

"Sec. 316. Free access gas."

(c) The amendments made by this section shall take effect 30 days after the date of the enactment of this Act.

#### MINIMUM PURCHASE REQUIREMENT

SEC. 4. (a) Section 315 of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3375) is amended to read as follows:

#### "SEC. 315. MINIMUM PURCHASE REQUIREMENT.

"(a) **CONTRACT VOIDABILITY FOR DISTRIBUTOR.**—In the case of a contract subject to this section, if a local distribution company which is a party to such contract transmits to the other parties a written notice requesting that such contract be voided, such contract shall be unenforceable with respect to any natural gas sale, transportation, or storage required under such contract after the expiration of the later of—

"(1) the 60-day period beginning on the date notice under this paragraph is received by all parties to such contract, and

"(2) the date specified, in such notice, for contract termination.

"(b) **CONTRACT VOIDABILITY OR VOLUME ADJUSTMENT FOR PIPELINES.**—

"(1) **VOIDABILITY.**—In the case of a contract subject to this section, if a pipeline which is a party to such contract with a producer transmits to the producer a written notice requesting that such contract be voided, such contract shall be unenforceable with respect to any natural gas sale, transportation, or storage required under such contract after the expiration of the later of—

"(A) the 60-day period beginning on the date notice under this paragraph is received by all parties to such contract; and

"(B) the date specified, in such notice, for contract termination.

"(2) **VOLUME ADJUSTMENT.**—In addition to the option of voidability provided in paragraph (1), a pipeline may modify any purchase contract with a producer by refusing to take delivery under such contract of any volume of natural gas without incurring an obligation to pay any fee or charge with respect to the natural gas not delivered pursuant to such election.

"(3) **CONTRACTS COVERING MORE THAN ONE CATEGORY OF NATURAL GAS.**—For purposes of this section, any contract governing two or more categories of natural gas for purposes of pricing the natural gas delivered under the contract shall be treated as separate contracts for each such category.

"(c) **CONTRACTS SUBJECT TO THIS SECTION.**—

"(1) **APPLICABILITY.**—A contract is subject of this section if—

"(A) it is in effect on the date of enactment of the Natural Gas Consumer Access Amendments of 1983, and

"(B) it has a minimum purchase requirement.

"(2) **MINIMUM PURCHASE REQUIREMENT DEFINED.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term 'minimum purchase requirement' means any contract or tariff requirement of payment for the minimum quantity of natural gas contracted for if the purchaser fails to take delivery."

(b) The table of contents for such Act is amended by striking out the item relating to section 315 and inserting in lieu thereof:

"Sec. 315. Minimum purchase requirement."

#### MARKET STUDY AND REPORT

SEC. 5. (a) Title III of the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 (15 U.S.C. 3361-3375), as amended by sections 2, 3, and 4 of this Act,

is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new section:

#### "SEC. 317. MARKET STUDY AND REPORT.

"(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Commission and the Department of Justice shall undertake a cooperative study of the competitive effects of vertical integration in the production, purchase, transport, storage, and sale of natural gas, and the effects of vertical integration on the price, availability, and deliverability of natural gas to local distribution companies and ultimate consumers.

"(b) **SUBMISSION OF REPORT.**—The cooperative study shall commence within one year after the date of the enactment of the Natural Gas Consumer Access Amendments of 1983, and its findings shall be reported to Congress within two years after such date."

(b) The table of contents for such Act is amended by adding at the end of the items relating to title III the following new item:

"Sec. 317. Market Study and Report."

#### EFFECT OF AMENDMENTS

SEC. 6. The amendments made by this Act shall not be construed to modify the ceiling prices established under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978.●

#### FIRST MICHIGAN ACADEMIC ALL-STATE TEAM

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, I would like to take a moment of my colleagues' time to call attention to a new program in my home State that gives recognition to high school seniors who have demonstrated scholastic excellence.

Many of us read in our newspapers of young men and women who achieve athletic awards. Less frequently, we read about outstanding scholastic achievement.

In Michigan, a new program has been initiated, at the local level, that will be a good step toward recognizing academic excellence.

This program—that involves approximately 650 secondary schools in Michigan, of all sizes and from all areas—will choose academically outstanding students for public recognition. Students will be nominated by their high school principals for such recognition on the basis of grades and his or her contribution to the school or community. From these nominees, the first Michigan Academic All-State team will be selected by a committee of principals.

