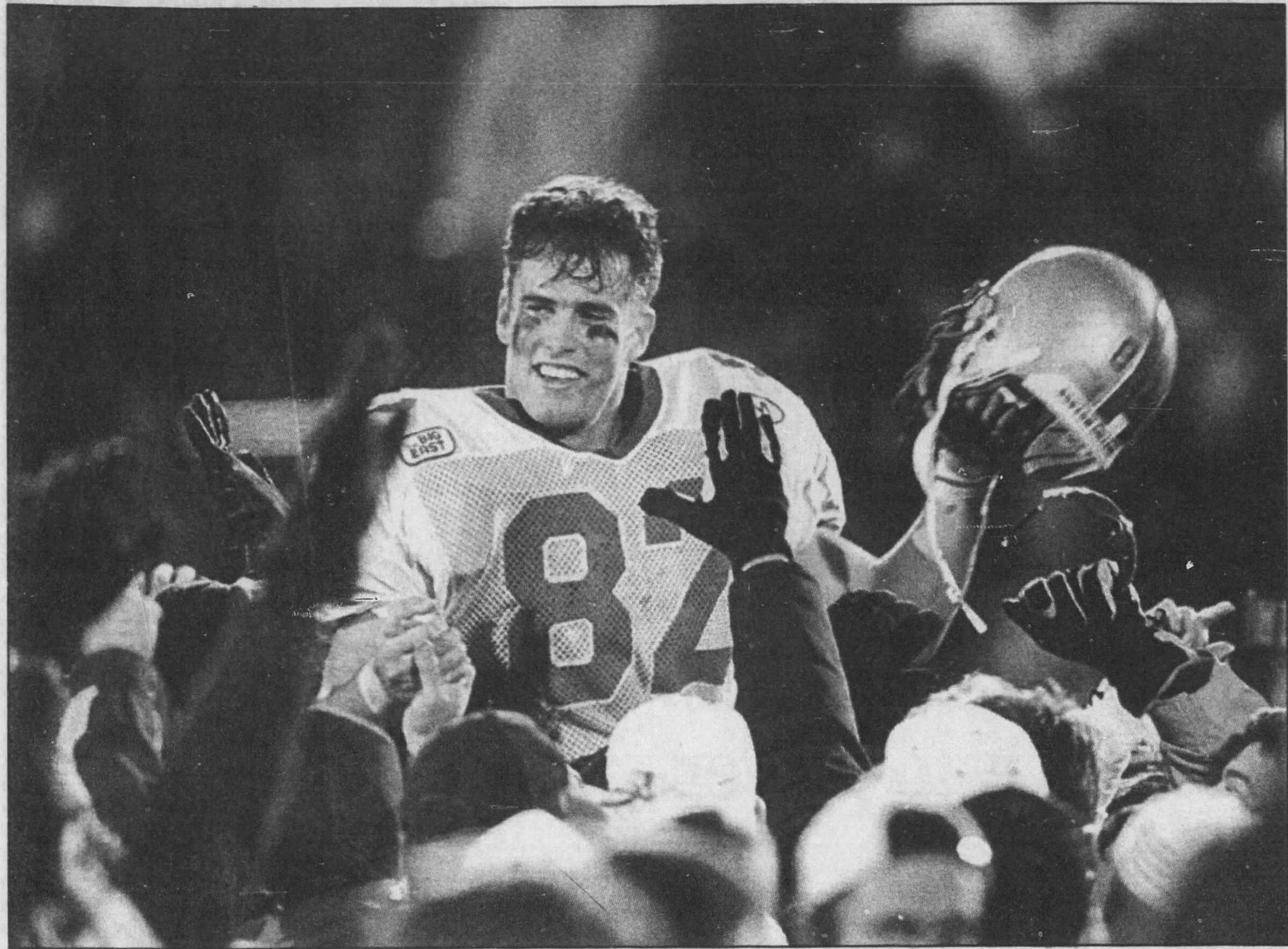
SUNDAY, NOVEMBER 21, 1993

LATE KICK LIFTS BC OVER IRISH, 41-39



GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / BARRY CHIN

Boston College's Pete Mitchell celebrates atop a crowd of fans in South Bend yesterday after the Eagles beat Notre Dame, 41-39.

