UFO Headline News Tuesday July 4th, 2017

Listen on
Inception Radio Network

1
00:00:04,950 --> 00:00:00,870
[Music]

2
00:00:07,749 --> 00:00:04,960
hello it's tuesday july 4th 2017. you

3
00:00:09,990 --> 00:00:07,759
are listening to inception radio network

4
00:00:13,740 --> 00:00:10,000
voice of the fringe majority this is

5
00:00:25,029 --> 00:00:13,750
carol carl with ufo headline news

6
00:00:30,870 --> 00:00:27,109
a tune from the american revolution

7
00:00:34,549 --> 00:00:30,880
entitled the patriot refreeze so the

8
00:00:37,270 --> 00:00:34,559
fourth of july hmm history anybody well

9
00:00:39,510 --> 00:00:37,280
it's also known as independence day july

10
00:00:42,310 --> 00:00:39,520
4th it's been a federal holiday in the

11
00:00:44,069 --> 00:00:42,320
united states since 1941

12
00:00:46,470 --> 00:00:44,079
but the tradition of independence day

13
00:00:49,029 --> 00:00:46,480

celebrations goes back to the 18th

14
00:00:52,869 --> 00:00:49,039
century and the american revolution on

15
00:00:55,510 --> 00:00:52,879
july 2nd 1776 the continental congress

16
00:00:57,830 --> 00:00:55,520
voted in favor of independence and two

17
00:00:59,830 --> 00:00:57,840
days later delegates from those 13

18
00:01:02,150 --> 00:00:59,840
original colonies adopted the

19
00:01:04,229 --> 00:01:02,160
declaration of independence that

20
00:01:08,149 --> 00:01:04,239
historic document drafted by thomas

21
00:01:10,310 --> 00:01:08,159
jefferson from 1776 to the present day

22
00:01:12,710 --> 00:01:10,320
july 4th has been celebrated as the

23
00:01:14,950 --> 00:01:12,720
birth of american independence with

24
00:01:17,590 --> 00:01:14,960
festivities ranging from fireworks

25
00:01:20,550 --> 00:01:17,600
parades and concerts to more casual

26
00:01:24,310 --> 00:01:20,560
family gatherings and barbecues

27
00:01:26,550 --> 00:01:24,320
boy howdy bring those barbecues so to

28
00:01:28,550 --> 00:01:26,560
all americans wherever you're living now

29
00:01:30,950 --> 00:01:28,560
happy fourth of july

30
00:01:32,469 --> 00:01:30,960
here's that daily report as usual from

31
00:01:34,870 --> 00:01:32,479
earthsky.org

32
00:01:37,429 --> 00:01:34,880
and it augurs well we think for

33
00:01:41,030 --> 00:01:37,439
tonight's fireworks watch in the united

34
00:01:43,190 --> 00:01:41,040
states the moon's dark side faces earth

35
00:01:46,389 --> 00:01:43,200
tonight see if you can make out the dark

36
00:01:49,030 --> 00:01:46,399
areas on the waxing gibbous moon these

37
00:01:52,230 --> 00:01:49,040
smooth low-lying lunar planes are called

38
00:01:55,270 --> 00:01:52,240

maria or mariah it's the plural for the

39
00:01:57,429 --> 00:01:55,280
word mare the latin word for sea

40
00:01:59,270 --> 00:01:57,439
and you should be able to see the

41
00:02:01,990 --> 00:01:59,280
darkened portions on the moon with the

42
00:02:04,709 --> 00:02:02,000
eye alone the dark maria on the moon's

43
00:02:07,749 --> 00:02:04,719
nearside the solidified remnants of

44
00:02:09,910 --> 00:02:07,759
ancient lunar seas of molten magma make

45
00:02:12,630 --> 00:02:09,920
the near side of the moon reflect less

46
00:02:13,750 --> 00:02:12,640
light than the far side which has fewer

47
00:02:16,790 --> 00:02:13,760
maria

48
00:02:19,589 --> 00:02:16,800
so in terms of albedo or reflectivity

49
00:02:22,070 --> 00:02:19,599
that whiteness the moon's dark side is

50
00:02:24,550 --> 00:02:22,080
its near side if you're interested in

51
00:02:26,949 --> 00:02:24,560
scrutinizing the mario more closely it

52
00:02:29,430 --> 00:02:26,959
suggested binoculars or a telescope

53
00:02:31,670 --> 00:02:29,440
could come in handy remember the view

54
