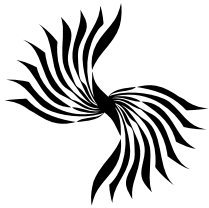




31st Biennial Conference of ICKL
Mexico
July 22-27, 2019
Escuela Nacional de Danza Clásica y Contemporánea



ESCUELA NACIONAL DE DANZA CLÁSICA Y CONTEMPORÁNEA

The National School of Classic and Contemporary Dance (Escuela Nacional de Danza Clásica y Contemporánea/ENDCC) is a public institution located at the National Arts Center (Centro Nacional de las Artes/CENART), in the southern part of Mexico City.

The ENDCC building was designed by the architect Luis Vicente Flores. The school consists of three spaces, covering a total surface area of 8,519 square meters, which house the dance studios, the Raúl Flores Canelo Theater and the Black Box Experimental Stage. An adjacent building, which houses the administrative offices, the academic classrooms, the library and a café, is one of the most complex architectural buildings within the CENART. The facilities include classrooms, workshops, dressing rooms, storage areas, two gyms, a physiotherapy room and a multimedia library that includes a video room and a music archive.

The ENDCC has 226 students, 89 teachers and 20 musicians, and it offers a wide range of academic programs for the training of professionals, such as ballet dancers, contemporary dancers, ballet teachers and choreographers. The high standard of the educational training allows graduates to fully integrate into the professional field of Mexico and other countries.



Escuela Nacional de Danza Clásica y Contemporánea /ENDCC



Experimental stage "Black box"



Theater "Raúl Flores Canelo"



Classroom



Contemporary dance students



Classical dance student



Choreography students

The ENDCC is at the forefront of teaching methods, constantly inviting prominent choreographers, teachers and dancers from Mexico and the rest of the world to collaborate in activities of academic and artistic exchange. Currently, the school encourages academic and student mobility links with various educational institutions in dance, both national and international.

The school has developed a rich and sophisticated training program that includes Language of Dance and Laban Movement Analysis. These skills are being applied to choreographic analysis, choreographic creation and the analysis of the classical repertoire.

The current director is Carmen Bojórquez.

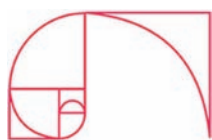
The ENDCC depends on the Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura, which belongs to the Secretaría de Cultura.



INBA

CULTURA
SECRETARÍA DE CULTURA





Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación e Información de la Danza José Limón

The José Limón National Center for Dance Research, Documentation and Information (Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación e Información de la Danza José Limón/CENIDI Danza) was founded in 1983. The aims of the Center are to promote the coordination of theoretical and practical knowledge by publishing affordable and engaging texts; to analyze the conceptual and aesthetic proposals which define the variety of dance styles in the different historical periods; and to safeguard the resources and materials which preserve the memory of the great figures of the dance scene.

CENIDI Danza's researchers maintain an academic dialogue with the country's dance community and nurture a wide range of lines of research. The center is divided in three main areas: Research, Documentation and Promotion.

Since 2011, the CENIDI Danza offers a Master's Degree in Dance Research, whose aims are to train new dance researchers and to strengthen the fields of dance education, creation and criticism.

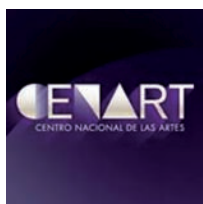


Research tower (CENIDI Danza is in the third floor)

The publications of the CENIDI Danza cover a wide range of subjects. The following are related to Rudolf Laban's legacy:

- . Translation: Rudolf Laban. *Coreografía. Primer cuaderno* (2013);
- . Anadel Lynton. *Análisis del Movimiento Laban. Antología* (2013);
- . Alejandra Ferreiro and Josefina Lavalle. *Programa de desarrollo de la creatividad por medio del movimiento y de la danza. Paquetes didácticos* (2006, 2010);
- . Jorge Gayón. *Manual de acompañamiento del curso-taller "El análisis activo del movimiento (LAMA) en las artes escénicas"* (2010);
- . Elizabeth Cámara and Hilda Islas. *Pensamiento y acción. El método Leeder de la escuela alemana* (2007);
- . Alejandra Ferreiro and Josefina Lavalle. *Historias en movimiento. Juguemos a crear danzas* (2006);
- . Translation: Rudolf Laban. *Una vida para la danza* (2001);
- . Miriam Huberman. "La importancia del sistema Laban de notación y del análisis del movimiento." *Boletín CID-Danza* 5 (1985).

The current director is Ofelia Chávez.



