



INTERSKI 2007

PYEONGCHANG, SOUTH KOREA
CANADIAN ASSOCIATION OF SNOWBOARD INSTRUCTORS



CANADA



INTERSKI 2007 SOUTH KOREA



Snowsports for All
2007 PyeongChang
INTERSKI Congress

Canada

INTERSKI

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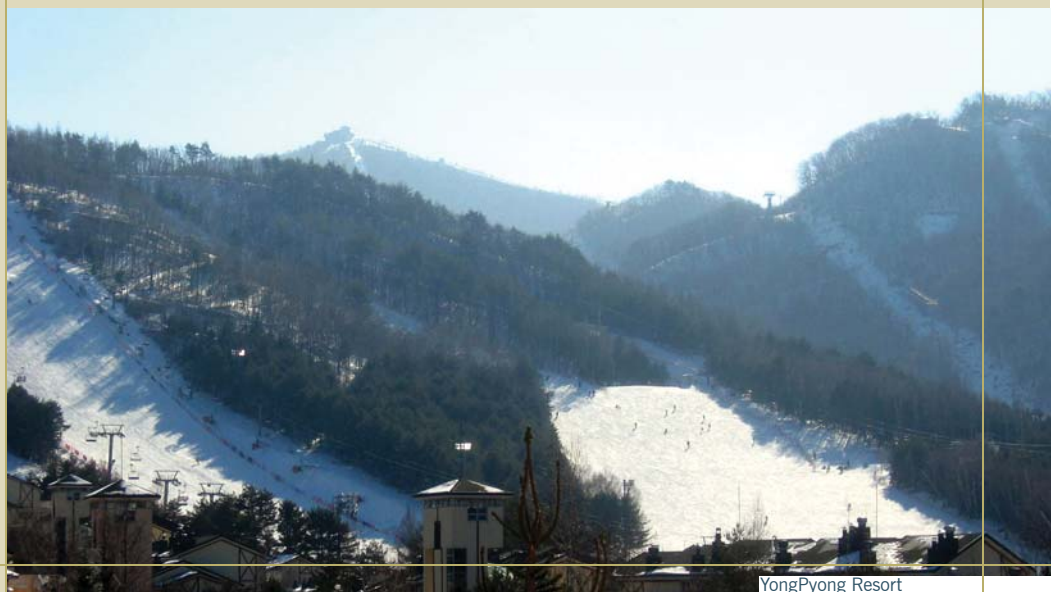
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Despite its name, Interski is the world's congress on *snowsports* instruction. Countries from around the world travel to participate in Interski and exchange information on the latest in technical and pedagogical methods. With approximately 1000 participants from over 30 countries, the event was truly impressive in its scale, calibre and atmosphere.

CASI was represented at Interski by Dan Genge (Executive Director), Jeff Chandler (National Technical Coordinator) and Trevor Gavura (TEC Committee Chairman). Our goals for the week were simple: to represent CASI's membership and technical model in our presentations and workshops, and to gather information from some of the world's

leading snowsports countries, in order to improve our own association.

More than just synchronized-skiing, Interski features a jam-packed schedule of workshops, presentations, and on-snow sessions. Read on to get the low-down on Interski Korea...



Journey to Korea

THE THREE OF US MET UP WITH OUR FELLOW CANADIAN DELEGATES, the CSIA and CSCF team members, in Vancouver the night before boarding a flight bound for Seoul, South Korea. In total, the Canadian team was made up of approximately 18 members, including representatives from the three organizations. It was a unique experience travelling together – it's not often that we get the opportunity to discuss the various aspects of our three organizations with each other, and the long flight gave us a chance to get to know each other a little bit.

After an 11-hour flight to Seoul, we arrived in the early evening of Friday, January 26th. It was a strange feeling, landing in Korea...to go snowboarding. After gathering our bags (and waiting for the ski and board bags to be individually examined, tagged and scanned in customs), we boarded our shuttle bus that would take us on the four-hour trip to YongPyong Resort. On the way to the resort, we stopped at a rest stop on the highway – a massive food court style mall with various different meal options. We clearly were not in B.C. anymore! After settling on coffee and various meats-on-sticks, we were back on the road.

Upon arriving at the resort, it was clear just how much planning and effort had gone into the Interski event. It was close to midnight, yet a team of young volunteers immediately greeted us, ready to help us with our arrival at the resort. This would be the norm for the week – there were hundreds of volunteers present at Interski, mostly students from Seoul, who helped make the event run seamlessly. We were presented with welcome packages and shown to our rooms to try to sleep off the jet lag.

Day 1: Our first day in Korea was spent getting accustomed to YongPyong resort and its fantastic facilities. Among the first things we noticed were the approximately 50 buses parked outside the hotel in the morning – a sign of the crowds that we would see out on the slopes.

