defensive pit * * *'' According to historical accounts, the U.S. Army removed human remains from this site in 1880. In 1961, a group of three private individuals located what they felt was the site of the last battle between Dull Knife's people and the troops from Fort Robinson and presented their findings to Roger T. Grange, an archaeologist for the Nebraska State Historical Society. The location is entirely consistent with archival U.S. Army records. Grange examined the site that same year (1961) and collected materials from the surface and dug one test pit, yielding twenty human bone fragments. In 1981, Society staff again examined the site and located one human bone fragment on the surface.

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (d)(1), the human remains listed above represent the physical remains of a minimum of one individual of Native American ancestry. Officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have also determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501–2554; telephone: (402) 471–4789, before November 27, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Cheyenne-Arapaho Tribes of Oklahoma and the Northern Cheyenne Tribe of the Northern Cheyenne Indian Reservation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 8, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98–28809 Filed 10–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

Notice of Inventory Completion for Native American Human Remains from Point Hope, AK in the Possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE

AGENCY: National Park Service, DOI.

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 from Point Hope, AK in the possession of the Nebraska State Historical Society, Lincoln, NE.

A detailed assessment of the human remains was made by Nebraska State Historical Society professional staff in consultation with representatives of the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation.

In 1927, human remains representing one individual were donated to the Society by Charles H. Dietrich. No known individual was identified. No associated funerary objects are present.

During the summer of 1902, U.S. Senator Charles H. Dietrich of Hastings, NE visited Alaska in the revenue cutter, *Thetis*. Dietrich's catalog indicates that he acquired several Alaskan objects from a man in Alaska who traded them to Dietrich in exchange for a box of magazines and newspapers from the United States. Based on information in the Society donor files, the original identification is recorded as, ''skull found at Point Hope, where the dead are not buried.''

Based on the above mentioned information, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society 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. Lastly, officials of the Nebraska State Historical Society have determined that, pursuant to 43 CFR 10.2 (e), there is a relationship of shared group identity which can be reasonably traced between these Native American human remains and the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation.

This notice has been sent to officials of the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation. Representatives of any other Indian tribe that believes itself to be culturally affiliated with these human remains should contact Rob Bozell, Associate Director, Nebraska State Historical Society, 1500 R Street, P.O. Box 82554, Lincoln, NE 68501–2554; telephone: (402) 471–4789, before November 27, 1998. Repatriation of the human remains to the Native Village of Point Hope and the Tigara Corporation may begin after that date if no additional claimants come forward.

Dated: October 6, 1998.

Francis P. McManamon,

Departmental Consulting Archeologist, Manager, Archeology and Ethnography Program.

[FR Doc. 98–28810 Filed 10–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310–70–F

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation Nos. 337–TA–402 and 337–TA–404]

Certain Integrated Circuits and Products Containing Same and Certain SDRAMs, DRAMs, ASICs, RAM-and-Logic Chips, Microprocessors, Microcontrollers, Processes for Manufacturing Same and Products Containing Same; Notice of Commission Determinations Not To Review Initial Determinations Terminating the Above-Captioned Investigations on the Basis of a Settlement and Cross-License Agreement

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined not to review either of the presiding administrative law judge's (''ALJ's'') initial determinations (''IDs'') granting the parties' joint motions to terminate the above-captioned investigations on the basis of a settlement and cross-license agreement.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Carl P. Bretscher, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone (202) 205–3107.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted the above-captioned *Integrated Circuits* investigation (Inv. No. 337–TA–402) on October 29, 1997, based on a complaint filed by Fujitsu Ltd. and Fujitsu Microelectronics, Inc. (collectively ''Fujitsu''), alleging that respondents Samsung Electronics Co. and Samsung Semiconductor, Inc. (collectively ''Samsung'') violated section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, by importing, selling for importation, or selling within the

United States after importation certain integrated circuits that infringed certain patents held by Fujitsu.

The Commission instituted the above-captioned *SDRAMs* investigation (Inv. No. 337–TA–404) on November 13, 1997, based on a complaint by Samsung that Fujitsu violated section 337 by importing, selling for importation, or selling within the United States after importation certain integrated circuits that infringed certain patents held by Samsung.

On September 11, 1998, Fujitsu and Samsung jointly moved to terminate both investigations on the basis of a settlement and cross-license agreement. In their motions, Fujitsu and Samsung represented that their agreement reflects the entire and only agreement between them relating to the subject matter of these two investigations, and that there no longer exists a basis upon which to continue either investigation in view of the cross-licenses granted to each party.

