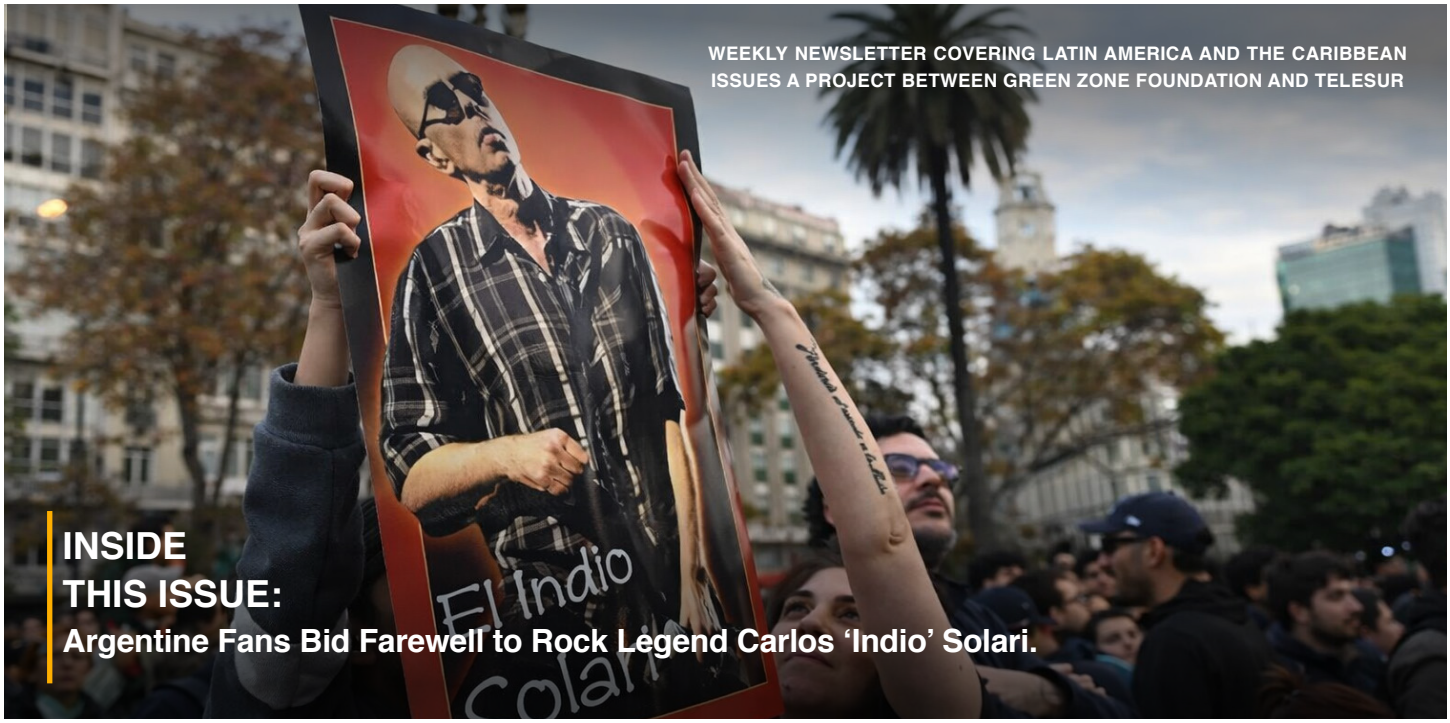
VOLUME 65
15 JUNE 2026

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

INSIDE THIS ISSUE:

Argentine Fans Bid Farewell to Rock Legend Carlos 'Indio' Solari.



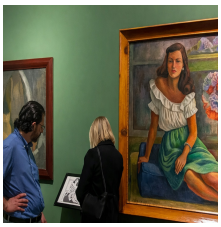
Chilean Scientists Confirm Validity of Food Labeling and Advertising Law.

Warning labels, advertising restrictions, and regulations on school meals have a real impact on reducing childhood obesity.



Cuban Sciences Academy Awards Prize for Regenerative Medicine Research.

The study addresses chronic pain associated with degenerative diseases and delayed wound healing.



Italy Transformed Diego Rivera's Painting and Mexican Muralism.

Rome's Capitoline Museums are opening a retrospective that highlights the influence of Diego Rivera's trip to Italy on the consolidation of modern art and Mexican muralism.