We spent the first part of the day registering and getting our accreditation sorted out, and finding our way around the hotels. Out on the hill, YongPyong is an interesting resort, with 15 lifts, and only 25 runs. The beginner areas occupy the majority of the base area, and the resort features an impressive moderate-level snowboard park.

We ventured out for our first runs on a new continent, and were instantly weaving among the masses learning to ski and snowboard. Thousands of people seemed to be in lessons, groups of 20 and more students in a class and all wearing numbered bibs – it was exciting to experience.

As we headed up the mountain for our first run, the chair took us over the demo area, complete with stadium-style seating at the bottom of the run, and an impressive light and sound system. There were a handful of teams out practicing already... a lot of work was being put into the various demos and routines. Our intention wasn't to dazzle the world with our synchronized snowboarding skills, so we elected to scope out the terrain for potential areas to use for our on-snow workshop.





Interski Welcome Party



Jeff, Trevor, and Canada's Volunteer Escort, Young Ju, at the Opening Ceremony.



Opening Ceremony

Opening Ceremonies

RELATIVELY RESTED AND SETTLED into our new surroundings, we participated in the Interski Opening Ceremony on the morning of January 24. All of the countries gathered at the base of the demo slope in preparation for the flag parade into the stadium area. The Korean crowds would prove to be extremely enthusiastic throughout the week at all of the events, and this was our first taste of their appreciation for hosting the event. Following keynote speeches by various local government officials, and some traditional drumming, we headed up the chairlift for our first demo run.

As an introduction to the countries of Interski, each team was given the opportunity to complete a run on the demo slope. As mentioned, our decision prior to the event was to not focus on any type of choreographed riding, so Trevor and I did use the opportunity to show CASI's freeride technique on groomed and hard-packed snow. As each country was given a single run, we rode in conjunction with the CSIA/CSCF demo team, and formed the complete Canadian team.

Later that day, in the evening, we were presented with an impressive opening ceremony welcome party, held on the stage in the centre of the resort, and featuring music, DJ's, and breakdancing, all by local Korean talent.

TECHNICAL PRESENTATIONS

The true value of Interski lies in the exchange of information, which is facilitated through individual workshops, both indoor and on-snow. The following is an overview of the more memorable presentations.

CANADA: Indoor Lecture

Conveniently, CASI's first time slot for an indoor workshop was scheduled for Day 1. Our initial indoor presentation was a general overview of the CASI certification course system, as well as CASI's organizational structure. We presented information regarding the goals and outcomes of each of our four levels of instructor certification, as well as brief info about our new products – the Park and Carving Instructor courses. Following this, the CASI Standards video was presented to solidify the information, and illustrate the quality of our reference materials.

Prior to attending Interski, we developed a snowboarding questionnaire to be distributed to all of the snowboarding countries as a means of gathering information, and acting as a way to strengthen communication between representative organizations regarding certification systems and the Interski event. As our first presentation was scheduled for the first day of Interski, and most countries were present at our lecture, we used this as an opportunity to distribute the questionnaire.

I was struck with the number of countries in attendance at our lecture. In fact for each of the presentations that we made, the room was full to capacity.

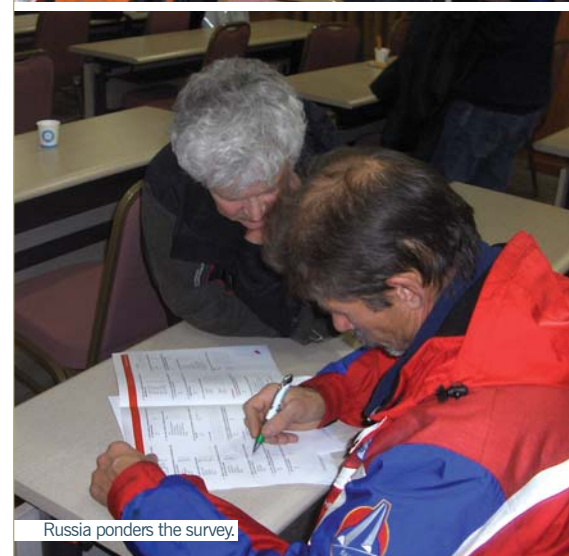
CANADA: Workshop

Later in the week, our second indoor lecture was a prelude to our on-snow workshop, which was presented the next day. Our goal for this indoor session was to present a concept that we have been working to include in our higher-level courses for a number of seasons. The subject of the lecture was “Less is More” – a discussion regarding achieving more board performance through minimum effort by utilizing the lower joints of the body. During the indoor session, we presented the Skills Concept model as it relates to CASI's system of body movements progressing down the body as skill level increases. An example that we chose to focus on was the “twist the disks” concept that we present at the beginner level to aid in the beginner turn, and use right through to expert levels to generate performance from the snowboard. This indoor presentation was very well received, and generated a considerable amount of interest for the on-snow portion. Also, following the indoor presentation, we collected completed questionnaires, and provided each country with a sample of our CASI reference materials.

From my perspective, this was one of the high points of the week – the exchange of reference materials.



