

# SEARCH

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FALL 2019

MAGAZINE

*#SPACEWORLD ISSUE*

**3** *Space Fun Facts*  
Robots: Doing What  
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## EDITOR LETTER | #SPACEWORLD

The intrigue of space is undeniable. Whether it is the romantic glow of the moon, questions about our place in the universe, or pure scientific wonder that drives our imagination, we long to know more. The vast night sky demands that we raise our eyes from our everyday problems and recognize a different perspective.



Perhaps one day mankind will travel beyond our small sphere. Until then, we must celebrate the successes of our robots as they visit Mars and travel beyond the edge of our solar system, gathering knowledge to improve our lives and expand our understanding of what is possible. They can explore much more inexpensively and without risking an astronaut's life.

While we perfect our science and consider options, we study images from far away, reap the benefits of material and engineering innovations, and speculate on what is still to be discovered. We may not travel in style, like Elon Musk's red Tesla, but humans are curious and driven. So, enjoy a star-shaped cookie, paint a planet diorama, and consider what the future may bring to the exploration of space.

Heather Roulo / *Editorial Director*

**H. ROULLO**

## *Dear* **SEARCH,**

*What is your favorite planet?*

Dear Search,

I grew up loving space and its different planets. One of my favorite planets that interest me was Jupiter. Its twice as massive than the other planets.



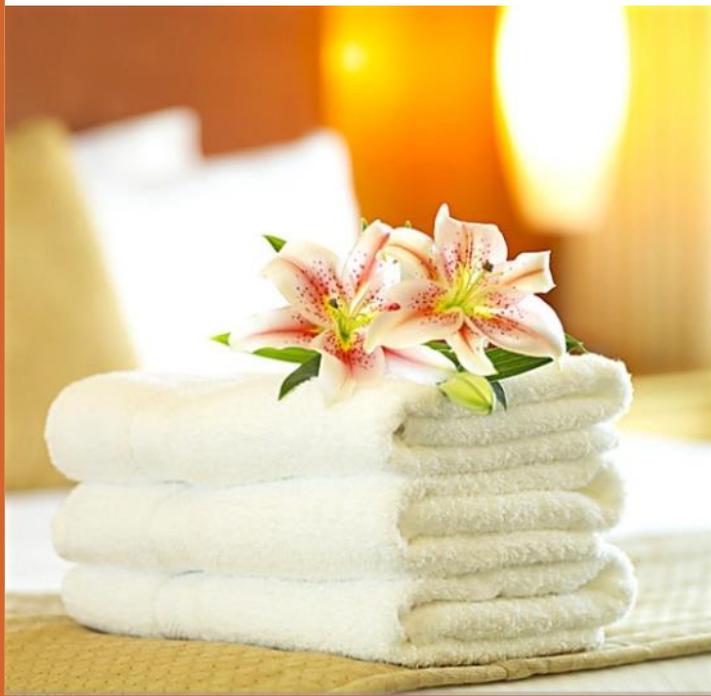
Jupiter has rings like Saturn's, but much fainter and smaller. My love of planets came from visiting our local space center in my home town when I was little. I continue to study and research space. I plan on visiting Houston Space Center some time this year.

Nicholas Whitter

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Humorist, novelist, photographer Tim Reynolds is a 'former everything', including stand-up comic, teacher, editorial cartoonist, landscaper, actor, dishwasher, paparazzo, accountant, magician, and trainer of bus drivers. He digs deep in his life experiences to find the humor in everything from cemeteries to medical exams.

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has spent time in many fields of work. Her latest endeavors include trying to make interesting and enlightening combinations of words! She hopes you enjoy her efforts!

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## A . R . NEALS



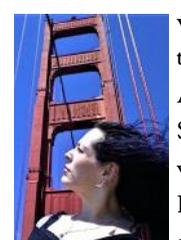
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as well as being an editor and occasional article writer, Larriane Barnard is an writer in her own right. Larriane Wills aka Larion Wills, a multi-genre author from science fiction to western romances she holds up to her tag of 'two names, one author, thousands of stories.' Twitter: @LarrianeWills

## CAMELLIA RAINS



was born and raised in the San Francisco Bay Area. She's a graduate of San Francisco State University, with a degree in Philosophy and Religion.



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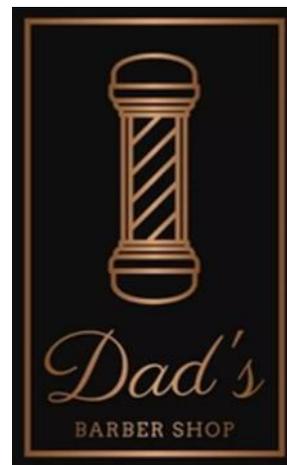
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## #SPACEWORLD

*ROBOTS: Doing What We Can't In Space*

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## A New Frontier for the National Solar Observatory, New Mexico



In 2016 and 2017, the National Solar Observatory was drowning amidst scandal and neglect. It was yet another nationally science based tourist site falling into ruin. Telescopes were no longer in working order, staff nowhere to be found, and entire sections closed to the public.

It was presumed by many that the entire facility would be shut down for good by summer of 2017. Then, despite a sea of bad news, a helping hand became a new chapter in the space observatory.

Thankfully, New Mexico State University breathed life back into the site in the late summer of 2017. Students became docents, giving tours filled with enthusiasm. Funding from the university trickled in and slowly repairs to equipment were made and features of the building restored. The result? Tourism is beginning to flood the area once more. The National Solar Observatory is becoming a place where people of all ages are falling in love with the stars, space, and the skies above, once again.

\*Travel notes: If visiting the Observatory, please understand there is a considerable inclined walk as part of the tour to the outer White Sands area. Sometimes the main telescope is unavailable to the public, as well, because of actual research being done by scientists at the observatory. It's best to call ahead if looking through the telescope is the main purpose for your visit.

The Observatory comes complete with a well-equipped Visitor's Center. The trail leading to the Visitor's Center has several spots for cars to pull off and take in the spectacular views. Once you've arrived, the Center has exhibits pertaining to the Solar System and Milky Way Galaxy as well as the Sun for kids and adults alike

Alas, the Visitor's Center does not have a cafeteria. If the walking and touring has left you feeling famished, I recommend hopping back in the car and heading to Carino's Italian Restaurant. Only a short drive from the Observatory, Carino's has a little bit of everything to satisfy all kinds of appetites.



For vegetarians like myself, I suggest the baked stuffed mushrooms. While you can get mushrooms stuffed with spinach and parmesan in lots of places, it's Carino's lemon basil cream sauce topping the mushrooms that makes the dish outstanding. My friends found the Italian nachos with huge amounts of toppings heaped on pasta chips an adventurous food experience. As a family, we loved the pizzas, both classic and make your own are available. Please note, the portions are huge. Be sure to have a refrigerator in your hotel room for all of the yummy leftovers. When we travel, there's nothing quite like leftover pizza for breakfast.

If staying for a long weekend, you really should make a stop at the New Mexico Museum of Space History.

A great option for families or couples, the museum houses an IMAX Theater, a planetarium, an educational center, and a Space Hall of Fame. Ham, the first chimpanzee to go to space is buried on site. You can pay respects at his grave marked with flags just outside the museum. Large missiles are also staged outside for photo ops. Inside, there are exhibits with experiments to try, IMAX movies about space exploration, and educational presentations in the traditional planetarium.

Travel note: The Museum of Space History is wheelchair accessible in its entirety.

If you still crave more to do on your second day of traveling, the Alameda Park Zoo is just 2.6 miles away. Also, just a couple miles down the road is Rockin' BZ Burgers. Rustic and charming, BZ's offers lunch and dinner options. Inexpensive and known for their huge burgers, it's a comfort food haven. Burger toppings range from traditional ketchup and pickles to more exotic options like fried eggs and green chilies. Chili cheese fries are enough for several people! Prices are very reasonable and after all that walking, it's a happy splurge.

Local accommodations are extremely reasonable. The Holiday Inn runs approximately \$125 per night on average. We preferred the Tavares Inn because it had an indoor pool. It was great to come back after a long day of walking and hiking in the heat and immediately go for a swim before dinner. Free parking and free Wi-Fi were also included.

Other travelers told us about their great experience at the Shadow Mountain Lodge and Cabins. It might be worth checking out. The lodge welcomes pets and also has a hot tub!!

Let's face it, rarely are there such comeback stories when it comes to preserving some of our national sites. Public funding has been dwindling as more and more parks, museums, and preservation sites rely on tourism to keep their doors open. A visit to the National Solar Observatory as an avid tourist sends the signal to New Mexico State University and the National Science Foundation. Our visits say that space exploration and its history are worth preserving and supporting.

