Linguist fosters multicultural attitude

Hug-a-Linguist Days began with a special chapel this past Tuesday. Hug-a-Linguist Days have become an annual tradition sponsored by the Foreign Language Department to give students a more practical view of linguistics.

"We like to foster a multicultural attitude," said Professor Boot. "For the past five or six years, we have had two days of concentration in language. We like to involve a guest speaker who is in the linguistic field in the practical sense rather than someone who focuses on theory, something which the students already get in class."

Dr. George Cowan, president of the Wydiffe-Bible Translators (WBT), was this year's guest speaker. Cowan was a member of a team which translated the New Testament in Mazatec (a Mexican Indian language) and had written several articles and the book The Word That Kindles.

Cowan's message in chapel concentrated on pointing out that Jesus Christ of Nazareth spoke a dialect. This dialect, part of the New Testament, caused Christ to be more acceptable among the Galileans, but rejected in Jerusalem.

Cowan said that this division of language, both in Bible times and as evident today, is a barrier of cultural unity and disunity. He went on to say that local languages make the gospel more personal and that communication with God is possible in any language.

There are some languages, however, in which the Bible has never been introduced and in order to do this, the language must be translated. In Cowan's lectures on Meaning and Translation he spoke about translating languages and the process involved. Cowan explained that the meaning has to be determined first. Meaning is usually tied to culture and words must be carefully looked at in context and word association and Cowan mentioned some of the difficulties resulting from that.

The slide show on Tuesday evening featured further aspects of WBT. The slides illustrated how WBT works with tribes, seemingly "simple and unimportant," yet not forgotten by God, and brings the written gospel to them.

On Wednesday, in his lecture on Phonetics and Literacy, Cowan illustrated how a language can be learned and he demonstrated several of his techniques. He demonstrated this ability more fully later in the afternoon in the chapel. With the aid of a language helper, Cowan showed how one can learn a language when there is no common or intermediate language.

Hug-a-Linguist Days ended with Cowan's Whistle Speech last night. He illustrated how whistle speech reproduces the intonation of a language and how a conversation can be conducted in whistling. Different languages have different whistle speech and Cowan said that the English language can be whistled. To prove his point he finished his speech with a whistled "good night."

Students offer opinions on off-campus housing

Last December Dordt's Student Personnel Committee sent out questionnaires to students living on campus and to their householders. The questionnaire sought to determine the attitudes of the students and the householders towards housing policies and asked the respondents to suggest changes in these policies.

Forty-five students and twenty-seven householders filled out and returned the questionnaire. Even though some questionnaires were not filled out entirely the questionnaire did express the interests of the students and the householders.

Thirty-one students and twenty-four householders were satisfied with the present system while six persons (fifteen students and one householder) were not. Twenty-three students and twenty-one householders favored a "free agent" system in which students would be responsible for leasing their own housing and for negotiating the amount of their own rent.

Thirty students and nineteen householders were satisfied with the present system while twenty-one respondents (three students and eighteen householders) were opposed to this. The last question answered by both students and householders showed thirty students and two householders approving the rent the students paid according to different college accommodations (dormitories, East Campus Apartments, and off campus apartments). Seven students and four householders were opposed to this.

Only householders were asked whether they would accept a set-up in which "the housing director would negotiate a fee (with the householder) on the basis of a number of criteria (e.g., desirability of apartment, or location of apartment)." Of the twenty-three householders answering the question, five said this would be acceptable while eighteen said this would not be acceptable.

As already noted, all of the householders except one were satisfied with the present system. They felt that the suggested changes, e.g., adjusting the amount of rent for more students, would reduce the amount of money they would receive. However, even some of the householders who did not wish to see present system changed, were not satisfied, Stated one householder, "The apartment is rented on a 9 month basis. Not being paid rent during vacations is ridiculous--maybe reduce the rates because of less energy use, but that apartment is still occupied by those students. We certainly can't use it during vacations. It's unheard of to rent an apartment but then say 'I won't pay you whenever I leave town for a few days.'"

