

should contact Albert J. Hendricks, Superintendent, Capitol Reef National Park, HC 70 Box 15, Torrey, UT 84775, telephone (435) 425-3791, extension 101, before January 7, 2002. Repatriation of the cultural items to the Navajo Nation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 19, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-30339 Filed 12-6-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Intent to Repatriate Cultural Items in the Possession of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage, AK**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act, 43 CFR 10.10 (a)(3), of the intent to repatriate cultural items in the possession of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, U.S. Forest Service, Chugach National Forest, Anchorage, AK, that meet the definition of "unassociated funerary objects" under Section 2 of the Act.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43, CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

The 16 objects are 1 bone harpoon point, 1 bone-toggling harpoon point, 1 stone end blade, 1 whetstone, 2 sea mammal bones, 9 glass beads, and 1 small piece of red ochre.

In 1981, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cooperative Park Studies Unit archeologists conducted a survey of the Esther Bay site, a 14(h)(1) selection on the southern side of Esther Island, Prince William Sound, AK. Cultural items, along with human remains, were collected from two burial sites. The human remains from these sites were reinterred at the original burial location in the spring of 1990. The cultural items are one bone harpoon

point, one bone-toggling harpoon point, one stone end blade, one whetstone, and two sea mammal bones. Based on archeological evidence, the Esther Bay site is identified as a prehistoric Chugach Eskimo burial cave. Chugach National Forest is not in possession or control of the human remains from these burial sites.

In 1933, Frederica de Laguna investigated the Campbell Bay site, located on the northwestern shore of Glacier Island, Prince William Sound, AK, and collected two sets of human remains from burials there. The human remains were curated at the National Museum of Denmark, Copenhagen, and were previously repatriated to the Chugach Alaska Corporation.

In 1981, U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs and U.S. Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Cooperative Park Studies Unit archeologists conducted a survey of the same site, a 14(h)(1) selection, and located the area from which de Laguna had removed the human remains. No human remains were located during the 1981 survey, but 10 cultural items were recovered from the burial site: 7 blue and 2 white glass beads, along with 1 small piece of red ochre. Based on archeological evidence, the Campbell Bay site is identified as a postcontact, late 18th-century Chugach Eskimo burial cave. Chugach National Forest is not in possession or control of human remains from these burial sites.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of Chugach National Forest have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2)(ii), these 16 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 specific burial sites of Native American individuals. Officials of Chugach National Forest also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can reasonably be traced between these unassociated funerary objects and the Native Village of Chenega and Native Village of Tatitlek, which are represented by Chugach Alaska Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Chugach Alaska Corporation, Chenega Corporation, Native Village of Chenega, Tatitlek Corporation, Native Village of Tatitlek, English Bay Corporation, Native Villages of Nanwalek, Port Graham Corporation, Native Village of Port Graham, Eyak

Corporation, and Native Village of Eyak. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these unassociated funerary objects should contact Linda Finn Yarborough, Forest Archaeologist, Chugach National Forest, 3301 C Street, Suite 300, Anchorage, AK 99503, telephone (907) 271-2511, facsimile (907) 271-2725, before January 7, 2002. Repatriation of these unassociated funerary objects to the Chugach Alaska Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 5, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

[FR Doc. 01-30349 Filed 12-6-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Possession of the Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University, Atlanta, GA**

**AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.

**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is hereby given in accordance with provisions of the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 43 CFR 10.9, of the completion of an inventory of human remains and associated funerary objects in the possession of the Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University, Atlanta, GA.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 43 CFR 10.2 (c). The determinations within this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Michael C. Carlos Museum professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialagee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United

Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma.

Between 1925 and 1928, human remains representing two individuals were excavated from Mound C, Etowah site, Bartow County, GA, by an unknown person under the direction Warren K. Moorehead, of Phillips Academy, Andover, MA. Prior to 1932 the remains and associated funerary objects were donated to the Michael C. Carlos Museum by Phillips Academy. No known individuals were identified. The 21 associated funerary objects are 2 shell vessels, 1 grinding stone (pestle?), 1 projectile point, 1 whelk columella pendant (?), 1 lot of freshwater pearl beads, and 15 lots of shell beads.