The committee of principals will be appointed by the Michigan Association of Secondary School Principals.

On June 5, the Detroit Free Press will devote the entire issue of the Detroit Magazine to presenting the first Michigan Academic All-State team and the students who receive honorable mention.

The nomination and selection process has begun and finalists will be selected within the next few days.

Mr. President, I would also like to express my appreciation, and I assure the appreciation of the people of Michigan, to Dr. Robert Schramke,

principal of Redford Union High School, who initiated this program.

America has no greater resource than its youth. We should make every effort to encourage young men and women to strive for academic excellence. Through their acquisition of knowledge, they will build a better future for America. I am pleased that Michigan is taking an important step toward encouraging our young people in such efforts.●

#### ALLEGED SOVIET VIOLATIONS OF ARMS CONTROL AGREEMENTS

● Mr. PELL. Mr. President, today's New York Times reports that the administration is under pressure from Members of the Senate to accuse the Soviet Union publicly of violating the SALT II agreement as well as other arms control accords. I urge the President to resist that pressure.

There is an existing mechanism—the Standing Consultative Commission (SCC)—that was established in conjunction with the SALT I agreements to discuss and resolve questions of compliance. That mechanism has been used often and successfully by both sides over the past 11 years, and we should not abandon it now. On many occasions, the United States has raised in this forum matters of concern about Soviet compliance. In every case the issues we raised have been resolved satisfactorily. In some cases, the Soviets have explained to our satisfaction why no violations have occurred. In other instances, the Soviets have agreed to end questioned practices.

If the administration now suspects that new violations have occurred, it ought to direct the U.S. Commissioner, Gen. Richard Ellis, to resolve the questions raised by exploring them with the Soviets in the SCC. That would be a straightforward and serious approach. To go public and ignore the SCC would be interpreted widely, I believe, as a cheap-shot tactic to build support for the administration's arms programs and not as a serious step to deal with suspected Soviet violations.

If Soviet violations have occurred, they ought to be exposed but not until every effort has been made to resolve the issue directly with the Soviets. To do otherwise would only raise further doubts around the world about the seriousness of the administration's commitment to arms control.●

#### ANIMAL WELFARE RESEARCH STUDY OF 1983—S. 964

● Mr. DODD. Mr. President, I recently cosponsored S. 964, the Animal Welfare Research Study of 1983, introduced by Senators HATCH and KENNEDY.

This legislation requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services, through the National Academy of Sciences, to conduct a study assessing current animal protection activities in federally funded biomedical and behavioral research activities. The study will determine the type, total numbers, and purposes of animals used in research. This information will enable Congress to decide whether corrective legislation is necessary.

A number of bills have been introduced in Congress regarding the use of animals in research and testing. Some have proposed that all research involving animals be eliminated. In my view, this might seriously compromise biomedical research designed to benefit human health. Alternatives to the use of animals in research and testing, such as the use of tissue cultures and computer modeling, need to be adopted wherever possible. However, there appears, at present, to be no good substitute for certain types of animal research.

For example, our medical researchers, seeking ways to treat heart disease, cancer, or diabetes must rely on animal tests before a treatment, drug, or technique is applied to humans. To test experimental treatments or medicines directly on humans without first identifying possible adverse effects through animal testing would be hazardous to human health.

Although there are currently no alternatives which preclude the use of animals in biomedical and behavioral research, there is a provision in S. 964 to evaluate the actions of the Department of Health and Human Services to support research and development for alternative testing methodologies.

In addition, the Secretary of the Department of Health and Human Services must submit a report (within 18 months of enactment of the bill) to the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. This report is to include, among other things, data collected and recommendations for legislation.

Mr. President, I believe the Animal Welfare and Research Study of 1983 will give us the necessary information upon which to base effective legislative proposals. Without this data, there can be no assurances that the needs of the research community will be met, advances in health care will be effective and safe, and concerns of animal rights organizations will be addressed properly. ●

#### DU PONT WORKS ON REDUCING HEALTH CARE COSTS

● Mr. BIDEN. Mr. President, on Monday, March 28, I had the pleasure of attending the dedication of a new clinical diagnostics research laboratory, opened by the Du Pont Co. at its

Glasgow, Del., plant. The facility has been designed to help support Du Pont's present research programs and the future growth of its medical diagnostics business.

