

Advisory Commission, 109 West Main Street, Somerset, PA 15501.

Dated: November 30, 2004.

Joanne M. Hanley,

Superintendent, Flight 93 National Memorial.

[FR Doc. 04-28289 Filed 12-27-04; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4310-WH-M

INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigations Nos. 701-TA-437 and 731-TA-1060 and 1061 (Final)]

Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 From China and India

Determination

On the basis of the record¹ developed in the subject investigations, the United States International Trade Commission (Commission) determines, pursuant to sections 705(b) and 735(b) of the Tariff Act of 1930 (19 U.S.C. 1671d(b) and 1673d(b)) (the Act), that an industry in the United States is materially injured by reason of imports from China and India of carbazole violet pigment 23, provided for in subheading 3204.17.90 of the Harmonized Tariff Schedule of the United States, that have been found by the Department of Commerce (Commerce) to be subsidized by the Government of India and to be sold in the United States at less than fair value (LTFV).²

Background

The Commission instituted these investigations effective November 21, 2003, following receipt of a petition filed with the Commission and Commerce by Nation Ford Chemical Co., Fort Mill, SC, and Sun Chemical Corp., Cincinnati, OH. The final phase of these investigations was scheduled by the Commission following notification of preliminary determinations by Commerce that imports of carbazole violet pigment 23 from India were being subsidized within the meaning of section 703(b) of the Act (19 U.S.C. 1671b(b)) and that imports of carbazole violet pigment 23 from China and India 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 final phase 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 July 23, 2004 (69 FR 44059). The hearing was held in Washington, DC, on November 10, 2004, 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 December 22, 2004. The views of the Commission are contained in USITC Publication 3744 (December 2004), entitled *Carbazole Violet Pigment 23 from China and India: Investigations Nos. 701-TA-437 and 731-TA-1060 and 1061 (Final)*.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 21, 2004.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 04-28340 Filed 12-27-04; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Investigation No. 337-TA-406 (Consolidated Advisory Opinion and Enforcement Proceedings)]

In the Matter of Certain Lens-Fitted Film Packages; Order

On October 7, 2004, the United States Court of Appeals for the Federal Circuit issued two decisions in appeals stemming from the above-captioned proceedings, *VastFame Camera, Ltd., et al. v. U.S. Int'l Trade Com'n*, 386 F.3d 1108 (Fed. Cir. 2004) ("*VastFame*") and *Fuji Photo Film Co., Ltd., et al. v. U.S. Int'l Trade Com'n*, 386 F.3d 1095 (Fed. Cir. 2004) ("*Fuji*"). The mandates issued in these cases on November 29, 2004. In *VastFame*, the Court reversed the Commission's decision to refuse to allow an importer who had not been a respondent in the original investigation to raise the defense of patent invalidity in the Commission's enforcement proceedings, vacated the enforcement decision, and remanded the case for proceedings consistent with its Opinion. In *Fuji*, the Court affirmed the majority of the Commission's determinations at issue, but vacated and remanded the Commission's infringement decision as to one asserted claim for redetermination of the infringement issue using a claim construction supplied by the Court.

It is hereby ordered that:

1. This investigation be remanded to Administrative Law Judge Paul J. Luckern in order that he may conduct such further proceedings as may be necessary to carry out the mandates of the Court and conclude the proceedings.

2. The presiding administrative law judge shall issue an initial determination in which he shall determine:

a. Whether claim 15 of U.S. Patent No. 4,884,087 is invalid;

b. Whether any of the respondents' accused disposable cameras imported into or sold in the United States infringe claim 1 of U.S. Patent No. 4,972,649 under the Federal Circuit's claim construction; and

c. Whether there are, in light of the determinations made in accordance with paragraph b. above, any further violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930.

3. The presiding administrative law judge may, in his discretion, reopen the evidentiary record to the extent necessary to resolve any new factual questions presented by the Court's opinion. His ID will be processed by the Commission in accordance with Commission Rules 210.42(h)(2) and 210.43-210.45, 19 CFR 210.42(h)(2) and 210.43-210.45.

4. In the event that the presiding administrative law judge determines that there have been additional violations of section 337 of the Tariff Act of 1930, he shall issue a recommended determination on whether any further enforcement measures are necessary.

By order of the Commission.

Issued: December 21, 2004.

Marilyn R. Abbott,

Secretary to the Commission.

[FR Doc. 04-28339 Filed 12-27-04; 8:45 am]

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INTERNATIONAL TRADE COMMISSION

[Inv. No. 337-TA-500]

In the Matter of Certain Purple Protective Gloves; Notice of Issuance of General Exclusion Order and Termination of the Investigation

AGENCY: U.S. International Trade Commission.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: Notice is hereby given that the U.S. International Trade Commission has determined to issue a general exclusion order in the above-captioned investigation and has terminated the investigation.

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 The Commission further determines that critical circumstances do not exist with respect to those imports of the subject merchandise from China that were subject to the affirmative critical circumstances determination by the Department of Commerce.