

# Professor shows how to make money from rocks

By Sarah Duey  
Staff Reporter

During his first visit to Nebraska, Paul Eimon is talking money.



Eimon money in terms of minerals.

Not the kind of money one wins in the lottery, or the kind that is collected in church on Sundays.

Eimon, an international geologist and visiting professor at the University of Nebraska-Lincoln, is talking money in terms of minerals.

"The real object of my stay at UNL is to talk to students about the business side of geology," Eimon said.

Eimon is teaching a class about mineral economics. Mineral economics is getting money from rocks, he said. Eimon said geology students at UNL should consider the economic aspects of their profession.

"I'm opening the student's vision of what geology is all about."

Eimon's vision of geology is global, the result of working as a geologist in about 25 countries. He said the fields in geology were becoming broader in scope.

The mining industry is internationalizing on a major scale, Eimon

said. "As minerals deplete in the United States, we may have to go somewhere else to find them."

Eimon, who is at UNL as the Schramm Chairman in the geology department, said students should be aware of the changing opportunities in geology and mining.

"Students need to know how the opportunities are changing and how to be prepared to work in their industry."

"They need to know how to explore for, evaluate and find mineral deposits. I want them to know that they need a broad background to be successful in geology," he said.

Eimon said UNL's geology stu-

dents were being prepared to do a number of things.

One student said she already had gained valuable information from Eimon.

Ewa Ossowska, a graduate student from Poland, said Eimon taught her practical information about how to start mining and how the mining companies were changing to be "mega-sized."

The business of geology is only part of Eimon's message. He said he also wanted students to find a balance between environmental and economic geology.

"We must do a better job at protecting the environment at the same time taking what resources we need

to benefit mankind," he said.

His travels, including a three-month trip to Mongolia last summer, are the basis for many of his class lectures.

Eimon also presents lectures that are open to the public. The free lectures are held in Bessey Hall Auditorium on Tuesdays at 12:30 p.m.

At his next lecture, Eimon will speak about and show slides from his Mongolian trip.

"I think this lecture would be interesting to anyone because not many people know about Mongolia," he said.

## New major combines European programs

By Amie Haggart  
Staff Reporter

The end of the Cold War in Europe and a focus on a more global world have sparked a change in UNL's European studies program, a UNL professor said.

European studies, a new major combining Western and Eastern European studies, is being offered through the College of Arts and Sciences.

Tom Carr, modern languages and literature professor and coordinator of European studies, said the new major was being offered to prepare students for global changes.

"The old divisions we had just don't make sense anymore. This change gives students a way to see Europe in a more realistic way," Carr said. "It's a reworking of things we've had before, just under a new level."

Requirements for the European studies major call for a basic foundation in four core courses in European history, political science, geography and the humanities, Carr said.

"These requirements provide a platform for studying Europe in more detail," he said.

In addition to the College of Arts and Sciences' language requirement, students majoring in European studies must take six hours of a foreign language at the 300 level or above.

However, Carr said studying abroad in a university where the native language was spoken would count toward the language requirement.

"We think studying abroad is an important aspect of this program," he said.

A senior seminar and 15 hours of electives also are required for the major, Carr said.

A minor in European studies includes 18 hours in three core courses, combined with nine hours of electives. However, the additional language hours are not required for the minor, Carr said.

Carr said the new major was a useful double major for journalism or history students, or for students who needed to declare a major for a professional program.

The new program is a good minor in conjunction with virtually any field, he said.

"For the student who just wants a minor, this provides a broad liberal arts background as far as what's going on in Europe," he said.

The original 20-member core faculty group involved in the change will expand to include other instructors who are interested in its success, Carr said. The group sponsors regular programs that often feature speakers on European issues.

## Bjorklund

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out calling a single witness, saying prosecutors failed to present enough evidence to prove beyond a reasonable doubt that Bjorklund killed Harms.

Helvie objected to several witnesses' testimonies, setting the stage for a possible appeal if the jury convicts Bjorklund. He also suggested throughout the trial that police violated Bjorklund's constitutional rights by offering him cigarettes and sodas in exchange for self-incriminating statements.

Defense attorneys have suggested throughout deliberations that it was Barney, not Bjorklund, who killed Harms.

Perhaps the most powerful evidence against Bjorklund was presented in the trial's final two days, when prosecutors played tape-recorded confessions Bjorklund gave to police on Dec. 6, May 25 and June 5.

In the trial's first day, Todd Sears, Harms' boyfriend, moved two jurors almost to tears as he described the couple's last kiss and a farewell in which she told him to have sweet dreams.

During the trial, jurors were allowed to read a Dec. 24 letter that Bjorklund sent to Stan and Pat Harms, Candice Harms' parents. Bjorklund asked Harms' parents for forgiveness, though he did not confess to the murder in the letter.

Prosecuting attorneys also presented the jury with evidence intended to corroborate Bjorklund's statements to police.

Two guns, a .380-caliber handgun and a .38-caliber revolver, were pulled by police from Pawnee Lake, west of Lincoln. A ballistics expert testified the guns may have been used in Harms' murder.

Police also described an ash pile found at 86th Street and Havelock Avenue. Bjorklund told detectives he and Barney sexually assaulted Harms there, and later returned to burn her

clothes.

A piece of fabric that may have been part of Harms' coat was found in the pile, along with hooks, eyelets and other items.

A pathologist testified Harms died of strangulation from a broken neck and four bullet wounds in her head.

A soil expert testified dirt taken from a shovel found at Bjorklund's house was consistent with dirt found at Harms' gravesite.

Midway through the trial, the judge dismissed Jack Ellis, one of five males on the jury. Endacott told reporters after the Ellis' dismissal that Ellis was released from jury duty because of a personal hardship.

Bjorklund apparently came close to testifying Wednesday. During a brief hearing outside the presence of the jury, Bjorklund was overheard discussing with Helvie the possibility of his testifying.

The hearing, which involved Bjorklund's confession, lasted only a few minutes. Bjorklund did not testify.

## Journalism

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Columbia, Temple University in Philadelphia, Virginia Commonwealth University at Richmond, and San Jose State University in California, said Daryl Frazell, an associate professor of news-editorial journalism at UNL.

Last year, six UNL students were chosen to participate in the program, Thien said.

Because that was the highest num-

ber of students the company ever had chosen from one school, Thien said, UNL caught the company's attention.

But it wasn't the first Dow Jones had heard of UNL.

The training sites originally were established after Dow Jones received a written proposal from former dean of UNL's Journalism College Neale Copple and Jack Botts, former news-editorial chairman of the college.

The training program started in 1968 after Botts wrote a proposal to

the Dow Jones Newspaper Fund suggesting an intense copy editing training session to prepare students for their internships.

UNL was one of the three original training sites for the program, Botts said. Temple and Ohio State University were the other two original centers.

UNL's training center was turned over to the University of Missouri in 1975. Botts cited personnel problems and an overload of work as the reason for the change.

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what's in



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