**POP-UP STUDIO**

This artist-in-residence program provides museum goers with the opportunity to work hands-on with artists to better understand their creative process. It’s informative, interactive and inspiring!

**Pop-Up Studio:**

**Porfirio Gutiérrez + Ricardo Palavecino—Exodo**

October 21 – November 30
Sheffer/Scheffler Arts Education Space

Exodo is a window to Porfirio Gutiérrez’s Zapotec weaving traditions and Ricardo Palavecino’s photographs and film, documenting the day-to-day life of Oaxacan migrant farming communities in California. Zapotecs and Mixtecs are two important Indigenous groups in Oaxaca, Mexico. Their cultural roots go back more than 5,000 years. They are part of an ancestral way of life, deeply connected to their land, the food, their language, ritual, and ceremonies. Today there are an estimated 150,000 members of the Zapotec community, one of largest of Indigenous Mexican groups in Los Angeles, and 300,000 Mixtecs in rural areas of California. These communities integrate experiences between an ancient way of life and adapting to new environments. This project aims to capture the value of Indigenous communities currently living in California.

**Ricardo Palavecino’s Cinematic Essay Screening and Discussion with UCLA Professor Gaspar Rivera Salgado and Porfirio Gutierrez**

November 15, 6:00 p.m.
Lecture Hall
A discussion with UCLA Professor Gaspar Rivera Salgado

**Weaving Demonstration and Community Sale**

November 15, 12:00 p.m.–8:00 p.m.
& November 16, 12:00 p.m.–5:00 p.m.
Sheffer/Scheffler Arts Education Space

Join us for an immersive educational event with master dyer and textile artist, Porfirio Gutiérrez, and learn about the rich history of the craft in its cultural context. Gutiérrez is committed to keeping his family’s traditional Zapotec practices and knowledge alive. The Gutiérrez family comes from a long line of weavers from Teotitlán del Valle in Oaxaca, Mexico, and are masters of Zapotec weaving traditions. They are among a small group of textile artisans working to preserve the use of plant and insect dyes—techniques that stretch back more than 2,000 years in the Indigenous Zapotec tradition.