

OBITUARIES



MELISSA LYNN TRAVIS

HERMON AND BANGOR - Melissa Lynn Travis, 44, passed away February 13, 2016, after a long battle with cancer. She was born in Bangor, July 6, 1971.

Melissa was a graduate of Hermon High School. She worked many years for Irving Oil Company at the Hampden Irving.

Melissa was predeceased by her mother, Sheila Travis Orcutt. She is survived by her son, Alex Townsend; stepfather, Greg Orcutt; brother, Kevin Travis and his wife Melissa; nephew, Ryan Travis; fiancé, Scott Smith; her son's grandmother, Edna Taber; as well as numerous aunts, uncles, nephews and cousins.

Services will be private for the family. Condolences to the family may be expressed at www.BrookingsSmith.com.

Nurture by Alex Townsend
The Caretaker,
The strong hull of a warship,
The strength of many,
confined in one.
The gentle touch of
warmth after a cold night.
You provided us
all with your safety.
You softened my
view of the world.
The pain was yours to bear.
The lessons however,
will not depart,
Safely stored inside my heart.
Remembered forever.

ROXYLN C. YANOK

SEBEC - Roxlyn Carole Yanok died Feb. 14, 2016 at her home after a long illness. She was born in New Gloucester on Dec. 26, 1936, the daughter of Merle L. and Leona "Tufts" Towle.

Mrs. Yanok is survived by Albert J. Yanok, her husband of 61 years; a daughter, Judith A. Boos; granddaughters, Rihana L. Boos of East Conway NH; and 4 great grandchildren. She is also survived by Meghan E. Boos and her wife Hannah Smith of Bangor, and a brother Gregory G. Towle and his wife Pachara S. of Florida/Thailand. She is predeceased by 2 sons, Peter E. Yanok (1959) and Thomas A. Yanok (2005).

Mrs. Yanok attended Bowdoin College as a special student and retired from the administrative staff in 1992 following 30 years of service within the physics and art department as well as the museum of art. Prior to 1963 she was an employee in the supply and public works department at the US Naval Air Station in Brunswick where she was an officer in the Civilian employee's recreation and welfare association and a reporter for the station newspaper "The Patroller."

Roxlyn was a charter member of the Oratorio Chorale of Brunswick and a founding member of the Maine Museum Association. She enjoyed hunting, fishing, and camping with her husband as well as reading, playing volleyball, bingo and cooking.

At the request of the deceased there will be no public services. In lieu of flowers contribution can be made to the American Diabetes association and/or for AIDS research.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali dies at 93

United Nations secretary general clashed with US during early 1990s

BY JOHN M. GOSHKO
THE WASHINGTON POST

Boutros Boutros-Ghali, an urbane Egyptian diplomat whose service as United Nations secretary general during the early 1990s coincided with genocides from Rwanda to the Balkans as well as political frictions that caused the Clinton administration to block him from a second term, died Tuesday at a hospital in Cairo. He was 93.

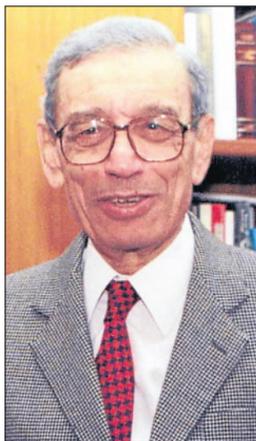
The U.N. Security Council announced the death. Egypt's state-run newspaper al-Ahram said the cause was complications from a broken pelvis.

In an almost unprecedented display of very public straggling in an international forum, the United States, led by Madeleine K. Albright — then the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations — defied the widespread support mustered by Boutros-Ghali in his 1996 bid for reelection and forced the 185 U.N. members to choose instead Washington's hand-picked candidate, Kofi Annan of Ghana.

Although Boutros-Ghali had arrived at the United Nations as a distinguished, high-ranking diplomat from a country with close ties to the United States, he came to be perceived in Washington as a man who personified many of the fears and concerns directed against the United Nations by Republican conservatives.

He also was frequently at odds with the views of the administration and Congress about how to deal with such crises of the early and mid-1990s as the genocidal conflicts in the Balkans and Africa.

