

Aired March 8, 2019 - 04:00 &nbsp; ET

CARL AZUZ, CNN 10 ANCHOR: Fridays are heroic, at least when we have a new CNN Hero's report coming up. I'm Carl Azuz for CNN 10. Thank you for spending part of your day with us.

Experts say there's been some activity around the North Korean missile facility and the reason they're concerned is because North Korea hasn't tested any missiles or nuclear weapons in more than a year. Could this be a sign the country is going to resume doing something that the U.S. wants

it give up altogether?

Late last month in Hanoi, Vietnam, the two countries' leaders met face to face for the second time. They didn't reach an agreement. North Korea

didn't commit to getting rid of its nuclear and missile programs, a priority for the U.S., and America didn't commit to removing its sanctions,

its penalties on North Korea's economy, a priority for North Korea.

Still, U.S. President Donald Trump said he and North Korean leader Kim Jong-un left the summit on friendly terms, and that the door to continue

discussions would stay open. That's why possible activity at this missile site is significant. President Trump's national security advisor says he

expects North Korea to show whether it's serious about future talks with the U.S. and whether the communist country is committed to giving up its

nuclear program and everything that goes with it. If it's not, President Trump does not plan to remove any sanctions on North Korea, the U.S. may even add more.

So, the future of U.S. and North Korean relations could depend on whether North Korea is using this missile site to carry out more tests.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

PAULA HANCOCKS, CNN INTERNATIONAL CORRESPONDENT: This is a key site that North Korea is on the process of dismantling and it now appears as though

it is reassembling some of the elements there. It is commercially available satellite imagery that's been analyzed by two groups, 38 North

and also CSIS, and they both believe that it does show reassembling

certain elements of Tongchang-ri.

It's also been backed up by what we've heard from the NIS, the intelligence agency here in South Korea. They say that they have seen that there has

been activity there. They say that there are construction cranes. They've seen vehicles in the area. A roof has been put over one of the structures,

a door as well.

So, of course, the question is, why is this happening now? Up until now, we had heard that North Korea was dismantling this. We heard talk to the

South Korean President Moon Jae-in about this when Kim Jong-un actually met him in Pyongyang. They were discussing this. It was part of a statement

at the end of that meeting, even thinking about when they could bring independent inspectors into North Korea to prove that this site had been put out of action.

Now, the date is key. What we know from 38 North is that these satellite images are from between February 16th and March 2nd. So, it could have been before, during or after the Hanoi summit.

So, many analysts are reticent to say definitely that this shows that North Korea is not happy, that there was nothing at the end of that summit, that

there was no agreement between U.S. President Donald Trump and Kim Jong-un. But, clearly, they all agree that this is not a positive development.

Paula Hancocks, CNN, Seoul.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

AZUZ: Well, here's a party picture that looks kind of like post-modern art meets jet planes, except it's real, sort of. This is a depiction of

supersonic jets breaking the sound barrier. To create the image, NASA used advance photo technology, the kind it says allowed researchers to visualize

the sound waves around the aircraft.

How did they get the shot? A plane with a special imaging system flew directly about two T-38 jets and at the very moment they broke the sound

barrier, it took the picture. OK, kind of cool, but so what?

Well, NASA says this is the first that's ever been done, that it will help scientists better understand shockwaves and then it could possibly help

future jets be designed to break the sound barrier without creating the loud sonic boom.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

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

Which of these video game systems was released the most recently?

Sega Genesis, Super Nintendo, Game Boy, or Commodore 64?

The Super Nintendo made its U.S. debut in 1991, making it the last system on this list to be released.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ: There's a new CNN hero we're introducing today. His name is Zach Wigal. He says that when he was in first or second grade, he got a Super

Nintendo, and he jokes that from his parents' perspective, it was all down hill from there.

But as he got older, Zach found a way to use videogames to connect with and help children in hospitals. That was the beginning of Gamers Outreach.

(BEGIN VIDEOTAPE)

ZACH WIGAL, FOUNDER, GAMERS OUTREACH: I always feel like there are these negative stereotypes around games and gaming culture. Sometimes, people

believe that videogames are corrupting the minds of America's youth. So, I kind of feel more like a rebel than the do-gooder.

So, Grant (ph), do you have a like a list of favorite video games?

UNIDENTIFIED BOY: I usually play the Lego e-games.

WIGAL: Lego games?

Video games are incredible tool for kids find a source of fun, and relief during stressful and difficult times.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY: Yes, I'm the hawk (ph). That was sweet.

WIGAL: We wanted to create sort of portable video game kiosk that the health care staff could use to make sure games are easy to move around. We

started calling these things go karts. So, the go karts are loaded up right now. Each unit is equipped with a consul, a monitor, an assortment of games, controllers and they actually have to move up and down.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Time for the next chapter, ready to play?

UNIDENTIFIED BOY: Yes.

WIGAL: They're intimidated by any kind of bandages that they have, or any poles that might be attached to them. They forget about that and they just

focus on the game and then they start talking to each other.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY: You can press B and it does like a secret move or something.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: I think I use it to smash the big laser, I just did.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY: Yes, you did.

WIGAL: We start recruiting video gamers who actually come in to the hospital environment, so they'll play games with kids, they help minor tech

support issues.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Just wanted some virtual reality today?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Yes.

The kind of disease I have is a pediatric cancer. It's going on three years that I have been a patient. I started off with doing chemo and then

chemo with the antibody therapy surgery, and then a bone marrow transplant, and then radiation twice.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hey, what's up?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Hey, what's up? How's it going?

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Well, you guys just started. Is this the (INAUDIBLE) once?

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: To think the game they're just games, they're so much more than that.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You set me up.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: We don't have to talk about me being safe (ph). We

can play the game because that's way more cool than having to talk about me

being safe.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: You rescued the cat.

UNIDENTIFIED BOY: (INAUDIBLE)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We've seen anxiety go down, prescription painkillers are being used less. Even doctors are sometimes now prescribing videogame

time are the patient's treatment.

Got it. Team work.

WIGAL: We literally started the organization at my parents' basement. We never really envisioned this becoming a nationwide program, or even a

global program. But as soon as we deliver this unit, they loved it and it led to us getting requests to build more.

We're in about 50 facilities nationwide.

OK, that's all you.

If you talked to me a decade ago, I don't think I would have ever seen myself building the new game carts. Maybe that's part of the story. There

is no sort of perfect ideal, you know, person to be doing this, right? I think anytime you can give back, just refreshing for your soul.

(END VIDEOTAPE)

(MUSIC)

AZUZ: For today's "10 Out of 10" segment, we're taking to snow maze. But, Carl, don't you mean snow mess? No, I mean this, what Guinness World

Record says is the largest snow maze on earth. It sits on cornfield in Manitoba, Canada. Its walls are 6-1/2 feet tall and two feet thick and

they're made of artificial snow, which is apparently stronger than the real thing. It took a farmer and his staff six weeks and more than \$42,000 to

put it together.

A corn maze is a maize maze but a snow maze is hazier. You can't be any lazier, or make the maze less mazier. It takes amazing skill for the

design and the solution building passageways and ways to pass perfunctory occlusions (ph). Some will think you lost because to them, it makes no

sense for you to drop a huge expense upon some snow-bound labyrinths.

But if you have the maze and means, then by all means let them in so they can be about finding ways out if they don't hit dead-ends.

I`m Carl Azuz for CNN 10.

END

</p>