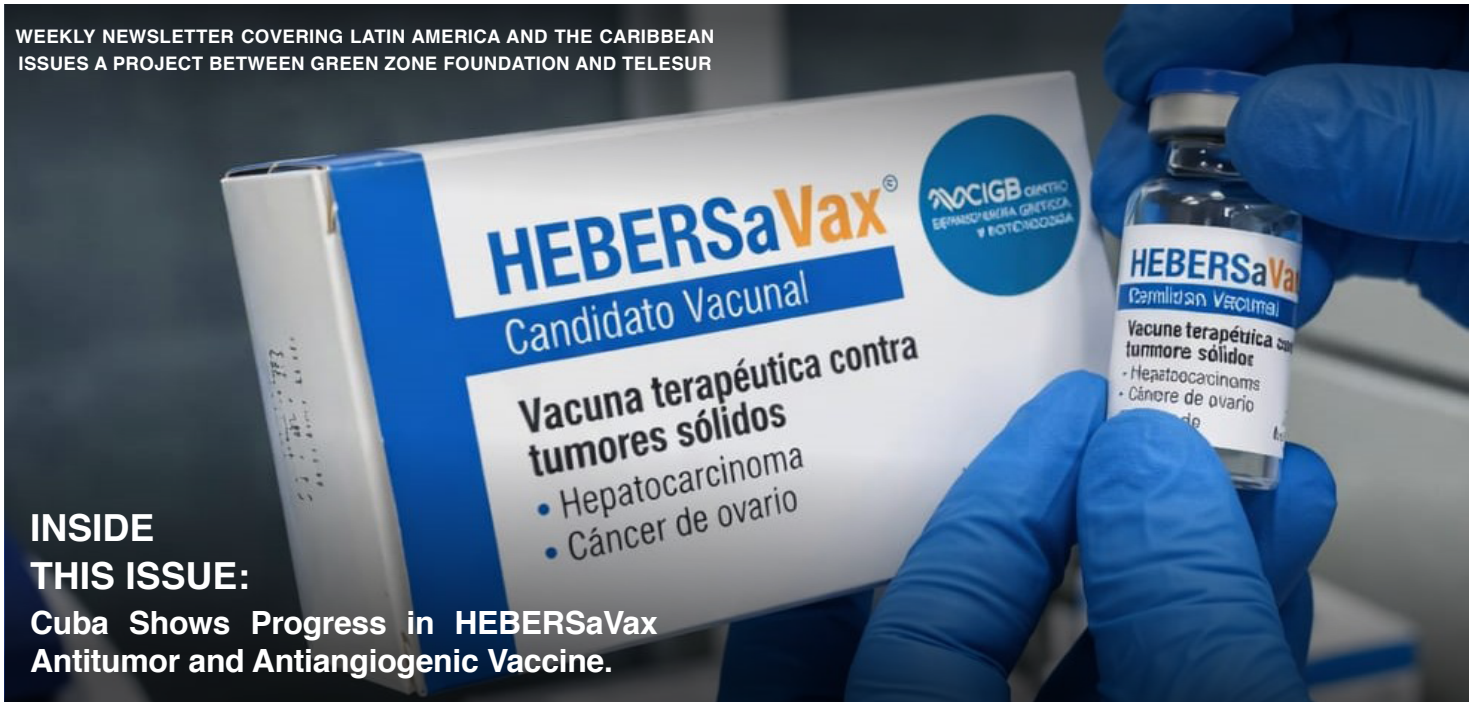
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NEWSLETTER

