The Gay Awareness Committee was officially recognized as an ASWSU committee by the student assembly in November, 1975, and one month later was allocated \$160 by the assembly for office supplies, postage and telephone.

Upset about the assembly's action, more than 2,000 students signed petitions opposing GAC funding, but the assembly held to its original decision voting 12-4 not to rescind its earlier decision.

Despite opposition from administrators who opposed the appearance on campus of a gay woman billed as the "Lavendar Troubador" was inappropriate on the Sunday of Mom's Weekend in 1976, the assembly approved a nearly \$400 break-even budget for the solo act dealing with gay lifestyles and homosexuality.

The GAC was allocated \$460 by the assembly with little opposition in late May of 1976. However, the local chapter of the Alpha Delta Pi sorority asked the assembly to reconsider its allocation to the GAC in February of 1977, but the assembly did not act on

FROM THE MINOR OPPOSI-TION of the Alpha Delta Pi sorority,

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the GAC opposition commanded such power that the assembly denied budget requests of \$725 and \$595 for the GAC during the next two years, respectively, although the gay group still had ASWSU committee status.

The student assembly was so firm in its stance against funding the GAC that it denied the GAC's \$64 request for travel costs to a conference concerning the problems of sexual minorities in the spring of 1978 at Western Washington University.

The GAC proponents rebounded in the spring of 1979 to force the ASWSU programming committee to recommend a \$595 allocation to the group for the 1979-1980 school year, but the assembly later vetoed the panel's recommendation.

The issue of homosexualality has even involved the often-maligned WSU Board of Regents. In March of 1980, the regents unanimously rejected a proposed amendment to the university's rules that would have prohibited discrimination on the basis of sexual relations after the University Senate approved the amendment.

The proposed amendment was a product of negotiations between the university administration and representatives of the Gay Awareness Committee during the summer of

Defector says he spied for U.S.

NEW YORK (AP) - A top Soviet diplomat who claims to have spied for the CIA for 2 1/2 years before defecting to the United States in 1978, says he's convinced that Soviet Foreign Minister Andrei Gromyko is seeking to restore de-

"Western speculation has given Gromyko the dubious honor of being the single most influential initiator of the Kremlin's ultrahard line toward the U.S. in the 1980s," Arkady Shevchenko writes in a new book. 'This speculation seems to me far wide of the mark.

Shevchenko, 54, who was a protege of Gromyko, says the chilly relations between Moscow and Washington are not the result of one man's policy.

"Gromyko shares power with other key partners in the collective leadership that runs the Kremlin," Shevchenko writes. "And all of them, including Gromyko, are just now more belligerent and hypersensitve than usual.

Shevchenko's book, "Breaking With Moscow," is being published later this month, but an excerpt appears in the Feb. 11 issue of Time

magazine. He wrote it with help from his American wife, Elaine

Shevchenko, who was the highestranking Soviet defector since World War II, first approached the United States and asked to defect in 1975, when he was an undersecretary general at the United Nations

Shevchenko gave the United States information on Soviet positions in the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks, told of frictions inside the Kremlin, and provided secrets on Soviet plans for Europe, Africa and Central America.

Only a handful of top American officials knew he was working for the United States, among them Daniel Patrick Moynihan, now a Democratic senator from New York, but in 1975 the American ambassador to the United Nations.

Moynihan, interviewed on CBS-TV's "60 Minutes" broadcast Sunday, said Shevchenko held a position in the Soviet hierarchy comparable to that of Gen. Alexander Haig when Haig was a deputy to Secretary of State Henry Kissinger.

Editor's note: Schevchenko spoke on campus last October in an address titled "In the shadow of the Kremlin: A view from the press.



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