

Look Into The Night Sky and Say Hurrah!



Dode Sescrri

***LOOK INTO THE NIGHT SKY AND SAY
HURRAH!***

By ***Dode Sescri***

WORDS TO ELATE.

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Some stories given as examples in this book do not represent Factual or historical events but have been used fictitiously to bring out the literal aspects of discussions and also demonstrate the author's intended thoughts and ideas exemplarily. Do not take them too seriously.

This book is stacked up with numerous mini chapters the author refers to as computing. Each computing stands for each idea or topic of discussion.

You will also find some non-English words, the author has used them only for the sake of enhancing description. They are not a result of typo.

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Exploration 1- worthless knowledge

Once a group of travellers came across herders when they were crossing the country's plains, they have travelled from afar, a very distant land from here, they greeted the herders and soon they were in a lengthy chat each group curiously enquiring about the others way of life.

The herders said they have been in these fields since childhood, they have attended the flock ever since, they know no other work other than herding, it's what their lives greatly depends on, last year the rains came in late, there

wasn't enough pastures for their animals and most of them died in the process, they lost more than a half of their flock.

When it was the travellers turn to tell their part of the stories, they said they were descended from a family of astrologers, they study the stars in the skies and use these to find their ways across the world, their families have done these for generations, now they are old enough to run their own enterprises, they spoke about magnificent things that happen in the skies above at day and night, the great wonders of nature, life on land and deep hidden secrets of the seas, all these they understood them very clearly.

The herders were moved by their words, they marvelled at the traveller's vast knowledge, full of wonderful tales, never in their entire lives have they ever heard of such soundness. With their identities and backgrounds revealed to one another, the herders went on to ask the travellers one favour, "you know of all these amazing things that happen high up in the heavens and in distant lands far away from where we live, we really appreciate your soundness, but would you please do something for us before you proceed with your journey, can you make the grass grow for our flock to eat, and make our dry riverbeds run with water again so that our animals and us wouldn't die of thirst? It's the only thing we asked from you, wise men from the south,"

The travellers seemed to be infuriated by this request and shouted at the herders to get out of their way, "you delayed us here for a whole day asking us silly questions, we should be halfway through our journey as we speak, now you are making demands we can't meet, our job is to study and learn things, not to make things happen." they said this and left the herders in their fields.

I am fascinated about the way these fellows know so much about the stars and outer heavens, yet know very little about the person that lives right next to them, they can tell you which star is younger which is oldest which star is following which behind, which one looks like it's in trouble....tec... Endless stream of stories about stars.

What happens on the ground affects you more than what happens in the skies, stay focused on your ground activities.

Exploration 2- Wasted Resources

Why is the Scientific World Spending billions searching for life on other Planets when they could use that money to solve world problems?

Do you have any idea how much money is spent on space programs? Scientific explorations of other heavenly beings in the universe? It amounts to not just billions, but hundreds of billions of dollars' worth of research and development a year. Humans are so fascinated about the possibility of presence of life on other planets that they even started a futuristic technology program where they will be shipping people onto planets like Mars. Can anyone really live on Mars? That desolate wasteland covered with lifeless rocks and sands is interestingly a source of inspiration to the scientific community. Planetary science has fascinated humanity for centuries now.

When you actually read into the fine print of these projects you come to realize how crazy the idea actually is, entire industries are created to transport people to other planets like Mars as tourists, they are looking at the possibility of carrying with them their own food (*some of which they plan to grow there*), water, and of course Oxygen. Let's say for instance a friend invites you to visit a faraway place then when you are ready to go with him he advises you that the place has no water, food and even air to breathe, you have to carry everything with you all the way to the place and back. I bet you shall think twice about paying a visit to this horrible place. Not to mention the many things that could go wrong along the journey, you might kindly say to them, "thank you for the invitation, it's just that I have got lots of things to do here at my home, I am very busy right now, I do not have some kind of death wish."

The way the scientific community behaves shows as if they do not really care about what happens on this planet, they would happily destroy it and run off to some other planet in the universe. There are many issues on this planet especially ones concerning the environment that these scientists can help solve to avoid a catastrophic ending of the world. Yet they have no interest in doing that.

Exploration 3- Red Flags in Space

Every Country is soon going to plant their flag on the moon, the recent space race reveals terrible mistakes made by Neil Armstrong and his Apollo crew.

