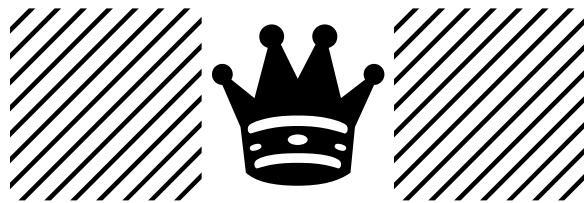


Sponsor



Canadian Chess

Sponsor Canadian Chess

Researched, compiled, written and copyright 2000-11 by David Cohen.

Published 2011 in PDF and available for download:
<http://www.CanadianChess.info/SponsorCanadianChess.pdf>

Published 2011 as web pages on the internet:
http://www.CanadianChess.info/sponsor_us

Contact Us

Inquiries with respect to these opportunities to sponsor Canadian Chess should be directed to:

Ted Winick
President
Chess Institute of Canada

Mail: 41 Nina Street, Toronto, Ontario M5R 1Z5
Phone: 416-537-2299
E-mail: ted@ChessInstitute.ca

or

David Cohen, MPPM (Yale), IA (FIDE)

Phone: 416-707-6400
E-mail: DavidCohen7076400@yahoo.com

Watch our 90 second video *Chess is Awesome* at www.ChessInstitute.ca.

Thank you for your interest in our Canadian Chess community!

Table of Contents

Contact Us

1. Executive Summary
2. Chess community - **Who** we are
3. Chess events - **What** is happening in **Toronto** and our **timetable**
 - A. 2011 Canadian Open Chess Championship
 - B. 2011 Visit to Canada by World Chess Champion Viswanathan Anand
 - C. 2012 Canadian Chess Championship
 - D. 2012 Canadian National & Women's Teams at the Chess Olympiad
 - E. 2016 World Chess Olympiad (bid)
 - F. Chess in the schools
4. Benefits to sponsor - **Why** you should sponsor us
5. Background appendices
 - A. History of chess
 - B. History of chess in Canada
 - C. Organized chess
 1. World Chess Federation (FIDE)
 2. Chess Federation of Canada (CFC)
 3. Ontario Chess Association (OCA)
 4. Greater Toronto Chess League (GTCL)
 5. Chess Institute of Canada (CIC)
 - D. How chess is played today
 - E. History of the Canadian Chess Championship
 - F. History of the Canadian Open Chess Championship
 - G. Visits to Canada by World Chess Champions
 - H. History of the Chess Olympiad & Canadian participation
 1. Chess Olympiad
 2. Canada's participation
 3. Canada's 2010 Olympiad National Team
 4. Canada's 2010 Olympiad Women's Team
 - I. Stars of Canadian Chess
 - J. Chess in the Media
 - K. Sources

1. Executive Summary

Canadian Chess community

The Canadian Chess community is categorized by children and their parents; and a multi-cultural aspect. Most kids learn to play the game by Grade 3; as well, parents are involved in their child's education. The game is popular world-wide for players and fans, especially on-line and with ethnic groups whose cultures include chess.

Opportunities for you to sponsor Canadian Chess

1. 2011 Canadian Open Chess Championship, Westin Harbour Castle, Toronto
2. 2011 Visit by World Chess Champion Viswanathan Anand, Toronto
3. 2012 Canadian Chess Championship, Toronto
4. 2012 Canadian National & Women's Teams at the Chess Olympiad, Istanbul, Turkey
5. 2016 World Chess Olympiad, bid by Toronto
6. Chess in the schools

Why you should sponsor Canadian Chess

1. Association with **smart**, ability to reach decision makers and leaders.
2. Association with a popular, **non-violent sport**.
3. Ability to reach **children** and their **parents**.
4. Ability to reach **ethnic communities** in Canada.
5. Ability to reach **foreign markets** in countries where chess is popular.

2. Chess community

Who we are

Chess ranks second to soccer in its world-wide sports fan base. Chess is also one of the most participated in sporting and recreational activities in Canada. The Canadian Chess community is categorized by children and their parents; and a multi-cultural aspect.

Most kids learn to play the game by Grade 3. Parents who recognize the scholastic benefits of chess get involved in their children's education by steering them towards chess.

The game is popular world-wide for players and fans, especially on-line and with ethnic groups whose cultures include chess. There are two main groups. First, ethnic groups where parents recognize the scholastic benefits of chess and direct their kids to chess (e.g., Russian, Jewish, Chinese, India). Second, Canadians who emigrated from cultures where chess is very popular (e.g., Russia, Eastern Europe, Cuba, England, Netherlands).

3. Chess events

What is happening in Toronto and our timetable

A. Pinnacle 48th Canadian Open Chess Championship 2011

This event will be held July 9-17 at the Westin Harbour Castle, a four star hotel situated in Toronto's upscale Harbourfront community. Our Title Sponsor is the Pinnacle Group of Companies, which offers a comprehensive array of services designed to get technologically advanced companies the money they need to grow. The Organizing Committee is seeking a limited number of Supporting Sponsors; and advertisers for our Souvenir Program Book.

Competitors are not eliminated; all play nine games, at the rate of one game/day. The event itself is expected to attract 300 tournament players, plus coaches, officials and spectators. Added events attracting additional participants include the Canadian Chess Hall of Fame lecture; Chess Institute of Canada children's day camp; Chess Federation of Canada Annual General Meeting; an arbiter seminar; Grandmaster simultaneous exhibitions; a Grandmaster simultaneous blindfold exhibition; blitz, double chess and Chess 960 tournaments; displays on chess; and the Closing Dinner and Awards Ceremony.

Demographics

There will be a world-wide following via the on-line live webcasts of games. The expected demographic profile of participants, as well as on site and on-line spectators, is as follows:

Age

Youth 20%
20-35 30%
35-50 35%
50+ 15%

Gender

Male 90%
Female 10%

Gender is more evenly split among the youngest daytime participants (through age 8).

Occupation

Professional 30%
Small Business Owner 25%
Student 25%
Labourer 15%
Retired 5%

Residence

Toronto, GTA 2/3
Tourists (Ontario, Canada, world) 1/3

Ethnicity

Part of child's education - Russian, Jewish, Chinese, India.
Cultures where chess is popular - Russia, Eastern Europe, Cuba, England, Netherlands.

Media coverage

Internet

Chess is particularly well-suited to be watched live and through re-plays on the internet. Games and reports go into hugely popular databases and web sites maintained and published by ChessBase in Germany and *The Week in Chess* in England. A major event such as the Olympiad draws 1 million unique viewers per day. On-line searches for 'PricewaterhouseCoopers Toronto' yielded better search results for the 2009 PwC Toronto Open Chess Championship, which they sponsored, than for their own office.

Mainstream media

Recent coverage of chess in Toronto includes Rogers Cable TV's reports on the 2009 PwC Toronto Open Chess Championship. Signage behind the top playing boards will ensure coverage in photos and videos. Weekly Saturday chess columns in the Canadian newspapers *Toronto Star* and *Globe and Mail* will publicize and report on the event.

Marketing Strategy

The objective of the marketing strategy is to maximize the number and strength of tournament participants, as well as the overall publicity associated with the event. This is to increase the awareness of organized chess competition within the community; to further increase participation levels at future events; and to prepare Toronto in its bid for future major events such as the World Chess Olympiad.

To help achieve these objectives, the following activities are planned:

- Set up dedicated website for the tournament. Post sponsor links; information on tournament details; and pre-registered participant listings.
- Circulate tournament flyer to Chess Clubs and at chess tournaments.
- Distribute contact details to chess columns in the *Globe & Mail* and *Toronto Star*.
- Advertise in the monthly on-line magazine of the Chess Federation of Canada.
- List in Tourism Toronto's calendar of events.
- Link from websites of the Chess Federation of Canada, Greater Toronto Chess League.
- Contract with MonRoi for coverage on their website.
- Extend an invitation to mainstream media to attend tournament and interview organizers, sponsors and participants.

Sponsor Entitlements

1. Reference to the company as "Supporting Sponsor" in all tournament advertising materials, site signage, dedicated website, tournament announcements and media interactions.
2. Company logos displayed on all tournament advertising and promotional materials; site signage; and backdrop for interactions with media.
3. Company logos printed on tournament board markers; score sheets (permanent record of games); Souvenir Program Book; as well as tournament chess boards (upon which game is played) designed specifically for the event.
4. Sponsor table or booth at the event at which the sponsor may display informational or promotional materials or videos; and develop leads to generate new business.
5. Acknowledgement and opportunity to speak at the Opening Ceremony of the event.
6. Opportunity to present tournament winner prizes at the event's Closing Dinner and Awards Ceremony, including presenting the trophy to overall tournament champion that will be named after the Title Sponsor.
7. At the event's Closing Dinner and Awards Ceremony: opportunity to either be acknowledged as sponsor and to present specific prizes (named after the Supporting Sponsor); or be named as sponsor providing the food and beverages; or have a booth.
8. Feedback provided from surveys of participants and media coverage.

Sponsor Benefits

Recent sponsors of Canadian Chess include major Canadian firms in the fields of financial services, accounting, law, technology and telecommunications. Chess provides a new way to reach potential customers, especially in new markets such as ethnic communities and new Canadians.

This sponsorship opportunity will most likely appeal to companies that are in the consumer products or professional services businesses; or that are trying to reach our demographic in promoting your goods and services, or in recruiting staff.

B. 2011 Visit to Canada by World Chess Champion Viswanathan Anand

We confirmed that World Chess Champion Viswanathan Anand of India is interested to visit Toronto. He is available for the following events:

- Simultaneous exhibition against local chess players (can be webcast)
- Exhibition match against top Canadian player (can be webcast)
- Book signing
- Charity auction

Sponsoring his visit will be of most interest to a firm wishing to reach target markets in the Indo-Canadian community; in India; and in countries where chess is popular.

Media coverage is expected to be extensive, both on the web and mainstream. Mr. Anand is famous and extremely popular in India, in the Indo-Canadian community, and in the chess world.

C. 2012 Canadian Chess Championship

The Canadian Chess Championship is held annually. This prestigious event is restricted to master players from across Canada. The winner will go on to represent Canada in the cycle of competitions for the World Chess Championship.

We intend to host this event at a prominent Toronto location. The games will be webcast live across Canada and around the world.

D. 2012 Canadian National & Women's Teams at the Chess Olympiad

The Chess Olympiad is a team competition for nations sanctioned by the World Chess Federation (FIDE). It was first held in 1927 at London, England and has been held every 2 years since 1950. Until the 2008 Olympics were held in Beijing, more countries competed in the Chess Olympiad than in any other sporting event. Since 2006, the normal turnout is 140 countries in the National competition, and 110 countries in the Women's event.

Five members of our National Team and five members of our Women's Team will travel to Istanbul, Turkey in 2012. Besides travel expenses, we also need to raise funds for their training and coaching.

Sponsorship will be of interest to firms wishing to sponsor a Canadian team in international competition. Team members can wear a common top with your corporate name and logo. In addition to the publicity within Canada, countries around the world will notice your sponsorship.

E. 2016 World Chess Olympiad - Toronto bid

With over 140 nations taking part, this is an outstanding opportunity to advertise both Toronto and Canada to the world. The multicultural make-up of Toronto makes this city the perfect host.

We need to raise money to present the bid at the 2012 Olympiad in Istanbul, Turkey. We also need financial commitments for the event itself.

As an intermediate step, we also aim to host the Commonwealth Chess Championship and the Pan-American Chess Championship. Various World Chess Championships are also available for bidding, such as the World Youth Chess Championships and the World Chess Championship itself.

This is an excellent opportunity to market Canadian products and services to countries around the world. The event will also be of interest to Canadian and global firms interested in reaching Canadian customers.

F. Chess in the schools

Chess is recognized by educators for its many benefits. First, **math** skills are developed through improved visualization. Second, **reading** skills are improved because sorting out what is important in a chess position is the same as sorting out the contents of a multi-media web page. Third, **logic for making decisions** is improved through analysis, evaluation, judgment and planning: "If I do this, then my opponent will do that"; and "If I do this, then I'll be better off than if I do that." Fourth, **life** skills are learned: **concentration**; competition and co-operation; fair play, hard work, mentoring and maturity; and **responsibility for words and actions**.

Money is needed to bring chess to schools where it is not affordable. Chess Institute of Canada makes great efforts to bring its popular program to inner city schools in Toronto. Examples include pairing schools in more affluent neighbourhoods with schools in low-income neighbourhoods; programs initiated by donations from individuals and grants from foundations; and corporate sponsorships of continuing programs.

4. Benefits to sponsor

Why you should sponsor us

1. Association with **smart**, ability to reach decision makers and leaders.

Chess is linked to intelligence and making smart choices, such as confirming the soundness of your firm's business strategies; and buying your firm's products and services. Chess players are intellectuals in the community: decision makers and leaders. Your firm can reach these individuals to convince them that their organization should purchase your products and services.

2. Association with a popular, **non-violent sport**.

Chess is the perfect non-violent sport: the game represents war, yet it remains a game, completely without actual violence. This is very attractive in these days of concern over the sponsoring of violent contact sports.

Chess ranks second to soccer in its world-wide sports fan base. Chess is also one of the most participated in sporting and recreational activities in Canada.

3. Ability to reach **children** and their **parents**.

Most kids learn the game by Grade 3 (age 8). Parents are concerned with their kids' education. They direct them to a chess program, and stay involved as those kids who are the most interested enter chess competitions.

4. Ability to reach **ethnic communities** in Canada.

There are two main groups. First, ethnic groups where parents recognize the scholastic benefits of chess and direct their kids to chess (e.g., Russian, Jewish, Chinese, India). Second, Canadians who emigrated from cultures where chess is very popular (e.g., Russia, Eastern Europe, Cuba, England, Netherlands).