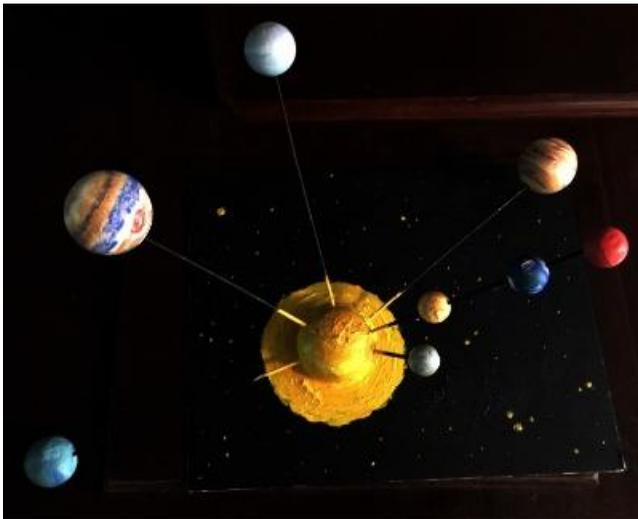


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Remember those solar system science projects from grade school? This solar system gets an upgrade while also being a fun kid-friendly project.

Van Gogh's *Starry Night* influenced the solar system in this project, using swirls of bright colors, but it is just as easily adapted for a more realistic-looking solar system as well.

### Supplies:

- ◆ Foam balls of varying sizes for the planets. It is recommended to have a few extra if you plan to make the moon, etc. it is definitely a good plan to have extras in case of painting mishaps.
- ◆ Wooden or metal skewer rods
- ◆ Board canvas large and enough to hold your solar system, or several if you plan to stretch the system over multiple canvases for effect
- ◆ Acrylic paint (a typical set which includes the colors of the rainbow, plus black, brown, and white)
- ◆ Paint brushes of various size
- ◆ you will need a larger flat brush - the kind used for paintings or crafts
- ◆ A smaller brush for finer details



- ◆ (optional: a superfine brush for stars, though you can also use the back point of the smaller paint brush or the tip of a dull pencil to achieve the same effect)
- ◆ Construction paper (for Saturn's rings)
- ◆ Toothpicks (for Saturn's rings)
- ◆ A sharp knife (to cut the foam balls in order to more easily mount the planets to the canvas)
- ◆ Glue (a multi-surface glue-all such as Elmer's will work, as long as it dries clear)
- ◆ An area that can get messy and is relatively out of the way of household traffic and little hands



- ◆ At least a week to allow paint and glue to dry completely - this is important
- ◆ (Optional) glow in the dark acrylic paint

### Step 1: Plan the planet placements.

Now is a good time to cut any planets that will be mounted to the canvas in half. The flat side will eventually be glued to the canvas - but not yet. If using Styrofoam balls, cut them in a place that can be easily cleaned.

Using the multi-surface glue, attach the sun half to the canvas. Glue any other planetary halves that will be on the canvas. Allow the glue to dry completely! A good plan is to let the glue dry overnight.

## Step 2: Paint your planets.

Feel free to be creative! Mars doesn't have to be red, and Earth could be purple and yellow! You can use the skewers as a base to hold them to prevent painted fingers. Placing the skewers with planets into a vase or glass can also help to keep them elevated while the paint is still wet. Let the planets dry completely before moving to step 3.

## Step 3: Glue your planets to the canvas.



## Step 4: Paint your galaxy.

For the Van Gogh-inspired effect, tubes of black and ultramarine blue acrylic paint were squeezed directly onto the canvas and blended with the larger paint brush in wide, swirling strokes. For the stars, you can use a fine brush or the back end of a paintbrush to dot on varying sizes of stars. Note that the stars do not have to be uniform sizes or evenly spaced unless that is the effect planned for your solar system. If not, no worries! Remember that real stars are random and of varying brightness.

## Step 5: Test assemble your solar system.

Using the skewers, put the planets into rotation around your sun. To do this, use the sharp end of the skewer to make a hole in each of the planets. For this project, Venus, Earth, and Mars are mounted on the same skewer, which is then mounted into the sun. The sun in this project acts as a kind of pincushion base for the

planets, while also adding some depth to the solar system.

## Step 6: Paint the skewers.

Remove the planets and paint the skewers (if using wooden skewers).

For this project, the skewers have been painted yellow next to the sun, then fade out to black toward the planets. Additional stars have been dotted along the skewers to add more depth to the galaxy and blend the skewers into the solar system.

For a longer lasting system, add a drop of glue into the hole of the planet and replace the skewer. Allow to dry.

## Step 7: Final assembly.

Now that everything has been painted and dried, assemble the solar system.

Special note: For Saturn's rings, toothpicks were used with construction paper painted to look like the rings.



The construction paper was folded over on itself, which provided a pocket for the toothpick to go into. The toothpicks were then pushed into Saturn.

Optional: use the glow in the dark paint to add some nighttime flare to your art! In this project, the sun has been painted, along with the planets and stars.

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“Hello. My name is Tim, and I'm a Space Cadet.” “Hi, Tim.”

You laugh, but I *am* a Space Cadet, or better, a Space *Fanatic*. I always have been. I was born just before Yuri Gagarin went into orbit, and my childhood was spent watching the Space Race from the rug in the rec room right along with Dad, a former Navy pilot. Clutched tightly in one hand was my Major Matt Mason action figure because the whole idea of man landing on the moon fascinated me. *The Moon!* That waxing, waning white-grey shiny thingy hanging in the sky above the house!

I even built a monstrous (for me) plastic model of Saturn V rocket with removable Command and Lunar Modules. But a model, an action figure, and an old black and white television were all so abstract. They got me excited, but it wasn't until the Ontario Science Centre opened in September 1969 (two months after Neil and Buzz stepped foot onto luna firma) that my love of space reached escape velocity. In that wondrous building were housed a real NASA space suit, a mock-up of the Command Module that I could actually sit in and flick switches and a *Lunar Module Eagle simulator!*

I spent *hours* trying to land that sucker on the "moon" and imagined that NASA themselves would pick the next crop of astronauts from the kids who could successfully land *that* Eagle onto *that* Sea of Tranquility. Sadly, I was never able to master the skill, and today I'm sure that's why the moon missions ended in 1972.

My math and science skills were never strong, so I quickly quit my dream of becoming an astronaut. I didn't give up my dreams of space. The bright city lights kept me from seeing the Milky Way like I had in pictures, but the first time I went camping up north and saw that incredible strip of stars across the night sky, I almost peed myself with amazement. I had the same reaction when I first saw the moon through a huge observatory telescope, so clear I felt like I could reach out and brush the moon dust with my fingertips: and again when I saw my first lunar eclipse. Yet *again* when I saw my first comet, Hyakutake, in the night sky above frozen Lake Louise, a mile high in the Canadian Rockies.



Of course, I managed to photograph Hyakutake, and eventually a lunar eclipse, and Mars, Venus, Saturn, and two of Jupiter's moons, but when I got the chance to meet and photograph *Buzz Aldrin* himself, my head was in the stars. Again, I almost peed myself.

So much of a Space Cadet am I, that it has worked its way into my fiction. First was my short story, *Why Pete?* about a space-ark captain trapped in her sleep pod, then *The Death of God* about God talking to the last living human, on the ISS, and now, finally, my as-yet-unpublished novel about a future human colony in the Kepler 62 star system.

Most recently, I met retired astronaut Scott Kelly, former pilot of Space Shuttle Discovery and former commander of the ISS. No, I didn't pee myself. It was exciting, but I remained continent. Then I saw my first almost-full solar eclipse. I was *so* lucky there was a bathroom nearby. What can I say? Even with my feet firmly on the bathroom tile, I loves my Space!



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*Jim Keller*

**SEARCH AUTHOR SPOTLIGHT**



**Location:** Los Angeles County

**What made you interested in writing for this issue of SEARCH magazine?**

A friend of mine used to be on the SEARCH staff. She introduced me to the magazine, and I enjoyed the all-ages format. When she told me about the space-themed issue, I was like, "Wait! Space science is what I write. I think I'm morally obligated to pitch something..."

**What was your favorite thing to do as a child?**

Harassing my siblings. Isn't that the favorite pastime of every child with siblings? :)

**Do you have a hot tip for us?**

You won't believe this, but Rodan + Fields skincare products. I despise multi-level marketing, but they're so good that I signed up as a consultant and I now sell the stuff. I don't know who I am and what I did with Jim, but that's where I am right now.

