

remains and unassociated funerary objects from South Dakota in the possession of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Museum of Anthropology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

During 1950–1952, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from the Talking Crow site (39BF3), SD, by University of Kansas Museum of Anthropology staff during legally authorized excavations associated with a River Basin Survey. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present. During these same excavations, 23 cultural items consisting of ceramic sherds and a bone awl were recovered from burials at the Talking Crow site (39BF3), SD.

The Talking Crow site has been identified as an Arikara village occupied between 1500–1600 AD and 1725–1750 AD based on continuities of ceramics, village arrangement, earthlodge construction, and manner of internment consistent with traditional Arikara practice.

During the early 1960s, human remains representing four individuals were recovered from sites 39ST216, 39CA4 (Anton Rygh site), and 39SL4 (Sully site) during legally authorized excavations by the University of Kansas Department of Anthropology. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Sites 39ST216, 39CA4 (Anton Rygh site), and 39SL4 (Sully site) have been identified as early 18th century Arikara based on village arrangement, earthlodge construction, manner of internment consistent with traditional Arikara practice, and geographic location.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of eight individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), these 23 cultural items are reasonably believed to have been placed with or near individual human remains at the time of death or later as part of the death rite or ceremony and are believed, by a preponderance of the evidence, to have been removed from a specific burial site of an Native American individual.

Lastly, officials of the Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Mary Adair, Museum of Anthropology, University of Kansas, Lawrence, KS 66045; telephone: (913) 864–4245 before May 1, 1997. Repatriation of the human remains and unassociated funerary objects to the Three Affiliated Tribes of the Fort Berthold Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 26, 1997.

Veietta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Assistant Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 97–8214 Filed 3–31–97; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI

AGENCY: National Park Service

ACTION: Notice

Notice is hereby given under the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 25 U.S.C. 3005 (a)(2), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, Madison, WI, which meet the definition of “sacred object” and “object of cultural patrimony” under Section 2 of the Act.

The eighteen cultural items consist of one drum, four drumlegs, two drumsticks, two silver brooches, one featherbelt, one featherbox, two pipes with stems, one pipe bag, two pouches, and one tobacco bowl. The drum is constructed from a wooden barrel covered with rawhide painted on the top side. The sides of the drum have an attached cloth skirt, fur trim, floral beaded belt, and four beaded tabs with designs of human hands, human figures, silver brooches, and tin jingles. The four drumlegs are carved wood with portions wrapped with beadwork. The two drumsticks are wood carved in a hoop

style with wrapped fur and beadwork. The featherbelt consists of a leather belt with beaded wool drops and attached rows of golden eagle and flicker feathers. The feather box is wood with bas relief designs carved on the lid. The first pipe has a round wooden stem wrapped with beadwork, and the pipebowl is red pipestone with lead inlay. The second pipe is a flat wooden stem with wrapped beadwork, and the pipebowl is black pipestone. The pipebag is leather with floral beadwork on one side. The two pouches are leather with partially beaded floral designs. The tobacco bowl is a carved walnut bowl.

Between 1914–1952, Mr. H. L. Mumm and later his heirs operated several trading posts at various locations in northern Wisconsin, including Minocqua, a town adjacent to the Lac Du Flambeau reservation. In 1954, the Banta Publishing Company purchased these cultural items from Mrs. Odie Mumm Abel and Mr. Edward F. Mumm, heirs of the original collector, Mr. H. L. Mumm and donated them to the State Historical Society of Wisconsin. Consultation evidence presented by representatives of the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa confirm that all cultural items listed above are used in the Big Drum ceremony. Representatives of the Chi-Dewei'igan, or Big Drum Society, have stated that these items are needed by traditional religious leaders for the practice of Native American religion by their present day adherents. Representatives of the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa and the Chi-Dewei'igan Society also state that the Big Drum and all associated items are owned communally, and no individual had the right to sell or otherwise alienate these cultural items. Further, representatives of both the Lac du Flambeau Chi-Dewei'igan and the Forest County Potawatami Chi-Dewei'igan have stated that this particular drum and associated items was in use at Lac du Flambeau before their accession into the State Historical Society of Wisconsin.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), these eighteen cultural items are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(D), these eighteen cultural items have ongoing

historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the culture itself, and could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual. Finally, officials of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these items and the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa.