5. Ability to reach **foreign markets** in countries where chess is popular.

Countries where chess is very popular for playing, viewing on the internet, or following as a sports result (e.g., Russia, Eastern Europe, Cuba, England, Netherlands, India, China).

5. Background appendices

A. History of chess

When Alexander of Macedonia invaded India with his army from Greece, over 2,300 years ago, he tried to combine the two cultures. Chess resulted from the combination of the logic games of Greece and the race games of India. Think of the logic of how the pieces move, and the racing of pawns to the opposite sides of the board.

Chess is a game played on a board by two players. The board represents a battlefield. The pieces of each player represent the Indian army's leader (king); advisor to the leader (queen); and four components: infantry (pawn), cavalry (knight), chariotry (rook) and elephantry (bishop).

Many variants of chess were developed as people travelled from India in different directions. Eastward, chess was carried to China and Japan. Westward, chess flourished in the Middle East around 800 A.D. The game moved with its players through Northern Africa and then into Europe. Regional variations of the game again developed, with a settling down of the rules largely achieved by 1600. From Europe, chess came to Canada around the 17th century, brought from England and France by explorers and the military.

Modern chess

Chess went through many phases of high popularity, never more so than now. In the 12th century it was all the rage in Europe. In the 15th century, the second book ever printed was a chess book; now there are more books printed on chess than on any other sport. The 19th century saw the introduction of newspaper chess columns and chess magazines; the development of play by correspondence; the emergence of local chess clubs; and finally the gathering of players at international tournaments. At first, the World Chess Championship was controlled by the individual title holder. By mid-20th century, organized chess was firmly established, running the World Chess Championship and the Chess Olympiad. The USSR dominated, because they recognized the value of chess for education; and provided government support for it. The most famous moment in chess history was the 1972 Fischer - Spassky match in Iceland, when the lone American temporarily unseated them. Karpov and Kasparov regained the Soviet supremacy; however, in a landmark event, the latter lost a game, then a match, to a computer.

Surprisingly, chess took off to new heights afterwards. School children around the world learn the game, as educators become more aware of the benefits of chess for education. India and China in particular have large numbers of players and fans, thanks to their citizens winning the World Chess Championship (Viswanathan Anand, India) and Women's World Chess Championship (Xie Jun, China).

A computer facilitates the interaction of the two players, thanks to the internet. Players world-wide connect with each other to play, via dedicated servers. Millions play chess daily on the internet, where they also watch live webcasts of important games.

B. History of chess in Canada

1000 A.D.

Scandinavian countries had their own board games with pieces, and these were not necessarily derived from chess. Around 1,000 A.D. they arrived in Canada, at L'Anse aux Meadows, Newfoundland. Although no chess boards or pieces were excavated at the site, the National Historic Site's display contains a replica of a Scandinavian 'chess' piece from a period several hundred years later. The Viking crews passed several winters at the site, repairing their ships. It is possible that they brought their games with them, or manufactured them on the spot, so chess in some form may have been played there in Canada for the first time.

17th century

Chess has certainly been played in Canada since the early 18th century, and probably since the late 17th century. Alexandre de Chaumont, aide-de-camp of de Tracy (Lt.-Gen. of the armies of the King of France in America), was one of the best chess players in France in 1665. He would not have spent his two years in the French colony (now Quebec) without playing chess.

18th century

The earliest documented playing of chess in Canada is correspondence of Louis-Guillaume Verrier, Solicitor-General of Quebec, which documents his chess playing with the Intendant of Quebec, Hocquart, 1728-58.

The chess set in the Canadian War Museum in Ottawa was donated by Fred Hale. According to him, this was the set his ancestor, General Sir John Hale, "and General Wolfe played with on their way over to the taking of Quebec" in 1759.

Organized local chess in Canada dates from the late 18th century. Richard Bulkeley was president of a 'chess, pencil, and brush club' in Halifax, Nova Scotia from about 1787.

19th century

By the 19th century, chess was played in taverns in Quebec; and in the homes of families in Quebec and Ontario. In the 1800s, life in Canada was based on a rural, farming economy, so it was slow in the winter-time. It was common practice after dinner in a comfortable home to retire to the drawing room, where the men played games, including chess. A historical display at the home of William Lyon Mackenzie in Toronto contains a chess set.

Another popular past-time was composing and solving chess problems. There was also a growth in correspondence chess, between individuals and between chess clubs in different cities.

1840s

The first chess clubs were founded in Quebec City (around 1840), Kingston (by 1841), Montreal (1844), and Toronto (by 1846). Canadian chess games were published in newspapers. In 1841, the first correspondence chess game in Canada took place, between the Quebec City and Kingston chess clubs.

1872

Organized chess played over the board among players in different cities began with the formation of the Canadian Chess Association (CCA) at Hamilton, Ontario, on September 24. University of Toronto Professor John Cherriman was elected the first CCA President. The CCA's original purpose was to hold a tournament, the championship of its association and of Canada. This first tournament attracted 16 players from Ontario and Quebec, but was never completed, as the competitors were distracted by the business of the accompanying agricultural fair. Succeeding events were held almost annually up to the turn of the century. The championship was usually held in the main centres of chess activity: Toronto, Ottawa, Montreal and Quebec City.

The first Canadian chess book, a collection of chess problems, was published: *100 Gems of Chess*, edited by Thomas D.S. Moore, published by the *Western Advertiser*, London, Ontario.

1873

The first Canadian Correspondence Chess Tournament, organized by CCA and its President, John Cherriman, was won by Henry Robertson. The first completed Canadian Chess Championship was organized by CCA at Toronto, Ontario. The first recorded blindfold exhibition was given by Albert Ensor.

1879

The Ontario Chess Association (OCA) was founded at Guelph on December 12.

1880

The first Ontario Chess Championship was held, won by W.M. Stark.

1881

George Casey, Member of Parliament for West Elgin, competed in the Canadian Championship.

1884

Future World Chess Championship contestant Johannes Zukertort gave simultaneous exhibitions and 12 board blindfold simultaneous exhibitions during a tour of Toronto, Ottawa and Montreal.

1885

Frank Marshall moves to Canada around this time and learns to play chess, later becoming U.S. Chess Champion (1909-36).

1886

Nicholas MacLeod, age 16, establishes the record - still unbeaten - for the youngest player to win the Canadian Chess Championship.

1888

The CCA's first trophy for the Canadian Chess Championship was permanently awarded to Nicholas MacLeod. His family donated the second trophy. James Narraway accomplished the first of his five Canadian Chess Championship first place finishes.

1889

Nicholas MacLeod played in the New York tournament, held to select a challenger to World Chess Champion Wilhelm Steinitz; he set a record for most losses in one tournament, 31. James Narraway wins his correspondence game against famous problem composer Sam Loyd, on Board 1 in the Canada - USA match.

1892

Former Canadian Chess Champion Nicholas MacLeod defeated future World Chess Champion Emanuel Lasker, in a simultaneous exhibition given by the latter at Quebec City.

1893

Reigning World Chess Champion Wilhelm Steinitz played 16 in a simultaneous exhibition at the Montreal Chess Club.

1894

The last eight games of the World Chess Championship match, between Wilhelm Steinitz (Champion) and Emanuel Lasker (Challenger), are held at Montreal.

1895

William Pollock represents Canada at the prestigious chess tournament held at Hastings, England.

1899

Magnus Smith wins the first of his three consecutive Canadian Chess Championships.

1901

First Canadian chess magazine, *Checkmate*, published by J.H. Graham, 1901-4, at Prescott, Ontario.

1904

The CCA's third trophy, the Drewery Cup, was donated in 1904, when the Canadian Chess Championship moved west for the first time, to Winnipeg, Manitoba (where the trophy is on display in the City of Winnipeg Archives).

1907

Canadian Chess Champion Magnus Smith defeats World Chess Champion Emanuel Lasker in a simultaneous exhibition given by the latter at Winnipeg.

1910

John Morrison accomplished his first of six Canadian Chess Championship first place finishes.

1921

Canadian Correspondence Chess Association (CCCA) founded.

1922

Frank Marshall sets world record for most opponents in a simultaneous exhibition, playing 156 in Montreal in January. Canadian-born chess player Andrew Bonar Law becomes Prime Minister of United Kingdom. Malcolm Sim starts chess column at Toronto *Telegram* (1922-56).

1924

Stephen F. Smith represents Canada at the Olympic Games Tournament (World Amateur Championship), Paris, France. Canada became a founding member of the Fédération Internationale des Échecs (FIDE), the international governing body for chess.

1932

CCA re-organized by Bernard Freedman as the Canadian Chess Federation (CCF). Freedman served as Canada's representative to FIDE from 1934-57.

1934

First Canadian Boys Championship held in Toronto, in conjunction with the Canadian Championship.

1936

The Canadian Senior Boys Chess Championship and the first Canadian Major Chess Championship, both won by D. Abraham Yanofsky of Winnipeg, were held alongside the Canadian Chess Championship before large crowds at the Canadian National Exhibition in Toronto. Newspaper headlines brought Yanofsky to national attention.

Bernard Freedman sponsors a visit by young American master Arthur Dake to Toronto to give simultaneous exhibition against local club members; Freedman will go on to sponsor many top Canadian juniors, including Yanofsky.

1939

Canada represented at the Chess Olympiad team competition for the first time, thanks to funding by Bernard Freedman. Canada ties for first in the 'B' group. Canada wins its first Board medal at the Chess Olympiads, as D. Abraham Yanofsky wins Gold on Board 2. Annabelle Lougheed became the first Canadian to compete for the Women's World Chess Championship, in the concurrent tournament at Buenos Aires, Argentina.

1940s

The famous Penrose family of England, including future British Chess Champion Jonathan Penrose, lives in London, Ontario during World War II. A chess opening, the Canadian Variation of the Two Knights Defence, is named in honour of its inventor, C. Frank Goodman of Toronto. Fred Wren gives talks on chess on CBC Radio.

1942

D. Abraham Yanofsky becomes U.S. Open Chess Champion.

1943

New Brunswick hosts its first national championship, as the Canadian Chess Championship is held at Dalhousie. D. Abraham Yanofsky wins with a perfect score.

1945

CCF renamed Chess Federation of Canada (CFC) to avoid confusion with a political party of the same initials. Saskatchewan's Frank Yerhoff Jr. wins both the Canadian Chess Championship and the Canadian Correspondence Chess Championship. Saskatchewan hosts its first national championship, as the Canadian Chess Championship is held at Saskatoon.

1946

Harry Yanofsky of Winnipeg wins the U.S. Inter-collegiate Chess Championship.

1947

Revival or introduction of provincial open championships in Ontario and Quebec. *Canadian Chess Chat*, founded by Daniel MacAdam, published 1947-88.

1948

Canada is represented for the first time at FIDE's competition cycle for the World Chess Championship, by D. Abraham Yanofsky at the Interzonal tournament held at Saltsjobaden, Sweden. Frank Anderson of Toronto finishes in first place at the U.S. Junior Chess Championship.

1949

Maurice Fox sets the current record by winning the Canadian Chess Championship for the 8th time.

1950

D. Abraham Yanofsky receives the International Master (IM) title from FIDE, to become Canada's first titled player. Ontario's Ross Siemms finishes in first place at the U.S. Junior Chess Championship. One of the most dedicated Canadian match participants at the regular cross-border matches on Canada Day / Independence Day weekends, between Canada and the U.S.A., has to have been Gug Hogben, who, at age 62, made a 58 mile trip - each way - by bicycle from Bronte, Ontario to score a point for Canada at Niagara Falls, Ontario.

1951

Canada represented by Lionel Joyner at 1st World Junior Chess Championship. Malcolm Sim receives Canada's first International Arbiter (IA) title from FIDE. British Columbia hosts its first national championship, as the Canadian Chess Championship is held at Vancouver.

1952

D. Abraham Yanofsky first Canadian invited to the prestigious 14th Hoogovens tournament at Beverwijk, Netherlands, finishing 3rd.

1953

D. Abraham Yanofsky becomes British Chess Champion.

1954

Frank Anderson registers a Grandmaster Norm at the Chess Olympiad. Frank Anderson becomes the first Canadian-born International Master. Ross Siemms wins U.S. Junior Open Chess

Championship. CFC publishes its first annual list of players' ratings, with Anderson and Yanofsky sharing top ranking.

1955

John Prentice starts 15 years as CFC President, helping fund Canada's teams at the Chess Olympiads, as well as the publication of *Canadian Chess Chat*. Chess Foundation of Canada created as a Permanent Trust Fund of the CFC; Bernard Freedman, first Chairperson; first donation in 1956 by Phil Haley. Maurice Fox competes in his record 17th Canadian Chess Championship (1924-55).

1956

First Canadian Open Chess Championship held Montreal, won by visiting USA Grandmasters Larry M. Evans and William Lombardy. First publication of CFC's *Handbook*.

1957

First Canadian Junior Chess Championship held, to select representatives to the World Junior Chess Championship. 4th World Junior Chess Championship organized by Bernard Freedman held in Toronto, Ontario, won by William Lombardy of USA. John Prentice starts 30 years as Canada's representative to FIDE.

1959

D. Abraham Yanofsky wins the Canadian Chess Championship with a perfect score of 11/11, for the second time. Zvonko Vranesic scores a perfect 9/9 in the Toronto Closed Chess Championship, often the strongest tournament in Canada. Ignas Zalus of Montreal declared winner of 1952-53 U.S. Golden Knights Postal Tournament.

1960s

The Canadian style in chess, which "involves non-committal preservation of options, often connected with a slow development of the pieces" according to Lawrence Day, was developed in the 1960s by Duncan Suttles and influenced a generation of Canadian chess players.

