

SWING DANCE

MUSIC RHYTHM: Foxtrot 4/4 or Schottische 2/4
TEMPO: 24 four-beat measures per minute; 96 beats per minute

ISU MUSIC
INTRODUCTION: 16 beats, 10 seconds

PATTERN-TIMING: 1 = :40; 2 = 1:20; 3 = 2:00; 4 = 2:40

DURATION: Test 2 = 1:20
Competition 2 = 1:20
Adult Competition 2 = 1:20

SKATER'S
CHOICE TIMING: See Skater's Choice Pattern Dance Timing Chart on the Members Only site

PATTERN: Set

TEST: Pre-bronze

This dance introduces beginning dancers to a fourth basic rhythm and presents a relaxed method of changing from forward to backward skating. It requires the man to learn to lead and the woman to follow while skating backward as well as forward.

While the dance diagram shows correct curvature of edges and lobes, such depth of curvature should not be expected from a skater at this level. It does, however, present a goal toward which the skater should aim.

It should be noted that Steps 1 to 8 and 16 to 23 are similar in pattern and character and are skated in closed position. These steps are skated both forward and backward by each partner to complete a pattern of the dance.

The hand-in-hand position as specified on the dance diagram for Steps 9 to 13 and 24–28 allows the skater traveling backward to step forward easily and to proceed in a relaxed manner, right hand in partner's left. While both partners skate forward, a separation of at least 24 inches is desirable. These steps should be skated with soft knee action and the appearance of arms during this part of the dance is left to the discretion of the skaters. Closed position is resumed in time for Step 14 or 29.

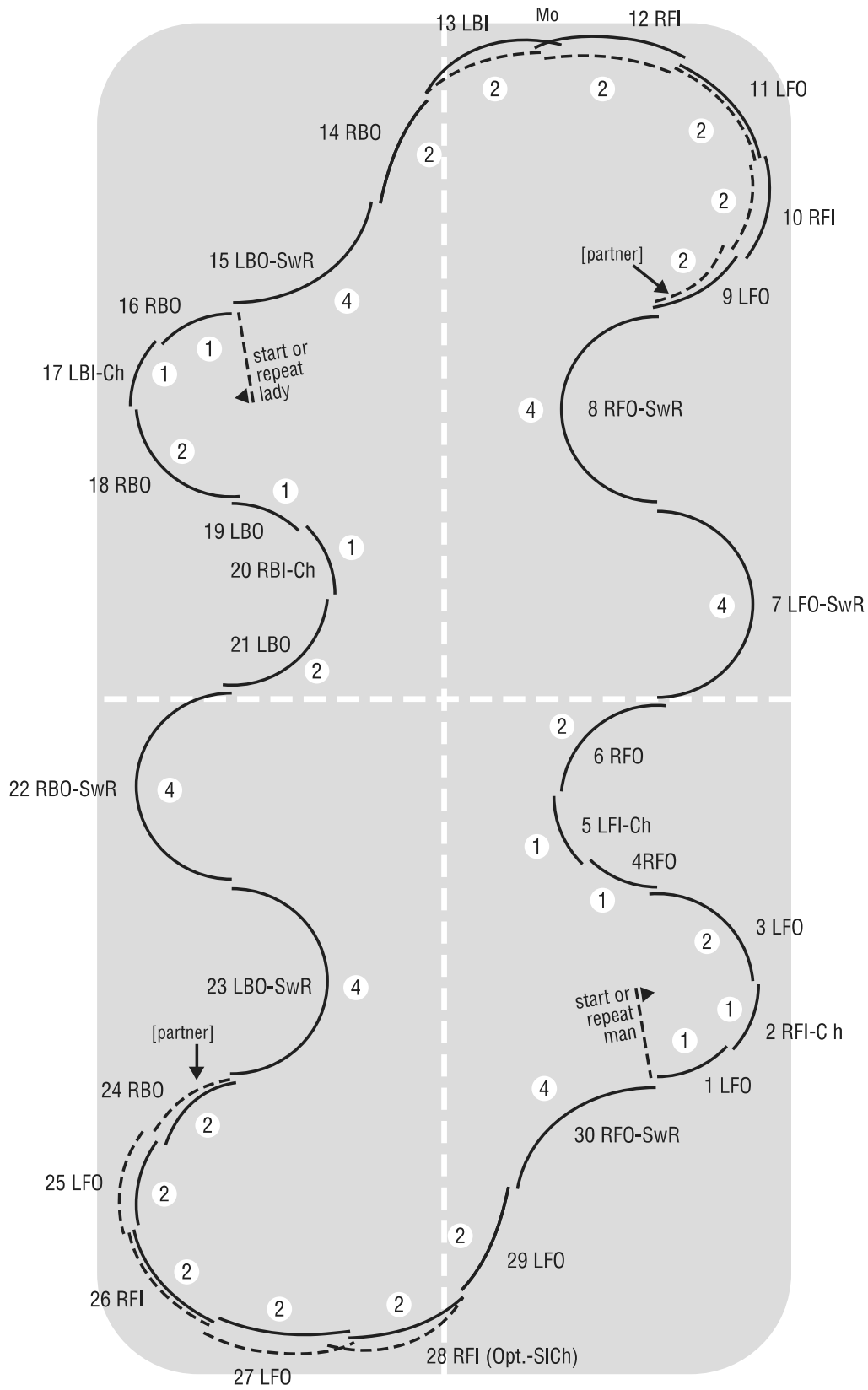
Any type of forward inside uncrossed mohawk is permissible as long as the balance and control are good and the execution is pleasing to watch.

