calendar

12:30 p.m.-Muslim Student Assoc. - Union

Assoc.-Union
1:30 p.m..-American
Pharmaceutical Assoc.-Union
3:30 p.m.-Ad hoc Committee
on Faculty Senete
restructuring-Union
7:30 p.m.-Inter Varsity
Christian Fellowship-Union

Teletype: aid to boxcar shortage?

Worldwide shortages, including a shortage of freight cars, recently have hampered America's standards of production.

But UNL Economics Prof. John R. Felton has developed a teletype system he says he thinks will enable railroads to more effectively use their freight cars.

Freight cars loaded with goods often are transported across several railroad systems, all having different owners, Felton said. He said the problem is that owners have to pay to have

empty cars returned to their lines once they are unloaded. Felton has proposed a nation-wide teletype system to tell where freight cars are needed. Owners could decide whether it would be more profitable to rent the cars from where they stood or to pay to have them returned.

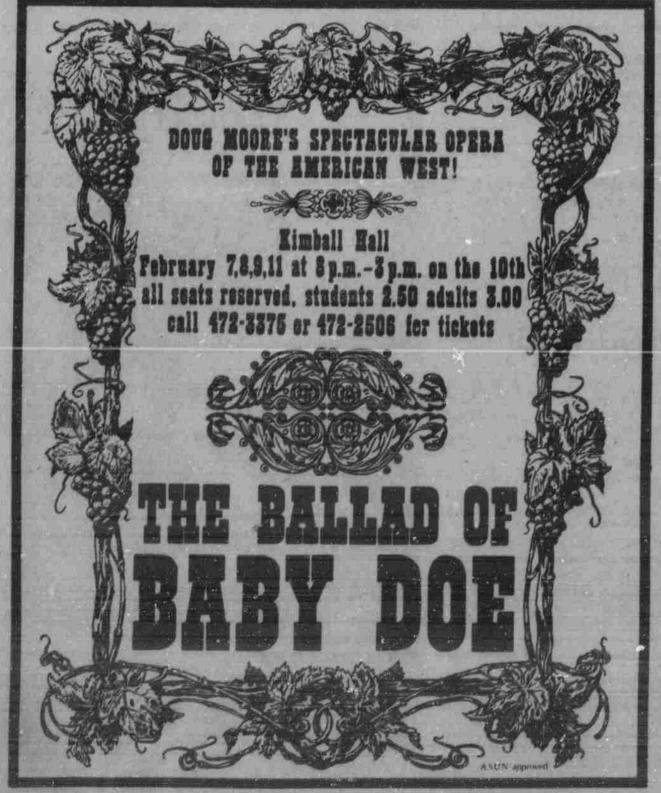
Felton was under contract last semester with the Association of American Railroads to research and develop his idea. He also was employed at UNL half-time,





-and may bring as many friends along as desired, at 1/2 price. Nightly winners will have the chance of winning a SUPER "6" COURSE DINNER for "2", prepared especially for a winner.

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Pokorny...

Continued from page 1

These "teach-ins" were the first major event on campus directed against the war, Pokorny said.

'What we were doing was opening up the question (of peace) for discussion," he said. "We were trying to show that to be against (government) policy (in Vietnam) didn't mean you were a traitor, but that you were concerned about what America was

doing there." "The things we did seem commonplace now." he continued. "But you've got to remember that being against the war is an outlandish thing when you're in Nebraska."

While campaigning for peace, Pokorny also campaigned for Sen. Eugene McCarthy in his 1968 presidential bid. He was state coordinator of Students for McCarthy and treasurer of Nebraska Concerned Democrats, a pro-McCarthy organization.

'For all practical purposes, I didn't go to school my final year," Pokorny said, referring to the amount of work he did in the McCarthy campaign.

He was graduated, but on the day of commencement exercises, he was recruiting Oklahoma delegates for McCarthy for the upcoming Democratic National Convention. Pokorny himself was a Nebraska delegate to the convention.

Following the convention, he attended Harvard University and worked on a public policy program for higher education. He studied there three semesters.

He quit school to return to Nebraska to manage Wallace Peterson's 1970 Senate campaign.

The McGovern campaign included the peace issue, but McGovern himself had qualities Pokorny could identify with, said William Campbell, UNL assistant professor of physics.

Campbell campaigned with Pokorny in Nebraska for McCarthy. Like McGovern, Pokorny has an "old-fashioned Midwest populism that says if you work at something hard enough you can change it," Campbell said.

Whether his approach to politics is called populist of grassroots, it comes from a Nebraska background, Pokorny said.

"If you believe in what the country has potential for, you know you can make a difference." None of the candidates Pokorny worked for were elected to office. Campbell blamed this on lack of time and campaign finances.

'McGovern won some things. American politics won't be the same again. It wasn't just the McGovern campaign. Look at what was before it-it was a (peace) movement all through the '60s, coming to one day of judgment in 1972, George McGovern's campaign," he said.

The McGovern campaign also changed the way politics is financed, Pokorny said. McGovern campaign workers raised \$30 million in small contributions.

This method of financing "took politics away from the fat cats

who buy politics and power," he said. "People don't want government sold out," he said. "Nixon

never realized it. And he got caught in Watergate. It's not what the country wants." "Campaigning is a way to bring about discussion of issues . . .

and can lead to policy change," he said.

An energy crisis forced a change in fuel policies, but Peterson and McGovern were talking about the need for such policies five years ago, Pokorny said.

"In 1968 McGovern supported oil shale development," he said. "Who knew then what oil shale was?"

The 18-hour working day of political campaigning is over for Pokorny. He now works for Cambridge Survey Research in Massachusetts, a political polling firm for Democratic candidates for state offices.

Pokorny said he wouldn't rule out working on future campaigns, but that "they're nothing I would particularly want to

"I've been living out of a suitcase for four years (while campaigning), and four years is enough."