1960

First Universities Team Chess Championship was held, won by Queen's University.

1962

Laszlo (Leslie) Witt wins the Canadian Open Chess Championship with a perfect score.

1964

D. Abraham Yanofsky becomes Canada's first International Grandmaster (GM), and the first GM to be raised in the British Commonwealth.

1965

D. Abraham Yanofsky ties record by winning Canadian Chess Championship for the 8th time. Canadian team, University of Toronto, wins Pan-American Intercollegiate Team Chess Championship for the first time. Duncan Suttles finishes in first place in Group 'B' at World Junior Championship. John Cleeve begins 25 years as President of CCCA.

1967

Fedor Bohatirchuk first Canadian to receive a title from International Correspondence Chess Federation (ICCF), Correspondence International Master (IMC), becoming Canada's first double international master (over-the-board and correspondence). Centennial Grandmaster chess tournament held at Winnipeg. *100 Years of Chess in Canada*, by D. Abraham Yanofsky, published as Canadian Centennial project.

1969

Pan-American Intercollegiate Team Chess Championships held in Canada for first time, at McGill University, Montreal, Quebec. Lawrence Day wins U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship. Vladimir Dobrich becomes first Canadian full-time professional chess organizer. Dataline PDP-10 (MacHack 7) plays in Labour Day Open, Toronto, one of the first times that a computer competes in a chess tournament against humans.

1970s

The word 'cheapo', meaning a swindle, entered the English language from Canadian chess slang. It originated at the University of Toronto's Hart House Chess Club in the early 1970s.

1970

Canadian Under 20 (Junior) Chess Championship revived by Vladimir Dobrich as an annual competition to select Canada's representative to the World Junior Chess Championship. Monty Newborn organizes first ACM U.S. (later North American) Computer Chess Championship. Newfoundland hosts its first national championship, the Canadian Open Chess Championship at St. John's. John Cleeve first Canadian awarded Correspondence International Arbiter title by ICCF.

1971

World Chess Championship Candidates Matches Quarter-final between Robert Fischer (USA) and Mark Taimanov (USSR) held at Vancouver. World Chess Champion Boris Spassky wins

Canadian Open Chess Championship. Canada wins Bronze medal at World Students' Team Chess Championship. Peter Biyiasas wins U.S. Junior Open Chess Championship.

1972

Bobby Fischer of U.S.A. wins World Chess Championship, sparking a huge interest in chess in North America. Quebec Open Chess Championship sets world record for most players in a weekend open chess tournament, 746 players. D. Abraham Yanofsky becomes Officer of the Order of Canada.

1973

Under Kalev Pugi's direction, CFC opens Business Office; publishes magazine *Bulletin* (distributed to CFC members; combines coverage of international chess with local, regional and national Canadian chess news and games); and hires first Business Manager and magazine Editor, Les Bunning. Canadian Open Chess Championship becomes an annual event.

1974

First Pan-American Individual Chess Championship held at Winnipeg. First Canadian Computer Chess Championship held, won by Ribbit from University of Waterloo, programmed by Ron Hansen, Jim Parry, and Russell Crook. Ribbit wins ACM U.S. Computer Chess Championship. Lawrence Day defeated himself at the Chess Olympiad, held at Nice, France; a mixup in the colours resulted in his victory on the board being scored as a defeat in the results tables. Largest attendance at a Canadian Open Chess Championship, 648 players.

1975

First Canadian High School Chess Championship held. First Canadian Women's Chess Championship held, won by Smilja Vujosevic. Grandmaster Paul Keres of Estonia wins the last tournament of his distinguished career at Vancouver, British Columbia. Sandor (Alex) Siklos wins 8th World Correspondence Chess Championship semi-final and becomes first Canadian to participate in the finals of the World Correspondence Chess Championship (8th ICCF World Chess Championship 1975-8). Alberta hosts its first national championships, as Canadian Open and Closed Chess Championships held at Calgary, and Canadian High School Chess Championship held at Edmonton.

1976

CFC incorporates as a registered charity; provincial chess associations are recognized as affiliates. Canada 1st place team in Group 'B' at Chess Women's Olympiad. Canada wins first Board medals at Chess Women's Olympiads, as Nava Shterenberg wins Gold on Board 2, and Smilja Vujosevic wins Bronze on Board 1. Phil Haley pioneers use of (controlled pairing) Swiss system of tournament pairings in Canada and at FIDE Olympiads. Cyril Large organizes annual school chess tournaments on Vancouver Island, which had grown to involve 6,625 players from 162 schools. Lawrence Day begins chess column in Toronto *Star* (1976-).

1977

2nd World Computer Chess Championship held at Toronto, Ontario, August 8-12, won by an American program, Chess 4.6. Canada wins Group 'B' Gold medal at World Students' Team Chess Championship. Smilja Vujosevic receives Canada's first Woman International Master (WIM) title from FIDE. Queen Elizabeth II Silver Jubilee Medal for contributions in the field of chess awarded to Bernard Freedman, Philip Haley, Daniel MacAdam, John Prentice, Kalev Pugi.

1978

Canada's highest finish at the Chess Olympiads, held at Buenos Aires, Argentina, with a tie for 7th place. Branimir Brebrich sets world record for most opponents played consecutively, playing 575 games at Edmonton, January 27-28. Peter Biyiasas wins World Open Chess Championship. IM David Levy plays Chess 4.7 in Toronto in August, winning his bet that no computer would beat him in a chess match within 10 years; the computer scores the first drawn and won games (played under tournament conditions) against an IM. Josef Smolij gains attention as famous street blitz player at the chess corner at Yonge & Gould, downtown Toronto.

1979

First Canadian Under 16 (Cadet) Chess Championship held. Prestigious international grandmaster competition held at Montreal, Quebec, won by Anatoly Karpov and Mikhail Tal; game Jan Timman - Anatoly Karpov chosen as the Best Game in the second half of the year by *Chess Informant*, with 4 others in the Top 10 Games of the first half of the year. Roman Pelts becomes Canada's first professional chess teacher; sets up chess studio in Montreal, the first Canadian chess school.

1980

Canada finishes first place in Group 'B' at World Youth Team Chess Championship. Lawrence Day wins World Open Chess Championship.

1981

Igor Ivanov dominates the North American tournament chess scene, winning the Canadian Open and Closed Chess Championships, as well as the World Open Championship; he will win the U.S. Grand Prix circuit nine times during 1982-97. Roman Pelts receives Canada's first FIDE Master (FM) title from FIDE. Jonathan Berry begins chess column for *Globe & Mail* (1981-).

1982

Introduction of Grand Prix circuit of open chess tournaments in Eastern Ontario (1982-), the first use of the term in the chess world. Duncan Suttles receives Canada's first Correspondence Grandmaster (GMC) title from ICCF, becoming Canada's first double Grandmaster (over-the-board and correspondence). *The Great Chess Movie* produced. Jonathan Berry wins North American Correspondence Chess Championship.

1983

Kevin Spraggett World Open Chess Champion.

1984

Kevin Spraggett wins first of seven Canadian Chess Championships. Les Bunning Trophy, the fourth trophy to be donated for the Canadian Championship, on permanent display at CFC office. First tournament in Canada where a Grandmaster Norm could be achieved, Grand Manan, New Brunswick. Kevin Spraggett New York Open Chess Champion. John Wright wins North American Correspondence Chess Championship. A young future World Chess Champion Viswanathan Anand of India wins his game against Canada at the Chess Olympiad.

1985

Chess'n Math Association (CMA) founded by Larry Bevand, leading to an increase in the popularity of chess at school, and the enabling chess teachers to earn a living. First Canadian Main Frame Computer Chess Championship held, won by Excalibur Electronics. Canada represented for the first time at the Candidates Tournament stage of the World Chess Championship competition cycle, by Kevin Spraggett at Montpelier, France, the farthest a Canadian had ever advanced. Kevin Spraggett becomes first Canadian-born Grandmaster. Daniel MacAdam dies after reaching age 100. Kevin Spraggett Commonwealth Chess Champion. Igor Ivanov ties for first place in both Canadian Open and Canadian Closed Chess Championships at Edmonton, Alberta, while playing his games simultaneously.

1986

The record for appearances in the Canadian Chess Championship in consecutive decades, and the record for longest time between first and last appearance in the Canadian Chess Championship, are both held by GM D. Abraham Yanofsky. Yanofsky, playing in his 14th Canadian Chess Championship, appeared in the event in each of six consecutive decades from the 1930s through the 1980s, during the 49 years between his first appearance in 1937 and his last in 1986. Leo Williams sets Canadian record for simultaneous blindfold exhibition, playing 27 opponents. Michel Gagne made the Guinness Book of Records with the first ever record for chess play against a computer: 70 hours non-stop, April 25-28, scoring +8 =1 -3 against a High Fidelity Excellence 4.0. Jeff Sarwer ties for first with Josh Waitzkin at the U.S. National Elementary, Primary Section, Individual Championship. Jeff Sarwer wins World Under-10 Chess Championship, Puerto Rico. Julia Sarwer Top Female at World Under-10 Chess Championship, Puerto Rico. Lia Bogdan receives Canada's first Woman FIDE Master (WFM) title from FIDE. Canadian-born Joel Lautier wins World Under-14 Chess Championship playing for France. Roman Pelts' *Comprehensive Chess Course* published, becomes world's best-selling chess instruction book. Sun Phoenix, programmed by Jonathan Schaeffer of the University of Waterloo, tied for first place in the World Computer Chess Championship. Alan Tomalty begins 'Komputer Korner' column in *En Passant* magazine (1986-2000).

1987

Vinod (Vinny) Puri wins Canadian Junior (Under 20) Chess Championship for 3rd year in a row.

1988

World Chess Championship Candidates Matches, 1/8 finals, held at Saint John, New Brunswick. Kevin Spraggett wins his World Chess Championship Candidates Matches, 1/8 final, the farthest a Canadian has ever advanced in the World Chess Championship cycle of competitions.

World Blitz Chess Championship, for five-minute games, held at Saint John, New Brunswick, won by former World Chess Champion Mikhail Tal, ahead of former World Chess Champion Anatoly Karpov and World Chess Champion Gary Kasparov. Canadian-born Joel Lautier wins World Junior Chess Championship playing for France.

1989

6th World Computer Chess Championship held at Edmonton, Alberta May 28-31. Murray Campbell member of programming team for Deep Thought, winner of World Computer Chess Championship. First Scholastic Championships held for each of grades 1-12. World Chess Championship Candidates Matches Quarter-final between Artur Yusupov and Canada's Kevin Spraggett held at Quebec City.

1992

Denis Pineault wins North American Correspondence Chess Championship.

1993

Doug Burgess most active tournament competitor for 7th year in a row. Deen Hergott wins record 5th consecutive Eastern Ontario Grand Prix circuit.

1994

First Canadian Active Chess Championship (for playing the entire game in 30 minutes) was held, won by Michael Schleifer. Stephen Glinert youngest Canadian to achieve Candidate Master rating, age 9. First of six annual international open tournaments, held at North Bay, Ontario.

1995

Nava Starr Top Rated Female Canadian Chess Player at Year-End for a record 20th year in a row. First Canadian Championships for age groups Under 10, Under 12, Under 14, Under 18. Sebastian Predescu finishes in 2nd place at the U.S. National Scholastic, Grade 2 Chess Championship, defeating future Grandmaster and U.S. Chess Champion Hikaru Nakamura.

1996

Murray Campbell member of programming team for Deep Blue, which defeated World Chess Champion Gary Kasparov in a game, the first time this was accomplished against a reigning World Chess Champion.

1997

Murray Campbell member of programming team for Deep Blue, which defeated World Chess Champion Gary Kasparov in a match, the first time this was accomplished against a reigning World Chess Champion.

1998

Lawrence Day represents Canada for a record 13th time at the Chess Olympiads.

1999

First Canadian Electronic Mail Chess Championship held by CCCA, won by Michael McArthur. First Canadian Girls Chess Championships organized by CMA held in Toronto. Michael Edelstein, David MacLeod, Claude Pare, Denis Pineault, Alexander Ugge, Kurt Widmann, John Wright first Canadians to receive Correspondence Senior International Master (SIMC) title from ICCF. First Canadian chess electronic newsletter, *Scarborough Community of Toronto Chess News and Views*, founded, edited and published by Bob Armstrong. World Chess Champion Gary Kasparov took on the world in a game played over the internet. Prince Edward Island hosts first national championship, as Canadian Scholastic Chess Championship held at Charlottetown. Nova Scotia only province to never host a national chess championship (1872-).

2000

Kevin Spraggett wins Canadian Open Chess Championship for a record 8th time. Deen Hergott wins Eastern Ontario Grand Prix circuit for record 9th time. Canadian Chess Hall of Fame created by David Cohen. 14 initial inductees, 34 inductees by 2010 (one per year from 2002-). Canadian Chess Championships for youths in Under-10, 12, 14, 16, 18 age groups split into separate competitions: open and girls only. Lefong Hua wins Canadian Grade 12 Chess Championship, the 8th time he won his grade (1989-2000).

2001

Nava Starr wins Canadian Women's Chess Championship for a record 8th time. First combined Canadian Correspondence Chess Championship by regular and electronic mail, won by Serge Dubuc and Artur Mrugala.

2002

Hugh Brodie plays in Canadian Open Chess Championship 32 times (1968-2009), including 29 in a row (1974-2002). David Cohen finishes in 3rd place in the Internet Slow Time Control World Chess Championship.

2003

Canadian Chess Player of the Year award revived by David Cohen, won by Pascal Charbonneau. Pascal Charbonneau ties for second place at Pan-American Chess Championship, Canada's best ever result.