A VISION OF LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN COUNTRIES

WEEKLY NEWSLETTER COVERING LATIN AMERICA AND THE CARIBBEAN
ISSUES A PROJECT BETWEEN GREEN ZONE FOUNDATION AND TELESUR



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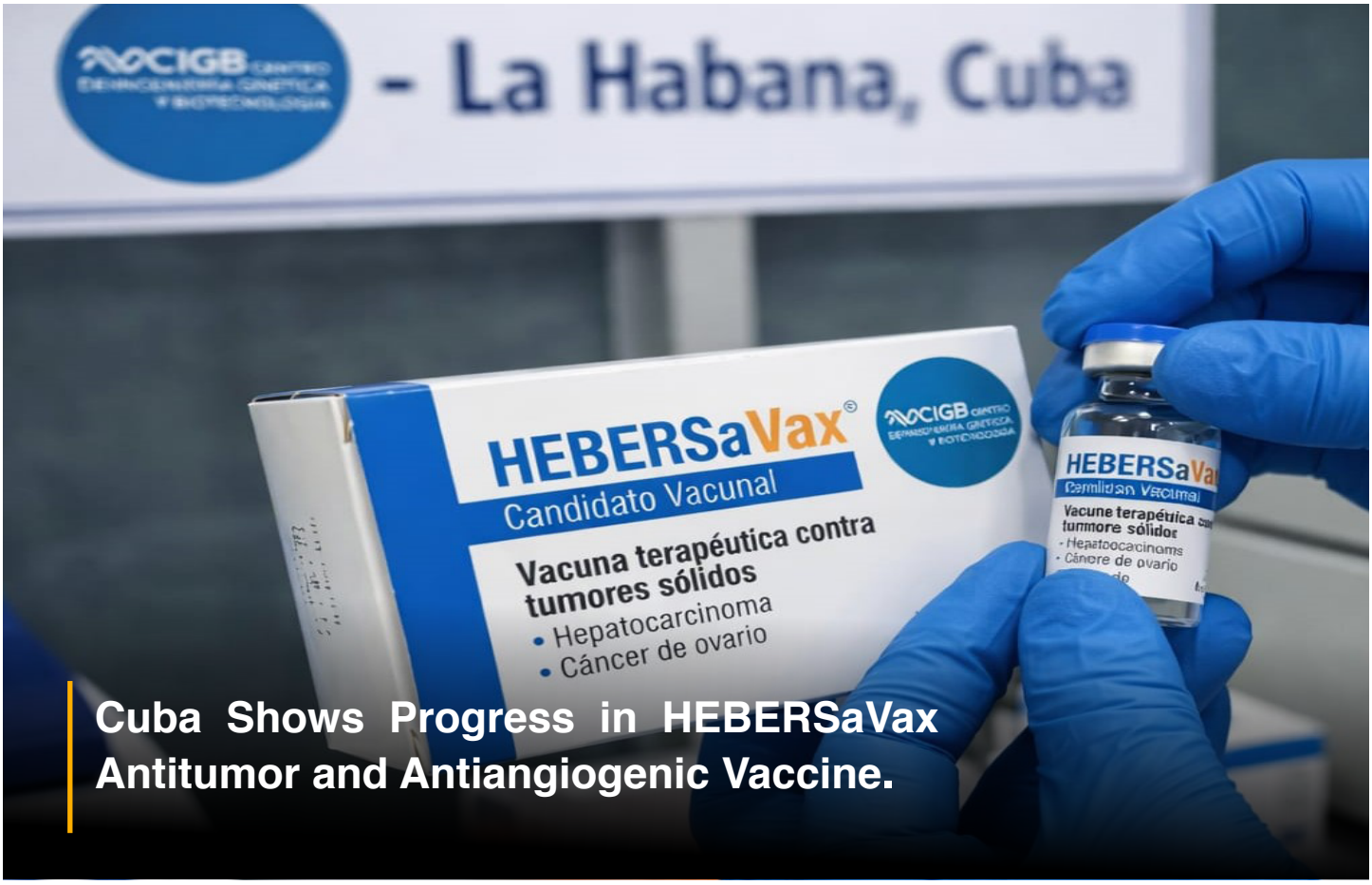
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Green Zone Foundation
omayma@gz.foundation
gzflanguage

www.gz.foundation/language

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Cuba Shows Progress in HEBERSaVax Antitumor and Antiangiogenic Vaccine.

Cuban scientists present clinical results of the HEBERSaVax therapeutic vaccine to national health authorities.

On Wednesday, Cuban scientists report results from Phase II clinical trials of HEBERSaVax, a therapeutic vaccine candidate based on active immunotherapy designed to treat various solid tumors. President Miguel Díaz-Canel presided over the meeting at the Palace of the Revolution, where the technical indicators of the Cuban biotechnology project were detailed.

