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CARL AZUZ, CNN 10 ANCHOR: Vladivostok, a city in the far eastern part of Russia is the scene of today's first story on CNN 10. I'm Carl Azuz. Hope

your Thursday's going well. Russia is one of the three countries that border North Korea. It shares a tiny 11 mile stretch of land with Russia

and that's what North Korean Leader Kim Jong-Un crossed this week for a summit with Russian President Vladimir Putin. They're scheduled to meet

Thursday in the city of Vladivostok. It will be the first time ever these two leaders have met face to face.

North Korean Dictator Kim says he hopes to quote "discuss issues of resolving the situation on the Korean Peninsula and developing the two

countries relations." Analysts say that might included trade. China is North Korea's only real trading partner. The country could benefit by

having others like Russia but the international sanctions, the penalties on North Korea's economy could also factor in here. Experts say Chairman Kim

can be looking for Russian support in getting some of those sanctions removed.

We've told you how he met with U.S. President Donald Trump for their second ever summit in February. That ended without a deal. The two sides didn't

agree on the issues of sanctions relief for North Korea in exchange for the communist nation giving up its nuclear weapons program. So at a time

where's there an impasse between North Korea and the U.S. and heightened tensions between Russia and the U.S., officials around the world are

curious to see what happens when Chairman Kim and President Putin get together. For months Russia and the United States have been flexing their

military muscles on the global stage.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: Tonight an exclusive look as the U.S. military sends a message of deterrence to Russia. Moving two aircraft carriers to the

Mediterranean and in a rare move, bringing America's Ambassador to Moscow Jon Huntsman on board, a clear signal to Russia.

(JON HUNTSMAN), AMBASSADOR TO MOSCOW: You have 200,000 tons of diplomacy that is cruising in the Mediterranean. This is what I call diplomacy.

This is forward deployed diplomacy. Nothing else needs to be said. You have all the confidence you need when you sit down and you try to find

solutions to the problems that have divided us now for many, many years.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: CNN was on board as the USS Abraham Lincoln and the John C. Stennis are going to conduct operations on a scale unseen here

since 2016. All this in an area where Russia is trying to expand its influence deploying more warships and submarines with cruise missiles. The

U.S. military is extremely concerned about Russia's increasingly strong military posture in this region and with this deployment America is making

clear to Moscow that it (inaudible). The U.S. Navy is also assuring Americas allies that it won't waiver on commitments to protect against

Russian aggression. A Spanish ship (inaudible) as part of the carrier strike group.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: We're not going to be deterred by any potential adversary and we're going to support our interest as Americans and also of

our allies as we steam throughout the world.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: With Russia increasingly assertive in the entire northern Atlantic and Arctic region, the U.S. Navy is putting on its own

show of force for the Kremlin to clearly see.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ: At least 156 people in 10 U.S. states have been infected by e coli. It's an abbreviation for Escherichia coli, the name of a bacteria. The

U.S. Center for Disease Control says those who've gotten sick had eaten tainted ground beef at home and in restaurants. Twenty of the victims have

been hospitalized but no one has died. There's a ground beef supplier in Georgia that's recalled more than 113,000 pounds of raw ground beef because

of possible e coli contamination. The company says those items were produced starting in late March and the current outbreak began weeks before

that on March 1st.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: E coli is a type of bacteria. It lives in your intestines and it lives in the intestines of animals. Most of the time e

coli is harmless. You're not going to get sick but there are some strains that can get you sick e coli O157H7 is a particularly dangerous strain of e

coli. You can get it from undercooked ground meat. You can get it from vegetables, from unpasteurized milk, in juice, from soft cheeses. While it

is found in vegetables, ultimately an animal is the source. So animal waste some how has come in contact with crops.