2004

Largest Canadian Chess Championship for attendance (69) and prize fund (\$21,000) held at Toronto, Ontario. First Canadian Chess Championship with female participants (4). Longest time between appearances in a Canadian Championship: FM John MacPhail, 32 years from 1972-2004. Kevin Spraggett competes in his 13th Canadian Chess Championship, appearing in each of four consecutive decades (1975-2004). Lawrence Day competes in his 12th Canadian Chess Championship, appearing in each of five consecutive decades (1969-2004). Nava Starr represents Canada for a record 11th time at the Chess Women's Olympiads. First Canadian Senior Chess Championship organized by David Cohen held in Toronto, Ontario as an active event. Introduction of correspondence chess play by web server.

2005

12-year old Shiyam Thavandiran youngest winner of Canadian Junior (Under 20) Chess Championship. Pascal Charbonneau United States Chess League Most Valuable Player; Board 1 on Baltimore Kingfishers team, United States Chess League Champions. Mark Bluvshstein 3rd place, World Under-18 Chess Championship. Hal Bond first Canadian to be awarded FIDE's International Organizer (IO) title. Roman Pelts first Canadian to be awarded FIDE's FIDE Trainer (FT) title.

2006

Alexander Ugge won 22nd World Correspondence Championship Candidates tournament, Section 1, with undefeated 8.5/12 (+5 =7). Pascal Charbonneau defeated former FIDE World Champion Viswanathan Anand at the Chess Olympiad. Kevin Spraggett first Canadian to have a published FIDE rating of at least 2600.

2007

Alexandra Botez North American Girls Under-12 Champion. Longest time between first place finish in the Canadian Chess Championship: Jean Hébert, 29 years (1978-2007).

2008

Alexander Ugge 2nd place, 21st World Correspondence Championship Final, with undefeated 8.5/14 (+3 =11); as he was age 68 when the tournament started, he is the oldest player ever to win a medal in a World Chess Championship. Canada 1st place, 5th Pacific Americas Team Tournament & North America Pacific Zone Team Correspondence Chess Championship. Hal Bond serves as Deputy Arbiter, World Chess Championship match between Challenger Viswanathan Anand and Challenger Vladimir Kramnik. Kelly Wang World Under-8 Girls Chess Championship tied 3rd place. Eric Hansen World Under-16 Chess Championship tied 2nd place. Yuanling Yuan 2nd place, Pan-American Women's Championship. Kevin Spraggett Top Rated Canadian Chess Player at Year-End for a record 26th time (1980-2008). Nikolay Noritsyn scores perfect 9/9 in Toronto Closed Chess Championship.

2009

Richard Wang of Edmonton World Under-12 Chess Championship tied 2nd place. Janak Awatramani North American Under-10 Champion; 3 more Canadians finish 1st-3rd at North American Youth Chess Championships. Longest time between first and last win of a Canadian Championship: Jean Hébert, 31 years (1978-2009). Jean Hébert wins 1st Festival Francophone des Échecs. Christopher Knox wins Canadian Grade 6 Chess Championship with a perfect score, the 6th year in a row he was Canadian Chess Champion for his grade.

2010

Jason Cao World Under-10 Champion, scoring 9/11. North American Youth Championships held at Montreal; 21 Canadians finished 1st, 2nd or 3rd. Jackie Peng 3rd place, Pan-American Girls Under 12 Championship. Mark Bluvshtein defeated former FIDE World Champion Veselin Topalov of Bulgaria at the Chess Olympiad. Ralph Deline represents Canada at the 20th World Senior Chess Championship. Grandmaster Bator Sambuev first Canadian with a CFC rating of 2700, and the highest rated Canadian ever with a CFC rating of 2726.

C. Organized chess

1. World Chess Federation (FIDE)

Website: <http://www.fide.com>

The World Chess Federation [Fédération Internationale des Échecs] (FIDE), established 1924, is the international governing body for chess. Canada is a founding member. There are 170 member federations (nations). FIDE was recognized by the International Olympic Committee as an International Sports Federation in 1999. Chess has National Olympic Committee recognition in 115 countries, and chess is recognized as a sport in 105 countries. In 2011, FIDE registers 274,660 rated players, including 1,315 Grandmasters; and 1,643 International Arbiters, 890 FIDE Arbiters and 127 International Organizers.

Chess is the world's second most popular game (after soccer). On the internet, millions play chess by dedicated servers, or watch live webcasts of chess games. Webcasts are made possible when competitors use special hardware, such as the wireless devices developed by the Montreal firm MonRoi.

President: Kirsan Ilyumzhinov

2. Chess Federation of Canada (CFC)

Website: <http://www.chess.ca>

The Chess Federation of Canada (CFC), established 1872, is a non-profit organization and the governing body for chess in Canada. The CFC is a founding member of the World Chess Federation (FIDE), the international governing body for chess. In 2010, the CFC registers 1,883 players, including 9 Grandmasters; and 16 International Arbiters, 5 FIDE Arbiters and 2 International Organizers.

Chess is probably the second most participated in recreation / sport in Canada (after swimming).

Board of Directors:

President: Robert Gillanders (Burlington, ON)

Vice-President: Mark S. Dutton, IA (FIDE) (Victoria, BC)

Treasurer: Fred McKim (Charlottetown, PEI)

Secretary: Lyle Craver, IA (FIDE) (North Vancouver, BC)

Youth Co-ordinator: Michael Barron, FM (FIDE) (Toronto, ON)

FIDE Representative: Hal Bond, IA, IO (FIDE) (Guelph, ON)

Past President: Eric Van Dusen (Ottawa, ON)

3. Ontario Chess Association (OCA)

Website: <http://www.chessontario.com>

The Ontario Chess Association (OCA), was established in 1879. The OCA is affiliated with the Chess Federation of Canada (CFC). The OCA co-ordinates chess activity in Ontario. In 2010, the OCA registers 1,008 players, including 2 Grandmasters; and 8 International Arbiters, 2 FIDE Arbiters and 1 International Organizer.

President: Michael von Keitz

4. Greater Toronto Chess League (GTCL)

Website: <http://torontochess.org>

Greater Toronto Chess League (GTCL), established 1897, is a non-profit organization which dates back to the founding of organized competitions among chess clubs in Toronto. In 2010, GTCL organizes and co-ordinates competitions among more than 25 chess clubs in the Greater Toronto area. GTCL is affiliated with the Ontario Chess Association (OCA). In 2010, GTCL registers approx. 400 players, including 2 Grandmasters; and 6 International Arbiters.

President: Michael Barron

5. Chess Institute of Canada (CIC)

Website: <http://www.ChessInstitute.ca>

Chess Institute of Canada (CIC), a federal non-profit corporation, was founded in 2005 to teach children, through the game of chess, responsibility for their words and actions. CIC teaches over 1,000 children each year.

Watch CIC's 90 second video *Chess is Awesome* at www.ChessInstitute.ca.

President: Ted Winick

D. How chess is played today

1. General

A *game* is a contest between two chess players. The result is either a win for one player, scored as 1 point, and a loss for the other player, scored as 0 points; or a draw, scored as 0.5 points for each player.

A *match* is a series of games between two players. The winner can be the first to reach a certain number of wins (no limit to the number of games); or the first to reach a certain number of points (limited number of games).

A *tournament* is a contest among three or more players. A *round* of the tournament is one set of pairings of players. There are four main types of tournaments: Swiss, Round-Robin, Knockout and Team Scheveningen.

In a *Swiss*, the paired players usually have the same number of points to that point in the tournament. Thus, winners will continue to play winners, and an over-all winner will be determined. No one is eliminated, so this style is popular for Open events. Any number of players can be accommodated, and all players get a full set of games equal to the number of rounds.

In a *Round-Robin*, or all play all, each player gets one game against all of the opponents (two in the case of a double-round robin). These are popular for small invitational or Closed events.

A *Knock-out* eliminates the loser of each game, but with the added complication that after a draw, another game is needed to determine the winner who advances. They are not popular, and are used only infrequently, mainly in Championships, because a player may travel a great distance, only to be eliminated in the first round.

A *Team Scheveningen* pairs one team against the other such that each player on one team plays one game against each player on the other team. They are popular for matches between Chess Clubs.

Games are time limited. A game clock records each player's remaining time; a player whose time runs out loses. *Blitz* allows 5 minutes per player (or less) for the entire game. *Active* play allows 30 minutes per player (or less) for the entire game. *Regular* play typically allows 2 hours per player for the entire game. Modern play uses digital game clocks, which permit an increment of from 3 to 30 seconds to be added each move. The extra time is so that players may record their moves; and so a player with a winning position will not lose on time.

All the moves of a games are recorded by both players. Duplicate *scoresheets* allow the organizer to keep a copy so as to later enter the game into a database, which can be accessed via the internet. Digital recorders were invented by the Canadian company MonRoi. A player uses a stylus to tap the move on a display of the chess board.

Games are webcast with wireless technology. MonRoi's devices connect through a server to enable live viewing of the game. DGT offers a similar service using chessboards which can detect the current position by sensing the chess pieces.

2. Over-the-board

Casual play: cheap for the price of a chess set. Chess clubs: relatively inexpensive way to meet new players of all strengths. Tournaments: weekends and vacations.

3. Correspondence

Played by mail, e-mail or web server. The *time control* is measured in days. For those who want to analyze their positions in-depth.

4. Internet

Very popular world-wide. Players connect to a chess server, which transmits the moves. Time controls are chosen by the players, and range from one minute each with no increment, to regular slow play.

E. History of the Canadian Chess Championship

The Canadian Chess Championship was first held in conjunction with the founding of its sanctioning body, the Chess Federation of Canada, way back in 1872. At first, it was more of an open event, attracting the leading players from across Canada. Later, as the numbers who wanted to enter grew, it was restricted to a Closed all-play-all (round-robin) format. Players had to be invited through their playing strength (national ranking) or else qualify from regional competitions. Recently, a more open format has returned. A combination of minimum playing strength and regional qualifications is still used to attract chess masters from across Canada. However, the Swiss format of pairing players (players doing well play each other next, no knockouts for those who lose) permits a larger attendance.

The Closed is traditionally held whenever the World Chess Championship qualification cycle is in progress. Canada is entitled to send one player directly to the Knockout stage. Other representatives may enter the Pan-American Chess Championship to attempt to qualify for additional places. Seven different provinces have hosted the Championship over the years, with Ontario being the most popular location.

Some notable accomplishments:

- A rare feat in the chess world was accomplished not once, but twice, by D. Abraham Yanofsky, when he won the Canadian Closed Chess Championship with a perfect score of 11/11 in 1943 and again in 1959!
- Two players won or tied for first in the Canadian Chess Championship a record eight times: D. Abraham Yanofsky and Maurice Fox.
- The longest time from first to last appearance in the Canadian Chess Championship: D. Abraham Yanofsky, 49 years (1937-86); and James Narraway, 43 years (1888-1931).
- The longest time between appearances in the Canadian Chess Championship: John MacPhail, 32 years (1972-2004).
- The longest time between winning or finishing first in a Canadian Chess Championship: Jean Hébert, 29 years (1978-2007).
- The longest time between the first and last win of a Canadian Chess Championship: Jean Hébert, 31 years (1978-2009).
- The most consecutive decades appearing in a Canadian Chess Championship: D. Abraham Yanofsky, 6 (1930s-1980s); Lawrence Day, 5 (1960s-2000s). Three players could have played in the Canadian Chess Championship in the 2000's, after having played in it in the 1960's, 1970's, 1980's and 1990's: Denis Allan, Leon Piasetski, Zvonko Vranesic; they missed the 2000's, but could still compete in the 2010's.

- Five players won (or tied for first place in) the Canadian Closed and Open Chess Championships in the same year: Igor Ivanov, 1981 and 1985; Ron Livshits, 1995; Bryon Nickoloff, 1995; Kevin Spraggett, 1996; and Pascal Charbonneau, 2002.
- The largest number of players in a Canadian Chess Championship: 69, in 2004 at Toronto.