Ecuador Joins UNESCO Campaign to Prevent Trafficking of Cultural Property.

Ecuador joins UNESCO's regional campaign to prevent the illicit trafficking of cultural property, reinforcing its state policy and the recovery of thousands of heritage pieces.

GZ Language

Green Zone Foundation

omayma@gz.foundation

gzflanguage

www.gz.foundation/language

GREEN ZONE FOUNDATION



Argentine Fans Bid Farewell to Rock Legend Carlos ‘Indio’ Solari.

Hundreds of thousands of fans bid farewell to Argentine rock icon Carlos ‘Indio’ Solari at a public wake in Avellaneda that will be extended due to the massive popular turnout.

Hundreds of thousands of fans bid farewell to Argentine rock icon Carlos ‘Indio’ Solari at a public wake in Avellaneda that will be extended due to the massive popular turnout.

Hundreds of thousands of people paid their respects to Carlos “Indio” Solari, an icon of Argentine rock, in a massive funeral ceremony that stretched from Sunday night into Monday.

According to his family and the Buenos Aires provincial government, the public wake will continue “as long as necessary” due to the massive turnout of fans who have traveled from all over the country.

The singer-songwriter died on Friday at the age of 77 from a hemorrhagic stroke, according to preliminary autopsy results.

On sunday, fans of all ages formed a line that stretched for more than seven kilometers in Avellaneda, a town in the Buenos Aires metropolitan area, to enter the indoor sports arena.

Local media estimated that the number of fans had already reached one million, with the gathering continuing into Sunday evening despite the drop in temperature and drizzle.

The public tributes to Solari have been almost constant since the day of his death.

The official farewell, organized by the provincial government, was designed to respect his family’s wishes, requesting that everyone who wanted to come and say goodbye to the idol be able to do so.

The text reads, “They suppress the ricotero mass in Mayo Square. The anti-popular oozes from the pores of Jorge Macri’s government”

From early morning, a street fair was set up on Mitre Avenue, the city’s main thoroughfare, with vendors offering typical foods and drinks, creating an atmosphere of community celebration and tribute to his music.

The “ricoteros,” referring to his band Patricio Rey y sus Redonditos de Ricota, also known as Los Redondos, sang songs with joy, a collective sentiment that contrasted sharply with the tears and emotion of the final farewell.

The sports arena, decorated with original paintings by the musician, leads attendees along a wide aisle that passes in front of the coffin, at whose foot fans throw offerings such as soccer uniforms, jerseys, flowers, and other objects in an atmosphere of devotion and respect.

The security operation deployed by the provincial government positioned police officers several blocks away from the main gathering area.



Chilean Scientists Confirm Validity of Food Labeling and Advertising Law.

Warning labels, advertising restrictions, and regulations on school meals have a real impact on reducing childhood obesity.

On Friday, the scientific journal The Lancet published research by Chilean scientists from Adolfo Ibáñez University, demonstrating that the Food Labeling and Advertising Law is generating positive results for public health.

The study shows that the coordination of multiple food policies, such as warnings on packaging and regulations on school menus, has a real impact on reducing childhood obesity.

Chile, a country with high rates of childhood overweight and obesity, implemented in 2016 one of the laws described as “the most comprehensive and ambitious in the world.”

This legislation focuses on products high in sugars, saturated fats, salt, or calories, applying three key measures: mandatory warning labels in the form of black octagons, restrictions on sales in schools, and limitations on advertising aimed at children.

The analysis examined national data from more than 321,000 schoolchildren between the ages of four and six.

Guillermo Paraje, professor of Economics at the institution, highlighted that “this is the first study that plausibly demonstrates that a set of policies can reduce the risk of overweight and obesity in early childhood at the national level.”

The results revealed that, after 18 months of Phase 1 of the law, girls showed a 2.9% lower risk of overweight or obesity, and boys a 2.4% lower risk. Even at six months, a possible causal impact was observed with reductions of 1.9% in girls and 2.2% in boys.

The authors emphasize that these findings offer crucial evidence-based support for global policymakers. Nieves Valdés, co-author of the study, noted that “even a small reduction in childhood weight can provide significant long-term health benefits, given the close relationship between childhood obesity and the subsequent risk of obesity, diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease.” It is estimated that strengthening the law in later phases could amplify this effect.