Children and adults with weakened immune systems, they're the most vulnerable to getting very sick. The signs of e coli poisoning are nausea

and vomiting, abdominal pain, cramps, fatigue and fever. Most people who get sick from e coli, they recover in five to 10 days but some people they

get really sick. Their organs can shut down and they can die. There are things that you can do to prevent an e coli infection. Wash your fruits

and vegetables. Cook your meats thoroughly, use a thermometer and get that thermometer up to 160 degrees. There's no cure for an e coli infection.

Antibiotics don't work. So the best thing you can do is to keep yourself hydrated and keep yourself rested.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ: 10 Second Trivia. On which of these animals would you find a plastron? Arabian horse, sea turtle, garter snake, or snow crab. A

plastron is the underside of a tortoise or turtle's shell. So the sea turtle is the only animal here that has one.

Sea turtles are endangered and its illegal in several countries to interfere with them in any way. But there's a U.S. based environmental

organization that gives people the chance to catch sea turtles so they can be tagged and researched. The cost is about \$3,000 per person.

(BEGIN VIDEO CLIP)

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: You feel a connection with the sea turtles when you're swimming with them. You know, it's just - - it's incredible. It's an

absolute incredible experience, truly once in a lifetime for us. It is magical here. I mean, the beaches are beautiful. I've never in my life seen water like (inaudible).

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: It really is one of the most beautiful places on the planet I think.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I'm Katherine (ph) and this is David (ph) and we're from Tampa, Florida and we're here volunteering with Earthwatch to help research the sea turtles.

(KATHERINE): I've always loved sea turtles. Growing up I've always collected turtles and because they're an endangered species Earthwatch is really the only way that we could get close to them.

(DAVID): We're just on the look out on an Earthwatch website waiting for this trip to come up and then we signed up.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: 413.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: My name is Annabelle Brooks (ph) and I am the lead scientist for the (inaudible) in the Bahamas project and with Earthwatch we

have volunteers that come in and help in the field. So they're actually out there helping us capture the turtles so that we can collect the data

that we need to (inaudible). We import them biological (inaudible) passions. Line two.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Once we bring the turtles to the beach, we're measuring their shell. We're measuring its head. We're taking pictures of

the sea turtles.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: We're also then tagging them so that in the future if we - - we catch that individual, we'll know exactly who they are, how much

they've grown and how they're - - they're developing. So I get this huge amount of information. So that way we're not going to capture again today

mister.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: Catching a sea turtle is really difficult. We're on a boat and we're kind of driving around an area that we think there's going

to be quite a number of sea turtles. We'll spot a sea turtle. We'll follow it in the boat and - - and one person will jump off the boat and

they'll swim to try and be able to catch the sea turtle. Turtles are 100 percent faster than us.

UNIDENTIFIED MALE: They're - - they're much quicker underwater than I - - I really thought.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: The best is when they're right below you and you're swimming overtop of them and it's just like you and the turtle are swimming

together. And it's like, I just - - I don't want to stop this, like yes, let's just continue to swim like this but then you think like, OK,

Annabelle (ph) needs our help with (inaudible) research so I like should. I - - I - - I need to catch (inaudible).

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: The most amazing thing about Earthwatch expeditions is that working with scientists who have the permits and the skills to be

able to do this work. You get to do things that you would never be able to do.

UNIDENTIFIED FEMALE: I just caught a (inaudible) sea turtle.

(END VIDEO CLIP)

AZUZ: Gorilla selfie might make you picture an animal playing with a camera. In this case, the animal's were posing for the camera. A park

ranger in the Democratic Republic of Congo took this. He had helped rescue the gorillas when they were babies. Virunga National Park says most

primates are comfortable doing this for short periods of time. It hopes the pictures popularity will help with conservation efforts. The ranger

wrote simply, another day at the office.

But the really, really good one. It's hard to feel "lowland" when you have gorillas stand up for you. They're willing to pose but not "pose a

threat". They've gotten up on their own two feet. They're not trying to "bamboozle" anyone. In short, they look like they'd make "primates".

That's our stance on CNN 10. I'm Carl Azuz.

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