

The interment most likely dates to the Historic/Contact period (post-A.D. 1500). According to museum documentation, the shell beads were found with "porcelain beads," which are not in the possession of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. True porcelain beads do not appear in historic contexts until the 19th century, although beads made from money cowry shell (*C. moneta*) were called "porcelain," and were imported and traded by Europeans before this time. Even if these beads are of white glass rather than shell, glass beads were introduced by Europeans as trade items in the 17th century, and would also support a postcontact date.

Oral tradition and historical documentation indicate that Fall River and Bridgewater, MA, are within the aboriginal and historic homeland of the Wampanoag Nation. The present-day Indian tribe and groups that are most closely affiliated with the Wampanoag Nation are the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(B), the 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. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 unassociated funerary objects and the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, and that there is a cultural relationship between the unassociated funerary objects and Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the unassociated funerary objects should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, before December 31, 2003. Repatriation of the unassociated

funerary objects to the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation on behalf of the Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Wampanoag Repatriation Confederation, Wampanoag Tribe of Gay Head (Aquinnah) of Massachusetts, Mashpee Wampanoag Indian Tribe (a nonfederally recognized Indian group), and Assonet Band of the Wampanoag Nation (a nonfederally recognized Indian group) that this notice has been published.

Dated: October 27, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

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 Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA. The human remains were removed from Apache County, AZ.

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 within 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 within this notice.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New

Mexico; and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico.

In 1884, human remains representing one individual were removed from Fort Defiance, Apache County, AZ, by Dr. Sampson. The human remains were donated to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology the same year. Museum documentation describes the human remains as "Navajo?". No known individual was identified. No funerary objects are present.

In 1903, human remains representing a minimum of three individuals were removed from Massacre Cave, Canyon del Muerto, Apache County, AZ, by Stewart Cullin on behalf of the Brooklyn Museum, Brooklyn, NY. In 1938, the human remains were permanently loaned to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. Museum documentation describes the human remains as probably Navajo. Massacre Cave is the site of the 1805 massacre of Navajo people by Spanish colonial military forces. Two of the human remains exhibit gun shot wounds, which indicate a postcontact date consistent with the 1805 massacre. No known individuals were identified. No funerary objects are present.

Cranial morphology indicates that the human remains from Fort Defiance and Canyon del Muerto, AZ, are four individuals of Navajo ancestry.

Although the lands from which the human remains were removed are currently under the jurisdiction of the U.S. Department of the Interior, Bureau of Indian Affairs, the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology has possession and control of the human remains because their removal from tribal land predates the permit requirements established by the Antiquities Act of 1906.

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology have determined that, pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (9-10), the human remains described above represent the physical remains of four individuals of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology 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 Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah.

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with the human remains should contact Patricia Capone, Repatriation Coordinator, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617)

496-3702, before December 31, 2003. Repatriation of the human remains to the Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah may proceed after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology is responsible for notifying the Hopi Tribe of Arizona; Navajo Nation, Arizona, New Mexico & Utah; Pueblo of Acoma, New Mexico; and Pueblo of Laguna, New Mexico that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 24, 2003.

John Robbins,

Assistant Director, Cultural Resources.

[FR Doc. 03-29776 Filed 11-28-03; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-497]

In the Matter of Certain Universal Transmitters for Garage Door Openers; Notice of Commission Determination To Affirm Initial Determination Denying Temporary Relief

