particular mask represents the Red-Faced Spirit, also known as Keel-Nose. The Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin resides within sixty miles of Stevens Point, Wisconsin.

Representatives of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin affirm that this specific false face mask is needed by the traditional religious leaders of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin for the practice of the traditional mid-winter ceremony by present-day adherents. Representatives of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin also affirm that this false face mask is owned collectively by the members of the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin and no individual had the right to sell or otherwise alienate the mask.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Navajo Nation 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 false face mask and the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin. Officials of the Navajo Nation Museum have also determined that this false face mask meets the definitions of sacred object and object of cultural patrimony pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001 (3)(C).

Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with this object should contact Clarenda Begay, Museum Director, Navajo Nation Museum, Window Rock, Arizona, 86515, telephone (602) 871–6673 before February 24, 1995. Repatriation of this false face mask to the Oneida Tribe of Indians of Wisconsin can begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: January 20, 1995.

Francis P. MacManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Chief, Archeological Assistance Division.

[FR Doc. 95-1876 Filed 1-24-95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731–TA–725 (Preliminary)]

Maganese Sulfate From the People's Republic of China

Determination

On the basis of the record [1] developed in the subject investigation, the Commission unanimously determines, pursuant to section 733(a) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673b(a)), that there is a reasonable indication that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from the People's Republic of China (China) of manganese sulfate, provided for in subheading 2833.29.50 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that are alleged to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).[2]

Background

On November 30, 1994, a petition was filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by American MicroTrace Corporation, Virginia Beach, VA, alleging that an industry in the United States is materially injured and threatened with material injury by reason of LTFV imports of manganese sulfate from China. Accordingly, effective November 30, 1994, the Commission instituted antidumping investigation No. 731–TA–725 (Preliminary).

Notice of the institution of the Commission's investigation and of a public conference to be held in connection therewith was given by posting copies of the notice in the Office of the Secretary, U.S. International Trade Commission, Washington, DC, and by publishing the notice in the **Federal Register** of December 8, 1994. (59 F.R. 63379). The conference was held in Washington, DC, on December 21, 1994, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on January 17, 1995. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 2848 (January 1995), entitled ''Manganese Sulfate from the People's Republic of China: Investigation No. 731–TA–725 (Preliminary).''

Issued: January 18, 1995.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 95–1863 Filed 1–24–95; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

[1] The record is defined in sec. 207.2(f) of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR 207.2(f)).

[2] The product covered by this investigation is manganese sulfate, including manganese sulfate monohydrate ($MnSO_4 \bullet H_2O$) and any other forms whether or not hydrated, without regard to form, shape, or size, the addition of other elements, the presence of other elements as impurities, and/or the method of manufacture.

[Investigation No. 337–TA–358]

Certain Recombinantly Produced Human Growth Hormones; Notice of Commission Determinations (1) Not To Review Those Portions of the Administrative Law Judge's Initial Determination Dismissing the Complaint With Prejudice and Terminating the Investigation as a Sanction for Complainant's Discovery Abuse; (2) To Take No Position on the Remainder of the Initial Determination; Termination of Investigation Based on a Finding of No Violation of Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission (Commission) has determined not to review the portion of the presiding administrative law judge's (ALJ's) final initial determination (ID) in the above-referenced investigation dismissing the complaint with prejudice as a sanction for complainant's misconduct during discovery, and to take no position on the remainder of the ID in accordance with *Beloit Corporation* v. *Valmet Oy, TVP Paper Machines, Inc., and the United States International Trade Commission,* 742 F. 2d 1421 (Fed. Cir. 1984). Notice is also given that the Commission has denied complainant Genentech's motion to supplement the record, and also denied Genentech's motion for leave to reply to an opposition to Genentech's motion to supplement the record.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Scott Andersen, Esq., telephone 202–205–3099, or Cynthia Johnson, Esq., telephone 202–205–3098, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on September 29, 1993, based on a complaint filed by Genentech, Inc. of South San Francisco, California. 58 FR 50954. The following six firms were named as respondents: Novo Nordisk A/S of Denmark; Novo Nordisk of North America, Inc. of New York; Novo Nordisk Pharmaceuticals, Inc. of New Jersey; ZymoGenetics, Inc. of Seattle, Washington (collectively, the Novo respondents); Bio-Technology General Corp. of New York; and Bio-Technology General Corp. (Israel) Ltd. (collectively, the BTG respondents). The Commission also provisionally accepted Genentech's motion for temporary relief. *Id.* The Commission terminated the temporary relief proceedings as to the Novo