The Etowah site is located on the north bank of the Etowah River, near present-day Cartersville in northeastern Georgia. Archeological evidence documents that the site was inhabited from A.D. 800-1550, spanning the entirety of the Mississippian culture, through its Early, Middle, and Late periods. The site is believed to have housed several thousand inhabitants at its peak, circa A.D. 1300, making it one of the largest Middle Mississippian period settlements in the southeastern United States.

The burials were excavated from Mound C at the Etowah site. Mound C is the third largest of seven mounds at the site and the only burial mound. Radiocarbon 14 dating has dated burials associated with the mound to A.D. 800-1400. There is no absolute archeological proof that links the site with any modern day tribe. However, consultations and studies with the federally recognized Cherokee and Muscogean (Creek) tribes have indicated that there is a reasonable link to a shared group identity with the Muscogean-speaking tribes of today based on historical documents, early maps, certain common lifeway traits, and linguistic evidence.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Michael C. Carlos Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Michael C. Carlos Museum also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 21 objects listed above 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. Lastly, officials of the Michael C. Carlos Museum have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between

these Native American human remains and associated funerary objects and the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Cherokee Nation, Oklahoma; Eastern Band of Cherokee Indians of North Carolina; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma; and United Keetoowah Band of Cherokee Indians of Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Todd Lamkin, Registrar, Michael C. Carlos Museum, Emory University, Atlanta, GA 30322, telephone (404) 727-4456, before January 7, 2002. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Alabama-Quassarte Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Kialegee Tribal Town, Oklahoma; Miccosukee Tribe of Indians of Florida; Muscogee (Creek) Nation, Oklahoma; Poarch Band of Creek Indians of Alabama; Seminole Nation of Oklahoma; Seminole Tribe of Florida, Dania, Big Cypress, Brighton, Hollywood & Tampa Reservations; and Thlopthlocco Tribal Town, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: November 5, 2001.

**Robert D. Stearns,**

*Manager, National NAGPRA Program.*

[FR Doc. 01-30348 Filed 12-6-01; 8:45 am]

**BILLING CODE 4310-70-S**

## **INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**

**[Investigation No. 337-TA-429]**

### **Certain Bar Clamps, Bar Clamp Pads, and Related Packaging, Display and Other Materials; Notice of Commission Decision To Grant-In-Part a Joint Motion for Termination of Investigation**

**AGENCY:** U.S. International Trade Commission.

**ACTION:** Notice.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has decided to grant-in-part a joint motion for termination of the above-captioned investigation based on a settlement agreement.

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:**

David I. Wilson, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-708-2310. General information concerning the Commission also may be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). Hearing-impaired individuals can obtain information concerning this matter by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal at 202-205-1810. The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDISON-ON-LINE) at <http://dockets.usitc.gov/eol/public>.

**SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:**

The Commission instituted the investigation to determine whether there is a violation of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain bar clamps, bar clamp pads, and related packaging, display, and other materials. The complainants were American Tool Companies, Inc., and its subsidiary, Peterson Manufacturing Co., Inc. The respondents were Wolfcraft GmbH and Wolfcraft, Inc. The complainants alleged that the respondents' imported merchandise infringes claims of a U.S. patent owned by complainants, infringes complainants' registered trademark, and misappropriated complainants' trade dress. See 65 FR 13307 (Mar. 13, 2001).

The patent-based portion of the complaint was deemed withdrawn and that portion of the investigation was terminated when the Commission granted complainants' motion to amend the complaint and notice of investigation (Motion No. 429-4) (Sept. 6, 2000). See Commission Order (Jan. 4, 2001) and Commission Opinion (Jan. 4, 2001).

On March 13, 2001, the ALJ issued his final ID, pursuant to 19 CFR 210.42(a)(1), holding that there is no violation of section 337 in the importation and sale of the respondents' merchandise.

On July 3, 2001, complainants and respondents filed a joint motion (Motion No. 429-10C) in which they sought (a) vacatur of the final ID, (2) termination of the investigation with prejudice and (3) withdrawal of respondents' sanctions motion.