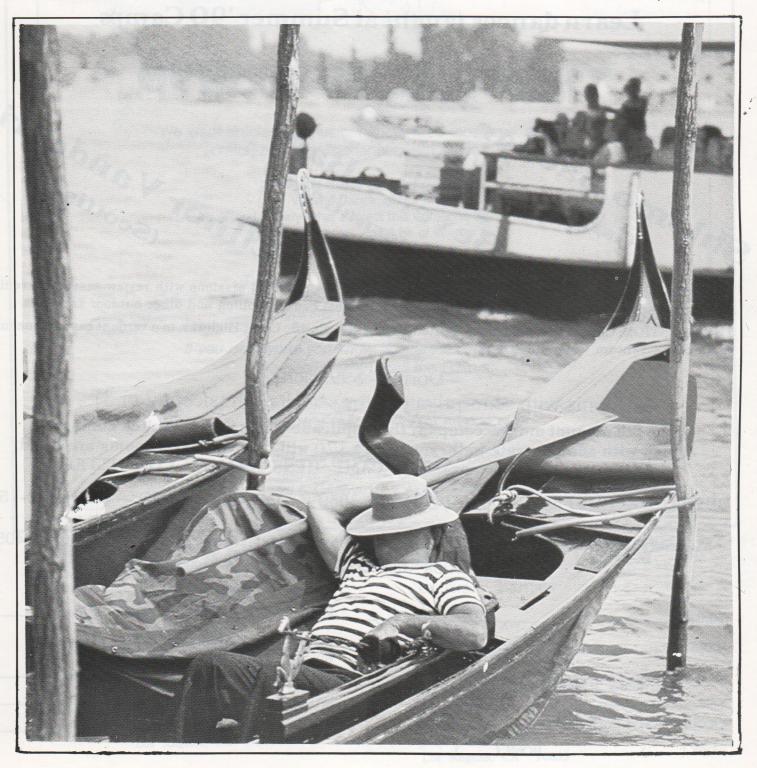


# Folk Dance Scene

SEPTEMBER 1990

VOLUME 25, NUMBER 5



THE FOLK DANCE FEDERATION OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTH, INC.
PRESENTS

## CAMPHESS KRAMER INSTITUTE WEEKEND

"All Camps Review"

Learn dances taught at Summer '90 Camps

October 12-13-14, 1990

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THE WEEKEND: Includes 2 nights' lodging, 6 meals, snacks, teaching sessions with review sessions, evening dances, a Happy Hour, and, if you can find the time, hiking, beach strolling and other outdoor activities.

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### SEPTEMBER 1990 VOLUME 25, NUMBER 5

## Folk Dance Scene

**EDITORS** 

SUBSCRIPTION MANAGER CIRCULATION BUSINESS MANAGER MAILING COORDINATOR ART DIRECTOR PICTURE EDITOR Marvin Smith Teri Hoffman Jim Fogle Fran Slater Bob Moriarty Ed Feldman Teri Hoffman Marvin Smith

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The Folk Dance Federation of California, South, is a non-profit, tax-exempt educational organization incorporated under the laws of California. The Federation is dedicated to the promotion of and education about all international folk dancing and its related customs. Membership is open to all races and creeds, and neither the Federation nor FOLK DANCE SCENE shall be used as a platform for prejudicial material. All proceeds from this publication are used to pay the costs of its publication and distribution.

Views expressed in SCENE are solely the opinions of the authors and do not necessarily reflect the policy of the magazine or the Federation. Neither the magazine nor the Federation assumes responsibility for the accuracy of dates, locations, or other information sent in. The Editors have the right to edit and modify all submissions.

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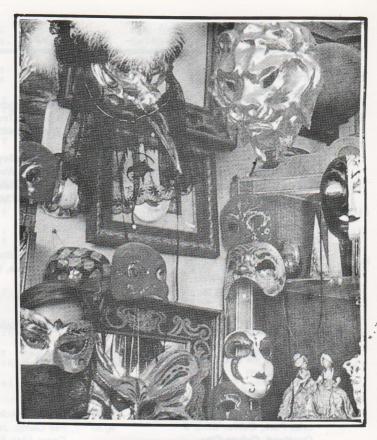
MEMBERSHIP. To join the Folk Dance Federation of California, South, one may either affiliate with a member club or join directly as an associate member by contacting the Director of Membership.

### FOLK DANCE FEDERATION OF CALIFORNIA, SOUTH OFFICERS

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Federation Information (213) 277-6699



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Note: Federation events are in bold type.

#### **SEPTEMBER**

1 Fandango: music & dance party. Casa de Adobe facility, Southwest Museum. Info: 213-221-2164

1-3 Greek Festival. Long Beach Convention Center. Info: 213/493-6925

1-16 L.A. Festival. Music, dance, theatre events. City-wide. Call (213) 688-ARTS for info.

8-9 Greek Festival. St. Constantine Church, 3459 Manchester, Cardiff by the Sea. Info: 619/942-0920

\*Beginner's Festival, 1:30-5:30. Veteran's Memorial Park, Culver Blvd. & Overland, Culver City. Free. Council Meeting at 11 a.m.

15 \*Idyllwild Dinner Dance.
6 pm. Hungarian House,
1975 W. Washington Blvd.
Live music, dance, Hungarian dinner.
Info: (213) 556-3791

22-23 Greek Festival. Santa Anita Racetrack, Arcadia. Info: 818/449-6945

22-24 Skandia Weekend at Harwood Lodge, Mt. Baldy. Info: (213) 459-5314.

### **OCTOBER**

6-7 \*Cabrillo Int'l Folk Dancers Festival. 7:30-10 pm Saturday, 1:30-5 pm Sunday. Council meeting 10 am. Balboa Park, San Diego

6-7 Greek Festival. Location TBA (213) 540-2434

12- \*Camp Hess Kramer. All Camps 14 review. Weekend in Malibu. Info: (213) 452-1538

26- \*North-South Teachers Seminar.
28 Mt.Toyon, Aptos. Attendance by invitation only.

#### **NOVEMBER**

A Celebration of Scottish Music.
 8 pm. CalTech, Pasadena. Info:
 (818) 356-4652

\*West Valley Folk Dancers Festival, Woodland Hills. Council meeting 11 am. Info: 818/368-1957

**MARCH, 1991** 

16 Lech Lamidbar Festival. China Lake, CA.

**JUNE, 1991** 

28-7/5 Idyllwild Camp

**OUT OF STATE** 

### Michigan

9/28- Detroit Folkdance Club, 9/30 Fall Camp. Jaap Leegwater. Camp High Scope. Info: 313-338-0524 **New York** 

Folk Dance & Music Weekends, 10/5-8, 11/22-25 Info: 718/252-1510

#### Texas

10/26-28 Erratic Fall Folk Dance Week-End. Bastrop State Park, Bastrop, TX. Presented by Austin University Folk Dancers and the Society of Folk Dance Historians. (512) 478-8900

11/22-25 Texas International Folk
Dancers 43rd Annual Texas
Camp. Near Bruceville, TX.
Ahmet Luleci (Turkish) &
Germaine Herbert (French).
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# ON THE SCENE

## BIBAK DANCE ENSEMBLE PERFORMANCE

The BIBAK Dance Ensemble, composed of Filipino-Americans with ancestry from the Igorot hill tribes of the Philippines, will be performing at L.A.'s upcoming International Arts Festival. Like in any village celebration, the men wear colorful g-string costumes, and the women wear handwoven and equally colorful tapizes or wrap around skirts. One basic guideline for their shows is that all the dances, rites and rituals are performed authentically, as their ancestors did, rather than resorting to flashy choreographies. They will appear at the Descanso Gardens of La Canada Flintridge on September 15 & 16.

