

Nation of New York has identified the belt as the Six Nations Council belt and has requested its repatriation as an object having ongoing importance central to the tribe itself which could not have been alienated, appropriated, or conveyed by any individual.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Field Museum 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 this belt and the Oneida Indian Nation of New York. Officials of the Field Museum also recognize that the belt is of ongoing importance central to the Oneida Indian Nation but assert that the museum has right of possession of the belt. The Field Museum however, is willing to return the belt under a compromise of repatriation claim.

The Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin have also claimed this belt in a letter dated October 12, 1994. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Jonathan Haas, MacArthur Curator of North American Anthropology, The Field Museum of Natural History, Roosevelt Road at Lake Shore Drive, Chicago, IL 60605, telephone: (312) 922-9410, extension 641, before March 31, 1995.

Dated: February 23, 1995.

Francis P. McManamon,

*Departmental Consulting Archeologist,
Chief, Archeological Assistance Division.*

[FR Doc. 95-5043 Filed 2-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-70-F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 701-TA-287 and 731-TA-378 (Final) (Remand)]

Certain Electrical Conductor Aluminum Redraw Rod From Venezuela

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice of remand determination.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of a final court decision affirming its final negative determinations, made pursuant to court remand, in the above-identified antidumping and countervailing duty investigations.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Andrea C. Casson, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, S.W., Washington, DC 20436; (202) 205-3105. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter

can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal at (202) 205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

In August 1988, the Commission published its determinations that an industry of the United States was threatened with material injury by reason of imports of electrical conductor aluminum redraw rod ("EC rod") from Venezuela which the Department of Commerce ("Commerce") had determined are being subsidized and sold at less than fair value. 53 F.R. 31111 (Aug. 17, 1988); *Certain Electrical Conductor Aluminum Redraw Rod from Venezuela*, Invs. Nos. 701-TA-287 and 731-TA-378 (Final), USITC Pub. 2103 (Aug. 1988). *Suramerica de Aleaciones Laminadas, C.A.*, a Venezuelan exporter of EC rod, and others, sought review of those final determinations in the Court of International Trade (CIT).

On March 15, 1993, the CIT issued an opinion and order, finding that the Commission's final affirmative threat determinations were unsupported by substantial evidence and otherwise not in accordance with law. The CIT reversed and remanded the Commission's original determinations. *Suramerica de Aleaciones Laminadas, C.A. v. United States*, 818 F. Supp. 348 (CIT 1993). In compliance with the CIT's remand order, the Commission, on June 2, 1993, issued final remand determinations finding that an industry in the United States was not threatened with material injury by reason of imports of the subject EC rod. *Certain Electrical Conductor Aluminum Redraw Rod from Venezuela*, Invs. Nos. 701-TA-287 and 731-TA-378 (Final) (Remand), USITC Pub. 2860 (Feb. 1995).

The CIT sustained the remand determinations. *Suramerica de Aleaciones Laminadas, C.A. v. United States*, 841 F. Supp. 1220 (Aug. 4, 1993). Commerce published notice of the CIT's decision, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1516a(c)(1). 58 FR 52744 (Oct. 12, 1993). In accordance with *Timken Co. v. United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990), Commerce stated that it would continue the suspension of liquidation of the subject merchandise. Commerce's notice also indicated that, if the CIT decision was affirmed on appeal, the antidumping and countervailing duty orders would be revoked effective August 14, 1993.

The Commission and petitioner Southwire, Inc. appealed the CIT's decision to the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit. On December 30, 1994, the Court of Appeals affirmed the CIT's final judgment upholding the Commission's negative remand

determinations. *Suramerica v. United States*, Nos. 93-1579 and 94-1021 (Fed. Cir. Dec. 30, 1994). Southwire filed in the Court of Appeals a petition for rehearing and suggestion for rehearing in banc. On February 13, 1995, the court denied Southwire's petition for rehearing and declined the suggestion for rehearing in banc. On February 17, 1995, the Court of Appeals issued its mandate. The judicial proceedings having ended and the final court decision having been issued, the Commission now, pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1516a(e), publishes notice of the final court decision affirming its negative remand determinations.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: February 23, 1995.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95-5000 Filed 2-28-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

[Investigations Nos. 701-TA-362 and 731-TA-707 through 709 (Final)]

Certain Seamless Carbon and Alloy Standard, Line, and Pressure Steel Pipe From Argentina, Brazil, Germany, and Italy

AGENCY: International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Institution and scheduling of final antidumping investigations and scheduling of the ongoing countervailing duty investigation.

SUMMARY: The Commission hereby gives notice of the institution of final antidumping investigations Nos. 731-TA-707 through 709 (Final) under section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act) to determine whether an industry in the United States is materially injured, or is threatened with material injury, or the establishment of an industry in the United States is materially retarded, by reason of imports of certain seamless carbon and alloy standard, line, and pressure steel pipe¹ from Argentina, Brazil, and Germany.² Such imports are

¹ The imports subject to investigation are seamless carbon and alloy (other than stainless) steel pipes, of circular cross-section, not more than 114.3mm (4.5 inches) in outside diameter, regardless of wall thickness, manufacturing process (hot-finished or cold-drawn), end finish (plain end, bevelled end, upset end, threaded, or threaded and coupled), or surface finish. The subject imports are further defined in the U.S. Department of Commerce's notices of preliminary determinations of sales at less than fair value (60 FR 5348, January 27, 1995).

² Because Commerce's preliminary antidumping duty determination regarding Italy was negative, the Commission is not instituting a final investigation for Italy (No. 731-TA-710) at this time.