

Proposed Amendments to Existing Designations

District of Columbia

CARTER G. WOODSON HOUSE

(updated documentation),
Washington, DC

Public Disclosure of Comments:

Before including your address, phone number, email address, or other personal identifying information in your comment, you should be aware that your entire comment—including your personal identifying information—may be made publicly available at any time. While you can ask us in your comment to withhold your personal identifying information from public review, we cannot guarantee that we will be able to do so.

Authority: 36 CFR 65.5.

Alma Ripps,

Chief, Office of Policy.

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DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

National Park Service

[NPS–WASO–NAGPRA–NPS0032608;
PPWOCRADNO–PCU00RP14.R50000]

Notice of Intent To Repatriate Cultural Items: Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA

AGENCY: National Park Service, Interior.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, in consultation with the appropriate Indian Tribes or Native Hawaiian organizations, has determined that the cultural items listed in this notice meet the definition of both sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony. Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology. If no additional claimants come forward, transfer of control of the cultural items to the lineal descendants, Indian Tribes, or Native Hawaiian organizations stated in this notice may proceed.

DATES: Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with

information in support of the claim to the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology at the address in this notice by October 20, 2021.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Patricia Capone, Curator and NAGPRA Director, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496–3702, email pcapone@fas.harvard.edu.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: 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 cultural items under the control of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, Cambridge, MA, that meet the definitions of sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony 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 Native American cultural items. The National Park Service is not responsible for the determinations in this notice.

History and Description of the Cultural Items

In 1889, one cultural item was removed from the White Earth Indian Reservation in northwest Minnesota. Dr. Walter James Hoffman acquired the item, a birchbark scroll, when studying the Midewiwin on behalf of the Bureau of American Ethnology. In 1891, the Bureau of American Ethnology donated the scroll to the United States National Museum, known today as the National Museum of Natural History. The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology received the birchbark scroll in 1906, as part of an exchange with the National Museum of Natural History. The scroll measures 36 x 11 cm. and is inscribed with eight separate figures. Museum documentation describes it as a “Record of a song used in gathering of remedies.” The birchbark scroll has been identified as both a sacred object and an object of cultural patrimony.

In the early 1900s, one cultural item was removed from the White Earth Indian Reservation in northwest Minnesota by Albert G. Heath, a collector and dealer of Native American objects in the early half of the 1900s. In March of 1952, the Denver Art Museum received the item, a birchbark scroll, as an anonymous donation through Julius Carlebach, a prominent New York art

dealer. The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology received the scroll in March of 1953, as part of an exchange with the Denver Art Museum. The birchbark scroll measures 134 x 31 cm. and is made up of three separate panels that have been hand-stitched together with fiber twine. Each panel is inscribed with a detailed scene. Museum documentation describes the birchbark scroll as “used as a memory device in rites of the Midewiwin Society.” The birchbark scroll has been identified as both a sacred object and an object of cultural patrimony.

Museum documentation and information obtained through consultation with representatives from the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (White Earth Band), indicate these two cultural items are Ojibwe and are from the White Earth Indian Reservation, Minnesota. Historical and ethnographic data indicate that birchbark scrolls are part of the ritual items of the Midewiwin religion. Consultation evidence specifies the physical presence of the scrolls at Midewiwin ceremonies, as well as their importance to Mide practitioners in the dissemination of cosmological information and ceremonial practices. These two items meet the definition of sacred objects because they are specific ceremonial objects required by the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (White Earth Band), to properly perform Midewiwin ceremonies.

Historical and ethnographic data demonstrate that these two cultural items also have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (White Earth Band). Consultation evidence indicates that birchbark scrolls are not owned or alienable by an individual; rather, individuals serve as caretakers for the scrolls. These caretakers serve as custodians of the community knowledge, collective legacy, and heritage contained within the birchbark scrolls. These two cultural items meet the definition of objects of cultural patrimony because they have ongoing historical, traditional, and cultural importance central to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (White Earth Band) for the proper performance of Midewiwin ceremonies, and could not have been alienated or conveyed by an individual.

Determinations Made by the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University

Officials of the Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University have determined that:

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(C), the two cultural items described above are specific ceremonial objects needed by traditional Native American religious leaders for the practice of traditional Native American religions by their present-day adherents.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(3)(D), the two cultural items described above have ongoing historical, traditional, or cultural importance central to the Native American group or culture itself, rather than property owned by an individual.

