

MESEISET

Volume 3, Number 10

April 9, 2014



MK and SN - BIG WINNERS: **CULTURAL/FOUNDING DAYS**

Congratulations are extended to everyone who made this year's Cultural and Founding Days (March 31 and April 1) a colossal success. The 2014 Chuuk Campus King and Queen crowns went to Marson Siver and Nemwar Setirick of the Mortlocks, and Southern Namoneas students took first-place honors in track and field. We pay tribute to their achievements.

To be sure, competition was part of the two-day affair. All the same, the better part was the fun and excitement experienced by participants and audience alike — all in the spirit of the Chuuk Campus Community.

Now, take a gander at the two photo albums of both days — on pages 2-3 and 4-5. Φ

BUSY MONTH OF APRIL

We have one more month to go before the Spring Semester ends. And April looks busy and crowded with upcoming activities, as follows:

- Apr 9 (W): **All-Campus Meeting** today, 12 noon to 1 pm.
- Apr 11 (F): **Faculty Training** sponsored by “Work Hard” Committee, 12 noon to 1 pm.
- Apr 11 (F): **Staff Training** by VPIEQA Frankie Harriss, all afternoon.
- Apr 12 (Sat): **Faculty Training** by VPIEQA Frankie Harriss, all day.
- Apr 16 (W): **Academic Talent Showdown** sponsored by SBA Council, 12 noon to 3:00 pm. Study hard!
- Apr 17-18: **Easter break** (no classes) — Remember that April 20 is Easter Sunday. Go to _____!
- Apr 21-25: **Health Week**, MWF 12 noon to 1 pm, TTh 8:00 to 12 noon.
- Apr 23 (W): **Earth Day** sponsored by Campus Beautification Committee. Keep the earth _____!
- Apr 24 (Th): **Career Fair Day** sponsored by VocEd and SBA Council, 9:30 am to 12:15 pm.
- Apr 25 (F): **Arbor Day** sponsored by Campus Beautification Committee, 12 noon to 1:00 pm. Plant a _____.
- Apr 30 (W): **Management Council Meeting**, 12 noon to 1 pm. Φ

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PHOTO ALBUM: Cultural Day March 31, 2014 (Anderson Field)

Photo Credit: Edson Asito and Akius Herman



MC Mariano Marcus



King Marson Siver and Queen Nemwar Setirick



Gov Johnson Elimo



The gentle people of the outer islands wear their traditional garb in grand fashion.



Is there anyone else at Chuuk Campus more eager to eat than Ben Bambo?



The ladies handle the sticks with aplomb.



Thanks, SDA, for the tinikling.



T



L



C



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Y



2014



Smile, Justin!

PHOTO ALBUM: Founding Day April 1, 2014 (Anderson Field)

Photo Credit: Edson Asito and Akius Herman





10x10 WORD SEARCH #1 by Wayne Iro (PY 101, General Psychology)

D	L	E	A	R	N	I	N	G	L
L	E	U	H	C	E	G	N	A	A
R	V	T	Y	R	A	N	N	Y	U
O	E	R	I	F	A	O	L	L	X
W	L	A	F	M	S	H	A	R	E
O	H	E	U	R	I	I	I	A	S
L	C	H	E	X	L	L	C	E	U
S	U	P	A	G	E	S	O	Y	O
A	M	E	V	I	T	I	S	O	P
M	E	M	B	E	R	U	C	E	S

This word search has 22 words, each with 5 letters or more. Find/circle the following 22 words:

ANGECHU
EMUCH
GAFFE
GLIAL
HEART
HUMAN
LEARNING
LEVEL
LIMITED
MASLOW
MEMBER
PAGES
PERSONAL
POSITIVE
SECURE
SEXUAL
SHARE
SOCIAL
SPOUSE
TYRANNY
WORLD
YEARLY

LETTER INCREMENT

In the "letter increment" game, you just have to add one letter at a time to spell an English word. Try your luck below:

- (1) A AN IAN NEAT _____
- (2) S IS SIT THIS _____
- (3) B BE BET BEST _____
- (4) O OR ROT ROTE _____
- (5) O OR ROD ODOR _____
- (6) W WE SEW WISE _____
- (7) U US SUE SURE _____

Remember — for each game above, there may be more than one correct answer. Now, go to page 12 to check your possible answers.

SCRAMBLED WORDS

Below are 10 scrambled words — all from your English classes. Unscramble them and check your answers on page 12.