Step 28 may be either an open stroke or a slide chassé.

INVENTOR: Hubert Sprott

FIRST PERFORMED: Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1948

SWING DANCE — SET PATTERN DANCE



CHA CHA

MUSIC RHYTHM: Cha Cha 4/4
TEMPO: 25 four-beat measures per minute; 100 beats per minute

ISU MUSIC
INTRODUCTION: 32 beats, 19.2 seconds

PATTERN-TIMING: 1 = :19; 2 = :38; 3 = :58; 4 = 1:17

DURATION: Test 2 = :38
Competition 3 = :58
Adult Competition 2 = :38

SKATER'S
CHOICE TIMING: See Skater's Choice Pattern Dance Timing Chart on the Members Only site

PATTERN: Set

TEST: Pre-bronze

The dance may be skated in open or Kilian position, and both partners skate the same steps. It is important that skaters reflect the unusual rhythm of this dance with free leg expression as well as appropriate upper body and head positions. Accurate timing is essential to the feeling of the dance as a whole. Maintaining the tempo while achieving some edge depth should be a priority.

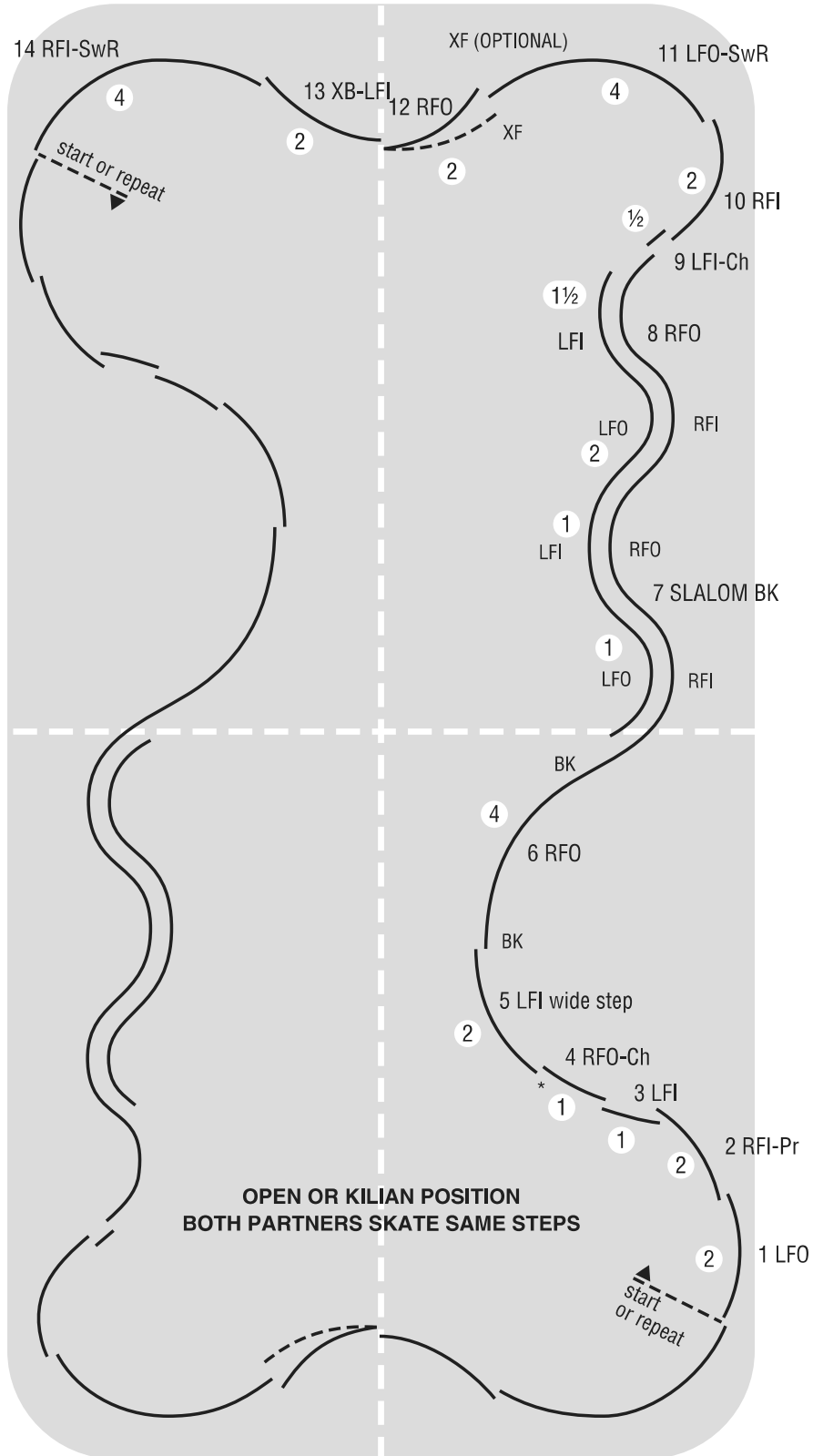
The dance begins with a two-beat LFO followed by a two-beat RFI progressive (Step 2). This is, in turn, followed by a quick chassé sequence commencing on a LFI edge (Step 3). The last step of the chassé sequence is a slight widestep to the top of the lobe.

