made must be remade within this 10-day period.

Information and provisions regarding financial assistance for continued rail service are contained in 49 U.S.C. 10905 and 49 CFR 1152.27.

James H. Bayne,

Secretary.

[FR Doc. 85-29467 Filed 12-11-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 7035-01-M

DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

Antitrust Division

National Cooperative Research Act of 1984; Bell Communications Research, Inc.

Notice is hereby given that pursuant to section 6(a) of the National Cooperative Research Act of 1984, Pub. L. 98-462 ("the Act"), Bell Communications Research, Inc. ("Bellcore") has filed a written notification on behalf of Bellcore and Hitachi, Ltd. (herein after "Hitachi") simultaneously with the Attorney General and the Federal Trade Commission disclosing (1) The identities of the parties to the joint venture and (2) the nature and objectives of the joint venture. The notification was filed for the purpose of invoking the Act's provisions limiting the recovery of antitrust plaintiffs to actual damages under specified circumstances. Pursuant to section 6(b) of the Act, the identities of the parties to the joint venture, and its general areas of planned activities, are given below.

Bellcore is a Delaware corporation with its principal place of business at 290 West Mount Pleasant Avenue, Livingston, New Jersey 07039.

Hitachi is a Japanese corporation located at 6, Kanda Surugadai 4 chome, Chiyoda-ku, Tokyo 101, Japan.

Bellcore and Hatachi entered into a collaborative research agreement on September 30, 1985 to cooperate in the following areas:

(1) To better understand the applications of technology and equipments for optical transmission for telecommunications exchange and exchange access services, and

(2) To demonstrate the feasibility of research concepts by experimental prototypes and experimental systems of such technologies and equipments.

Joseph H. Widmar,

Director of Operations, Antitrust Division.

[FR Doc. 85-29431 Filed 12-11-85; 8:45 am]

BILLING CODE 4410-01-M

United States v. Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc. and American Hospital Supply Corporation; Proposed Final Judgment and Competitive Impact Statement

Notice is hereby given pursuant to the Antitrust Procedures and Penalties Act, 15 U.S.C. 16(b)-(h), that a complaint, proposed final judgment, stipulation, and competitive impact statement have been filed with the United States District Court for the Northern District of Illinois, Eastern Division, in *United States of America* v. *Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc. and American Hospital Supply Corporation.*

The complaint of the United States in this case alleges that the effect of the merger of Baxter Travenol Laboratories, Inc. (Baxter) and American Hospital Supply Corporation (American) may be substantially to lessen competition in the United States markets for the manufacture and sale of parenteral solutions, fluid administration sets, electronic flow control devices, therapeutic hemapheresis equipment, and surgeons and procedure gloves, in violation of Section 7 of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 18).

Parenteral solutions are sterile intravenous (IV) fluids, including general IV solutions, premix specialty IV solutions, nutritional fluids, irrigation and urological solutions, and peritoneal dialysis solutions. These solutions are used to provide nutrition to patients suffering from metabolic disturbances, in the treatment of kidney failure and for many other purposes. The three largest manufacturers of parenteral solutions account for about 95% of the $1 billion market for such solutions in the United States. Baxter and American have the largest and third largest shares of this market, approximately 50% and 16%, respectively.

Fluid administration sets are disposable devices that are attached to parenteral solutions or blood containers, and through which parenteral solutions or blood flows to patients. The three largest sellers of fluid administration sets account for about 90% of the more than $400 million in annual sales of such sets in the United States. Baxter and American have the second and third largest shares of this market, approximately 39% and 14%, respectively.

Electronic flow control devices are electro-mechanical devices that pump, infuse or meter fluids, including parenteral solutions and drugs, at pre-determined rates to patients during intravenous therapy. The five largest firms in the electronic flow control devices market account for about 90% of the more than $100 million in annual United States sales in that market. American has the second largest share of this market, about 21%, while Baxter has the fifth largest share, about 9.5%.

Therapeutic hemapheresis equipment is used to separate blood into components for therapeutic uses. The three largest producers of therapeutic hemapheresis equipment account for about 85% of the approximately $23 million in annual United States sales in this market. Baxter and American have the second and third largest shares of this market, approximately 28% and 23%, respectively.

Surgeons gloves are used in gowned surgical procedures performed inside the operating room and non-gowned surgical procedures performed outside the operating room. Procedure gloves are used in non-gowned surgical procedures performed outside the operating room. Surgeons and procedure gloves sales are approximately $112 million annually in the United States. The six largest producers account for about 90% of such sales. Baxter and American have the largest and second largest shares of this market, approximately 26% and 13%, respectively.

Prior to the filing of the complaint in this action, the defendants entered into a series of contracts providing for the divestiture of American's American McGaw and American Haemonetics divisions and certain glove manufacturing assets, which, if executed, would solve the competitive problems that otherwise would be created by the merger. The contracts involved have been signed and there are no conditions precedent to their execution. However, under their terms the contracts will not be executed until a short time after Baxter acquires all of the stock of American. The purpose of the proposed final judgment is to ensure that the defendants execute, close on and perform each of the contracts involved and also to ensure, if they do not do so, that independent, viable competitors nevertheless will be created in each of the relevant product markets. The proposed final judgment accomplishes this by providing that if all of the tangible and intangible assets to be transferred by the defendants under these contracts are not transferred by the date of entry of this proposed final judgment, that these assets shall be immediately transferred to a trustee who will proceed to sell the assets to a purchaser acceptable to the plaintiff. The proposed final judgment also requires the defendants to comply with the terms of the Infusion Device