Field goal gives Eagles sweet revenge

By Steve Fainaru GLOBE STAFF

SOUTH BEND, Ind. - All of 21 years old, a virtual unknown, towheaded David Gordon was kicking into the mosaic that is referred to as Touchdown Jesus as he lined up the field goal that gave Boston College the biggest upset in its 100-year history late yesterday around sun-

His arms upraised on the side of the Hesburgh Library, Touchdown Jesus serves as the backdrop for Notre Dame glory. But he could only look on as Gordon's kick knuckled 41 yards through the chilly afternoon, slipped the

You could tell by the rotation of the ball that it wasn't perfect. But I guess it was good enough.'

DAVID GORDON, BC placekicker

uprights and sent the No. 1 Irish and the college football world reeling.

The final was BC 41, Notre Dame 39, but it was one of those rare games that transcended numbers and words. Afterward, in the glow of the Eagle locker room, linebacker Mike Mamula confessed: "I can't even describe how I feel. It's the best feeling I've ever had in my life."

Much of BC's otherwise fine season was destroyed here last year in a 54-7 Irish victory. This year, even though the Eagles had won seven straight games after losing their first two, they were decided underdogs against an undefeated Notre Dame team that convincingly supplanted Florida State for No. 1 the previous

"It was a devastating loss, no doubt," acknowledged quarterback Glenn Foley, who EAGLES, Page 62

Senate's OK finalizes NAFTA pact

By John Aloysius Farrell

WASHINGTON - The Senate capped President Clinton's triumphant effort to move the North American Free Trade Agreement through Congress last night, voting by an easy margin - 61-38 - to approve the trade pact with Mexico and Canada.

Pacts on trade, rights elude president at summit. Page 30.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy ended weeks of silence on the matter by endorsing the pact and casting his vote for the treaty. Sen. John F. Kerry voted for NAFTA as well.

The treaty would affect almost every American industry, phasing out tariffs over a 15-year period. Supporters say it would open a vast new market in Mexico to American goods. Opponents say Mexico, with its cheap labor costs and lax environmental standards, would become a magnet for American factories.

NAFTA won the support of 34 Senate Republicans and 27 Democrats. There were 28 Democrats and 10 Republicans against. Republicans also provided a majority of votes when it cleared the House.

The House passed the bill Wednesday night, 234-200.

Leaders of both political parties

Brady bill passes as deal reached

By John Aloysius Farrell GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON - The Senate passed the Brady bill last night to require a five-day waiting period for the purchase of a handgun.

The bill was revived by Senate leaders from the legislative limbo in which it had languished when Democrats failed on Friday to defeat a Republican filibuster.

After winning a modest concession, the Republicans dropped their filibuster and the bill was passed in a 63-36 vote. Sens. John F. Kerry and Edward M. Kennedy both voted for the legislation.

The House has passed a similar bill, but a House-Senate conference must iron out differences before the two houses can send a final bill to President Clinton, who has promised to sign it.

> In the deal-making com-BRADY BILL, Page 32

A DEMOCRAT in the WHITE HOUSE

NAFTA, Page 32

Clinton is finding change to be a tough sell in D.C.

First of three parts

By David Shribman GLOBE STAFF

WASHINGTON - Three hundred days ago, Bill Clinton, the different kind of Democrat, came to Washington with a vision. Claiming a victory not of party but of principle, he saw a government where partisan rivalries would be softened, where the big lobbies would be muted, where the life of the capital would be animated by the public interest, not the special interests.

of his first year in office, Clinton is ample, moved swiftly on abortion still fighting to bring an unruly Washington to heel.

Clinton's struggles surely have changed him. They have made him trade, he has hewed to the policies more pragmatic, more cautious,

more sensitive to some of the enduring folkways of Washington.

But has Clinton changed Washington? Has the election of a Democratic president changed the timbre, the priorities - and, more important - the policies of the federal government after a dozen years of Republi-

The answer is a tentative "yes" in several substantial domestic areas, and "no" in many others.

