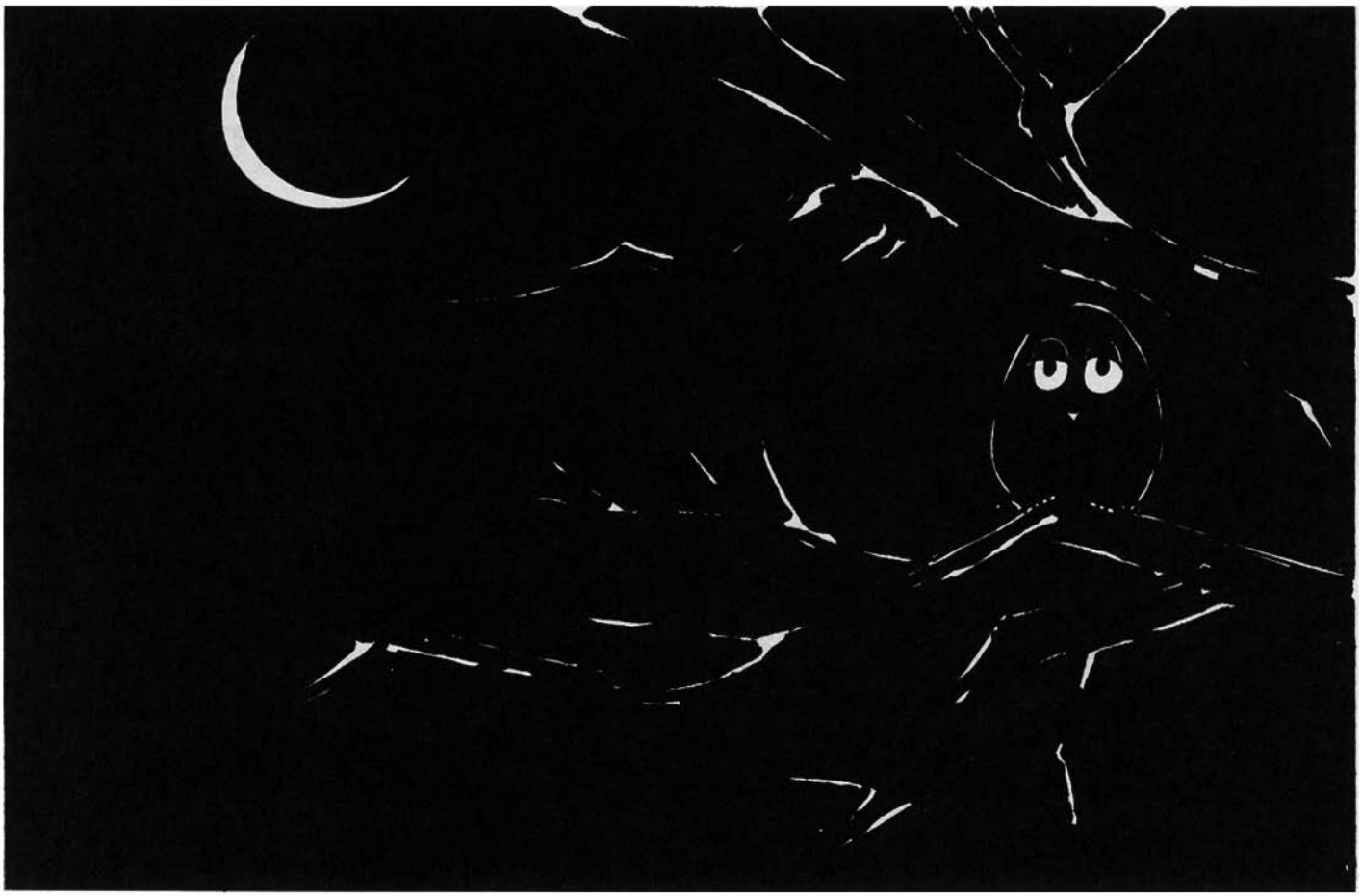

The Darkon Theory of Light

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The winter nights are long in Norway, and the authors of this paper have often remarked on the phenomenon that the darkness seems to "press in" upon one. This effect has prompted an elaborate and thorough series of measurements performed in the authors' respective independent laboratories and utilizing the most advanced electronic and computational techniques. The results conclusively show that the customary theory of light and electromagnetic phenomena has been consistently misinterpreted by theoreticians and experimentalists alike. In short, the concept of the photon has been found to be a misleading, if not actually invalid, method of describing electromagnetic phenomena. In place of the photon, considered as a quantized unit of light energy, it has been conclusively demonstrated by our experiments that the correct fundamental unit is a quantized unit of dark, which we have called the darkon. The symbol chosen for the darkon is the runic symbol *E*.

DARKON SOURCES AND SINKS

It is important to grasp the significance at the outset of the concept of darkon sources and sinks. It is obvious that the sun, for example, in common with the other stars, is a powerful darkon sink. Everything that is not a darkon sink is a darkon source. Thus it can easily be seen that the boundary layer of the universe is a place where darkons are emitted in an unending stream that flows inward to be eventually absorbed by localized and/or discrete darkon sinks. A prime goal of our experiments was to obtain a credible measure of the flux density of the darkon radiation and thus obtain a quantitative as well as qualitative and concise measure of the "power of darkness."