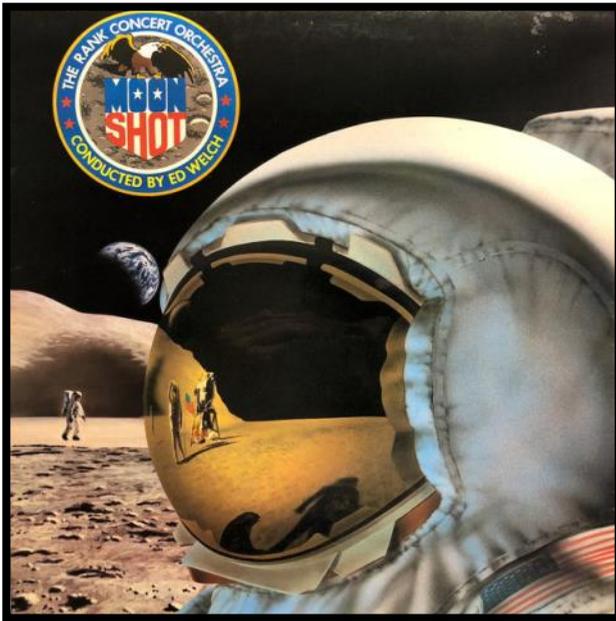
**What else do you write?**

I started out as a screenwriter, specializing in educational videos, with a particular interest in making science fun. Unfortunately, I can't talk about my current project yet, but for some of my older work, check out NASA's *Robot Astronomy Talk Show*.



**What is your website?**

I've managed to survive this long without a writerly website, I don't see the need to build one now. But Rodan + Fields provides all its consultants with an online presence to sell products: <https://jimkeller.myrandf.com>. I'm also on Twitter. @BigJimKeller



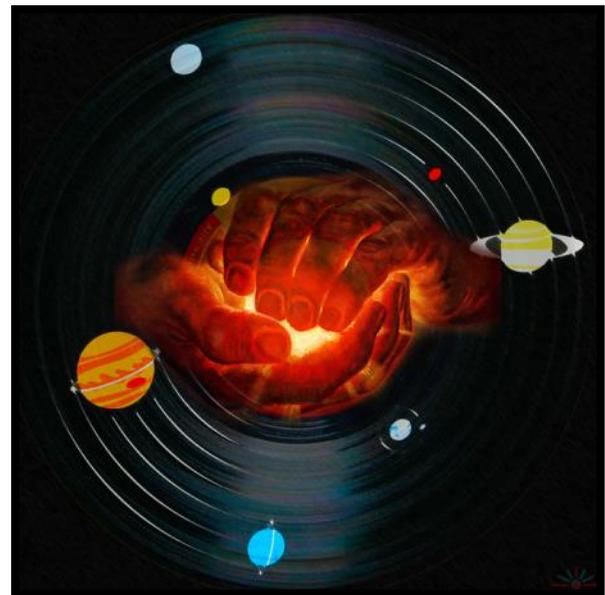
Those of you who are musicians are fully aware of the relation of the pitch of a musical note and the length of the string that produces it.

The discovery of this relationship was attributed to Pythagoras some 2,500 years ago. He subsequently proposed that our Sun, the Earth's moon, and all the planets (then discovered) all emitted their own hum, uniquely based on their orbital revolution. He also suggested that quality of life on Earth itself reflected the pitch of said hum. Plato furthered this notion by saying that astronomy and music were naturally twinned together because of the mathematical knowledge required to understand them. Aristotle came by and basically said all that was rubbish, that Pythagoras was being beard-stroking, overly poetic, and if there was such a hum created by the planets, it'd be so loud as to outdo the largest most ferocious thunderstorm, and we'd all be deaf by tea time.

Anyway, this Pythagorean concept was named *musica universalis*, literally translated as 'universal music' or as it's more commonly known, *Music of the Spheres*. For me, it's a lovely notion, that the universe creates its own melodies. In many ways, Pythagoras was right. NASA, the UK Space Agency, and all manner of other organizations have had telescopes and devices pointed out into deep space for decades, watching, listening, and discovering that celestial bodies do indeed make their own sounds.

When you're done reading this season's edition, go online and type space sounds into your search engine to see what comes up.

Classical composers have found inspiration in the stars, with the most well-known work being *The Planets* by British-born Gustav Holst between 1914 and 1916. At that time, only seven planets had been found (Mars, Venus, Mercury, Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune). Its construct, seven tone poems, give an identity to each of the worlds and is a wholly accessible introduction to classical music. Holst was still alive by the time Pluto was spotted, but he declined to write a movement for it, feeling that *The Planets* took too much attention away from his other bodies of work, which is probably very true. Sadly, I can't easily name any other of his compositions. However, in 2000, Colin Matthews, English composer and foremost authority on Holst, was commissioned to write an eighth piece, *Pluto, the Renewer* to complement and extend Holst's original work.



There are several classical works beyond Holst that imply an astral influence. Czech composer Antonín Dvořák's *New World Symphony* (aka *Symphony No. 9*) was taken into space by Neil Armstrong during the Apollo 11 mission. By this association alone, a symphony originally intended to reflect the discovery of America and her native custodians became something otherworldly entirely.

Likewise, Richard Strauss', *Also Sprach Zarathustra Op. 30*, a piece based on a philosophical novel by Friedrich Nietzsche, which is now forever linked to the extraordinary film *2001 A Space Odyssey* directed by Stanley Kubrick. Many of the classical pieces Kubrick chose for the soundtrack also now have an indelible connection to space. Johann Strauss II's *The Blue Danube*, György Ligeti's *Lux Aeterna* and so on. .

In 1979, NASA and the world celebrated ten years since the first moon landing and Armstrong's small step for (a) man and a giant leap for mankind. July 29, 1969 was a date that changed our status in the Universe forever. We were no longer trapped on our fragile, emerald world. We had a place among the stars, and we were going where no one had gone before. The Final Frontier was beckoning, and it still is.

Ed Welch, a composer famous in the UK for a whole gamut of TV themes and film scores, composed and conducted *Moonshot* for United Artists, a wonderful fusion of contemporary rock and orchestral melodies that celebrated NASA's incredible feat. Released on vinyl LP and cassette, and criminally never, ever reissued, it uses Presidential speeches and actual NASA mission log recordings. Forty years later, it still remains a touching tribute to the brave women and men who continually put themselves in the way of great danger to allow humanity to better itself.

With obligatory film music by Pinar Toprak, John Williams, and Jerry Goldsmith et al that accompanies such heroes as Princess Leia, Kal-El, Captains Kirk, and Marvel on their flights, their treks, and their wars around, through and to the stars, spare a thought for the real heroes. The McAuliffes, the Armstrongs, the Aldrins, the Resniks, and people like them, for without their intelligence and bravery—theirs and others—we'd

perhaps be a less enchanted group of travellers hurtling 67,000 miles per hour through the stars on Spaceship Earth.

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# CITY SPOTLIGHT | *Lancaster - Palmdale* BY JIM KELLER



Lancaster and Palmdale form a metropolitan area with deep roots in Aerospace in the Mojave Desert in northern Los Angeles County. Known for summer heat and Joshua trees, the area is renowned for its desert beauty.

In some years, a springtime bloom of wildflowers paints the desert green, orange, yellow, and purple.

Nearby—using California's skewed definition of nearby—is Edwards Air Force Base, where Chuck Yeager first broke the sound barrier and the space shuttle used to land. The specially modified 747 used to transport space shuttles is on display at the Palmdale's Joe Davies Heritage Airpark, an aircraft museum featuring about 20 planes.

It's located on the outskirts of Palmdale Plant 42, a classified Air Force facility where the legendary SR-71 Blackbird—noted for its ability to fly *on the edge of space*—and other high-tech aircraft were developed, and the space shuttles were built and serviced.

NASA's Armstrong Flight Research Center has two locations in the area. The Palmdale facility operates the flying astronomical observatory SOFIA, while the Edwards Center flies several planes used to experiment with aviation technology.



Not far away is the tiny town of Mojave, where America's first commercial spaceport is located. In 2004, SpaceShipOne flew out of there for the first private crewed space launch.

Downtown Lancaster features Lancaster Boulevard. In addition to eateries and cultural attractions, such as museums and a theatre, *The Boulevard* is the Aerospace Walk of Honor. As residents and visitors stroll down the tree-lined sidewalks, markers at regular intervals tell of individuals who helped humankind break the bonds of Earth's gravity.

In Lancaster-Palmdale, aerospace is part of life. Many residents earn their living developing space technology, and sonic booms echo across the desert routinely.



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## *Robots: Doing What We Can't In Space*

BY JIM KELLER

Today, the farthest humans can go into space is the International Space Station, two hundred and forty miles above the surface of Earth. Humans have never ventured farther than the Moon, roughly 230,000 miles from home.