Jeff and Trevor present to the world.



Russia ponders the survey.

Having the opportunity to reference the way other countries “package” their products and support candidates on course with materials will help us to improve our own materials.

The following morning, Trevor and I presented our on-snow presentation, which dealt with the same topic as the indoor prelude, the day before. Our workshop was very well attended, and despite some terrain and closed-run difficulties, we received many personal comments from other countries that the session we presented was among the best of the week.

ITALY

Workshop: Edge and Pressure Awareness | Presenter: Emilio Previtali | Reported by: Dan Genge

Emilio came out with a number of good exercises to help students understand what's happening to their board and the pressure on the board during turns.

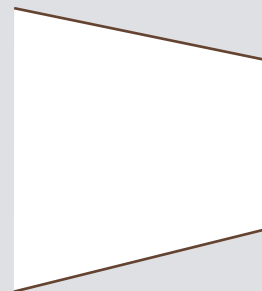
He first drew what turns look like this. In the instructor's mind, we see the perfect turn as an arc:



In the mind of the student, they see it as just getting from one edge to the other as quickly as possible:



However, when we teach turning we break it down into segments:



Emilio then had us stand on the slope without our board on; first on our heels to see if we could stand without sliding – we had to dig in our heels and basically stand balanced or aligned.

Then we walked through a turn and moved to the fall-line and noted that our boots were flat on the slope with no weight on either the toes or the heels however we have more pressure on the downhill boot predominately because of the incline.

Then we moved so that we were on our toes, and again we had to dig our boot in so we wouldn't slide.

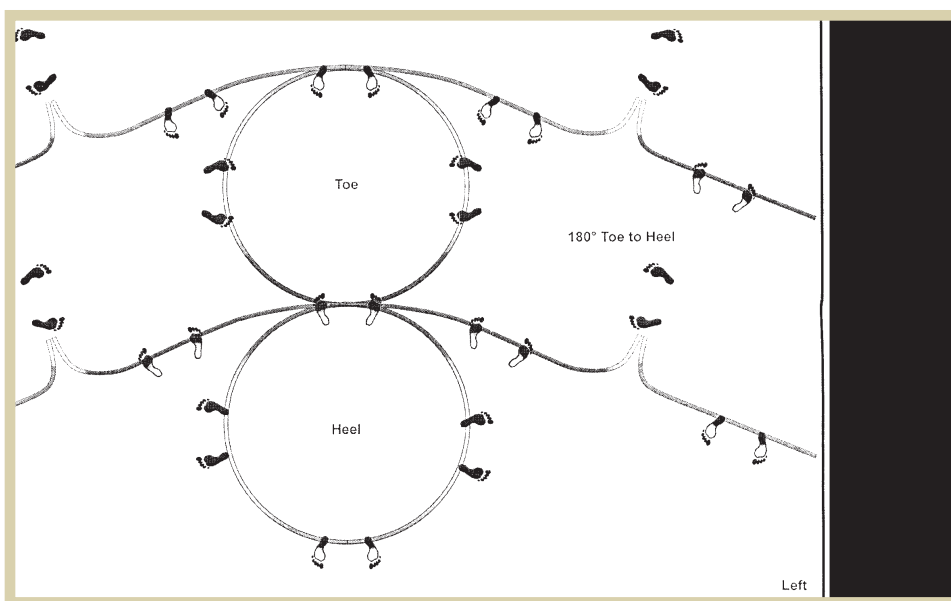
The whole point of this exercise was to point out to the students where the pressure is during a turn. The main emphasis was on the board being flat on the fall-line and it was only when the board was across the slope that the pressure was applied to either the toes or the heels depending on which way you were facing.

Emilio was suggesting that you could demonstrate slide slipping without the board on, in just your boots, and that it was safer way to give them the "feel" of what's happening without the risk of catching an edge.

We then put our boards on and tried to do some up hill turns, beginner turns always focusing on where the pressure, through our boots, was being applied to the board.

