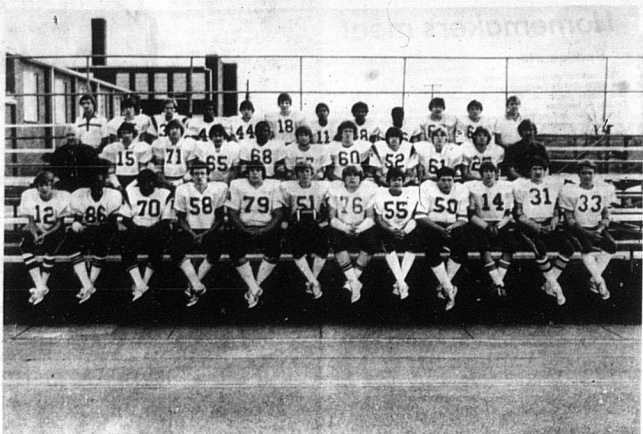


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Varsity Roster

No.	Name	Position	Height	Weight	Year
11	Rocky Young	QB	5'9"	130	9
12	Phillip Goldron	E	5'8"	150	8
15	Mike Wooley	E	5'10"	160	12
16	Steve Anderson	E	6'2"	180	10
22	Robert Sosby	E	5'9"	150	12
26	Eric McGuffey	W	5'6"	135	10
31	Brian Walkins	RB	6'0"	150	9
32	Mike Boykin	RB	5'10"	160	12
33	Scott Ramey	RB	5'6"	135	8
41	David McGuffey	QB	5'10"	170	12
44	Robert Hopkins	QB	5'8"	170	10
45	Kevin Williams	QB	5'8"	150	11
50	Glenn Smith	C	6'0"	210	8
51	Jeff Curbisner	G	5'8"	150	9
52	Steve Lavinie	G	5'10"	150	12
55	Jody Duncan	C	5'6"	135	8
59	David Hunter	T	5'9"	170	11
60	Darren Robinson	RB	5'10"	150	9
60	Mark Taylor	T	5'10"	185	12
61	Steve Mysner	G	6'2"	200	12
62	Troy Bassell	G	5'7"	150	12
66	Greg Robinson	G	6'0"	210	10
68	Terry Ledford	T	6'0"	190	10
68	Kevin Vico	T	5'9"	180	10
70	Robert McGuffey	T	5'10"	170	7
71	Mike Webb	T	6'1"	190	12
76	David Allison	G	6'0"	200	10
79	Steve Kirby	E	5'11"	200	10
85	Ken Baker	E	5'8"	150	11
86	Steve Ledford	E	5'11"	150	7

—Head Coach: Ben Pumpary



The Strategic Comoro Islands: Life in the shadow of oil tankers

by Hart McDowell and Steve Haymer

National Geographic

Roughly every two hours around the clock, an oil tanker passes through the Indian Ocean waters in sight of the Comoro Islands.

The tanker's radar screens outline the Mozambique Channel, between Africa and Madagascar. About two-thirds of Europe's oil passes here on its way around Africa, and nearly a quarter of America's — worth at least \$150 billion in trade annually.

Power bed level

The ships never stop. Lacking an adequate harbor, the Comoro Islands remain isolated and poor. But full of personality, "insists Ahmed Abdallah, president of the Federal and Islamic Republic of the Comoros. Independent from France since 1975, the strategic nation of 400,000 people has been central to the making. Winds and tides brought migrants from the Far East in the sixth century, and centuries later from Indonesia, Africa, Madagascar, Persia and Europe. Arabs introduced the Islamic faith in the 10th century and left a lasting impression on Comoran culture.

French influence began in 1841, turned to a protectorate in 1886, and then to outright possession. Educated Comorans still speak French. Colored Arabic is liturgical and a Swahili dialect remains the language of the marketplace.

Parts of the capital Moroni, on Grande Comore, resemble seaside settlements in the Near East: castelled walls, lowering minarets and Moslem schools with Arabic arches. Whitewashed buildings grow blotched with fungus, and small laterite-roofed huts are scattered about. The island skills turn the silver-gray of driftwood as they do lighter duty for anchored freighters.

Just beyond sight of the sea, streets of Moroni cut into steep hillsides, narrow enough for passersby to touch buildings on both sides. Town oases are oases; children chanting lessons at school, hawkers in the market greeting their produce, multiple sun-worshipping worshippers to prayer.

Womens wear brilliantly dyed garments called "chirwanani," modestly shielding their faces. Their skin-color and hair look African, but light eyes and strong noses show their exact inheritance from sailing ships: merchants, whalers, slaves, pirates.

