Force on a Current-Carrying Conductor

To parallel conductors, having currents in the same direction, both have electrons moving into the same direction, resulting in no relative speed between these electrons. But, as now more protons are resting than resting electrons, this results in relative speeds between more protons and electrons than between electrons and electrons (and as between protons and protons), thus resulting in attractive forces between the two conductors.

To parallel conductors, having currents in opposite directions, both have electrons moving into opposing directions, resulting in 2 x higher speed between these electrons compared to the relative speed of these electrons compared to the resting protons. This results in higher relative speeds between electrons than between protons and thus results in repellent forces between the two conductors.

Simply predicted and explained with this new theory.