On September 24, 1998, the ALJ issued two IDs (Order No. 24 in *Integrated Circuits;* Order No. 26 in *SDRAMs*) terminating the two investigations on the basis of the parties' settlement and cross-license agreement. The ALJ found that each motion complied with the Commission's rules regarding termination of an investigation, and that termination of the investigations would favor the public interest by avoiding needless litigation and the consumption of public resources. In addition, the ALJ found that the parties' agreement would not adversely affect the supply or pricing of any product or otherwise adversely affect consumers or the public generally in the United States.

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, as amended, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and Commission rule 210.42, 19 CFR 210.42. Copies of the ALJ's IDs 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, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20436, telephone 202–205–2000. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on this matter can be obtained by contacting the Commission's TDD terminal on 202–205–1810. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its Internet server (http://www.usitc.gov).

Issued: October 20, 1998.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–28891 Filed 10–27–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020–02–P

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Drug Enforcement Administration

[Docket No. 97–16]

Penick Corporation, Newark, New Jersey; Notice of Administrative Hearing, Summary of Comments and Objections; Notice of Hearing

This Notice of Administrative Hearing, Summary of Comments and Objections, regarding the application of Penick Corporation (Penick) for registration as an importer of coca leaves, raw opium, opium poppy and poppy straw concentrate, all Schedule II controlled substances, is published pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.42(a). On May 12, 1997, notice was published in the **Federal Register** [1] stating that Penick has applied to be registered as an importer of coca leaves, raw opium, opium poppy and poppy straw concentrate.

On June 12, 1997, Noramco of Delaware, Inc. (Noramco), filed comments and objections on the application and requested a hearing in the event that the application is not denied. Mallinckrodt Chemical, Inc. (Mallinckrodt), also filed comments and objections to the application. Notice is hereby given that a hearing with respect to Penick's application to be registered as an importer of coca leaves, raw opium, opium poppy and poppy straw concentrate will be conducted pursuant to the provisions of 5 U.S.C. 952(a) and 958 and 21 CFR 1311.42.

HEARING DATE: The hearing will begin at 9:30 a.m. on November 30, 1998, and will be held at the Drug Enforcement Administration Headquarters, 600 Army Navy Drive, Hearing Room, Room E–2103, Arlington, Virginia.

NOTICE OF APPEARANCE: Any person entitled to participate in this hearing pursuant to 21 CFR 1301.42(a), and desiring to do so, may participate by filing a notice of intention to participate in accordance with 21 CFR 1301.54, in triplicate, with the Hearing Clerk, Office of the Administrative Law Judges, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537, within 30 days of the date of publication of this notice in the **Federal Register.** Each notice of appearance must be in the form prescribed in 21 CFR 1216.48. Penick, Noramco, Mallinckrodt, and DEA Office of Chief Counsel need not file a notice of intention to participate.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Helen Farmer, Hearing Clerk, Drug Enforcement Administration, Washington, D.C. 20537; Telephone (202) 307–8188.

Summary of Comments and Objections

Mallinckrodt's Comments

Mallinckrodt states that as a result of Penick's financial difficulties, which led to Penick's Chapter 11 bankruptcy petition, Penick has not produced significant quantities of controlled substances since 1991 and does not have the present ability to do so. Mallinckrodt further asserts that Penick's bankruptcy trustee, appointed by the bankruptcy court, has no experience in the controlled substance business, and that the goal of Penick and its bankruptcy trustee has not been to ressurect the business, but rather, to sell the business in order to pay off Penick's creditors. Mallinckrodt asserts that Penick has previously stated that it views its DEA registrations as its most valuable assets. Mallinckrodt argues that because DEA has a policy of not granting ''shelf registrations,'' i.e., registrations that the applicant intends to use only in the future, Penick should not be granting a DEA registration because ''[a]llowing Penick to treat its DEA registrations as assets is not the proper use of [a] DEA registration or the DEA registration process.''

Noramco's Comments

Noramco argues that Penick cannot meet the burden of demonstrating that its registration is in the public interest due to a combination of its financial status and its management by a court-appointed bankruptcy trustee. Noramco first argues that Penick has substantial financial difficulties, which has resulted in Penick producing only small amounts of controlled substances since 1991 and that also caused Penick, in June 1994, to file for bankruptcy under Chapter 11 of the Bankruptcy Code. Normaco states that the management of Penick is now controlled by a bankruptcy trustee who does not have experience in the controlled substances industry. Moreover, Noramco asserts that the trustee's primary function is to market Penick's assets, with Penick's DEA registrations being the corporation's most significant assets. Noramco claims that the bankruptcy trustee's desire to make the sale of Penick more lucrative is not a lawful purpose for registration under the Controlled Substances Act.

[1] 62 FR 25972.