

determination that claim 7 of U.S. Letters Patent 5,335,277 is invalid for indefiniteness. The Court also vacated the Commission's determination that claim 7 is not infringed by the accused devices and remanded for further consideration by the Commission.

On March 26, 1999, complainant PMC filed a motion to terminate the investigation and vacate the ID. On April 5, 1999, several respondents filed a brief in opposition, in which the balance of the respondents joined. The Commission's Office of Unfair Import Investigations filed a response on April 7, 1999.

The Commission determined to grant the complainant's motion to terminate the investigation. The Commission further determined to grant complainant's motion to vacate the ID, but only with respect to the findings of invalidity for anticipation and lack of enablement, as to which findings the Commission took no position. The Commission determined to deny the motion to vacate in all other respects.

This action is taken under the authority of the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 500 *et. seq.*), section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1337), and section 210.41 of the Commission's Rules of Practice and Procedure (19 CFR. 210.41).

Copies of the Commission's order 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.

Issued: May 13, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-12602 Filed 5-18-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 731-TA-794-796 (Final)]

Certain Emulsion Styrene-Butadiene Rubber From Brazil, Korea, and Mexico

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission

determines,² pursuant to section 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is not materially injured or threatened with material injury, and the establishment of an industry in the United States is not materially retarded, by reason of imports from Brazil, Korea, or Mexico of certain emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber, provided for in subheading 4002.19.00 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective April 1, 1998, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and the Department of Commerce by Ameripol Synpol Corp. of Akron, OH, and DSM Copolymer of Baton Rouge, LA. The final phase of these investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by the Department of Commerce that imports of certain emulsion styrene-butadiene rubber from Brazil, Korea, and Mexico were being sold at LTFV within the meaning of section 733(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1673b(b)). Notice of the scheduling of the Commission's investigations and of a public hearing 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 November 25, 1998 (63 FR 65219). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on March 30, 1999, and all persons who requested the opportunity were permitted to appear in person or by counsel.

The Commission transmitted its determinations in these investigations to the Secretary of Commerce on May 11, 1999. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3190 (May 1999), entitled Certain Emulsion Styrene-butadiene Rubber from Brazil, Korea, and Mexico: Investigations Nos. 731-TA-794-796 (Final).

Issued: May 11, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-12599 Filed 5-18-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-411]

Certain Organic Photo-Conductor Drums and Products Containing the Same; Notice of Commission Determination To Affirm an Initial Determination Terminating the Investigation Based on Withdrawal of the Complaint

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 initial determination (ID) of the presiding administrative law judge (ALJ) terminating the above-captioned investigation on the basis of complainants' withdrawal of the complaint.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Jean Jackson, Esq., Office of the General Counsel, U.S. International Trade Commission, telephone 202-205-3104. Hearing-impaired persons are advised that information on the 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>).

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: The Commission instituted this investigation on June 4, 1998, based on a complaint filed by Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation of Japan and Mitsubishi Chemical Corporation America of White Plains, New York (collectively, Mitsubishi). 58 FR 30513. Twelve firms were named as respondents.

On December 4, 1998, Mitsubishi filed an unopposed motion to terminate the investigation based on withdrawal of its complaint with prejudice. By that date, only respondents Dainippon Ink and Chemicals of Japan and DIC Trading (USA) of Fort Lee, New Jersey (collectively, DIC) remained in the investigation. Some of the respondents had been terminated based on consent order agreements with Mitsubishi or had had the complaint withdrawn as to them. Others had entered into agreements with Mitsubishi to be terminated from the investigation that had not yet been acted upon by the ALJ. On December 7, 1998, the presiding ALJ issued an ID granting complainants' motion.

No petitions for review of the ID's determination to terminate the investigation were filed. However, on

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 Chairman Bragg dissenting. Chairman Bragg determines that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of the subject imports.

February 17, 1999, the Commission determined, on its own motion, to review the consistency of the ALJ's termination of the investigation with Commission policy regarding termination of investigations "with prejudice."

This action is taken under the authority of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, 19 U.S.C. 1337, and Commission rule 210.45, 19 CFR § 210.45.

