

OBITUARIES



LT. KRISTINE VOLK | U.S. MILITARY

U.S. Army Maj. Gen. Todd Semonite, commanding general of Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan, speaks to coalition troops during a memorial on Sept. 9 in Kabul, Afghanistan, to honor Corey Dodge of Garland, Maine, and two other civilian contractors killed on Aug. 22 when a car bomb exploded during a terrorist attack on their convoy.

Kabul ceremony honors Mainer, co-workers slain in car bombing

KABUL, Afghanistan — Military and civilian members of NATO's Resolute Support assistance and training mission in Afghanistan participated in a memorial ceremony here Thursday honoring three slain DynCorp contractors, including Corey Dodge of Garland, Maine.

Dodge, Richard 'Dick' McEvoy and Barry Sutton were killed on Aug. 22 in Kabul when a car bomb exploded during a terrorist attack on their convoy.

Hundreds of Resolute Support personnel gathered Sept. 9 at Resolute Support camp headquarters in Kabul to pay tribute to the three men who were working in support of the Afghan National Army/Afghan National Police Advisor and Mentor Program. All three were veterans of the U.S. military.

"Everyone here knows deployment isn't easy. There are long hours, a tough separation from loved ones and constant vigilance in dangerous conditions. Yet the hardest day is when we lose one of our own. And on Aug. 22, we lost three," said Maj. Gen. Todd Semonite, commanding general, Combined Security Transition Command-Afghanistan.

"Contractors, Department of Defense civilians, American and Coalition forces — we all work together here. It is one team; one fight. And to lose three dedicated members of this team has been truly devastating."

Members of DynCorp leadership also flew into Kabul to participate in the ceremony.

"These men were true patriots. They dedicated their lives to service and were making a difference on behalf of their country," said Lou Von Thae, chief executive officer, DynCorp International. "Our thoughts and prayers are with their families, friends and colleagues during these difficult times."

McEvoy, Sutton and Dodge were honored individually by Richard Munsey, program manager, DynCorp, who spent extensive time with all three in Afghanistan. He highlighted their roles at DynCorp but focused on their personal accomplishments and the families the three men left behind.

Dodge, who was born in Dover-Foxcroft and graduated from Dexter Regional High School, had been working for the past nine years as a private security contractor with

DynCorp, spending much of his time training Afghan police and security personnel.

He is survived by his parents, Ronnie and Letha Dodge of Dexter, his wife, Kelli Dodge of Garland, and their four children.

Hundreds of mourners filled the main auditorium for his funeral on Sept. 2 at Cornerstone Baptist Church in Exeter.

On Wednesday in Kabul, the memorial ceremony included a bugler playing Taps, a final salute to Dodge, McEvoy and Sutton, and their legacy in Afghanistan. Maj. Sean Wead, chaplain, honored the three men in a closing sermon.

"What sort of men sacrifice the comfort of home and family for those who are oppressed? What sort of men risk all to serve and protect in the name of justice?" asked Wead. "I'll tell you what sort of men, men like Corey Dodge, men like Dick McEvoy; Men like Barry Sutton. Men of courage, men of dedication, and most of all, men of hope. These men embodied hope for other people as soldiers, police officers and DynCorp employees. They embodied a hope for a better Afghanistan."

Norman Farberow, pioneer in suicide prevention, dies

BY THOMAS CURWEN
LOS ANGELES TIMES

LOS ANGELES — Psychologist Norman Farberow never sought the limelight, but he didn't shy away from it either.

When asked by the Los Angeles city coroner in 1962 to help determine whether the death of a 36-year-old actress from acute barbiturate poisoning was an accident, he agreed. Weeks later, he met with the media to announce that Marilyn Monroe's death was "a probable suicide."

Farberow was well-versed in the subtleties of the human mind in distress. Working out of an abandoned tuberculosis hospital near downtown Los Angeles, he co-founded the first suicide prevention center in the country and opened up a field of psychology that had gone largely unnoticed.

Farberow died Thursday at the Ronald Reagan UCLA Medical Center, according to his daughter, Hilary Farberow-Stuart, who noted that it was World Suicide Prevention Day. Farberow had fallen a week earlier in his West Los Angeles home. He was 97.