- (01) EENST =
- (02) AGILNRSU =
- (03) CEEENNST =
- (04) GIINRTW =
- (05) EHISST =
- (06) CIIMNPOOST =
- (07) AEEILRRTTU =
- (08) EEGNR =
- (09) ACINNOPTTUU =
- (10) EIPOORSTXY =

MY PERSONAL PHILOSOPHY by Keoni Hauk

Name of Philosophy = **HEAVEN AND HELL**

People have long believed in Heaven and Hell. In fact, ancient civilizations and pre-Christian religions taught people about heaven and hell several thousands of years ago. In ancient Greece, Hell was known as Tartarus (or sometimes Hades). In ancient Rome, Heaven was known as Elysium. In other words, do not believe that Heaven and Hell are places created by Christianity. They were beliefs before Christianity began only two thousand years ago.

Heaven and Hell are locations where people go in the afterlife. It seems that, to most people today, Heaven is a positive place and Hell is a negative place. “Positive” means good, and “negative” means bad.



Metaphysics (Ontology)

- Anthropology
- Theology

My philosophy combines the Nature of God, the Nature of Man, and the Nature of the Universe. However, I do not discuss the three Natures separately. Instead, I discuss the three together when I present my ideas on Heaven and Hell. According to many Internet sources, Heaven and Hell have been around with us since pre-Christian antiquity. Heaven is a place of divine grace where eternal reward for being good on earth is given. Hell is a place of divine justice where eternal punishment for being sinful on earth is given.

According to Microsoft Encarta Reference Library 2003, both Heaven and Hell have different levels “with corresponding degrees of reward and punishment”. In other words, Heaven has several levels of paradise. The highest level is reserved for saints and other extremely good souls. The lower levels are reserved for most who were good on earth, but not excellent in following good advice. Likewise, Hell has several levels of punishment. The lowest level is reserved for Lucifer and others who have sinned a great deal. Not so low are other levels where less sinful people’s souls go for eternity.

Epistemology (Sources of Knowledge)

- Empiricism
- Logic and Reasoning
- Intuition
- Undisputed Authority

(continued on page 8)

MY PERSONAL PHILOSOPHY (continued from page 7)

Two questions arise: When each one of us dies, where do we go after life? At what level do we go in either Heaven or Hell? The answer is a kind of empirical formula:

$$\text{Your Afterlife Home} = X_1 (\text{heaven}) - X_2 (\text{hell})$$

X_1 = all the good actions and thoughts that you have done on earth

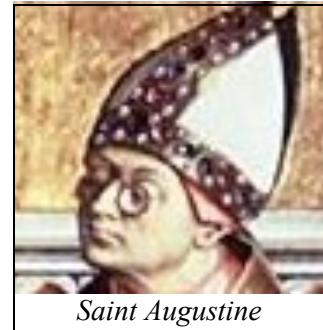
X_2 = all the sinful actions and thoughts that you have done on earth

If $X_1 > X_2$, then the formula is positive, and you will go to Heaven.

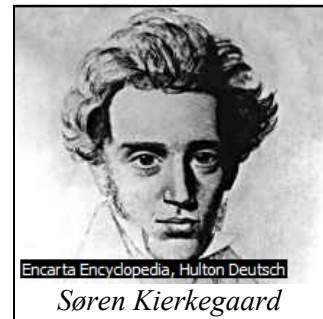
If $X_1 < X_2$, then the formula is negative, and you will go to Hell.

Each person can now count up his or her own good actions and sinful actions. But how can you know the degree of reward or punishment? First, you must know what counts as good actions or sinful actions. According to Saint Augustine's favorite statement from the Holy Bible, Romans 13:13-14: *"Let us walk honestly, as in the day, not in rioting and drunkenness, not in chambering and wantonness, not in strife and envying. But put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ, and make no provision for the flesh, to fulfill the lusts thereof."* But how do you put yourself on Jesus Christ? Just trust in the Lord.

Second, Søren Kierkegaard gave us some existential advice. He said that you must be "weaned from the worldly point of view" because God "wants to test the individual's faith". So, there will come a time when you die and God will assess your test score and assign a letter grade on your actions and thoughts. If you measure really good but not excellent, you will go to a heavenly level but not the highest one. If you measure really sinful but not the worst, you will go to a hellish level but not the lowest.



Saint Augustine



Encarta Encyclopedia, Hulton Deutsch

Søren Kierkegaard

Axiology

■ Ethics

□ Aesthetics

As an individual, each person has a responsibility to do good. What you do now – good or sinful – is being recorded in the formula. The more X_1 you have, the better chance you have to go to Heaven. On the other hand, the more X_2 you have, the better chance you have to go to Hell. The choice is yours.