## MEXICO'S 27th INTERNATIONAL FOLKLORE FESTIVAL

From December 27-January 1, 1991, the Festival Folklorico Internacional Asociacion Civil hosts hosts Mexico's 27th International Folklore Festival.

Teaching staff includes Yves and France Moreau (Bulgarian dance), Alura F. de Angeles (dances of Michoacan, Mexico), Felipa Sanchez, and Mario B. Texas (Mexican craft classes).

The camp is located at the Oaxtepec Resort Center, near Cuernavaca, in the state of Morelos, Mexico.

Included in the package is rooming at the Hotel Tepozteco, three meals a day, parties, classes, crafts, dancing in the town square, a tour to Cuernavaca, and any medical services needed at camp.

For more information, write to Ron Houston, 2100 Rio Grande, Austin, TX 78705.

### KOROYAR NEWS

The Koroyar Orchestra needs a clarinet and/or violin player. In addition, there will be open auditions for dancers. For

more information on this and for info on performances and future bookings, contact Loren Lichty, 1140 N. Coronado St., L.A., CA 90026 and/or Richard Unciano, 2118 Saddleback Dr., Corona, CA 91719.

## CLASSES OFFERED IN RIVERSIDE

Riverside Community College is again offering a Beginner's Class in the folk dances of S. E. Europe (Greece, Yugoslavia, etc.). Classes start Thursday, September 13 (8:30-9:30 pm) and continue for 5 weeks. 11-15 dances will be taught, with modified European methods, a look at authentic costumes, and other extras. Registration is thorough Riverside Community College Community Services, 4800 Magnolia Ave., Riverside 92506. For information, call (714) 684-3240, Ext 207 or 208.

## KARILA RETURNS TO GLENDALE CITY COLLEGE

After an absence of about 5 years, Karila will again be teaching International Folk Dancing on Thursday evenings in the Activity Room at Toll Junior High, 700 Glenwood Bl. in Glendale.

Starting date is 10/4, hours are 8-9:30 pm, and the class runs for 6 weeks. There is a fee and pre-registration is necessary. Parking is close by, behind the school.

The class will be listed in the Glendale Community College catalogue for fee classes, as class number DA-007. To register, call (818) 246-8209.

### STOCKTON CAMP AFTERPARTY AT VESELO

The annual Stockton Camp Afterparty, held each year at Veselo, is Scheduled for September. Check the Veselo Selo Flyer, or call (714) 635-7356, for a recorded message giving the details and the exact time and date (as well as other upto-date information on all upcoming events).

### CAMP HESS KRAMER WEEKEND "All Camps Review

Snuggled away right off the coast of Malibu are the beautiful grounds of Camp Hess Kramer. This year's annual All Camps Review will be held Oct. 12-14. The weekend is sponsored by the Folk Dance Federation of California South, Inc.

This weekend offers the teaching of dances that were taught at some of the recent summer camps (Stockton, Idyll-wild, and Santa Barbara).

The staff this year includes Shlomo Bachar teaching Israeli dances from Stockton Camp, Beverly Barr teaching International dances taught at Stockton and Santa Barbara camps, and Elinor Vandergrift teaching Scottish set dances she taught at Idyllwild.

This is an opportunity for dancers and teachers who were not at the camps to learn some new dances, and for those who were at the camps to review some dances and learn the ones they missed. Reservations are on a first come basis.

### BALKAN SINGING

Join us! For 3 years, a group of folk dancers have been meeting monthly to eat a gourmet pot luck dinner and then enjoy themselves singing Balkan song from various countries. This includes Bulgarian, Croatian, Macedonian, Greek and Turkish songs. Usually, various instrumentalists from our local performing groups join in, and occasionally, teachers in the community are invited to present new material. This is an informal situation and the group does not perform. The singing group meets on the last Friday of each month at 7:30 pm in a home on the West Side of L.A. At present, we are interested in expanding our core of regular singers, so, if you can hold a tune and enjoy these exciting Balkan songs, please join us. Phone Jon Rand, 213-397-4690, for information.

# ON THE SCENE

## REMINDER! IDYLLWILD DINNER-DANCE!

The 2nd annual Idyllwild Dinner Dance will be on Saturday evening, September 15, at the Hungarian House, 1975 W. Washington Blvd., Los Angeles.

There will be live music by "Atlantic Crossing", and a mostly-request program. Dances taught at camp will be included.

The cost will include an authentic Hungarian dinner. Everyone is welcome, and the Committee would love to see many of you who have attended Idyllwild Camp in years past.

For reservations and/or more information, contact Fran Slater, (213) 556-3791, or send in your reservation with \$18 check to Fran Slater, 1524 Cardiff Ave., Los Angeles, CA. 90035. Try not to miss a great evening of dining and dancing! We look forward to seeing you!

### PASADENA CO-OP NEWS

The Pasadena Co-op has elected new officers for the 1990-91 year. New Board members include Members-at-Large Marshall Cates and Lynn Bingle, Federation Delegate, Jayne Grizzell, Secretary, Theresa Simpson, and Treasurer, Marietta Schug. Marc Rayman has been elected to his second term as Vice-President. Marc will continue to plan the teaching for the Co-op. Our newly elected President is Anne Gamble.

The Board recently made a slight change in the Friday night dance program. For several 'ears, the program was created by random computer selection, with spaces left open for requests. On 5th Fridays, there was an all-request program. In addition, we tried to create a more festive atmosphere by encouraging dancers to wear ethnic clothing and bring refreshments. Those 5th Friday nights were so popular that the Board decided to make EVERY Friday night an all-request program night.

The Pasadena Co-op meets every Friday night at Throop

Memorial Church in Pasadena. Teaching is from 7:45-9 pm, and the dance program is from 9-11 pm. For more info, call (818) 794-9493.

### CRESTWOOD FOLKDANCERS & WEST L.A. FOLKDANCERS

These two groups, both of which meet at Brockton School in West L.A., on Mondays and Fridays respectively, will be dark on the following nights while Beverly and Irwin Barr are away leading a group of folkdancers on a tour of the Western States, including Yellowstone National Park and Mt. Rushmore:

Mondays, 9/17 & 24 Fridays, 9/14, 9/21, 9/28 For info, call (213) 202-6166 or (213) 478-4659.

### BEGINNER'S FESTIVAL

The next Beginner's Festival will be held on Sunday, 9/9/90

at the Culver City Veteran's Park, on Culver Blvd. and 0-verland, from 1:30-5 pm. There will be new dances taught all through the afternoon, and a program of beginning and some intermediate dances.

Experienced dancers, beginners, even first-time novices are welcome. There is no admission charge. Dancing is outdoors, on the grass, and ample parking is available. Come early and picnic in the park beforehand.

All clubs are urged to encourage their members, especially beginners, to attend. Also, please spread the word to non-folk groups: parks, libraries, community centers, social groups. Flyers have been distributed; if you need more, contact Jay Michtom at (818) 368-1957.

Bring flyers for your club and/or beginner's class to the festival to distribute!

