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**FCC delays
 phone fees**

WASHINGTON — The Federal Communications Commission on Tuesday suspended a new \$2-a-month fee on residential telephones until at least April 3, 1984. The commission also delayed a proposed 10.5 percent cut in long-distance rates.

Jerald Fritz, the acting chief of the FCC's tariff division, said the commission took the step because the agency could not complete its review of the various rate changes by Jan. 1, the effective date of the breakup of American Telephone & Telegraph Co.

Fritz stressed the FCC's action, taken on a unanimous vote, would have no effect on the antitrust settlement, which is being overseen by a federal judge.

If the commission takes no further action, the new \$2 residential "access" charge — \$6 for a business — and the lower long-distance rates would automatically take effect on April 3. But the FCC reserved its right to order changes or to postpone further the effective dates.

Fritz said Tuesday, "In going through the 43,000 pages of tariffs and 160,000 pages of cost-support material, we've found many controversial and substantial issues which we are going to have to resolve. This extension will provide us adequate time for a review by the commission as well as by the public."

**Reagan says
 vow violated**

WASHINGTON — Pres. Ronald Reagan accused the Soviet Union on Tuesday of beginning a new campaign against human rights activists and said Soviet opposition to Jewish emigration and dissidents "has sunk to a new low of brutality and repression."

Reagan tied his written remarks to the sentencing of Iosif Begun, who he said has been trying to emigrate to Israel for 13 years.

He said that Begun had been sentenced to seven years in prison and five years in internal exile.

Reagan pointed out that the Soviet Union joined the United States and 33 other nations in renewing their commitment to human rights during an international conference in Madrid last month.

Now, he said, "The Soviet

Union has gone back on its word, launching a new campaign of repression against human rights activists.

"Soviet persecution of religious and political dissidents is not new," Reagan said. "But Soviet policy toward Jewish emigration and dissident movements has sunk to a new low of brutality and repression."

"Anti-semitism has escalated dramatically, as has harassment of other human rights defenders," the president said.

Reagan said that a Lithuanian priest, Sigitas Tamkevicius, "active on behalf of religious freedom, is facing a similar fate as Iosif Begun."

He added that he had received reports that Oleg Radzinskiy, a member of an unofficial Soviet peace organization, had been tried after being held nearly a year.

**Mill granted
 waste permit**

PORTLAND — Oregon's Department of Environmental Quality would permit a Toledo pulp mill to discharge 14 million gallons of industrial waste water a day into the Pacific Ocean under a new plan.

DEQ officials have agreed to a new five-year water pollution permit, allowing continued operation of a Georgia-Pacific Corp. mill about 6 miles east of the central coastal town of Newport.

Department officials said the new permit would be granted unless the public raises major issues by Nov. 4.

The permit would allow Georgia-Pacific to dump waste water with higher discharge limits than those that apply now. Georgia-Pacific would be able to dump waste water containing up to 38,150 pounds of suspended solids a day provided the total monthly discharge does not exceed an average of 19,075 pounds per day.

The wastes are piped from Toledo to Newport in a buried pipeline and contain pulp fibers and chemical residue from the pulp-making process.

Leo Baton, permit coordinator in the DEQ's water quality division, said the wastes have not been found to cause damage to fish life or offshore water quality because wastes are diluted.

However, Baton said the department had not gathered detailed evidence to do fish or water quality studies to determine the discharge does not damage.

"As an agency, we are just not

prepared to go out in the ocean and conduct detailed studies," Baton said.

**Hot winters
 on the way**

WASHINGTON — The only way to handle an inevitable buildup of carbon dioxide in the atmosphere is to learn to live with major changes that will start showing up in a decade and eventually disrupt food production and melt polar ice caps, government scientists said Tuesday.

Scientists at the Environmental Protection Agency pictured a world in the next century in which New York City could have a climate like Daytona Beach, Fla., and today's Midwestern wheat belt could shift significantly northward into Canada.

"We are trying to get people to realize that changes are coming sooner than they expected," said John Hoffman, EPA director of strategic studies. "Major changes will be here by the years 1990 to 2000 and we have to learn how to live with them."

The EPA report concluded that no matter what restrictions are placed on the burning of fossil fuels, the warming of the earth's atmosphere is inevitable.

The "greenhouse" effect is the name given to the buildup in the atmosphere of carbon dioxide gases, which act like the glass in a greenhouse by allowing the sun's rays to warm the earth and then trapping the heat.

While the greenhouse phenomenon has been described by scientists for years, the EPA study is the most pessimistic yet on the potential impact.

The study said there was a great amount of uncertainty over how fast the earth's temperature will rise, but that best estimates predicted an increase of 3.6 degrees in the average temperature by the year 2040.

Even if the burning of all coal was stopped in the next 20 years — a highly unlikely possibility — that 3.6-degree warming would be put off only to 2055, the study said, adding that no strategy would offer more than a few years delay.

EPA Assistant Administrator Joseph Cannon said the greenhouse study should not be viewed as a "doomsday" document, but rather as an alert that more research is necessary to accurately predict changes that will occur as the world warms up and to mitigate adverse effects as much as possible.

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