

# Law & Order

A look at crime on campus and in the community



## DISTURBANCE

A woman who honked at a slow driver had her life threatened by a man with a hammer Monday evening.

The woman was driving down 33rd Street toward South Street with her three children when she

honked at the slow moving car in front of her.

The passenger of the slow moving car then gave her the finger.

At the stoplight, a man got out of the slow car with a hammer and said "Come on b---, I'll kill you right here," Lincoln police Sgt. Ann

Heermann said.

The woman got the license plate number of the suspect's car. Police tracked the car to 2527 H St.

When officers found a Stanley hammer in the apartment, they booked 24-year-old Brian Gillam for making terroristic threats.

# Students lead homosexuality talks

By SARAH BAKER  
Staff Reporter

Audience members at a student discussion for gays and lesbians were forced to run the conversation after the scheduled speakers failed to attend.

The conversation took place Tuesday night at the Harper-Schramm-Smith study lounge.

Although the panelists didn't arrive for the discussion, the students who

came to the forum still talked about the issues.

Brian, an audience member who asked that his last name not be used, said he had known since childhood he is gay.

"I remember not knowing what the big deal was about boys chasing girls in the second grade," Brian said.

Brian said the lack of understanding was based on the way many straight people look at gay people's lifestyles.

"It's not a way of having sex; it's a way of loving one another," he said.

PAID ADVERTISEMENT

# HOW TO BUY A DIAMOND ENGAGEMENT RING WITH CONFIDENCE AND KNOWLEDGE

By John Tavlin  
President  
Nebraska Diamond

For the average consumer, buying a diamond can be one of the most confusing and frustrating experiences imaginable. The consumer is often confronted with a barrage of conflicting claims from various jewelers intent on selling their product. If the consumer is not armed with adequate product knowledge, they stand little chance for success in the jewelry marketplace.

## A UNIFORM SYSTEM OF DIAMOND GRADING

Serious shopping for diamonds begins with an understanding of the Gemological Institute of America (GIA) and its diamond grading system. The GIA is a non-profit organization dedicated primarily to the pursuit of gemological education. It owns and operates the most prestigious trade laboratory for the identification and classification of gem stones in this country. The GIA is considered by the diamond industry to be the final and most authoritative word on diamond grading standards in the United States and its diamond grading system is, by far, the dominant grading system used by diamond cutting firms and jewelry manufacturers in this country today.

Knowledge of the GIA diamond grading system is a prerequisite for informed buying of diamonds, and knowledge of that system without an actual "hands on" demonstration is virtually impossible. The accompanying chart shows a total of 240 separate and distinct combinations of GIA grades and there is a separate and distinct price list for each grade within each size category. At Nebraska Diamond we give all customers a thorough explanation and demonstration of the GIA diamond grading system under laboratory conditions using actual examples, so that the customer can see with his or her own eyes the characteristics and appearance of the various grades. As a result, Nebraska Diamond customers can identify the various GIA grades by themselves and do not need to helplessly rely on the jeweler's representations. The two principal reasons why customers need this special instruction and knowledge to survive in the jewelry marketplace are:

1. Many jewelers invent their own personal grading system because by doing so they make it difficult or impossible for the consumer to compare shop. The GIA system is a uniform system of diamond grading and gives the consumer a standard of comparison.

2. Jewelers who do represent diamonds to customers in GIA terms often take liberties with the GIA system and just "puff" the grade up to whatever level is necessary to make the sale, believing that the customer will not be able to identify the deception. A diamond which is assigned a GIA grade by one of these jewelers may actually be significantly inferior to a diamond offered, with a seemingly lower GIA grade, by a jeweler who adheres to the strict grading standards we use at Nebraska Diamond. Unless the consumer has adequate product knowledge, they risk being duped into purchasing a low quality diamond. Your only real protection as a consumer is to educate yourself about the product. At Nebraska Diamond we provide our customers with an education that makes them the best informed diamond buyers in the market and we've been doing it for over fifteen years. You do not get the Nebraska Diamond consumer education program at any other jewelry store.

## THE RELATIONSHIP OF COLOR, CLARITY, CUT AND CARAT WEIGHT

Color, clarity, cut and carat weight all have an important impact on the ultimate value of your diamond. In "The Complete Guide to Buying Gems" (Copyright 1984, Crown Publishers, Inc. New York), diamond authorities Antoinette Leonard Matlins and Antonio C. Bonanno, F.G.A., P.G. state, "If we were to identify the factors that determine the value of a diamond in order of their importance, we would list them as follows:

1. Body Color (color grade)
2. Degree of flawlessness (clarity grade)
3. Cut and proportion (often referred to as the make)
4. Carat weight

Color refers to the hue present in the body of the diamond. Color is observed by placing the diamond upside down in a white color grading trough and viewing through the side of the gem. Among color, clarity, cut and carat weight, color is the characteristic most easily noticed by the human eye and it has the most impact on the appearance of the gem, hence, color carries the most value.