A Celebration of Folk Dance and Music

## MAKAHIKI HOU CAMP Hawaii 1991

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### **GUEST PARTICIPANTS**

JOE GRAZIOSI — Greek dances
JAAP LEEGWATER — Bulgarian dances
BOB BEER — Greek singing, kemenche, saz, oud
DAN AUVIL — tupan
SOUREN BARONIAN — clarinet, tambourine, dumbek
GEORGE CHITTENDEN — clarinet, gajda, zurna
POLLY FERBER — dumbek
HAIG MANOUKIAN — oud
BRUCE SAGAN — violin, gudulka

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### ALLEN PELTON In Memory

Allen Peleton, the first president of the Folk Dance Federation of California, South, Inc., passed away in June of 1990. He danced for many years in Pasadena, then moved in '59 to Canoga Park. There, he and his wife, Byrdie, joined with several other couples to found the West Valley Folk Dancers. Old time members still remember his style and flair, and associate his name with the many dances he introduced in the early days. Although he largely stopped dancing about ten years ago, he continued to attend past presidents' parties at Statewide and to have an interest in folk lore and dance.

An engineer by profession, Allen was also interested in art and travel. After he left folk dancing, he became a member of Mensa and gained a reputation as a leader of stimulating discussion groups.

Lila Aurich

#### GINNY WILDER MEMORIAL

For those who are unaware, Ginny Wilder, the beloved wife of Bev Wilder (teacher and Stockton Folk Dance Camp committee member), passed away in April of a catastrophic asthma attack. She was a truly wonderful woman who gave much of her life to the promotion of folk dancing. Her time and devotion to research and compilation of dances for Stockton Folk Dance was endless.

It was her wish and is Bev's wish that anyone wanting to make a contribution in her memory do so by contributing to the Stockton Folk Dance Camp Scholarship Fund. If you wish to contribute, do so by mailing a check, made out to the Folk Dance Camp Scholarship Fund, to the camp.

### NO MORE BAD TIMES FOR THE SLATERS

What a year this has been for Dave and Fran Slater!

First, Dave had a heart attack on April 20th. Then, 2 months later, just as he was recovering, Fran fell and broke both of her arms just above the wrist! What a turnabout - instead of Fran nursing Dave, he had to start caring for her!

But Fran is indomitable - she went right on with her plans. She went up to Idyllwild and coordinated and directed the entire camp at the new location - a big success.

The cap it all off, after the Idyllwild camp was over, Fran's doctor found that her right arm was not setting properly and had to be reset. He reset it by screwing a metal plate onto the bones to keep the aligned, and now the healing and recovery seems to be progressing well.

It hasn't been all bad - there have been a couple of good things to balance it all out.

First, their son, Daniel, married Laurel Owensby, daughter of long-time folkdancer, Lola Owensby of Fresno. And second, Daniel finished his 3 year residency and is now a full-fledged specialist in Family Practice.

Dave and Fran are both recovering nicely, and by the time this goes to print, they should be back teaching their classes.

### . . .IN CASE OF SPIDERS

. . . . . DANCE !

To understand Italy's charm, it is imperative to consider the centuries of history that have gone into the making of this country. One of the oldest in the West, and the site of great cultural epochs, Italy has been a major contributor of art, architecture, science, literature, and music to our modern world.

The essence of Italy is revealed in the myths and stories that have enticed the hearts and imaginations of poets, artists, and lovers for centuries. From the literary accounts of Romulus and Remus, the twins born of gods and raised by a she-wolf, to the ribald tales of the Decameron, Italy's literary tradition is one of the richest and most rewarding in the world.

"Unable to unify its city-states against foreign intruders following the decline of the Roman empire, Italy became Europe's battleground. Official unification would not come until 1861, when King Vittorio Emanulle established the kingdom of Italy. But despite the ever-present specter of invasion and instability, Italy was the mother of the Renaissance and nurtured some of the greatest minds the world has known. Galileo proved that the planets revolve around the sun; Leonardo da Vinci theorized that man could fly; Niccolo Machiavelli wrote his controversial political treatise, The Prince; and Michelangelo painted the ceiling of the Sistine Chapel." With these words, Frank Bianco introduces us to his book, "All-Italy." He says it would be difficult to categorize Italian people and speak of inclusive national characteristics. The country's physical terrain has always divided Italy into distinct and diverse regions.

Italy is a long peninsula, 760 miles in length and shaped like a boot. It varies in width from 100 to 150 miles and is bordered by the Adriatic Sea and Yugoslavia on the East, and the Tyrrhenian Sea off the West coast. The Alps, the highest mountain range in Europe, form the northern border. Another great mountain chain, the Apennines, forms the rugged spine of Italy and goes down the center of the peninsula from north to south, making it difficult to get across the country from one coast to the other. This range continues on into Sicily. A plane flight over Italy gives the impression that the country is nothing but mountains.

### "THERE WAS A PLAGUE OF SPIDERS IN THE CITY OF TARANTO, APULIA, WHOSE BITES PRODUCED CONVULSIONS, HYSTERIA AND EVEN MADNESS."

Italy has never produced a truly national dance, but every area has its own regional dances. The dances are done at agricultural feasts, betrothals, weddings public festivals and anniversaries both civil and religious. The so called erotic type of dance, depicting courtship, is the most widely spread, and there are as many variations as there are regions. Processional and religious dances run a close second in their dispersal, but are different, in that they form part of the actual religious ceremonies.

More than anything else, the preservation of these folk songs, dances and costumes reveal the extent of Italy's cultural diversity and the richness of her ancient regional traditions. This folklore also helps us understand a little of the history of the time. For example, dances such as the Romagna Stick dance and the Dance of the Four Corners were representative of the abduction and rape of Italian women by the Turks. Many of the fighting sword dances symbolize fights with Turks over lovely slaves.

The following nenia commemorates the same era.

"Where is my love: From here she's gone.

I seek her and know not where.
for love of her I wander around the world.
I go to the sea and ask the waves,
"Perhaps my love has passed by?"
And the distant echo answers me
That she is a slave of the Turks.
If I only had Orlando's sword
To be able to go through the world.
My little Agatina may die this year!
Who has raped you? Alas, I am confused.
It was your little mother with the heart of a tyrant
Who sent you to sea to look for your father.
Why did you fall into the trap? You know the ban.
Don't go to sea, the Turks are there!"

This brings to mind the little fishing village of Isola delle Femmine (Island of Women), so called because it faces a tiny island on which stands a tower where Turkish pirates imprisoned the women they captured, even as late as the 19th century.

The Tarantella is a fine example of the regional diversity found in Italy. This dance is done in Campania, Lucania, Calabria, Apulia, Sicily and Sardina. But in each region the dance has different characteristics. In essence, it is an erotic or courting dance, miming attack and defense, flattery, and a final love conquest. Around Naples it is gay; in the Falerno and Massico districts some figures show a certain solemnity; in Naples it is hardly ever done except as a theatrical performance; Apulia it becomes the Tarandla, seen at town and agricultural festas; in Calabria a variant is the Pecorara, a traditional shepherds' dance. The Sicilian infuses a wealth of expression into his Tarantella by improvising his own figures. According to

### DANCE!

by the Turks, Hany of the

one source, the origin of this famous dance, which many foreigners consider Italy's national dance, was in Sardinia.

However, according to Frances Toor in "Festivals and Folkways of Italy", the tarantella originated in Apulia. The city of Taranto, Apulia, suffered from a plague of spiders, called tarantula, whose bites produced convulsions, hysteria and even madness. The first symptoms were depression and lethargy, and someone conceived the original idea of a cure by dancing. A musician would play fast, vivacious tunes that inspired an overwhelming desire to dance. The patient danced madly, wearing out partner after partner until he himself could no longer move. The dancing caused perspiration, opened the pores and forced out the poison. And from the wild therapeutic dancing was born the tantalizingly gay tarantella.

