spond to the aetherometric value of:

$$E_{\delta e} = \lambda_e c^2 = 4.93039*10^{11} m^3/sec^2$$

since, by our proposed aetherometric treatment of Reich's transformation of mass into length [(6)], the mass of the electron corresponds exactly to:

$$\lambda_e = 5.485799*10^{-6} m$$

2. There are several ways in which we can now proceed. The simplest in terms of understanding is to realize that, in essence, the electromagnetic equivalent of the electron mass-energy carries the quantum frequency $\upsilon_{\delta e} = 1.2347*10^{20} sec^1$ which is shared with the actual electric structure of that mass-energy. This is an important clue - first alluded to by Einstein in 1925 and well exploited by Aspden in his work - inasmuch as we can aetherometrically write:

$$E_{\delta e} = m_e c^2 = e * 511kV = h\upsilon_{\delta e} = e (h/e) \upsilon_{\delta e}$$

One might wonder - why bother? Yet the reason is staring us right in the face: the h/e ratio of the Duane-Hunt Law is in fact a wavelength (!), a precise wavelength even more important than the wavelength function which carries Arthur Compton's name. For, the 511kV, ie the voltage function of the electric structure of the electron, is in fact the electric wave function of that structure determined by the Duane-Hunt wavelength and by the Compton electron frequency:

$$511kV = (h/e) \upsilon_{\delta e}$$

Indeed, for the electron at rest in an inertial system of coordinates, it is basic physics to write Planck's constant as the product of inertial linear momentum by the electromagnetic wavelength, in this case the Compton electron wavelength, λ_{ce}:

$$h = \mathbf{p} \lambda_{ce}$$

In aetherometric terms we write this as ($h = \mathbf{p}_{Ae} \lambda_{\delta e}$), in order to denote that the quantum refers to photoinertial linear momentum (if you prefer, to mass momentum). If we now consider the quantum electrically, instead of inertially or electromagnetically (which is indeed the same, as Einstein once claimed but with a bad argument), then it is easy to see that the relation between the quantum of action and the quantum of charge is that Duane-Hunt wavelength, λ_x. We begin from dimen-