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to affirm the presiding administrative law judge's initial determination finding subject matter jurisdiction and denying temporary relief in the above-captioned investigation.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Wayne Herrington, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street, SW., Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 205-3090. Copies of the Commission's order, the public version of the administrative law judge's (ALJ's) initial determination (ID) on temporary relief, and all other nonconfidential documents filed in connection with this investigation are or will be 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., Washington, DC 20436, telephone 202-205-2000. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (<http://www.usitc.gov>). The public record for this investigation may be viewed on the Commission's electronic docket (EDIS) at <http://edis.usitc.gov>. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on

this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202-205-1810.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on August 26, 2003, based on a complaint filed by The Chamberlain Group, Inc. ("Chamberlain") of Elmhurst, Illinois. 68 FR 51301 (August 26, 2003). The complaint, as supplemented, alleged violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 in the importation into the United States, sale for importation, and sale within the United States after importation of certain universal transmitters for garage door openers by reason of infringement of claims 1-8 of U.S. Patent No. RE 35,364 and claims 5-62 of U.S. Patent No. RE 37,986, and violation of section 1201(a)(2) of the Digital Millennium Copyright Act ("DMCA"), 17 U.S.C. 1201(a)(2). The respondents named in the complaint and the Commission's notice of investigation are Skylink Technologies, Inc.; Capital Prospect, Ltd.; and Philip Tsui (collectively, "respondents").

At the same time that the Commission instituted the investigation, it provisionally accepted Chamberlain's motion for temporary relief which accompanied the complaint and which was based on the allegation that there was reason to believe that respondents were in violation of section 337. Chamberlain's motion for temporary relief was based solely on respondents' alleged violation of section 1201(a)(2) of the DMCA.

On September 3, 2003, respondents filed their opposition to Chamberlain's motion for temporary relief. In that opposition, respondents argued, *inter alia*, that the Commission does not have jurisdiction under section 337 to consider an allegation of violation of the DMCA. On September 8, 2003, the ALJ invited separate briefing of this jurisdictional issue.

On September 15, 2003, the respondents requested leave of the ALJ to file a motion for summary determination on the substantive question of whether respondents are in violation of section 1201(a)(2) of the DMCA, to waive the temporary relief hearing, and to suspend the temporary relief schedule. Respondents attached their proposed motion for summary determination to their request for leave. Respondents represented that if their motion for summary determination were denied by the ALJ, and if the Commission agreed with such denial, they would voluntarily enter into a consent order stipulation and proposed consent order attached as an exhibit to

their request for leave. All parties supported respondents' request for leave and, on September 17, 2003, the ALJ granted that request in Order No. 6, treating the attached motion for summary determination as filed, setting a briefing schedule, and staying the temporary relief procedural schedule.

On October 2, 2003, a non-party, Consumers Union, filed a motion for leave to file a submission in support of respondents' motion for summary determination, including its proposed submission with its motion for leave. Chamberlain opposed the motion; respondents and the Commission investigative attorney did not oppose the motion. On October 15, 2003, the ALJ granted Consumers Union's motion for leave in Order No. 8 and treated its submission as filed.

On October 10, 2003, Chamberlain filed a motion to strike respondents' arguments in their reply memorandum on summary determination concerning burden of proof or, in the alternative, to consider rebuttal argument in Chamberlain's papers filed in a parallel district court action. Both respondents and the Commission investigative attorney opposed Chamberlain's motion. The ALJ found that the issue of burden of proof was raised in respondents' summary determination motion and that the arguments in Chamberlain's district court filing were largely repetitive of those in its response to that motion. Accordingly, the ALJ denied Chamberlain's motion in its entirety on October 24, 2003, in Order No. 9.

On November 4, 2004, the ALJ issued his ID on temporary relief, finding that (1) the Commission has subject matter jurisdiction over Chamberlain's DMCA claim, and (2) Chamberlain's allegation that respondents violate the DMCA has not been supported as a matter of law. He therefore concluded that there is no basis to issue temporary relief. The Commission understands the ALJ's second conclusion to be a determination that there is no reason to believe a violation of section 337 exists with respect to Chamberlain's DMCA claim because it is unlikely that Chamberlain will succeed on the merits of that claim.

Complainant Chamberlain filed comments with respect to the ID. Respondents and the Commission investigative attorney filed reply comments.

Having examined the relevant record in this investigation, including the ALJ's ID, the written comments on the ID, and the replies thereto, the Commission determined to affirm the ID.

The authority for the Commission's determination is contained in section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as