In the region of Sorrento, the character of the tarantella is that of a courting dance, with light, lively and dashing movements. The mime of coquetry and flirting is an essential part of the dance. Some of the dancers carry tambourines. The dance has a gallop step and many saltarellos, (spring on R foot with L leg extended; spring on L foot with R leg extended) it has long hops, (hop on R foot to R, leaving the L leg extended backward off the ground), and clap kicks, (saltarello step, beating the tambourine under each leg as it is raised), and a promenade step.

In the Sicilian versions, the men jump and clasp their hands under their knees. In one version, the man kneels as the girl dances flirtatiously around him.

Italy has a wealth of folk music whose origins are very ancient. Its characteristics vary from region to region, reflecting different historical and ethnic backgrounds. The accordion is heard everywhere and has largely superseded the old traditional instruments. Sardinian shepherds play a sulittu (a pipe with a wedge-shaped mouthpiece) and a launeddas (a triple pipe) but these are becoming very rare. The village of Capri had a very popular orchestra in the 1950s called the Putipu band; named after the wooden putipu instruments.

There are four putipu instruments, said to have originated with the Greeks. When played together these instruments produce a curious, primitive rhythm of owl-like hoots, snake-like hissing, soft bells, and loud hammering. The owl-like hoots are made by a crocro which consists of a cloth drawn tightly across a small barrel and is played by drawing a reed up and down through a hole, after wetting the cloth. The hissing comes from a scetavaisse, which is produced by playing two notched sticks, strung with tin discs, in violin fashion. The acciarino is a wooden triangle with a small iron one hanging from the upper part that rings softly when hit with a thin iron rod. The noisiest one of the four is the triccaballache, composed of three square wooden hammers, attached at the bottom so that the two outer ones can be beaten against the one in the middle. These instruments are very crude-looking but decorated with colored ribbons and discs.

The National Center for the Study of Folk Music and Dance at the Academy of Santa Cecilia in Rome has undertaken a program for collecting and recording this ancient yet ageless material before it disappears under the impact of modern life. In Sicily, a similar organization called the ENAL furnishes recreation for workers. They keep alive the folk songs and dances, wear the old costumes of their own regions and represent Italy in foreign countries.

## Carnival in Venice

Late in February, Venice changes from a bustling, commercial city to a fairyland inhabited by masked figures and assorted odd creatures, all involved in one sort of revelry or another. Why? Because it's Carnival Time!

Carnival celebrations have been documented in Venice since the year 1094, and reached their peak during the last days of the Venetian Republic. At its height, carnival lasted for what seemed to be half a year. Although it began as a religious celebration, wherein the Venetians had their last 'feast 'n' fun' before they began the fasts of Lent, it evolved into a celebration for celebration's sake. The city squares turned into theaters for aristocratic pageants and public sports. All manner of pageantry could be found. In 1751's carnival, a rhinoceros was put on display. In 1782, to welcome the count and countess of the north, a mechanical dove lit 100 torches at the Piazza San Marco before coming to lite on a reproduction of the Arch of Titus.

After this grandiose beginning, the Carnival dwindled down to almost nothing by the beginning of the 20th century. To amend this, in 1980, Venice decided to try to revive the carnival and bring it to its former scale. Italy, and most of Western Europe, joined wholeheartedly in the effort.

Once again, Venice is thronged with masked and costumed revelers. At carnival time, Venice belongs as much to the past as to the present. A tiny circus can be found in Campo San Angelo. Concurrently, there is a tango contest in a corner of the Campo San Polo. A middle-aged couple in 18th Century dress can be seen strolling through the plaza on their way to one of the string of never-ending parties given for the "Venetian counts and countesses".

Located in one of the churches, there are experts giving advice on make-up and wigs to those who need it. Venetians come to the carnival heavily masked, as they have for centuries. Why? Perhaps because the anonymity conferred by masks and costumes gave (and gives) a certain relief in a small city where it is difficult to do anything without the entire city knowing about it. At carnival time, the entire populace turns into a sea of strangers. In fact, masking was so popular in 17th century Venice, and so abused by gamblers, thieves, jealous husbands, and resourceful lovers, that the Venetian senate had to restrict it.

The final evenings of today's carnival are frenzied, indoors and out. There is a ball based on the operas of Verdi held in the Cipriani Hotel. To signal the beginning of Lent, a straw figure of Pantalone, the predatory old miser of the Commedia dell'arte (traditional Italian improvisational comedy), is burned in the piazzetta. Rock and roll dancers in the Piazza San Marco form a chain and encircle unwary spectators, and then scatter in a version of crack-the-whip. The marangona, the piazza's loudest bell, tolls at midnight, clearing the square of dancers, signaling the end of this year's carnival.

Carnival in Venice is now sponsored by the Azien da Autonoma Turismo, Rialto 4089, Venice: 39-41-22340. The office can provide information on upcoming carnivals, which always start 10 days before Ash Wednesday.

## Commedia dell'Arte

The Commedia dell'arte is a form of theatre that has long been associated with the Italian culture. It was founded some time between the years 1550 and 1750, originating as troupes of strolling players doing mime, gesticulation, and a form of improvisational comedy. According to one author, it was originally developed by professional actors in rejection of the scholarly Latin theatre practised by the dilettantes of the Renaissance court. These actors were highly trained, multi-talented performers. Hence the term "dell'arte", which translates to "artful".

Their performances were spectaculars, with virtuoso musicians, skilled dancers, and agile, flexible acrobats superimposing their skills on a base of the wit and easy interaction of improvisational comedy. The actors, themselves, had to be masters of disguise, as they wore masks, make-up and costumes to exaggerate the personality of the characters they portrayed. The Commedia is sometimes referred to as the "comedy of masks", since all of the characters in their performances wore masks except for those who portrayed the "lovers".

Basic themes generally revolved around love intrigues, and were embroidered with timely satire, "gossip" about the latest scandals, and often with obscene comic turns. The plots were often subversive, with comic servants ("zanni") scheming to outwit their masters, who were often portrayed as doddering idiots.

The main characters of the Commedia can be grouped as Servants (Zanni), Masters, Lovers, and "Minor Masks". As mentioned earlier, all but the lovers were masks which gave the aud-

ience immediate recognition of t

### Servants

The servants' (Zanni) charac tween a plotting slave and a nai natured soul. Neither were marri around their amorous adventures. heavy weights, running errands, singing. He is not a slave per so As such, he has a certain deg frequently in charge of the love his old masters. Eventually, the one witty and astute (Pulchinella booby (Ariecchino or Harlequin).

Ariecchino is everybody's for him to scale walls to reach his leservant, and his wit is largely phyhis patchwwork costume, stylized snub nose.

Witty Pulchinella tends to a while becoming enmeshed in them, he is extremely jealous (and right is often seen flirting with the da other servants, spouting amorous mals, food, street games and warfa



e characters' personality types.

er was generally a cross bee, simple, thick-skinned, good
d, allowing intrigues and plots
Their duties included carrying
spying, pandering, jesting and
, but he will "oblige" others.
ree of independence. He is
affairs of both his young and
zanni evolved into two types:
and the other an awkward

ol. He is very agile, allowing ve, Columbina, a flirty female sical. He can be recognized by ags, and black half-mask with a

atirize his surroundings, even He usually has a wife, of whom y so). On the other hand, he ighter(s) of his master or with peeches (in which he uses anire as sources of comic imagery in relation to love). He has cock-like features, with a beak-like nose and peaked hat. He wears loose white and pants over a stuffed stomach, and speaks in a high, squeaky voice. As a master of disguise, he frequently assumes the role of a doctor, a peasant, or a servant.