Centro Nacional de las Artes

The National Center for the Arts (Centro Nacional de las Artes/CENART) was founded by the National Council for Culture and the Arts in 1994 and it is part of the National Institute of Fine Arts (Instituto Nacional de Bellas Artes y Literatura/INBA). Its aims are to produce and explore new models and approaches to artistic education, research and promotion; to encourage interdisciplinarity in art; to foster the integration of new technologies in art; and to create spaces for academic and artistic cooperation among institutions in Mexico and abroad.

The CENART consists of five schools dedicated to providing professional artistic education in the following fields:

- . cinematography (Centro de Capacitación Cinematográfica/CCC), which depends on the Mexican Institute of Cinematography (IMCINE);
- . theatre (Escuela Nacional de Arte Teatral/ENAT);
- . dance (Escuela Nacional de Danza Clásica y Contemporánea/ENDCC);
- . music (Escuela Superior de Música/ESM);
- . visual arts (Escuela Nacional de Pintura, Escultura y Grabado “La Esmeralda”/ENPEG).

In addition to this, the CENART is home to four national centers for research, documentation and information in:

- . music (Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación e Información Musical “Carlos Chávez”/CENIDIM);
- . theatre (Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación e Información Teatral “Rodolfo Usigli”/CITRU);
- . dance (Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación e Información de la Danza “José Limón”/CENIDI-DANZA);
- . plastic arts (Centro Nacional de Investigación, Documentación e Información de Artes Plásticas/CENIDIAP).

The current director is Ricardo Calderón Figueroa.



CENART. Main facade and architectural details



Library of the Arts and Multimedia Center



Plaza of the arts



Laban's Legacy in Mexico

Mexico has a very rich and diverse tradition of dance. Its roots go back to prehispanic times and, while some original dances managed to survive the Spanish conquest to our days, others merged with dances of European and African ascent during the colonial period. During the nineteenth century the influence of French social dances increased and ballet was introduced.

After the Mexican Revolution all the cultural expressions were regarded officially as a means for strengthening the national identity. In dance this was translated into a promotion of folk dance, and by mid-twentieth century, when modern dance was introduced by Waldeen and Anna Solokow, into a preference for choreographies whose subject matter had nationalistic overtones.

The earliest documents that register dance were verbal descriptions made by Franciscan priests. Colonial manuscripts containing verbal descriptions of social dances have been found. In the twentieth century, Marcelo Torreblanca and Yolanda Fuentes each developed a notation system to record Mexican traditional dance steps, and Xavier Francis created a method for contemporary dance that was related to Labanotation.

Labanotation first became known in Mexico during the 1960s, when Bodyl Genkel, a Danish dancer and choreographer who had studied at Dartington Hall with Kurt Jooss and Sigurd Leeder, included dance notation as part of her choreography classes and later published a textbook. Two students of hers, Josefina Lavalle and Evelia Beristain, made their own version to record Mexican traditional dances and taught it in various dance schools.

It was in the 1980s when the first generation of Mexican dancers trained at the Laban Centre for Movement and Dance, the Dance Notation Bureau, the Laban/Bartenieff Institute of Movement Studies and the Centre National d'Écriture du Mouvement returned to Mexico and began teaching Labanotation and Movement Analysis. Amongst them were Pilar Urreta, Miriam Huberman, Clarisa Falcón, Sylvia Fernández and Jorge Gayón. At the same time, CID-Danza (the forerunner of CENIDI Danza) invited Adela Adamova and Rodolfo Sorbi to teach Labanotation not just in Mexico City but throughout the country as well.

From then on, each passing decade has witnessed a steady increase in dance, theater and music schools at university level that offer Laban-related subjects; in dancers and teachers who are being certified in Labanotation, Movement Analysis and Laban's Active Movement Analysis, and Language of Dance; and in the application of Laban's legacy to research, education, technical training (ballet, contemporary dance, folk dance, Spanish dance), choreography, documentation and dance criticism.

In 2007, ICKL held its 25th biennial conference in Mexico City.

This text is partially based on the article "The Pathway of Kinetography Laban / Labanotation in Mexico" by Raymundo Ruiz and Alejandra Ferreiro, to be published in the Proceedings of the 2017 ICKL Conference.

PRACTICAL INFO / VENUE

Address

Río Churubusco 79 esquina Calzada de Tlalpan
Colonia Country Club, near Metro station General Anaya
C.P. 04220 Delegación Coyoacán,
México, D.F.