Clinton, working in concert with the Democratic Congress, has indeed liberalized public policy on se-Now, as he prepares for the end lect domestic fronts. He has, for exrights and health care - and taxing the rich. Yet in foreign affairs, defense realignment and international CLINTON, Page 20

Inside

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WHERE WE WERE



Bostonians recall hearing the news of the president's death. FOCUS, Pages 76-77.

For people under 30, JFK is truly a figure of history. Page, 37.

nationalist leaders in Northern Ireland say they will pursue a peace plan despite Britain's cool response. Page 5. Globe guide: First of two

Pressing ahead: Key

articles offering helpful consumer advice about how to buy a car. Page A1.

Medical search: Authorities at Brigham and Women's Hospital try to determine the cause of a mysterious illness that has left some employees unable to work. Page 27.

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Pilot tried to save 3 in crash

His own survival defies the odds

By Bob Hohler GLOBE STAFF and Gary Ghioto SPECIAL TO THE GLOBE

PORTLAND, Maine - With his downed medevac helicopter sinking in the dark and dangerously cold waters of stormy Casco Bay, pilot John G. Rafter dived repeatedly in search of his passengers - a 70-year-old burn victim and two medical workers - before he grasped a piece of wreckage and floated to safety.

"The pilot actually had his hands on someone's leg" as the chopper sank, US Coast Guard Commander W. Russell Webster said yesterday, describing Rafter's rescue effort as heroic. "But he was unable to extricate them because they were strapped in so well. He believes they went down with the fuselage."

Sonar readings indicated the remains of the helicopter, which was 7 miles away from completing an emergency flight from Ellsworth to Portland when it crashed Friday at about 8:30 p.m., sank about 80 feet to the ocean floor, authorities said.

A strong current yesterday stymied divers and other rescue workers, prompting the Coast Guard to suspend a 19-hour search for the missing passengers: the burn patient, Douglas Fernald, 70, of East + Sullivan; a nurse, Donald MacIntyre, 59, of Portland; and a paramedic,

Thanksgiving: a time to heat

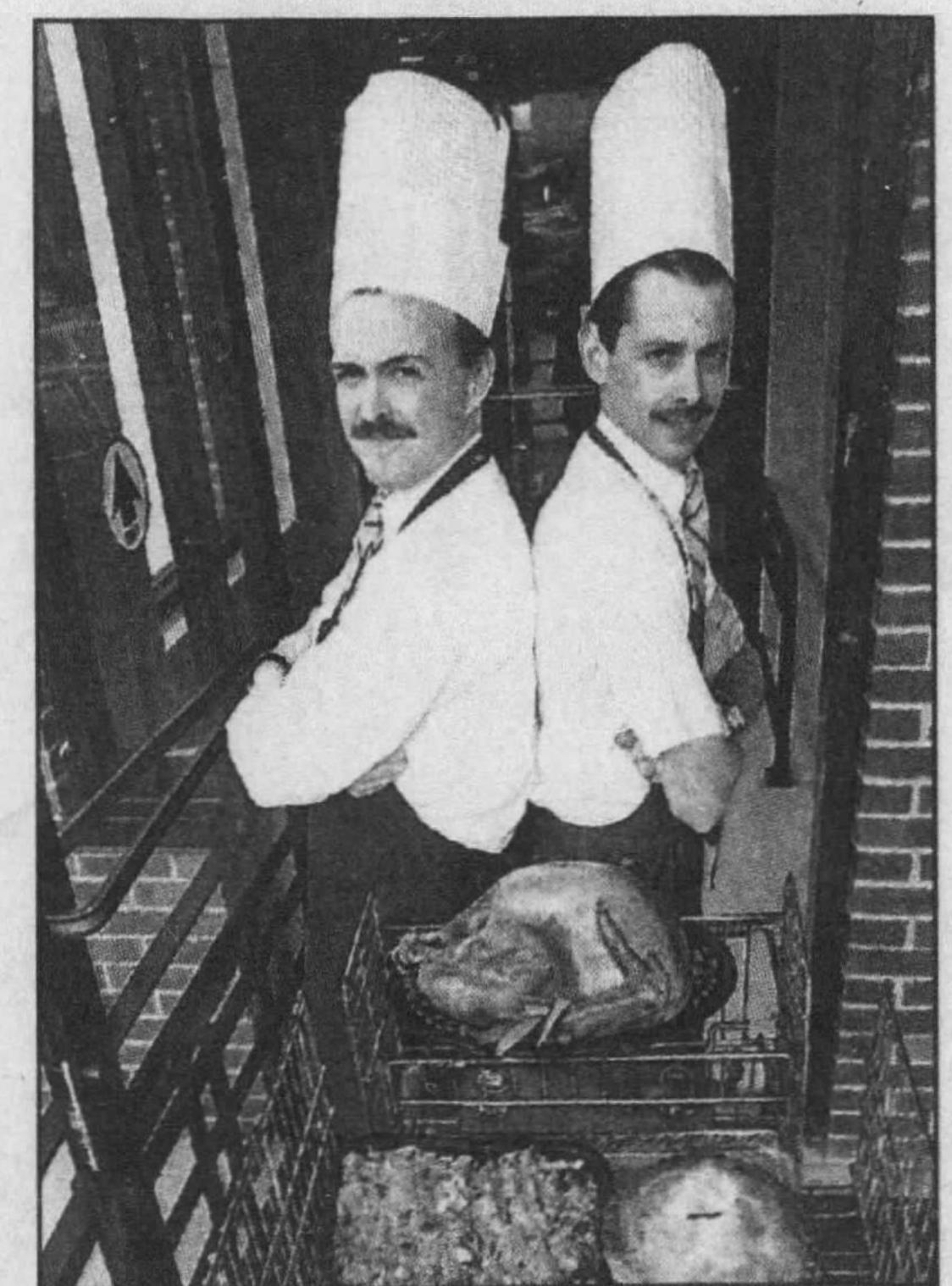
Takeout turkeys satisfy a hunger for convenience

