including processed silicon carbides; bolts; nails; metal aircraft mountings; coated rods and cored wire for soldering; machinery for molding rubber or plastic; other machinery; electrical transformers; speed drive controllers for electric motors; static converters; electrical ignition starting system parts; single line telephone sets; carrier-current line system apparatuses; sound recording apparatuses; pickup cartridges for sound or video recording or reproducing apparatuses; citizens-band transceivers; radar apparatuses; radio navigational aid apparatuses; video monitors; antennas/antenna reflectors/parts; radar apparatus printed-circuit assemblies or subassemblies; other audio/video components; parts of printed circuit assemblies of radar; radio navigational aid or radio remote control apparatuses; assemblies and subassemblies of radar apparatuses; parts of radar apparatuses; electrical apparatuses for switching or protecting circuits; signal generators; other electrical machines and apparatuses; parts of other electrical machines and apparatuses; coaxial cable and other electrical conductors; ignition wiring sets and other wiring sets; other electric conductors fitted with connectors; other electric conductors; other electrical parts; aircraft launching gear/deck-arrestors/parts; gauges; measuring or checking equipment; parts of measuring or checking equipment; and process control instruments and apparatus (duty rates on these items range from 0.1% to 5.7%). The company also uses a number of foreign-sourced items that are duty free.

Zone procedures would exempt ESSD from Customs duty payments on foreign components used in export production. FTZ procedures will help ESSD to implement a more cost-effective system for handling Customs requirements (including reduced brokerage fees and Customs merchandise processing fees). On its domestic sales, ESSD also would be able to choose the lower duty rate that applies to the finished products (duty-free to 7.0%) for the foreign components noted above. FTZ status may also make a site eligible for benefits provided under state/local programs. The application indicates that the savings from zone procedures would help improve the plant's international competitiveness.

In accordance with the Board's regulations, a member of the FTZ Staff has been designated examiner to investigate the application and report to the Board.

Public comment on the application is invited from interested parties. Submissions (original and three copies) shall be addressed to the Board's Executive Secretary at the address below. The closing period for their receipt is February 8, 1999. Rebuttal comments in response to material submitted during the foregoing period may be submitted during the subsequent 15-day period to February 22, 1999.

A copy of the application and the accompanying exhibits will be available for public inspection at each of the following locations:

Office of the Executive Secretary, Foreign-Trade Zones Board, U.S. Department of Commerce, Room 3716, 14th and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230

U.S. Department of Commerce Export Assistance Center, World Trade Center, Suite 2432, 401 East Pratt Street, Baltimore, Maryland 21202

Dated: December 1, 1998.

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–32727 Filed 12–8–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

Foreign-Trade Zones Board

[Order No. 1008]

Grant of Authority; Establishment of a Foreign-Trade Zone, Lakewood, New Jersey

Pursuant to its authority under the Foreign-Trade Zones Act of June 18, 1934, as amended (19 U.S.C. 81a–81u), the Foreign-Trade Zones Board (the Board) adopts the following Order:

Whereas, the Foreign-Trade Zones Act provides for ''* * * the establishment * * * of foreign-trade zones in ports of entry of the United States, to expedite and encourage foreign commerce, and for other purposes,'' and authorizes the Foreign-Trade Zones Board to grant to qualified corporations the privilege of establishing foreign-trade zones in or adjacent to U.S. Customs ports of entry;

Whereas, the Township of Lakewood, New Jersey (the Grantee), has made application to the Board (FTZ Docket 81–97, filed 12/8/97), requesting the establishment of a foreign-trade zone at sites in Lakewood, New Jersey, adjacent to the Philadelphia Consolidated Customs port of entry;

Whereas, notice inviting public comment has been given in the **Federal Register** (62 FR 65655, 12/15/97); and,

Whereas, the Board adopts the findings and recommendations of the examiner's report and finds that the requirements of the Act and the Board's regulations are satisfied, and that approval of the application is in the public interest;

Now, therefore, the Board hereby grants to the Grantee the privilege of establishing a foreign-trade zone, designated on the records of the Board as Foreign-Trade Zone No. 235, at the sites described in the application, subject to the Act and the Board's regulations, including Section 400.28, and subject to the standard 2,000-acre activation limit.

Signed at Washington, DC, this 25th day of November, 1998.

Foreign-Trade Zones Board.

William M. Daley,

Secretary of Commerce, Chairman and Executive Officer.

Attest:

Dennis Puccinelli,

Acting Executive Secretary.

[FR Doc. 98–32726 Filed 12–8–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–823–806]

Pure Magnesium From Ukraine: Notice of Court Decision and Suspension of Liquidation

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: On October 20, 1998, in *Gerald Metals, Inc.* v. *United States*, Court No. 95–06–00782, Slip Op. 98–148 (CIT), a lawsuit challenging the final affirmative determination of the U.S. International Trade Commission (the ''Commission'') that less-than-fair-value (''LTFV'') imports of pure magnesium from Ukraine were causing material injury to the domestic industry, the U.S. Court of International Trade (''CIT'') affirmed the Commission's remand determination, which found no material injury as well as no threat to material injury, and entered a judgment order dismissing the case. The issue of material retardation of the establishment of a U.S. industry was never raised before the Commission. Consistent with the decision of the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit (''Federal Circuit'') in *Timken Co.* v. *United States*, 893 F.2d 337 (Fed. Cir. 1990) (''*Timken*''), the U.S. Department of Commerce (the ''Department'') will continue to order the suspension of liquidation of the subject merchandise until there is a ''conclusive'' decision in this case. If the case is not appealed, or

if it is affirmed on appeal, the Department will revoke the antidumping order covering the subject merchandise.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 9, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Brian Smith or Everett Kelly, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20230; telephone: (202) 482–1766 or (202) 482–4194, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