Other servants include: Brighella, a cunning valet involved in thieving and illicit love, who wears a green costume and a mask with an animal-like expression (a sign of his wily and envious disposition); Pierrot, a mute, moonstruck servant who serves as a foil for Brighella, has always suffered from unrequited love, and is recognizable by his loose white costume and powdered face; Mezzotino, a finely dressed servant in red strips who had a permanent case of unrequited love and sang about his longings in a beautiful voice; and, Ruffiana, a witch-like go between in the amorous attempts of Pantalone and/or the Dottore.

### The Masters

The Masters are generally old, needy, lecherous, married men. The main characters in this group include Pantalone (or Magnifico, Messr. Pantalone de Bisognosi), the Dottore (Dr. Gratiano, the Bolognese lawyer), and the Captain (Captain Spaveento).

Pantalone, a merchant of Venice, plays one of the serious parts in the Commedia. He has a large share of the dialogue, explaining his adventures, reproving, persuading, or commanding others, offering advice, and generally behaving as an able per-

### COMMEDIA DELL'ARTE

son. He only relaxes when he is dealing with love or reasung with the peasants. At that point, he shows himself to be a needy soul, often consorting with his servants over his ridiculous love affairs. This, of course, serves to lower his status in the eyes of the audience. He is sometimes portrayed as an old man who lost his wife and is a careless father. On other occasions, he is portrayed as a married man who spends most of his time out of the sight of his wife so he can intrigue with his servants or other sweet young things. His passion is expensive, and inappropriate to his age, restrained only by the importance of his court office and by his avarice. He is shown to be very cheap with his servants, although he makes ready use of their services in pursuit of his love affairs. Pantalone wears a leathery brown mask, depicting his age, red clothing, and has a moneybag dangling over his genitals (indicating that he is a Venetian). At times, he carries a knife for vengeance and/or a handkerchief for affecting recognition scenes.

#### The Dottore

The Dottore is a caricature of a learned person. He is sometimes played as a scholar trying to be up-to-date in spite of the antiquity of his knowledge, whose learning is over-ripe. Often, his ignorance is emphasized more strongly than his learning (he will use quotes inappropriately, or misuse words). A master of the tirade, he will often go off on a long monologue at little or no provocation. He is also an old lecher, whose amorous exploits almost always failed. Obese and waddling, he is costumed with a half-mask to reveal rouged, flaccid jowls.

### The Captain

Captain Spavento is portrayed as a vainglorious, "modern" soldier, displaying "bravery and learning" (at least verbally) at every opportunity. A rogue and a braggart, he often speaks Spanish, denoting the Spanish adventurers who followed Charles V into Italy and overran Naples and Milan. His servant, Trappola, usually leads him by the nose (surreptitiously, of course). In the make-up of the Commedia, he plays the part of a jealous rival or of an irate stranger.

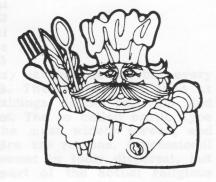
### The Lovers

The lovers are unmasked, very good looking people, clothed in elegant costumes, and played by highly skilled ballerinas and singers. Behaving in a chaste and refined manner, their love for each other is expressed in elaborate, flowery language, in direct contrast to the crass language of the other players. Though unmasked, they play a type. They are regarded not as individuals, but as variations of a type. Generally seen as puppets in a love intrigue, they portray, amongst others, characters of fidelity, jealousy, or fickleness.

The Commedia dell'arte survives to this day, in several variations. Although originally strictly improvisational, many of the variations present now are written, and the many of the comic devices of the Commedia has been incorporated into other theatrical forms.

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## Pizza, Pasta & Pesto

Teri Hoffman

Italian food - that's pizza, ravioli, lasagna, and spaghetti, right?

Right, but then not totally. These dishes, familiar to most Americans, ARE Italian, each originating in a different region of the country (pizza is from the Naples Campagna region, ravioli originated in the Genoa region, while spaghetti is common to several areas).

According to one author, Italy can be divided into 14 culinary regions. Moving from North to South, these are; Piedmont, Lombardy, Liguria, Veneto, Emilia-Romagna, Tuscany, Umbria and the Marches, Rome-Lazio, Abruzzo-Molise, Naples-Campagna, Calabria-Lucania, Apulia, Sicily, and Sardinia. Other authors have combined one or more regions to form a single culinary area.

The foods of each region have been influenced by history (numerous invasions and occupations), as well as by topography/geography to the point where each region can boast of several specialties unique to itself. However, it is still possible to find similarities

among the various areas. The country can be roughly divided into Northern and Southern, with corresponding broad differences in cookery. Generally, the North is a richer, more densely populated area than the South. This is reflected in the Northerner's use of butter, a relatively expensive food to produce, in most dishes requiring shortening or fat, in contrast to the Southerner's use of olive oil. The only region that defies this grouping is the Emilia-Romagna area, where they cook with butter, pork fat and/or olive oil, depending upon the dish being prepared. Another element that serves to divide the country into North and South is the type of pasta used. 'Pasta bolognese' (flat, ribbon noodles made with egg) predominates in the North, while 'pasta Napoletana' (generally tubular, made without eggs, and sold dry) is used in the South.

### **Piedmont**

Traveling from North to South, the first culinary region encountered is Piedmont, a region surrounded on three sides by the Alps and one by the Ligurian Sea, and bordered by France to the West and Switzerland to the North. Much of the history of the area, and the way of life is similar to that of France. The territory is excellent for growing grains (including rice). Though most of the dishes made here are sober and substantial (often including rice, butter, milk, cheese, and garlic), a hint of elegance is found in the use of truffles, which grow wild and are 'hunted' for consumption by mongrel dogs and their masters. One fairly well known dish from this region is "Chicken Marengo", said to have been originated by an inventive chef who was commanded to create a dish for Napoleon after he won a battle at Piedmont in the 1800's.

### Lombardy

Lombardy is the next region East of Piedmont, bordered on the North by Switzerland and Austria. The cooking is strongly influenced by French cooking, and, to a lesser degree, by Austrian. Butter is used with a heavy hand, and rice and polenta are found at many meals. Traditional cooking methods in Milan (the capital of the region) are very time consuming, with long, slow simmering in covered pots preferred. Risotto alla Milanese and Panettone, the "Italian Christmas Bread", and Zuppa alla Pavese, are well known dishes from this region.

### Veneto

Venice's position as a long-time international trade center in the Northeast corner of Italy has allowed her to incorporate the foods and cookery of much of the world in her cuisine. Corn, imported from the Americas, is the base for the ever-popular staple of Northern Italy, "polenta". Other main elements in the food of this region include seafood (cooked in various ways), rice, and variety herbs and spices imported from the orient. Grown in the area, radicchio has achieved recent popularity among the "gourmet" in the United States. Scampi and ris e bisi are two classical Venetian dishes also well known in this country.