Value Systems

(1) good vs. sinful

(2) test and judgment

10x10 WORD SEARCH #2 by Beritha Lynn Hainrick and David M. Nokar

C	O	R	T	E	X	T	R	A	N
A	C	S	E	I	R	T	S	I	O
R	O	H	S	P	A	C	E	D	R
D	N	S	I	T	H	E	S	E	U
S	S	T	A	L	U	F	O	A	E
L	C	R	H	I	D	F	L	S	N
E	I	A	N	I	N	E	F	X	I
E	O	P	R	I	N	T	S	Y	A
P	U	Z	Z	L	E	K	S	A	R
T	S	R	I	F	N	I	G	E	B

There are 24 words, 5 letters or more, in this 10x10 word search. Find and circle the 23 words below:

BASED
 BEGIN
 BRAIN
 CARDS
 CHILD
 CONSCIOUS
 CORTEX
 EFFECT
 EXTRA
 FIRST
 IDEAS
 INPUT
 LOSES
 PARTS
 PRINTS
 PUZZLE
 SAINTS
 SLEEP
 SPACE
 STUFFY
 THESE
 THINK
 TRIES

The 24th word in the word search means "brain cell". Find and circle it. The answer is on page 12.

PREMDAS: The Intellectual Game

Below is a very simple ESL 089 paragraph and story about a former Chuuk Campus student from an outer island in the Mortlocks. Fill in each blank with the one and only one correct PREMDAS word.

Xavier (1)_____ out with his friends to drink. (2)_____ always drinks (3)_____ too much. He smells like (4)_____ water. If he does not change his foolish habits, (5)_____ is where he will (6)_____

Do you agree with the story? Ask Xavier himself to confirm the story.

$$(1) \quad 5 \cdot 10^3 + 3 \cdot 10^2 + 3^2 = ?$$

$$(2) \quad 5^2 + 3^2 = ?$$

$$(3) \quad 2^5 \cdot 10^3 - (2^2 - 2^2 \cdot 3) = ?$$

$$(4) \quad 2^2 \cdot 10^4 - (3 \cdot 10^2 - 2 \cdot 3^2) = ?$$

$$(5) \quad 7 \cdot 10^3 + 7 \cdot 10^2 + 6^2 - 2 = ?$$

$$(6) \quad (.3)^2 = ?$$

Check your answers on page 12 to find the truth.

THE TORCH (Part Two: Procedures and Math)

by Rino Christian (MS 210a, Math for Teachers: Instructor Danie Mamangon)

This is the second half of an essay which began in the March 24 issue of Meseiset. Part One was a brief history of torch-lighting on my home island of Polowat. Now, Part Two presents how the torch is made, using our knowledge of culture and math.

There are two ways that I know about torch making. There are no English terms for both ways, and so, I shall call them “sectioned torch” and “braided torch”.

• **Torch by section**

Step 1: *Cut two pieces of palm leaves — preferably coconut — and cut off the stem at the base where there are no fronds present.*

Step 2: *Put the two palm fronds together and tie them together, in sections, in such a way that no palm leaves stick out. The tie-off sections can be two or more feet apart from each other, and there should be several sections, depending on how long the palm leaves are.*

Step 3: *Light the sectioned torch at the tip of the torch when ready. [Note: Do not tie the leaves together too tight, or the flame will not be able to sustain long burning. At the same time, do not tie the leaves together too loosely, or the flame will go out quickly.]*

• **Torch by braiding**

Step 1: *Like the sectioned torch, cut the leaves, put them together and start braiding them, starting from the fronds at the base.*

Step 2: *When you reach the end of the leaves, tie the braid off. [Note: Do not braid too tight or too loose.]*

What is special about torch-making is that there are mathematical applications. The first is “averaging”. For instance, a torch can bring in a catch of 12 fish. A group of reef-fishermen at night would carry 5-6 torches, and they can catch a minimum total of 60 fish. From a canoe and on a good night the fishermen could rake in 20-25 fish. Since the torches attract the fish, the fishermen would light 2-3 torches at one time. In all likelihood, a group of 4 fishermen could average 80 fish a night. If 3 or 4 groups go fishing, they can be expected to bring in 240-320 fish — that is a lot for a family, clan, or community!

A second mathematical application is called “decreasing pattern”, true with the sectioned torch. When the sections of the torch are tied off to hold

the fronds in place, you usually start off with 24 inches of space between each tie. As you move out to the end of the torch, the distance between sections decreases by a few inches each time. For example, the first distance may be 24 inches, the second distance between the first and second ties may be 21 inches, the third distance between the second and third ties may be 18 inches, and so on. Of course, these measurements are not exact all the time.

In conclusion, let me say two things. First, the Chuukese people do not apply mathematical equations or formulas when they make torches. In other words, torch-making and torch-fishing are inner processes — they learn to do it, and the mathematical part is based on experience in making or using the torch — tie here, tie there, braid to the end. So, this essay is just an explanation of how math can be applied to the traditional art and science of torch-making and torch-fishing.

