

In this case, petitioners argue that importers, exporters, or producers of Japanese hot-rolled steel had reason to believe that an antidumping proceeding was likely before the filing of the petition. The Department examined whether conditions in the industry and published reports and statements provide a basis for inferring knowledge that a proceeding was likely. For Japan, we find that such press reports, particularly in March and April 1998, are sufficient to establish that by the end of April 1998, importers, exporters, or producers knew or should have known that a proceeding was likely concerning hot-rolled products from Japan. (See discussion in the Determination of Critical Circumstances Memo). Accordingly, we examined the increase in import volumes from May–September 1998 as compared to December 1997–April 1998 and found that imports of hot-rolled steel from Japan increased by more than 100 percent (see the Attachment to the Critical Circumstances Memo). Therefore, pursuant to section 733(e) of the Act and section 351.206(h) of the Department's regulations, we preliminarily determine that there have been massive imports of hot-rolled steel from Japan over a relatively short time.

Russia

History of Dumping and Importer Knowledge

To determine whether there is a history of injurious dumping of the merchandise under investigation, in accordance with section 733(e)(1)(A)(i), the Department considers evidence of an existing antidumping order on hot-rolled steel from Russia in the United States or elsewhere to be sufficient. In this case, petitioners alleged that Chile, Indonesia, and Mexico all have antidumping orders in place covering subject merchandise. Because the antidumping order in Chile has been revoked, we are not considering it for purposes of this determination. Nevertheless, we find the antidumping orders in place against Russian hot-rolled steel in Indonesia and Mexico to be sufficient to indicate a history of injurious dumping. Therefore, with respect to Russia, we find that a history of dumping causing material injury exists. Since we have found a history of dumping causing material injury with respect to Russia, there is no need to examine importer knowledge.

Massive Imports

In this case, petitioners argue that importers, exporters, or producers of Russian hot-rolled steel had reason to

believe that an antidumping proceeding was likely before the filing of the petition. The Department examined whether conditions in the industry and published reports and statements provide a basis for inferring knowledge that a proceeding is likely. As discussed in the Determination of Critical Circumstances Memo, we find that for Russia such press reports are sufficient to establish that by the end of April 1998, importers, exporters, or producers knew or should have known that a proceeding was likely. Accordingly, we examined the increase in import volumes from May–September 1998, as compared to December 1997–April 1998, and found that imports of hot-rolled steel from Russia increased by 98 percent (see the Attachment to the Critical Circumstances Memo). Therefore, pursuant to section 733(e) of the Act and section 351.206(h) of the Department's regulations, we preliminarily determine that there have been massive imports of hot-rolled steel from Russia over a relatively short time.

Brazil

Because there is insufficient evidence on the record at this time that importers, exporters, or producers knew or should have known, at some time prior to the filing of the petition, that a proceeding concerning Brazil was likely, the appropriate comparison period for determining whether imports have been massive would begin at the time of filing of the petition. Because data for this period are not yet available, the Department will make its preliminary critical circumstances finding by the date of its preliminary determination regarding dumping.

Conclusion

We preliminarily determine that there is a reasonable basis to believe or suspect that critical circumstances exist for imports of hot-rolled steel from Japan and Russia.

Suspension of Liquidation

In accordance with section 733(e)(2) of the Act, upon issuance of an affirmative preliminary determination of sales at less than fair value in the Japan or Russia investigation, the Department will direct the U.S. Customs Service to suspend liquidation of all entries of hot-rolled steel from Japan or Russia, as appropriate, that are entered, or withdrawn from warehouse, for consumption on or after 90 days prior to the date of publication in the **Federal Register** of our preliminary determination of sales at less than fair value. The Customs Service shall require a cash deposit or posting of a

bond equal to the estimated preliminary dumping margins reflected in the preliminary determinations of sales at less than fair value published in the **Federal Register**. This suspension of liquidation will remain in effect until further notice.

Final Critical Circumstances Determinations

We will make final determinations concerning critical circumstances for Japan and Russia when we make our final determinations regarding sales at less than fair value in these investigations, which will be 75 days after the preliminary determinations regarding sales at less than fair value.

ITC Notification

In accordance with section 733(f) of the Act, we have notified the ITC of our determinations.

This notice is published pursuant to section 777(i) of the Act.

Dated: November 23, 1998.

Robert S. LaRussa,
Assistant Secretary for Import
Administration.

[FR Doc. 98–31842 Filed 11–27–98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Application for Duty-Free Entry of Scientific Instrument

Pursuant to Section 6(c) of the Educational, Scientific and Cultural Materials Importation Act of 1966 (Pub. L. 89–651; 80 Stat. 897; 15 CFR part 301), we invite comments on the question of whether an instrument of equivalent scientific value, for the purposes for which the instrument shown below is intended to be used, is being manufactured in the United States.

Comments must comply with 15 CFR 301.5(a)(3) and (4) of the regulations and be filed within 20 days with the Statutory Import Programs Staff, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, DC 20230. Application may be examined between 8:30 A.M. and 5:00 P.M. in Room 4211, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC.

Docket Number: 98–057. Applicant: Ames Laboratory, U.S. Department of Energy, 211 TASF, Iowa State University, Ames, IA 50011–3020. Instrument: Auger Microprobe, Model JAMP–7800F. Manufacturer: JEOL Ltd., Japan. Intended Use: The instrument will be used for the following to help

towards providing better processes for growing and characterization of alloy systems: (1) Detect position shifts in the Auger electron binding energy due to differences in bonding characteristic, (2) identify the type of bonding in complex alloy systems, (3) determine which elements are involved in oxidation and corrosion of various systems, (4) detect and identify second phases present in single crystals, (5) get an overview of all the elements present in a particular sample quickly, and (6) sputter clean a sample and return the material to its bulk configuration. Application accepted by Commissioner of Customs: October 28, 1998.