Canadian Chess Championship

No.	Year	Location	Winner
1	1872	Hamilton, ON	Tournament not completed
2	1873	Toronto, ON	Albert Ensor
3	1874	Montreal, QC	William Hicks
4	1875	Ottawa, ON	George Jackson
5	1876	Hamilton, ON	Edward Sanderson
6	1877	Quebec City, QC	Henry Howe
7	1878	Montreal, QC	Jacob Ascher
8	1879	Ottawa, ON	Edwin Pope
9	1881	Ottawa, ON	Joseph Shaw
10	1882	Quebec City, QC	Edward Sanderson
11	1883	Montreal, QC	Jacob Ascher, Henry Howe
12	1884	Ottawa, ON	François-Xavier Lambert
13	1886	Quebec City, QC	Nicholas MacLeod
14	1887	Montreal, QC	George Barry *, Nicholas MacLeod
15	1888	Quebec City, QC	Nicholas MacLeod *, James Narraway, Edwin Pope
16	1889	Montreal, QC	Richard Fleming *, James Narraway
17	1890	Quebec City, QC	Robert Short
18	1891	Montreal, QC	A. Thomas Davison
19	1892	Toronto, ON	William Boulton
20	1893	Quebec City, QC	James Narraway
21	1894	Montreal, QC	A. Thomas Davison
22	1897	Orillia, ON	James Narraway
23	1898	Toronto, ON	James Narraway
24	1899	Montreal, QC	Magnus Smith
25	1904	Winnipeg, MB	Magnus Smith
26	1906	Montreal, QC	Magnus Smith
27	1908	Toronto, ON	Joseph Sawyer
28	1910	Montreal, QC	John Morrison
29	1913	Winnipeg, MB	Charles Blake, John Morrison *
30	1920	Toronto, ON	Sydney Gale *, John Harvey
31	1922	Montreal, QC	John Morrison
32	1924	Hamilton, ON	John Morrison
33	1926	Montreal, QC	John Morrison
34	1927	Toronto, ON	Maurice Fox
35	1929	Montreal, QC	Maurice Fox
36	1931	Hamilton, ON	George Eastman, Maurice Fox *, John Morrison
37	1932	Haileybury, ON	Maurice Fox
38	1933	Winnipeg, MB	Robert Martin
39	1934	Toronto, ON	John H. Belson
40	1935	Montreal, QC	Maurice Fox
41	1936	Toronto, ON	Boris Blumin

No.	Year	Location	Winner
42	1937	Quebec City, QC	Boris Blumin
43	1938	Toronto, ON	Maurice Fox
44	1940	Montreal, QC	Maurice Fox
45	1941	Winnipeg, MB	D. Abraham Yanofsky
46	1943	Dalhousie, NB	D. Abraham Yanofsky
47	1945	Saskatoon, SK	D. Abraham Yanofsky, Frank Yerhoff
48	1946	Toronto, ON	John H. Belson
49	1947	Quebec City, QC	D. Abraham Yanofsky
50	1949	Arvida, QC	Maurice Fox
51	1951	Vancouver, BC	Povilas Vaitonis
52	1953	Winnipeg, MB	Frank Anderson, D. Abraham Yanofsky
53	1955	Ottawa, ON	Frank Anderson
54	1957	Vancouver, BC	Povilas Vaitonis
55	1959	Montreal, QC	D. Abraham Yanofsky
56	1961	Brockville, ON	Lionel Joyner
57	1963	Winnipeg, MB	D. Abraham Yanofsky
58	1965	Vancouver, BC	D. Abraham Yanofsky
59	1969	Pointe Claire, QC	Duncan Suttles *, Zvonko Vranesic
60	1972	Toronto, ON	Peter Biyiasas
61	1975	Calgary, AB	Peter Biyiasas
62	1978	Toronto, ON	Jean Hébert
63	1981	Montreal, QC	Igor Ivanov
64	1984	Ottawa, ON	Kevin Spraggett
65	1985	Edmonton, AB	Igor Ivanov, Raymond Stone *
66	1986	Winnipeg, MB	Igor Ivanov, Kevin Spraggett
67	1987	Baie-Comeau, QC	Igor Ivanov
68	1989	Windsor, ON	Kevin Spraggett
69	1991	Scarborough, ON	Lawrence Day
70	1992	Kingston, ON	Alexandre Lesiège
71	1994	Hamilton, ON	Kevin Spraggett
72	1995	Ottawa, ON	François Léveillé, Ron Livshits, Bryon Nickoloff
73	1996	Toronto, ON	Kevin Spraggett
74	1999	Brantford, ON	Alexandre Lesiège
75	2001	Montreal, QC	Alexandre Lesiège *, Kevin Spraggett
76	2002	Richmond, BC	Pascal Charbonneau *, Kevin Spraggett
77	2004	Toronto, ON	Pascal Charbonneau *, Eric Lawson
78	2006	Toronto, ON	Igor Zugic
79	2007	Kitchener, ON	Jean Hébert, Ron Livshits, Nikolay Noritsyn *, Artem Samsonkin
80	2009	Guelph, ON	Jean Hébert
81	2011	Guelph, ON	

* winner on tie-break

F. History of the Canadian Open Chess Championship

The Canadian Open Chess Championship was first held in Montreal in 1956, attracting 13 year-old future World Chess Champion Bobby Fischer up from New York City. From the beginning, chess players gathered from all across Canada to meet across the chessboard. Each year, they are joined by players of all strengths from around the world. Some come for vacation, some come to compete. The possibilities for both make for an attractive event.

The format of the Open was originally used in the Canadian Chess Championship itself. As the game grew, it was necessary to restrict the Chess Championship to a Closed format, by invitation only. The Open was launched to revive the chess competition as a meeting place for all.

The Open was initially held every two years, to permit it to alternate with the Closed Chess Championship. However, since 1973 the Open has been held annually. Seven different provinces have hosted, with Ontario being the most popular location.

Individual accomplishments:

- A rare feat in the chess world occurred in 1962, when Laszlo Witt won with a perfect score of 9/9!
- The most notable event was in 1971, when reigning World Chess Champion Boris Spassky played in and won the competition.
- Kevin Spraggett holds the record for most first place finishes, an amazing eight times during his career.
- Five players won (or tied for first place in) the Canadian Closed and Open Chess Championships in the same year: Igor Ivanov, 1981 and 1985; Ron Livshits, 1995; Bryon Nickoloff, 1995; Kevin Spraggett, 1996; and Pascal Charbonneau, 2002.
- Hugh Brodie played in the Canadian Open Chess Championship 32 times - including 29 years in a row! (1968, 1974-2002, 2005, 2009)

Canadian Open Chess Championship

No.	Year	Location	Winner
1	1956	Montreal, QC	Larry M. Evans, William Lombardy
2	1958	Winnipeg, MB	Elod Macskasy
3	1960	Kitchener, ON	Anthony Saidy
4	1962	Ottawa, ON	Laszlo Witt
5	1964	Scarborough, ON	Pal Benko
6	1966	Kingston, ON	Larry M. Evans
7	1968	Toronto, ON	Bent Larsen
8	1970	St. John's, NL	Bent Larsen
9	1971	Vancouver, BC	Hans Ree, Boris Spassky
10	1973	Ottawa, ON	Duncan Suttles
11	1974	Montreal, QC	Ljubomir Ljubojevic
12	1975	Calgary, AB	Leonid Shamkovich
13	1976	Toronto, ON	Lawrence Day, Nick DeFirmian
14	1977	Fredericton, NB	Jan Green-Krotki
15	1978	Hamilton, ON	Gyula Sax
16	1979	Edmonton, AB	D. Abraham Yanofsky
17	1980	Ottawa, ON	Lawrence Day
18	1981	Quebec City, QC	Igor Ivanov
19	1982	Vancouver, BC	Gordon Taylor
20	1983	Toronto, ON	Bozidar Ivanovic, Kevin Spraggett
21	1984	Ottawa, ON	Denis Allan, Brett Campbell, Igor Ivanov, Dave Ross
22	1985	Edmonton, AB	Brian Hartman, Igor Ivanov
23	1986	Winnipeg, MB	Viktor Kupreichik, Artur Yusupov
24	1987	Toronto, ON	Kevin Spraggett
25	1988	Scarborough, ON	Lawrence Day
26	1989	Edmonton, AB	Vladimir Tukmakov
27	1990	Edmundston, NB	Georgi Timoshenko
28	1991	Windsor, ON	Walter Browne
29	1992	Scarborough, ON	Alexei Barsov, Bryon Nickoloff
30	1993	London, ON	Kevin Spraggett
31	1994	Winnipeg, MB	Vladimir Tukmakov
32	1995	Toronto, ON	Deen Hergott, Ron Livshits, Bryon Nickoloff, Eduardas Rozentalis, Kevin Spraggett
33	1996	Calgary, AB	Kevin Spraggett
34	1997	Winnipeg, MB	Julian Hodgson
35	1998	Ottawa, ON	Michael Oratovsky, Evgeny Prokopchuk, Kevin Spraggett, Dimitri Tyomkin
36	1999	Richmond, BC	Georgi Orlov, Kevin Spraggett
37	2000	Edmonton, AB	Joel Benjamin, Jonathan Rowson, Kevin Spraggett
38	2001	Sackville, NB	Larry Christiansen, Anthony Miles
39	2002	Montreal, QC	Pascal Charbonneau, Jean-Marc Degraeve, Jean

No.	Year	Location	Winner
			Hébert
40	2003	Kapuskasing, ON	Alexander Moiseenko
41	2004	Kapuskasing, ON	Alexander Moiseenko, Dimitri Tyomkin
42	2005	Edmonton, AB	Mark Bluvshstein, Viktor Bologan, Saptarshi Roy Chowdhury, Vassily Ivanchuk, Alexei Shirov
43	2006	Kitchener, ON	Walter Arencibia, Abhijit Kunte
44	2007	Ottawa, ON	Xiangzhi Bu
45	2008	Montreal, QC	Matthieu Cornette, Victor Mikhalevski, Alexander Moiseenko, Eduardas Rozentalis
46	2009	Edmonton, AB	Mark Bluvshstein, Edward Porper
47	2010	Toronto, ON	Luke McShane
48	2011	Toronto, ON	

G. Visits to Canada by World Chess Champions

World Chess Champions in Canada

No.	Year	Champion	Locations
1	1892	Emanuel Lasker	Montreal, QC; Quebec City, QC
2	1893	Wilhelm Steinitz *	Montreal, QC; Quebec City, QC
3	1894	Wilhelm Steinitz *, Emanuel Lasker	World Chess Championship Match, Montreal, QC
4	1905	Emanuel Lasker *	Montreal, QC
5	1907	Emanuel Lasker *	Winnipeg, MB
6	1909	Jose Capablanca	Toronto, ON; Montreal, QC
7	1912	Jose Capablanca	Winnipeg, MB
8	1923	Alexander Alekhine	Montreal, Quebec City, Trois-Rivières, QC
9	1924	Alexander Alekhine	Toronto, ON
10	1926	Emanuel Lasker	Toronto, ON
11	1932	Alexander Alekhine *	Toronto, ON; Winnipeg, MB
12	1949	Machgielis (Max) Euwe	Montreal, QC; Toronto, ON; Vancouver, BC
13	1956	Robert Fischer	1st Canadian Open Chess Championship, Montreal, QC
14	1964	Robert Fischer	Montreal, QC; Quebec City, QC; Toronto, ON
15	1967	Boris Spassky	Nanaimo, BC; Vancouver, BC; North Vancouver, BC; Centennial Grandmaster Chess Tournament, Winnipeg, MB; Montreal, QC
16	1971	Robert Fischer	1/4 Final Match vs. Mark Taimanov, World Chess Championship Candidates, Vancouver, BC
17	1971	Boris Spassky *	9th Canadian Open Chess Championship, Vancouver, BC; CNE Open Chess Tournament, Toronto, ON; Montreal, QC
18	1977	Mikhail Botvinnik	Montreal, QC; 2nd World Computer Chess Championship, Toronto, ON
19	1979	Boris Spassky	Terre des Hommes Grandmaster Chess Tournament, Montreal, QC
20	1979	Mikhail Tal, Anatoly Karpov *	Terre des Hommes Grandmaster Chess Tournament, Montreal, QC; Toronto, ON
21	1982	Boris Spassky	Mississauga, ON
22	1988	Mikhail Tal, Boris Spassky	World Chess Festival, Saint John, NB
23	1988	Mikhail Tal, Anatoly Karpov, Gary Kasparov *	World Blitz Chess Championship, Saint John, NB
24	1994	Boris Spassky	North Bay, ON
25	1995	Boris Spassky	Ottawa, Pickering, Toronto, Guelph, London, ON
26	1998	Gary Kasparov *	Toronto, ON

No.	Year	Champion	Locations
27	2007	Gary Kasparov	Toronto, ON
28	2007	Anatoly Karpov	Toronto, ON

* Reigning World Champion

Media reports

Television

- The Sports Network (TSN)
- Entertainment and Sports Programming Network (ESPN)

Newspapers

- Montreal *Daily Herald*
- Montreal *Gazette*
- Toronto *Star*
- Toronto *Evening Telegram*
- *Globe and Mail*
- Manitoba *Free Press*
- Winnipeg *Free Press*
- Winnipeg *Tribune*
- Vancouver *Province*

Chess periodicals

- *Bulletin/En Passant*
- *Canadian Chess Chat*
- *Chess*
- *Chess Canada*
- *Chess Life*
- *L'Échiquier*
- *Northwest Chess*
- *World Chess Festival Bulletin*

Chess books

- *The Unknown Capablanca* by David Hooper and Dale Brandreth, 1975
- *Montreal 1979: Tournament of Stars* by Mikhail Tal, Chepizhny and Roshal, 1980
- *Alexander Alekhine's Chess Games, 1902-1946* by Leonard Skinner and Robert Verhoeven, 1988
- *Capablanca* by Edward Winter, 1989
- *William Steinitz, Chess Champion* by Kurt Landsberger, 1993
- *The Collected Games of Emanuel Lasker* by Ken Whyld, 1998
- *The Unknown Bobby Fischer* by John Donaldson and Eric Tangborn, 1999
- *The Magic of Mikhail Tal* by Joe Gallagher, 2000
- *Chess the Hard Way* by D.Abraham Yanofsky, 2000
- *Young Marshall* by John S. Hilbert, 2002
- *A Legend on the Road: Bobby Fischer's 1964 Simultaneous Exhibition Tour* by John Donaldson, Second Edition (Revised & Enlarged), 2005
- *Chess on the Edge* by Bruce Harper and Yasser Seirawan, 2008
- *Blindfold Chess* by Eliot Hearst and John Knott, 2009
- *Chess Duels: My Games with the World Champions* by Yasser Seirawan, 2010

H. History of the Chess Olympiad & Canadian participation

1. Chess Olympiad

The Chess Olympiad is a team competition for nations sanctioned by the World Chess Federation (FIDE). It was first held in 1927 at London, England and has been held every 2 years since 1950. Until the 2008 Olympics were held in Beijing, more countries competed in the Chess Olympiad than in any other sporting event.

The 37th Chess Olympiad in 2006 at Turin, Italy had teams from 143 countries. The 38th Chess Olympiad in 2008 at Dresden, Germany attracted 141 countries, as did the 39th Chess Olympiad in 2010 at Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia. In the 2010 Women's event, there were teams from 110 countries.