Background

The Department published notice of its final affirmative LTFV determination covering the subject merchandise, *i.e.*, imports of pure magnesium from Ukraine, on March 30, 1995, *Final Affirmative Determination of Sales at Less Than Fair Value; Pure Magnesium from Ukraine,* 60 FR 16432, and the Commission subsequently made its final affirmative determination that a U.S. industry was being materially injured by reason of imports of the subject merchandise. *See Magnesium from China, Russia, and Ukraine,* 60 FR 26456 (May 17, 1995). The Department published an antidumping order covering the subject merchandise on May 12, 1995. *See Antidumping Duty Orders; Pure Magnesium from the People's Republic of China, the Russian Federation and Ukraine,* 60 FR 25691.

Following publication of the antidumping duty order, Gerald Metals, Inc. (''Gerald Metals'') an interested party in this case, filed a lawsuit with the CIT challenging the Commission's final affirmative determination of material injury. In its first decision, the CIT affirmed the Commission's final affirmative determination of material injury. However, the Federal Circuit subsequently directed the CIT to vacate its decision to affirm the Commission's final affirmative determination of material injury and to remand the case to the Commission. *See Gerald Metals, Inc.* v. *United States,* 132 F.3d 716 (Fed. Cir. 1997). On remand, the Commission determined that the U.S. industry was not being materially injured, and was not threatened with material injury, by reason of imports of the subject merchandise. The CIT affirmed the Commission's remand determination on October 20, 1998. *See Gerald Metals, Inc.* v. *United States,* Court No. 95–06–00782, Slip Op. 98–148 (CIT).

Suspension of Liquidation

In its decision in *Timken,* the Federal Circuit held that the Department must publish notice of a decision of the CIT or the Federal Circuit which is not ''in harmony'' with the Department's or the Commission's determination. Publication of this notice fulfills that obligation. The Federal Circuit also held that the Department must suspend liquidation of the subject merchandise until there is a ''conclusive'' decision in the case. Therefore, pursuant to *Timken,* the Department must suspend liquidation pending the expiration of the period to appeal the CIT's October 20, 1998 decision or, if that decision is appealed, pending a final decision by the Federal Circuit. However, because entries of pure magnesium and alloy magnesium from Ukraine already are being suspended pursuant to the antidumping duty orders in effect, the Department need not order the Customs Service to suspend liquidation. Furthermore, consistent with *Timken,* the Department will revoke the antidumping duty order covering the subject merchandise in the event that the CIT's ruling is not appealed or the Federal Circuit issues a final decision affirming the CIT's ruling.

Dated: December 1, 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,

Assistant Secretary for Import Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–32722 Filed 12–8–98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510–DS–P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

[A–583–816]

Stainless Steel Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings From Taiwan: Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review

AGENCY: Import Administration, International Trade Administration, Department of Commerce.

ACTION: Notice of Final Results of Antidumping Duty Administrative Review.

SUMMARY: On June 5, 1998, the Department of Commerce (''the Department'') published the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Taiwan. This review covers one manufacturer and exporter of the subject merchandise. The period of review (''POR'') is June 1, 1996 through May 31, 1997. Based on our analysis of the comments received, we have changed the results from those presented in the preliminary results of review.

EFFECTIVE DATE: December 9, 1998.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Becky Hagen or Bob Bolling, AD/CVD Enforcement Group III—Office 7, Import Administration, International Trade Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Room 7866, Washington, DC 20230; telephone (202) 482–1102 or (202) 482–3434, respectively.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

The Applicable Statute

Unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the statute are references to the provisions effective January 1, 1995, the effective date of the amendments made to the Tariff Act of 1930 (''the Act'') by the Uruguay Round Agreements Act (''URAA''). In addition, unless otherwise indicated, all citations to the Department's regulations are to 19 CFR Part 353.

Background

On June 5, 1998, the Department published in the **Federal Register** the preliminary results of the administrative review of the antidumping duty order on certain stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings from Taiwan (63 FR 30710). On September 30, 1998, the Department extended the time limit for the final results to December 2, 1998, in accordance with the Act. *See Butt-Weld Pipe Fittings from Taiwan; Extension of Time Limits for Antidumping Duty Administrative Review* (63 FR 54108, October 8, 1998). The Department has now completed this administrative review in accordance with section 751 of the Act.

Scope of the Review

The products subject to this review are certain stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings, whether finished or unfinished, under 14 inches inside diameter.

Certain stainless steel butt-weld pipe fittings (''pipe fittings'') are used to connect pipe sections in piping systems where conditions require welded connections. The subject merchandise is used where one or more of the following conditions is a factor in designing the piping system: (1) Corrosion of the piping system will occur if material other than stainless steel is used; (2) contamination of the material in the system by the system itself must be prevented; (3) high temperatures are present; (4) extreme low temperatures are present; (5) high pressures are contained within the system.

Pipe fittings come in a variety of shapes, with the following five shapes the most basic: ''elbows,'' ''tees,'' ''reducers,'' ''stub ends,'' and ''caps.'' The edges of finished pipe fittings are beveled. Threaded, grooved, and bolted