### Liguria

Just south of Piedmont, Liguria shows some of the elements of the Northern culinary tradition and some of the Southern. The pasta is still generally ribbon shaped and made with eggs, but cooking fats are rarely animal. Rather, olive oil predominates. Fish is basic to the cookery of this region, as are the numerous herbs and vegetables used in sauces and soups. Pesto, the classic sauce of Genoa (a port city of this region), is made of fresh basil ground together with parmesan and pecorino cheese, garlic, olive oil, and pine nuts, and then served over pasta, potato gnocchi, or floating atop minestrone soup. The Genoese are also credited with the invention of ravioli. Legend has it that ravioli were used on ships as a way to use up every scrap of fresh food. Whatever was left over after meals was collected, chopped up together, stuffed into a pasta shell, and served at the next meal. It was called 'rabiole', which is dialect for left overs (things of little value).

### Emilia-Romagna

The last of the "Northern regions" of Italy, Emilia-Romagna offers a rich, heavy cuisine. The province is one of the flattest and most fertile regions of Italy, growing grain, sugar cane, and a variety of fruits and vegetables. The land also supports great expanses of pastureland for cattle, milk cows, and other livestock. Veal and pork (including sausage) dishes abound, and the cows of the city of Parma produce the milk for the well-known Parmesan cheese.

### Tuscany

Moving further south, we come to the province of Tuscany (which includes the city of Florence), an area known for three culinary traditions: beef, beans, and Chianti. All three elements are cooked and presented in the simplest (purest) form. Beans, often cooked directly over the fire in empty wine flasks (fiasco), can appear at almost any course of a meal (except des-

### Umbria-The Marches

Still further south is the province known as Umbria-The Marches. Umbria is inland and specializes in oven and spit roast meats (particularly pork), while The Marches extend East to border the Adriatic Sea, and specializes more in fish dishes. Umbria is famous for its black truffles.

#### Rome-Lazio

This region is sometimes included with Umbria-The Marches as one province, even though it is located somewhat more to the south. Here, versions of Northern and Southern pastas are commonly prepared. Examples include canelloni (using a tube pasta) and fettucine al burro (using the Northern ribbon-like pasta). Meat dishes use a lot of pork and lamb, and artichokes are a popular feature at many meals.

### Abruzzo-Molise

This mountainous region in south central Italy is home to the many shepherds that tend the lambs and sheep intended for the table. Lamb and Pecorino cheese are specialties of the area, as well as saffron, which grows well there.

Naples-Campagna

This southern province is a relatively poor region that produced a number of very creative cooks. The base for much of the Neapolitan cooking is the tomato, used in sauces for pastas (macaroni and spaghetti), in soups, and on pizzas. A keynote of Neapolitan cooking is speed - from cooking pan to mouth in the fewest number of steps.

Calabria-Lucania & Apulia

These two southernmost regions of Italy are characterized by very hot weather and poor soil. Pastas, soups, and breads are central elements in most of the cookery, though chicken (e.g., chicken cacciatora) and several cheeses, are used.

Soup is so important in Calabria that a jingle has been made up about it. Roughly translated, it says, "Soup does seven things: it appeases your hunger, it slakes your thirst, it fills your stomach, it cleans your teeth, it makes you sleep, it helps you digest, and it puts color in your cheeks".

Bread, too, has a special importance, verging on the religious. If bread is dropped, it will be picked up and kissed, and returned to the table. It is also the traditional gift to beggars.

## Pizza, Pasta & Pesto



The Islands - Sicily & Sardinia

Both islands, situated in the sea off the West coast of Italy, have very poor areas, and have had very poor times. Their food has been strongly influenced by this poverty, as well as by invaders from Greece, Arab countries, and Africa. The sweets of Sicily, their most well known dishes, show definite Eastern influence (je.g., cannoli, cassata).

The mainstay of the Sicilian diet is fish, supplemented by bread (which they learned to make from the Greeks) and pasta dishes.

The meals in Sardinia tend to be heavier, with whole animals cooked rotisserie-style or roasted in pits. Here, too, bread is a staple item.

### RECIPES

### Cassata alla Siciliana

(Serves 8)

Fresh pound cake, 9" long and 3" wide

- 1 lb ricotta cheese
- 2 T heavy cream
- 1/4 C sugar
- 3 T orange-flavored liqueur
- 3 T coarsely chopped mixed candied fruit

Chocolate Frosting
12 oz semisweet chocolate, cut
in small pieces

3/4 C strong black coffee 1/2 lb unsalted butter, cut in 1/2" pieces, chilled

- 1. With sharp knife, cut end crusts off pound cake and level top. Cut cake horizontally into 1/2-3/4" slabs.
- 2. Rub ricotta through coarse sieve into bowl with wood spoon. Then beat with electric beater til smooth. Continue beating and add sugar, cream, and orange liqueur. Fold in candied fruit and chocolate.
- 3. Center bottom slab of cake on plate and spread thickly with ricotta mixture. Put second slab on top and repeat process with ricotta. Continue until all cake and ricotta is used, and end with cake slab on top. Chill at least 2 hours.
- 4. For frosting, melt chocolate and coffee over double boiler. Remove from heat and beat in the chilled butter, one piece at a time. Beat until mixture is smooth. Chill until it is of spreading consistency.
- 5. Spread over entire cake. Then cover loosely with plastic wrap and let "ripen" in refrigerator for at least 24 hours before serving.

### Zuppa di Fagioli con la Pasta

(Serves 4-6)

- 1 C dry white beans
  2-2 1/2 qt. water
  2 T olive oil
  1/2 lb cooked smoked ham, cut
   in 1/4" cubes (about 2 C)
  1/2 C finely chopped onion
  1/4 C finely chopped celery
  1/2 tsp minced garlic
- 1/4 lb lean salt pork in one piece
  1 1/2 tsp salt

Freshly ground black pepper 1/2 C of 1" pieces of spaghetti

Freshly grated Parmesan cheese

1. In 3-4 qt. saucepan, bring beans and water to boil over high heat. Boil 2 minutes. Remove from heat and soak beans 1 hour. Drain, but save the water. Add enough fresh cold water to make 2 qts.

2 T olive oil

1/2 lb cooked smoked ham, cut
in 1/4" cubes (about 2 C)

2. Chop together the ham, onions & garlic into small pieces.
Heat olive oil and stir in above ingredients, cooking, stirring frequently, for 10 minutes. Add beans, water, salt pork

1/2 C finely chopped onion and season with salt and pepper.

3. Bring to boil, reduce heat and simmer partially covered for 1 1/2-2 hours, until beans are tender. Discard salt pork and skim fat from top of soup.

4. Remove about half the beans from the soup, puree them, and then return them to the soup. Simmer over low heat, stirring

constantly, for a few minutes.

5. Add the spathetti and simmer another 10-15 minutes, until the spaghetti is tender. Taste for seasoning, and serve, sprinkled with Parmesan cheese.

### Pesto alla Genovese

(Makes 1 1/2-2 cups)

- 2 C fresh basil leaves, stripped from stems, coarsely chopped & packed tightly (or substitute 2 C fresh flat-leaf Italian parsley coarsely chopped and 2 T dried basil leaves)
- 1 tsp salt 1/2 tsp ground black pepper

1-2 tsp minced garlic

2 T finely chopped pine nuts or walnuts

1-1 1/2 C olive oil

1/2 C freshly grated romano or Parmesan cheese

- 1. Combine fresh basil (or parsley and dry basil), salt, pepper, garlic, pine nuts or walnuts and 1 C olive oil in blender jar. Blend at high speed until ingredients smooth, stopping the blender every 5-6 seconds to scrape down the herbs with a rubber spatula.
- 2. The sauce should be thin enough to run easily off spatula. If it's too thick, blend in as much as 1/2 more oil. It can be thinned even further by adding a few tablespoons of the hot spaghetti water before mixing it with the pasta.
- 3. Transfer sauce to bowl and stir in grated cheese. To serve, mix sauce thoroughly into well-drained hot pasta.

