

So Ken Giles, a public affairs officer, volunteered his home as the backdrop, and Graham drove there (in her own car) on Monday for the taping. The film required some deft editing, however, because one of Giles' young sons, who was upstairs at the time, began crying just as Graham was saying, "Obviously it's a risk to everyone who's inside. . . ."

It is not uncommon to find one person doing the work of two. Shelley Deppa, a psychologist with nine years' experience examining the safety of children's products, said she recently budgeted how many months it would take to accomplish the work she is assigned this year. She would need 24 months.

In an office jammed with crib headboards, defective rattles and commendations from the commissioners, she explained that she was supposed to finish a study by 1984 on children's head-entrapment. But, in between, she was diverted to investigate deaths and injuries from lawn darts, bunk beds, choking hazards, portable electric heaters, crib toys and more.

Its field staff slashed, the Washington staff has become its own roving inspection force, bringing in defective products to be investigated wherever it finds them. Graham brought in a prescription drug that didn't have a child-proof cap. Deppa spotted some toys that violated the CPSC choking standard in a craft shop. (She was on her honeymoon at the time.)

In the public affairs office, which has the key task of mailing out bulletins and brochures warning of safety hazards, the printing budget was cut about 50 percent in the last year, office director David Shiflett said. To try to keep pace, the office has shifted envelope-stuffing contracts to the D.C. Association of Retarded Citizens, which charges a cut rate.

Graham, 39, has been acting chairman since the departure last month of Terrence Scanlon, who was known to the agency's supporters as the enemy within. She has been meeting with employees in all divisions, sending out memos hailing Americans' right to know that products are safe and "looking for things I can do to let people know I really believe in our mission."

Graham, a Republican activist and protégé of Reagan intimate Lyn Nofziger, came to the commission in 1986 with no experience in consumer products. But she has won respect as a consumer voice and is being widely greeted as a "new breeze" in these uncertain times. Many employees at her embattled agency said they are hopeful that President Bush's nominee to replace Scanlon will provide Graham with an ally who believes in their work.

But they are understandably reluctant to get too optimistic, and, in any case, the White House appears preoccupied with bigger agencies.

"Whenever a new commissioner was named, we used to say, 'This one couldn't be worse than the last one,'" a longtime staffer said recently. "Since 1981, we've been afraid to say that." ●

HELSINKI COMMISSION CHAIRMAN NOMINATES CZECHOSLOVAK HUMAN RIGHTS ACTIVIST FOR NOBEL PEACE PRIZE

● Mr. DECONCINI. Mr. President, last October, Czechoslovak citizens demonstrated in Prague on the 70th anniversary of the founding of an in-

dependent Czechoslovak State. Armed with nothing more than the courage of their convictions, these people faced off against massive armored personnel carriers, militia units equipped with tear gas and water cannons, and an impressive array of antiriot squads. Each side nervously eyed the other, until finally the demonstrators broke into a spontaneous chant: "The whole world is watching you, the whole world is watching."

Indeed, the whole world has been watching Czechoslovakia these past few months. Time and time again, we have witnessed Czechoslovak citizens demonstrate their increasing dissatisfaction with a system that has been far too unresponsive to the will of the people for far too long. Unfortunately, this increased activism has only been met with increased repression on the part of the authorities.

Just a few weeks ago, citizens gathered in Prague to commemorate the death of Jan Palach, a young Czechoslovak who, 20 years ago, committed suicide by self-immolation to protest the Soviet-led invasion of Czechoslovakia. Their peaceful memorial was marred by the brutal intervention of security forces. In the end, over 800 people had been arrested by the authorities, some of whom still remain in prison.

Shocked by the overreaction of the officials, Frantisek Cardinal Tomasek wrote to Prime Minister Adamek, citing the source of the disturbances as "the defective leadership of the state in the past decades." He added that, because "the security organs used crude force against the expressions of peace loving citizens, they acted not only against our existing laws, but against humanity in general."

One of those people who remains in prison is Vaclav Havel, a world-renowned playwright. Mr. Havel is no stranger to prison, though. He had previously been sentenced to a 4½ year prison term for his work with the independent citizens' initiative, charter 77, and VONS, the Committee for the Defense of the Unjustly Persecuted.

In spite of relentless harassment by the authorities, including imprisonment, repeated detentions, house searches, and confiscation of property, Havel has remained active in the struggle for human rights. In 1988, he became associated with several new Czechoslovak human rights initiatives. In particular, he has signed "Democracy for All," the manifesto of the Movement for Civil Liberties, which was established in October 1988 in order to promote political pluralism and democracy through peaceful means. He has also become a member of the Czechoslovak Helsinki Committee, created in November 1988, with the specific goal of monitoring and reporting

on compliance with the Helsinki accords.

Vaclav Havel is now in prison, but he is not alone in his cause. In a dramatic move in Prague this week, over 700 of his colleagues—playwrights, producers, artists, and actors—signed a petition calling for his release and the release of others imprisoned because of the recent events. These signatories, many of whom are prominent leaders in Czechoslovakia's officially sanctioned cultural life, have threatened to refuse to work if Havel is not released.

For these people, like many others in his country, Vaclav Havel has become a symbol of an enduring and selfless commitment to human rights. In recognition of his tremendous efforts for fundamental freedoms and democratic reform, I, along with the cochairman of the Helsinki Commission, Representative STENY HOYER, have nominated Vaclav Havel for the 1989 Nobel Peace Prize. ●

THE REAL ANGUISH OF ABORTIONS

● Mr. HUMPHREY. Mr. President, the Washington Post on February 5 published an enlightening piece by columnist Colman McCarthy describing the emotional effects suffered by women who have had abortions.

I ask that Mr. McCarthy's article be printed in the CONGRESSIONAL RECORD. The article follows:

THE REAL ANGUISH OF ABORTIONS

(By Colman McCarthy)

Since 1973, when the Supreme Court legalized abortion, 20 million have been performed. About 20,000 have been done by Dr. Julius Fogel, 75, a Washington obstetrician-gynecologist. I've known him for more than 20 years, owing to his friendship with my wife, who had served as an obstetrical nurse in Fogel's hospital.

I spoke to him the other day when C. Everett Koop, the surgeon general, announced that the government would not be issuing a report on abortion's emotional effects on women. Not enough is known. Koop said that almost 250 studies "do not support the premise that abortion does or does not cause or contribute to psychological problems."

The reason I talked with Julius Fogel is that in addition to being an obstetrician-gynecologist he is also a psychiatrist, one of the few U.S. physicians to practice both crafts. If anyone has an opinion worth listening to—one based on something more than ideology or anecdotes—it is Fogel. Well-credentialed, and well-regarded in the medical community, he is a dispassionate observer.

"There is no question," he said, "about the emotional grief and mourning following an abortion. It shows up in various forms. I've had patients who had abortions a year or two ago—women who did the best thing at the time for themselves—but it still bothers them. Many come in—some are just mute, some hostile. Some burst out crying . . . There is no question in my mind that we are disturbing a life process."