Cuban Sciences Academy Awards Prize for Regenerative Medicine Research.

The study addresses chronic pain associated with degenerative diseases and delayed wound healing.

On Wednesday, the Cuban Academy of Sciences awarded the 2025 National Prize to a decade-long research project in “Regenerative Medicine” conducted in Camagüey, focusing on the use of platelet concentrates to treat chronic musculoskeletal pain and accelerate wound healing.

The study, led by Dr. Zaily Fuentes, treated more than 260 patients with musculoskeletal conditions, who experienced a significant reduction in pain within just three months of treatment.

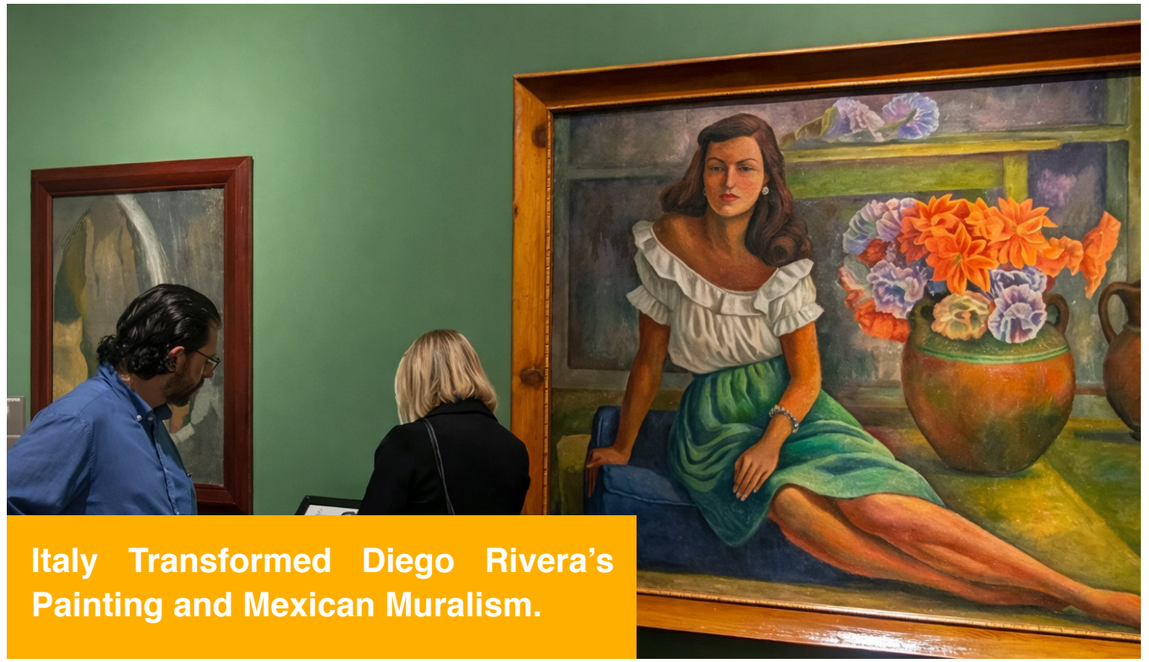
In the case of complex wounds, the average healing time was reduced from 45 to 15 days, and functional granulation tissue appeared in only 6 days, compared with 33 days with conventional treatments.

The research addresses two prevalent problems: chronic pain associated with degenerative diseases and delayed wound healing, both of which have a significant impact on quality of life

diseases and delayed wound healing, both of which have a significant impact on quality of life. The scientific innovation lies in the validation of specific protocols for applying platelet concentrates in various clinical scenarios: burn patients, people with difficult-to-manage ulcers, persistent pain, and cases related to post-COVID-19 syndrome.

One of the most significant strategic contributions was advancing technological sovereignty through low-cost procedures based on domestic raw materials, which facilitates the expansion of these therapies throughout the Cuban healthcare system.

According to specialist Damarys Hernandez Mari, the project is an example of how Cuban science “translates knowledge into concrete benefits” for the population, strengthening the country’s capacity to generate its own healthcare solutions.



Italy Transformed Diego Rivera’s Painting and Mexican Muralism.

Rome’s Capitoline Museums are opening a retrospective that highlights the influence of Diego Rivera’s trip to Italy on the consolidation of modern art and Mexican muralism.

