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CARL AZUZ, CNN 10 ANCHOR: A bomb cyclone has just dropped on the U.S. heartland. What that is and what it does is our first topic this Thursday on CNN 10.

I'm Carl Azuz. Thank you for watching.

In the capital of Colorado, the mile high city of Denver, Tuesday's high temperature was nearly 60 degrees Fahrenheit. Twenty-four hours later, it was freezing and snowing.

This is the result of bombogenesis, what's also called a bomb cyclone. It happens when there's a rapid drop in atmospheric pressure that causes the storm to become very intense very quickly. How intense?

Central and Northern U.S. states that lie in the Rocky Mountains and east of them were bracing for winds that could reach 70 miles per hour. That's nearly the speed of a category one hurricane.

Blizzard and winter storm warnings were in effect for parts of Colorado, Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming. Heavy snow was likely. The National Weather Service in Boulder, Colorado, predicted whiteout conditions when there's no visibility and power outages, too.

It told the people in the region to cancel any travel plans Wednesday afternoon and evening. Some folks didn't have a choice. More than a thousand flights were cancelled yesterday, mostly at Denver International Airport.

Denver public schools like several other districts in Colorado were closed. Forecasters expected the storm to move northeast from the Colorado Rocky

Mountains with the snow tapering off by Thursday afternoon. But they're also on the lookout for strong winds and possible flooding in southern states east of the Rockies, where thunderstorms were likely.

Next today, Boeing passenger planes model 737 MAX 8 and 9 have been grounded in the U.S. and Canada. The two nations announced their decision

yesterday afternoon. At that point, they've been the only two countries with a substantial number of these planes still flying.

U.S. President Donald Trump said new information about the Ethiopian airlines crash led to the Federal Aviation Administration's order to temporarily ground 737 MAX 8s and 9s.

We cover the plane and the accident in yesterday's show. You can find that at CNN10.com.

The Boeing Company says it still has full confidence in its airplane's safety but that out of an abundance of caution, it supports the decision by

the U.S. government.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ (voice-over): Ten-second trivia:

Which of these fast-food restaurant chains was founded first?

Burger King, Chick-fil-A, McDonald's or Wendy's?

The first Chick-fil-A chicken sandwich was served at the Dwarf Grill in 1946.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

SUBTITLE: From crayfish tacos to upscale eateries, U.S. fast food giants will try anything to win in China.

Fast food is now a \$130 billion a year business there.

Among U.S. chains, KFC is the biggest success story. It has nearly 6,000 restaurants in China, twice as many as McDonald's.

KFC's cheap chicken wings have been a hit there for decades.

Plus, the menu includes popular local dishes like congee, egg tarts and milk tea.

Chinese consumers have demanded digital platforms and apps.

KFC's app has more than 160 million users, the size of half the entire U.S. population.

It also has created KPro, a new restaurant that lets customers pay with facial recognition.

Not every Western brand has embraced the tech-first approach.

Starbucks is losing market share to Luckin Coffee, a local start-up focused on tech.

Pizza Hut has also struggled in China. It tried selling sea snail pizzas and durian pizzas and using robot waiters, to no avail.

Taco Bell is slowly reentering China. It's leaving some ingredients, like refried beans, at home. But as competition in the sector explodes, it's unclear if customers will bite.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

AZUZ: July 20th, 2019 will mark exactly 50 years since astronauts Neil Armstrong and Buzz Aldrin took mankind's first steps on the moon. The main

mission of Apollo 11 was to get humans safely to the moon and then get them safely home.

But Armstrong, Aldrin and Michael Collins, the command module pilot, also brought back samples. The Smithsonian Institution says they were the first

ever retrieved from another planetary body. The subsequent missions of Apollo 15, 16 and 17 brought home more. Some have been sitting untouched in storage for decades.

And this week, NASA announced they'd be studied for the first time. Nine teams will receive \$8 million for their research. NASA hopes to gain new

understanding about the moon from it and prepare for more deep space missions. Meantime, Americans have the opportunity to see the moon in a new light from newly restored footage.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

NEIL ARMSTRONG, NASA ASTRONAUT: That's one small step for man, one giant leap for mankind.

CYRIL VANIER, CNN CORRESPONDENT (voice-over): It was a moment seen by millions, man's first steps on the moon. The Apollo 11 mission remains one

of humanity's greatest achievements. And yet, there is much we never heard, never saw, and never knew, until now.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Our countdown for Apollo 11, now five minutes, 52 seconds and counting.

VANIER: Fifty years after the historic launch, a new documentary tells the mission's story with new accuracy, piece together with archival film and

recordings unearthed by the filmmakers.

TODD DOUGLAS MILLER, DIRECTOR, APOLLO 11 DOCUMENTARY: We started the project, we kind of cast a big net to try to get all the available film

footage. What really is the amazing part was several months in when this discovery of the collection of 65 millimeters, it was all large format,

and, you know, needless to say, our jaws were on the ground when we first images off the film's scanner.

VANIER: Among the discovery were thousands of hours of footage that only existed on old reels, much of it un-catalogued, lacking labels or

transcriptions.

MILLER: NASA, 50 years ago, had shot this, developed it, sent it out to the different centers and then ultimately it ended up at the National

Archives in College Park outside of D.C. and sitting in cold storage all these years.

VANIER: Working with the team, the filmmakers sifted through, restored and digitized troves of material.

MILLER: Once we, you know, spent the time researching all of that, and then actually made an entire timeline that was nine days long of the

missions. So, it really is a nine-day version of this film, we quickly realized that we had, you know, something special and that we could do it

all with archival materials and not really on current talking heads or other, you know, kind of movie trickery to tell the story.

TOM PETERSEN, PRODUCER, APOLLO 11 DOCUMENTARY: I think that all the archival approach really adds to the immediacy of everything and, you know,

that was what we set out to do was just make you feel as if you're actually there.

VANIER: Without narration, recreation or commentary, the film uses only original footage to condense the nine-day mission into 90 minutes. It

begins with launch preparations and ends with the astronauts' return to earth, layering new perspectives of all those involved in the undertaking.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I like to know what you feel as far as

responsibilities of representing mankind on this trip.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: That`s relatively difficult to answer. It`s a job that we collectively said that was possible and we can do, and, of course, the

nation itself is backing us.

VANIER: Cyril Vanier, CNN.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

(MUSIC)

AZUZ: We`re not coming back down to Earth just yet. Since it`s throwback Thursday, we`re looking back on NASA`s Apollo 14 mission to the moon.

While astronauts Alan Shepard and Edgar Mitchell were there in 1971, they explored the moon`s surface, set up experiments and climb to the edge of a

crater.

But there`s something Alan Shepard did afterward that golfers love, though the ball he hid with his six-iron did not actually travel for more than a mile.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

ALAN SHEPARD, NASA ASTRONAUT: Six iron on the bottom of it. In my left hand, I have a little white pellet that`s familiar to millions of

Americans. I`ll drop it down.

Unfortunately, the suit is so stiff, I can`t do this with two hands, but I`m going to try a little sand-trap shot here.

Got more dirt than ball. Got more dirt than ball. Here we go again.

FRED WALLACE HAISE: That looked like a slice to me, Al.

SHEPARD: Here we go. Straight as a die; one more. Miles and miles and miles.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ: Glad we were able to wedge that in. It`s definitely not par for the course of a moon mission, but it surely irons out the question of whether

you can hit the links by moonlight. It`s a slice of levity where there`s less gravity. And even if there`s no birdie to be seen, it`s not like

you`re going to get a mulligan.

I`m Carl Azuz teeing off with CNN 10.

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