He would later call the 1994 ethnic massacres in Rwanda — when hundreds of thousands of Tutsi and Hutus were slaughtered and countless women raped — "my worst failure" at the U.N. He also laid blame on world leaders including Clinton for indecision and lack of resources to tackle



Boutros Boutros-Ghali

daunting peacekeeping missions that had already spread U.N. soldiers across the globe.

The degree to which those tensions would roil the waters of the United Nations were not apparent when Boutros-Ghali was elected on Nov. 22, 1991, to serve a five-year term as the sixth U.N. secretary general.

With long experience at the top of his country's diplomatic service and with wide contacts in both the industrialized and developing worlds, he benefited from Egypt's position as an Arab country physically located on the northern periphery of Africa, which enabled him to be considered a candidate from the African bloc, the largest group within the U.N. membership.

Boutros Boutros-Ghali was born in Cairo on Nov. 14, 1922, and was a Coptic Christian belonging to a family with deep roots in Egypt's old aristocracy.

He married an Egyptian Jew, Leila Maria Nadler, who is his only immediate survivor. After obtaining his law degree at Cairo University in 1946, he earned a doctorate in international law at the University of Paris in 1949. His experience in that city made him a lifelong lover of all things French — a trait that some critics believed would later add to his difficul-

ties in getting along with the Americans because of his tendency to see things from a French perspective. It extended even to matters of language: Although his English was fluent, he frequently expressed it in French circumlocutions and grammatical constructions.

After returning to Egypt, he taught international law at Cairo University for nearly two decades, while churning out a dozen books on the subject. His entry onto the world stage came in November 1977, when Egyptian President Anwar Sadat made his historic decision to fly to Israel.

When the anti-Israeli Egyptian foreign minister resigned in protest, Sadat put Boutros-Ghali in charge of the team that accompanied him to Jerusalem. Boutros-Ghali then led the Egyptian negotiations with Israel that prepared for the Camp David meetings between Sadat and Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin.

For the next 14 years, Boutros-Ghali stood near the pinnacle of Egyptian foreign policy, holding such posts as acting foreign minister, deputy prime minister and secretary of state. But the fact that he was a Christian barred him from becoming foreign minister in a country where political considerations dictate that the post be held by a Muslim.

Blocked from advancement at home, he became a candidate for the U.N. post in 1992, at a time when the African bloc was asserting that it was its turn to hold the secretary general's job. Although most African states would have preferred someone from black Africa, they were unable to get enough support from outside Africa and agreed to Boutros-Ghali as the alternative.

At the time, the one sour note came from the United States, which was never enthusiastic about Boutros-Ghali. But after a U.S. attempt to push then Canadian Prime Minister Brian Mulroney for the post fell through, the United States,

in deference to its Egyptian ally, agreed to permit his election. The secretary general effectively is chosen by the 15-member Security Council, and a permanent member such as the United States can veto any decision. In the actual vote, the United States abstained.

By the beginning of 1996, when it became apparent that Boutros-Ghali intended to seek a second term, the Clinton administration concluded that he could become a negative factor in Clinton's reelection effort. The administration quietly mounted a year-long campaign under Albright's direction to derail the secretary general's candidacy.

When Clinton, at the end of 1996, tapped Albright to become secretary of state, other U.N. delegations became especially leery of antagonizing her. Most telling of all, the United States never wavered in asserting that it would use its Security Council veto against Boutros-Ghali come what may, and that any efforts to push his candidacy in the council deliberations would be an exercise in futility.

That threat prevailed. When the United States voted against him in the council's preliminary straw votes, it became clear to all the membership that Washington would not change course. First, some of Boutros-Ghali's supporters on the council turned away from him. Then the Africans broke their solid wall of support and began to put forward other candidates.

Finally, with the handwriting clearly on the wall, Boutros-Ghali withdrew his candidacy and opened the way to Annan's election. On Jan. 1, 1997, Boutros-Ghali walked out of the United Nations and flew to Egypt, ending five tumultuous years as head of the world body.

John M. Goshko, a longtime diplomatic affairs writer for The Washington Post, died in 2014.

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