00:02:34,150 --> 00:02:31,680
will be better around the time of sunset

55
00:02:37,270 --> 00:02:34,160
or early dusk before the dark of night

56
00:02:39,430 --> 00:02:37,280
accentuates that moon's harsh glare so

57
00:02:42,309 --> 00:02:39,440
there will be glare

58
00:02:44,390 --> 00:02:42,319
in times past astronomers really thought

59
00:02:46,710 --> 00:02:44,400
the dark areas contrasting with the

60
00:02:48,710 --> 00:02:46,720
light-colored heavily cratered highlands

61
00:02:50,869 --> 00:02:48,720
were lunar seas

62
00:02:53,030 --> 00:02:50,879
in some ways they were correct except

63
00:02:54,630 --> 00:02:53,040

that these seas were of molten magma

64
00:02:57,270 --> 00:02:54,640
instead of water

65
00:02:59,430 --> 00:02:57,280
now solidify this molten rock came from

66
00:03:03,430 --> 00:02:59,440
volcanic eruptions that flooded the

67
00:03:05,750 --> 00:03:03,440
lunar lowlands however volcanic activity

68
00:03:07,670 --> 00:03:05,760
at least from basaltic volcanoes is now

69
00:03:09,750 --> 00:03:07,680
a thing of the moon's past

70
00:03:11,589 --> 00:03:09,760
for the most part lunar maria are found

71
00:03:13,830 --> 00:03:11,599
on the near side of the moon

72
00:03:16,869 --> 00:03:13,840
in this respect that makes the near side

73
00:03:20,630 --> 00:03:16,879
not the far side the dark side of the

74
00:03:22,949 --> 00:03:20,640
moon yes perplexing it is a conundrum

75
00:03:24,949 --> 00:03:22,959
for sure maria cover about thirty

76
00:03:27,670 --> 00:03:24,959
percent of the near side but only two

77
00:03:29,910 --> 00:03:27,680
percent of the far side the reason for

78
00:03:31,589 --> 00:03:29,920
this is not well understood but it's

79
00:03:33,830 --> 00:03:31,599
been suggested that the crust on the

80
00:03:35,589 --> 00:03:33,840
moon's far side is thicker making it

81
00:03:36,869 --> 00:03:35,599
more difficult for magma to reach the

82
00:03:38,710 --> 00:03:36,879
surface

83
00:03:40,149 --> 00:03:38,720
the lighter colored highland regions of

84
00:03:42,550 --> 00:03:40,159
the moon are composed of something

85
00:03:44,149 --> 00:03:42,560
called anorthocyte it's a certain kind

86
00:03:47,110 --> 00:03:44,159
of igneous rock

87
00:03:49,190 --> 00:03:47,120
on earth a north of sight is uncommon

88
00:03:51,750 --> 00:03:49,200

except for locations in the adirondack

89
00:03:53,270 --> 00:03:51,760
mountains and the canadian shield for

90
00:03:55,270 --> 00:03:53,280
this reason people in this part of the

91
00:03:58,229 --> 00:03:55,280
world like to fancy that the moon

92
00:03:59,910 --> 00:03:58,239
originated from their home turf

93
00:04:02,390 --> 00:03:59,920
the prevailing theory states the moon

94
00:04:04,710 --> 00:04:02,400
was formed when a mars-sized object

95
00:04:07,190 --> 00:04:04,720
crashed into the earth creating that

96
00:04:09,990 --> 00:04:07,200
ring of debris that eventually condensed

97
00:04:11,830 --> 00:04:10,000
itself into the moon time will tell

98
00:04:14,630 --> 00:04:11,840
whether this explanation for the moon's

99
00:04:17,349 --> 00:04:14,640
origin is true or false

100
00:04:20,550 --> 00:04:17,359
here's the bottom line strange as it may

101
00:04:21,590 --> 00:04:20,560
seem the moon's dark side is its near

102
00:04:25,990 --> 00:04:21,600
side

103
00:04:28,150 --> 00:04:26,000
the moon reflects less light due to a

104
00:04:30,870 --> 00:04:28,160
collection of dark low-lying lunar

105
00:04:33,749 --> 00:04:30,880
planes that are solidified remnants of

106
00:04:36,469 --> 00:04:33,759
ancient seas of molten magma

107
00:04:38,870 --> 00:04:36,479
cool well it's cool now

108
00:04:41,270 --> 00:04:38,880