While most of the students were satisfied with the present system, many of them felt that college regulations should be more stringently enforced. Said one student, "I appreciate it that the college provides housing for the students; it's one less worry for us. But the college should provide housing according to the rules laid down in the Defender. A student will read the rules, expect that housing, but when he actually moves in, many rules are not abided by. Then he complaints and it takes a few months to get the rules enforced (If they ever get enforced). If the college cannot provide housing according to their own rules, they should get different rules. We certainly can't use it during vacations, It's unheard of to rent an apartment but then say "I won't pay you whenever I leave town for a few days."

Inside
A questionnaire from the Counseling Center p 2
Our Lo explains Laotian life p. 3
Alternative energy sources pgs 4-5
Rumors in the athletic program p 7
Christian life and norms evaluated p 8
The 1979 Signet is out. It arrived just in time for spring break. After hearing so much about it, many expressed disappointment upon seeing the book; others thought the editor’s approach appropriate. Apparently Rev. Hulst didn’t. After an initial 240 yearbooks were already distributed, Rev. Hulst issued a note of apology for the Signet’s negative attitude. This note was pasted on the inside cover of the remaining Signets.

Maybe this note was needed, maybe not. That isn’t the point. The point is, why was a Signet that obviously didn’t agree or meet Dordt standards allowed to be published? If there were any objections to some of the copy, why didn’t someone object sooner? Why wait until 240 students had their copy before looking at the contents and then printing a note of apology?

Obviously the editor’s point of view will influence a publication, but when that editor is forced to do much of the work himself then his viewpoint is bound to surface. Having an adequate staff would have solved the problem of one person’s viewpoint coming through too strongly. As for the rumor that one of the pictures in the last section was purposely altered—don’t believe it. The blurb in the picture is entirely the publisher’s fault, and no one else’s.

Dordt students apparently don’t feel too strongly one way or another about the 1979 Signet. Not one letter to the editor has been received. Oh sure, lots of students have a comment or two but as always, they don’t feel confident enough to publicly voice their opinion.

No matter what our opinion of the 1979 Signet, it is our fault for not getting involved. If you have any objections to what appears in the Signet, we want you to let us know. We are striving to develop journalism which proclaims the Lordship of Jesus Christ. Individual opinions may vary, but we hope that the communication of these ideas will stimulate growth in the Christian community.

So before you make your next comment on the Signet, consider the circumstances surrounding it.
Oun Lo explains Laotian life

by Deb Butler

"In Laos, everybody knows how to fight," said Oun Lo, a Dordt College freshman who moved to the United States with his family in June, 1976. "Just like everybody knows how to skate here, everyone here knows how to fight," added Oun, "It's all fighting, murder and crime in Laos. If you walked somewhere in the street, you don't look him in the face or else you end up in a fight."

With jet-black hair cut short around his head and dark ebony eyes, nineteen-year-old Oun is five feet four inches tall. "That's a very good size for our people," he said.

Oun speaks five languages: French, English, Laos, Thai and Tai Dam. His English is very distinct after having lived in the United States for over three years, though some of his words are difficult to understand.

Oun moved from Vientiane, Laos, to Hull, Iowa, in 1976 with his mother, Cam Van Sith, his father, Lo Thi Peng, and his two brothers and six sisters. They were sponsored by the First Christian Reformed Church of Hull, and Oun's father began working as a painter for John Kats of Hull.

In Iowa, Oun attended a private Catholic School until the sixth grade; then he transferred to the Sioux City Public Schools.

Cartoonist works on comic book

by Marg Steenbergen

Noseebom, the Diamond's own comic strip, is done for each issue by the unidentified Krushoski. Krushoski originates for Warrington, Pennsylvania. Known as the class cartoonist in high school, Krushoski first decided he'd like to do a comic for the Diamond when he read a copy sent to him before he attended Dordt.

"I thought that it (the Diamond) needed a comic strip," said Krushoski. "I continued, 'I got my first ideas from the name Dordt which draws various reactions from people when they first hear it.'"