The two subway lines with stations near CENART are:

Line 2 (Blue): Taxqueña-Cuatro Caminos / Station General Anaya

Line 12 (Golden): Mixcoac-Tlahuac / Station Ermita

Escuela Nacional de Danza Clásica y Contemporánea website

endcc.inba.gob.mx

CENIDI Danza website

cenididanza.inba.gob.mx

CENART

www.cenart.gob.mx

Information in English

www.cenart.gob.mx/wp-content/uploads/2016/04/cenart_english.pdf

Activities at CENART

Check billboard

www.cenart.gob.mx/vida_artistica_actividades

Map of CENART

www.cenart.gob.mx/conoce-el-cenart/

ICKL Conference 2019

Onsite Organizer

Paloma Macías Guzmán

conference2019@ickl.org

Conference page

ickl.org/conference/conference-2019/



PRACTICAL INFO / ACCOMMODATIONS

Participants are kindly requested to make their booking directly with the hotel.

Regarding the hotel accommodation we could suggest you the following hotels:

Holiday Inn México Coyoacán

Holiday Inn México Coyoacán is the nearest hotel to CENART, offering three-star services and facilities. *We encourage attendees to choose this hotel.*

Transportation to CENART:

Walking: 15-20 min. Car: 5 min, with good traffic conditions.

Address: Calzada de Tlalpan 1507, Portales Nte, 03300 Ciudad de México, CDMX

Website: www.ihg.com/holidayinn/hotels/us/en/mexico/mexci/hoteldetail?cm_mmc=GoogleMaps_-HI_-MX_-MEXCI



Rates

By June 2018, for a booking for July 2018, we noted the following rates for a Twin room (2 beds), breakfast included, taxes included: approximately 84 euros or 98 US dollars or flexible rate, and 69 euros or 80 US dollars for an advance purchase (one night non-refundable deposit).

Sharing

If you are willing - or agreeing - to share a room at Holiday Inn México Coyoacán with another attendee, in order to cut down expenses, please let us know very quickly. We will make our best to help you in finding a roommate.

Email as soon as possible to secretary@ickl.org, with your estimated dates of arrival/departure.

Other option / Coyoacán neighborhood

There are many small places, located in the beautiful neighborhood of Coyoacán (centrodecoyoacan.mx). Prices and services are variable. We only included some of them.

Transportation to CENART:

Walking: 30-35 min. Car: 8-10 min, with good traffic conditions.

• La Casita de Coyoacán

Notice that some rooms have shared bathrooms.

Address: Tlatetilpa 14, San Lucas, 04030 Ciudad de México, CDMX

Website: www.lacasitadecoyoacan.com

- **Calle Berlin**

Address: Berlín 84 B, Colonia del Carmen, 04100 Ciudad de México, CDMX

On Booking website: www.booking.com/hotel/mx/calle-berlin.html

- **Casa Hidalgo**

Address: 167 Av Miguel Hidalgo, 04100 Ciudad de México, CDMX

On Booking website: www.booking.com/hotel/mx/casa-hidalgo-ciudad-de-mexico.html

- **Casa Moctezuma**

Address: Calle Moctezuma 79, Colonia del Carmen, 04100 Ciudad de México, CDMX

Website: casamoctezuma.com

- **Chalet del Carmen**

Address: Vicente Guerrero 94, Colonia del Carmen, 04100 Ciudad de México, CDMX

Website: www.chaletdelcarmen.com

- **Hostal Cuija Coyoacan**

Address: Berlín 268, Colonia del Carmen, 04100 Ciudad de México, CDMX

Budget option, including bunk beds in male/female dormitory rooms for approximately 14 euros / 16 US dollars, breakfast included.

Website: www.hostalcuijacoyoacan.com

Other option / Near Plaza Universidad

Transportation to CENART:

Public transport: 30-45 min. Metro Stations: Zapata > Ermita (Line 12-Golden).

Car: 10-15 min, with good traffic conditions.

