

# SECOND ECLIPSE OF SUN OBSERVED; MIRADOR REPORTS

The Philippines have within two years been favored with a second eclipse of the sun. This was when a partial eclipse of the sun was visible in Northern Luzon. The moon was then between the earth and the sun; and Baguio City was one of the most southern cities in the world to see the eclipse. (The eclipse could not be seen at Manila.) The moon at this point of apparent deepest penetration into the sun, out off a section, 15,000 kilometers deep and 180,000 kilometers long from the solar disk. This information came from pictures of the eclipse taken at 6:15 a.m. and 6:17 a.m. on April 30th at the Manila Observatory of the Jesuit Fathers on Mirador Hill. The moon passed an easterly direction over the northern pole of the sun.

The pictures show the craters and mountains on the edge of the moon, as the moon's disk bit irregularly into the sun. Some of these mountains are shown to rise 7.7. kilometers above the floor of a neighboring valley or crater.

The eclipse at Baguio lasted till 6:28 a.m. At no place on the earth was the eclipse total. The moon was eight miles too far away from the earth for a total eclipse to take place. The path of most complete eclipse, in which the sun looked like a glowing ring, was a semi-circle which extended from northern Russia to a point in the Arctic ocean, north of Sweden.

The Jesuit Fathers at Mirador are taking daily sunspot pictures with a Unitron telescope, used at Manila by Mr. Arber, two years ago, to obtain corona pictures at the last solar eclipse. Sunspot numbers and areas are an indication of solar activity. The solar activity is perhaps at present, as great as it has been in hundreds of years. Father Hennessey, S.J., Director of the Observatory, said the ionosphere F-region, high in

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the earth's atmosphere, shows the greatest ionization it has shown since the ionosonde was installed over five years ago. This fits in with the very high number of sunspots observed during April by Father Miller, S.J., who takes pictures with the observatory telescope. The pictures are sharp enough to show detailed structure on the sun, one millionth of the area of the solar disk.

The next solar eclipse will be seen in its totality as far south on the earth as this last eclipse was north. The sun will be eclipsed over Antarctica on October 23rd of this year.

The black shadow of the moon indents the orb of the sun below in this clear picture taken of the solar eclipse by Fr. Richard Miller, S.J., of the Manila Observatory in Baguio yesterday. The irregularities are due to the mountains and craters on the moon.

## SUN

## Eclipse observed in Baguio

(Special to The MANILA TIMES)

BAGUIO, April 30—The partial eclipse of the sun this year was observed here from 6:15 to 6:28 this morning.

Pictures taken of the phenomenon by Fr. Richard Miller, S. J., of the Manila observatory on Mirador hill, clearly show mountains and craters of the moon.

The eclipse was not observable in Manila.

According to observers in this city, the moon obscured about 15,000 kilometers of the solar disc.

Observatory officials said

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