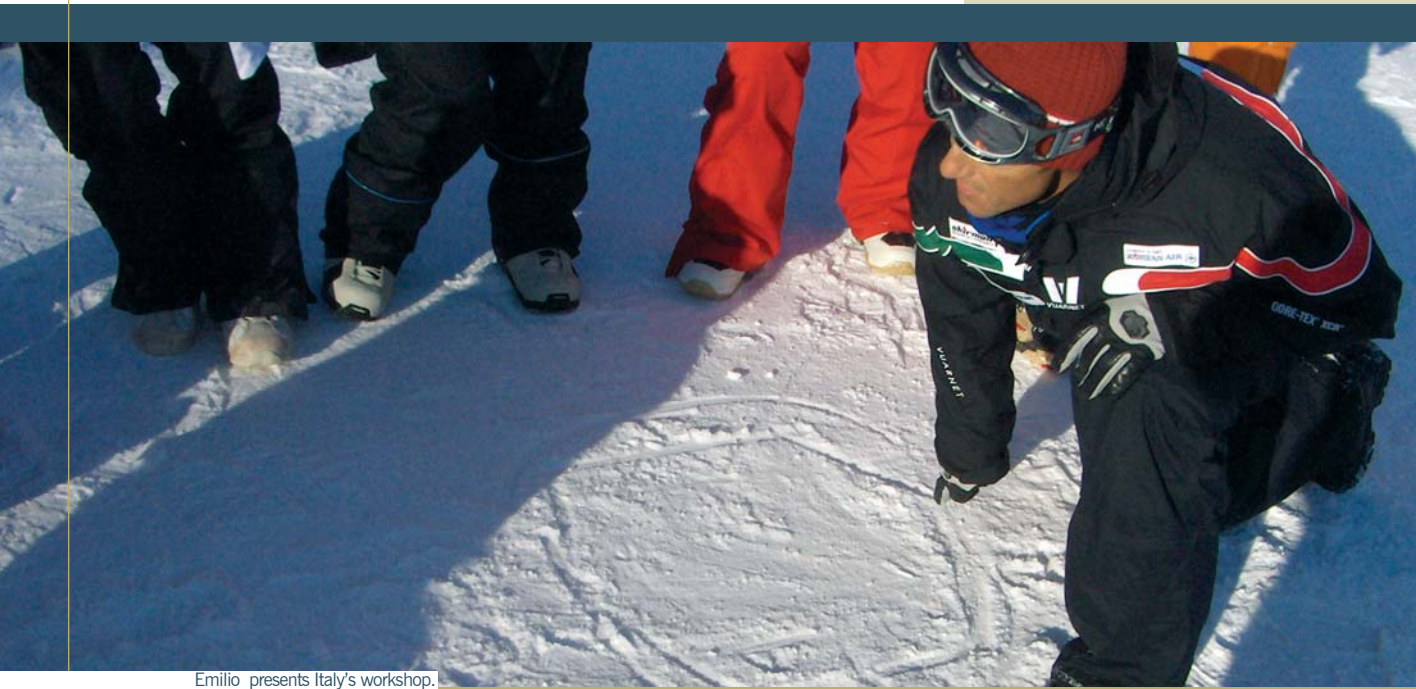
We even did some 180s and 360s again focusing on where the pressure is being applied to the board through the boots or feet.

Emilio handed us out the following chart which basically plotted where the pressure is being applied to the board throughout a number of various manoeuvres.



I felt that this was an excellent approach to the subject of pressure control and edge awareness and would be great static exercises for showing student what happens during a turn before they even have to try it with their boards on.

Dan Genge



Emilio presents Italy's workshop.



SPAIN: Workshop

At first I thought I was listening to a Canadian Snowboard presentation. Spain uses upper body rotation and the use of flexion and extension, etc. They break the learning presentation into 3 types of turns: Rotational, Extension and Flexion. Each type has three levels of performance: Basic, Medium and Superior.

Spain is very much into balance, and being centred on the board, and not leaning. A lot of talk was spent on the arms, and the arms an indication of one's balance. If a rider's arms were high and wide-spread, it was an indication of someone not in balance or trying to attain balance. The lower the arm placement, the better "in balance" a rider was. Having your arms right by your sides was a sign of a rider completely in balance.

We were then showed what the three types of turns looked like. "Basic" turns would be equivalent to our Beginner Turns. "Extension" turns would encompass our Novice to Advanced sliding turns. With our Novice being the "Basic" turn, Intermediate Sliding Turns being the "Medium", and "Superior" being equivalent to our advanced sliding turns. "Flex turns" would be similar to our down-unweighted turns, with the intro to down-unweighting being the Basic, and down-unweighted sliding turns being Medium, and down-unweighted carved turns being the Superior.

Once clients are taken to this "flex turns – superior" level, they can now go into race, freestyle, terrain adaptation, etc. so it doesn't stop with flex turns.

When the explanations of some of the general methodology and freestyle were explained, some differences started to emerge.

One of the main differences comes in stance, or binding placement. For "general riding", the stance was set to 0 and 15-20 degrees, with the shoulders perpendicular to the angle of the front foot. The "freestyle stance" was more duck-footed: -10 to +10 degrees, with the shoulders parallel to the board. Aside from this difference, as well as the terminology used, the Spanish snowboard system bears many similarities to Canada's.

Presenter: Israel Platter
Reported by: Dan Genge

Developing "Flow" GREAT BRITAIN

Paul, from the British Association of Snowsports Instructors (BASI), presented an on-snow workshop, which introduced the concept of "flow" not only as a means of riding, but of thought.

The session started with a breathing exercise – breath in and tense the entire body – breath out to totally relax right down to the feet, to attain total relaxation. Following this, we were asked how we felt – loose? Stable? Balanced?

Exercise two involved incorporating this into our riding...breath in to start the turns, breath out to complete them. Again, this was related to how we felt during the turns – stiff or rigid at the start, and more relaxed and fluid near the end.