here's something else that once was hot

109
00:04:43,990 --> 00:04:41,280
and has now cooled considerably we

110
00:04:47,270 --> 00:04:44,000
grabbed this story from forbes.com their

111
00:04:49,590 --> 00:04:47,280
space bureau here's the headline nasa

112
00:04:52,390 --> 00:04:49,600
just released evidence of lava

113
00:04:55,590 --> 00:04:52,400

waterfalls on mars

114
00:04:57,749 --> 00:04:55,600
there is a set of amazing images you can

115
00:05:00,150 --> 00:04:57,759
check them out later by heading on over

116
00:05:01,990 --> 00:05:00,160
to ufoheadlinenews.com

117
00:05:04,950 --> 00:05:02,000
they will be there in all their

118
00:05:07,510 --> 00:05:04,960
magnificence these images depict lava

119
00:05:09,909 --> 00:05:07,520
which cascaded down the wall and

120
00:05:11,510 --> 00:05:09,919
terraces of a crater as it made its way

121
00:05:14,310 --> 00:05:11,520
to the crater floor

122
00:05:17,430 --> 00:05:14,320
their 3d images taken from nasa's mars

123
00:05:19,830 --> 00:05:17,440
reconnaissance orbiter the mro they used

124
00:05:22,950 --> 00:05:19,840
the context camera to get a shot of an

125
00:05:24,950 --> 00:05:22,960
area on the northern rim of a 19 mile

126
00:05:27,110 --> 00:05:24,960
wide crater on mars

127
00:05:29,990 --> 00:05:27,120
the crater is situated in the western

128
00:05:32,710 --> 00:05:30,000
portion of the tarsus or tharsis it's

129
00:05:35,510 --> 00:05:32,720
spelled t-h-a-r-s-i-s

130
00:05:37,990 --> 00:05:35,520
volcanic province the molten lava that

131
00:05:40,710 --> 00:05:38,000
is depicted likely behaved similar to

132
00:05:43,590 --> 00:05:40,720
liquid water given the morphology and

133
00:05:45,990 --> 00:05:43,600
turbulence of this solidified flow

134
00:05:48,070 --> 00:05:46,000
stepping back through time it appears

135
00:05:50,550 --> 00:05:48,080
the lava flowed toward the crater from

136
00:05:52,710 --> 00:05:50,560
the north northeast when it got to the

137
00:05:55,189 --> 00:05:52,720
crater the lava began to climb the

138
00:05:56,870 --> 00:05:55,199

crater rim and breached the rim in four

139
00:05:58,469 --> 00:05:56,880
different locations

140
00:06:00,710 --> 00:05:58,479
after breaching the crater's rim the

141
00:06:03,189 --> 00:06:00,720
lava then cascaded down several

142
00:06:06,070 --> 00:06:03,199
different terraces producing what must

143
00:06:07,990 --> 00:06:06,080
have been an incredible display there

144
00:06:10,150 --> 00:06:08,000
wasn't quite enough lava to fill the

145
00:06:12,629 --> 00:06:10,160
entire crater floor given the visible

146
00:06:14,790 --> 00:06:12,639
edges of the more recent lava flow and

147
00:06:17,909 --> 00:06:14,800
the dustier lighter colored deposits

148
00:06:20,150 --> 00:06:17,919
next to it tarsus is a volcanic plateau

149
00:06:21,990 --> 00:06:20,160
near the equator of mars and is home to

150
00:06:25,189 --> 00:06:22,000
some of the largest volcanoes in the

151
00:06:27,830 --> 00:06:25,199
entire solar system three massive shield

152
00:06:32,070 --> 00:06:27,840
volcanoes within the tarsus plateau are

153
00:06:36,230 --> 00:06:32,080
arisa mons pavonus mons and ascreasmons

154
00:06:39,029 --> 00:06:36,240
ascrayus that's spelled a-s-c-r-a-e-u-s

155
00:06:41,909 --> 00:06:39,039
it's the tallest at an elevation of 59

156
00:06:44,390 --> 00:06:41,919
000 feet that's about 20 000 feet taller

157
00:06:46,870 --> 00:06:44,400
than mount everest which is by the way

158
00:06:49,670 --> 00:06:46,880
29 029

159
00:06:51,670 --> 00:06:49,680
feet the images were sent back to earth

160
00:06:54,309 --> 00:06:51,680
from the mars reconnaissance orbiter

161
00:06:56,390 --> 00:06:54,319
which was launched in 2005 as a

