Total eclipse of the sun Natures grandest spectacle



A total eclipse of the sun on Monday, July 10, will provide Canadian scientists with a rare opportunity to measure changes that occur in the ionization of the upper atmosphere when the sun's radiation is cut off by the moon.

These measurements will be made with instruments aboard eight Black Brant rockets which will be launched into the upper atmosphere from two sites in Canada. Four rockets will be launched from a temporary launch site at East Quoddy, Nova Scotia, some 90 miles northeast of Halifax, and a similar number from the Churchill Research Range at Churchill, Manitoba. All launchings will be under the supervision of the Space Research Facilities Branch of the National Research Council of Canada which operates the Churchill Research Range.

The scientific experiments to be flown on the Nova Scotia rockets will be provided by the Astrophysics Branch of the National Research Council, the Communications East Quoddy launch site. • La plate-forme de lancement d'East Quoddy

Research Centre of the Department of Communications, and the Radio and Space Research Station of the Scienc Research Council of England. The experiments in the Churchill rockets will be contributed by the Physics Department of the University of Saskatchewan, and by the Astrophysics Branch of the National Research Counc

The eclipse will be total at East Quoddy at about 5.40 p.m. ADT and reaches maximum partial phase at Churchill at about 2 p.m. CDT. The path of the total eclips which is about 100 miles wide, enters Canada near Tuktoyaktuk in the Northwest Territories. It travels in a southeast direction across Hudson Bay and northern Quebec; crosses the St. Lawrence River near Baie Comea Quebec, and then moves through New Brunswick, Prince