Today, robotic explorers are crawling on the surface of another planet, chasing asteroids, and even voyaging out beyond the edge of our solar system over, 13 *billion* miles away. Why are robots doing all the cool, science-fiction stuff?

There are a lot of good reasons to use robots in space instead of humans. First of all, we're kind of squishy. Robots can be built to withstand the deadly environments in space, anything from extreme heat to extreme cold, vacuum, high-radiation, and more, without getting killed. Robots can also be built with sensors we don't have, like magnetometers, spectrometers, and the ability to see ultraviolet and infrared light. In short, robots are doing things we can't.

Even if it's something we hope humans will do eventually, it's important to send robots first. NASA landed seven Surveyor robots on the Moon before Apollo XI took the first human to leave a footprint. What those early robotic landers taught us made it possible to send humans. Even though we plan to go to Mars, someday, robots are already there.

NASA has been using robots to explore the red planet since Mariner 4 flew past Mars, snapping pictures, in July 1965. The first robots to successfully land on Mars were Viking 1 and Viking 2 in 1976. Both were big robots. They couldn't move, but they had science experiments on board that took measurements and even scooped up soil to look for signs of life. One of those experiments had an unexpected result and showed the limits of what a robot could do.

The experiment was simply to drop some liquid that contained food for microorganisms into the soil and watch for signs of microorganisms metabolizing the food. The first drop got results, but there was nothing from a second drop. On earth, the microorganisms would have eaten the second drop, too. One possibility—the one most scientists agree is most likely—is that it was a chemical reaction. In other words, it was geology, not biology.

Trouble is there was no way to look at the soil samples to determine what might be reacting. Plus, it happened at both landing sites, meaning whatever reacted to the fluid was present on two different parts of the planet.



The other possibility is there *were* microorganisms, but the nutrient drop acted like putting too much fertilizer on your lawn. The microorganisms went gangbusters for a little bit but then died. A human conducting the experiment could have followed up, changed some parameters, and figured out what was going on. The robot, however, could only do exactly what it was built to do. Therefore, we can't be sure what that experiment really showed.

Today's robots on Mars are much more advanced. The Mars Curiosity rover, for example, drives around to conduct its experiments with ten different science instruments, including a drill to get down in the soil to look for signs of life. Programmers back on Earth can send new instructions up if they want to try something a little different as well. Still, it's not like a self-driving car. It still gets all its instructions from human operators.

Nor is it like a remote control car. It takes at least three minutes for light to travel between Earth and Mars when Earth and Mars are at their closest. Radio control would have a lag time of six to forty-four minutes, depending on where the planets are in their orbits. Instead, humans on Earth need to send the robot instructions ahead of time, and let it roll off, and carry them out on its own.

Mars isn't the only place robots are going. A robot called OSIRIS-REx is currently orbiting an asteroid named Bennu. This asteroid comes close enough to Earth to be a potential threat, so scientists want to know more about it. OSIRIS-REx is spending several years in orbit, mapping it in detail to see what it's made of. The really cool thing that OSIRIS-REx can do, though, is it's going to swoop down, scoop up a sample of soil from the asteroid's surface, and bring it

back to Earth. If everything goes well, in 2023, scientists will have an actual sample from an asteroid in their hands.

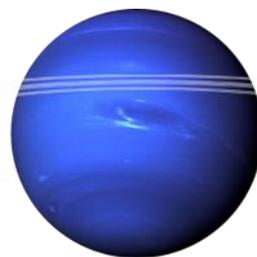
There's another thing that robots can do that we can't—Be tiny!

Smaller, lighter satellites are much easier to launch than a human. A lot of research is being done right now into making robotic explorers and robotic helpers like weather satellites that are very small. One approach is to build what are called CubeSats, satellites that are made out of simple 4-inch-cubes. Each cube has a specific function and can be manufactured very cheaply. Over 1,000 of these have been launched already.

The Bay Area's own NASA Ames Research Center is a leader in building tiny satellites called nanosatellites. Weighing only a few pounds each, they can do all sorts of science in outer space. One grew *E. coli* bacteria in orbit. Another mission launched several nanosats together to see if they could communicate and work together in a formation.



Future missions are going to test spaceflight navigation systems that will be used when we go to Mars. By miniaturizing, research in space can be faster and cheaper than ever before. One thing none of these robots do—yet—is think for themselves. Many of them are little more than sensors, without a brain. Many, however, are much more complicated, with lots of computing power and moving parts, but none are equipped with artificial intelligence (AI).



# Robots: Doing What We Can't In Space

BY JIM KELLER

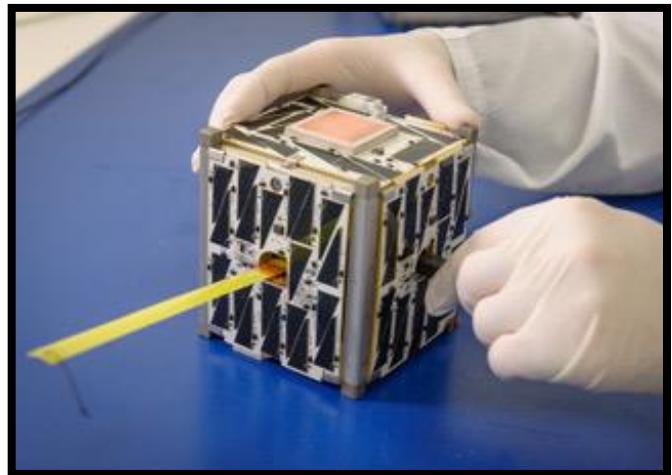
A plastic ball named CIMON, the first AI in space, is being tested now on the International Space Station. Its job isn't to explore space, but to assist the astronauts, sort of like a flying Siri. Last November, NASA and the European Space Agency shared a video of early tests of CIMON. It did really well at flying itself around in a weightless environment.

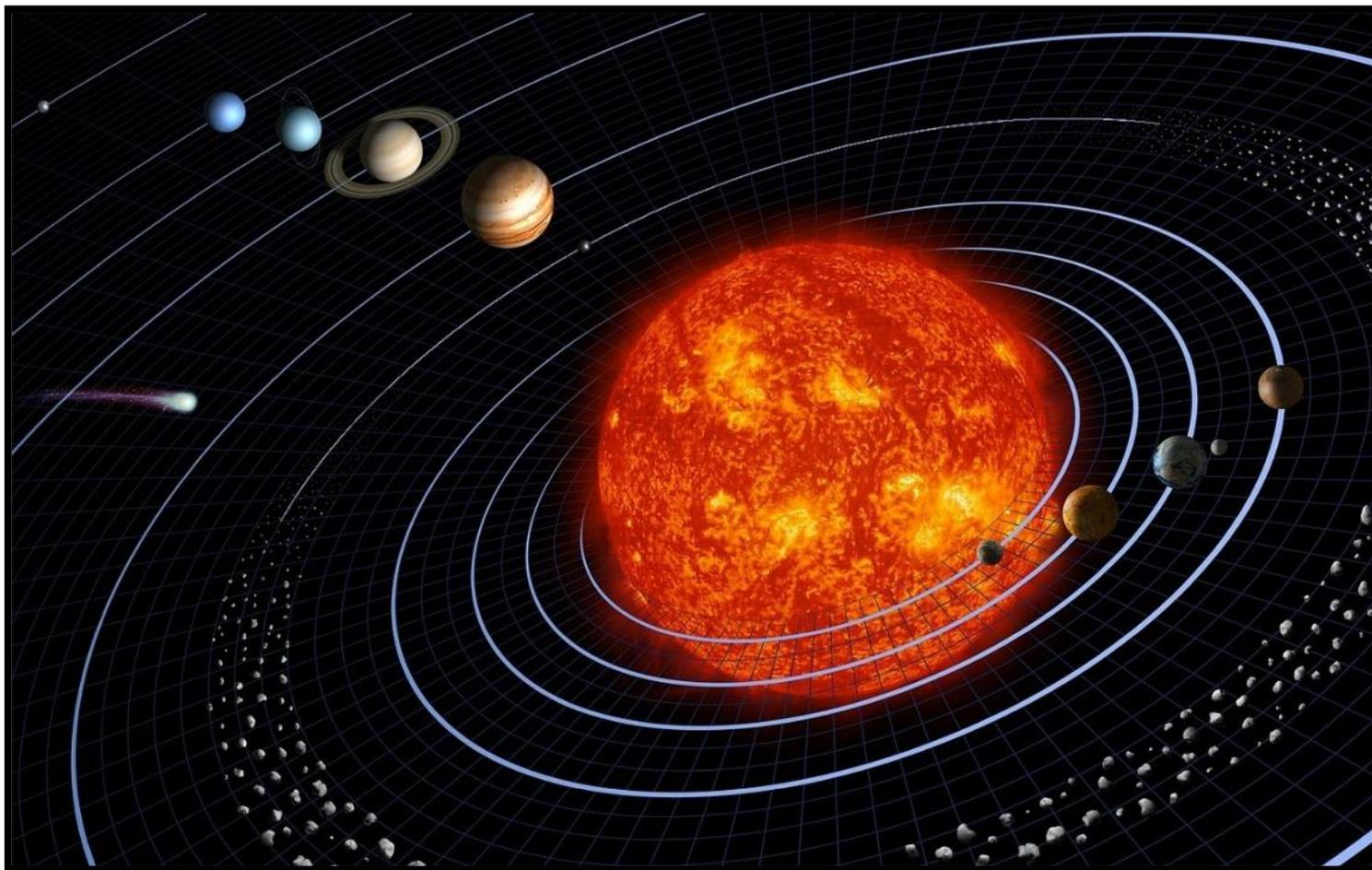
It didn't do quite so well at interacting with the human crew. The video contains a bit where the AI whines, "Don't be so mean, please," at the astronaut conducting the tests. It's funny to watch a robot appear to become emotional, but the problem is the astronaut wasn't being mean. He was running through a test sequence, and the robot's system went a bit haywire. AI has a ways to go before robots are truly ready to take over thinking and planning what robots will do in space.