- **Holiday Inn Mexico City-Plaza Universidad**

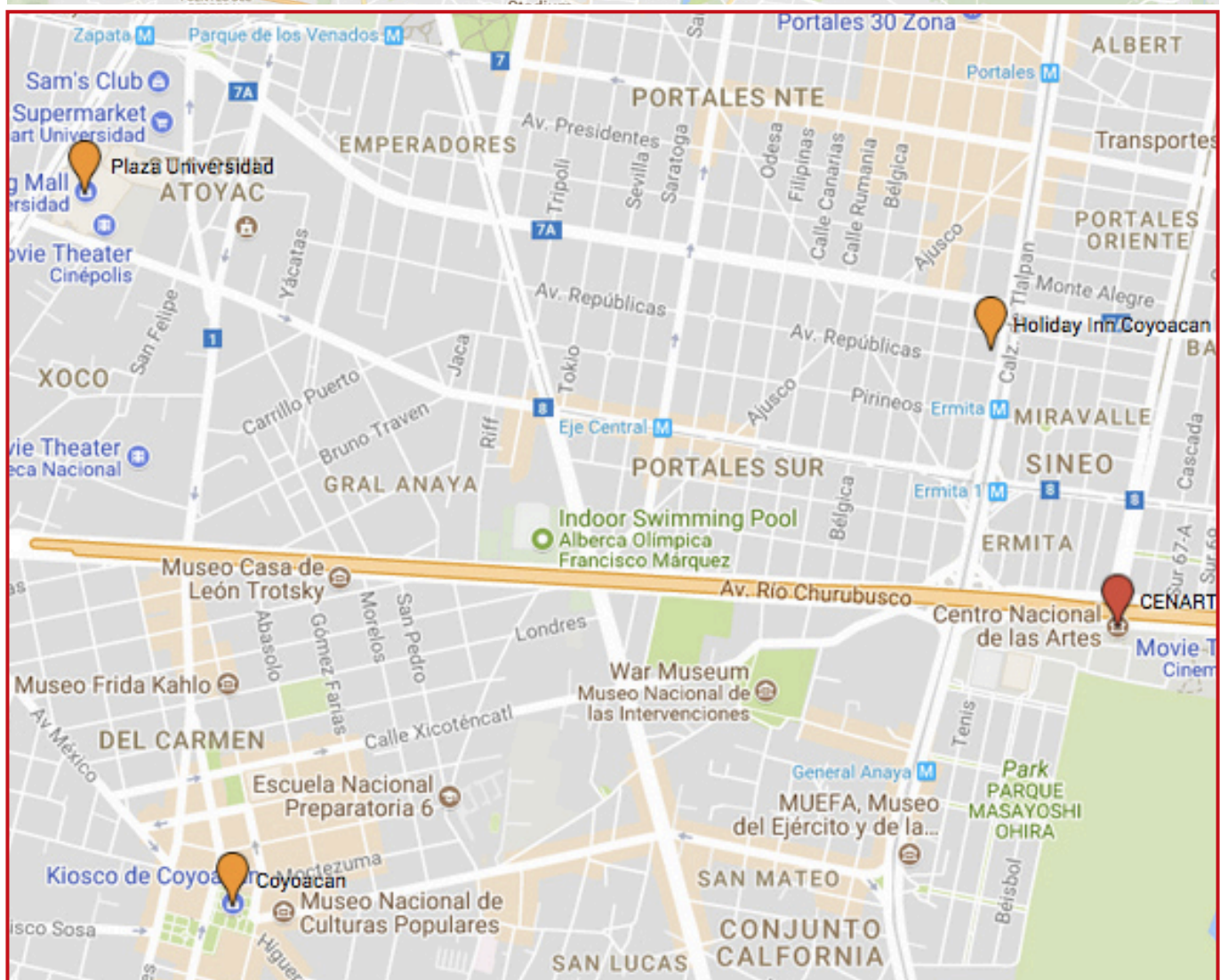
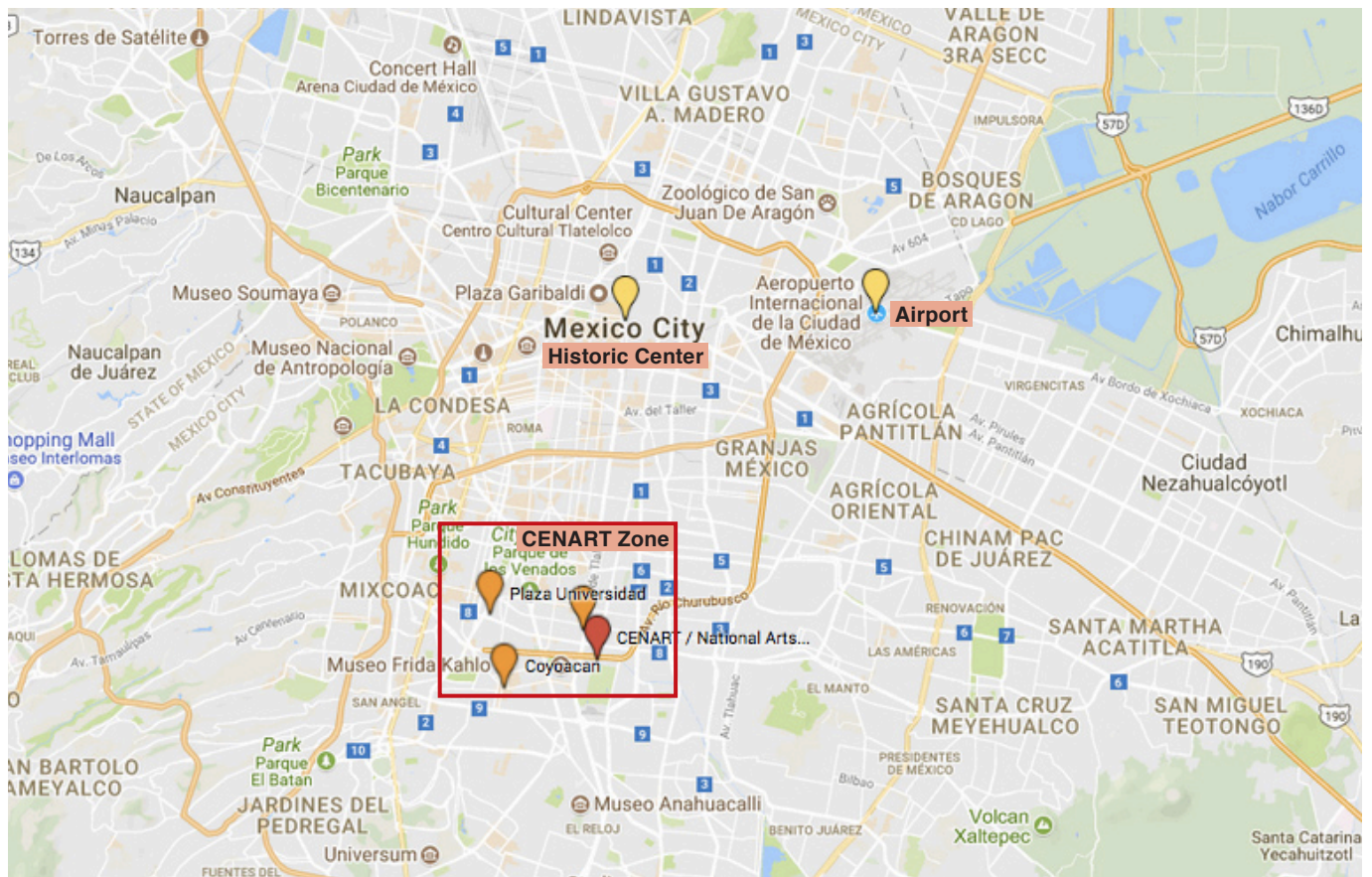
Address: Parroquia 1056, Santa Cruz Atoyac, 03310 Benito Juárez, CDMX