Pollie Pirates

Piracy was once the major industry. Comorans were known to provision pirate ships, and most buccanniers were careful to behave themselves to ensure a friendly port.

Captain William Kidd sailed here on his ship "Adventure Galley" before his luck turned. Captain Kidd was later arrested, sent to England, and in 1701 hanged three times, as his weight twice broke the rope.

When ocean-wide piracy grew too dangerous, outlaws settled on the coast of Madagascar to practice small-scale crime. Occasionally they raided the Comoros in canoes.

Once, Madagascar pirates laid siege to the village of Iconi on Grande Comore, and villagers retired to a mountain hideout above their seaside settlement. The local men were all killed and the despoiling women were escaped, capture and slavery only by suicide, leaping from the precipice into the sea.

Today Iconi seems quiet, a cluster of tiny houses and rocky ruins under a steep crater. But violence has remained part of the local tradition. Only four years ago troops of a Marxist dictator Ali Soilih fired into a crowd near here, killing several people.

The Soilih regime arrived and departed in violence. A month after Comorans had declared their independence in 1975, white soldiers-of-fortune led by the French-born mercenary Robert Denard overthrew the newly

free government headed by Ahmed Abdallah.

From the coup, Soilih emerged as dictator; he confiscated private property, banned all government records, forbade the visiting of women, lowered the voting age, and turned the government over to a group known as the Revolutionary Youth.

Children in charge

A Moroni teacher recalls, "One of my pupils was a boy of 13. He dropped out of class and exploded. I'm going to be judge." Two weeks later he killed five people.

Others cite stories of schools and homes seized by students, of food shortages and economic chaos. Meantime, President Soilih turned to drugs and became a recluse.

"Soilih's big mistake was to make an enemy of Islam," a Moroni resident insists. "Religious leaders opposed him."

The island of Mayotte, loyal to France but claimed by the Soilih government, became a haven for refugees from the Marzisti. Four times in two and a half years Soilih put down revolts.

Then in 1978, the same Robert Denard landed by dark of night with some 50 mercenaries and stormed the presidential palace. Soilih was taken prisoner, deposed, and two weeks later shot while trying to escape, "as a communique said."

The new president was Ahmed Abdallah, the same man overthrown earlier by Denard. This time taking no chances, President Abdallah appointed the mercenary Denard as defense minister. Angry protests from African neighbors brought Denard's resignation.

"No revolt could include everything that has happened the last five years," remarked a teacher from Senegal now living in Moroni. "Aside from politics we had the erupting volcano and the refugees."

The refugees — an estimated 16,000 of them — arrived there in 1976 and

early '77 after hundreds of Comoran immigrants were killed in ethnic riots on Madagascar. The refugees brought few possessions and numerous social problems: "They are so poor that they steal," a resident explained. "For the first time we lock our houses."

Next: Hot lava

Only a few months after the refugees arrived, the volcano Kartala on Grande Comore erupted. A 7,346-foot mountain with two craters, Kartala has erupted more than 20 times in the last two centuries. At 1 p.m. on April 3, 1977, Kartala began to smoke, and villagers below knew that a river of lava would soon flow.

The lava took a southeasterly course, moving about two miles an hour and heading for the village of Singani a few miles below. By 4 p.m. the red glowing river had engulfed half of Singani, burying its mosque and market — but taking no lives. A second river of lava coursed down parallel to it, and the two lava-streams finally bled harmlessly into the Indian Ocean.

Even without such disasters, Comoran life can be grim. Illiteracy runs 80 percent. Rocky soil produces only 50 percent of the nation's food, and drinking water is in critically short supply. Rice annually destroys at least a third of the coconut crop.

Although the Comoran lead the world in the production of the honey-scented component of perfume called lincang, synthetics provide strong competition. Synthetics also threaten the market for Comoran spices and flavorings such as vanilla.

An estimated fifth of the Comoran population comes from foreign aid; the World Bank and UNESCO have sent aid missions here. Last year France directly contributed some \$12 million to the Comoran economy. Indirectly, the French provided more, for France still administers the island

of Mayotte.

*See the strategic comoro, page 11

Geographic briefs

Labeled in 1797, "Old Ironsides" is the world's oldest commissioned ship still afloat. Officially named U.S. Frigate Constitution, the ship is manned by a U.S. Navy crew and berthed in Boston.

Around 130 B.C., the Greek astronomer

The Carlisle (Ky.) Mercury, Thursday, November 12, 1981

most Hipparchus estimated the moon's distance and size very accurately. To do so, he measured the size of the Earth's shadow cast on the moon during a lunar eclipse.

The heat energy released by one hurricane in a single day, if converted

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