Congress has been looking closely at the issue of health care cost containment and whether medical technology is a boon or a bane. The examples I saw in operation at the new Du Pont laboratory have left me convinced that medical technology, properly managed, is capable of reducing health care costs substantially.

The Du Pont laboratory is as impressive as the work being conducted within its walls. Much of this is focusing on the search for new and technically more sophisticated test methods, products, and analyzers for the clinical and hospital diagnostics industry.

The Du Pont "aca" discrete clinical analyzer system is the centerpiece for this research activity. This instrument was introduced in 1971 to provide physicians and hospitals with a tool for rapidly and inexpensively diagnosing diseases by analyzing blood serum and other body fluids.

Through the "aca," Du Pont is making a special contribution to the problem of health care cost containment. This high technology system lowers costs by automating test methods that would take hours to perform manually. Thus, reduced average hospital stays and increased laboratory productivity are among the benefits hospitals attribute to their analyzers.

All of the "aca" tests are performed within a prepackaged test pack, which contains the chemicals necessary for each individual test reaction. Once it has completed its analysis, the instrument prints out a hard copy report of the test results. When performing a series of analyses on a patient, the "aca" generates the first result in just 7½ minutes, with subsequent result reports following every 37 to 74 seconds.

The system's rapid test results allow hospitals and clinics to expand their capabilities with existing staffs. Because 60 to 70 percent of a hospital's costs are for labor, the "aca" leads to considerable cost savings.

Fifty tests are now available on the instrument, including those for diagnosing problems associated with heart conditions, epilepsy, and blood clotting functions. Another 20 tests are in various stages of development and five new tests are due to be introduced in 1983. The system is now in use in more than 3,500 hospitals and clinics worldwide.

During my recent visit to the new Du Pont laboratory, I was also able to witness a demonstration of the company's new lower cost benchtop "aca." In smaller hospitals and in group practices, this new instrument can provide extensive testing capability and serve as virtually a complete clinical laboratory. In larger facilities, the benchtop

analyzer can be used as a specialist in the main laboratory or in satellite laboratory areas, such as ICU or emergency rooms where quick, accurate response is critical.

In designing this latest generation of the "aca" analyzer, Du Pont has built upon its extensive experience in producing sophisticated instruments that play a major role in reducing and controlling health care costs. ●

#### VIKTOR BRAILOVSKY

● Mr. LEVIN. Mr. President, as part of the Congressional Call to Conscience Vigil for Soviet Jews, I wish to direct the attention of my colleagues to Dr. Viktor Brailovsky, a prisoner of conscience who for over a decade has been trying to emigrate to Israel. But Dr. Brailovsky is not in Israel; he is in Kazakhstan serving a 5-year internal exile sentence.

Before his initial application for an exit visa in 1972, Dr. Brailovsky was a prominent scientist, holding advanced degrees in computer science. Working in cybernetics, he made significant contributions in the area of pattern recognition. He had published over 30 papers and had been granted 4 patents in his field. Dr. Brailovsky also applied his expertise in other fields, including medical diagnosis, oil chemistry, and complex physical systems such as solar activity. His wife Irina was likewise an accomplished scientist in the field of computer science.

But after applying to emigrate to Israel to join his brother, Dr. Brailovsky and his wife lost their jobs. Since then they have been unable to find work in their fields although both are highly qualified. Longing to remain in the mainstream of current scientific research, he and other refusenik scientists organized informal scientific sessions called the "Moscow Sunday Seminars." He continued to pursue his own emigration and helped others as well. Because of his concern for Jewish refuseniks and prisoners of conscience he soon became a leading figure in the emigration movement.

He participated in many efforts to promote a more progressive emigration policy. In 1973, he joined several of his colleagues in going on a hunger strike to protest repressive Soviet policies. For a time he edited the unofficial publication, *Jews in the U.S.S.R.* His activities brought gratitude from the Jewish community but also brought years of harassment and intimidation from the Soviet Government.

The final blow was dealt in November 1980 when Dr. Brailovsky was arrested and charged with "spreading deliberately false information defaming the Soviet state and social structure." Although his health was very poor, Brailovsky was held in a Moscow