Clarity refers to a measurement of the internal flaws and surface blemishes present in or on a diamond. Sometimes internal flaws and surface blemishes can be seen only under magnification. To magnify a diamond a jeweler's loupe or a microscope is used with 10X magnification. The microscope is often used more as a sales tool than as a gem grading instrument because its "laboratory" appearance can be impressive to consumers. The microscope, however, is a cum-

bersome piece of equipment and is less flexible than the loupe for examination of diamonds. For these reasons, among others, the loupe is by far the dominant grading instrument used by diamond dealers. At Nebraska Diamond you may view your diamond under both a jeweler's loupe and under a microscope designed for professional diamond examination. Among color, clarity, cut and carat weight, clarity is the second most observable characteristic and has the second most impact on the appearance of the gem, hence, clarity carries the second most value.

Cut refers to the proportions of the diamond. A diamond can be cut to any one of an infinite number of proportions depending on the angles of the facets. These angles can vary from diamond to diamond. As explained below, proportion analysis is extremely subjective and the effect of differing proportions on the appearance and value of the diamond is often a matter of opinion. Generally, however, except for the proportion called the "heavy make" discussed below, cut is a less observable characteristic than color or clarity from a quantitative standpoint and, hence, cut generally carries less value.

Carat weight refers to the weight of the diamond and not to its size. This is an important distinction because two diamonds which weigh the same can appear drastically different in size and this may result in drastically different values even if color and clarity are the same in both gems. Sometimes customers forget that size is a dimensional linear measurement expressed in millimeters. The term "Carat" is only a weight measurement. One carat is equal to 1/5 gram. If a diamond is cut with its weight concentrated in its depth, a proportion called the "heavy make", it will appear much smaller than a diamond of the exact same carat weight cut with its weight concentrated in its width. The difference in value between these two diamonds can be substantial, often exceeding 40%. At Nebraska Diamond we avoid the "heavy make", but we have observed that the "heavy make" is very prevalent in today's diamond market. Therefore, it is extremely important that the consumer know how to recognize the "heavy make". As discussed below, however, consumers who do not have the consumer education we provide at Nebraska Diamond are at a tremendous disadvantage when it comes to recognizing the "heavy make" and they risk buying it unknowingly.

## CUT: THE MISUNDERSTOOD "C"

Among the 4 "C's" (Color, Clarity, Cut and Carat Weight) the subject of diamond proportioning (Cut) is easily the most misunderstood. The GIA has subdivided proportion analysis into four Classes based on table diameter, crown angle, pavilion depth, girdle thickness, finish and symmetry. Each Class contains wide parameters for proper proportioning and, therefore, provides an infinite variety of differing cutting proportions all of which are considered equally appropriate within each Class. The GIA proportion analysis format, thus, illustrates what every diamond expert in this business knows: that there are literally hundreds of different diamond proportions available which create beautiful and highly desirable gems.

Because there are so many accepted types of proportioning in diamond cut, there is no agreement in the diamond industry on what constitutes the "best" cut. This is because the main factors affected by cut (dispersion and brilliance) cannot all be maximized in the same gem.

"Dispersion" is sometimes referred to as "Fire". Dispersion means the ability of the diamond to break down light into the spectral colors (blues, reds, yellows, etc.).

"Brilliance" refers to the ability of the diamond to return colorless or "white" light to the viewer.

As common sense will tell you, if you increase a diamond's ability to break light into the spectral colors, you reduce its ability to return colorless or "white" light. Conversely, if you increase a diamond's ability to return colorless or "white" light, you reduce its ability to break light into the spectral colors. That is why there is no such thing as a diamond cut to maximum dispersion and maximum brilliance, both at the same time. By cutting to maximize one of these factors the other is compromised, and since both are of equal importance, it is impossible to authoritatively classify one type of cut as the "best".