The drug operates through active immunotherapy with multiple functions. Dr. Yanelys Morera Díaz, a leading scientist and full member of the Cuban Academy of Sciences, explained that the product interferes with tumor nutrition and oxygenation mechanisms, generates specific antibodies that interrupt blood flow to the cancerous mass, and restores the patient's immune response to eliminate malignant cells. This technical configuration distinguishes it as a unique development of its kind globally.

The research has passed the relevant regulatory stages, progressing from preclinical trials in animal models to Phase II clinical studies focused on specific locations.

The data collected confirm that patients experienced measurable improvements in their quality of life, with adverse

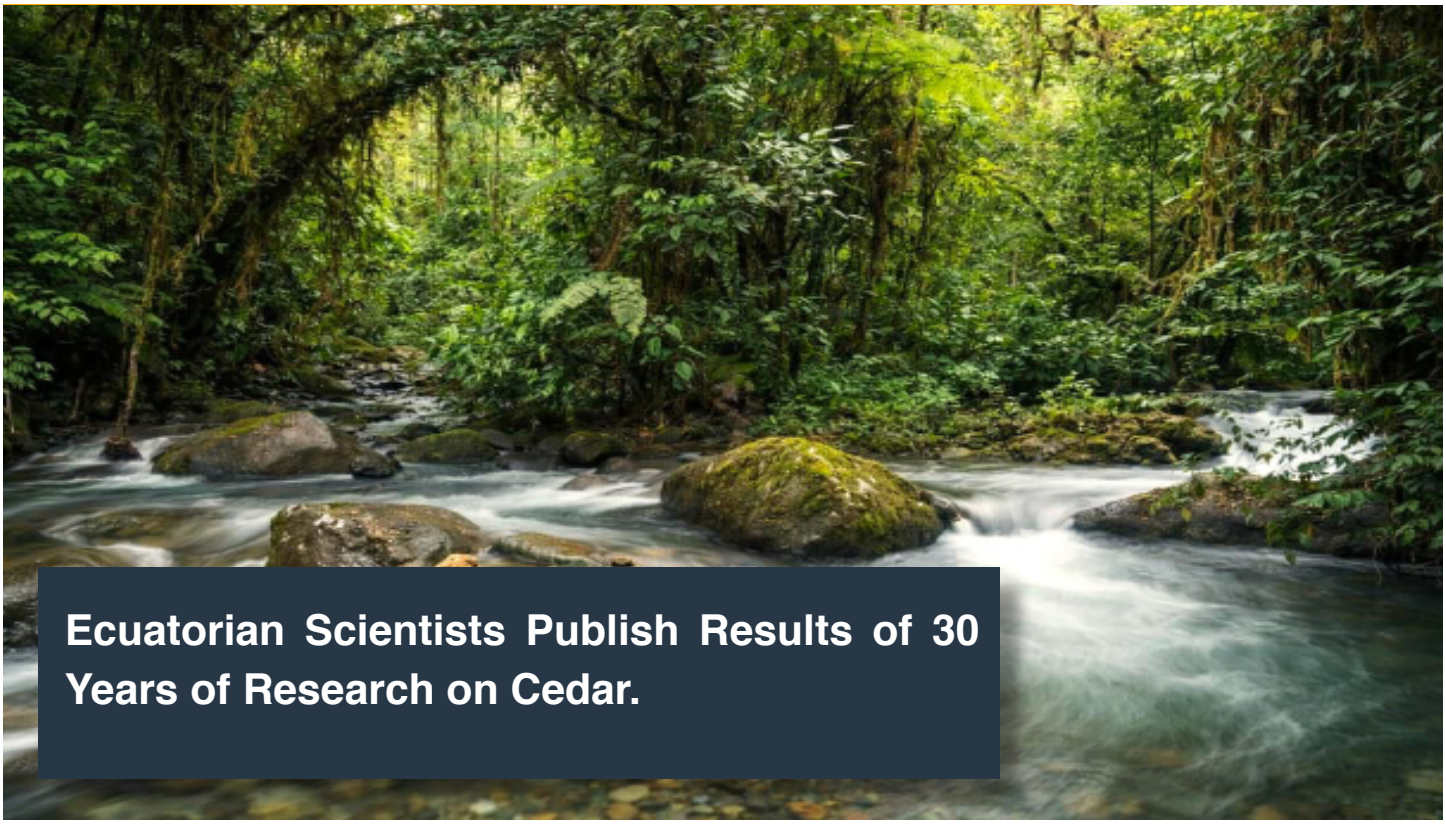
Morera Díaz indicated that these characteristics allow "this candidate to be combined even with conventional therapies, without increasing toxicity," facilitating its use in established treatment regimens.

