variety of experimental results, that whereas distally the TC draws the conduction electrons of metallic matter and semi-conductors, proximally it does not limit itself to doing just that, but is also able to draw outer valence electrons from the same conductors or semi-conductors. This, we argued, indicates that the so-called DC-like or proximal electrostatic field of a TC is nothing short of an artifact, a natural one at that, of the interaction of metallic or 'semi-metallic' matter with the wave energy field emitted by the coil. In other words, the coil itself does not emit any such thing as an electrostatic field. Charge is formed and retained by conductors proximally exposed to the time-varying field, but this charge is positive and at that, nucleonic, as it results from the stripping of outer valence electrons from those conductors. The disappearance of this proximal artifactual phenomenon when one employs doped semi-conductors in full-wave dividers is clearly indicative that there is simply no 'electrostatic charge radiation' from the coil, only an indirect electrostatic effect which, moreover, results from outer valence electrons acquiring more kinetic energy than permitted by their atomic existence.

Why, then, is this artifact limited to the proximal region? Obviously, part of the answer has already been given, since with increasing distance from the emitter, the stripping action of the 'Tesla waves' eventually becomes too weak to remove valence band negatrons, but remains strong enough to remove conduction band negatrons, thus mimicking the Hallwacks effect of HFOT photons. The remainder of the answer leads us directly to what is the most proximal effect of the 'Tesla wave' radiation upon the metallic matter of the secondary coil itself. Here, indeed, we are directly confronted with the mechanical effect of the 'induced aether radiation' in the helicoidal conductor, as it produces the damped sinusoidal waveform characteristic of AC massbound currents, that is, their photonic or electromagnetic signature.

Consider first off the fine structure of the electric energy of the massfree charge converted from the surrounding aether by the stimulus of the pulsed primary. Here charge is coupled directly to the wave function, such that the magnetic and electric wave functions have the same magnitude, for each energy quantum:

$$E_{MF} = \rho_e W_{v2^\circ} = \lambda_{y1} W_{v2^\circ}^2$$

Since the voltage wave function has two distinct embodiments, one electric proper, and the other magnetodynamic, we can easily write, based upon all of the preceding, for the fine energy structure of each massfree charge:

$$E_{MF} = \rho_e W_{v2^\circ} = \lambda_{y1} W_{v2^\circ}^2 = (\lambda_{y1} W_{v2^\circ})\ (\lambda_{y1}\ \varepsilon) =$$
$$= [\lambda_{y1}\ (2\pi * B_{2^\circ MF}^{-1} * F_B)]\ (\lambda_{y1}\ \varepsilon)$$

taking thereby into account the massfree function of the cyclotron frequency when ambipolar radia-