### Zuppa alla Pavese

As the story goes, this soup was served to Francis I of France in 1525. After he lost the battle of Pavea and before surrendering to the Spanish, he went into the town and asked a cook for a meal. She added toasted bread, raw eggs and Parmesan cheese to the pot of broth cooking over the hearth and fed it to the king. Francis ate it and said, "What you have given me was a King's soup...."

12 thick slices French bread 1/2 C butter

12 eggs

1/2 C Parmesan cheese salt

8-9 C clear chicken stock



- 1. Fry bread in butter until golden on outside but still soft in the middle. Put 2 slices in each of 6 bowls.
- 2. Break eggs into bowls carefully. Sprinkle with cheese and salt.
- 3. Bring stock to boil and pour 1 C into each bowl, carefully so the yolks don't break. Keep the stock boiling as you work.
- 4. Serve immediately.

### Crostata di Ricotta (Rome) (Makes 1 9" pie)

Crust

2 C unsifted all-purpose flour
12 T butter, at room temp.
4 egg yolks
1/4 C sugar
3 T dry Marsala
1 tsp freshly grated lemon
 peel
1/2 tsp salt

Filling
5 C ricotta cheese (2 1/2 lb)
1/2 C sugar
1 T flour
1/2 tsp salt
1 tsp vanilla extract
1 tsp freshly grated orange
peel
4 egg yolks
1 T white raisins, rinsed &
drained
1 T diced candied orange peel
1 T-diced candied citron
2 T slivered blanched almonds
1 egg white mixed with 1 T

water

Lightly butter bottom and sides of 9 x 1 1/2" springform pan. Preheat oven to 350 degrees.

### Pastry

- 1. In large mixing bowl, make a well in the center of the flour. Drop butter, egg yolks, sugar, Marsala, lemon peel and salt into the well. Working with your fingers, knead the ingredients together, incorporating as much flour as possible. Then, with heels of hands, work in the rest of the flour until dough is smooth. If dough is not oily, roll out immediately. If it is, refrigerate for about an hour.
- 2. Break off about 1/4 of the dough, dust lightly with flour and cover with plastic wrap. Set aside in refrigerator. Reshape the remaining dough and form into a ball. Put the ball on a floured board. Flatten the ball with your hands and dust flour on both sides of the dough. Roll out until about 1/8" thick and 11" in diameter.
- 3. Lift pastry and drape over rolling pin. Put pin in middle of buttered pan and unfold pastry over pan, leaving some slack in the center. Gently press pastry into bottom and around sides of the pan, taking care not to stretch it. Roll pin over rim of pan, pressing down hard, to remove excess dough.
- 4. Unwrap remaining pastry, flatten on floured board, and roll into rectangle about 12" long. Cut into long, even strips about 1/2" wide.

Filling

- 1. Combine ricotta with sugar, flour, salt, vanilla, grated orange peel, and egg yolks. Beat thoroughly. Stir in the raisins and candied peels.
- 2. Spoon filling into partially baked pastry shell and spread evenly with spatula. Sprinkle the top with slivered nuts.
- Weave or crisscross pastry strips across the pie to make a lattice-work pattern. Brush strips lightly with egg white and water mixture.
- 4. Bake on middle shelf of oven 1-1 1/4 hours.

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SOUTH BAY	Friday	[213] 324-0524	RANCHO PALOS VERDES.
Folk dancers	7:45-10:45 pm	[213] 316-1865	Padragal School 6069 Grovecak Pl.
TCHAIKA FOLK DANCE	Thursday	(805) 842-3931	VENTURA, Loma V <u>i</u> sta Elem. School
CLUB OF VENTURA	8-10:30 pm	(805) 985-7316	300 Lyme Dr.
TUESDAY GYPSIES	Tuesday	(213) 558-3791	WEST L.A. Fel <u>ici</u> a Mahood Ctr. Aud
	7:30-10 pm	Dave Slater	11338 Samta Mom <u>i</u> ca Blvd.
U. of RIVERSIDE	Friday	(714) 389-8557	BARN STABLE, University exit
FOLK DANCE CLUB	8-11:30 pm	Sherri	Across from Campus Security
VESELO SELO	Tu,7:30-10:30pm	(714) 635-7356 recorded message and schedule	ANAHEIM.719 N. Amaheim Blvd
FOLK DANCERS	W,7-10pm		Between Lincoln and La Palma
VESELO SELO FOLK DANCERS	Saturday 8-mid <b>a</b> ight	[714] 635-7358 recorded message and schedule	ANAHEIM.719 N. Amaheim Blvd
VIRGILEERS	Tuesday	Josephime Civello	W. HOLLYWOOD, Plummer Park
FOLK DANCE GROUP	8-10 pm	Director	Fuller & Samta Monica Blvd.
WEST LOS ANGELES	Friday	[213] 478-4659 [213] 202-6166	WEST L.A., Brocktom School
FOLK⊶DANCERS	7:30-10:45 pm	Beverly Barr	1309 Armacost Ave.
WEST VALLEY	Friday	(010) 347-3423	WOODLAND HILLS, Rec Ctr
FOLK DANCERS	7:30-10:30 pm	(010) 007-9613	5858 Shoup Ave.
WESTSIDE CENTER	Tue. & Fri	(213) 389-5389	WEST L.A., Westside Jewish Ctr.
FOLK DANCERS	9-12:15 am	Pearl Rosemthal	5870 N. Olympic
WESTSIDE TANCHAZ	4th Set. 7:30-12 pm	[213] 202-9025	L.A. Humgariam House 1975 W. Washington Blvd.
WESTWOOD CO-OP	Thursday	[213] 655-8539	WEST L.A., Emerson Jr.
FOLK DANCERS	8-10:45 pm	[213] 392-3452	Hig boy's Gym 1870 Selby Ave.
WHITTIER CO-OP	2.4.6 5th Sat.	[818] 300-8138	WHITTIER, Soremson Park
FOLK DANCERS	7:30-10:30 pm		11419 Rosehadge Dr.
NON-FEDERATION	·		
ADAT SHALOM	Mom.7:30-10pm	(213) 478-5968	WEST L.A.,Adat Shalom
Israeli dancers		Edy Greenblatt	3030 Westwood Blvd.
CAFE DANSSA	Wed.7:30-10:30	(213) 478-7866	WEST L.A., Cafe Damssa
Balkan Dancers		Sherry Cockran	11533 W. P <u>i</u> co Blvd.
CAL TECH HILLEL	Sumday	(213) 280-3908	PASADENA Winnet Student Ctr. S.
ISRAELI DANCERS	7:30-10:30 pm	(818) 577-8464	Sen Pascuel, W. of Holliston
CAL TECH INT <sup>1</sup> L	Tuesday	[213] 849-2095	PASADENA, Cal Tech Campus,
Folk Dancers	8~11:55 pm	[714] 593-2645	Dabmey Hall Parking off Del Mar
DANCE WITH	Wedmesday	[213] 743-5252	LOS ANGELES, Performing Arts
Mario Casetta	7:30-10:15 pm		3131 Figueroa
DANCING ROSES	Thur 3-4:15pm	(818)790-7383 Karila	PASADENA, 85 E. Holly
DANCING ROSES	Wad 10:15-11:15am	- (818)790-7383 Karila	ALTADENA, 560 E. Mariposa
DANCING ROSES	Thursday	(818)790-7383	LA CANADA
	7:30-8:30pm	Karila	4489 Chevy Chase
DEL MAR SHORES	Monday	(619) 475-2776	DEL MAR. M <u>i</u> ra Costa College
Int'l folk dancers	6:45 & 6:15 pm	Ger <u>i</u> Dukes	9th & Stratford Court
FOLK DANCE	1,amd 3rd Sat	818-349-0877	SEPULVEDA
FUN	8-10:30 pm	Ruth	9743 Noble Ave.
GREEK FOLK	Thursday	[213] 769-3765	VAN NUYS Valley Cities Jewish
DANCE CLASS	1-3 pm	Trudy Brossom	Comm. Ctr.13164 Burbaak Blvd.