Even though we still need to do most of the thinking for our robotic explorers in outer space, there's one thing they've already done that a human has never done and might never do: work in space for *decades*. Voyager 1 and Voyager 2 launched in 1977. Their mission was simple, fly by Jupiter, Saturn, Uranus, and Neptune. Powered by devices that make electricity from the heat given off by chunks of radioactive metal, they're still sending back data over forty years later. By today's standards, they're primitive robots, but the data keeps coming, and they keep going.

NASA has a website where you can watch their distance from the Earth and the Sun tick up as they move away at over 30,000 miles per hour.

As I write this, Voyager 2 is over 11 billion miles away, and Voyager 1 is over 13 billion miles away, the most distant human-made object ever. Voyager 1 is so far from home it takes over twenty hours for a radio signal to get from Earth to reach it. For Voyager 2, it's over sixteen hours.





Ask anyone why exploring and researching space is important, and the number of answers would likely exceed the number of people in this galaxy. Two major entities tasked with space research offer views as to why such exploration is important.

The *European Space Agency* (ESA) scientists suggest that one of the best ways to understand things that make the planet function is to examine comets, asteroids, moons, other planets, and space events like solar storms. ESA's projects include investing in the science of space research, which provides economic stimulus in the form of jobs and industries that relate to the technologies—like spacecraft, telescopes, microscopes, and computers—that make it all work. *National Aeronautics and Space Administration* (NASA) leaders have identified similar goals, such as understanding how the development of other planets, like Mars, could lend insight into Earth's development. Further, NASA scientists are focused on the exploration of the area beyond the planet's magnetic field to research

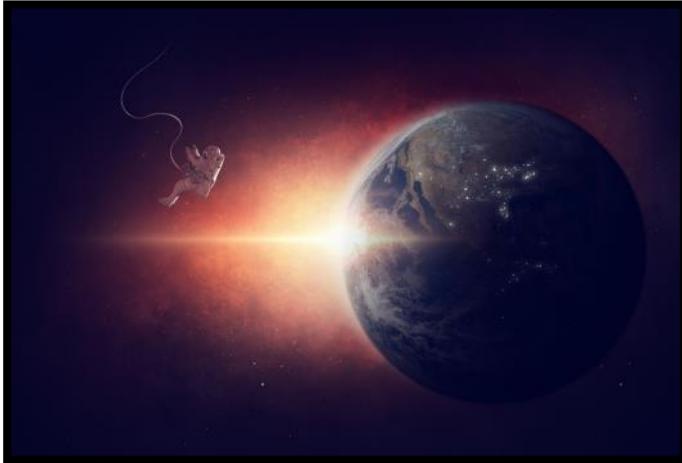
events like space radiation that could advance Earth-bound medical research. The relationship between the importance of space research and learning more about Earth is not an idea isolated to agencies created for that purpose. Phil Plait, astronomer, author, and SyFy Wire *Bad Astronomy* contributor, wrote a piece some years ago for *Discovery Magazine* in which he discussed the purpose of near-space and distant exploration (via satellites).

*Exploring the other planets helps us put the Earth in context. Why is Mars dry, cold, nearly airless, and dead? Why is Venus covered in thick clouds and suffering a runaway greenhouse effect? Why do hurricanes on Jupiter last for centuries? All these questions (and thousands more) help us understand our own planet and allow us to see how humans are affecting it. (para. 4)*



Plait identified the economic influence, as well. Because of space research, many industries such as communications and technology experience solid returns on investments (ROI).

In contrast, while Plait suggested that space research was an economic driver, Michael Griffin, a contributor to the *Smithsonian's Air & Space Magazine*, wrote that the primary reasons for space exploration go beyond economic value; it's largely about human curiosity.



## Science Fiction

The idea of space exploration and research as fuel for curiosity is evident in the amount of time and energy expended in popular culture. People have been interested in the possibility of life elsewhere for decades. Orson Wells' 1938 *War of the Worlds* broadcast caused fear of what might have come out of the night sky. Thirty years later, audiences tripped out to Stanley Kubrick and Arthur C. Clarke's vision of space exploration in *2001: A Space Odyssey*. Ray Bradbury, Frank Herbert, Isaac Asimov, Robert A. Heinlein, Larry Niven, and countless others have painted distant peoples and worlds in their books. The continuing sagas in movies from franchises such as *Star Trek*, *Alien*, and *Star Wars* enthrall audiences, while video games like *StarCraft*, *Halo*, and more bring both young and seasoned fans. It's the *fiction* in the science that does it, right?

## Aliens

Beyond movies and video games, television has offered many opportunities for aliens to invade. About a decade and a half before *The X-Files*, Jack Webb and Col. William T. Coleman brought dramatized versions of US Air Force *Project Bluebook* files to the small screen in the 1978-1979 *Project UFO* series. Both shows provided an intriguing glimpse into the minds of those who said they'd seen beings

or crafts from other worlds, creating a demand for more information on secret military installations, like Area 51, dedicated to the study of unidentified flying objects (UFOs).



Of course, the idea of finding life on distant or neighboring worlds is a reason for space research. Mass media has helped advance the desire to answer the question, "Is there life out there?". Discussions of life elsewhere has even been a topic of discussion and faith-text research for theologians. Pastor Doug Batchelor has attempted to tackle the idea of life on other planets in a weekly message and a Q&A post for Amazing Facts, a Christian ministry that uses radio, television, and the internet to advance faith conversations on many topics.

Since Mariner 4's photos of Mars in 1965, science organizations have explored the idea of life on other worlds. Historian, David Christian, speculated that life on planets other than Earth may be in bacterial form, the way many scientists suggest things began here. It is said that life might exist below the surface of the Red Planet, since it has all the major ingredients for life to develop—water, chemical interactions, and energy.

Long-distance space probes, such as Galileo and Cassini, have sent back images of Jupiter's and Saturn's moons, creating more speculation. Professional and novice astronomers continue to look for blips offering suggestions of far-distant Earth-like planets at a correct distance from an energy-producing star and advance the prospect of life in the cosmos. NASA has teams, whose purpose is to search for possible inhabited planets and life—any life—in space.



## Alien Worlds

It is not possible to think of alien species without considering what alien worlds might be like. Images from Mars and the various satellites like Voyager I that traveled in this solar system and beyond provide glimpses of what other planets might look like.

Although artist H.G. Giger's work originated from his desire to show combinations of people and unknown beings through a biomechanical lens, the use of his designs for the film *Alien* (and the subsequent spin-offs like *Prometheus*) continue to inspire amateur scientists and professionals alike to ponder what landscapes might present on far-off worlds.

Much of the science behind exploration into space seems focused on finding another Earth. Such a desire to find other *home-like* planets could stem from worries about what people have done to this one, coupled with a need to find a new place to live. It could also be, as anthropologist Lisa Messeri suggested, a philosophical want for an Eden like location, a place that could support people but hasn't been spoiled by them.

Whether it is to discover a place to call home for mankind when Earth can no longer support life, learn more about the history of the only place people exist, find possible cures for medical ailments, spark the creative juices of writers and film-makers, or be a continued economic driver for multiple industries, space research has been and likely will continue to be important for centuries to come.



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I made sure that I had several strings to my bow...not relying on just one thing. I don't think you can do that if you really want to be successful in this game...I like to think that I tried all chapters of it and did the best I could.