Website: www.ihg.com/holidayinn/hotels/us/en/mexico/mexaa/hoteldetail?cm_mmc=GoogleMaps_-HI_-MX_-MEXAA

- **City Express Plus Patio Universidad**

Address: Av. Popocatepetl 546, Xoco, 03330 Ciudad de México, CDMX

Website: www.cityexpress.com/plus/hoteles-mexico/ciudad-de-mexico/benito-juarez/patio-universidad





Mexico City Cathedral



Monument to Independence



Teotihuacán

Source Wikimedia

Bienvenidos to Mexico City

Mexico City is the capital of the Mexican Republic and has become the financial, cultural and political center of the country. It is one of the biggest and most populated cities in the world. Seven hundred years of history can also be appreciated among its great avenues, speedways, boulevards and skyscrapers; this is why the city shows several expressions of its traditional roots evoking a native and colonial past, together with the most refined art and architectural expressions reflecting modernity and the potential future of a growing metropolis.

Its pre-Hispanic remains show the greatness of the first civilizations settled on this site. Colonial architecture in its purest Baroque and neoclassic styles exemplify the blending of races, combining the natives carving work with the greatness of the European constructions. There are plenty of these examples along the city, sober and sumptuous temples, old residences and convents. Its suburbs like Coyoacán, San Angel or Tlalpan have a picturesque and unique style. For those who love art and history, there is a great deal of options including around 188 museums, 64 theaters, 15 cultural centers and 7 nearby archaeological zones.

During the 2019 ICKL Conference, a cultural outing to Teotihuacán pyramids archaeological site will be organized for participants.

Useful Links

- **Mexico City Benito Juarez International Airport**
www.aicm.com.mx/en/
- **Sistema de Transporte Colectivo Metro (Mexico City Subway)**
www.metro.cdmx.gob.mx/la-red/mapa-de-la-red
- **Official Tourism Guide in Mexico**
www.visitmexico.com/en
- **Cultural activities in Mexico**
www.mexicoescultura.com/en

Guides to download

- **Mexico – Travel Guides (pdf)**
www.visitmexico.com/en/tourist-guides
- **Mexico City – Essential Guide (pdf)**
www.turismo.cdmx.gob.mx