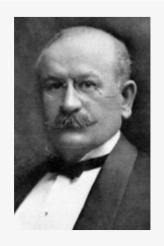
1) During celebration of the centenary of the discovery of electrodynamics by André-Marie Ampère, Mr. Mailloux, President of International Electrotechnical commission since 1919, US citizen, mentioned that

Newton's body remains lie in Westminster Abbey, Britain's Pantheon ... France is the mother of a famous son, of whom she should be as proud as England of her Newton ... should claim the honor of receiving the remains of Ampère at the Pantheon in Paris.

Unfortunately this remained a wishfull thinking.

Translation from « Revue générale de l'Electricité Nov 1922 p.113 »



1919 Dr C. O. Mailloux United States of America

Dr. Mailloux mentioned also the celebration in September 1920 in New Jersey state where the Crocker Wheeler Company had an electrical motors factory in the East Orange town. This factory gave the name Ampère to an industrial area in this town.

2) Dr. Crocker co-founder with Wheeler of the company had been for 20 years electrotechnical teacher at Columbia University.

He expressed is admiration to the Ampère's work:

The fact that Ampère was able in one week to work S out and put in the form of a paper for presentation to r the French Academy of Sciences the fundamental principles and theory of electromagnetism is one of the most 9 brilliant achievements in the history of science. The X difficulty of the subject, the shortness of the time and r the remarkable comp'eteness even of his first paper L make his work a truly amazing feat of the human mind. 8 Not only did he formulate the theory of electromag-٢ netism-that is, the action of a wire carrying a current t upon a magnet-but he also discovered experimentally C and worked out theoretically and thoroughly the phenom-S enon of electrodynamics-that is, the action of one wire i carrying a current upon another. He also proved and I gave the laws of the action of one coil or he'ix carrying 1 a current upon another, proving that each acted like a 1 magnet having a north and a south pole and these poles t attracted or repelled one another just as the poles of a 0 magnet do. 2

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