—Dean Martin

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## *Rolled Cinnamon Sugar Cookies with Cream Cheese Frosting*



As the early warmth of autumn cools and the days lengthen, it's common to lean toward more indoor activities and family entertainments. This is the perfect time of year to pull out the baking supplies and have a bit of fun.

Making sugar cookies can feel like a project, so I prefer to plan ahead. While the entire endeavor can be completed in just one day, I will often spread the process out over three days, especially if I am working with younger children.

\*Early in the morning or Day One: Mix up the dough.

\*Mid-day or Day Two: Roll out the dough, cut into shapes and bake. Allow time for the plain cookies to cool.

\*In the afternoon or on Day Three: Mix the up the frosting, get out food coloring, nuts and sprinkles and have a blast.

Before you get started, make sure you have all the necessary items. Growing up in my mother's house, everything I needed was at my fingertips. Once

### INGREDIENTS

- \*2 cups flour
- \*1 1/2 teaspoons baking powder
- \*1/4 teaspoon salt
- \*2/3 cup butter
- \*3/4 cup sugar
- \*1 teaspoon cinnamon
- \*1 egg
- \*1 teaspoon vanilla
- Ingredients - Frosting**
- \*8 oz cream cheese, softened
- \*1 cube butter, softened
- \*16 ounces powdered sugar

I moved out, I found I needed to collect up quite a number of items to prepare for what I had taken for granted before. Tools you will need include a large and a small mixing bowl, mixing spoons or cake spatula, cup measures, teaspoon measures, an electric hand mixer, cookies sheets, (I prefer to work with two, so I can be preparing my second batch of cookies while the first are baking), a butter knife, a rolling pin, plastic wrap, and wax paper.

Most of all, be prepared to make a mess, especially during cooking projects with kids. Baking with children can be an educational experience, and the shapes you choose to cut into the dough can set your theme. This time around, we decided to go with a space theme and spent time looking up pictures of the planets in the solar system to give us ideas for how to frost the cookies.



Throw in a spaceship or two, a few stars, and the occasional alien, and you have the makings of a superlative afternoon. If at any time it feels stressful instead of fun, take a moment, sip some cocoa and relax. Everything about sugar cookies should be fun. When it comes to clean-up, make it a combined effort with frequent bites of delicious frosted cookie in between.



### Preparation - Cookies

- ◆ In a small mixing bowl, stir together flour, baking powder, and salt. Set aside these dry ingredients.
- ◆ In a large mixing bowl, beat together butter, sugar, and cinnamon.
- ◆ Add broken egg and vanilla to large bowl. Beat well.
- ◆ Add the dry ingredients from the small bowl to beaten mixture in the large bowl and continue beating until well blended. The texture of the dough will appear chunky as opposed to smooth.
- ◆ Using your hands, form the dough into a large ball, place in a small bowl and cover with plastic wrap.

- ◆ Chill the dough in the refrigerator at least three hours or overnight.
- ◆ Remove dough ball from refrigerator and divide ball in half.
- ◆ Roll out some wax paper to protect your counter-top or table. Sprinkle it with flour.
- ◆ Using a rolling pin, roll the dough out to 1/8-inch thickness and cut into desired shapes.
- ◆ Place shapes on an ungreased cookie sheet. Scoop up the remaining dough and set aside.
- ◆ Repeat the process with your second half of the dough.
- ◆ Take all the remaining dough left over and form into a new ball, roll out and cut shapes until you have no more dough left.



### Cook

- ◆ Bake in a 375 degree oven for 8 to 10 minutes, until edges are lightly browned. Close to sea level, I find 9 minutes is just about perfect, but ovens vary, and higher altitudes can affect cook time.
- ◆ Remove from heat. Using a spatula, place cookies on a cooling rack.
- ◆ Once cool the cookies can be frosted and decorated as desired.
- ◆ Makes 3 to 4 dozen cookies, depending on the size of shapes.

### Preparation - Frosting

- ◆ In a mixing bowl, beat butter and cream cheese until blended.
- ◆ Add powdered sugar and vanilla and beat until smooth.



### Decorate

- ◆ If using food coloring, pull out about half a cup of frosting and place in a small dish or cereal bowl, add 2 or 3 drops of coloring, and blend. More color can be added drop by drop to achieve the desired effect.
- ◆ Decorations might include colored sprinkles, chocolate chips, and chopped nuts

### Serve

- ◆ Arrange on a platter to showcase your theme and enjoy.



What if you only had to walk a few feet to your favorite gym? Would you exercise more? If yes, setting up an in-home workout space is an ideal option for you. Individuals have various purposes and reasons for creating a home gym. Some want to transform their additional space to an in-home workout space, allowing them to continue working out in the comfort of their own home. Others may want to invest in a home gym to add value and functionality to their homes. Regardless of the reason, setting up a home workout space is a brilliant idea.

### **Making an ultimate commitment to your happiness and health**

Creating an in-home workout space is not an easy feat, especially if you are clueless on when, how, and where to start. The good thing is there are helpful ways that will guide you in the process of creating an effective and convenient in-home workout space.

Below are a few tips to get you going on the right track:

### ***Create an in-home Workout Space that Inspires Activity***

No one wants to work out in a dungeon. Your environment will impact your level of motivation drastically, so you keep your home gym more inviting by adding energizing colors. It pays to create a workout space at home that inspires activity. Infuse the room with lots of light that will give you a natural working out buzz. Add anything that makes you feel alive and motivated to workout.

### ***Mirror Your Exercise Movements***

Contrary to popular belief, mirrors are not for the image-obsessed only. Although some may find it a little awkward to install mirrors in their in-home workout space, seeing their reflection often during a workout session can undoubtedly help fine-tune their form and pick up on those small imperfections on posture which might be affecting their overall workout performance. Mirrors have additional environmental benefits as well.

### ***Protect your Floors and Your Joints***

Unless you have dedicated your life into fitness, you are probably not too keen to sacrifice your floors to your workout. Similarly, the hard surfaces such as concrete and wood can be tough on your body. For your comfort and convenience, while working out in your gym, you can place floating foam mats on your on top of your existing floor.

### ***Add Storage Units to Keep Your Space Clutter-Free and Clear***

When talking about drawers, you might need some in your home workout space. Open cubbies also work perfectly well, especially if these come with some racks for the mats. It's nice to be able to find the piece of equipment you need easily and at once.

These are just a few of the many ways to undertake setting up your home gym. Hiring an In-Home gym Consultant and online research can help you discover a lot more about the process. Have fun.





People with autistic spectrum disorder sometimes develop a strong interest in a specific subject. That interest can progress to what some might call an obsession.

While neurotypical children may grow out of a particular "hobby" and move on to more age-appropriate subjects, ASD children often find what they like and stick with it. In the educational field, the term "preferred interests" describes the activities or areas of study that interest ASD people the most, distinguishing the interest from being a fixation or an instance of perseveration.

In January 2017, Kristin Patten Koenig and Lauren Hough Williams published *Characterization and Utilization of Preferred Interests: A Survey of Adults on the Autism Spectrum*. The study explains why these "preferred interests" are not drawbacks but vital elements in ASD people's growth and success:

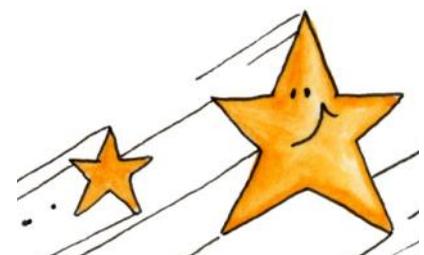
*This descriptive study examined the role that preferred interests played in an adult population with autism spectrum disorders—how preferred interests are viewed retrospectively during childhood, as well as how adults on the spectrum have incorporated these interests into their current lives. Results showed that participants have a positive view of preferred interests, view preferred interests as a way to mitigate anxiety, and engage in vocational and avocational pursuits around their preferred interests. Findings sup-*

*port a strength-based view of preferred interests with the majority of participants articulating that their areas of interest were positive, beneficial, and should be encouraged.*

Preferred interests should be encouraged, not stigmatized.

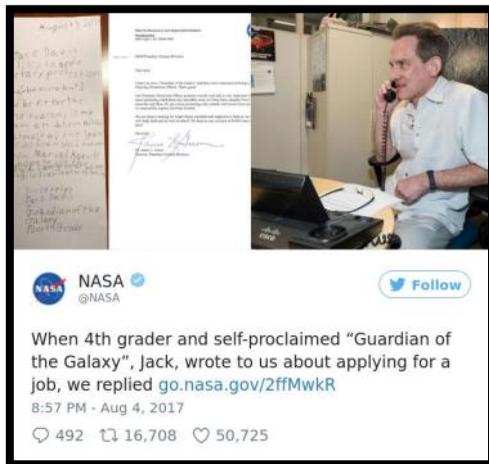
When my son John was in grade school, he developed a passion for drawing and animation. Pixar's movies, especially *Toy Story* and its sequels, soon became his favorites. Thanks to Buzz Lightyear, John discovered rockets, aliens, other planets, and the idea of becoming a Space Ranger. On a school field trip, John visited the USS Hornet, the aircraft carrier that recovered the Apollo 11 astronauts Neil Armstrong, Buzz Aldrin, and Michael Collins. John was amazed to see the reality of the space program and all the artifacts from that historic mission. People really could become Space Rangers. John came away, knowing he could dream big and, if he worked hard, make those dreams come true.