We then completed an uphill turning exercise. We were asked to breath in and ride the edge across the slope, and breath out as we reached the other side, where we would let the board run backwards, on the same edge, and repeat in the other direction.

Our next exercise was to loosen the bindings and "feel" the board throughout the turns. Without the support of the straps, you had to feel your centre-point, and feel your way down the slope. We then tightened up our bindings and went for a run, trying to feel the difference in our riding.

The British system relies on "stacking" the body, or as we would say, remaining aligned over the board. Feet, knees, hips and shoulders all "stacked". To prove the stability of this position, we were asked to pair up, and one partner was to push down on the shoulders of the other in different positions. (IE: bent over, twisted, etc.) Staying aligned with a slight flex at the knees and ankles proved to be the most stable position.

At first glance, the BASI system bears many similarities to the CASI system, except with it comes to this "stacked" position. They advocate holding this position throughout the turns, and they don't advocate the use of upper body rotation to start the turns. They do incorporate a method of steering involving weighting the front foot and balancing fore and aft, and making a "pedaling" movement. Pedaling



involves starting the turn by weighting the front half of the board, on the downhill edge, with the feet. This causes the board to move down and into the fall line. This also flattens the board. As the turn progresses, this movement is copied with the back foot, and then reversed. So, if you were doing a heelside turn, you would lift the toes of the front foot first, and then lift the toes of the back foot to finish the turn, so both toes are lifted, and you're riding on the heel edge.

Overall, the BASI riding style seems quite passive and not as dynamic as the Canadian technique. Without upper body rotation or anticipation, it was felt that the board could get ahead of the rider, and without steering or "twisting the disks", it may be difficult to generate rebound. While "flow" was the theme to this workshop, the end result in the riding appeared quite rigid – there was flow up and down, but not as much between turns.

Dan Genge

"The Need for Speed" SLOVENIA

The Slovenian snowboard presentation dealt with speed, and its place in snowboarding. This was an interesting concept to explore. As instructors, we spend a lot of time explaining that we need the "right speed", "enough speed", etc. But what is enough speed, or too much speed?

To introduce this idea, we were explained the difference between absolute speed (measured for example in km/h) and relative speed (the speed you think you are going). This is the key in becoming skilled at judging "the right speed".

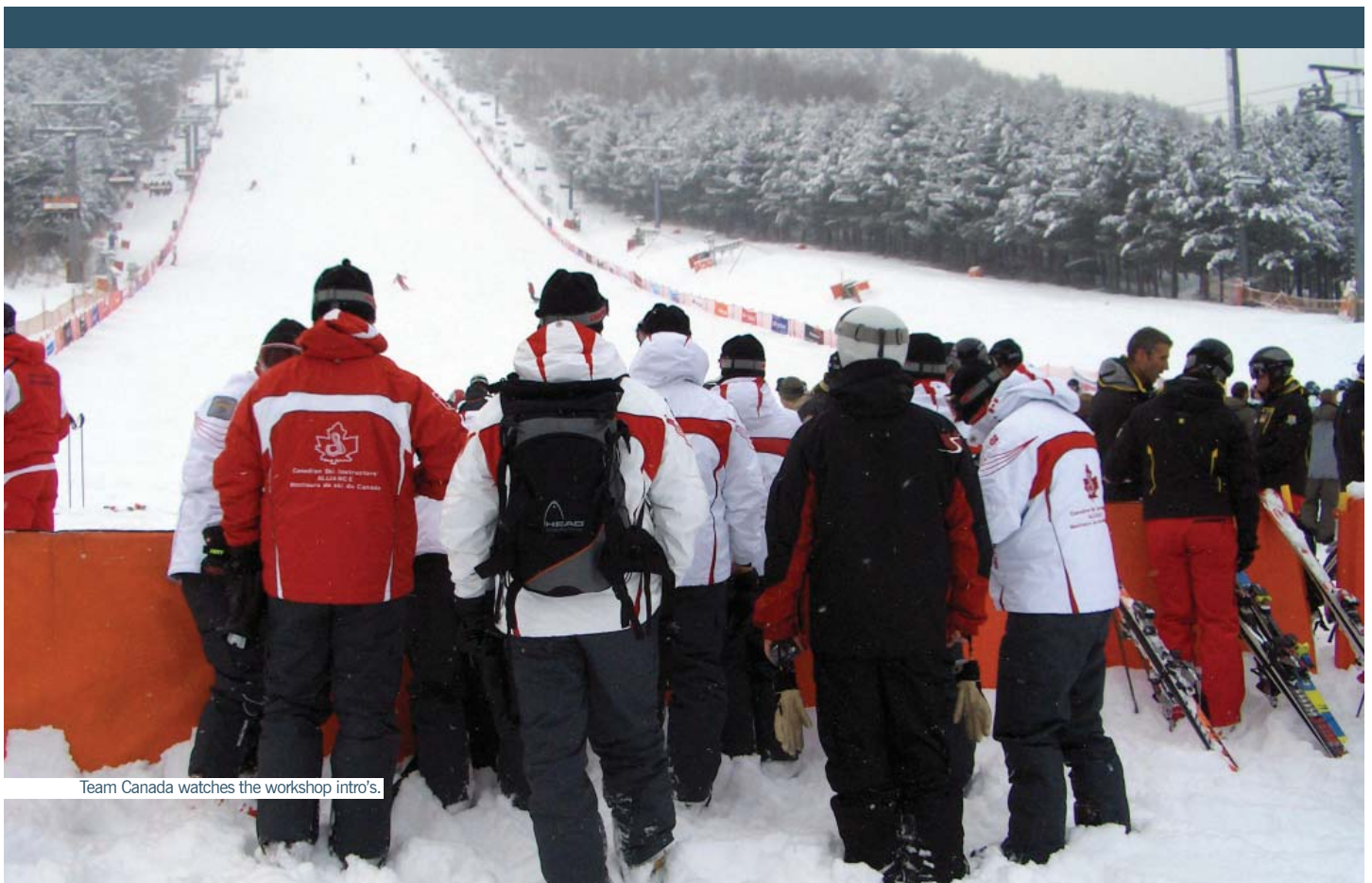
To reinforce this idea, we were taken to the Terrain Park, where we had an actual speedometer device to use in various situations – jumps, boxes, etc. To begin with, we were asked to record on paper the speed we thought we would attain when going off of a small jump. It was interesting to see the speed we thought we needed, compared to our measured speed.