- Pursuant to 25 U.S.C. 3001(2), there is a relationship of shared group identity that can be reasonably traced between the sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony and the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (White Earth Band).

Additional Requestors and Disposition

Lineal descendants or representatives of any Indian Tribe or Native Hawaiian organization not identified in this notice that wish to claim these cultural items should submit a written request with information in support of the claim to Patricia Capone, Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University, 11 Divinity Avenue, Cambridge, MA 02138, telephone (617) 496-3702, email pcapone@fas.harvard.edu, by October 20, 2021. After that date, if no additional claimants have come forward, transfer of control of the sacred objects and objects of cultural patrimony to the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (White Earth Band) may proceed.

The Peabody Museum of Archaeology and Ethnology, Harvard University is responsible for notifying the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, Minnesota (White Earth Band) that this notice has been published.

Dated: September 7, 2021.

Melanie O'Brien,

Manager, National NAGPRA Program.

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-1218]

Certain Variable Speed Wind Turbine Generators and Components Thereof Notice of Request for Submissions on the Public Interest

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that on September 10, 2021, the presiding administrative law judge (“ALJ”) issued an Initial Determination on Violation of Section 337. The ALJ also issued a Recommended Determination on remedy and bonding should a violation be found in the above-captioned investigation. The Commission is soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief should the Commission find a violation. This notice is soliciting comments from the public only.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Robert Needham, Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, 500 E Street SW, Washington, DC 20436, telephone (202) 708-5468. Copies of non-confidential documents filed in connection with this investigation may be viewed on the Commission’s electronic docket (EDIS) at <https://edis.usitc.gov>. For help accessing EDIS, please email EDIS3Help@usitc.gov. General information concerning the Commission may also be obtained by accessing its internet server at <https://www.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: Section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 provides that, if the Commission finds a violation, it shall exclude the articles concerned from the United States:

unless, after considering the effect of such exclusion upon the public health and welfare, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, and United States consumers, it finds that such articles should not be excluded from entry.

19 U.S.C. 1337(d)(1).

The Commission is soliciting submissions on public interest issues raised by the recommended relief should the Commission find a violation, specifically: A limited exclusion order against certain variable wind speed turbine generators and components thereof by Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy Inc., Siemens Gamesa Renewable Energy A/S, and Gamesa Electric S.A.U. Parties are to file public interest submissions pursuant to 19 CFR 210.50(a)(4).

The Commission is interested in further development of the record on the public interest in this investigation. Accordingly, members of the public are invited to file submissions of no more than five (5) pages, inclusive of attachments, concerning the public

interest in light of the administrative law judge’s recommended determination on remedy and bonding issued in this investigation on September 10, 2021. Comments should address whether issuance of the recommended limited exclusion order in this investigation would affect the public health and welfare in the United States, competitive conditions in the United States economy, the production of like or directly competitive articles in the United States, or United States consumers.

In particular, the Commission is interested in comments that:

(i) Explain how the articles potentially subject to the recommended limited exclusion order are used in the United States;

(ii) identify any public health, safety, or welfare concerns in the United States relating to the recommended limited exclusion order;

(iii) identify like or directly competitive articles that complainant, its licensees, or third parties make in the United States which could replace the subject articles if they were to be excluded;

(iv) indicate whether complainant, complainant’s licensees, and/or third party suppliers have the capacity to replace the volume of articles potentially subject to the recommended limited exclusion order within a commercially reasonable time; and

(v) explain how the recommended limited exclusion order would impact consumers in the United States.

Written submissions must be filed no later than by close of business on October 6, 2021.

Persons filing written submissions must file the original document electronically on or before the deadlines stated above. The Commission’s paper filing requirements in 19 CFR 210.4(f) are currently waived. 85 FR 15798 (March 19, 2020). Submissions should refer to the investigation number (“Inv. No. 337-TA-1218”) in a prominent place on the cover page and/or the first page. (See Handbook for Electronic Filing Procedures, http://www.usitc.gov/secretary/fed_reg_notices/rules/handbook_on_electronic_filing.pdf). Persons with questions regarding filing should contact the Secretary (202-205-2000).

Any person desiring to submit a document to the Commission in confidence must request confidential treatment by marking each document with a header indicating that the document contains confidential information. This marking will be deemed to satisfy the request procedure set forth in Rules 201.6(b) and