Clinical researcher Julio Hernández confirmed that HEBERSaVax has a high safety profile and projected its applicability in many solid tumors, as it has high expression of the protein that promotes tumor growth and spread.

For her part, specialist Adriana Felinciano Pozo corroborated the consistency of the indicators and explained that its administration is subcutaneous, which optimizes clinical logistics. The studies validate oncological responses in colorectal cancer, hepatocellular carcinoma, ovarian cancer, and renal cancer.

Given the global incidence of cancer as a leading cause of death, the scientific team and health authorities plan to continue the research phases of HEBERSaVax to integrate it into the available therapeutic arsenal.

The presentation took place within the framework of the meeting of Experts and Scientists on Health Issues, where the eligibility criteria and roadmap for advancing the drug to the next stages of regulatory validation were evaluated.



Ecuatorian Scientists Publish Results of 30 Years of Research on Cedar.

The work documents 11 species in continental Ecuador, updating the taxonomic, ecological and conservation knowledge of this tree group that is fundamental to the Andean and Amazonian ecosystems.

On Thursday, Walter Palacios, a research associate at the National Institute of Biodiversity (Inabio) and the Technical University of the North, presented the book “The Cedars of Ecuador”, which systematizes more than three decades of studies on the genus Cedrela.

This forest species is a genus of varieties within the mahogany family, Meliaceae. They are evergreen trees, or deciduous during the dry season, with pinnate leaves, native to the tropical and subtropical New World, from southern Mexico to northern Argentina.

The work documents 11 species in continental Ecuador, updating the taxonomic, ecological, and conservation knowledge of this tree group, which is fundamental to the Andean and Amazonian ecosystems.

Until 2007, the official registry recognized only four species. Revisions conducted between 2010 and 2025 identified new species such as Cedrela domatifolia, Cedrela angusticarpa, Cedrela pubescens, and Cedrela brevicarpa, in addition to recording species previously known only from Peru and other South American regions.

Many of these species remained “hidden within the Cedrela odorata taxonomic group,” which highlights the evolutionary complexity of the genus and the need for further genetic and ecological studies.

Currently, Cedrela angusticarpa, Cedrela brevicarpa, Cedrela kuelapensis, and Cedrela saltensis are critically endangered due to deforestation, habitat fragmentation, and illegal logging.

Cedar trees are among the finest woods in tropical America, historically used in furniture, doors, musical instruments, and religious carvings. Churches in downtown Quito preserve altars and furnishings made of cedar wood dating back to the colonial era

The genus plays a key ecological role in humid forests, ranging from the Amazon to the Andes, between sea level and 3,300 meters above sea level. The updated taxonomy facilitates the implementation of sustainable forest management policies in the region.

Mexican Scientists to Analyze Suspected Geyser at Pig Farm in Michoacan.



Scientific and civil protection authorities in Mexico are deploying studies to determine if the geothermal phenomenon corresponds to the birth of a new geyser.

On Tuesday, Michoacan's State Coordination of Civil Protection (CEPC) informed that geologists from the National Autonomous University of Mexico (UNAM) will conduct studies to determine the origin of a geothermal phenomenon recorded at a farm in the town of El Salitre, in the municipality of Ixtlán de los Hervores.

The event occurred on Monday night amidst pig pens, in an area with ongoing geothermal activity for decades. CEPC Coordinator Amuravi Ramírez explained that UNAM experts and the National Center for Disaster Prevention (Cenapred) will begin specialized investigations on Wednesday.