After that, we were asked to try to be as consistent as possible with our in-run speed – to try to re-create it each time. This was the most interesting for me, as I was within a kilometre per hour each time – as if my body or mind has a set speed that I reach each time.

Using the speedometer was extremely valuable in correcting gaps between our absolute and relative speeds... it's far easier to eliminate speed-checks when you know exactly how fast you need to be travelling, and how slow you are travelling.

For many riders, there seems to be a large disconnect between actual speed and relative speed, and learning to recognize and adjust for this is a skill that can be trained and practiced, just as any other snowboarding skill.

Jeff Chandler



Team Canada watches the workshop intro's.

“CSI” ENTRY LEVEL PROGRAM NEW ZEALAND

The “CSI” program stands for the Certificate in Snowsports Industry, and comes as a result of NZ resorts wanting instructors to be able to receive entry-level training to teach beginners. The certification system in New Zealand covers CSI, Stage 1 and Stage 2. In order to work abroad, instructors need a minimum Stage 1.

The NZSIA breaks down the teaching methodology into three types of turns: Sliding Turns (CSI), Edged Turns (Stage 1), and Carved Turns (Stage 2).

Movements are broken down into four planes:

- **Twist:** torsional twisting of the board (pedalling)
- **Tilt:** edging the board
- **Pressure:** pressuring the snowboard (up and down movement)
- **Pivot:** rotational movements

All turns are broken down using the above movements to aid in presentation and analysis.

Sliding Turns:

The combination of Twist (flattening the front foot to start the turn) and Pivot (rotation of the knees and hips) forms a beginner style sliding turn.

Minimal emphasis is placed on upper body rotation, or a front-foot pivot, unless required.

Edged Turns:

Same as above, however, with added “Tilt” (edging), and “Pressure” (up and down movement). Edging happens with the knees, hips and ankles.

The basic premise for all turns in the NZ system follows a “start at the board” concept, and moving up the body. This stems from a need for stability in adverse snow conditions, where excess movements are not necessary.

Jeff Chandler

BUILDING FREESTYLE PROGRESSIONS NEW ZEALAND

This on-snow session revolved around the New Zealand system for teaching freestyle, and giving instructors tools for building progressions for various manoeuvres.

The basic structure used is the Static, Simple, Complex, Freeride idea:

- **Static:** stationary movements involved in the manoeuvres
- **Simple:** trying the same movements while riding
- **Complex:** trying the actual manoeuvre
- **Freeride:** creating variations while practicing

Through the on-snow session, we were taken through a couple of examples of using the above structure to build freestyle manoeuvres. The first example was to build up to a 360 in the halfpipe. This may seem like a lofty first-step, but through the SSCF structure, we were able to see how effective this is.

We began by attempting the simple movements needed to complete a sliding 180 on snow. From there we discussed the difference between sliding and “popped” 180’s. For the “Simple”, we took these movements and tried them while riding on a groomed run. When we arrived at the half-pipe, we tried the same movements, in a sliding 180 low on the transition, and built up from there. For the “Complex”, we tried a popped 180 (360 in the pipe), higher on the wall. For “Freeride”, we took that new skill and placed it wherever we felt comfortable during a halfpipe run, and started to create variation by trying frontside, backside, etc.

