

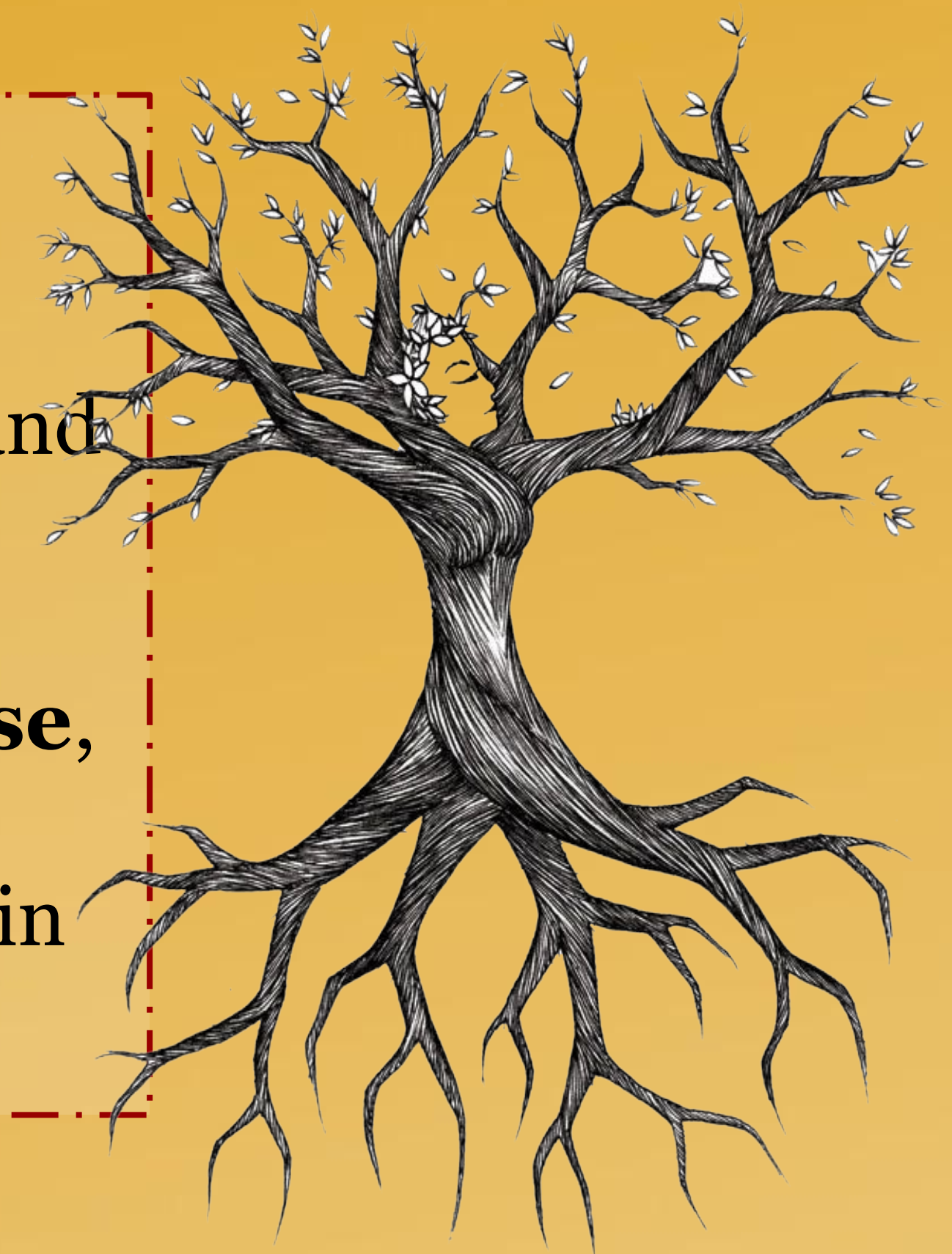
# Science Without Values: A Paradox

To what extent should values be taught in science education in resource dependent communities?

Kara Scherer '17  
ENVS 350 Spring 2016  
<http://tiny.cc/ksprax>

## Chicken or Egg?

“Because **science is a human endeavor**, ethics, value judgments, and contexts of the people practicing the science fundamentally **pervade all aspects of the scientific enterprise**, including the questions asked and the methods used ... science is ultimately in the service of society.” (Cooper 2012)



## Douglas County, Oregon

- Resource dependent community
- Logging is extremely important to the local economy
- Alder Creek Community Forest Environmental Education program



→ How are science and values taught at Alder Creek Community Forest (ACCF)?