On Tuesday, the Capitoline Museums in Rome open the exhibition ‘Diego Rivera and the Construction of Modern Art in Mexico in the 20th Century’. The retrospective, which will bring together more than 140 works in the Villa Caffarelli space until December 13, positions the Mexican muralist as the key figure in the avant-garde exchanges between Europe and Mexico.
The exhibition reveals the impact of Rivera’s three-month trip to Italy in 1921, before his definitive return to Mexico. As curator Miguel Fernández Félix explained to EFE, in cities like Padua, Ravenna, and Venice, Rivera discovered the importance of public imagery in Renaissance and Byzantine murals; it was a turning point prior to his arrival in Mexico.

The painter made more than 300 drawings studying these classical compositions, visions he immediately expressed in his first mural, ‘The Creation’ (1922), and at the Chapingo School.

The exhibition includes some thirty pieces by Rivera alongside works by 50 other artists such as Frida Kahlo, José Clemente Orozco, David Alfaro Siqueiros, Rufino Tamayo, and María Izquierdo. The historical journey spans from Mexico’s independence in 1821 to the emergence of Surrealism.

The text reads, “Today we accompanied the Ambassador of Mexico to Italy and the Mayor of Rome to the opening of the exhibition “Diego Rivera and the construction of modern art in Mexico in the 20th century”, at the Capitoline Museums, Villa Caffarelli, with wonderful works by great Mexican artists.”

Alberto González Torres, the exhibition’s curator, explained that they place Diego Rivera at the center as the unifying link, but surrounded by numerous artists who participated in the construction of a unique artistic language.

Structured in four thematic sections, the retrospective begins by exploring Rivera’s academic training and the influence of Italian masters in Mexico, such as Eugenio Landesio. The exhibition then explores the artist’s years of Cubist experimentation in France and Spain, and his immersion in Italian fresco painting.
The final sections shift to the Americas to analyze the Mexican cultural Renaissance, a period in which Muralism democratized art by making workers, peasants, and indigenous people the protagonists of public spaces.

Finally, the exhibition addresses the period ‘Beyond Social Realism’ and culminates with the International Surrealist Exhibition of the 1940s, a key event for the avant-garde movement that emerged after André Breton’s visit to Mexico in 1938.



Ecuador Joins UNESCO Campaign to Prevent Trafficking of Cultural Property.

Ecuador joins UNESCO's regional campaign to prevent the illicit trafficking of cultural property, reinforcing its state policy and the recovery of thousands of heritage pieces.

On Tuesday, Ecuador joined a regional campaign to prevent the illicit trafficking of cultural property, promoted by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization (UNESCO). The initiative seeks to strengthen public awareness of the consequences of this crime within the country.

Ecuadorian Scientists Publish Results of 30 Years of Research on Cedar

According to the Ministry of Education, Sports and Culture, the campaign will be disseminated in public spaces throughout the country, with an emphasis on ports and international entry and exit points.

It also includes a coordinated digital communication strategy between the Ministry, the Vice Ministry of Culture and Heritage, the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC), UNESCO, and the institutions that comprise the National Technical Committee for Combating the Illicit Trafficking of Cultural Property.

The Government recalled that Ecuador is a State Party to the 1970 Convention and ratified the 1995 UNIDROIT Convention. Since 2007, the country has declared this fight a State policy, consolidating mechanisms for cooperation and inter-institutional coordination for the protection of cultural heritage.

The text reads, "Ecuador recovered heritage from Italy in 1983 after seven years of legal battle. Today the challenge is the same: combating the criminal economies behind the trafficking of cultural goods."

In this context, some 1,400 cultural objects have been identified as stolen by the National Institute of Cultural Heritage (INPC), which issues ongoing alerts to facilitate their recovery. Ecuador has also recovered nearly 6,500 heritage objects through repatriation processes. During the announcement event, the Spanish-language version of UNESCO's Virtual Museum of Stolen Cultural Property was launched in the country.

This international platform is designed to raise awareness about the impact of looting and illegal trade, promoting the protection of cultural memory worldwide. Ecuador is part of this museum with seven cultural objects reported as stolen.

GZ FOUNDATION
GREEN ZONE FOUNDATION
teleSUR
GZ Language
Green Zone Foundation
omayma@gz.foundation
gzflanguage
Web Site