

matinee had to go with him, for he was seen now as no more or less wicked than the supranational corporate executives, generals, or dictators who encouraged him. It is not surprising that at that very moment I left a science high school to concentrate on foreign languages at DeWitt Clinton High School.

The extreme view of science almost exclusively as a lever of imperialism did not last, but it is interesting how recent events have revived the image. From such a viewpoint any international effort can be interpreted as "imperialistic." Thus my views on English as the international language of science have been twice attacked as cultural imperialism.³ Any effort to standardize scientific terminology or methods of communication and information retrieval can be regarded as a form of intellectual imperialism. The promotion of the metric system is regarded by many businessmen as economic, intellectual, and cultural imperialism combined.

ISI®'s attempts to internationalize the use of its services is a form of economic "imperialism" not unlike that of corporate giants like IBM. Over 50% of our readers and subscribers reside outside the United States, as

would be the case for any member of the information or publishing industries catering to science. Fortunately we have not yet been seriously accused by anyone of scientific chauvinism, even though our journal coverage might at times seem to give evidence of it.

Perhaps the most gratifying development in the internationalization of science is that it has led to a mutual dependence which is not the case for computer manufacture, for example. The threat of cutting off information flow from the United States would rapidly lead to a similar action abroad. Recent developments in international cancer and space research efforts are merely extensions of what has been going on in information science for many years.

1. Stark, J. The pragmatic and the dogmatic spirit in physics. *Nature* 141:770-72, 1938.
2. Bernal, J.D. *The Social Function of Science*. (London: Routledge & Kegan Paul, 1939; Cambridge, Mass.: MIT Press, 1967).
3. Garfield, E. "Cover-to-cover" translation of Soviet journals; a wrong "solution" of the wrong problem. *Current Contents* No. 29, 19 July 1972, p. 5-6.