Finally, my essay describes this art and science on only Polowat. I am certain that other islands in Micronesia have variations on the same theme, and we could all do more research in order to compare and contrast. In fact, look at the picture below. It reveals that North American Indians used torches to spearfish in fresh-water rivers at night. Again, we could do more research to compare and contrast the art and science of torch-making and torch-fishing throughout the world. φ



Encarta Encyclopedia, Dept. of Ethnology, Royal Ontario Museum

*And God said,
Let there be light: and there was light.
And God saw the light, that it was good:*
Genesis 1:3-4 (King James Bible)

“Left to Starve”

by Filemino Kilicho

(EN 201, Introduction to Literature: Instructor Deva Senarathgoda)

[EN 201 students were assigned to write a short story. The instructor wrote the first sentence on the chalk board and directed her students to create a plot based on that initial sentence. Filemino completed his assignment by writing the following fiction — a dark and foreboding tale, to say the least.]

It wasn't the knock on the door she dreaded, but the sound of the footsteps walking away. This was her third night in seclusion, and she had no idea where she was and what the man wanted from her. By God, she was just a mother from the village who did the normal things that any mother would do. Why did it have to be her? What could this man possibly want with her that caused him to kidnap her and hide her in this secluded place?

The man had told her that he would keep her for only a few days, and she'd be on her way. For what reason, he didn't say. She was then tied to the bed and blindfolded. Up to this day, she had nothing to eat. All he gave her was water — no food. She was starving. Every time she drank the water he gave her, she'd pass out. When she woke up, she knew he did things to her because she would always feel pain in her lower abdomen. By now, the woman was so used to the abuse that she didn't care anymore. She actually didn't want him to leave. She knew if he left she would starve and die.

Every time he knocked, he'd come in, gave her water, and physically did bad things to her. This time he did not enter the room after he had knocked. That meant one thing only: he's leaving her for good. She was so helpless she started crying again. She had to do something; and crying was not going to help, she thought to herself.

She tried to move her arms but they were tied to the side of the bed. Her torso was also tied down to the bed. The bed felt different — like a cot. Yes, this was a cot. Her feet were dangling and this time they were free. He must have forgotten to retie her ankles after last night. She swung both legs to one side of the cot so hard that she actually flipped over and screamed as she hit hard ground in full force. Her blindfold came off a little in the process. After a few seconds, she opened her eyes and she could feel blood oozing out of her nose.

Think, think. She folded her legs under herself and tried to stand up with the cot still tied to her. It was so hard. On the third attempt she finally stood. The blindfold had come all the way off. For one minute she stood still, trying to regain her composure. The room was small, maybe ten by fifteen feet. There was nothing inside the room. The only window was a sliding glass that overlooked a yard overgrown with weeds. The glass took up almost the entire wall from floor to ceiling. There was something awfully familiar about this place.

She remembered when she was 11 that her father used to take her and her mother to his “private hang-out” spot on the other side of the island. It was a small one-room house that she came to love. The backyard was her favorite place to hang out and just play under the mango tree. After a while, her father had built a tree house on the mango tree. She loved the tree house even more than the house itself. The only thing she hated was when her father accidentally touched her...oh, no!

She snapped out of her thoughts. This can't be. She was afraid to look out in the yard again — that she would see the mango tree. She slowly dragged herself up to the glass window, cot to her back, and sure enough, there stood the mango tree with her tree house. Oh, no! Now she realized that what her father did to her in the tree house wasn't an accident as he had claimed.

In that instant, she lost control of herself and crashed into the glass window. Glass shattered everywhere. She fell outside onto the grass. Pieces of glass rained down on her. She was so angry that she felt no pain. She picked up a piece of broken glass that fell right beside her right wrist and started cutting away at the ropes. She knew there was a gas station about a mile down the road from the house. She had only one thought right now: to put her father away in jail forever. She stood up, pulled herself together, and made her way to the gas station. φ



LETTER INCREMENT (page 6)

- (1) EATĒN, or MEANT
(2) HĒIST, HĪNTS, HŌIST, SĪGHT, or WHIST
(3) BEĀST, or BESET
(4) FŌRTE, ŌTHER, SŌRRE, TENŌR, or WROTE
(5) DONŌR, DOORS, or RODŌ
(6) SWĪNE, SWĪPE, WEĪRS, WINES, WIRES, or WISER
(7) CŪRSE, NŪRSE, PŪRSE, REBŪS, or URĒGES

SCRAMBLED WORDS (page 6)

- (1) TENSE, (2) SINGULAR, (3) SENTENCE, (4) WRITING (not writing), (5) THESIS, (6) COMPOSITION, (7) LITERATURE, (8) GENRE, (9) PUNCTUATION, (10) EXPOSITORY

10x10 WORD SEARCH (page 6)

brain cell = NEURON

PREMDAS (page 6)

- (1) GOES, (2) HE, (3) BOOZE, (4) BILGE, (5) HELL, (6) GO.

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(Volume 3, Number 10)

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