"The observed phenomenon presents characteristics similar to those of a geyser, due to the eruptive expulsion of water and steam; however, to scientifically confirm whether it is formally one, specialized studies and continuous monitoring will be necessary," he stated.

Technical teams will conduct temperature, pressure, and frequency checks on the eruptions, as well and gas analyses, and geological and geophysical studies to understand the behavior of the underground hydrothermal system.

Enoc Tamayo, mayor of Ixtlán de los Hervores, indicated that the family living on the farm was evacuated and a 30-meter perimeter fence was erected to prevent accidents. A nearby preschool also suspended classes.

The official specified that the expulsion of mud, water, and gases initially reached a height of up to eight meters, although by Tuesday morning the activity had subsided to bubbling in a mud pool.

Ixtlán de los Hervores, located 135 kilometers from Morelia, the capital of Michoacán, is known for a 30-meter-high natural geyser that has attracted tourism since the 1990s for its hot springs and mud with medicinal properties. The rural area of Michoacán maintains constant vigilance against natural phenomena linked to its volcanic and hydrothermal activity.



Ruben Blades Deposits His Legacy in the Cervantes Institute's Vault of Letters.

Rubén Blades deposited symbols of his musical career in the Caja de las Letras of the Instituto Cervantes, recognizing the collective value of his work and the importance of culture as a space of community.

On Saturday, Panamanian singer-songwriter Rubén Blades donated his salsa maracas, adorned with the Panamanian flag, and a manuscript of his song "Patria" to the Cervantes Institute's Vault of Letters. The donation was made during the closing ceremony of the Central America Counts Festival, held in Panama City since May 18.

Blades, 77, internationally recognized for songs like "Pedro Navaja," presented the items to the director of the Cervantes Institute, Luis García Montero.

During the ceremony, the artist signed the maracas, briefly played them for an audience, and then handed them to Montero, who placed them in a case containing the manuscript of "Patria." This legacy will be transferred to the Vault of Letters for safekeeping by the Spanish institution.

Montero highlighted that Rubén Blades transformed salsa into urban chronicle, historical consciousness, and a transnational emotional community, expanding the narrative and cultural possibilities of Caribbean popular music from Panama, the Caribbean, and the Latino diaspora in New York.

Rubén Blades and produced by the trombonist Willie Colón, it was released to the market in 1980 under the Fania Records label.

The director of the Cervantes Institute underscored the ethical weight of Blades' songs and noted that perhaps therein lies one of the most profound lessons of his work: positioning culture as conversation, as common ground, even in disagreement, and music and literature as places where it is still possible to recognize one another.

For his part, the Panamanian singer-songwriter, winner of multiple Grammy Awards, thanked Montero for his words and reiterated that his work benefits from the contributions of many people.

"This is never the work of just one person; it's always a series of contributions that bring you to this place. There are people better than me, people who are more deserving, who haven't had the opportunity," affirmed the activist and former Minister of Tourism of Panama.

This act strengthens the link between Panamanian culture and the institutions that preserve Hispanic American heritage.



Santa Cecilia Group, a Bridge of Love Between Peoples.

Santa Cecilia strengthened bilateral ties between the United States and Mexico through its artistic proposal, assuming the commitment to unite both nations and represent migrant communities.

The Santa Cecilia group reaffirmed the relationship between the United States and Mexico, stating that both territories form a family that the collective seeks to unite through music and poetry.

The musical group reaffirms its commitment to bilateral cultural unity through live performances and a discourse that highlights the migrant experience.

At a conference in Mexico City, the musicians indicated that analyzing their experience as residents in the United States strengthens bilateral ties and shapes their musical identity.

Comprised of Marisol Hernández, José 'Pepe' Carlos, Alex Bendaña, and Miguel 'Oso' Ramírez, the group, founded in 2007, fuses cumbia, bolero, and rumba with American cultural expressions.