Krushoski's work is not limited to the Diamond. He is currently working on his own comic book which he hopes to get published some day.

"Noseebom is really much bigger than what is seen in the diamond," explains Krushoski. "In my comic book, there is more in-depth characterization and each character has his own lifestyle. To get this full effect, Noseebom would have to be published weekly or daily.

Krushoski sees his comic book as 'a dream coming true.' He does find it frustrating at times because there are ideas he can't pursue. "It's hard to pursue character jokes in the Diamond because you need more information than you can give in one strip," said Krushoski.

Many of Krushoski's ideas come from characters, situations, and friends. Krushoski said that with just one idea he can get something which runs five or six strips. When asked what made a comic strip good or bad, Krushoski replied, "It's scary. I don't always know, and sometimes it's hard to know which punchline to put in."

"There's a million things I'd like to pursue," said Krushoski, "but I've still got two more years at Dordt to decide."

Notice to all students who have paid for a 1980 Signet and who will not be returning: please leave your name and address at the switchboard or at a list on the table by the bulletin board in the classroom building.

The Diamond is seeking an editor for the 1980-81 school year. Interested students may contact Mr. F. Glassen at extension 325 or Sherry Byerly at 722-3739.
A must situation for America --

By Kevin Bosma

Abundant, cheap energy has been a critical element in the creation of modern America. Since the Industrial Revolution, fossil fuels have largely replaced manpower in the field of labor. Poorly insulated buildings as well as heavy and powerful energy-generating machines are designed to use plentiful and cheap energy. But those days are fast-closing. Oil and natural gas have been our main source of energy since World War II. Imported oil and other substitutes are expensive. Cheap oil and gas are being rapidly exhausted.

America consumes far more energy than any other nation. With less than six percent of the world's population, the United States consumes more than 30 percent of the world's energy. America consumes twice as much energy per capita as West Germany, which has a similar standard of living.

Our demand for energy is not entirely caused by broad economic and social developments. Government policies have generally stimulated energy demand. Tax benefits to producers and regulation of prices to consumers have kept the price of energy below its true replacement cost, which promoted consumption and waste. America is now at an historic turning point as the era and abundance of cheap oil and gas comes to a close. After the Civil War, wood and waterwheels gave way to coal. During the 1930's we changed from coal to oil and natural gas. Now America has to find alternate energy sources not because of a technological advance, but because of a dwindling supply of oil and gas.

America has become more efficient. The transition to alternate energy sources must be made or else our economic status will have to withstand hard times.

America is not running out of energy

What action is America taking to alleviate the energy crisis? Congress has not passed President Carter's energy proposals. President Franklin D. Roosevelt addressed Congress about a national energy program in 1934. Congress, what is taking you so long to do something on this matter? What everybody knows is that we need to decrease our oil and gas consumption and develop other sources of energy. America is not running out of energy, only certain kinds.

Coal is a possible energy source America is blessed with. Estimates of America's recoverable reserves is a staggering 436 billion tons. That amounts to nearly one-third of the world's known supplies and fully 90 percent of all U.S. fossil fuels. With these reserves on hand the United States should have enough coal to last approximately 1600 years. Even if consumption is increased, coal will last many years after some energy sources as oil and natural gas are gone. Through use of coal as an energy source the United States can move closer to energy self-sufficiency.

The coal industry is not without its problems. One big problem is that coal, burned directly, causes pollution. This has restricted its use. Equipment to clear air of poisonous chemicals is expensive. New technology is being developed that could put coal to work in entirely new ways. These ideas include new methods of burning high sulfur coal clearly and efficiently.

Nineteen seventy-nine was one of the worst years for the coal industry. Nearly 100 million tons of coal were produced in excess of demand. Producing in excess of demand had been going on before 1979 also. Coal now sells for the approximate equivalent of $4 per barrel for crude oil.