## Methodology:

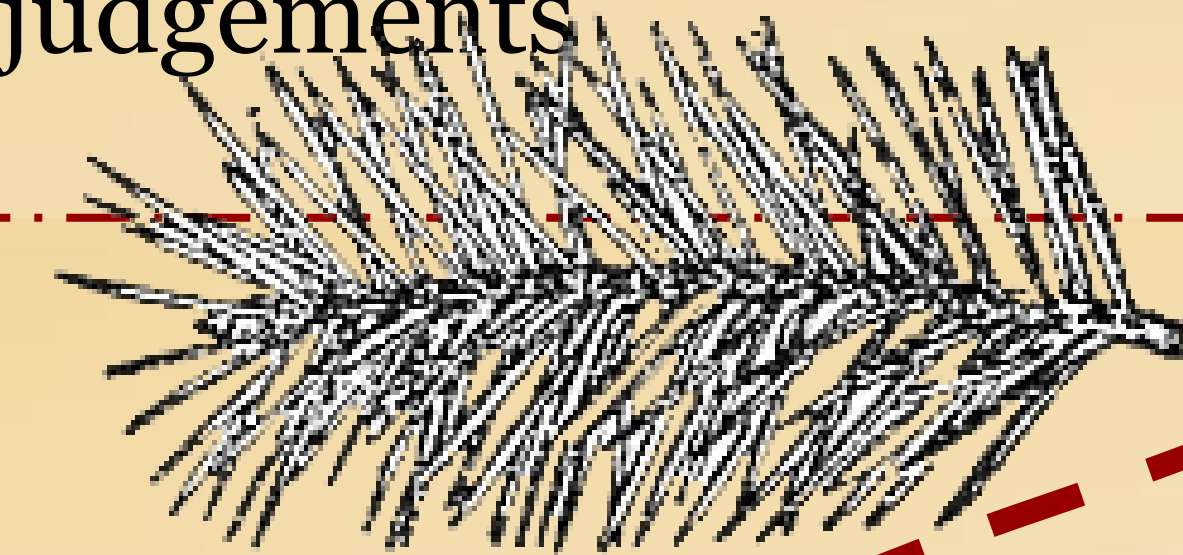
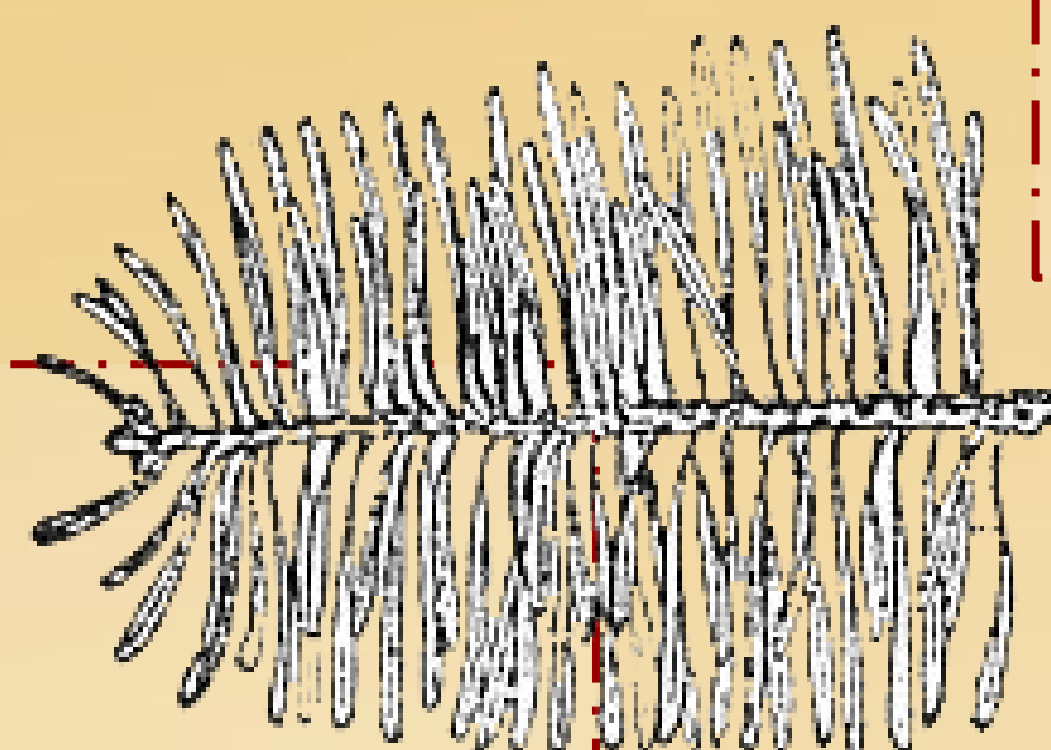
- Interview with school coordinator at Alder Creek Community Forest
- Meeting with Douglas County commissioners
- Visits to Douglas County Courthouse, downtown Roseburg, BLM land, Alder Creek Community Forest

## Our Place on Earth Curriculum: Results

- **Field-based learning** that incorporates NGSS
- Mapping, climate studies, adopt-a-plot program and digital technologies
- “How do all the **dimensions of their place** - hydrological, cultural, economic, biological, etc. - interrelate?”
- **Fact-based curriculum**, but values incorporated into some lessons

## Biodiversity or Timber?

“prioritizing forests over other land uses, and certain forest management systems over others, means **valuing certain benefits and certain beneficiaries over others...but science cannot settle the debate**” (Lele et al 2005)



## What now?

- **Citizen science**, in which students collect data and use that data to make value-based policy decisions
- “It may take genuine engagement among citizens, scientists, interest groups, and policymakers to rediscover a **shared ground common enough to lead to lasting policy.**” (Proctor 2009)
- Identify and use a **core set of shared concerns** to motivate the effort, be willing to respect and to learn more about the “other,” be able to work with new models and alternative taxonomies, and **allow for plurality and incompleteness.**” (Lele et al 2005)
- It’s important to have a **scientific grounding** in community issues so students have a basis for creating values
- **Values are imbedded in science**, so it’s important to **address the issues holistically**, to present students with enough information to eventually make their own value judgements

## Selected references

- Cooper, Caren. “Links and Distinctions Among Citizenship, Science, and Citizen Science.” *Democracy & Education*, 20(2): 1-4.
- LéLé, Sharachandra, and Richard B. Norgaard. “Practicing Interdisciplinarity.” *BioScience* 55, no. 11 (2005): 967.
- Proctor, James D. “Old Growth and a New Nature: The Ambivalence of Science and Religion.” In *Old Growth in a New World: A Pacific Northwest Icon Reexamined*, edited by Thomas Allen Spies and Sally L. Duncan, 104–15. Island Press, 2009.