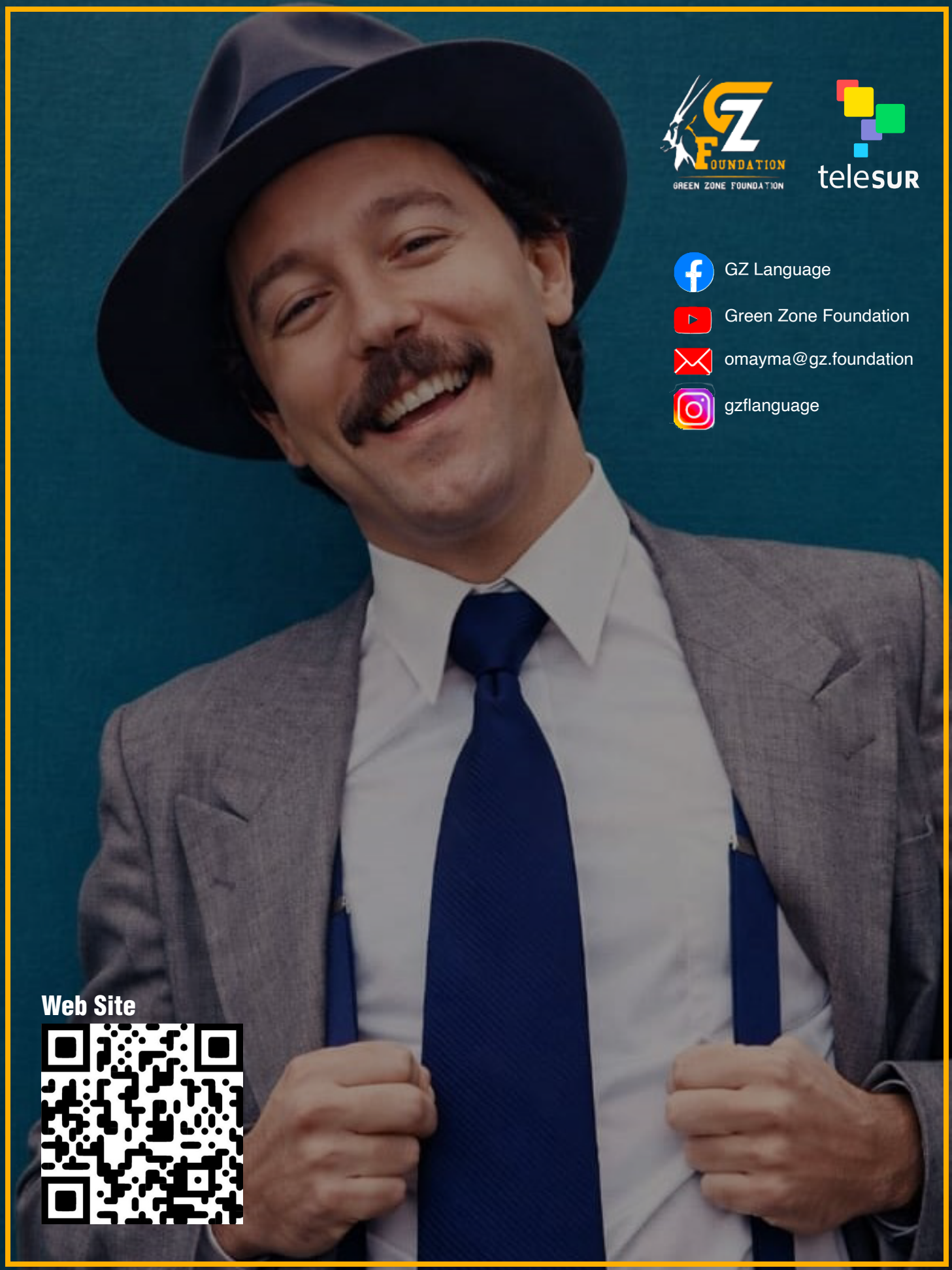
Hernández stated that being considered the voice of mi grants represents both an "honor" and a "duty," as it allows

them to bring their work to people with limited mobility or who are in detention.

The band will perform on September 12 at the Metropolitan Theater, where they will present material from their album, Los Años.

The artists described the event as a "dream" and emphasized that the warm reception they've received in Mexico has given them "a new lease on life," likening the connection with the audience to a family dynamic.

The band will perform on September 12 at the Metropolitan Theater in Mexico City, where they will play songs from their latest album, Los Años. The members indicated that the purpose of the upcoming performance is to share new material and exchange energy with the audience.


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