammed their tanks into concealed Red shore positions, the Marines landed on the beachhead and the U. S. 10th Army Corps landed in the area roughly 10 miles wide, by 70 deep—smaller than Connecticut.

Carrier planes slammed rockets at the shore guns, too, but the Marines still were under heavy fire. But they planted the American flag on Wolmi's highest hill within 12 minutes after landing.

CASUALTIES LIGHT

A general headquarters communiqué said the U. S. 10th Army Corps landed on the beachhead with a minimum of casualties.

The communiqué said the naval bombardment and jetted assault on the beachhead had been a complete success. The U. S. 10th Army Corps landed on the beachhead with a minimum of casualties.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

WHERE MACARTHUR LANDED

The broken arrow in the upper left corner of this map indicates where Gen. Douglas MacArthur sent American Marines and Army forces storming ashore today. It was MacArthur's twelfth amphibious landing and is designed to sever vital Red communications in the Inchon-Seoul bottleneck. The broken line indicates the Allied defense in the Southeast. (AP Wirephoto.)



Inchon, Landing Site, 22 Miles Southwest Of Seoul

TOKYO—(AP)—Inchon, where U. S. Marines and doughboys made their major landing, is near the middle of the west coast of Korea on the Yellow Sea.

The west coast line is mostly low, greatly indented and has a one-to-five-mile belt of mud flats exposed at low tide.

Heaviest Korean population is along that coast.

Ashore, there are some cliffs between small beaches fringed by U. S. Marines and doughboys made their major landing, is near the middle of the west coast of Korea on the Yellow Sea.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

Inchon is the port of Seoul, the fallen capital of the Republic of Korea. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000. It is a city of 200,000.

51 Filipinos Are Killed By Volcano

MANILA—(AP)—Molvolcano erupted tonight 51 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.

The eruption was the most severe since 1902, when 800 people were killed by an eruption of Mount Pinatubo, the north of Luzon.