162
00:06:58,390 --> 00:06:56,400
multi-purpose spacecraft meant to

163
00:07:00,230 --> 00:06:58,400

explore mars from orbit

164
00:07:03,749 --> 00:07:00,240
this spacecraft was built by lockheed

165
00:07:05,350 --> 00:07:03,759
martin it cost 270 million dollars it

166
00:07:08,390 --> 00:07:05,360
was commissioned by jet propulsion

167
00:07:11,510 --> 00:07:08,400
laboratory out of pasadena california

168
00:07:13,670 --> 00:07:11,520
jpl then launched the mro and it

169
00:07:14,830 --> 00:07:13,680
successfully reached martian orbit on

170
00:07:17,830 --> 00:07:14,840
march 10

171
00:07:20,309 --> 00:07:17,840
2006. it joined five other spacecrafts

172
00:07:22,870 --> 00:07:20,319
that are currently orbiting or on mars

173
00:07:25,029 --> 00:07:22,880
collecting samples and analyses

174
00:07:27,990 --> 00:07:25,039
the mro has several cameras

175
00:07:30,469 --> 00:07:28,000
spectrometers and a radar used to attain

176
00:07:32,230 --> 00:07:30,479
more information about mars the

177
00:07:33,990 --> 00:07:32,240
combination of these three primary

178
00:07:36,550 --> 00:07:34,000
instruments allows scientists to

179
00:07:40,150 --> 00:07:36,560
understand mars stratigraphy

180
00:07:42,790 --> 00:07:40,160
morphology mineral abundance and ice

181
00:07:44,390 --> 00:07:42,800
we're guessing stratigraphy well the

182
00:07:46,629 --> 00:07:44,400
stratus the surface

183
00:07:48,790 --> 00:07:46,639
the images produced by the mro help

184
00:07:50,390 --> 00:07:48,800
geologists understand the volcanic

185
00:07:53,270 --> 00:07:50,400
history of mars

186
00:07:56,070 --> 00:07:53,280
as you probably know mars doesn't have a

187
00:07:58,869 --> 00:07:56,080
spinning liquid core and that prevents

188
00:08:00,950 --> 00:07:58,879

it from developing a magnetic field

189
00:08:03,029 --> 00:08:00,960
this limits mars to a very faint

190
00:08:05,350 --> 00:08:03,039
magnetosphere and doesn't protect the

191
00:08:06,710 --> 00:08:05,360
planet from being bombarded by charged

192
00:08:09,029 --> 00:08:06,720
particles

193
00:08:10,790 --> 00:08:09,039
this prevents mars from developing any

194
00:08:12,550 --> 00:08:10,800
atmosphere and it makes human

195
00:08:14,469 --> 00:08:12,560
colonization of the planet

196
00:08:16,790 --> 00:08:14,479
much more difficult

197
00:08:18,629 --> 00:08:16,800
interestingly nasa recently announced

198
00:08:21,589 --> 00:08:18,639
that they are looking into launching a

199
00:08:25,430 --> 00:08:21,599
giant magnetic field to protect mars

200
00:08:27,029 --> 00:08:25,440
from solar winds hmm sound crazy well

201
00:08:29,029 --> 00:08:27,039
the writer of this article we couldn't

202
00:08:31,749 --> 00:08:29,039
find a credit thinks that it's crazy

203
00:08:34,310 --> 00:08:31,759
enough to just possibly work

204
00:08:36,870 --> 00:08:34,320
and right here at ufo headline news on

205
00:08:39,110 --> 00:08:36,880
inception radio network we'll work at

206
00:08:41,190 --> 00:08:39,120
keeping you in the loop on this one

207
00:08:43,430 --> 00:08:41,200
speaking of loops here's the latest from

208
00:08:47,350 --> 00:08:43,440
spacex they terminated their second

209
00:08:51,030 --> 00:08:47,360
launch attempt for the intelsat 35e they

210
00:08:53,509 --> 00:08:51,040
halted that launch at t minus 10 seconds

211
00:08:54,470 --> 00:08:53,519
daryl etherington writes this for tech

212
00:08:58,150 --> 00:08:54,480
crunch

213
00:09:00,710 --> 00:08:58,160

update 8 35 pm eastern daylight time

214
00:09:03,910 --> 00:09:00,720
yesterday the launch was once again

215
00:09:05,670 --> 00:09:03,920
aborted at t minus 10 seconds which is

216
00:09:07,430 --> 00:09:05,680