The recent space race has exposed the tragic mistakes that were made by Apollo astronauts more than fifty years ago. To be honest with you, I don't think they should have been on the moon in the first place.

And that famous phrase after the lunar landings by Neil Armstrong, which says, **“Its one small step for man and a giant leap for mankind.”** is nothing but a complete satire. Neil Armstrong said one thing and did the exact opposite. When he said it’s a giant leap for mankind, he was trying to insinuate that their journey’s success was a victory for the whole of humanity, what he meant was that their well-planned mission was going to bring greater good to the whole of humanity.

I wish I could find a NASA astronaut and ask them this question face to face, “Your famous Neil Armstrong claimed that there was great victory for the whole of mankind, why then did he go ahead and Plant US flag and not that of The United Nations on the moon surface?”

This very heinous act of US astronauts planting an American flag on a heavenly body one hundred and fifty million kilometres away from earth, sends a very wrong impression to all the other nations of the world. It’s what agonizes them over and over again. It forces them to believe that for them to match their power and glory to that of the United States, they also have to put their own flag on the moon. It divides the world even further.

Some Astronauts may argue that the Apollo missions were funded solely by the US Government, and its none other than the US who have the right to plant their flag on the lunar surface. Well if that is the Case then you should never have put humanity into the phrase, the right words Neil Armstrong should have used were, “ it’s a small step for a NASA Astronaut and one Giant leap for mighty America,” had he said that, then he would have been honest with himself, at least

When US astronauts planted an American flag on the moon, it sent a very wrong impression to the other countries of the world, many of whom are ambitious just as the US is, its like saying, “Hey look at us, we are the masters of this planet, as well as the moon, we are the rulers of the earth and the heavens. Who can dare challenge us?” that flag there symbolizes some sort of colonialism, its like the USA is saying to the rest, we went there first, now we

own the moon, its our private property in space, don't you dare mess with it because you will be messing with us as well.

The other countries react by building their own space programs so that they can launch their own astronauts to plant their national flags on the lunar surface, they believe, its after they have done that will the US stop humiliating them publicly, even nations with struggling economies divert a huge chunk of their national budgets to space programs, which leaves a significant proportion of their populations starving. But who cares now, space exploration is the new form of National Pride, a symbol of prestige, the moon walkers stay on top of the pack and are treated with respect everywhere they go.

Neil Armstrong and his Apollo crew had a chance to make the world a better place, to finally bring a long lasting unity to all humanity, but when their time came to make a difference, they had failed miserably, they made the tensions that were already brawling right here on our planet to escalate further, I would classify this failure as "***the greatest blunder of the twentieth century,***" a time when humans had finally the opportunity to unite and put aside their weapons, but instead were inspired to build even more dangerous ones. NASA had failed to bring the world to unity by forcing astronauts to carry a flag to the moon then say contradictory phrases after that, phrases that are very hypocritical and have nothing of comfort in them, it would have been better had they not carried any flag there in the first place, their claim that NASA is solely US funded wasn't enough to justify their actions. Besides, Rocket Science is an age old German technology, German Scientists were flying rockets long before WW2 broke out, moreover there are thousands of scientists with foreign backgrounds that are contributing to the US Space Program, which means that this is already an international operation. The best thing they could have done was to set up a UN flag there or no flag at all.

Exploration 4- Mars Missions

Mars Missions and other space travel programs are nothing but a hoax to entertain the masses, starting life on an alien planet is nothing but a mad man's dream. I am often fascinated by the stories I hear in the media about people moving to mars in the next few years, crazy plans for colonizing it and making it the second earth, a place to live and to enjoy life. When you actually

look into the matter seriously, the whole thing sounds too far out of reach and a very crazy concept. The odds are stacked against astronauts so much that anyone that embarks on such a mission to an alien planet is nothing but a fool, or a clown in a lab coat.

When I hear space explorers saying that Mars is going to be our next place of conquest, it makes me laugh, I want to go visit their space programs HQs and then ridicule them proper, Yeah! I mean proper mockery is what these people need. It's a known fact that the place has no food, no water and worst of all no air to breathe, temperatures are so extreme that no astronaut can survive outside the controlled environment of a space station. Yet with all this evidence there are people who think that they still need to travel to that alien planet and somehow transform it into their comfortable homes. Honestly speaking, there are places on this planet of ours that are still inhabitable, even though the planet has plenty of air to breathe and plenty of water to drink for all living creatures, there are places that are still so hostile, so alien that few humans can survive on them if there is any. If their claim is that they need to create more space for the booming human populations, then they should devise ways to make the inhospitable areas here on earth more hospitable, they should be making plans for turning the dry, desolate and barren wastelands into Lush Green Marshes, a place where wildlife as well as humans can come to quench their thirst.

