SCRR Chairman resigns: UA Committee Review in doubt

By David Shaw

The future of the General Assembly Working Group Standing Committee Relations Review (SCRR) has been placed in doubt due to the resignation of its chairman, Arnold Contreras. Contreras said he resigned because he was "tired of the politics involved" and felt that other groups were "manipulating the committee in their own interests."

The SCRR was created to review the general committees of the UA in order to understand the workings of UA governmental organizations. The group was supposed to review the rules of the bylaws of the Faculty Board and the Nominations Committee, and was in the process of reviewing the Student Center Committee (SCC) at the time of Contreras' resignation. The group was also supposed to review the Student Information Processing Board (SIPB), the Student Committee On Educational Policy (SCEP), and the Association of Student Activities (ASA).

UAP Jonathan Hakala '81, creator of the committee, explained: "I appointed Contreras because I thought he was the most competent person to do the job. I gave him complete authority, and allowed him to run his own show. Perhaps I did not provide enough direction to him. As time went on, interest in the committee declined, and Arnold became more frustrated. He made several attempts to revitalize the group, but in the end I think he became disillusioned."

In order to complete the review of the SCC, Hakala has appointed Sue Finé '81, a member of the SCRR, as chairman. According to Hakala, Finé was chosen because she had had experience with the SCC, as former treasurer of the committee. Hakala said he does not feel that Fine's association will influence the review of the SCC, she will be as fair as possible. Her experience will bring a different viewpoint to the SCRR, and I feel that the review will be concluded to the satisfaction of both groups.

When asked about the future of the SCRR, Contreras said: "I think they will conclude the review of the SCC, and then dissolve due to lack of interest." Hakala, in answer to the same question, said: "The future of the committee is totally up to Sue Fine. If she wishes to continue with the remaining reviews, then she is welcome to do so."

Contreras also expressed doubt about remaining on the GA, explaining: "I don't know if it will be worth the time anymore." In response to this, Hakala replied: "I hope that Arnold will remain on the GA, since he is one of the most competent members we have."

Primary '80 orations, an upset, and parties

By Bob Hunt

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Kennedy's campaign was more of a condemnation of the policies of the President than a real victory speech. Kennedy relayed the meaning of his candidacy as meaning that "the American people understand that the number one issue which is in before this nation is the restoration of our economy." He called for wage and price controls and for national campaign management. "I'm running for governor," Kennedy said, "I'm running for president-as well as the primaries in Alaska, Wyoming, Hawaii, Mississippi, Oklahoma, and Washington. Kennedy is not seriously contesting any of those states and is falling back on battle-lines set up in Illinois, where the next major head-to-head battle is scheduled to occur on March 8. Illinois and New York then become crucial for Kennedy's candidacy. With Carter liable to lose a large amount of delegates in the next week, Kennedy must hope to beat Carter convincingly in the industrial states to draw even in the delegate count.

Kennedy's support in Massachusetts was widespread. He won Boston handily — a feat he didn't accomplish the last time he ran for senator — as well as the great majority of the Jewish and Catholic voters in the state. Kennedy is hoping that the victory will act as a stimulus to the President, to force him to go out from the White House and actively campaign; however, Carter's three to one win in Vermont will have the reverse effect. Family Rose Garden politics will continue for some time.

Carter's reliance upon surrogates to campaign for him in Massachusetts added up to a strategy which met with little success. Governor King and House Speaker Thomas McGee campaigned vigorously for Carter in the state, but their efforts seemed to gain little support. Kennedy (Please turn to page 9).