the same time it cut off during

217
00:09:09,590 --> 00:09:07,440
yesterday's attempt

218
00:09:11,910 --> 00:09:09,600
that suggests it was again halted by an

219
00:09:14,310 --> 00:09:11,920
automated computer cutoff although

220
00:09:16,310 --> 00:09:14,320
spacex said on the launch broadcast the

221
00:09:17,990 --> 00:09:16,320
issue from yesterday had definitely

222
00:09:19,829 --> 00:09:18,000
looked fixed

223
00:09:21,190 --> 00:09:19,839
the cause of yesterday's abort was a

224
00:09:23,590 --> 00:09:21,200
reading that showed the rocket's

225
00:09:25,910 --> 00:09:23,600
guidance system was off but later

226
00:09:28,550 --> 00:09:25,920
examination found that all was good with

227
00:09:31,829 --> 00:09:28,560
those systems and instead it was the

228
00:09:33,670 --> 00:09:31,839
computer itself that needed adjustment

229
00:09:36,389 --> 00:09:33,680
spacex is still looking into the cause

230
00:09:39,350 --> 00:09:36,399
of today's hold but there's a backup

231
00:09:42,150 --> 00:09:39,360
launch opportunity that's today

232
00:09:44,389 --> 00:09:42,160
we'll keep you updated tomorrow

233
00:09:47,190 --> 00:09:44,399
spacex has been efforting to get this

234
00:09:50,470 --> 00:09:47,200
off the ground for a while now it's a

235
00:09:53,590 --> 00:09:50,480
backup window to a backup window the

236
00:09:55,350 --> 00:09:53,600
intelsat 35e launch won't involve an

237
00:09:57,509 --> 00:09:55,360
attempt to recover the first stage of

238
00:10:00,790 --> 00:09:57,519

the falcon 9 rocket used to propel it to

239
00:10:03,190 --> 00:10:00,800
space but for good reason this is the

240
00:10:05,509 --> 00:10:03,200
heaviest payload spacex has attempted to

241
00:10:07,190 --> 00:10:05,519
launch a board of falcon 9 and such

242
00:10:08,790 --> 00:10:07,200
cargo requires that the rocket be

243
00:10:11,829 --> 00:10:08,800
configured in a way that makes it

244
00:10:12,949 --> 00:10:11,839
impossible to recover a reusable first

245
00:10:15,269 --> 00:10:12,959
stage

246
00:10:17,350 --> 00:10:15,279
this launches the third in just 10 days

247
00:10:19,829 --> 00:10:17,360
for spacex it launched missions both

248
00:10:22,550 --> 00:10:19,839
last friday and last sunday

249
00:10:24,630 --> 00:10:22,560
spacex also just recovered that dragon

250
00:10:26,870 --> 00:10:24,640
capsule it used for an international

251
00:10:28,230 --> 00:10:26,880
space station resupply mission it flew

252
00:10:29,990 --> 00:10:28,240
on july 3rd

253
00:10:32,470 --> 00:10:30,000
it's the first dragon capsule that's

254
00:10:35,430 --> 00:10:32,480
visited the iss previously and then

255
00:10:39,509 --> 00:10:35,440
returned to earth been refurbished and

256
00:10:41,670 --> 00:10:39,519
used over again what a way to recycle

257
00:10:44,069 --> 00:10:41,680
whenever that takes off it's going to be

258
00:10:46,230 --> 00:10:44,079
streamed live by spacex you can find

259
00:10:48,630 --> 00:10:46,240
listings we're pretty sure someplace on

260
00:10:50,870 --> 00:10:48,640
the internet it says here it's about 15

261
00:10:51,910 --> 00:10:50,880
minutes prior to launch that that stream

262
00:10:53,590 --> 00:10:51,920
begins

263
00:10:56,310 --> 00:10:53,600

well it's not as critical as trying to

264
00:10:58,230 --> 00:10:56,320
launch something into space but we owe

265
00:11:02,710 --> 00:10:58,240
apologies to our gentle listeners we

266
00:11:05,750 --> 00:11:02,720
missed world ufo day yup we did june

267
00:11:08,389 --> 00:11:05,760
24th and july 2nd apparently it's

268
00:11:11,110 --> 00:11:08,399
celebrated twice so here's a story with

269
00:11:13,269 --> 00:11:11,120
a byline for don sweeney who writes it