Introduced by Senator Hancock

April 13, 2015

Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 41—Relative to California's Chess Month.

LEGISLATIVE COUNSEL'S DIGEST

SCR 41, as introduced, Hancock. California's Chess Month.

This measure designates October as California's Chess Month, encourages the people of California to observe Chess Month with appropriate programs and activities, and encourages schools to include chess as an educational tool in their classrooms.

Fiscal committee: no.

1 WHEREAS, Designating October as California's Chess Month 2 would enhance awareness and encourage students and adults to engage in a game known to enhance critical thinking, 3 4 determination, self-esteem, problem solving skills, and serves as a gateway to science, technology, engineering, and mathematics 5 6 education: and 7 WHEREAS, There are 9,294 members of the United States 8 Chess Federation in the State of California, and unknown numbers of additional people in California who play the game without 9 joining an official organization; and 10

11 WHEREAS, More than one-half of California's members are

scholastic members, and many of the scholastic members join by

13 the age of eight; and

14 WHEREAS, There are more than 80,000 members of the United

15 States Chess Federation, and more than 2,000 affiliated chess clubs

16 and organizations today; and

Corrected 4-23-15—See last page.

99

1 WHEREAS, In 1992, New Jersey Governor Jim Florio signed 2 into law a bill to establish chess instruction in public schools and 3 cited, "In countries where chess is offered widely in schools 4 students exhibit excellence in the ability to recognize complex 5 patterns and consequently excel in math and science"; and

6 WHEREAS, Former United States Secretary of Education Terrel
7 Bell encouraged knowledge of chess as a way to develop a
8 preschooler's intellect and academic readiness; and

9 WHEREAS, In Western Pennsylvania, more than 70 schools 10 and a dozen libraries offer chess programs, reaching several 11 thousand students each year; and

12 WHEREAS, In 2000, a report found that students who received 13 chess instruction scored significantly higher on all measures of 14 academic achievement, including math, spatial analysis, and 15 nonverbal reasoning ability; and

WHEREAS, America's Foundation for Chess has been working with 2nd and 3rd grade students and their teachers to promote the use of chess as an educational tool through their First Move curriculum to increase higher level thinking skills, advance math

20 and reading skills, and build self-confidence; and

WHEREAS, Independent studies conducted by the Kensington
 Research Group in partnership with the Berkelev Chess School

Research Group in partnership with the Berkeley Chess Schoolfor the 2011–12 school year in two of Oakland's Title I schools

have linked chess programs to the improvement of student scores

25 in the San Francisco Bay Area in reading and math; and

WHEREAS, A 2013 independent study conducted by the Department of Psychology and Cognitive Development of the Graduate School of Education at the University of California, Berkeley, highlighting chess skill acquisition and development, showed dramatic increase in students' fluid reasoning, as well as enhancing students' ability to better handle stressful situations,

32 which positively influence decisionmaking; and

WHEREAS, Chess is a powerful cognitive learning tool that
 can be used to successfully enhance reading and math concepts;
 and

WHEREAS, Chess engages students of all learning styles andstrengths and promotes problem solving and higher level thinking

38 skills; now, therefore, be it

Resolved by the Senate of the State of California, the Assembly
 thereof concurring, That the Legislature hereby designates October

99

as California's Chess Month, encourages the people of California

to observe Chess Month with appropriate programs and activities, and encourages schools to include chess as an educational tool in

- their classrooms.

- **CORRECTIONS:**
- Text—Page 2.