It is with great pleasure that Mendes Wood DM presents Paulo Nazareth's third exhibition at the gallery. The artist lives and works in Minas Gerais, Brazil. The show brings together recent works that question aspects of Brazilian art history from the modernist period until today, the commercialization resulting from the genocide of Brazilian indigenous peoples, and the relationship between immigrants and the urban environment. The selection of works includes installations, videos and posters.

In the series *Produtos do Genocídio* (Products of the Genocide), Nazareth examines products and organizations that use names and elements from indigenous cultures. This is a painful reminder of their annihilation and also a posthumous memory. The series invites us to reflect on a genocide that must not be forgotten. Nazareth reminds us that these products do not compensate the violated, decimated and acculturated peoples. Found objects, such as a bottled drink called *Koikoi*¹, are showcased inside resin boxes and placed on street market stalls. As such, the artist queries the historical oblivion of the issues he raises: where are the *Aimoré*, the *Aimboré* or the *Botocudo*, the *Tupi-Guarani*, the *Apache* and the *Tupinambû*? Who were the *Quilmes*?

In the adjacent room, the film Ol Ori Buruku is exhibited. The work centres on a Nigerian immigrant who is situated on top of Edifício Itália, a building which overlooks São Paulo, throwing insults in his Yoruba language. Nazareth raises the issue of an African immigrant who, as a result of tragedy experienced in his homeland, is forced to look for safety outside of his country. But more importantly, this man — like so many others — believed in an idealistic version of a city that promised a future free from the problems of the past. By experiencing the concrete reality of the city that he had idealized, the Nigerian man's dreams are shattered and he acknowledges his own frustration, breaking away from the death, inequality and evil that resonates in the struggle against this reality. By off-loading his frustrations, he introduces questions about the separation of African men from their geographic and cultural origins, and diasporas all over the world. His insults are delivered in Yoruba, the language of the first slaves brought from Africa to Brazil. In order to approach a problem of historical proportions, linguistic references unite past and present in a conflict that is full of symbolism. Ol Ori Buruku is an oath in Yoruba that means bad mentality, whilst the word Ori means the essence of being. The question of identity is challenged in terms of its impact on the formation of societies, the urban landscape and immigrants' lives. Due to capitalist transformations, these immigrants need to let go of their cultural background in order to adapt to a society that does not allow an individual to preserve his or her full identity.

At the end of the exhibition, the artist presents *Bestiary Capital* - a series of drawings of animals that are used as logos of products in the marketplace. In addition to the drawings, posters of dance balls and events in the outskirts of town, with insertions of white circles painted by the artist with *Pó de Pemba (Efun)*, ironize the historical importance of the Brazilian concrete movement and its white, rich, closed social circuit, which as a result of its power, has hidden and marginalized all production existing outside. The circle painted with *efun* — a white substance made of lime, which for many years was used to paint shacks — makes reference to the white spots on a guinea fowl, which are believed to have been made by god *Oxala* to scare away death. Nazareth provokes the dispute between the slums (*favelas*) and modernism in the arquitecture that casts people out from their homes to this day, not just geographically but in every possible context.

Paulo Nazareth (Governador Valadares, 1977) Lives and works throughtout the world. He has featured in the following shows: *Much wider than a line*, SITE Santa Fe, USA (2016); *Soft Power. Arte Brasil*, Kunsthal KAdE, Amersfoort, Netherlands (2016); *All The World's Futures*, 56th Biennale di Venezia, Venice, Italy (2015); *The Rise and Fall of Art Biennales*, LATVIAN Center for Contemporary Art, Riga, Latvia (2014); *Entre-temps... Brusquement*, *et ensuite*, 12e Biennale de Lyon, Lyon, France (2013); *The Encyclopedic Palace*, 55th Biennale di Venezia, Venice, Italy (2013).

¹ Indigenous peoples from South Africa