

The Hopi Kachina Initiation altar and the Hopi Water Serpent altar were purchased by Cranbrook Institute of Science in 1933 from the estate of Sir Henry Wellcome, who obtained the altars from the Field Museum of Natural History in Chicago, IL, following an exhibit. The 2 altars belonged to a series of 12 Hopi altars constructed by Hopi priests and artists specifically for the Field Museum exhibit.

Information provided with the altars at the time of purchase describes the Field Museum exhibit and the circumstances of the priests' and artists' commission to construct the altars at the Field Museum from components that had been prefabricated in Arizona. Description of the ceremonies and the items used in the ceremonies are addressed in anthropology literature, such as *Hopi Kachina*, by E. A. Kennard, *The Kachina and the White Man*, by Frederick Dockstader, and in the text that accompanied the original exhibit.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Cranbrook Educational Community, parent organization for Cranbrook Institute of Science, have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(3), these 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 Cranbrook Institute of Science also 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 cultural items and the Hopi Tribe of Arizona.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these cultural items should contact Michael Stafford, Ph.D., Curator of Anthropology and Head of Science Department, Cranbrook Institute of Science, 39221 Woodward Avenue, Bloomfield Hills, MI 48303-0801, telephone (248) 645-3223, before March 12, 2001. Repatriation of these cultural items to the Hopi Tribe of Arizona may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 24, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

### National Park Service

#### **Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains and Associated Funerary Objects in the Control of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe, NM**

**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 control of the U.S. Department of Interior, Bureau of Land Management, New Mexico State Office, Santa Fe, NM.

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 the University of Colorado Museum, Eastern New Mexico University, the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology (University of New Mexico), the New Mexico State University Museum, the Museum of New Mexico, the San Juan County Museum, and Bureau of Land Management professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation.

In 1981, human remains representing eight individuals were recovered from site LA 282 in New Mexico during legally authorized excavations and collections conducted by the Archeological Field School of the University of New Mexico. These human remains are presently curated at the Maxwell Museum of Anthropology, University of New Mexico. No known

individuals are identified. The 11 associated funerary objects are pottery bowls and sherds.

Based on material culture, architecture, and site organization, site LA 282 has been identified as an Anasazi pueblo occupied between C.E. 1300-1600.

Continuities of ethnographic materials, technology, and architecture indicate affiliation of Anasazi sites in this area of New Mexico with historic and present-day Puebloan cultures. Oral traditions presented by representatives of the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico indicate cultural affiliation with the Anasazi sites in this portion of New Mexico.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management 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 New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management also have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(2), the 11 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 New Mexico State Office of the Bureau of Land Management 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 Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas. This notice has been sent to officials of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico, and Utah; the Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Jemez, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; the Pueblo of San Ildefonso, New Mexico; the Pueblo of Zia, New Mexico; and the Zuni Tribe of the Zuni Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains and associated funerary objects should contact Stephen L. Fosberg, State Archeologist and NAGPRA Coordinator, New Mexico State Office, Bureau of Land

Management, 1474 Rodeo Road, Santa Fe, NM 87502-0115, telephone (505) 438-7415, before March 12, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains and associated funerary objects to the Pueblo of Isleta, New Mexico; and Ysleta del Sur Pueblo of Texas may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 25, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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**BILLING CODE 4310-70-F**

## 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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA**

**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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA.

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Osage Tribe, Oklahoma.

Between 1844 and 1866, human remains representing one individual were collected from an unknown location in Arkansas by any of the following: Horace Mann, the Medical Improvement Society, or Jeffries Wyman.

These human remains were sold to the Boston Society of Natural History, Boston, MA, which donated the remains to the Peabody Museum in 1916. No

known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

Peabody Museum documentation describes the individual as an "Osage chief." The attribution of such a specific cultural affiliation to the human remains indicates that the interment postdates sustained contact between indigenous groups and Europeans beginning in the 17th century in traditional Osage territory. Arkansas, where the human remains were collected, includes part of traditional Osage territory. Oral tradition and historic evidence support the cultural affiliation with the Osage Tribe, Oklahoma.

Based on the above-mentioned information, officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2(d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology also 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 the Osage Tribe, Oklahoma.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Osage Tribe, Oklahoma. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Barbara Isaac, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 495-2554, before March 12, 2001. Repatriation of the human remains to the Osage Tribe, Oklahoma may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 24, 2001.

**John Robbins,**

*Assistant Director, Cultural Resources Stewardship and Partnerships.*

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## INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-449]

#### **In the Matter of Certain Abrasive Products Made Using a Process for Making Powder Preforms, and Products Containing Same; Notice of Investigation**

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

**ACTION:** Institution of investigation pursuant to 19 U.S.C. 1337.

**SUMMARY:** Notice is hereby given that a complaint was filed with the U.S. International Trade Commission on January 5, 2001, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Minnesota Mining & Manufacturing Co., of St. Paul, Minnesota, and Ultimate Abrasive Systems, L.L.C., of Atlanta, Georgia. A supplement to the complaint was filed on January 18, 2001. The complaint, as supplemented, alleges violations of section 337 in the importation into the United States, the sale for importation, and the sale within the United States after importation of certain abrasive products made using a process for making powder preforms, and products containing same, by reason of infringement of claim 1 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,620,489. The complaint further alleges that an industry in the United States exists as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainants request that the Commission institute an investigation and, after the investigation, issue a permanent exclusion order and a permanent cease and desist order.

**ADDRESSES:** The complaint and supplement, except for any confidential information contained therein, are available for inspection during official business hours (8:45 a.m. to 5:15 p.m.) in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Room 112, Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. Hearing-impaired individuals are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810. Persons with mobility impairments who will need special assistance in gaining access to the Commission should contact the Office of the Secretary at 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>).

**FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:** Benjamin D.M. Wood, Esq., Office of Unfair Import Investigations, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-2582.

**Authority:** The authority for institution of this investigation is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, and in section 210.10 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure, 19 CFR 210.10 (2000).