The railroads have used the hauling of coal as a tool to pull themselves up to solid financial footing. The rates for hauling coal by rail have doubled in the past few years. But it is now cheaper for many coal users near the coasts to import coal from Australia rather than to ship it from Wyoming.

Slurry pipeline--an alternative?

An alternative to shipping coal by rail is through slurry pipelines. There are eight proposed systems, which would carry finely dissolved coal suspended in water. Some consider these pipelines more efficient than rail cars, but the railroads and the arid western states like Wyoming are fighting against the pipelines because of the large amounts of water they require to move the coal. It will take a decade before most of coal's potential would hit the market. But rising oil prices and dangerous instability of world petroleum supplies steadily improve the prospects for coal. It may well turn out to be our best alternative considering the vast reserves America has.

On the oil and gas front, the picture is very different. America is at the mercy of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). The prices of gasoline rise monthly but the American people seem to take it in stride. Oil and gas accounted for 74 percent of energy used in America during 1978. Oil and gas comprised only one percent of our natural resources. Such an imbalance is highly questionable. Geologists believe most of the big oil and gas fields have been discovered. The experts say what is turned up in the future will be important, but the size of the fields will not be large. America cannot continue to rely on imported oil for its energy needs. In 1979, America used 18.4 million barrels a day (mbd) of which 8.2 mbd were imported. There is no way this can be maintained. Even added imports could not be counted on to maintain that consuming pace.

If it could be assumed that world demand for oil would grow at an annual rate of only three percent and if it were possible (which it is not) that production would keep pace with that rate of growth, the world's estimated recoverable oil reserves would be exhausted by the year 2020.

Natural gas--bleak outlook!

The outlook for natural gas to meet America's needs is not good. Natural gas provides 27 percent of America's energy needs but constitutes only four percent of domestic reserves. Production of natural gas is going down while no major discoveries are being made. However, the consumption of natural gas has been rather stable since new homes and buildings are prohibited from using gas.

The gap between demand and production will have to be filled from new sources. In short, the new sources will reverse the downward trend in total production. Prospects for gas supply could be improved if discoveries are made on the Continental Shelf off the eastern seaboard.

The National Energy Plan, from the Executive Office of the Pres-
Estimates of the amount of energy that solar can supply by the year 2000 ranges from 4 to 10 percent. By including wood, water, and wind, solar energy accounts for six percent of the total U.S. energy supply.

Solar water heaters are very popular in parts of the country. Some 100,000 homes and buildings have been equipped with solar water heaters. Between 25 and 50 percent of the water heaters are in California.

Space heating appears to be feasible in various parts of the country too. The solar heating market is growing rapidly but lacks any real support other than government which provides a tax break for those who use solar heating.

Wind power is a source of energy that has reliability problems. The wind does not blow 365 days a year, believe it or not, in northeast Iowa. The department of energy is continuing a program to develop huge wind turbines. In North Carolina they have a wind machine with a 200 foot blade span, with winds of 25 miles per hour it can generate enough electricity to power 5,000 homes.

An interesting but expensive energy source is solar cells. Solar cells convert sunlight directly into electricity, but surprisingly the cost of these devices are rapidly dropping. The current price of the electricity is $3 per peak watt. Electricity from a utility is about 30 to 60 cents per peak watt.

The Department of Energy projects that by year 2000 a million barrels of oil per day cost by the year 2000. America must embark upon a plan of strick of strict conservation and must shift its source of energy supply to a balance of our alternative sources of energy.

Developing the new technologies required will take time and depend upon solving technical and economic uncertainties.

Beside shifting to other sources of energy, America needs to address itself to even more energy conservation. America has publicized the need to conserve but sometimes, it seems to have fallen on deaf ears.

Gordon Gunnink and Ron Nelson, both residents of an east campus apartment, have built a solar panel to take the place of the regular heating unit. The regular heating unit serves as a backup.

The panel is made out of an 8 foot sheet of plywood with 6 inch sides. The bottom and sides are insulated with thermofax. Across the middle of this sheet of plywood is a board on its edge. This divides the box for air flow. On top of the board is a piece of corrugated tin painted black to absorb sunlight. With the dividing board on edge there is a 3 inch space where the heat is trapped. Pollon, reinforced fiberglass, allows the light to hit the tin.