Frank W. Creel,

Director, Statutory Import Programs Staff.

[FR Doc. 98-31843 Filed 11-27-98; 8:45 am]

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DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration

Export Trade Certificate of Review

ACTION: Notice of Issuance of an Amended Export Trade Certificate of Review, Application No. 90-5A006.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce has issued an amendment to the Export Trade Certificate of Review ("Certificate") granted to the Forging Industry Association ("FIA") on July 9, 1990. Notice of issuance of the original Certificate was published in the **Federal Register** on July 13, 1990 (55 FR 28801).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Morton Schnabel, Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs, International Trade Administration, (202) 482-5131. This is not a toll free number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (15 U.S.C. 4001-21) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue Export Trade Certificates of Review. The regulations implementing Title III are found at 15 CFR part 325 (1998). The Office of Export Trading Company Affairs ("OETCA") is issuing this notice pursuant to 15 CFR 325.6(b), which requires the Department of Commerce to publish a summary of a Certificate in the **Federal Register**. Under section 305 (a) of the Act and 15 CFR 325.11 (a), any person aggrieved by the Secretary's determination may, within 30 days of the date of this notice, bring an action in any appropriate district court of the United States to set aside the determination on the ground that the determination is erroneous.

Description of Amended Certificate

The Forging Industry Association's ("FIA") original certificate was issued on July 9, 1990 (55 FR 28801, July 14, 1990) and previously amended on April 30, 1991 (56 FR 21128, May 7, 1991); May 29, 1992 (57 FR 24022, June 5, 1992); April 1, 1994 (59 FR 16619, April 7, 1994); and July 28, 1995 (60 FR 41879, August 14, 1995).

FIA's Certificate has been amended to:

1. Add the following companies as a new "Member" of the Certificate within the meaning of § 325.2(1) of the Regulations (15 CFR 325.2(1)): Anderson Shumaker Company, Chicago, IL; Dana Corporation, for the activities of its Spicer Heavy Axle & Brake Division, Marion Forge, Marion, OH.

2. Delete the following companies as "Members" of the Certificate: Hussey Marine Alloys, Ltd., Leetsdale, PA; Schlosser Forge Company, Cucamonga, CA; Western Forge & Flange Co., Santa Clara, CA; and

3. Change the listing of the company name for each current "Member" cited in this paragraph to the new listing cited in this paragraph in parenthesis as follows: Beth Forge, Inc. (Lehigh Heavy Forge Corporation); Eaton Corporation, Marion, OH (Eaton Corporation, South Bend, IN); Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Erie, PA (Kaiser Aluminum & Chemical Corporation, Oxnard, CA); Teledyne Portland Forge (Portland Forge, An Allegheny Teledyne Company, Portland, IN); The Harris -Thomas Drop Forge Co. (Harris Thomas Industries, Inc.); Waltec American Forgings, Inc., Waterbury, CT (Waltec Forgings, Inc.-Port Huron, Port Huron, MI).

A copy of the amended certificate will be kept in the International Trade Administration's Freedom of Information Records Inspection Facility, Room 4102, U.S. Department of Commerce, 14th Street and Constitution Avenue, NW, Washington, DC 20230.

Dated: November 23, 1998.

Morton Schnabel,

Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs.

[FR Doc. 98-31726 Filed 11-27-98; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 3510-DR-P

DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE

International Trade Administration, Commerce.

Export Trade Certificate of Review

ACTION: Notice of issuance of an Amended Export Trade Certificate of Review, application No. 85-7A018.

SUMMARY: The Department of Commerce has issued an amendment to the Export Trade Certificate of Review granted to U.S. Shippers Association ("USSA") on June 3, 1986. Notice of issuance of the original Certificate was published in the **Federal Register** on June 9, 1986 (51 FR 20873).

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: Morton Schnabel, Director, Office of Export Trading Company Affairs, International Trade Administration, (202) 482-5131. This is not a toll-free number.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Title III of the Export Trading Company Act of 1982 (15 U.S.C. Sections 4001-21) authorizes the Secretary of Commerce to issue Export Trade Certificates of Review. The regulations implementing Title III are found at 15 CFR part 325 (1998).

The Office of Export Trading Company Affairs ("OETCA") is issuing this notice pursuant to 15 CFR 325.6(b), which requires the Department of Commerce to publish a summary of a Certificate in the **Federal Register**. Under Section 305(a) of the Act and 15 CFR 325.11(a), any person aggrieved by the Secretary's determination may, within 30 days of the date of this notice, bring an action in any appropriate district court of the United States to set aside the determination on the ground that the determination is erroneous.

Description of Amended Certificate

Export Trade Certificate of Review No. 85-00018, was originally issued to U.S. Shippers Association on June 3, 1986 (51 FR 20873, June 9, 1986), and subsequently amended on January 16, 1990 (55 FR 2543, January 25, 1990); November 13, 1990 (55 FR 48664, November 21, 1990); September 22, 1993 (58 FR 51061, September 30, 1993); June 28, 1994 (59 FR 34411, July 5, 1994); and on April 10, 1997 (62 FR 18586, April 16, 1997).

USSA's Export Trade Certificate of Review has been amended to:

1. Add the following entities as new "Members" of the Certificate within the meaning of section 325.2(1) of the Regulations (15 CFR 325.2(1)): Rhodia, Inc., Cranbury, New Jersey (Controlling Entity: Rhone-Poulenc, S.A., Courbevoie