LONG CAČAK (Chah'-chanik)
Yugoslav (Serbian) Dance taught by Dick Crum.
Record: Jugoton LPM 1, Side A, bd. 1

FORMATION: Dancers in short lines, using belt-hold, R arm under, L arm over.

Meas. 1-3  Step R with R ft, step on L ft behind R ft, moving R. Do this three times.

Meas. 4-6  Step on R ft, swinging L ft back in the air (count 1); hop on R ft, kicking L ft sharply forward, knee stiff, toe pointed (count 2); do this movement two more times with alternating feet, in place. (Step L ft kick R ft, step R ft kick L ft).

Meas. 7    Step L ft to the L (ct. 1), step R ft behind L ft moving L (ct. 2).

Meas. 8-9  Step on L ft, then kick R ft fwd; step on R ft and kick L ft forward, same as Meas. 5-6, in place.

Meas. 10   Step Lft to the L (ct. 1), step R ft behind L ft moving L (ct. 2) (Same as Meas. 7).

Meas. 11   Step on L ft (ct. 1) then kick R ft fwd (ct. 2) (Same as Meas. 5 or 6).

Meas. 12   Moving straight back from center, step on R toe behind L ft (count 1), then hop on R ft bringing L ft around in back in air (count 2).

Meas. 13   Still moving straight back from center, step on L toe behind R ft (ct. 1) then hop on L ft bringing R ft around to side, (ct. 2).


Meas. 16-17 Turn to face L and move L with small steps: L-R-L-hop.

NOTE: "Long Cačak" is very closely related to "Čačak", as can be seen in Meas. 4-11 where it is almost exactly like the "kicking" figure of Čačak. "Long Cačak" is a favorite among newer Serbians immigrants in the U.S., particularly in large centers such as Pittsburgh, Detroit, Cleveland, Chicago and Milwaukee. Some natives do slightly different versions, such as only two cross-steps at the beginning instead of the three described above.