

Robert K. Merton, "The Normative Structure of Science" (1942).

Communalism - the common ownership of scientific discoveries, according to which scientists give up intellectual property rights in exchange for recognition and esteem.

Universalism - according to which claims to truth are evaluated in terms of universal or impersonal criteria, and not on the basis of race, class, gender, religion, or nationality.

Disinterestedness - according to which scientists are rewarded for acting in ways that outwardly appear to be selfless.

Organized Skepticism - all ideas must be tested and are subject to rigorous, structured community scrutiny.