

of the Foreign Relations series. The remainder of the Committee's sessions from 3:15 p.m. until 4:30 p.m. on Monday, December 17, 2001, and 9 a.m. until 1 p.m. on Tuesday, December 18, 2001, will be closed in accordance with Section 10(d) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (P.L. 92-463). The agenda calls for discussions of agency declassification decisions concerning the Foreign Relations series.

These are matters not subject to public disclosure under 5 U.S.C. 552b(c)(1) and the public interest requires that such activities be withheld from disclosure.

Questions concerning the meeting should be directed to Marc J. Susser, Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, Department of State, Office of the Historian, Washington, DC, 20520, telephone (202) 663-1123, (e-mail [history@state.gov](mailto:history@state.gov)).

Dated: November 8, 2001.

**Marc J. Susser,**

*Executive Secretary, Advisory Committee on Historical Diplomatic Documentation, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 01-29155 Filed 11-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-11-P

## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

[Notice Number 3845]

### Shipping Coordinating Committee; Notice of Meeting

The Shipping Coordinating Committee (SHC) will conduct an open meeting at 9:30 a.m. on Tuesday, December 11, 2001, in room 1303 at U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, 2100 Second Street, SW, Washington, DC, 20593-0001.

The purpose of the meeting is to review the agenda items to be considered at the twenty-ninth session of the Facilitation Committee (FAL 29) of the International Maritime Organization (IMO), which is scheduled for January 7 to 11, 2002, at the IMO headquarters in London. Proposed U.S. positions on the agenda items for FAL 29 will be discussed.

The major items for discussion for FAL 29 will include the following:

- Convention on Facilitation of International Maritime Traffic
- Consideration and adoption of proposed amendments to the Annex to the Convention
- EDI messages for the clearance of ships
- Application of the Committee's Guidelines

- General review of the Convention including harmonization with other international instruments
- Formalities connected with the arrival, stay and departure of ships
- Formalities connected with the arrival, stay and departure of persons—Stowaways
- Facilitation aspects of other IMO forms and certificates
- Technical co-operation sub-programme for facilitation
- Ship-port interface

Members of the public may attend this meeting up to the seating capacity of the room. Interested persons may seek information by writing: Chief, Office of Standards Evaluation and Development, U.S. Coast Guard Headquarters, Commandant (G-MSR), room 1400, 2100 Second Street, SW., Washington, DC, 20593-0001 or by calling Mr. David A. Du Pont at: (202) 267-0971.

Dated: November 9, 2001.

**Stephen Miller,**

*Executive Secretary, Shipping Coordinating Committee, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 01-29157 Filed 11-20-01; 8:45 am]

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## DEPARTMENT OF STATE

### Office of the Secretary

[Public Notice 3844]

### Extension of the Restriction on the Use of United States Passports for Travel to, in, or Through Libya

On December 11, 1981, pursuant to the authority of 22 U.S.C. 211a and Executive Order 11295 (31 FR 10603), and in accordance with 22 CFR 51.73 (a) (3), all United States passports were declared invalid for travel to, in, or through Libya unless specifically validated for such travel. This restriction has been renewed yearly because of the unsettled relations between the United States and the Government of Libya and the possibility of hostile acts against Americans in Libya. The American Embassy in Tripoli remains closed, thus preventing the United States from providing routine diplomatic protection or consular assistance to Americans who may travel to Libya.

In light of these events and circumstances, I have determined that Libya continues to be an area “\* \* \* where there is imminent danger to the public health or physical safety of United States travelers” within the meaning of 22 U.S.C. 211a and 22 CFR 51.73 (a) (3).

Accordingly, all United States passports shall remain invalid for travel to, in, or through Libya unless specifically validated for such travel under the authority of the Secretary of State.

The Public Notice shall be effective upon publication in the **Federal Register** and shall expire at midnight November 24, 2002, unless extended or sooner revoked by Public Notice.

Dated: December 13, 2001.

**Colin L. Powell,**

*Secretary of State, Department of State.*

[FR Doc. 01-29156 Filed 11-20-01; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4710-10-P

## OFFICE OF THE UNITED STATES TRADE REPRESENTATIVE

[Docket No. WTO/DS-239]

### WTO Dispute Settlement Proceeding Brought by Brazil Regarding Antidumping Duties Imposed by the United States on Silicon Metal From Brazil

**AGENCY:** Office of the United States Trade Representative.

**ACTION:** Notice; request for comments.

**SUMMARY:** The Office of the United States Trade Representative (USTR) is providing notice that on November 1, 2001, the United States received from Brazil a revised request for consultations under the Marrakesh Agreement Establishing the World Trade Organization (WTO Agreement) pertaining to certain measures regarding antidumping methodology as applied by the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) in its administrative review of an antidumping duty order on silicon metal from Brazil. This revised request replaces a request received from Brazil on September 21, 2001 (see notice published in the **Federal Register** on October 9, 2001, titled “WTO Dispute Settlement Proceeding Brought by Brazil Pertaining to Certain Measures Regarding Antidumping Methodology”). Brazil alleges that:

- The DOC's administrative review is inconsistent with Articles 5, 9, and 11 of the Agreement on Implementation of Article VI of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade 1994 (Antidumping Agreement, or ADA). According to Brazil, current U.S. methodology pursuant to which the DOC applies a *de minimis* standard of 0.5 percent in reviews is inconsistent insofar as these provisions allegedly require a 2 percent *de minimis* standard to be applied to both investigations and reviews; and