Following this half-pipe example, we tried to adapt the same structure to simple rails and boxes. The “SSCF” structure works well for introducing students to a basic 50-50 on a simple box:

Static: flat-base movements and feelings

Simple: riding flat based on-snow

Complex: assisted 50-50 on a box

Freeride: self-directed freeride and practice

The basic structure of this session related very well to our own structures for teaching in the Terrain Park, and reinforces our concept of “SICK” – Static, Isolated, Completed, Kilometers.

Jeff Chandler



CASI wins the uniform competition.



Traditional dress.



Trevor takes in Italy's lecture.



The view from the top.



Air compressors at the resort base.

“TOOLS” and “TURI’S”:

GERMANY

Overall, the German teaching system has adopted a teaching theory model which is similar to our Training Cycle concept:

- Describe
- Observe
- Judge
- Advise

Although described differently, these four terms would roughly correspond to our Explanation, Demonstration, Student Trial and Feedback concepts.

The German system of snowboard instruction has adopted a structure, similar to our Skills Concept structure, to help to simplify the technical analysis of snowboarding.

TOOLS AND TURI'S

The TOOL's and TURI's system used in Germany breaks snowboarding down into TOOLS, or 4 directions of movement:

- Vertical movements
- Edging movements
- Distribution or movement along the length of the board
- Rotational movements

It was noted during the presentation that in the eyes of the German association, there are more potential movement-planes, but these are the sufficient ones for teaching snowboarding. When teaching manoeuvres, instructors are trained to apply these TOOLS to the manoeuvre in breaking it down for explanation, analysis, etc. (IE: Frontside 180).

The second part of this structure deals with TURI's. TURI is not a direct translation to English, but forms an acronym of the German terms. TURI's translate to:

- Timing of movements (when?)
- Range / Amplitude of movements (how much? how big?)
- Direction of movements (where?)
- Intensity of movements (dynamic?)

By combining the four directions of movement – the TOOLS, with the four TURI's, instructors are given a framework to break down manoeuvres into these eight components, giving instructors the ability to translate these eight parts to the student.

This TOOLS and TURIs concept is a pedagogical concept used to train instructors, and it's important to realize that this isn't used when teaching the public.

From technical point of view, the German riding technique is quite different from the Canadian technique – utilizing a lot of upper body movement into the turn (inclination), particularly on the toe-edge.

Jeff Chandler

“JIB THE SLOPE”:

NETHERLANDS

My first session of the week was with the Dutch snowboard team, and dealt with their adoption of “freestyle manoeuvres” at the early stages of teaching new snowboarders.

The Dutch system promotes ensuring that beginner students have the opportunity to try all manoeuvres in all directions (4) during the beginner phase.

The reasoning behind this is to create adaptable snowboarders in the future, who are more apt to use freestyle and Terrain Park manoeuvres in their every-day riding.

One example of this is the use of a pendulum or “falling leaf” exercise, but extended to include sliding 180's at the end of each traverse. This promotes the concept of switch riding, and edge change without having to deal with the speed of being in the fall-line. Ollies and nollies are used often in the early stages of learning, starting on flat-ground “shuffling” of the board, followed by rocking the board from nose to tail. Following this, springing off the nose and tail, and finally static ollies. These movements are then taken to the beginner run, and tried in a traverse.

Another balance-related activity that is promoted is nose and tail presses while in a traverse on very mellow terrain. The movement of the centre of mass over the nose or tail is promoted in doing these.

Overall, I think that the concept of promoting “freestyle manoeuvres” at an early stage is valuable in creating adaptable snowboarders. The only point I may question is how early is this promoted? In our own session, we had instructors who were having difficulty with some of the manoeuvres...either this suggests that we should be waiting until riders are mobile before introducing them, or that we all should have been introduced to these ideas when we were learning?

Jeff Chandler

SWISS HALF-PIPE TEACHING METHODS SWITZERLAND

The Swiss Snow Sports system of teaching in the half-pipe utilizes a very well-rounded approach to getting students riding the pipe for the first time. The Swiss Level 1 certification is 14 days in length, and one of the riding requirements for Level 1 instructors is clean half-pipe riding – getting air above the lip on both sides consistently.

This teaching system recognizes that one of the largest obstacles to riding in the pipe is psychological. Because of this, one of the main goals for the instructor is to ensure that speeds in the pipe (at least at the early stages) don't exceed the student's comfort level. A great gauge of this is the student's heartbeat...are they becoming nervous, or are they able to stay comfortable and confident throughout the progression?

When introducing students to the halfpipe, the first step is the concept of axis of rotation, and the position of the body in relation to the wall. Standing at the bottom of the pipe with the group, we related riding the half-pipe to standing on a swing – as we move up the transition, it's important that we allow our head and shoulders to stay perpendicular to the board/wall.

Moving up to the top of the pipe, our first exercise was to simply ride through the bottom of the pipe, completing sliding turn at the bottom of the transition ("Canyon Run"). This is simply to get a feel for the width of the pipe.