By Nathan Cobb GLOBE STAFF

hanksgiving dinner used to mean going over the river and through the woods to grandmother's house. Increasingly these days, it means going over the highway and through the mall to the takeout counter.

Even Grandma herself appreciates the alternative. Why should she spend the day laboring over a hot stove? After all, she's already worn out from looking after her grandchildren while their parents work, or frazzled by the stress of her own full-time job. And Mom and Dad? Well, they work, too. Nobody's idea of a day off is waking up at 6 a.m. to wrestle with a 20-pound bird. So why not slip out to the store for a fully-cooked, takeout turkey with a quart or two of mashed potatoes and butternut squash on the side?

Fanned by the winds of cultural change - working couples, fragmented families, the search for the Holy Grail of convenience - the phenomenon of the take-home Thanksgiving dinner is bubbling upward. People such as Margaret Bishop of Framingham, a THANKSGIVING, Page 18



GLOBE STAFF PHOTO / JANET KNOTT Dan Lucy (left) and Jim Visconti of Roche Brothers supermarket in Westwood show off their Thanksgiving dinner to go.

Brutal turn is seen for Armenian forces

By Jon Auerbach GLOBE CORRESPONDENT

CHAKHARLI, Azerbaijan - The truckloads of scared and lost children, the sobbing mothers, the stench of sickness and the sea of blank faces in this mud-covered refugee camp obscure the deeper issue of why tens of thousands of Azeris have fled here.

Beneath the tears and suffering CRASH, Page 33 | in Chakharli is a sharp and unex-

pected turn of events along Russia's southern tier. Having grabbed the upper hand in their undeclared war against Azerbaijan, ethnic Armenian forces are striking back with a forcefulness that is shocking even Armenia's traditional supporters.

"What we see now is a systematic destruction of every village in their way," said one senior US official. "It's one of the most disgusting things we've seen."

The seesaw war over the disput-

ed enclave of Nagorno-Karabakh - a kidney-shaped swath of land about the size of Delaware, populated by Christian Armenians but located in Muslim Azerbaijan - has always been nasty, and neither side has missed an opportunity to bear down on the enemy when given the

But now the Karabakh Armenian forces are remembering the days and nights spent under fierce Azeri ARMENIA, Page 34

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Brutal turn seen for Armenian forces

ARMENIA Continued from Page 1

shelling just a few years ago and striking back at the enemy with

pent-up, unapologetic anger. "The sense in Karabakh is, 'The world didn't do anything when we were brutalized, so we're going to seek revenge," said Paul A. Goble, a senior associate at the Washingtonbased Carnegie Endowment for International Peace, in a telephone interview last week. "They are definitely angry."