Three special young men are living proof of how important "preferred interests" can be when aiming high for a successful future.



### Jack Davis

Just nine years old, this ambitious young man from New Jersey applied to be Planetary Protection Officer for NASA. Dr. James L. Green, director of NASA's planetary science division, sent Jack a reply, encouraging him to study hard and keep up his interest in space so he could apply again when he was older. Jack also received a phone call from Johnathan Rall, NASA's planetary research director. As word of Jack's letter spread via the Internet, Liberty Science Center CEO Paul Hoffman offered Jack a position as Kid Science Adviser for the Jennifer Chalsty Planetarium, the biggest planetarium in the Western Hemisphere. Jack described himself as being a "Guardian of the Galaxy," a title he's clearly willing to live up to.



### Hayden Geraghty

This 8 year old from Ireland was diagnosed with autism at three years old and spent most of his early years nonverbal. On the day Hayden watched Major Tim Peake's space flight, Hayden joined in the count-down, then yelled "Blast off!" Hayden's preferred interest in space and his goal of becoming an astronaut prompted Lottie Dolls to create a new doll based on Hayden named Loyal Companion Finn. The doll's "mission" is to help mainstream children become familiar with children who have disabilities. The doll has noise-reducing headphones and an emotional support animal in the form of a dog with a blue bandanna, indicating the dog is trained to support people with

ASD. Major Tim Peake heard about Hayden and sent him a message, encouraging Hayden's hopes of reaching Mars.



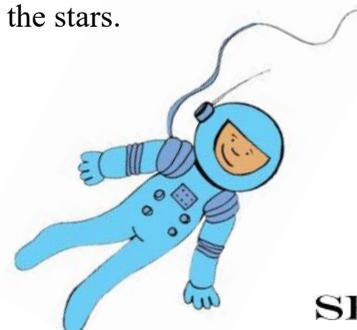
### Homero Palaguachi

In 2015 this would-be astronaut was in high school. Diagnosed with high-functioning autism, Homero excelled at math. His passion for space exploration prompted his AP Calculus teacher Chris Canuk to contact NASA Langley Research Center. Officials approved arrangements for Palaguachi and fourteen of his fellow engineering classmates to tour the facilities. Palaguachi's favorite part? Meeting NASA astronaut Charles Camarda, who flew on Discovery's STS-114 mission in 2005.

### Space Center Houston

In June 2018, the International Board of Credentialing and Continuing Education Standards recognized Space Center Houston for its efforts toward accessibility and inclusivity. The Center is now a Certified Autism Center, providing sensory friendly programming with lower lights and muted audio. Customer service staff have been trained to respond appropriately when guests with mobility issues or sensory processing difficulties need assistance.

As the mother of one son in a wheelchair and another son with autism, I am happy to see official recognition of the disabled and the neurodivergent. For years my husband and I found few options for educational outings suitable for the needs of both our sons. With many opportunities, now, for school age children and young adults seeking career prospects, society is embracing the crucial task of teaching all children to reach for the stars.



# #SPACEWORLD | *Space Fun Facts*

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“ For years it was believed that Earth was the only planet in our solar system with liquid water. More recently, NASA revealed its strongest evidence yet that there is intermittent running water on Mars, too!



## #SPACEWORLD

The sheer size of space makes it impossible to accurately predict just how many stars we have. Right now, scientists and astronomers use the number of stars only within our galaxy, The Milky Way, to estimate. That number is between 200-400 billion stars and there are estimated to be billions of galaxies so the stars in space really are completely uncountable.

Venus is the hottest planet in the solar system and has an average surface temperature of around 450° C. Interestingly, Venus is not the closest planet to the Sun – Mercury is closer but because Mercury has no atmosphere to regulate temperature it has a very large temperature fluctuation.surface!

## Women and the Future of Space



I wanted to write a piece that was important to me and decided to write about the future of space; specifically, the future of women in space and science.

You may have heard of the acronym STEM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Mathematics) and STEAM (Science, Technology, Engineering, Art, Mathematics.) These types of curriculums are getting a lot of attention now and are being directed toward young women to encourage them to choose careers in the sciences. Everywhere you look there is talk about our future in space, the moon, Mars, and beyond. We are in another space race, and those who will get us there will be our youth.

I had the pleasure of attending two STEM/STEAM events recently that are encouraging our young women to pursue careers in fields that have been typically dominated by men.

The first was the *Women in Space and Aviation* panel held at the USS Hornet in January 2019. This was a panel of about half a dozen women from varying fields such as Earth Systems Science and Engineering, NASA Ames Research, a United Airlines pilot, a former NASA astronaut, and some very distinguished military/law enforcement careers.

I attended with eight-year-old Olivia, the daughter of a longtime friend. The audience was full of bright, young students, the majority of whom were young women.

After a brief panel, the Q&A section was filled with questions about what is expected in these specific scientific fields. Each speaker recounted various stories from their past, and they all had some commonality. They were discouraged from pursuing this type of career, their abilities were doubted, and they faced discrimination because of their gender and, in some cases, race.

I was particularly taken by the past stories of Dr. Yvonne Cagle and Captain Theresa Claiborne. Dr. Cagle, a NASA astronaut, spoke about first conducting experiments with Halloween pumpkins in her closet as a youth. Captain Claiborne spoke about her experience of being terribly ill-prepared for her first formal aviation class. These two women started their journeys into the great above, uncertain about what waited for them in a new terrain, little explored by women. They ended up being leaders to both women and African American communities, showing a younger generation that no matter what, you can succeed.

The second panel I attended was *Women in STEAM and Space* at Chabot Space and Science Center in March 2019. A dozen women of varying backgrounds attended. Among others, we had Dr. Jill Tarter, who is involved with SETI (Search for Extra-Terrestrial Intelligence) and whose work was portrayed by actress Jodi Foster in the film *Contact*; Ariel Waldman, who is an artist and graphic designer who lead an expedition to Antarctica in 2018, and Dr. Penny Boston and her many cavernous adventures exploring cultural and geological wonders that few humans have seen.

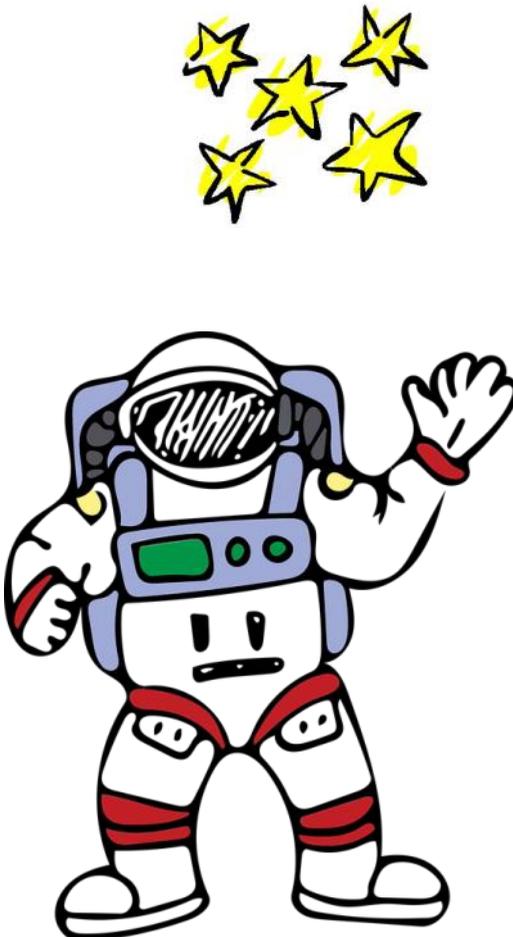


Again, the audience was filled with youth. Again, familiar themes arise—dissuasion, objection, and obstacles. Again, all conquered. It is interesting to note that regardless of their fields, the stories were similar. These women are leaders in their fields. They inspire and fill us with a love of science and curiosity, and determination

The first manned space mission to Mars is currently scheduled for the 2030s. This date is changing, much like the various fields of science surrounding this unprecedented human achievement and very much like the faces of those who will guide us.

