

Lopez Island, part of the San Juan Islands in San Juan County, is located in the Northern Straits area and was historically occupied by a number of Salish peoples speaking various dialects of the Northern Straits language (Suttles, 1990). The Salish people or "tribes" and those surrounding them in the Northern Straits area practiced artificial cranial reshaping in the pattern noted in the remains of the two individuals.

Therefore, the cranial reshaping of the human remains is consistent with the origin of the skeletal material as listed in the museum records and supports a cultural affiliation of the material with the Salish peoples of the Northern Straits area. By the mid-19th century most of the Salish peoples of the Northern Straits area were sent to the Lummi Reservation in northwestern Washington (Suttles, 1990).

Lopez Island is within the ancestral and traditional lands of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington. Historical evidence, morphological characteristics, the presence of artificial cranial reshaping in the pattern typical for aboriginal Northwest Coast populations (fronto-occipital), and provenience information suggest that the human remains are Salish. Members of the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington are the present-day descendants of the Salish people of the Northern Straits area.

Officials of the Northwest Christian College Museum, Kellenberger Library have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of two individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Northwest Christian College Museum, Kellenberger Library also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Maureen Cole, Director, Northwest Christian College, 828 E. 11th Avenue, Eugene, OR 97401, telephone (541) 684-7237, before September 2, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains to the Lummi Tribe of the Lummi Reservation, Washington may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Northwest Christian College Museum, Kellenberger Library is responsible for notifying the Lummi Tribe of the

Lummi Reservation, Washington that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 27, 2005

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05-15324 Filed 8-2-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3003, of the completion of an inventory of human remains in the possession of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University, Corvallis, OR. The human remains were removed from Wasco County, OR.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in this notice are the sole responsibility of the museum, institution, or Federal agency that has control of the Native American human remains. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Horner Collection, Oregon State University professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

The Museum of Oregon Country, Oregon Agricultural College was renamed the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country in 1936, and became commonly known as the Horner Museum. The Oregon Agricultural College was renamed the Oregon State College in 1937, and became Oregon State University in 1962. The Horner Museum closed in 1995. Currently, cultural items from the Horner Museum are referred to as the Horner Collection, which is owned by, and in the possession of, Oregon State University.

At an unknown time, human remains representing a minimum of five individuals were removed from an unknown site in Shaniko, Wasco County, OR. In December 1974, Keith Chamberlain gifted three skulls and three mandibles to the John B. Horner Museum of the Oregon Country. It is unknown whether the human remains

were removed by Mr. Chamberlain. Upon examination of the human remains it was discovered that two of the three mandibles originally thought to be associated with two of the three skulls, in fact represented an additional two individuals. No known individuals were identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

A handwritten note in the museum file states, "3 (skulls) - mineralized - from Shaniko Eastern Oregon from Stone Age Site." The author of this note is unknown. The "Stone Age Site" referred to is unknown. Shaniko, Wasco County, OR, is within the territory ceded to the United States in the Treaty of Wasco, Columbia River, Oregon Territory, June 1855, by the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of five individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Horner Collection, Oregon State University have also determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the Native American human remains and the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Sabah Randhawa, Executive Vice President and Provost, President's Office, Oregon State University, 600 Kerr Administration Building, Corvallis, OR 97331, telephone (541) 737-8260, before September 2, 2005. Repatriation of the human remains to the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Horner Collection, Oregon State University is responsible for notifying the Confederated Tribes of the Warm Springs Reservation of Oregon that this notice has been published.

Dated: June 26, 2005

Sherry Hutt,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

[FR Doc. 05-15319 Filed 8-2-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR**National Park Service****Notice of Intent to Repatriate a Cultural Item: University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA****AGENCY:** National Park Service, Interior.**ACTION:** Notice.

Notice is here given in accordance with the Native American Graves Protection and Repatriation Act (NAGPRA), 25 U.S.C. 3005, of the intent to repatriate a cultural item in the possession of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, Philadelphia, PA that meets the definition of "sacred objects" under 25 U.S.C. 3001.

This notice is published as part of the National Park Service's administrative responsibilities under NAGPRA, 25 U.S.C. 3003 (d)(3). The determinations in 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 in this notice.

The one cultural item is a wooden bowl (UPMt 29-48-301) created from a tree burl or knot. Cross hatching is visible on the outside surface of the bowl. The bowl also has a raised projection along one edge of the rim. It is possible that this projection was notched twice, but is now too worn down to make a positive determination.

In 1910, Mark Raymond Harrington purchased the bowl (me te gwi na gun) from a Fox Chief, named Pushetonequa (Pu ci ta ni kwe), in Iowa during an ethnological expedition funded by George Gustav Heye, a member of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology Board of Overseers. At an unknown date, but probably in 1911, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology provided storage space for much of Mr. Heye's collection, including the bowl. On October 22, 1919, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology formally received the bowl as part of an exchange with Mr. Heye. In 1930, the bowl was catalogued into the permanent collection.

The cultural affiliation of the bowl is "Fox" or "Meskwaki" as indicated by museum records. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum consulted with representatives of the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. Based on consultation and available literature, wooden bowls of

this type are needed by traditional Meskwaki (Fox) religious leaders in order to pray to and communicate with their gods. Bowls of this type were and still are used in many complex and traditional religious practices and ceremonies, such as the Sacred Bundle Ceremony, the Ceremonial Feast to Honor the Departed, the Ceremonial Naming Feast, the Return of the Name Feast, and Ceremonial Adoptions.

Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C), the one cultural item described above is a specific ceremonial object needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents. Officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology also have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the bowl and the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa. Lastly, officials of the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology have concluded that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (13), the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology has right of possession of the sacred object, but in recognition of the significance of the sacred object to the tribe's contemporary religious practices and its historical significance, consistent with the intent of NAGPRA, and in compromise, the University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology wishes to voluntarily return the bowl to the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the sacred object should contact Dr. Richard M. Leventhal, The Williams Director, University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology, 3260 South Street, Philadelphia, PA 19104-6324, telephone (215) 898-4050, before September 2, 2005. Repatriation of the sacred object to the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The University of Pennsylvania Museum of Archaeology and Anthropology is responsible for notifying the Sac and Fox Tribe of the Mississippi in Iowa that this notice has been published.

Dated: July 5, 2005

Sherry Hutt,*Manager, National NAGPRA Program*

[FR Doc. 05-15318 Filed 8-2-05; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4312-50-S

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION**[Investigation No. 337-TA-544]****In the Matter of Certain Hand-Held Mobile Computing Devices, Components Thereof and Cradles Therefor; 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 June 30, 2005, under section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, on behalf of Intermec Technologies Corporation. A letter supplementing the complaint was filed on July 12, 2005. 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 hand-held mobile computing devices, components thereof and cradles therefor by reason of infringement of claims 62, 66, 67, 71, 126, and 130-132 of U.S. Patent No. 5,410,141, claims 1-3 of U.S. Patent No. 5,468,947, and claims 17-25 and 27-31 of U.S. Patent No. 6,375,344. The complaint further alleges that there exists an industry in the United States as required by subsection (a)(2) of section 337.

The complainant requests 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 supplemental letter, 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