2. Canada's participation

Canada first participated in the Chess Olympiads in 1939 at Buenos Aires, Argentina, where 14-year old Abe Yanofsky of Winnipeg, Manitoba attracted the world's attention. In 1964 at Tel Aviv, Israel, Yanofsky secured the first Grandmaster title for a player raised in the Commonwealth. Recent highlights include wins by Pascal Charbonneau over former FIDE World Champion Viswanathan Anand in 2006; and Mark Bluvshstein over former FIDE World Champion Veselin Topalov in 2010.

Canada has sent a team to every Chess Olympiad since 1964. Canada's best finish at the Chess Olympiad was tied for **7th place** in 1978 at Buenos Aires, Argentina. Canada finished tied for 8th place in 1976 at Haifa, Israel and again in 1980 at Valetta, Malta.

Canadians have won individual medals 10 times:

Gold:

- D. Abraham Yanofsky, Board 2, 1939.
- Frank Anderson, Board 2, 1954, 1958.

Silver:

- Peter Biyiasas, Board 2, 1978.
- Kevin Spraggett, Board 2, 2000.

Bronze:

- Peter Biyiasas, Board 4, 1972.
- Jean Hébert, Board 3, 1982.
- Lawrence Day, Board 3, 1986.
- Deen Hergott, Alternate 1, 1990.
- Yan Teplitsky, Board 4, 2002.

Additional individual accomplishments:

- Frank Anderson had the best percentage, Board 2, 1958.
- Roman Pelts had the 2nd highest score among masters, Board 4, 1984.
- Lawrence Day has represented Canada at the Chess Olympiads 13 times.
- D. Abraham Yanofsky represented Canada at the Chess Olympiads 11 times.

The Women's Chess Olympiad was first held in 1957 at Emmen, Netherlands. Canada first participated in the Women's Chess Olympiad in 1974 at Medellin, Columbia, and has sent a team every time since 2000.

Canadians have won individual medals 4 times:

Gold:

- Nava Starr, Board 2, 1976.
- Céline Roos, Board 2, 1984.

Bronze:

- Smilja Vujosevic, Board 1, 1976.
- Nava Starr, Board 1, 1982.

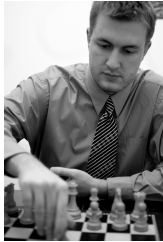
Additional individual accomplishment:

- Nava Starr has represented Canada at the Chess Olympiads 12 times.

3. Canada's 2010 Olympiad National Team

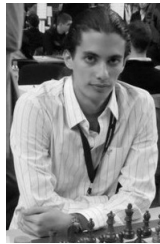
Mark Bluvshtein, GM

Toronto, ON



- 2010 Represented Canada at Olympiad on Board 1; defeated former FIDE World Champion Veselin Topalov
- 2009 2nd place, Canadian Championship
- 2009 Canadian Open Champion
- 2008 Canadian Chess Player of the Year
- 2008 Represented Canada at Olympiad on Board 1
- 2008 1st place, First Saturday GrandMaster June, Budapest, Hungary
- 2006 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2006 2nd place, Canadian Championship
- 2005 Canadian Chess Player of the Year
- 2005 Canadian Open Champion
- 2005 Represented Canada World Boys Under-18 Championship (3rd place)
- 2005 Canadian Under-18 Champion
- 2004 Canadian Chess Player of the Year
- 2004 International Grandmaster (at age 16, youngest Canadian to be awarded Grandmaster title)
- 2004 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2004 3rd place, Canadian Championship
- 2004 Canadian Grade 10 Champion
- 2002 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2002 Represented Canada World Boys Under-14 Championship (6th place)
- 2002 Canadian Boys Under-14 Champion
- 2002 Canadian Grade 8 Champion
- 2001 International Master
- 2001 3rd place, Canadian Championship
- 2001 Represented Canada World Boys Under-14 Championship (8th place)
- 2001 Canadian Boys Under-14 Champion
- 2001 Canadian Grade 7 Champion
- 1999 Represented Israel World Boys Under-12 Championship
- 1999 Israel Boys Under-12 Champion
- 1998 Represented Israel World Boys Under-10 Championship
- 1998 Israel Boys Under-10 Champion

Thomas Roussel-Roozmon, GM
Montreal, QC



- 2010 Awarded title of Grandmaster
- 2010 Represented Canada at Olympiad; undefeated on Board 2; final Grandmaster Norm
- 2008 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2008 1st place, First Saturday Grand Master March, Budapest, Hungary
- 2007 Grandmaster Norm at Quebec Open
- 2007 2nd place, Quebec Open Championship
- 2006 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2004 Awarded International Master title
- 2003 Canadian Grade 10 Champion
- 2002 Canadian Grade 9 Champion
- 2000 Represented Canada at World Under-12 Championship (9th place)
- 2000 Canadian Under-12 Champion
- 2000 Canadian Grade 7 Champion

Leonid Gerzhoy, IM
Toronto, ON



- 2010 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2009 Represented Canada at Pan-American Championship
- 2009 Grandmaster Norm, World Open, Philadelphia, USA
- 2008 2nd place, Jessie Gilbert Celebration International, Coulsdon, England
- 2007 Canadian Junior Champion
- 2006 2nd place Canadian Championship
- 2005 Arrived Canada
- 2002 International Master

Artem (Artiom) Samsonkin, IM

Toronto, ON



- 2010 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2008 Canadian Junior Champion
- 2007 1st place, Canadian Championship
- 2007 International Master
- 2007 Arrived Canada from Belarus
- 2004 Belarus Under 16 Champion
- 2001 1st place, Under 2200 (Section B), Tenkes Kupa, Hungary

Nikolay Noritsyn, IM

Richmond Hill, ON



- 2010 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2010 2nd place, Canadian Open Championship
- 2008 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2008 Toronto Closed Champion with perfect score (9/9)
- 2007 Canadian Chess Player of the Year
- 2007 International Master
- 2007 Canadian Champion at age 16, second youngest ever
- 2006 Toronto Grand Prix Champion
- 2006 Toronto Open Champion
- 2005 Toronto Grand Prix Champion
- 2003 Canadian Under 12 Champion
- 2003 Ontario Under 12 Champion
- 2003 Ontario Grade 6 Champion
- 2002 Ontario Under 12 Champion
- 2002 Ontario Grade 5 Champion

4. Canada's 2010 Olympiad Women's Team

Yuanling Yuan, WIM

Toronto, ON



- 2010 Top rated female Canadian at Year-end
- 2010 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2009 Top rated female Canadian at Year-end
- 2009 Founded 'Chess in the Library' program
- 2009 Awarded Woman International Master title
- 2008 Top rated female Canadian at Year-end
- 2008 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2008 Awarded Woman FIDE Master title
- 2008 Woman International Master Norm, 12th North American FIDE Invitational, Chicago, USA
- 2008 2nd place, Pan-American Women's Championship; Woman International Master Norm
- 2007 Toronto Junior Champion
- 2007 Ontario High School Champion (while in Grade 7)
- 2007 Toronto High School Champion (while in Grade 7)
- 2003 Represented Canada at World Girls Under-10 Championship, 10th place
- 2003 Canadian Girls Under-10 Champion

Dina Kagramanov, WIM
Richmond Hill, ON



- 2010 Represented Canada at Women's World Championship
- 2010 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2009 Awarded Woman International Master title
- 2009 Canadian Women's Champion
- 2008 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2006 Tied first place Canadian and Ontario Women's Championship
- 2005 Toronto Women's Champion
- 2004 Awarded Woman FIDE Master title
- 2004 Ontario Girls Under-18 Champion
- 2003 Canadian Girls Under-18 Champion
- 2002 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad; Woman International Master Norm
- 2002 Ontario Women's Champion
- 2000 Represented Canada World Girls Under-14 Championship
- 1999 Represented Canada World Girls Under-18 Championship
- 1998 Represented Canada World Youth Rapid Girls Under-12 Championship

Iulia Lacau-Rodean

Kitchener, ON



- 2010 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2010 Gave simultaneous exhibition to raise funds for Canada's Olympiad Women's Team
- 2010 On 3rd place team, Canadian Post-Secondary Team Championship
- 2009 4th place, Canadian Women's Championship
- 2008 2nd place, Guelph Winter Pro-Am, Under 2100 Section
- 2007 4th place, Canadian Women's Championship
- 2007 On 1st place team, Ontario High School Championship; 3rd place individual result
- 2003 3rd place, Romanian Girls Under-14 Championship
- 2002 3rd place, Romanian Girls Under-14 Championship
- 2001 Represented Romania European Girls Under-14 Championship; 12th place
- 2001 2nd place, Romanian Girls Under-14 Championship
- 2000 Represented Romania European Girls Under-12 Championship
- 2000 Romanian Girls Under-12 Champion
- 1999 Represented Romania World Girls Under-12 Championship
- 1999 Represented Romania European Girls Under-12 Championship
- 1999 Tied 2nd place, Romanian Girls Under-12 Championship; Bronze Medal
- 1998 Represented Romania World Girls Under-10 Championship; 17th place
- 1998 3rd place, Romanian Girls Under-10 Championship

Yelizaveta (Liza) Orlova, WCM

Toronto, ON



- 2010 Awarded title Woman Candidate Master
- 2010 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2008 9th place, World Youth Under-14 Girls Championship
- 2008 Canadian Girls Under-14 Champion
- 2008 Ontario Girls Under-16 Champion
- 2008 Canadian Junior Girl Champion
- 2007 Canadian Girls Under-14 Champion
- 2006 Ontario Girls Grade 6 Champion
- 2006 Ontario Girls Under-12 Champion
- 2005 Canadian Girls Under-12 Champion
- 2005 Ontario Girls Under-12 Champion
- 2004 Ontario Girls Under-10 Champion

Dalia Kagramanov

Richmond Hill, ON



- 2010 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2009 Canadian Girls Under-16 Champion
- 2008 Canadian Girls Under-16 Champion
- 2006 Ontario Girls Under-14 Champion
- 2005 1st place, Ontario Girls Grade 6 Championship
- 2005 1st place, Ontario Girls Under-12 Championship
- 2003 Ontario Girls Grade 4 Champion

World Chess Olympiad

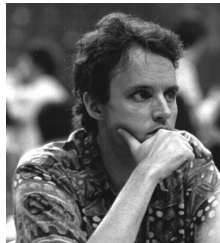
No.	Year	Location	Winner
1	1927	London, United Kingdom	Hungary
2	1928	The Hague, Netherlands	Hungary
3	1930	Hamburg, Germany	Poland
4	1931	Prague, Czechoslovakia	United States of America
5	1933	Folkestone, United Kingdom	United States of America
6	1935	Warsaw, Poland	United States of America
7	1937	Stockholm, Sweden	United States of America
8	1939	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Germany
9	1950	Dubrovnik, Yugoslavia	Yugoslavia
10	1952	Helsinki, Finland	U.S.S.R.
11	1954	Amsterdam, Netherlands	U.S.S.R.
12	1956	Moscow, U.S.S.R.	U.S.S.R.
13	1958	Munich, West Germany	U.S.S.R.
14	1960	Leipzig, East Germany	U.S.S.R.
15	1962	Varna, Bulgaria	U.S.S.R.
16	1964	Tel Aviv, Israel	U.S.S.R.
17	1966	Havana, Cuba	U.S.S.R.
18	1968	Lugano, Switzerland	U.S.S.R.
19	1970	Siegen, West Germany	U.S.S.R.
20	1972	Skopje, Yugoslavia	U.S.S.R.
21	1974	Nice, France	U.S.S.R.
22	1976	Haifa, Israel	United States of America
23	1978	Buenos Aires, Argentina	Hungary
24	1980	Valletta, Malta	U.S.S.R.
25	1982	Lucerne, Switzerland	U.S.S.R.
26	1984	Thessaloniki, Greece	U.S.S.R.
27	1986	Dubai, United Arab Emirates	U.S.S.R.
28	1988	Thessaloniki, Greece	U.S.S.R.
29	1990	Novi Sad, Yugoslavia	U.S.S.R.
30	1992	Manila, Philippines	Russia
31	1994	Moscow, Russia	Russia
32	1996	Yerevan, Armenia	Russia
33	1998	Elista, Russia	Russia
34	2000	Istanbul, Turkey	Russia
35	2002	Bled, Slovenia	Russia
36	2004	Calvia, Spain	Ukraine
37	2006	Turin, Italy	Armenia
38	2008	Dresden, Germany	Armenia
39	2010	Khanty-Mansiysk, Russia	Ukraine
40	2012	Istanbul, Turkey	
41	2014	Tromsø, Norway	

I. Stars of Canadian Chess

Jean Hébert, IM

Longueuil, QC

Canadian Champion



- Journalist, chess columnist for *La Presse*
- Member Canada's 11th International Correspondence Chess Federation Olympiad Bronze medal team
- Author of *Match Karpov - Kortchnoi 1978*, 1978; *Border Wars III*, 1984; *Modern Benoni* CD, 2000; *Lecons d'échecs du tournoi international de Montreal 2001*, 2001; *Secrets des grandes parties au coup par coup*, 2001; *Le livre du tournoi international de Montreal 2002*, 2002
- 2009 Canadian Chess Player of the Year
- 2009 Represented Canada at World Cup
- 2009 1st Francophone Champion
- 2009 Canadian Champion
- 2007 1st place Canadian Championship
- 2003-6 Published *Au nom du Roi*
- 2002 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 2002 Canadian Open Champion
- 2001 Canadian Chess Hall of Fame
- 1996 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 1990 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 1984 Correspondence International Grandmaster
- 1984 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 1982 Bronze medal, Board 3, Olympiad
- 1982 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 1980 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 1979 Represented Canada at World Championship Interzonal
- 1978 Awarded International Master title
- 1978 Represented Canada at Olympiad
- 1978 Canadian Champion
- 1977 Drew former World Champion Mikhail Botvinnik in a simultaneous exhibition, Montreal, Quebec
- 1977 Tied 1st place Canadian Junior Championship
- 1976 2nd place Canadian Correspondence Championship