You see scenes in the films about space explorations & expeditions gone wrong, one small mistake can bring down an entire space station, there is no room for errors, when the rocket is being launched, you hold your breath, hoping everything will be fine, then out of the blue, something goes wrong, the spacecraft starts falling apart, and every astronaut starts scrambling to save their lives but all is in vain, the adventurers are thrown out of their warm space module, they face a slow painful death of suffocation as they slowly dwindle away deep and deeper into space.

There is nothing terrible as losing your life in space where you have no place to rest. It's better to lose your life in a plane crash here on earth than in space, because your relatives will find your remains and lay them to rest. It's better to lose your life in a ship wreck than in space because even if you are never found, your family and friends will come to the sea shore and put some flowers

in the waves in your remembrance, but in space, how will they know you have found a resting place?

Humans better find a better way to manage the survival hardships they have here on earth instead of taking those same problems into space, those trillions upon trillions of dollars that are being used to launch endless rockets should instead be used to protect our environment and conserve our planets finite resources

Exploration 5 – Search for extra terrestrials

The Search for life on other planets is wishful thinking that is futile & will lead to nowhere.

We should not overlook the possibility that life processes might have evolved in different ways on other planets. A functional genetic system, capable of accumulating and replicating changes and thus of adaptation and evolution, could theoretically evolve from molecules other than carbon, hydrogen, nitrogen, and oxygen in a different environment. Silicon, like carbon, needs four electrons to fill its outer energy level, and ammonia is even more polar than water. Perhaps under radically different temperatures and pressures, these elements might form molecules as diverse and flexible as those carbon has formed on earth.

The universe has zillions stars similar to our sun. We don't know how many of these stars have planets, but it seems increasingly likely that many do. Since 1996, astronomers have been detecting planets orbiting distant stars. At least 10% of stars are thought to have planetary systems. If only 1 in 10,000 of these planets is the right size, and at the right distance from its duplicate the conditions in which life originated on earth, the "life experiment" will have been repeated 10^{15} times (that is, a million billion times). It does not seem likely that we are alone.

A dull grey chunk of rock collected in 1984 in Antarctica ignited an uproar about ancient life on Mars with the report that the rock contains evidence of possible life. Analysis of gases trapped within small pockets of the rock indicate it is a meteorite from Mars. It is, in fact, the oldest rock known to science-fully 4.5 billion years old. Evidence collected by the 2004 NASA Mars mission suggests that the surface, now cold and arid, was much warmer when the

Antarctic meteorite formed 4.5 billion years ago, that water flowed over its surface, and that it had a carbon dioxide atmosphere-conditions not too different from those that spawned life on earth.

When examined with powerful electron microscopes, carbonate patches within the meteorite exhibit what look like microfossils, some 20 to 100 nanometres in length. One hundred times smaller than any known bacteria, it is not clear they actually are fossils, but the resemblance to bacteria is striking.

Viewed as a whole, the evidence of bacterial life associated with the Mars meteorite is not compelling. Clearly, more painstaking research remains to be done before the discovery can claim a scientific consensus. However, while there is no conclusive evidence of bacterial life associated with this meteorite, it seems very possible that life has evolved on other worlds in addition to our own.

There are planets other than ancient Mars with conditions not unlike those on earth. Europa, a large moon of Jupiter, is a promising candidate. Europa is covered with ice, and photos taken in close orbit in the winter of 1998 reveal seas of liquid water beneath a thin skin of ice. Additional satellite photos taken in 1999 suggest that a few miles under the ice lies a liquid ocean of water larger than earth's, warmed by the push and pull of the gravitational attraction of Jupiter's many large satellite moons. The conditions on Europa now are far less hostile to life than the conditions that existed in the oceans of the primitive earth. In coming decades, satellite missions are scheduled to explore this ocean for life.

Exploration 6- Gazing into the Night Skies

Repeated experimentation and careful measurement-so vital to the scientific method-were greatly aided by the development of new technology. Two of the technological innovations of the Renaissance the microscope and the telescope-expanded human sight in amazing ways. One allowed scientists to look inward at the minute structures of the human body. The other opened the door to the universe beyond. Engravers, workers in fine detail, are thought to have been the first to capture water in glass globes and gaze through it as a

magnification aid. Lenses appeared in the late 1200s. It is not surprising therefore that three spectacle-makers, Zacharias Janssen, his father Hans, and Hans Lippershey, have been credited with developing an early microscope with simple lenses in the final decade of the 1500s.