If there is something I want you to take away from this article, it is this: these fields are ones of great potential. Growth is going to come from a crop of disciplined and bright youth ready to take on challenges that we cannot fathom now. As the world at large looks for new resources to utilize in its upcoming growth and expansion—including into the stars—we are just now turning to a vast wealth of knowledge that has historically, been overlooked and undervalued.

The timing is perfect for an expansion that will allow our youth, and particularly our young women, to venture into a world of wonder and adventure. It is time to let their voices be heard and allow them to take their place among those that came before them such as Marie Curie, Ada Lovelace, and Katherine Johnson. If you don't know who they are, then it is high time you found out lest the Mars shuttles leave you behind. As Reading Rainbow host and Star Trek:TNG regular LeVar Burton says, "But you don't have to take my word for it".



**KILL SWITCH**  
A HORROR ANTHOLOGY

TECH HORROR  
AT ITS BEST

AS TECHNOLOGY TAKES OVER MORE OF OUR LIVES, WHAT WILL IT MEAN TO BE HUMAN, AND WILL WE FEAR WHAT WE'VE CREATED? WHAT HORRORS WILL OUR TECHNOLOGICAL HUBRIS BRING US IN THE FUTURE?

JOIN US AS WE WALK THE LINE BETWEEN PROGRESSIVE CONVENIENCE AND THE NIGHTMARES THESE ADVANCEMENTS CAN BREED. FROM FAULTY MEDICAL NANOS AND AI GONE BERSERK TO GHOST-ATTRACTING AUDIO-TECH AND A VERY AMBITIOUS MOW-BOT, WE BRING YOU TECH HORROR THAT WILL KEEP YOU UP AT NIGHT. WILL YOU REACH THE KILL SWITCH IN TIME?

EDITED BY DAN SHAUPETTE AND EMERIAN RICH

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Many children are fascinated by space science. This can be a bit intimidating for parents but fear not. There are many resources available to you at little or no cost to help you participate with your children in their quest for knowledge!

If you are in the USA, then NASA <https://www.nasa.gov/> has resources you can download and access at no cost to you.

If you want to get the latest news on Mars and other planetary missions, then the Jet Propulsion Lab in Pasadena, <https://www.jpl.nasa.gov/> is an excellent site to check out. JPL has a history of sending a disc or data device with the names of people who submit them, for different planetary missions. I have at times included these printable certificates with birthday cards for friends and family. With everything from paper models you can download and build, to online and downloadable space and flight simulators, their education site is top notch!

Rocketry gets made easy with a plastic soda bottle and some paper and PVC!

Comets are explored and tasted in the “Make a Comet and eat it” lesson. Robotics lessons abound, and you can find loads of just plain fun, with printable trading cards and games, as well as coloring pages. There is sure to be something for every age group.

If you want to explore further afield, or are in Europe, there is the European Space Agency (ESA) <https://www.esa.int/esaKIDSen/>

A stand-alone software program that is not too expensive is the Kerbal Space Program, where science physics plays a very real role in your attempts to get spaceborne.

<https://www.kerbalspaceprogram.com/> or available on Steam.

For a slightly larger project you can do with the children, try making your own planetarium. Before

you panic, I have done them for about \$20 in Dollar store foam board. If you have a calculator on your phone or computer, just use the info from the following site, and if you opt for the Dollar store foam-board, divide the measurements by 2 to fit them into the sheets.

<https://www.bealsscience.com/single-post/2016/04/04/Make-your-own-Cardboard-Geodesic-Dome-Planetarium-and-Projector>

Build that dome structure, trace your constellations and use nails of different sizes to poke the holes from the inside. You can even make up your own, Creativity is important in science too.

Lets get you started with something fun and easy at least for the northern Hemisphere  
Lets try to find North at night. No, we won't be using a compass, we will use the stars.

The constellation called the Great Bear, Ursa Major also known as the Big Dipper, is fairly easy to find. The two stars that make the “front” of the pot, will make a line, from the bottom up past the top star—all the way to Polaris, the North Star. Polaris is not a very bright star, and if you have trouble finding the star itself, just follow that line you made, pointing north. There are many more stars to see and learn about. Enjoy the Fun.



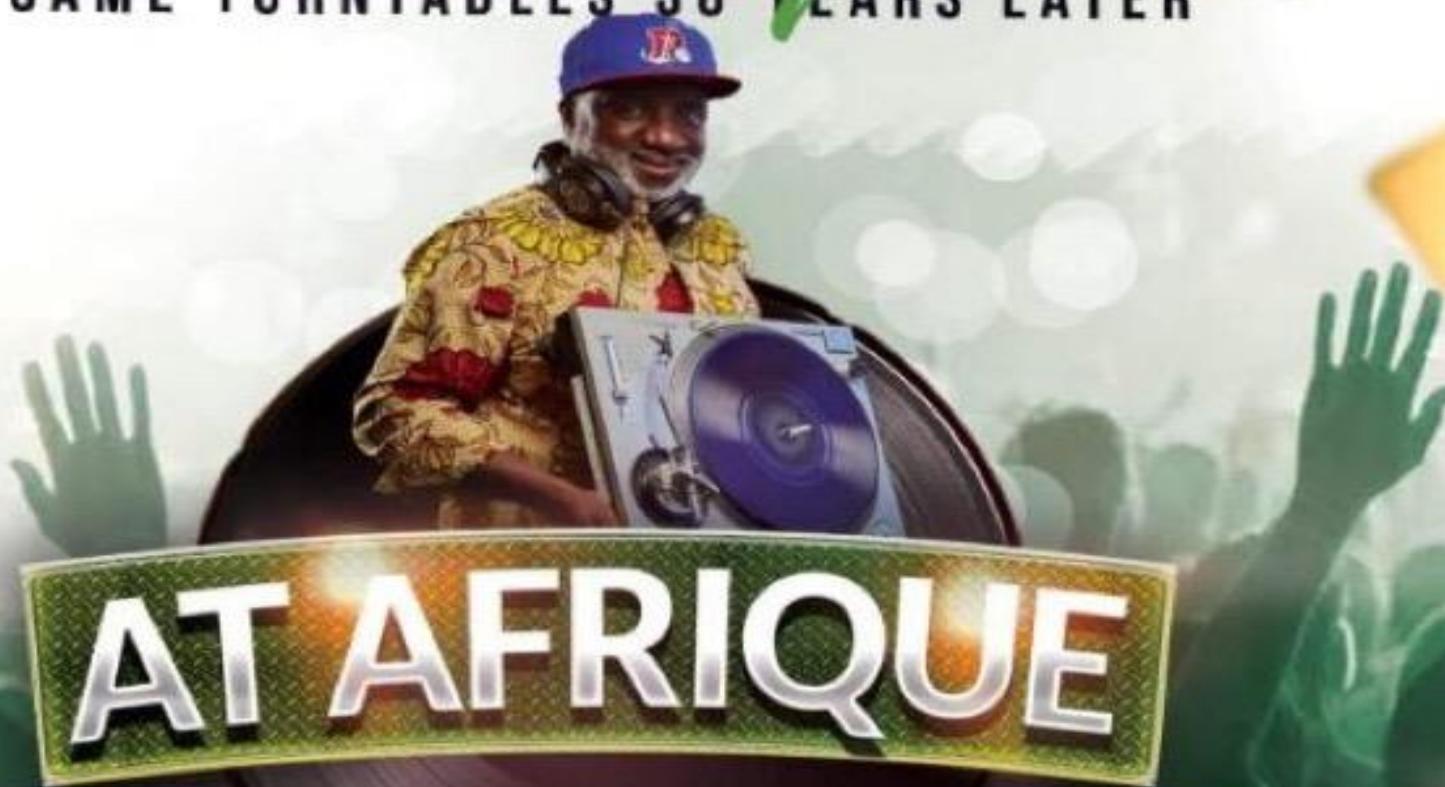
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"Be true to your authenticity and innovate with brave ammunition."  
-K. Abernathy

*Kimbe*



*Can You Action Past Your Devil's Advocate?* is jam-packed with success tips, famous quotes, and profiles of iconic, successful leaders and mentors, plus a variety of main take-aways. Let's listen so we can move on to excellence, creating our own success stories!

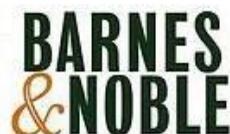
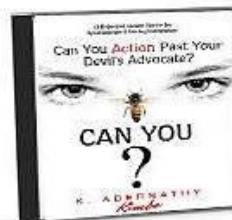
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**"We all have a little entrepreneur inside of us. Wanting to leverage it is what gives us an entrepreneurial spirit and an entrepreneurial mind. Actually doing it makes one an entrepreneur." — K. Abernathy *Can You Action Past Your Devil's Advocate***

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