In buying a diamond it has been our experience that the consumer desires the most beautiful gem his or her budget can afford. Precisely how dispersion and brilliance translate into beauty, however, is a matter of personal opinion. In their chapter on "The Importance of Cut and Proportion", the authors of "The Complete Guide to Buying Gems" state, with reference to the percentage measurements of various diamond cutting proportions, "No one has come to an agreement, however, on what the percentage should be, since some people prefer fire to brilliance and vice versa. This is why there are several accepted types of proportioning found in diamond cut, and 'best' is a matter of personal preference". In actuality, the difference in dispersion and brilliance between some differing diamond proportions is so slight that it is measurable only with sensitive laboratory instruments and is

## NEBRASKA DIAMOND

GIA Color	GIA Clarity	Carat Weight
COLORLESS	FLAWLESS	1 ct. = 90 to 110 pts.
NEAR COLORLESS	VERY FLAWLESS	7/8 ct. = 80 to 89 pts.
FAINT YELLOW	VERY SLIGHT IMPERFECTION	3/4 ct. = 70 to 79 pts.
VERY LIGHT YELLOW	SLIGHT IMPERFECTION	5/8 ct. = 56 to 69 pts.
LIGHT YELLOW	IMPERFECT	1/2 ct. = 45 to 55 pts.
FANCY YELLOW		7/16 ct. = 40 to 44 pts.
		3/8 ct. = 36 to 39 pts.
		1/3 ct. = 29 to 35 pts.
		1/4 ct. = 23 to 28 pts.
		1/5 ct. = 18 to 22 pts.
		1/6 ct. = 15 to 17 pts.
		1/8 ct. = 12 to 14 pts.
		1/10 ct. = 9 to 11 pts.
		1 Exact Carat = 100 Points

GIA DIAMOND COLOR AND CLARITY TERMINOLOGY

impossible to see with the naked eye.

As discussed above, one area in which cut makes a big difference in the value of a diamond concerns the "heavy make". The term "heavy make" refers to a diamond that has a disproportionate share of its total carat weight concentrated in the depth of the stone. Visually, this means that a "heavy make" diamond actually weighing 1 carat may only face up with the appearance and diameter of a 3/4 carat diamond cut to proper proportions. Because they face up so much smaller than they should, "heavy makes" are worth substantially less than properly proportioned diamonds. Because the "heavy make" is worth less, it costs the jeweler less, so they can sell it for less. When the jeweler fails to tell the customer that they are showing a "heavy make", and fails to explain that the "heavy make" is priced lower because it is worth less, the effect is to trick the consumer into thinking that they have purchased a full size diamond at a bargain price. This illusion is further enhanced when the jeweler shows only "heavy make" diamonds and does not show the consumer a full size diamond to enable the consumer to compare. In fact, the problem of "heavy make" is virtually never explained to the consumer, so the consumer simply assumes that any diamond shown of a certain carat weight faces up the size that it should, and they purchase the "heavy make" unknowingly. We feel that this failure to inform the consumer is unfair and that it constitutes deception by omission. At Nebraska Diamond we give our customers a detailed explanation of this important subject.

## HOW TO SPOT DECEPTIVE TRADE PRACTICES

Consumers should be aware of various trade practices which are common in the jewelry industry but which we feel are deceptive, unfair and, in many cases, illegal. Deceptive trade practices cost consumers incalculable sums of money annually. Awareness of these trade practices will assist the consumer in spotting them and avoiding them when shopping for fine jewelry.

Deceptive trade practices in the jewelry industry tend to fall generally into two broad categories:

1. Practices which lead the consumer to believe that they are receiving a bargain purchase when, in fact, they are not (fake "sales"), and
2. Practices which lead the consumer to believe the quality, quantity or description of the article being purchased is more or better than that which is actually delivered (active or constructive misrepresentation of the product either by act or omission).

The concept of the fake "sale" is an old one. Basically, it plays on the desire of the consumer to obtain a bargain purchase. Fake "sales" can be advertised or unadvertised. Here's how the scheme works: In the advertised fake "sale" scheme the jeweler places an exorbitant and purely fictitious "regular price" or "appraised value" or "reference price" on an article of jewelry. They then advertise "special sale prices" or "drastic reductions" or "storewide 50% off clearance sale" or "certified savings" or something similar to drum up excitement, and then they offer the article to the consumer for less than the fictitious "market" price. The consumer buys the article believing they have received a bargain. In fact, though, under the scheme, the jeweler has

sold the article for the price they always intended to sell it for. There is no bargain because the article really wasn't marked down at all, so the consumer actually paid full price. The fake "sale" scheme is also employed in unadvertised "sales". In the unadvertised fake "sale" the consumer walks into the store and observes a fictitious "marked" price on the article and the salesperson simply tells the consumer that the article is on "sale" even though the "sale" is not being publicly advertised, and then offers the article to the consumer for a "reduced" price. Both advertised and unadvertised fake "sales" are high pressure sales techniques used to influence the consumer to buy now before the "sale" ends. In fact, under either scheme, there is no "sale" and the customer is deceived. The fake "sale" scheme has reached epidemic proportions. In our opinion, the fake "sale" is the predominant tool used in advertised and unadvertised "price reduction" promotions in the jewelry industry today. Jewelers who conduct fake "sales" are simply betting that their customers are too stupid to figure out what is going on. We think that is a poor bet. Our experience with consumers convinces us that they are intelligent people who are entitled to be treated with honesty and respect. Anytime you encounter a jewelry "sale" employing any of the above characteristics, we suggest that you exercise extreme caution. Bring a copy of the "sale" advertisement or the unadvertised "sale" information to Nebraska Diamond. Compare their so called "sale" prices to our regular everyday prices and see for yourself why Nebraska Diamond totally dominates Lincoln's engagement ring and fine jewelry market.

