each on the insistence of a coauthor, I have published a fairly long list of papers in this way. When it seemed desirable, we have footnoted the contribution of each author. This practice was once common (for example, Creed, Denny-Brown, Eccles, Liddell, and Sherrington: *Reflex Activity of the Spinal Cord,* 192), but has apparently become rare as a scientific ethic. By inference it is even classed as unethical by my own professional association! Why not consider a return to such a civilized custom?

Unhappily, it now appears that *Index Medicus* has virtually mandated a nonalphabetic order for articles with more than three authors, since the names of the rest will be omitted (see Letters, 12 June, p. 1295). I hope that the editors can eventually find a way to cite all authors.

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Behavioral Science Redefined

The title of John L. Kennedy's review (8 May, p. 683) of *Human Behavior—An Inventory of Scientific Findings,* by Berelson and Steiner, was most appropriate. "But what are the behavioral sciences?" is a question of increasing interest. Like many others, the authors of the book under review have defined the behavioral sciences as "those sciences that deal *directly* with human behavior" (our italics). Semantic difficulties aside, we feel that there is danger in such a narrow definition and that no particular advantage is to be gained by limiting the scope of the behavioral sciences to the study of one species.

Granted that human behavior is, in many ways, vastly different from that of other animals; nevertheless, a great deal of our present understanding of its underlying mechanisms has come from the study of other species. The danger in restricting the scope of the behavioral sciences is that this will tend to further isolate psychology, sociology, and anthropology from other disciplines concerned less directly with human behavior.

The oncoming scientific attack in the field of behavior should be as broadly based and as widely integrated as possible. It would be to the advantage of all concerned if this were formally recognized by the inclusion of relevant ethology, ecology, physiology, neurology, comparative psychology, and so forth within the realm of the behavioral sciences.

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White House Dinner

In a box headed "Science and society: White House tea for Academy wives" (1 May, p. 514), Elinor Langer detects warm feelings radiating toward science from the Johnson administration. Let us hope this omen, tea for the wives, speaks true love of science, but let us also keep the record straight. During the Eisenhower reign, E.L. says, "scientists were not considered very good company, and the appearance of one at a party would have been as surprising as a photo of Ike embracing Mao."

Actually it was Ike who made the grandest social gestures on behalf of scientists. Truman had invited the members of the National Academy of Sciences to the White House one afternoon, where they shook his hand and carried on a lively banter as only Harry could conduct it. But Ike really went overboard. In the middle of January 1958 a couple of dozen scientists received engraved invitations to attend a *state dinner* on 4 February. Ike had expressed to his science adviser, James R. Killian, the desire to become better acquainted with some of the scientists of the country.

In white tie and tails, amid notables in government and the military, the scientists trooped to the White House to be honored with high pomp and much circumstance. They got the full treatment.

An aide took your coat at the front door and led you forward to inspect a large plan of the seating arrangements for dinner. He also handed you a card with the name of your dinner companion. Then he led you to the door of the East Room, where you were announced, loud and clear, over a public-address system. This was the traumatic moment.

Once you were inside, however, the familiar faces of colleagues eased the shock, whereupon anxiety gave way to fellowship. When all were assembled—some 47 couples—the Eisenhowers entered and shook hands with the guests as they formed a line and proceeded to the dining room. A magnificent dinner was eaten with the aid of gold forks, knives, and spoons in full array. The wines rose through four stages from sherry to champagne.

After dinner the men followed Ike to a reception room, for cigars, coffee, and talk. The talk was mostly about satellites and our first small success with one. The President asked many sharp questions and told how he had stayed up late to hear the news on the night of the launching.

The evening was capped by a warm and hilarious performance by Anna Russell. By the time the Eisenhowers said good night and took the elevator upstairs, a band of this country's scientists could rightfully claim the heady experience of feeling appreciated in high places.

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African Archival Guide: Contributions Invited

The National Historical Publications Commission is sponsoring the preparation of a comprehensive guide to documentary sources, in the United States, of African history. An interdisciplinary group of Africanists chosen by the African Studies Association is serving as advisory committee; a grant for production of the guide has been made by the Ford Foundation. Complete in itself, the guide will also serve as the U.S. volume in the projected *Guide to the Sources of African History* sponsored by the UNESCO-affiliated International Council of Archives.

To maximize the coverage, I would appreciate receiving from readers information concerning the nature and location in this country of little-known archival and manuscript sources relating to Africa—particularly sources not likely to have been described in the standard finding-aid literature or, if there described, not identified as related to Africa. Africa is here defined as the entire continent plus the adjacent coastal islands (including Madagascar and the Mascarenes). There are no chronological limitations.

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