In the 1940s, suicide was, according to Farberow, "a long-neglected, taboo-enforced social and personal phenomenon." Most doctors and psychologists shunned its study, but he saw in its underlying causes — loneliness, isolation, depression — a moral imperative to help. The first step was to ease the cultural and social shame attached to its victims and their survivors.

"Farberow was a pioneer in helping to erase the stigma of suicide," said psychologist Kita Curry, director of Didi Hirsch Mental Health Services in Culver City, west of Los Angeles, which took on the suicide prevention center after it was nearly closed in 1997. "He understood that when people were considering suicide they were in terrible pain. Suicide hasn't ceased to be a shame, but he changed the hearts and minds of millions of people around the world."

Working well before the pharmaceutical treatment of mental disorders, Farberow helped develop crisis intervention strategies that often began with a conversation.

"It's always impressive to me how far you can go in providing simple companionship to prevent a suicide, even if a person is just simply available to a telephone call," he said in a videotaped address to the American Association of Suicidology Conference last year.

At his home or at the suicide prevention center, Farberow was never far from a telephone. With psychologist Edwin Shneidman and psychiatrist Robert Litman, Farberow laid out a protocol



LOS ANGELES TIMES | TNS FILE

Norman Farberow (left), L.A. County Coroner Theodore J. Curphey and Dr. Robert Litman at the 1962 news conference announcing that Marilyn Monroe's death was "a probable suicide." Farberow, who co-founded the country's first suicide prevention center, has died at age 97.

for nonjudgmental listening that has been picked up in crisis centers around the world. In Shneidman's words, it all began with a question as simple as "How may I help you?"

If the prevalence of suicide in a city famed for its sunshine and salubrious lifestyle seemed incongruous, the contradiction never troubled Farberow. Born in Pittsburgh on Feb. 12, 1918, he arrived in Los Angeles after World War II at a time when Southern California was swelling with soldiers just home from combat. Farberow served in the war as an Air Force captain.

The Veterans Administration Hospital treated patients who were having difficulty with their re-entry into civilian life, and as Farberow earned his doctorate from UCLA, he also spent time in a ward at the hospital reserved for suicidal patients. In their stories, he found his life work.

"My reason for exploring it was because 'Aha, here is a scenario that very few people have been active in,'" he said. "There is a lot of room to look around in and maybe do something that other people would be involved with, interested in and come to look on you as a pioneer in."

In the early 1950s, Farberow was named a deputy city coroner, which gave him access to the autopsy reports of the city's dead. Poring over decades-old files, he and Shneidman began a careful analysis of suicide notes. Detecting ambivalence and doubt in the words that had been left behind, the two men began to consider how suicide might be prevented.

Their discovery of an ambivalence toward dying suggested that suicide is less a decision than a reaction. They believed that if they could learn what is being reacted to, they would have an opportunity to interrupt the suicidal impulse.

By Farberow's estimate, about 10 percent of people who die by their own hands had not intended to succeed. "Suicidal people are made, not born," he said. "We can therefore unmake them as we learn more about the roots of self-destructive behavior."

Together with Shneidman and Litman, Farberow developed the psychological autopsy, a series of interviews with family and close friends that could unravel the hidden threads of distress. The psychological autopsy led to their conclusions about Monroe's death.

Their inquiries drew connections between suicide and its social and cultural roots among groups that at the time were marginalized in society: gay men, the obese, schizophrenics and the elderly. They believed that suicide was a public health problem, and healing could come as much from a conversation as from a pill.

The Suicide Prevention Center became a model for other clinics around the country. By 1963, its help line was available 24 hours a day, seven days a week, and its volunteers often went on to distinguished careers in the mental health field.

A prolific writer throughout his life, Farberow co-wrote with Shneidman seminal books on suicide and suicide prevention, "Clues to Suicide" (1957) and "A Cry for Help" (1961). After Shneidman left the center in 1966, Farberow remained committed to it.

He helped start the International Association of Suicide Prevention. In 1965, he instituted training for law enforcement officers, who were in the best position to intervene in a crisis, and in 1981 he founded the Survivors After Suicide bereavement support group.

"He never stopped wanting to ease people's pain and understand what brings people to the brink of such despair," Curry said.

