forwarders pursuant to section 19 of the Shipping Act of 1984 (46 U.S.C. app. 1718 and 46 CFR Part 510).

Persons knowing of any reason why any of the following applicants should not receive a license are requested to contact the Office of Freight Forwarders, Federal Maritime Commission, Washington, DC 20573.

International Transportation Consultants, Ltd., d/b/a I.T.C., Ltd., 1551–53 Carmen Drive, Elk Grove Village, IL 60007
Officers: Wladimir Leonartowicz, President, Marc Leonartowicz, Vice President

Dated: April 28, 1998.

Joseph C. Polking,
Secretary.
[FR Doc. 98–11680 Filed 5–1–98; 8:45 am]
BILLING CODE 6730–01–M

FEDERAL RETIREMENT THRIFT INVESTMENT BOARD

Sunshine Act Meeting

TIME AND DATE: 9:00 a.m. (EDT), May 11, 1998.

PLACE: 4th Floor, Conference Room, 1250 H Street, N.W., Washington, D.C.

STATUS: Open.

MATTERS TO BE CONSIDERED:
1. National Finance Center record keeping.
2. Congressional/agency/participant liaison.
3. Benefits administration.
4. Investments.
5. Participant communications.
6. Approval of the minutes of the April 13, 1998, Board member meeting.
7. Thrift Savings Plan activity report by the Executive Director.
8. Approval of the update of the FY 1998 budget and FY 1999 estimates.
9. Investment policy review.
10. Review of KPMG Peat Marwick audit report: ''Pension and Welfare Benefits Administration Review of Capacity Planning and Performance Management of the Thrift Savings Plan at the United States Department of Agriculture, National Finance Center.''
11. Status of audit recommendations.

CONTACT PERSON FOR MORE INFORMATION: Thomas J. Trabucco, Director, Office of External Affairs, (202) 942–1640.

Dated: April 29, 1998.

Roger W. Mehle,
Executive Director, Federal Retirement Thrift Investment Board.
[FR Doc. 98–11819 Filed 4–29–98; 4:56 pm]
BILLING CODE 6760–01–M

FEDERAL TRADE COMMISSION

[File No. 981–0040]

Digital Equipment Corporation; Analysis to Aid Public Comment

AGENCY: Federal Trade Commission.

ACTION: Proposed Consent Agreement.

SUMMARY: The consent agreement in this matter settles alleged violations of federal law prohibiting unfair or deceptive acts or practices of unfair methods of competition. The attached Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes both the allegations in the draft complaint that accompanies the consent agreement and the terms of the consent order—embodied in the consent agreement—that would settle these allegations.

DATES: Comments must be received on or before July 6, 1998.

ADDRESSES: Comments should be directed to: FTC/Office of the Secretary, Room 159, 6th St. and Pa. Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT: William Baer or Willard Tom, FTC/H–374, Washington, D.C. 20580 (202) 326–2932 or 326–2786.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: Pursuant to Section 6(f) of the Federal Trade Commission Act, 38 Stat. 721, 15 U.S.C. 46 and Section 2.34 of the Commission's Rules of Practice (16 CFR 2.34), notice is hereby given that the above-captioned consent agreement containing a consent order to cease and desist, having been filed with and accepted, subject to final approval, by the Commission, has been placed on the public record for a period of sixty (60) days. The following Analysis to Aid Public Comment describes the terms of the consent agreement, and the allegations in the complaint. An electronic copy of the full text of the consent agreement package can be obtained from the FTC Home Page (for April 23, 1998), on the World Wide Web, at ''http:// www.ftc.gov/os/actions97.htm.'' A paper copy can be obtained from the FTC Public Reference Room, Room H–130, Sixth Street and Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20580, either in person or by calling (202) 326–3627. Public comment is invited. Such comments or views will be considered by the Commission and will be available for inspection and copying at its principal office in accordance with Section 4.9(b)(6)(ii) of the Commission's Rules of Practice (16 CFR 4.9(b)(6)(ii)).

Analysis To Aid Public Comment

I. Introduction

The Federal Trade Commission (''Commission'') has accepted from Digital Equipment Corporation (''Digital'') an Agreement Containing Consent Order (''Proposed Consent Order''). The Proposed Consent Order is designed to remedy anticompetitive effects likely to occur in three product markets as a result of the acquisition by Intel Corporation (''Intel'') of certain assets of Digital. The Order requires that Digital License its Alpha microprocessor technology to two Commission-approved companies to ensure that there are independent suppliers and developers of Alpha. The Order ensures that Intel will not have exclusive control over the technology, and that Alpha will remain competitive.

II. Description of the Parties and the Transaction

Digital is a Massachusetts corporation headquartered in Maryland, Massachusetts, with sales of approximately $13 billion and net income of over $140 million for the fiscal year ended June 28, 1997. Digital manufactures and sells computer systems, and develops, manufactures, and sells microprocessors based on its proprietary 64-bit [1] Alpha architecture.

The Alpha microprocessor is widely regarded as among the highest performing general purpose microprocessors available and is the only non-Intel microprocessor architecture that can run the Windows NT operating system in ''native'' mode.[2] Digital is the largest consumer of Alpha chips, which it uses in its computer systems.

Intel Corporation (''Intel''), a Delaware corporation headquartered in Santa Clara, California, is the world's leading semiconductor manufacturer. Intel reported 1996 sales of approximately $20.8 billion and net income of more than $5 billion. Intel supplies a broad

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[1] The number of bits generally correlates with the amount of data that a microprocessor can process during one clock cycle. Intel's current Pentium microprocessors have a 32-bit architecture (known as IA–32), while Digital's alpha chip has a 64-bit architecture.

[2] Windows and Windows NT are operating systems. Operating systems are a type of software that acts as an intermediary between applications software and the microprocessor. An operating system runs in ''native'' mode when it is specifically written to interact optimally with the particular microprocessor architecture. Microsoft, the developer of Windows NT, today supports only two microprocessor architectures—Intel's and Digital's—to run Windows NT in native mode. Other microprocessor architectures today must use translation software in order to run Windows NT, significantly reducing performance and speed.