As in Bosnia, the war in Karabakh has taken on a life of its own, with atrocities being committed, villages being "cleansed" and the world seemingly little interested in what transpires far away from TV cameras that seem to have tired of ethnic bloodshed.

But unlike the conflict in the former Yugoslavia, the Karabakh situation is a case of underdog-turnedbully. Once seen by the world as a heroic David taking on an army of Goliaths, the Karabakh forces are now being condemned as their virtually unstoppable military machine rolls through the Azeri heartland with impunity, looting and burning villages along the way.

"It's vandalism," the US official said. "The idea that there is an aggressive intent is a sound conclu-

But both because of the influence of Armenian lobby groups and the overwhelming sense that Karabakh Armenians were fighting for a just cause, such criticism directed toward Armenia was unheard of just a year ago. Now, however, the Armenians of Karabakh are on the wrong side of international opinion, facing condemnation from the United Nations, the United States and a host of other Western powers.

"They're in the dog house," Goble said, referring to a slew of recent UN resolutions condemning their activities in Azerbaijan.

This has affected the situation most acutely in mainland Armenia, where residents, once unequivocal in their support for Karabakh, are growing squeamish. Murmurs of discontent can now be heard in the capital, Yerevan, as the landlocked



GLOBE PHOTO / JON AUERBACH

A tractor full of refugees who had fled to Iran arrives in Chakharli. The United Nations estimates that more than a million refugees are in Azerbaijan, roughly one-seventh of its population.

country enters its third winter under an economic stranglehold brought on by the conflict.

"It's strongly felt here that we are suffering from the appetite of Karabakh," said Ruben Mangasarian, a Yerevan photographer. "It's time to end the war."

While many Armenians in Yerevan tend to agree with such statements, the mood in Karabakh clearly, in the words of one senior Western diplomat, "pervaded by a sense of conquest."

Since they began the current offensive last March by spilling over the enclave's borders with an attack on western Azerbaijan's Kelbajar region, the Karabakh forces have gobbled up dozens of Azeri towns and

villages. A powerful jab into southern Azerbaijan last month gave them control of almost the entire strip of land between Karabakh and Iran, sending an estimated 60,000 refugees fleeing and raising the total Karabakh war gains to almost 30

percent of Azeri territory. The United Nations estimates that there are more than 1 million refugees in Azerbaijan, roughly oneseventh of the former Soviet republic's entire population. Thousands who fled to neighboring Iran are being slowly repatriated to refugee camps already bursting at the seams. But because of the Karabakh Armenians' policy of burning villages, relief organizations say there is no hope that the Azeris could return home any time soon.

At Chakharli, about 10 miles from Iran, more than 10,000 refugees are crammed into a makeshift tent city. Aziz Azizova, 33, arrived in the Iranian-run camp about three weeks ago, after she and her five children were forced to flee their home in the village of Buik-Merjan.

"I left my village with nothing, not even my shoes," she said. "You see how our children are living? Some of them are living right in the mud."

Azizova, like thousands of others, escaped by fleeing across the Arax River into neighboring Iran. The UN estimates that around 300 Azeris, mainly women and children, drowned in the river's currents.

One of the people who did make it across was Samaz Mamedova, a 40-year-old accountant. Sitting with friends in tent No. 566 on a recent day, Mamedova explained how the Armenians seized her village in less than a half-hour, forcing the entire population toward the river in a chaotic scramble for survival.

"If the governments all over the world would stop helping the Armenians, the war would stop," she sobbed. "Dogs don't bark when they're alone."

UN reports of looting

While Karabakh officials deny their forces are looting and burning Azeri settlements, UN representatives who drove near the front lines a few weeks ago reported seeing dozens of miles of villages up in flames. Karabakh soldiers themselves boast of looting each village for goodies like refrigerators, stereos and anything else they can cart back home.

