Administratium

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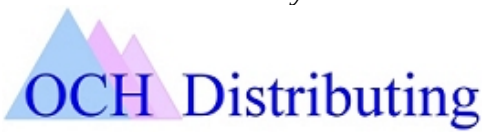

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The heaviest element know to science was recently discovered by physicists at the Massachusetts Institute of Tumescence. The element, tentatively named Administratium, has no protons or electrons and thus has an atomic number of 0. However, it does have one neutron, 125 assistant neutrons, 75 vice-neutrons, and 111 assistant vice-neutrons. This gives it an atomic mass number of 312. These 312 particles are held together as a nucleus by a force that involves the continuous exchange of meson-like particles called morons.

Since it has no electrons, Administratium is inert. However, it can be detected chemically as it impedes every reaction that it comes into contact with. According to the discoverers, a minute amount of Administratium caused one reaction to take over 4 days to complete when it would normally occur in less than one second.

Administratium has a normal half-life of approximately 3 years, at which time it does not actually decay, but instead undergoes a reorganization in which assistant neutrons, vice-neutrons, and assistant vice-neutrons exchange places. Certain studies have shown that the atomic weight increases after each reorganization, leading some to believe that Administratium converts energy into mass; these studies are most certainly flawed, however, because direct observation reveals that this substance absorbs all energy it touches without ever producing anything at all.

Research at other laboratories indicates that Administratium occurs naturally in the atmosphere. It tends to condense and concentrate at certain points such as government agencies and universities, and can usually be found in the newest, best-appointed, and best-maintained buildings.

Scientists point out that Administratium is known to be toxic in any level of concentration; it easily destroys any productive reactions where it is allowed to accumulate. Attempts are being made to determine how Administratium can be controlled to prevent irreversible damage, but results to date are not promising.