"A fan was the biggest expense on the project," explained Gunnink. He said they built their panel for $185 but if you shopped around you could get by for $150.

Gunnink and Nelson built the panel as a project for a first semester science class. They got the blue prints from a solar energy conference that was held in Sioux Falls. They began using the panel by the first of December. During the day the panel keeps the temperature at 66 degrees, Gunnink estimated the savings amounted to $2 or $3 per day, which when added up, is very much worth the expense.

HAPPY MOTORING!
Sport shorts

photos by Corwill Slagter

Chris De Cook completes her final lap

Spectators watch as Diane Vink and Chris De Cook participate in a relay

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Rumors in the Athletic Program - fact or fiction?  

by Craig Boersena

Before I came to Dordt, I had heard the rumors about its athletic program. It was not until I came here, however, that I realized how widespread these rumors were. Certainly everyone has heard the comment, "She only plays because she's from Iowa," or "Well, he's on the team because he's from around here." You can hear conversations about how Dordt doesn't want good teams in its sports program, how Dordt wants only competitive teams, not real good teams, so that sports doesn't become overly emphasized.

The rumors about Dordt's athletic program go on and on. "If you're not from Unity or Western, you'll be lucky to play—or even make the team." He's only on the basketball team because he's a good baseball player." "Dordt doesn't care whether or not our teams are good." The list of accusations and insults to the department and the college continues to grow. Anyone can say what is wrong with the athletic department, but no one can prove what is wrong with it. After hearing the rumors from players and other students over the past year, I felt somewhat insecure not only about Dordt's athletic department, but of every department at Dordt College. After all, if these rumors are true about Dordt's athletics, maybe every department at Dordt is in a crisis, maybe the entire college is in a shambles.

If the integrity of the athletic department is in question, then the integrity of the entire college is in question. Accusations are directed toward the department, and in a larger sense Dordt College, of prejudice and satisfaction with mediocrity. It is time let the athletic department and Dordt have the opportunity to respond to the rumors.

Given the opportunity to respond were coaches Len Rhoda, Rick Vander Berg, and Tom Visker, the athletic director Marlon Van Soelen, and Dordt's president, Rev. R. J. Haan. Obviously, these rumors would all be denied; yet, if you interview them separately, with them having no previous knowledge of the questions, the answers and opinions they gave were very revealing. Their responses to questions of prejudice and mediocrity also led to their view of what the purpose of the Dordt athletic program is.

Concerning the prejudice towards local players, the coaches all had a common answer—only the players with the best ability play or make the team. Coach Visker stated that since there is a higher percentage of area students at the college, there is also a higher percentage of area athletes on teams. For him, only the players of the best ability and desire make his teams or get a chance to play. Where a player comes from has never been a consideration for him; the only important thing is an athlete's performance. He says everyone plays for him.

Coach Vander Berg says he can prove statistically that there are no prejudices on his teams. He does not look at where athletes come from and isn't interested, he adds, in States that recruiters make phone calls and go around the country encouraging high school athletes to come to Dordt.

No guarantees are given to anyone during recruiting except for the equal opportunity to play or make the team. Besides looking at ability, Vander Berg claims that attitude is an important criterion in selecting players.

Coach Rhoda also claims to choose the best. He says Dordt doesn't have the luxury to choose between all-state players from Iowa and all-state players from California. Concerning the rumors, he said, "I feel bad that students feel this way."

Dordt's athletic director, Marlon Van Soelen, summarized the answer to the rumor of prejudice. He said, "If the administration feels this way, I'd do something about it," Vorder, Dordt's president, said that the idea of prejudice towards local players at Dordt was "ludicrous." He offered to "stand anywhere on Dordt's campus and deny that." As proof he cited how the hockey and soccer teams had almost entirely non-area students. He said he helps in recruiting local players but only to the point of encouraging and there was "no way" local players are guaranteed spots on teams. Finally, if there was any prejudice in the athletic department, Haan said, "I'd do something about it."

