investigational agent clinical studies under an IND.

6. A willingness to cooperate with the NCI in the collection, evaluation, publication and maintaining of data from pre-clinical studies and clinical trials regarding the subject compounds.

7. Provide defined financial and personnel support for the CRADA to be mutually agreed upon.

8. An agreement to be bound by the DHHS rules involving human and animal subjects.

9. The aggressiveness of the development plan, including the appropriateness of milestones and deadlines for preclinical and clinical development.

10. Provisions for equitable distribution of patent rights to any CRADA inventions. Generally the rights of ownership are retained by the organization which is the employer of the inventor, with (1) an irrevocable, nonexclusive, royalty-free license to the Government and (2) an option for the collaborator to elect an exclusive or nonexclusive license to Government owned rights under terms that comply with the appropriate licensing statutes and regulations.

Dated: May 1, 1996.

Thomas D. Mays,

Director, Office of Technology Development, OD, NCI.

[FR Doc. 96–13375 Filed 5–28–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Notice of Meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Director, NIH

Pursuant to Public Law 92–463, notice is hereby given of the meeting of the Advisory Committee to the Director, NIH, June 17, 1996, Conference Room 10, Building 31, National Institutes of Health, Bethesda, Maryland 20892.

The entire meeting will be open to the public from 9:00 a.m. to adjournment. The topics proposed for discussion include (1) Report from the NIH AIDS Research Program Evaluation Group; (2) Report on Intramural Research Program; (3) Discussion of Misconduct in Science; (4) Discussion of Issues Related to Co-Funding with other Organizations; and (5) Status of Reinvention Activities. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available.

Ms. Janice Ramsden, Program Assistant, Office of the Deputy Director, National Institutes of Health, 1 Center Drive MSC 0159, Bethesda, Maryland 20892–0159, telephone (301) 496–0959, fax (301) 496–7451, will furnish the meeting agenda, roster of committee members, and substantive program information upon request. Any individual who requires special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact Ms. Ramsden no later than June 12, 1996.

Dated: May 22, 1996.

Susan K. Feldman,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96–13364 Filed 5–28–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

National Institutes of Health (NIH)

Meeting; Alternative Medicine Program Advisory Council

Pursuant to sec. 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, as amended (5 U.S.C. Appendix 2), notice is hereby given of the meeting of the Alternative Medicine Program Advisory Council on June 13, 1996, from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. and on June 14, 1996, from 8 a.m. to 11 a.m. in Conference Room 6, Building 31C, the National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland.

The entire meeting will be open to the public. The purpose of the meeting will be to update the Council on the activities of the Office of Alternative Medicine and to seek the Council's advice on strategic planning for alternative medicine research.

The Council will discuss the priorities voted upon at the February Council meeting and how the Office of Alternative Medicine might implement these activities. Attendance by the public will be limited to space available.

Ms. Beth Clay, Committee Management Officer, Office of Alternative Medicine, NIH, 9000 Rockville Pike, Building 31, Room 5B37 Mail Stop 2182, Bethesda, Maryland 20892, phone (301) 594–1990, fax (301) 402–4741, E-Mail: bethclay@helix.nih.gov, will furnish the meeting agenda, roster of committee members, and substantive program information upon request.

Individuals who plan to attend and need special assistance, such as sign language interpretation or other reasonable accommodations, should contact Ms. Clay at the above location no later than June 3, 1996.

Dated: May 22, 1996.

Susan K. Feldman,

Committee Management Officer, NIH.

[FR Doc. 96–13373 Filed 5–28–96; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4140–01–M

Workshop on the Role of Dietary Supplements for Physically Active People

Notice is hereby given of the NIH Workshop on ''The Role of Dietary Supplements For Physically Active People,'' which will be held June 3–4, 1996, in the Natcher Conference Center of the National Institutes of Health, 9000 Rockville Pike, Bethesda, Maryland 20892. The conference begins at 8 a.m. on both days.

Scientific research linking dietary supplements to health over the life span can be viewed as a relatively new area of research. In the early part of this century, nutrition sciences and dietary recommendations were focused on the identification and treatment of nutritional deficiency diseases. Although the American people have been consuming vitamin and mineral supplements for decades, the direct relationship between diet and health and, therefore, the potential role for nutrients beyond the minimum levels required to avoid deficiencies, has become apparent only within the last 15 years. The possible roles of other food components and derivatives of natural products in promoting health and preventing disease are also now being recognized. The publication of the Surgeon General's Report on Nutrition and Health and the Diet and Health report from the National Academy of Sciences further highlighted the breadth of understanding of the diet-health relationship. Scientific research on the characterization of the potential roles of individual nutrients and compounds as dietary supplements has grown dramatically in the 1990s.

Dietary supplements in the United States are usually defined as comprising plant extracts, enzymes, vitamins, minerals, and hormonal products that are available without prescription and may be consumed in addition to the regular diet. Considerable research on the effects of dietary supplements has been conducted in Asia and Europe, where plant products have a long tradition of use. The overwhelming majority of supplements have not been studied scientifically, and therefore, it is important to conduct research to determine the benefits and risks of the use of promising dietary supplements and to interpret available scientific information so that the public may understand its contents. One strong and continuing public health message to the American people, based on such scientific information, is that moderate exercise should become a part of their daily lives. Physical activity has been shown to reduce the risk of cardiovascular disease through its effects on high blood pressure, high blood cholesterol, diabetes mellitus/insulin resistance, and obesity. Americans should heed the advice of health professionals and adopt a more physically active lifestyle that includes a planned exercise component. This scientific workshop will focus on the role of dietary supplements for