- 1976 Represented Canada at World Junior Championship
- 1976 Canadian Junior Champion
- 1974 Represented Canada at World Under-17 Championship

Jason Cao, FM

Victoria, BC



- 2010 Canadian Chess Player of the Year; winner of Fan Ballot; first player to win both votes
- 2010 Awarded FIDE Master title
- 2010 World Under-10 Champion (1st place on tie-break); qualified FIDE Master title
- 2010 1st place Canadian Under-10 Championship

Natalia Khoudgarian, WIM

Toronto, ON



- 2008 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad on Board 1; Co-captain, Women's Team
- 1996-2007 Top rated female Canadian at Year-end 12 times in a row
- 2007 Canadian Women's Champion
- 2006 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2006 Represented Canada at Women's World Championship
- 2006 Canadian Women's Champion
- 2006 Ontario Women's Champion
- 1996 Woman International Master
- 1996 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad

Anton Kovalyov, GM
Verdun, QC



- 2009 Top rated Canadian at Year-end
- 2008 Awarded International Grandmaster title
- 2007 Arrived Canada from Argentina
- 2005 Played Americas Continental Championship

Bator Sambuev, GM
Montreal, QC



- 2010 Top rated Canadian at Year-end
- 2010 Highest rated Canadian ever with CFC rating of 2726
- 2010 First Canadian with CFC rating of 2700
- 2009-10 Winner, Eastern Ontario Chess Association Grand Prix
- 2007 2nd place, Canadian Open Championship
- 2007 Arrived Canada
- 2006 Awarded Grandmaster title

Nava Starr, WIM
Toronto, ON



- 2006 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2004 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2002 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 2001 Represented Canada at Women's World Championship
- 2001 Canadian Women's Champion
- 2001 Canadian Chess Hall of Fame
- 1996 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1996 2nd place Canadian Women's Championship
- 1976-95 Top rated female Canadian at Year-end 20 years in a row
- 1995 Canadian Women's Champion
- 1994 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1993 Represented Canada at Women's Interzonal
- 1992 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1991 Canadian Women's Champion
- 1990 Represented Canada at Women's Interzonal
- 1989 Canadian Women's Champion
- 1988 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1986 Canadian Women's Champion
- 1985 Represented Canada at Women's Interzonal
- 1984 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1984 Canadian Women's Champion
- 1982 Bronze medal, Board 1, Women's Olympiad
- 1982 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1982 Represented Canada at Women's Interzonal
- 1981 Canadian Women's Champion
- 1980 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1978 Awarded Woman International Master title
- 1978 Represented Canada at Women's Olympiad
- 1978 Represented Canada at Women's Interzonal
- 1978 Canadian Women's Champion
- 1976 Gold medal, Board 2, Women's Olympiad
- 1976 Represented Canada on Group B 1st place team at Women's Olympiad

Richard Wang
Edmonton, AB



- Canadian Under-12 Champion 2009
- 2nd place, World Under-12 Championship 2009 (on tie-break: 3rd place, Bronze Medal)

J. Chess in the Media

Television

- *Endgame*, Showcase, 2011 - Crime series filmed in Vancouver, BC
- *The Heart of Edmonton*, CBC-TV, Edmonton, AB, 2011.01.05 - Interview with Richard Wang by David Gerow
(<http://www.cbc.ca/canada/edmonton/story/2011/01/06/edmonton-chess-player.html>)
- *CityNews* (6pm), CITY-TV, Toronto, ON, 2006.05.08 - 'Crossing all Borders' by videographer Audra Brown, a report on Chess Institute of Canada's program at Rose Avenue Public School
- *More2Life*, TVOntario, Ontario, 2005.11.23 - Interview with Ted Winick, President, Chess Institute of Canada
(<http://www.tvo.org/TVOsites/WebObjects/TvoMicrosite.woa?video4488>)
- *Athlete of the Week*, CITY-TV, Toronto, ON, 2004 - Shiyam Thavandiran, during the Canadian Chess Championship in which he competed
- *Chess CHECK!*, CITY-TV (CHUM), 2004 - series produced by Perry Gray for CablePulse24
- *W-5*, CTV, 2004.5.29 - program with a segment exploring whether or not chess can increase a student's math abilities by improving their problem-solving skills.
- *Badhai Ho!*, OMNI-2 TV, Toronto, ON, 2003 - Interview with Shiyam Thavandiran, Ontario Grade 5 Chess Champion
- *Breakfast Television*, CITY-TV, Toronto, ON, 2003 - Featured Michael Kleinman, Ontario Grade 3 Chess Champion
- *Breakfast Television*, CITY-TV, Toronto, ON, 2002 - Featured two girls competing in the Ontario Women's Chess Championship: Bojana Mitrovic, Alina Sviridovitch
- World Chess Festival, including World Blitz Chess Championship, The Sports Network (TSN), 1988

Movies

- *Chess is Awesome*, 2011 - Chess Institute of Canada. Executive Producer and Script: Ted Winick; Consultant: David Cohen; Director of Photography: Carlos Esteves. Starring Ted Winick, President, Chess Institute of Canada; and friends Theadora, Joseph and Mary.
- *Knights of the South Bronx*, 2005 - Filmed in Toronto
- *Battle Chess*, produced, directed and written by John Dunstan, funded by Bravo!Fact, 2004
- *Game Over: Kasparov and the Machine*, directed by Vikram Jayanti, co-produced by National Film Board of Canada and British Broadcasting Corporation, distributed by Alliance Atlantis, 2003
- *Hatley High*, directed by Phil Price, 2003 - Fiction, filmed in Quebec
- *X-Men*, 2000 - Filmed in Toronto, where the chess game between Professor X, played by Patrick Stewart, and Magneto, played by Ian McKellen, was created by Tom O'Donnell
- *Searching for Bobby Fischer*, 1993 - Filmed in Toronto
- *The Great Chess Movie*, National Film Board of Canada, directed by Gilles Carle, Camille Coudari, 1982; won International Press Award, Montreal World Film Festival, Montreal, Quebec, 1982 and Honorable Mention, Golden Gate Awards Competition & International Film Festival, San Francisco, California, USA, 1983
- *Nine Days to Win*, CBC, 1967

Newspaper

Chess Columns

- *Toronto Star* by Lawrence Day, Saturdays
- *Globe & Mail* by Jonathan Berry, Saturdays
- *Winnipeg Free Press* by Cecil Rosner, Saturdays

Feature Articles

- Photos by Richard Lautens, Toronto *Star* web site (<http://photogallery.thestar.com/956891>), 2011.03.19, - 9 photos of kids in the 'Chess in the Library' program at Humberwood Branch, Toronto Public Library
- 'Chess champ spreads love of the game' by Dan Robson, photo by Rene Johnston, Toronto *Star*, 2010.10.25 p.GT5 - Feature on Yuanling Yuan and her 'Chess in the Library' program.
- 'Chess problem is solved at last' by Richard Ouzounian, Toronto *Star*, 2010.10.17, p.E4 - Theatre review of the musical *Chess*.
- 'Thrashed by a kid (with his eyes shut)' by Cathal Kelly, Toronto *Star*, 2010.3.23, p.A3.
- 'Titans of chess clash again' by Leslie Scrivener, Toronto *Star*, 2009.9.22.
- 'Honey, what are you doing with that rook?' by Daniel Dale, Toronto *Star*, 2009.6.13, p.IN2.
- 'The City: Queen & Church' story and photo by Lucas Oleniuk, Toronto *Star*, 2009.3.23, p.GT2.
- 'Can you copyright a chess move?' by Murray Whyte, Toronto *Star*, 2009.3.15, p.IN3.
- '8-year-old keeps me in check' by Joe Fiorito, Toronto *Star*, 2008.9.10, p.A6 - Column on Canadian Under-8 Champion Joseph Bellissimo.
- "They're top of the class" by Kris Rushowy, Toronto *Star*, 2008.8.25, p.A6 - Profile of Robert Kleinman.
- "Educators' gambit pays off for students" by Jon Filson, photos by Andrew Wallace, Toronto *Star*, 2008.3.19, p.A10 - Feature on Toronto Catholic District School Board Chess Association.
- "Crown me! Prof's computer learns every checkers move" by Joseph Hall, Toronto *Star*, 2007.7.20, p.A1 - Feature on Jonathan Schaeffer.
- 'Halladay: a master of detail' by Cathal Kelly, Toronto *Star*, 2007.3.12, p.E6 - Profile of Toronto Blue Jays baseball pitcher Roy Halladay.
- 'Bosh feeling the pinch in the post' by Dave Feschuk, Toronto *Star*, 2007.3.6, p.C2 - profile of Toronto Raptors basketball player Chris Bosh.
- 'Chess champ takes on all comers' by Christopher Maughan, photos by Lucas Oleniuk, Toronto *Star*, 2006.7.4, p.B1, p.B2 - Feature on Pascal Charbonneau.

- 'Pawning off weekend duties for some royal fun and strategy', photo by Tony Bock, *Toronto Star*, 2006.4.18, p.A2.
- 'Chess 'superstar' known for his speed' by Catherine Dunphy, *Toronto Star*, 2006.2.13, p.B4 - Obituary of Laszlo 'Leslie' Witt.
- 'Chess boxing has bizarre ring to it' by Valdis Wish, Reuters News Agency, *Toronto Star*, 2005.10.08, p.A2.
- 'Checkmating the attention deficit' by Tanya Flanagan, *The Annex Gleaner*, 2005.09, p.12.
- 'Why I went to bat for an anti-Semitic nutbar: The story of the Canadian who saved Bobby Fischer' by Christopher Hutsul, *Toronto Star*, 2005.4.24, P.D1,D4.
- 'Chess superstar Kasparov retires', *Toronto Star*, 2005.3.12.
- 'All the right moves' by Liam Lacey, *The Globe and Mail*, 2005.3.4 - Review of film *Game Over: Kasparov and the Machine*.
- 'Beery chess whiz unzips new offence' by Glen Colbourn, illustration by Raffi Anderian, *Toronto Star*, 2005.3.4, p.A3.
- 'Chess club for those who love it but winning big prizes is fun too', story and photo by Paul Hutchings, *Town Crier*, 2004.11 - feature on Bayview Games Club and Shiyam Thavandiran.
- 'Canada's chess king is just 16' by David Grossman, photo by Rick Madonik, *Toronto Star*, 2004.10.12 - feature on Mark Bluvshstein and Canada's Olympiad team.
- 'Leaving as lord of the ring' by Kevin Ward, *Toronto Star*, 2004.2.7, p.C3 - Feature on Lennox Lewis.
- 'Chess is check, and mate' by Thane Burnett, *Toronto Sun*, 2004.8.20, p.25.
- 'Young chess whiz loves winning' by Ho Anderson, photo by Michael Stuparyk, *Toronto Star*, 2004.1.31, p.B1, p.B3 - Feature on Zhe Quan.
- '2004: People to Watch - Going Places: Ahmed El-Sohemy - Finding genes that fit' by Karen Palmer, *Toronto Star*, 2004.1.1, p. B2.
- 'Kasparov adds a new twist in battle against machine' , *Toronto Star*, 2003.11.12, p.A13.

- "McBean at 35: Still strokin' - Toronto rower is a three-time Olympic medallist, but she won her first trophy for playing chess" by Randy Starkman, *Toronto Star*, 2003.11.9, p.E2 - Feature on Marnie McBean.
- "SARS: The Survivors' Tales - Teacher credits fitness, mental grit", photo by Charla Jones, *Toronto Star*, 2003.9.28, p.A13.
- 'Young champs prepare for biggest battle yet' by Elaine O'Connor, photo by Simon Hayter, *Ottawa Citizen*, 2003.9.1, p.B1 - Yuanling Yuan.
- 'Chess moves: Gould to small park' by Gavin Taylor, photo by Andrew Stawicki, *Toronto Star*, 2003.08.05, p.B1.
- 'Kindergarten chess champ strikes fear in opponents' by Madia Javid, photo by Bill Roberts, *Richmond Hill Liberal*, 2003.5.20, p.1, p.14 - Feature on Ontario Kindergarten Chess Champion Christopher Knox.
- 'Thornhill boy weaves magic on the chessboard', story and photo by Mitchell Brown, *Thornhill Liberal*, 2003.4.29, p.1, p.4 - Feature on Ontario Grade 2 Chess Champion Simon Gladstone.
- 'Chess group starts testing for drugs; many wondering why', *Bloomberg News*, *Toronto Star*, 2003.4.16, p.C10.
- "Lennox Lewis: The King of the world - He's the practitioner of a brutal sport who loves playing chess and is devoted to his mother" by Randy Starkman, *Toronto Star*, 2002.11.12, p.C3.
- 'Young mate boosts Canadian chess' by John Spears, *Toronto Star*, 2002.11.10, p.A8 - feature on Mark Bluvshstein and Canada's Olympiad team.
- "You don't have to beat Kasparov to enjoy chess, master says" by Roger Varley, cover and feature photos by Steve Somerville, *Thornhill Liberal*, 2002.9.17, p.1, p.3 - Cover story on Roman Pelts.
- 'Teen becomes chess queen' by Mitchell Brown, cover photo by Steve Somerville, *Richmond Hill Liberal*, 2002.9.3, p.1, p.3 - Cover story on Ontario Women's Chess Champion Dina Kagramanov.
- "Not child's play", photo by Steve Russell, *Toronto Star*, 2002.8.13, p.B2 - Alina Sviridovitch at the Ontario Women's Chess Championship.
- 'The age of thinking machines' by Rachel Ross, *Toronto Star*, 2002.7.29 P.D1,D3.