The Karabakh leadership has closed almost the entire enclave to journalists and international organizations in the past few months, allowing most foreigners only as far as the capital, Stepanakert.

Defending their actions, the Karabakh Armenians maintain they are seizing the Azeri land for security reasons. They argue the land around Karabakh must be emptied because the Azeri army is using it to launch

attacks into the enclave.

Specialists on the region, however, say there is more to the issue than just defensive positioning.

Some attribute the Armenian actions at least partly to a vendetta against Turkey, Armenia's historic enemy. At the turn of the century, the Turks massacred more than a million Armenians, and many Armenians indirectly blame the Azeris, who are ethnically related to the Turks, for the slaughter.

Similarly, most analysts believe Karabakh's offensive is part of a larger plan to seize as much territory as possible to strengthen their hand at the negotiating table.

But diplomats and analysts are worried about how uncontrollable the situation seems to have become.

"The tail wagging the dog"

Through the first four years of war, the government in Yerevan was

T've never seen the Armenians in Washington have less influence than they have now.'

PAUL A. GOBLE Carnegie Endowment for International Peace

more or less able to steer Karabakh policy. At the time, Karabakh forces were weak, and Yerevan acted not only as a channel for military support but also as a sort of public relations center that kept the plight of the Karabakh Armenians in the world's eye.

Since the Karabakh forces have gone on the offensive, however, that relationship has changed dramatically, diplomats say. Clearly on top, the enclave's leadership seems to be calling its own shots independent of what Yerevan thinks.

"What we see is the tail wagging the dog," said one Western diplomat. "You could say that the better things are going in Karabakh, the more difficult it is for Yerevan."

Yerevan's problems are compounded by the highly politicized nature of the Karabakh issue. Although officials in the capital privately admit that Armenian President Levon Ter-Petrossian has worked behind the scenes to get Karabakh to ease up, publicly, at least, he is bound to support their

This is because Karabakh, or Artsakh as many Armenians call it, is a symbol of the past size and strength of the Armenian nation. At the turn of the century, towns like Shusha, built into the ragged clifftops of Karabakh, were centers of Armenian intellectual and cultural

life, making today's battle to preserve the enclave's independence an emotionally charged issue.

"Because Karabakh is fighting for its homeland there's no way that Yerevan can tell them to stop," said one Western diplomat. "In a way, it's Karabakh controlling Armenia now much more than Armenia controlling Karabakh."

This problem has only been made more acute by a sense among the Karabakh Armenians that the international community - on whom Armenia-proper partly relies - has let them down, first tacitly promising support when they were down and then letting them hang out to dry when they came out on top.

"They have no trust in either international peace efforts or the bigger Western countries," said one observer in Yerevan. "They've taken the whole situation into their own

While the Karabakh forces continue to rack up territory, the world's Armenians are left to answer for their aggression, something diplomats and analysts say has already polarized the one million-strong Armenian community in the United States, 45,000 of whom live in the Boston area.

In the past, diaspora lobby groups rallied around the Karabakh issue with great success. On Capitol Hill, for instance, their collective weight helped influence Congress to deny Azerbaijan much-needed US aid under the Freedom Support Act.

Changed mood in Washington

But with the recent offensives, the mood in Washington has changed. After Armenian forces first struck outside of the enclave, the State Department issued an unprecedented statement criticizing the offensive. Similarly, the UN Security Council has churned out four resolutions critical of the Karabakh Armenians since last April, including the most recent, Resolution 884, passed on Nov. 11.

This, in turn, has prompted a change in attitude among many in the diaspora, who now seem to be distancing themselves from the Karabakh issue, perhaps realizing it could be potentially damaging to the overall Armenian cause.

"I've never seen the Armenians in Washington have less influence than they have now," Goble ob-

Although nationalist Armenian groups like the Athens-based Dashnak organization still openly support Karabakh's land grab, the idea of a Greater Armenia is no longer as popular among most Armenians as it was even a year ago.

"The offensive ... makes no sense anymore," said one Armenian-American living in Yerevan. The Karabakh Armenians "already have enough land. They don't need any



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