Less than 100 years later, in the 1670s, Anton van Leeuwenhoek had devised a microscope that allowed him to see bacteria of only 2 to 3 micrometers in diameter. Galileo, in 1609, was the first to use the compound lenses of a telescope to view the skies. The telescopes that he built were larger and more powerful than any that had been built before. What he observed with his telescope confirmed Galileo's belief in the heliocentric views of Copernicus. Both these inventions, developed within twenty years of each other, were to open the eyes of science for centuries to come.

Exploration 7- The Marvelous Rise of Science Fiction

Storytellers since the time of the ancient Greeks have enjoyed imagining that people are capable of breaking the laws of nature and gaining fantastic strength or powers. They have also imagined amazing machines and mythical figures with magical abilities. In a sense, the spirit of discovery expressed in the scientific and industrial ages-and in new theories about the structure of the universe-was reflected as well in a type of literature that we today call science fiction. Since the time of the Scientific Revolution, literary fantasies have often taken a special form inspired by the achievements of science.

A favourite subject of science fiction has been space travel. The great scientist Johannes Kepler, who played a major part in the revolution in astronomy during the 1600s, wrote a book called *The Dream*. In it, Kepler imagined his mother flying to the moon on a broomstick. This book created problems for his mother, for it was used as evidence that she was a witch. Although not strictly within the realm of science fiction, Kepler's work is an extremely imaginative description of life in space. Stories similar to today's science fiction were popular in the 1700s and 1800s.

The French philosopher Voltaire imagined a visit to Earth by an enormous native of the star Sirius. The English novelist Mary Wollstonecraft Shelley imagined a medical student named Victor Frankenstein, who created a living monster out of a corpse. In the late 1800s, the French writer Jules Verne wrote a series of stories about incredible journeys-in a balloon, on a rocket, and in a submarine.

In the late 1800s, the English novelist H. G. Wells imagined a machine that could stop time. He also imagined Martians invading Earth. In more recent times, much of science fiction-in films as well as books-has dealt with life on other worlds in space. However, the basic theme has remained the same: fantastic people or creatures who can do things that normally are impossible. By showing us the impossible, science fiction tries to teach us something about the limits of our lives.

END OF EXPLORATIONS.

##

Final Clause

We have come to the end of our conversation, looking forward to connecting to you soon. We shall have more to discuss.

Please leave your thoughts & queries about this text in the reviews section, if you have something that needs further elaboration or have got some burning

question, you can always text me and I shall be more than happy to respond appropriately.

Write to me,
DodeSescr@gmail.com

***NB**

Make sure you have the latest version of this text, you should check for newer versions at your favourite stores in order to get instant access to free content updates.

Thank you for your time.

Footnotes.

My most used/favourite stylistic features

- Sharp contrast
- Heavy metaphor
- Extravagant exaggeration.

The reference to masculine characters in the above stories is not a biased motive to discriminate against any gender, it's just for the purposes of description, the authors repeated use of words such as he/him/man/king are just for the purposes of enchanting the narrative, if you feel offended by them then feel free to replace them with whatever words you choose as you read along, these pronouns are NOT put in place to intimidate, you can also contact the author directly and specify which part should changes be made to and to what particular effect, the author respects all readers and will not misrepresent members of any class, age, status or gender. All readers are precious.

I am trying to avoid the inconvenience of having to jump from one side of the group to another as it easily puts the readers off, jumping from side to side, back and forth, here and there is really irritating, take for instance it's better to say, "the king came out of his castle, called the knights and asked him to take him out on a ride through the royal forests and left his son in charge of the castle," than to say, "the king/queen came out of his/her castle, called the knight/knightess and asked him/her to take him/her out on a ride through the royal forest and left his/her son/daughter in charge of the castle"

Textual homogeneity- some aspects of the words, phrases and stories share lots of similarities with one another, the keen reader who repeatedly crosscheck between different titles will definitely notice this trend, if characters are portrayed in such a sluggish manner that makes the text boring to the reader, then reader please remember to inform the author as soon as possible.

Cover image: *An astronaut looking into the night sky using his telescope.
Theme by the author.*

