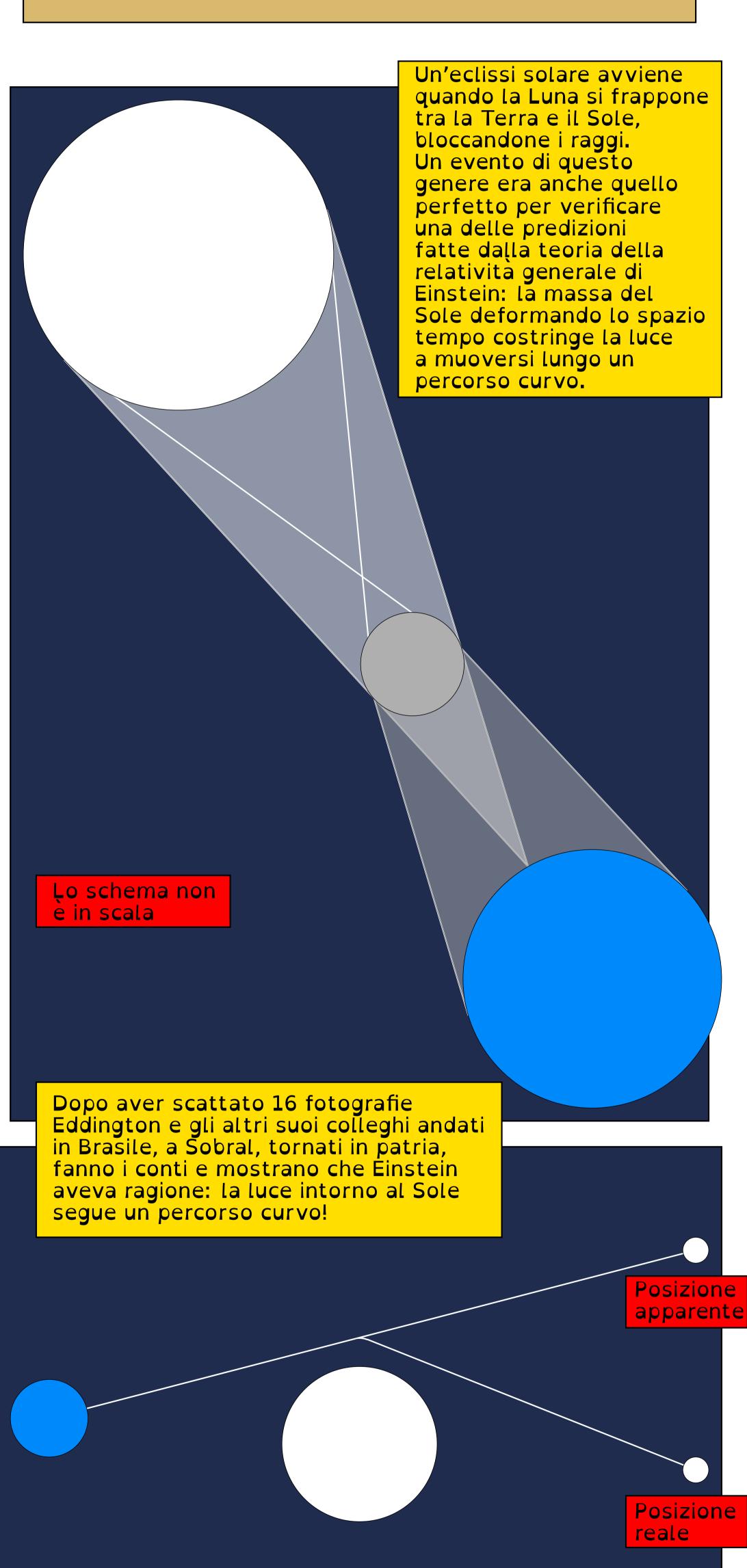
L'eclissi di Eddington

Era stata una mattinata nuvolosa, quella del 29 maggio del 1919 sull'Isola Principe, in Africa Occidentale. Finalmente verso mezzogiorno il cielo aveva iniziato ad aprirsi e la luce del Sole iniziava a filtrare tra le nubi. Il tempo, però, era tiranno e Arthur Eddington e Edwin Cottingham avevano le ore contate per fotografare l'eclissi solare totale che stava iniziando.





La notizia venne diffusa il 7 novembre del 1919 sulle pagine del Times di Londra, giusto il giorno dopo l'annuncio scientifico fatto durante il congresso della Royal Society: Albert Einstein aveva ragione!

REVOLUTION IN

THEORY OF THE NEW UNIVERSE.

NEWTONIAN IDEAS OVERTHROWN.

Yesterday afternoon in the rooms of the Royal Society, at a joint session of the Royal and Astronomical Societies, the results ob-

tained by British observers of the total solar

eclipse of May 29 were discussed. The greatest possible interest had been aroused in scientific circles by the hope that rival theories of a fundamental physical problem would be put to the test, and there was a very large attendance of astronomers and physicists. It was generally accepted that the observations were decisive in the verifying of the prediction of the famous physicist, Einstein, stated by the President of the Royal Society as being the most remarkable scientific event since the discovery of the predicted existence

of the planet Neptune. But there was differ.