K. Sources

Researched, compiled, written and copyright 2000-11 by David Cohen, from material published at the web site Canadian Chess History by David Cohen: <http://www.CanadianChess.info>.

Thanks to all who contributed, notably my fellow Canadian Chess historians, especially Jonathan Berry, Hugh Brodie, Erik Malmsten, Andrew McMillan, Alan McGowan and Stephen Wright.

Thanks to Brian Fiedler and Ted Winick for sponsorship material.

Canadian Chess Flag Logo copyright 2004 by David Cohen incorporates the Linares Diagram Font, created by Steve Smith for Alpine Fonts and published by Partae Press.

Photo of David Cohen by and copyright 2008 Lisette Lu.

A. History of Chess

V poiskah istiny (Looking for a truth), by Yuri Averbakh, Moscow, 1992; presented by Yuri Averbakh at the 4th International colloquium "The board-games in Academia", Fribourg, Switzerland, 2002, published in *Step by step*, University of Fribourg, 2002.

B. History of Chess in Canada

Books

- *Chess: The History of a Game*, by Richard Eales, 1985.
- *Chess Tournament Crosstables*, Volume I 1851-1900, 2nd edition (1969); Volume II 1901-1910 (1971); Volume III 1911-1920 (1972); Volume IV 1921-1930 (1974), by Jeremy Gaige.
- Article on 'Chess' by Lawrence Day, *The Canadian Encyclopedia*, 1985.

Canadian Chess Books

- *100 Gems of Chess*, edited by Thomas D.S. Moore, published by the *Western Advertiser*, London, Ontario, 1872.
- *Championnat Canadien des Échecs 1947*, edited by Leopold Christin, 1947.
- *CFC Handbook*, by Chess Federation of Canada, various editions since 1956.
- *100 Years of Chess in Canada*, by D. Abraham Yanofsky, 1967.

Canadian Chess Magazines

- *Checkmate*, published by J.H. Graham, 1901-04.
- *The Canadian Chess Magazine*, published, edited by John Ewing in North Vancouver, British Columbia (1918-1920.01). Originally *B.C. Chess Magazine News* - F. MacLachlan; Games - R.G. Stark; Problems - Malcolm Sim.

- *CHECK!* 1927- (was established as a column in the Winnipeg *Free Press* newspaper 1921-7; then appeared as 'CCCA Bulletin' #1-4 in *Canadian Chess Review* magazine 1927.09-1928.01; then CCCA started publishing *CCCA Bulletin* with #5 1928; then it was renamed *CHECK!* with #344 1968.10).
- *Le Pion*, published by Antoine Lamothe every two weeks, 1924.08-1926.08.
- *Canadian Chess Review*, published in Winnipeg by Clarence M. Scott (1927.09.,10.,12,1928.01). Contained the first 4 issues of 'CCCA Bulletin'.
- *Canadian Chessner*, published quarterly by Dudley LeDain in Montreal, 1934.10-1937.04.
- *Chess* (Canadian Supplement), edited by Dudley LeDain.
- *Canadian Chess Chat*, founded by Daniel MacAdam. Originally *Maritime Chess News Bulletin*; renamed 1950. Edited by Daniel MacAdam 1947-56; D. Abraham Yanofsky 1956-9; Nathan Divinsky 1959-74 (except for 1965-6, 1972-3), helped by Elod Macskasy; Frank Szarka 1979-87; Michael Sharpe 1988.
- *Chess Canada* April 1970 (Vol. 1 No. 1) – August 1975 (Vol. 6 No. 7/8). Founded by Vladimir Dobrich, who was also editor April 1970 – May 1974 (Vol. 1 No. 1 – Vol. 5 No. 5) and publisher June 1974 – June 1975 (Vol. 5 No. 6 – Vol. 6 No. 5/6). Taken over by *Canadian Chess Chat* in 1975 (Vol. 6 No. 7/8 published by Frank Szarka).
- *Chess Canada Echecs* Titles: *Bulletin* (1-34) / *Chess Canada Echecs* (35-61, 184-193) / *En Passant Chess Magazine* (62-183) / *Chess Canada* (194-205). Edited by Les Bunning 1973-5 (1-12), Jonathan Berry 1975-83 (13-61), Stephen Ball 1983-9 (62-98), Gordon Taylor 1989-92 (99-112), Hal Bond 1992-5 (113-130), Brad Thomson 1995-7 (131-144), Tom O'Donnell 1997-8 (145-150), Troy Vail 1998 (151), Knut Neven 1998-2003 (152-182), Hans Jung (183-192) and Robert Hamilton (193-205).
- *Scarborough Community of Toronto Chess News and Views*. Edited by Bob Armstrong, 1999-, distributed electronically through the internet, originally *Scarborough Chess Club Chess Talk*, the newsletter of the Scarborough Chess Club; later *Scarborough Community of Toronto Chess Talk*.

References

Bulkeley, Richard (1771-1800) Volume IV, Dictionary of Canadian Biography - <http://www.biographi.ca/EN/index.html>

Acknowledgements

Thanks for their help with my researches to the following: my fellow Canadian chess historians and writers, including Jonathan Berry, Hugh Brodie, Nathan Divinsky, Marc Hébert, J. Ken MacDonald, Erik Malmsten, Andrew McMillan, and Stephen Wright; many members of the Canadian chess community who contributed to filling the gaps in my research; Dr. Cameron Pulsifer, Historian, Canadian War Museum; and chess historians, including John Hilbert and György Négyesi, chess writers and members of the international chess community.

Timeline originally published in *Scarborough Community of Toronto Chess News & Views*, Volume 6, No. 15, 2005.04.15; No. 16, 2005.05.01; No. 17, 2005.05.15; No. 18, 2005.06.01; No. 19, 2005.06.15.

C. Organized chess

Source

Chess #2 sporting activity in Canada for participation: Gallup poll, 1979.

G. Visits to Canada by World Chess Champions

Contributors

Jonathan Berry, Hugh Brodie, Frank Dixon, Alan McGowan, Stephen Wright.

Sources

The Sports Network (TSN), Entertainment and Sports Programming Network (ESPN); *Montreal Daily Herald*, *Montreal Gazette*, *Toronto Star*, *Toronto Evening Telegram*, *Globe and Mail*, *Manitoba Free Press*, *Winnipeg Free Press*, *Winnipeg Tribune*, *Vancouver Province*; *Bulletin/En Passant*, *Canadian Chess Chat*, *Chess*, *Chess Canada*, *Chess Life*, *L'Échiquier*, *Northwest Chess*, *World Chess Festival Bulletin*; *The Unknown Capablanca* by David Hooper and Dale Brandreth, 1975; *Montreal 1979: Tournament of Stars* by Mikhail Tal, Chepizhny and Roshal, 1980; *Alexander Alekhine's Chess Games, 1902-1946* by Leonard Skinner and Robert Verhoeven, 1988; *Capablanca* by Edward Winter, 1989; *William Steinitz, Chess Champion* by Kurt Landsberger, 1993; *The Collected Games of Emanuel Lasker* by Ken Whyld, 1998; *The Unknown Bobby Fischer* by John Donaldson and Eric Tangborn, 1999; *The Magic of Mikhail Tal* by Joe Gallagher, 2000; *Chess the Hard Way* by D.Abraham Yanofsky, 2000; *Young Marshall* by John S. Hilbert, 2002; *A Legend on the Road: Bobby Fischer's 1964 Simultaneous Exhibition Tour* by John Donaldson, Second Edition (Revised & Enlarged), 2005; *Chess on the Edge* by Bruce Harper and Yasser Seirawan, 2008; *Blindfold Chess* by Eliot Hearst and John Knott, 2009; *Chess Duels: My Games with the World Champions* by Yasser Seirawan, 2010; 'Visitors to Canada - simultaneous and exhibition games' by Stephen Wright, <http://www3.telus.net/public/swright2/visitors.html>.

H. History of the Chess Olympiad

Sources

Olimpbase, Wikipedia.

Photos

Mark Bluvshstein: Ilia Bluvshstein, 2008.
Thomas Roussel-Roozmon: Thomas Roussel-Roozmon, 2010.
Leonid Gerzhoy: David Cohen, 2008.
Artem Samsonkin: David Cohen, 2008.
Nikolay Noritsyn: Nikolay Noritsyn, 2008.
Yuanling Yuan: William Yuan, 2008.
Dina Kagramanov: Dina Kagramanov, 2008.
Iulia Lacau-Rodean: Iulia Lacau-Rodean, 2010.
Yelizaveta Orlova: Yelizaveta Orlova, 2010.
Dalia Kagramanov: Dalia Kagramanov, 2010.

I. Stars of Canadian Chess

Photos

Jean Hébert: Jean Hébert, 2004.
Jason Cao: Jason Cao, 2010.
Bator Sambuev: David Cohen, 2008.
Anton Kovalyov: Richard Bérubé, Fédération québécoise des échecs, 2010.
Natalia Khoudgarian: Natalia Khoudgarian, 2008.
Nava Starr: Mark S. Dutton, Dutton Chess, 2001.

J. Chess in the Media

Contributors

Gary Gladstone, Robert Hamilton, Ron Knox.

Sources

TVOntario: <http://www.tvo.org/TVOsites/WebObjects/TvoMicrosite.woa?video4488>.

CBC: <http://www.cbc.ca/canada/edmonton/story/2011/01/06/edmonton-chess-player.html>.

The Annex Gleaner, Globe and Mail, Ottawa Citizen, Richmond Hill Liberal, Thornhill Liberal, Toronto Star, Toronto Sun, Town Crier.

Ted Winick



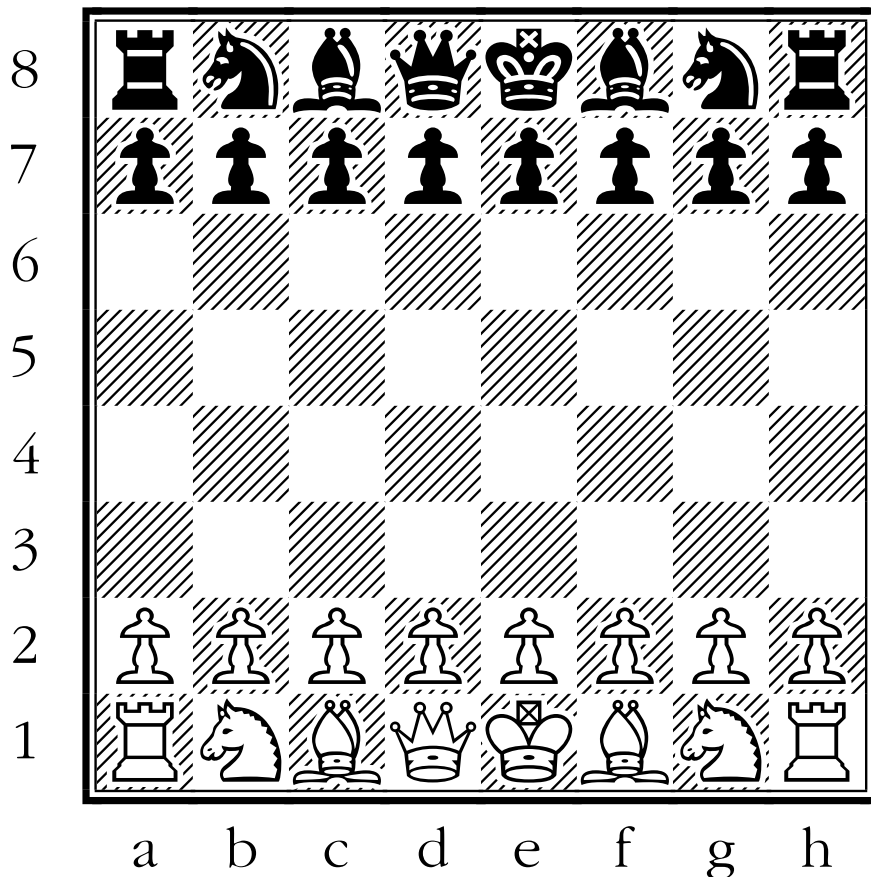
- 2011 Executive Producer & Script, *Chess is Awesome*
- 2011 Chair, Organizing Committee, Canadian Open Chess Championship
- 2010 Member, Organizing Committee, Canadian Open Chess Championship
- 2005-Present Co-Founder & President, Chess Institute of Canada
- 1996-Present Teaches chess to kids in Toronto

David Cohen



- 2011 Chief Organizer, 48th Canadian Open Chess Championship
- 2010 Volunteer, 47th Canadian Open Chess Championship
- 2005 Co-Founder, Chess Institute of Canada
- 1982-2005 Board of Governors, Chess Federation of Canada (11 years)
- 2004 International Arbiter, World Chess Federation (FIDE)
- 2002-3 President, Greater Toronto Chess League
- 2001 Organizer & Director, 10th Canadian Women's Chess Championship
- 1993 Graduated Yale University School of Management
- 1987 Organizer & Director, 9th Canadian Cadet (Under-16) Chess Championship
- 1986 Organizer & Director, 8th Canadian Cadet (Under-16) Chess Championship
- 1981-6 Board of Directors, Ontario Chess Association
- 1984 Organizer & co-Director, 31st Pan-American Inter-collegiate Team Chess Championship
- 1984 Organizer & Director, 21st Canadian Open Chess Championship

Sponsor



Canadian Chess

www.CanadianChess.info/sponsor_us