

March 6, 2017

Mike Schulz, President Pro Tempore
Greg Treat, Majority Floor Leader
Oklahoma State Senate
2300 N. Lincoln Blvd
Oklahoma City OK 73105

By Electronic Mail: schulz@oksenate.gov; treat@oksenate.gov

Re: SB 393

Dear Mr. Schulz and Mr. Treat:

As organizations concerned with the protection of First Amendment rights, we write to comment on S.B. 393, the "Oklahoma Science Education Act" and to rebut First Amendment arguments that may be advanced to support such legislation.

In contrast to its title, the bill is likely to undermine the integrity of science education by allowing classroom instruction to deviate from, and possibly contradict, professionally-developed science standards. Proponents of such bills claim that they protect the free speech and academic freedom rights of teachers. While the First Amendment obviously protects teachers' rights to express their own views and beliefs in their private lives, it does not give teachers or anyone else the right to have their personal views taught in the public schools.

Consistent with First Amendment law and principles, course content and curricular materials are routinely selected by professional educators and specialists in relevant disciplines. These experts play a critical role by identifying the essential knowledge and skills necessary for students to progress academically and function as informed citizens and by selecting curricular materials representing the consensus of experts in the field. The First Amendment does not require the presentation of all views about every scientific subject, because not all theories are equally valid or supported by evidence.

For example, Flat Earth Theory is not taught alongside evidence that the earth is spherical, although some individuals continue to believe that the earth is flat. Those individuals are entitled to their belief, but they are not entitled to have it taught in the public schools. In most schools, a science teacher would be disciplined for teaching that the earth is flat, and the First Amendment would offer no protection. Similarly, teachers are entitled to believe in creationism, but not to teach it as scientific fact in the public schools.

School officials routinely accept the judgments and recommendations of subject matter experts and professional educators in designing educational standards and adopting curricular materials, and state legislators should do likewise. S.B. 393, in contrast, would invite teachers to express their own opinions about "the scientific strengths and scientific weaknesses of existing scientific theories covered in the course being taught,"

Joan E. Bertin
Executive Director

**NCAC PARTICIPATING
ORGANIZATIONS**

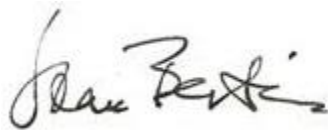
Actors' Equity Association
American Association of
School Administrators
American Association of
University Professors
American Association of
University Women
American Booksellers for Free
Expression
American Civil Liberties Union
American Ethical Union
American Federation of Teachers
American Jewish Committee
American Library Association
American Literary Translators
Association
American Orthopsychiatric Association
American Society of Journalists &
Authors
Americans United for Separation of
Church & State
Association of American Publishers
Authors Guild
Catholics for Choice
Children's Literature Association
College Art Association
Comic Book Legal Defense Fund
The Creative Coalition
Directors Guild of America
The Dramatists Guild of America
Dramatists Legal Defense Fund
Educational Book & Media Association
First Amendment Lawyers Association
Free Speech Coalition
International Literacy Association
Lambda Legal
Modern Language Association
National Center for Science Education
National Communication Association
National Council for the Social Studies
National Council of the Churches
National Council of Jewish Women
National Council of Teachers of English
National Education Association
National Youth Rights Association
The Newspaper Guild/CWA
PEN American Center
People For the American Way
Planned Parenthood Federation
of America
Project Censored
SAG-AFTRA
Sexuality Information & Education
Council of the U.S.
Society of Children's Book Writers
& Illustrators
Student Press Law Center
Union for Reform Judaism
Union of Democratic Intellectuals
Unitarian Universalist Association
United Church of Christ
Office of Communication
United Methodist Church,
United Methodist Communications
Women's American ORT
Woodhull Sexual Freedom Alliance
Writers Guild of America, East
Writers Guild of America, West

rather than requiring them to adhere to scientifically-sound analyses of “scientific controversies” that are widely accepted and taught in schools around the country. This departure from accepted educational practice in science education is apparently intended to allow, if not encourage, teachers to depart from the curriculum in teaching about evolution and possibly other subjects.


This is unsound educationally and would be unfair to students, whose knowledge of science would depend on the beliefs of their particular teacher. Students with an interest in the sciences could well be at a significant disadvantage in college if they had the misfortune to be taught by a teacher whose beliefs conflict with the scientific consensus.

The First Amendment has never been interpreted to allow, much less require, the dilution of educational standards. Scientists and science educators should determine together what should be taught in science class. Individual teachers should not be permitted to contravene that determination in favor of their own personal opinions; nor should legislators enact a bill that would allow or encourage them to do so. Doing otherwise would undermine science education in the state and disadvantage its students as they compete for college admission and jobs. We strongly urge you to reject S.B. 393.

Sincerely,



Joan Bertin, Executive Director
National Coalition Against Censorship



Charles Brownstein, Executive Director
Comic Book Legal Defense Fund



Millie Davis, Director
Intellectual Freedom Center
National Council of Teachers of English



Mary Rasenberger, Executive Director
Authors Guild



Fatima Shaik, Co-Chair
Children’s and Young Adult Book Committee
National Council of Teachers of English