The next step was to allow our boards to move up the transition, to the "zero point" – the point where we don't progress up anymore. When we reach this point, we were told to simply let the board slip back down, and then complete our turn at the bottom of the transition. This was a good way to feel that point of weightlessness on the wall.

Once we were comfortable with this exercise, we took it to the next level, and completed a small hop turn at the "zero point", getting us closer to the feeling of riding in the halfpipe.

Throughout these exercises, a lot of attention was paid to whether we were comfortable, or felt any unnecessary anxiety, stress, etc.

The final step in this basic progression was to allow our board to leave the top of the wall, and focus on directing our eyes through the following progression:

- Flat-bottom: look at the transition (opposite wall)
- Transition: look at the lip
- Air: look for landing spot

Overall, this was an effective half-pipe progression that instilled confidence throughout all stages. Once students are at this point, various other ideas are discussed, such as edge changes, and which edge to ride, etc.

Jeff Chandler



Korean snowboard instructor.



Top of the mountain.



Team CASI with Board member Neil Tanner.



CASI hits Korea!

SNOW SHOWS

Nights two and three of Interski were reserved for the “Snow Shows”, where half of the countries would ski and ride on the first night, and the other half the second.

True to form, it was truly impressive to see the demo slope lit up, with the sound system rocking. I counted half a dozen television crew vans parked along the slope, beaming the show out to live Korean TV.

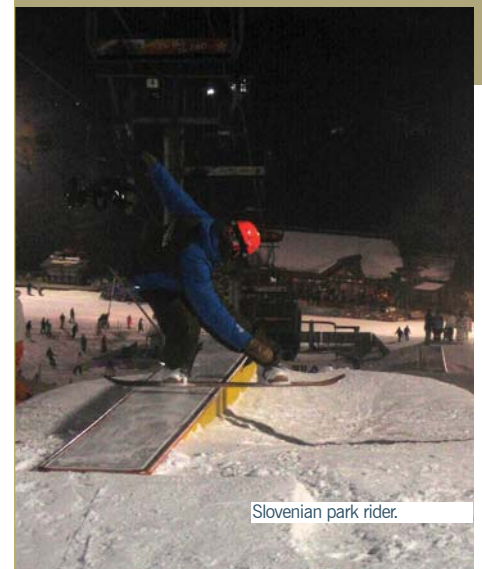
Each country was given three runs to demonstrate their chosen routine, and once again we were welcomed by the CSIA demo team to ride in conjunction with their presentation. With only two demonstrators, CASI had a small demo team, but we managed to impress with fast, dynamic riding. It was very apparent how much preparation went into the routines of some of the countries. The level of skiing and riding was really impressive, and the crowd ate it up!

PARK DEMO

With the great park facilities at YongPyong, the Park and Pipe demo was one of the other highlights of the week. Really, it turned into a jump demo rather than a “park and pipe” demo, as the lighting in the halfpipe wasn’t suited to a night demo.

It was interesting to see which countries chose to participate in this event, perhaps an indicator of the state of the various programs around the world. The vast majority of snowboard delegations participated, as well as the more progressive ski delegations. We saw amazing big-air inverts from the Swiss, smooth stylish airs from the Japanese, and even a jib-line to air 360 over the table on nordic ski equipment – no edges!

Once again, a huge crowd of spectators and press took in the event, and the atmosphere was really electric at the bottom of the YongPyong terrain park.



Slovenian park rider.

WORTHWHILE?

In judging the value of Interski, our number one concern is always “is Interski an event that will prove to be beneficial for CASI members?” I’ve never been entirely sure of the answer to this.

After attending this event, the one answer that I do have is that it is crucial that CASI continue to represent Canadian snowboarding at Interski. While the intangible benefits may outweigh the tangibles, there are many definite sources of value. Our biggest tangible benefit that we receive is in the form of technical information gathered, including reference materials, DVD’s, manuals, on-snow instruction, etc. There are also numerous intangible benefits:

- Exposure on the international stage
- Technical input, discussion and exchange
- Familiarity with current trends and new ideas
- Reflection on the effectiveness of our systems
- Marketing of our product
- Promotion of Canada’s snowsports industry

The end result is a stronger CASI, and a stronger overall membership by virtue of our exposure to other countries’ strengths, weaknesses and new innovations.

FINAL THOUGHTS



It was very apparent, on both the ski and snowboard side of things, that Canada is leading the world in many respects in snowsports instruction. Our presence at the previous three Interski’s has built to this, and we can only foresee this continuing. Jeff Chandler, Dan Genge, and Trevor Gavura are truly honoured to have had the opportunity to represent Canadian snowboard instruction at Interski.

CASI is very well regarded on the international scene, and with the help and efforts of our membership, as well as our volunteers and staff, this will continue. You were truly well represented at Interski.



The Swiss demo team in action.



Team Canada, with fans.



CASI would like to extend a sincere thanks to our sponsors for their support of the CASI Interski delegation...

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