$$\mu_{MB} = \frac{2\pi\, F_{cyclo}/W_k}{2\pi\, \varepsilon_{MB}/W_k^{0.5}\, W_v^{0.5}} = \frac{F_{cyclo}}{\varepsilon_{MB}} * \frac{W_v^{0.5}}{W_k^{0.5}} = \frac{\mathbf{B}_{MB}}{2\pi\, H_{MB}}$$

The foregoing has dramatic consequences. Suppose, for instance, that you were trying to measure with a gaussmeter a field value **B** associated with the propagation of a massfree wave. The gaussmeter does not exactly measure gauss, or the reciprocal of radial length, but in fact measures (when it does - given the racketeering market of gaussmeters) angular 'velocity' or angular frequency, which, as we have noted, is actually given by:

$$\frac{1 \text{ gauss} * c}{\eta} = 1 \text{ gauss} * W_k = 1.7588 * 10^7 \text{ rad sec}^{-1}$$

and is fully valid in the realm of massbound charges. However, as we have also noted, the same numerical value of a cyclotron frequency can result in very different values of the field **B**, depending upon whether the field **B** in question arises from a flux of massbound versus massfree charges. A radial frequency of $1.76 * 10^7$ rad sec^{-1} corresponding to a cyclotron frequency of $2.8 * 10^6$ cycles/sec, will imply, for a massbound electronic charge, a field **B** of :

$$\mathbf{B} = 2\pi\, F_B/W_k = 6.9065 \text{ m}^{-1}$$

whereas, for a massfree charge, the same frequency will imply a field **B** whose magnitude varies as a function of the voltage amplitude deployed by the massfree wave:

$$\mathbf{B} = 2\pi\, F_B/W_v$$

Only when W_v has the numerical value of W_k, ie $2.5466 * 10^6$ m $sec^{-1,}$ will the massfree **B** resolve into a field of 6.9065 m^{-1}. Any other value of W_v will result in a variable value of the field **B**, the latter becoming all the smaller as W_v becomes greater. Hence, massfree waves with a high voltage amplitude will develop minuscule values for the field **B**.

24. We are now in a position to contrast the aetherometric solution to the problem of the fields **H** and **B** with the nonsensical propositions summarized in **Tables 1** to **4**. The results are summarized and integrated in **Table 5**. It is apparent that Maxwell's equation for the curl of **B** as $4\pi (J_{free}+J_{bound})/c$ alone subtended the correct dimensionality of **B**, approaching it solely for the mass-