KYPSELI	Friday	[818]248-2020 Amtom <u>i</u>	PASADENA. Vasa Hall
GREEK FOLK DANCING	8:00 pm-midaite	{213}660-1030 Jozef	2031 E. Villa
ISRAEL FOLK	Tuesday	(818)710-0298	VAN NUYS, Arthur Murray Stud <u>i</u> o
DANCE INSTITUTE	8:30 pm-1 am	Dav <u>i</u> d Paletz	8383 Vam Nuys Blvd.
LONG BEACH INT'L FOLK DANCERS	Tuesday 7:30-10 pm	John Matthaws	LONG BEACH, Umitariam Church 5450 Athartom
TEMPLE B'NAI DAVID	W. 7:15-10 pm Th. 9:30 am-1pm	[213] 391-8970 M <u>i</u> riam Deam	LOS ANGELES. 8906 Pico Blyd. CULVER CITY, 4117 Overland Blyd.
TEMPLE BETH HILLEL DANCERS	Wednesday 10 am-moon	[213] 769-3785 Trudy Brosson	N. HOLLYWOOD 12326 R <u>i</u> vers <u>i</u> de Dr.
UCI DANCE CLUB	dark all summer	[714] 772-0604 Ralph amd Noma Bates	IRVINE. UCI Fine Arts Village
UCLA HILLEL Israeli Dancers	Wed 7:30-11pm	(213)478-5988 (213)208-3081 Edy Greenblatt	Studio 128 WESTWOOD, UCLA Jewish Studemt Ctr. 900 Hilgard Ave.
YAKOVEE'S ISRAELI	Tuesday	[818]788-6310 [213]873-4620	VAN NUYS Valley Cities Jewish Ctr.
FOLK DANCERS	7:00-10 pm	Israel Yakovee Imstructor	13164 Burbank Bl.
BEGINNERS CLASSES			
ADAT SHALOM	Mom.7:30-8:30pm	(213) 475-4985 (213)478-5988	WEST L.A., Adat Shalom
Israeli Damcers	Welcome!!!	Edy Greemblatt	3030 Westwood Blvd.
ARMENIAN DANCE CLASS 8 week ser <u>i</u> es	M,T,W,Th,F 6:30-10 pm	[213]467-6341 Tom Boz <u>igi</u> an	Different locations each evening, Call for details.
CABRILLO INT'L	Thursday	(619) 449-4831	SAN DIEGO Balboa Park Club
FOLK DANCERS	7:30-10 pm	Kim Ho	Balboa Park
CRESTWOOD	Monday	(213)478-4659 (213)202-6166	WEST LA Brocktom Sch.
FOLK DANCERS	7-8:15pm	Beverly Barr Inst.	1309 Armacost Ave.
DESERT INT'L	Monday	[819] 343-3513	PALM SPRINGS Village Center
FOLK DANCERS	7:30-10:30 pm	Sam & V <u>i</u> kk <u>i</u>	53B N. Palm Canyon Dr.
HAVERIM FOLK DANCERS	Sunday	[805] 843-0897	VENTURA. Temple Beth Torah
OF VENTURA	7-9 pm	Barbara Rosemberg	7620 Foothill Rd. / cormer Kimbal
ISRAELI AND INT'L	Tuesday	(213) 375-5553	REDONDO BEACH. Temple Memorah
FOLK DANCERS	7:45-10 pm	Gimger McKale	1101 Camimo Real
KAYSO	Saturday	(619) 238-1771	SAN DIEGO, North Park Rec Ctr
FOLK DANCERS	1-3 pm	Soghomomian	4044 Idaho St.
LAGUNA BEGINNERS	Wednesday	[714] 494-3302	LAGUNA BEACH Community Ctr
FOLK DANCE CLASS	8-10 pm	[714] 533-8667	384 Legion Ave.
NARODNI BEGINNERS	Thursday	[213] 421-9105	LONG BEACH. Hill Jr. Hi Gym
FOLK DANCE CLASS	7-8 pm	[714] 892-2766	1100 Iroquois
NORTH S.D. COUNTY	Thurs.	(619)747-1163	ESCONDIDO. 4th & Kalmia. Methodist
BEGINNERS	7:30-9:30pm	Fa <u>i</u> t Hagadorm	Church Rec. Hall
PASADENA CO-OP BEGINNERS CLASS	Friday 7:45-8:30 pm	[818] 794-9493	PASADENA. Throop Memorial Church 300 S. Los Robles
SAN DIEGO INT'L FOLK	Wadmesday	[819] 422-5540	SAN DIEGO. Balboa Park Club
DANCE CLUB	7-8:15 pm	Alica Stirling	Balboa Park
SIERRA MADRE FOLK DANCE CLASS	Mo#day 8-9:30 pm	[818] 441-0590 Chuck Lawsom	Call for location
SKANDIA	Mom 7:30-10pm	[714]533-8687	ANAHEIM. Cultural Ctr. 931 Harbor
FOLK DANCER CLASSES	Wad 7:15-10pm	[213]459-5314	Culver City. Peer Gymt, 3835 Watseka
SKANDIA	Wad 7:30-10pm	(619)281-7295	SAN DIEGO, 1934- 30th st
FOLK DANCE CLASSES	Thur 7:15-10pm	(805)985-5659	SANTA BARBARA, 100 E Carr <u>i</u> llo
SOUTH BAY BEGINNERS DANCE CLASS	Friday 7:45-10:45	[213] 324-0524 [213] 316-1865	RANCHO PALOS VERDES Pedregal School 8089 Groveoak Pl.
THOUSAND OAKS	Thursday	(213) 498-2491	THOUSAND DAKS Comejo Comm. Ctr.
FOLK DANCERS	7:30-9 pm	Game Lovejoy	At Dover & Hendr <u>i</u> x
TIKVA'S ISRAELI/ International dance	Mom. 7:30~9pm	[213]652-8706 Tikva Masom	ALHAMBRA. 225 S. Atlantic.
VESELO SELO	Wednesday	[714] 893-8127 Carol	ANAHEIM. 719 N. Amaheim Blv.
BEGINNERS CLASS	7-10 pm	[714] 530-6563 Pat	Betweem Lincolm and La Palma
WEST VALLEY	Friday	[818] 368-1957	WOODLAND HILLS Rec Ctr
Folk dancers	7:30-8:30 pm	Jill Michton	5858 Shoup Ave.
WESTWOOD CO-OP	Thursday	[213] 392-3452	WEST L.A. Emerson Jr. Hi Gym
Folk Dancers	7:30-9 pm	[213] 556-3791	1670 Selby, behind Mormon Temple

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