The jewelry industry customarily employs several subtle techniques in an attempt to convince the consumer that the quality, quantity or description of the article being purchased is more or better than that which is actually delivered. We think that these techniques are deceptive and improper and that consumers should be warned about them. First and foremost among these techniques is the implementation of specialized lighting conditions designed to enhance the true appearance of any gem stone or article of jewelry. This usually takes the form of chandeliers, spot lights, flood lamps, and reflector lamps, both incandescent and fluorescent, plus tubular incandescent display case bulbs and other similar type light sources. These light sources are instantly recognizable by their "hot", "bright" or "intense" appearance. Such lights artificially enhance the appearance, dispersion, scintillation and brilliance in diamonds and, further, they make it impossible to accurately determine the GIA color and clarity grade. In other words, these lights make the diamond appear better than it is. While others may argue that the use of specialized lighting is merely a merchandising and display technique, we prefer to think that consumers are entitled to see exactly what they are getting. As a practical matter, the only jewelry store lighting condition which is non-deceptive, that is, which presents the true appearance of gem stones and articles of jewelry, is color corrected tubular fluorescent lighting. Even this light, in order to be non-deceptive, must be presented at a low height in a closed and carefully controlled environment, undiluted and uncontaminated by other light sources. These are the lighting conditions which are used for laboratory grading of diamonds, and these are the lighting conditions you will find at

Nebraska Diamond. At Nebraska Diamond we sell quality jewelry, and we adhere to the philosophy that when you sell quality jewelry you don't need deceptive lighting conditions.

## THE CONSUMER'S RIGHT TO KNOW

The ultimate purpose for the consumer to acquire product knowledge is to enable him or her to separate "fact" from "sales pitch". Your right as a consumer to know the facts is unequivocal, and should include nothing less than the following:

1. You have the right to demand that the jeweler accurately grade your diamond in conformity with the GIA diamond grading system, that they fully disclose that grade to you and that they show you how the grade was determined. Never purchase a diamond without such a disclosure.
2. You have the right to examine your diamond loose before making your purchase. You cannot accurately observe the color or clarity of a diamond or authenticate its carat weight or determine that it is not chipped if it is already set into a ring. Never purchase a diamond that you have not examined loose.
3. You have the right to examine your diamond under the lighting conditions used for laboratory grading of diamonds, that is, under color corrected tubular fluorescent lighting, presented at a low height in a closed and carefully controlled environment undiluted and uncontaminated by other light sources. Never purchase a diamond that you have not examined under such lighting conditions.
4. You have the right to examine the color of your diamond in a white color grading trough and to examine the clarity of your diamond under a loupe or microscope, and you have the right to expect the jeweler to point out exactly what you should see. Never purchase a diamond that you have not examined in this manner.
5. You have the right to have your diamond weighed in your presence on an electronic diamond scale to verify its claimed carat weight. Never buy a diamond that you have not observed in this manner.
6. You have the right to ask any questions pertinent to your purchase and you have the right to expect a courteous, informed, accurate and complete answer. Never purchase anything from a jeweler who shows disrespect for your right as a consumer to know.

## A FINAL WORD

At Nebraska Diamond we've built our reputation on unhurried personal service, tremendous selection, superb quality and unbeatable value. That's why Nebraska Diamond will provide more engagement and wedding rings to more satisfied customers than all of the other area jewelry stores combined. Nebraska Diamond is Lincoln's only Engagement and Wedding Ring Superstore. We regularly stock virtually every engagement and wedding ring style imaginable and with each we also include our free Wedding Savings Package™ coupon booklet which entitles Nebraska Diamond customers to huge discounts at 30 other area merchants on everything needed for a perfect wedding. At Nebraska Diamond we believe that earning your trust is the most important thing we do, and that trust is earned with quality, service, value and honesty. Our performance record speaks for itself. Nebraska Diamond has been named "Best place in Lincoln for engagement and wedding rings" for 15 consecutive years, and we have the highest industry rating of any jewelry store in the State of Nebraska. We look forward to serving you.

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