IN PURSUIT OF PERFECT

Michelle Potter

La Bayadère Act III, The Kingdom of the Shades: In an opium-induced dream, Solor, an Indian warrior, sees multiple, white-clad visions of Nikiya, the temple dancer for whom he declared his love but whom he betrayed and who has now passed into eternal life. The Shades appear one after the other in ghostly file and slowly and evenly descend a slope as if making their entrance from another world. It is one of the most magical and transfixing scenes in the whole of the classical ballet repertoire and only a truly great ballet company can create the perfection that this scene requires. It needs perfect movement: the Shades must dance as one. It also needs perfect atmosphere: it must seem as though it is taking place in eternity in a state of bliss.

If any company can reach such heights, it is the remarkable Paris Opera Ballet whose dancers have been in pursuit of perfection for three centuries.

The Paris Opera Ballet can trace its lineage back to 1661, when the French monarch Louis XIV, the Sun King, established the Académie royale de danse (Royal Academy of Dance), which he charged with the responsibility of recreating perfection in dance. Louis XIV was an enthusiastic and accomplished dancer himself. His familiar name, the Sun King, is reputed to date from his appearance as Apollo, god of the sun, in one of the sequences in Les Ballets de la nuit in 1653. He was just 14 at the time and was dressed in a costume replete with golden rays that fanned

out around him as we imagine the rays of the sun. Legend also has it that he had such slim and elegant ankles that he loved to pose with his heel pushed forward to show the royal ankles in all their glory. Ballet technique, the story goes, has been characterised by a 'turn out' of the feet and legs ever since.

Louis XIV also created the Royal Academy of Music a few years after the Academy of Dance, and then the Dance School of the Opera in 1713. The school has been in continuous existence since that time, making the Paris Opera Ballet the oldest company in the world with an extant dance school from which to draw company dancers. Also in 1713, Louis XIV published his Règlement concernant l'Opéra (Regulation on the subject

of the Opera) by which the Opera become to the core. They have a deep understanding a state institution with a permanent company of the shape of movement, and of how the of 20 dancers. No other company in the body moves through space and in time. As world can lay claim to such a lengthy and we watch we can see the smallest movement illustrious heritage. unfolding and we sense the calm physical presence of the dancers. They are artists with Of course the Paris Opera Ballet has an inherent knowledge of the importance of had diverse fortunes since this very regal what has gone before them and an inbuilt beginning. Over three centuries it is inevitable capacity to display the technical perfection that some eras might be regarded as more that Louis XIV sought when he established glorious than others. But today the links with his Academy.

tradition are not only real, even tangible, they

are also proudly recognised and fostered by Secondly, the company uses the confidence the present company. that a strong tradition generates to achieve a refreshingly contemporary artistic outcome Firstly, we cannot help but notice that the There is nothing conservative about this dancers of the Paris Opera Ballet display company as indeed there was nothing immense technical clarity and purity when conservative involved when Louis XIV, at they take the stage. They are classical dancers



the forefront of developments in the arts in the 17th century, set up Academy of Dance. Now, along with the recognised classics, the dancers of the Paris Opera Ballet perform with equal ease works by the most acclaimed contemporary choreographers. The company was staging the works of the American choreographer Merce Cunningham in the 1970s when Cunningham's approach to making choreography through chance procedures was startlingly unfamiliar to most of the world. William Forsythe, whose approach has always been to question unrelentingly what the body can do, how far it can be pushed, has been a regular guest choreographer over many years. Angelin Preljocaj, one of France's most sought after

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contemporary choreographers, created his sensual and erotic *Le Parc* for the company in 1994 and gave the dancers the opportunity to show their fearless approach to movement and their capacity to communicate through that movement at the deepest emotional level. We can add many more names of established and emerging contemporary choreographers, male and female, from Jiří Kylían to Benjamin Millepied, from Carolyn Carlson to Maguy Marin.

Thirdly, the Paris Opera Ballet has a particular approach to coaching its artists and takes seriously the importance of passing on its heritage from one generation to another. Nowhere is this made more obvious than in Dominique Delouche's 2005 film, Serge Lifar, Musagète (Serge Lifar, Leader of the Muses). Lifar directed the Paris Opera Ballet for almost 30 years until 1958 and is credited with an innovative attitude to reformulating traditional technique, especially for women for whom he introduced a number of now well accepted movements and poses on pointe. The Delouche film shows an older generation of Paris Opera Ballet dancers, including Claude Bessy, Nina Vyroubova, Yvette Chauviré and Attilio Labis, generously passing on to current dancers what they learnt from Lifar. And while this approach is not unusual in ballet companies around the world, it is the passionate belief in and understanding of what has passed before that makes the coaching of the older generation

of Paris Opera Ballet dancers so powerful and effective and that allows old works to be imbued with such freshness.

This company understands the nature and importance of its legacy and has a clear ability to build on that legacy and to move forward into the future. Its pursuit of perfection is ongoing and relentless and is what makes it a company of such exceptional achievement.

Dr Michelle Potter is a dance writer, curator and historian. She was curator of the Jerome Robbins Dance Division, NewYork Public Library for the Performing Arts, from 2006 to 2008 and inaugural curator of dance at the National Library of Australia from 2003 to 2006.