Careful inspection of the basic darkon hypotheses reveals the fundamental lack of strangeness of the darkon as a quantum particle; it is its own antiparticle. It is interesting, as an aside, to note that this characteristic was predicted in 1932 by Carid, a Danish brewery worker whose sole method of publishing his theoretical works was in handwritten form on the reverse side of beer labels. Luckily, the authors of this paper discovered one of Carid's original works, which they gratefully acknowledge as being the cornerstone of their experimental technique.

Without going into extensive detail, the experiment consisted of

connecting a carefully calibrated pmal* to an array of thermoelectric junctions arranged to transfer darkon energy quanta to a large Dewar flask containing a random selection of known darkon sources; in this experiment, two cases of export beer. An experimental check was maintained by replacing the last five bottles in each case with bottles of English beer, which the experimenters have discovered can only be drunk when extremely saturated with darkons (or "cold," in everyday language).

When exposed to an unknown darkon flux, the calibrated pmal absorbs darkons, whose energy finally resides in the Dewar. With careful adjustment, the losses of the system should be compensated for by the darkon energy absorbed by the pmal, and the beer will remain saturated with darkons ("cold"). This adjustment is usually extremely difficult to achieve, and it is necessary to remove bottles from the Dewar at regular intervals. Operating in this fashion, the experimenters discovered that the English beer was thoroughly drinkable after the experiment had been in progress for only 2 h, conclusively illustrating the "power of darkness."

THE VELOCITY OF DARK

Our next experimental goal was to measure the velocity of propagation of dark. This is most easily done in a nondispersive medium by measuring the speed of propagation of an interruption in an otherwise steady-state darkon stream.

Although unaware of the significance of his work at the time, Römer made the first determination of darkon velocity in 1675 by observing the darkon absorption of the first satellite of the planet Jupiter. In 1849, Fizeau observed the propagation of darkon streams from "outer darkness" toward terrestrial sinks. The full significance of these unrecognized but visionary measurements of darkon propagation was also carefully hidden in Michelson's historic rotating-sink experiment. Revisions of Michelson's work plus careful comparison with radio-frequency darkon absorption have shown the speed of darkon propagation to be

$$-2.5902072 \times 10^8 \text{ mil/dögn},$$

where the unit of distance, the Norwegian mil, is equal to 10 km and the unit of time, the Norwegian dögn, is, as we have previously indicated, 24 h of total darkness. The astute student of the older theory of light will immediately recognize that the negative of this unit, when converted to the archaic system of units, is 299792.5 km/sec, which is indeed a less-tractable formulation.

THE QUANTUM THEORY OF DARK

The simultaneous emission of darkons and electrons from metallic surfaces has been previously regarded as a physical enigma. First observed by Lenard in 1902, the effect was erroneously explained by Einstein in 1905 in terms of photons! (Einstein was said to be one of the earliest believers in photons.) This confusion probably arose from his failure to recognize that a "photon" is actually a hole in a sea of darkons in positive energy states. Essentially, when electrons escape from a metal, they do not do so alone: they take darkons with them. If they do not escape, the darkons do not escape either. This phenomenon is known as the darkon threshold. If an electron performs an amount of work W to escape from a metallic surface, then the condition for hindrance of darkon emission (remember, one wishes to conserve, not get rid of, darkons) is

$$hf \leq W,$$

where f is the frequency of the darkon emission and h is Planck's constant. It is interesting to observe that high-energy darkon emission can give rise to intense absorption bands, a phenomenon first observed by Compton and erroneously held to explain photon effects in the x-ray region!

Little is known about the darkon absorption of unstable nuclei. Since 1945, there have been isolated experiments in this field, but the modern civilized world is apprehensive of the excessive darkon depletion caused by fall-in resulting from such violent and sudden absorption of large masses of darkons.

BIOLOGICAL EFFECTS OF DARKON RADIATION

It is not at present known how extensive the biological effects of darkon radiation are on human beings subjected to intense exposure. One immediate observation concerns the colored races of Scandinavia, whose skins have been whited by continual exposure to an intense darkon flux, whereas the races of Africa and southern Asia are relatively less affected.

It might be noted in passing that certain Scandinavians are inherently capable of avoiding excessive darkon radiation simply by removing most of or all their clothes whenever the largest local darkon sink (sun) is not shielded by clouds or rotten weather. This phenomenon occurs most often, but not always, in the summer, a well-known period of darkon depletion.

CONCLUSIONS

Our measurements have clearly shown that all present theories have misinterpreted the nature of electromagnetic phenomena. Through continued experimental and theoretical investigations, it is expected that much additional darkness can be thrown upon these important questions.

*As was eloquently pointed out by Tor Schaug Petersen, 7001 Trondheim, Norway, the pmal is an often-misunderstood device. Although it is manufactured in great quantities almost all over the world, even its name is usually spelled backward by believers in the older, less correct, so-called "theory of light."