Step 6 starts with a four-beat edge with the free leg expression free but consistent with the Cha Cha rhythm. Beat four begins the two-foot slalom (Step 7) with the knees bent. The knees should rise and fall at the transitions with the hips twisting underneath (independent of the shoulders) to create the slalom motion. The power is attained on the curves by pressure, first with the RFI edge, then LFI, and finally RFI. The last RFI should be slightly deeper to allow for a good transition and push to Step 8 on beats four and one. The two foot slalom remains on two feet until the push onto the RFO edge PRIOR to Step 9. Step 8 should end parallel to the longitudinal axis. Step 9 is a half-beat just before Step 10 — a two-beat RFI.

Step 11 is a rather deep LFO swing roll. Free leg action on Steps 11 and 14 is left to the discretion of the skater. The free leg may be brought forward and extended or brought only to the skating foot and extended back again. Step 12 is an optional XF. It may be skated as an open stroke or transition. Step 13 is an XB. Step 14 is a RFI swing roll which completes the dance.

INVENTOR: Helen Gage Moore. The dance was submitted by Sandy Lamb.

CHA CHA — SET PATTERN DANCE



FIESTA TANGO

MUSIC RHYTHM: Tango 4/4
TEMPO: 27 four-beat measures per minute; 108 beats per minute

ISU MUSIC
INTRODUCTION: 32 beats, 17.8 seconds

PATTERN-TIMING: 1 = :18; 2 = :36; 3 = :53; 4 = 1:11

DURATION: Test 2 = :36
Competition 3 = :53
Adult Competition 2 = :36

SKATER'S
CHOICE TIMING: See Skater's Choice Pattern Dance Timing Chart on the Members Only site

PATTERN: Set

TEST: Pre-bronze

In the Fiesta Tango, both partners skate the same steps. The tempo of the Fiesta Tango is a slow tango rhythm, and partners should strive for upright carriage, soft knee action, easy flow and smooth, uniform leg swings.

The couple is in Reversed Kilian hold commencing with Step 1 through Step 10. The couple changes to Kilian hold at Step 11, and the hold is maintained until the restart of the dance.

Step 8 allows for very pleasing interpretation. It is begun with an open stroke followed by a swing at the third count of the step. For the remaining counts of the step, there are no restrictions as to the use of the free leg, and this can add a great deal to the interpretation of the tango expression. Note, however, the change of edge must be executed on the correct beat of music as shown on the dance diagram.

The sequence of steps in this dance allows for easy, rhythmic movements, and partners should be able to interpret the music and skate the steps in a very pleasing style.

INVENTOR: George Muller

FIRST PERFORMED: Broadmoor Ice Palace, Colorado Springs, Colo., 1948

FIESTA TANGO — SET PATTERN DANCE