Concerning the accusation that Dordt is promoting competitive teams and doesn't want good consistently winning teams because sports could become overly emphasized, all the coaches feel they are just doing their best to win. Coach Visker said, "We must keep winning in perspective." He added, "Christians cannot be satisfied with mediocrity."

Coach Rhoda is not content with mediocrity either. He says that coaches are striving for excellence and "want to become as good as possible within the philosophy of the NCAA." Haan is not satisfied with mediocrity either, he says, "I want teams to win." He adds that a strong athletic program is good for recruiting. He says there is no danger in sports becoming overemphasized.

Vander Berg sees the program educating each individual to be "a better kingdom worker."

Rhoda spoke of the program as an educational process. Out of it arises the opportunity for college support and morale.

The athletic program, Rev. Haan proposes, must "try to demonstrate our principles and truly apply our faith in the whole area of athletics."

The Dordt College athletic department does not deserve criticism. Its members are doing their jobs to the best of their abilities, are working towards the advancement of God's Kingdom, and are striving to run the department according to God's precepts. Dordt has been blessed with a staff who care about the school, its principles, and its students.

If you hear the rumors of prejudice and mediocrity again, consider the source!
Christian life and norms evaluated

by Gary Dulm

Roger’s norm machine as advertised in the last issue of the Diamond stimulated me to some thinking about the nature of our Christian commitment here at Dordt. Roger’s creativity made for a good laugh, but Roger didn’t produce it only for the fun of it; he wanted to make a comment on norms and Dordt philosophy. I too want to be one of the first to defend the Dordt philosophy concerning creational norms. A Christian college has to struggle to work out its faith in all subjects—if it wants to take Christianity seriously.

However, I don’t feel any need to defend a certain conception of Christian education or life in this column. We can all appreciate Dordt’s dedication to Christian education even if we don’t agree with some particular teacher or idea. At least we are forced to realize or formulate our own philosophy if we are honest with ourselves before God.

What I want to get at is why it might be hard to accept or respect our Christian philosophy. More basic issues of our Christian life here at Dordt may stand in the way. Problems here may cause the philosophy of Dordt to lose credibility because we may not be taking Christian seriously in our families, schools, and churches? Certainly we should be ready to, here at Dordt, but I wonder if we really are. I think people build up an immunity to genuine Christianity because they have perceived Christianity to be hypocritical, unrealistic, and unpractical from their own experience and observation. This is a big complex job, requiring a lot of reflection and study. But only in this way can we take our Christianity seriously. If nothing else, this kind of struggle to faithfully respond to our covenant God will humble us into realizing how sinful we are, and how dependent we are on God’s grace through Christ.

But back to the problem of our more basic attitudes and relationships here at Dordt: A Christian college’s principal job is to develop and nurture the Christian in academics, or learning to live out his faith in studying various areas of creation. The college cannot be expected to be an elaborate catechism or an evangelistic center. A Christian college has to assume it is working with people on a basis of commitment to Christ. Of course it should nurture this faith through chapel and encouragement of Bible study, prayer, etc., but it is not the college’s role to enforce these activities. I think these problems come from the sad state of Christianity itself, not from the college’s shortcomings.

Another reason I think people may be hesitant in accepting our thoroughly Christian philosophy, besides the perception of weakness in our basic Christian life (not referring to Roger, now), is the fear of calling our lives and vocations into examination. This is partly because life is so complex and hard to understand, that we feel insecure and uneasy questioning before the Word of God things we would like to take for granted.

It would be much less unsettling to accept things from a worldly point of view, instead of working out a conscious response to God’s demands or norms. This is a big complex job, requiring a lot of reflection and study. But only in this way can we take our Christianity seriously. If nothing else, this kind of struggle to faithfully respond to our covenant God will humble us into realizing how sinful we are, and how dependent we are on God’s grace through Christ.

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