Copies of the public version of the ALJ's ID, 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.

Issued: May 12, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-12601 Filed 5-18-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 731-TA-653 (Review)]

Sebacic Acid From China

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject five-year review, the United States International Trade Commission unanimously determines, pursuant to section 751(c) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. § 1675(c)) (the Act), that revocation of the antidumping duty order on sebacic acid from China would be likely to lead to continuation or recurrence of material injury to an industry in the United States within a reasonably foreseeable time.

Background

The Commission instituted this review on December 2, 1998 (63 FR 66567) and determined on March 5, 1999 that it would conduct an expedited review (64 FR 12353, March 12, 1999). The Commission transmitted its determination in this investigation to the Secretary of Commerce on May 10, 1999. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3189 (May 1999), entitled Sebacic Acid from China: Investigation No. 731-TA-653 (Review).

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

Issued: May 10, 1999.

By order of the Commission.

Donna R. Koehnke,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 99-12596 Filed 5-18-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7020-02-P

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-35,359; TA-W-35,359A; TA-W-35,359B; TA-W-35,359C; and TA-W-35,359D]

American Fracmaster, Midland, Texas; and Operating in the State of Texas (Except Midland); Shreveport, Louisiana; El Dorado, Arkansas; Hobbs, New Mexico; Amended Certification Regarding Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

In accordance with Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974 (19 U.S.C. 2273) the Department of Labor issued a Certification of Eligibility to Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance on February 1, 1999, applicable to all workers of American Fracmaster, Midland, Texas. The notice was published in the **Federal Register** on February 25, 1999 (64 FR 9354).

At the request of the company, the Department reviewed the certification for workers of the subject firm. New findings show that worker separations have occurred at American Fracmaster operating at various locations in the State of Texas (except Midland), Shreveport, Louisiana, El Dorado, Arkansas and Hobbs, New Mexico. The workers provide oilfield services such as acidizing and fracturing.

The intent of the Department's certification is to include all workers of American Fracmaster adversely affected by increased imports. Accordingly, the Department is amending the certification to cover workers of American Fracmaster operating at various locations in the State of Texas (except Midland), Shreveport, Louisiana, El Dorado, Arkansas and Hobbs, New Mexico.

The amended notice applicable to TA-W-35,359 is hereby issued as follows:

All workers of American Fracmaster, Midland, Texas (TA-W-35,359), operating at various locations in the State of Texas (except Midland) (TA-W-35,359A), Shreveport, Louisiana (TA-W-35,359B), El Dorado, Arkansas (TA-W-35,359C) and Hobbs, New Mexico (TA-W-35,359D) who became totally or partially separated from

employment on or after November 3, 1997 through February 1, 2001 are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Section 223 of the Trade Act of 1974.

Signed at Washington, DC this 29th day of April, 1999.

Grant D. Beale,

Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 99-12640 Filed 5-18-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

[TA-W-35,999]

Emhart Glass Machinery, a Division of Black & Decker Corporation; Windsor, CT; Notice of Termination of Investigation

Pursuant to section 221 of the Trade Act of 1974, an investigation was initiated on April 12, 1999 in response to a worker petition which was filed on behalf of workers at Emhart Glass Machinery, a division of Black & Decker Corporation, Windsor, Connecticut.

The petitioner has requested that the petition be withdrawn. Consequently, further investigation in this case would serve no purpose, and the investigation has been terminated.

Signed at Washington, DC this 12th day of April 1999.

Grant D. Beale,

Acting Director, Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance.

[FR Doc. 99-12635 Filed 5-18-99; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4510-30-M

DEPARTMENT OF LABOR

Employment and Training Administration

Investigations Regarding Certifications of Eligibility To Apply for Worker Adjustment Assistance

Petitions have been filed with the Secretary of Labor under section 221(a) of the Trade Act of 1974 ("the Act") and are identified in the Appendix to this notice. Upon receipt of these petitions, the Acting Director of the Office of Trade Adjustment Assistance, Employment and Training Administration, has instituted investigations pursuant to section 221(a) of the Act.

The purpose of each of the investigations is to determine whether the workers are eligible to apply for adjustment assistance under Title II,