Authorities of the United States Fish and Wildlife Service have been contacted regarding applicability of Federal endangered species statutes to this transfer and have concurred in the conclusion that the object is not covered due to its age.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Forest County Potawatami of Wisconsin and the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these objects should contact David Wooley, Curator of Anthropology, State Historical Society of Wisconsin, 816 State Street, Madison, WI 53706, telephone (608) 264-6574 before May 1, 1997. Repatriation of these objects to the Lac Du Flambeau Band of Lake Superior Chippewa may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: March 26, 1997.

Veletta Canouts,

Acting Departmental Consulting Archeologist,

Assistant Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 97-8215 Filed 3-31-97; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: April 11, 1997 at 11:00 a.m.

PLACE: Room 101, 500 E Street S.W., Washington, DC 20436.

STATUS: Open to the public.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:

1. Agenda for future meeting
2. Minutes
3. Ratification List
4. Inv. Nos. 731-TA-761-762 (Preliminary) (Static Random Access Memory Semiconductors from the Republic of Korea and Taiwan)—briefing and vote.
5. Inv. Nos. 701-TA-368-371 and 731-TA-763-766 (Preliminary) (Steel

Wire Rod from Canada, Germany, Trinidad & Tobago, and Venezuela)—briefing and vote.

6. Outstanding action jackets: None
In accordance with Commission policy, subject matter listed above, not disposed of at the scheduled meeting, may be carried over to the agenda of the following meeting.

By order of the Commission:

Issued: March 26, 1997.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 97-8361 Filed 3-28-97; 1:13 pm]

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DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Office of Justice Programs

[OJP (NIJ)-1119]

RIN 1121-ZA66

National Institute of Justice Solicitation "NIJ Requests Proposals to Evaluate the Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) Initiative"

AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs, National Institute of Justice, Justice.

ACTION: Notice of solicitation.

SUMMARY: Notice of the availability of the NIJ solicitation "NIJ Requests Proposals to Evaluate the Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) Initiative."

ADDRESSES: Proposals should be mailed to the National Institute of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue, NW., Washington, D.C. 20531.

DATES: The deadline for receipt of proposals is close of business April 30, 1997. Postmarked applications received after this date are not acceptable.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: For general information about application procedures for solicitations, please call the U.S. Department of Justice Response Center at 1-800-421-6771.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The following supplementary information is provided:

Authority

This action is authorized under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, secs. 201-03, as amended, 42 U.S.C. 3721-23 (1988).

Background

The National Institute of Justice (NIJ) is soliciting proposals to conduct an evaluation of the Tribal Strategies Against Violence Initiative, a

discretionary program of the Bureau of Justice Assistance (BJA). This solicitation is part of the BJA/NIJ collaboration to evaluate programs supported by the Byrne Formula and Discretionary Grant Programs, Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended beginning at section 501 (42 U.S.C. 3751 *et seq.*).

The Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) Initiative is a Federal-Tribal partnership that is designed to empower Native-American communities through the development and implementation of a comprehensive reservation-wide strategy to reduce crime, violence and substance abuse. Of primary focus is the formation of a centralized planning team that is representative of tribal service providers (i.e. law enforcement, prosecution, social services, education, etc.), spiritual leaders, businesses, residents, and youth whose attention is directed at both the building and/or enhancing of local partnerships and the development of strategies as they relate to community policing and prosecution, family violence, juvenile delinquency, and prevention education.

The initial demonstration sites, identified in FY 1995, were located on the Fort Peck, Montana (Assiniboine and Sioux Tribes) and Rosebud, South Dakota (Sioux) reservations. Five demonstration sites were added in FY 1996. They are: Puyallup Tribe of Indians, Puyallup, WA; Grand Traverse Band of Ottawa and Chippewa Indians, Suttons Bay, MI; Turtle Mountain Band of Chippewa Indians, Belcourt, ND; Chickasaw Nation of Oklahoma, Ada, Pontotoc, OK; and Shoshone-Paiute Tribes of the Duck Valley Reservation, Owyhee, NV. Each site has received an award of \$120,000.

Interested persons should call the National Criminal Justice Reference Service, at (800) 851-3420 to obtain a copy of "NIJ Requests Proposals to Evaluate the Tribal Strategies Against Violence (TSAV) Initiative" (refer to SL #000207). For World Wide Web access, connect to the NCJRS Justice Information Center at <http://www.ncjrs.org>, and click on Justice Grants. Those without Internet access can dial the NCJRS Bulletin Board via modem: dial 301-738-8895. Set modem at 9600 baud, 8-N-1.

Dated: March 19, 1997.

Jeremy Travis,

Director, National Institute of Justice.

[FR Doc. 97-8177 Filed 3-31-97; 8:45 am]

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