dards for nutrient intake during infancy. The CNL will also work to develop precise methodology for such determinations.

Our agencies share a keen interest in research on lactation, human milk, and colostrum. In fact, NICHD has contracted with the Baylor College of Medicine to develop procedures for the collection, storage, processing, and distribution of milk for clinical research. Some of the staff of the CNL work on this project, and the staff of the Human Nutrition Center of USDA follow the progress of this contract with interest. Cooperation, not competition, best describes this venture.

We are now in the midst of planning a conference on optimal nutrition during pregnancy that our agencies will sponsor jointly. We anticipate more such cooperative enterprises in the near future.

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Interferon

In her two articles on interferon research (Research News, 15 June, p. 1183; 22 June, p. 1293), Jean L. Marx does an admirable job summarizing the many aspects of work in a most active field. I realize it is impossible to mention all investigators who made significant contributions. However, I would like to point out the omission of the name of Kurt Paucker of the Medical College of Pennsylvania, who has made many important original observations in interferon research. One of his milestone contributions (with K. Cantell and W. Henle) was the demonstration that interferon can inhibit cell division.

In Marx's first article, Edward Havell and I are given credit for finding "that the principal interferon made by leukocytes is not the same as the major form of interferon produced by fibroblasts." Although Havell and I did make contributions in this area, I believe the major portion of work elucidating antigenic differences between leukocyte and fibroblast interferon was done in Paucker's laboratory.

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