Woman dies after falling from Bar Harbor-bound cruise ship

BY RAY LAMONT
GLOUCESTER DAILY TIMES

The FBI is leading an investigation into the death of a woman who died Friday night after falling overboard from a 650-foot luxury cruise ship some 10 miles off the coast of Rockport, Massachusetts.

Petty Officer Bobby Cook of U.S. Coast Guard Sector Boston said Saturday morning that the FBI had taken over the probe into how the woman fell into the water from the Seabourn Quest, a cruise ship that is homeported in the Bahamas but was sailing out of Boston. The Coast Guard on Sunday referred all calls about the case to FBI.

The woman appeared to be in her late 50s and was wearing "a summer outfit" at the time, according to Rockport Harbormaster Rosemary Lesch, who recovered the body along with fellow Harbormaster Scott Story.

Lesch said that she and Story, joining in a response call with the U.S. Coast Guard, recovered the woman's body eight miles off shore and brought her in to Rockport, where other agencies were waiting.

Carrie Kimball-Monahan, spokeswoman for the office of Essex District Attorney Jonathan Blodgett, said the DA's office initially responded but that the Coast Guard assumed initial federal jurisdiction once confirming the incident occurred at sea.

Lesch estimated the woman was in the water for "an hour or two."

The initial call to the Coast Guard from the Seabourn Quest came at 7 p.m., and reported a woman falling overboard. The woman's identity had not been released as of Saturday morning.

The Coast Guard reported dispatching a 47-foot Motor Life Boat crew from Station Gloucester, along with the

crew of the 270-foot Coast Guard Cutter Campbell, a MH-60 Jayhawk crew from Air Station Cape Cod. The two Rockport harbormasters also responded immediately, according to the Coast Guard statement.

"We searched with multiple assets and with partner agencies by sea and air for the woman," Petty Officer 3rd Class Stephen Leavitt, a watchstander at Sector Boston's command center, said late Friday night.

The Seabourn Quest — operated by Seabourn Cruise Lines, a trading name of Carnival PLC, based in London — regularly offers 10-day trips out of Boston through New England and the Maritimes, carrying passengers to Bar Harbor, Maine, around Nova Scotia and then up the St. Lawrence River to Montreal. The Seabourn Quest had left Boston and was passing Cape Ann on its way to Bar Harbor when the Friday night incident occurred.

Murdered South African takes step to sainthood

REUTERS

JOHANNESBURG, South Africa — A South African school principal, bludgeoned to death 25 years ago for refusing to take part in a witchcraft-related ritual, was beatified by the Roman Catholic Church Sunday, moving him a step closer to sainthood.

Benedict Daswa, who was murdered by his fellow villagers in 1990, was named the country's first home-grown martyr at the ceremony broadcast live on television.

"While his executioners were killing him, Benedict was on his knees praying," a Catholic priest said during

the ceremony in northern Limpopo province.

A letter from Pope Francis, read out by his envoy Cardinal Angelo Amato, declared Daswa would join the ranks of "The Blessed," for his "heroic witness to the gospel, even to the shedding of blood."

Daswa was killed after he refused to join villagers in consulting a traditional sorcerer about a lightning strike that burnt down several huts in Tshitani, more than 300 miles northeast of Johannesburg.

Violence broke out after the 43-year-old argued the strike was caused by the weather, not witchcraft.

The case against several people arrested for his murder was later dropped for lack of evidence.

The Church, which has a strong presence in the continent, has put a number of Africans, and people who worked there, on the path to sainthood.

Josephine Bakhita, a former slave from Sudan's Darfur region, became her country's first native saint in 2000.

Sunday's ceremony comes four months after the Catholic Church beatified an Italian nun, Sister Irene Stefani, who cared for the sick and wounded in east Africa during World War I.

Subway co-founder Fred DeLuca dies at 67 after battling leukemia

REUTERS

Fred DeLuca, the CEO and co-founder of Subway who helped build his sandwich shops into the world's largest restaurant chain, has died at age 67 after a long battle with leukemia, the company said on Tuesday.

DeLuca died on Monday, the Connecticut-based company said. DeLuca helped found the first Subway restaurant in 1965 at age 17 in Bridgeport, Connecticut, with a \$1,000 loan.

"It's with a heavy heart that we share the news of the passing of our co-founder Fred DeLuca," the company said in a statement. "We thank him for his immeasurable contribution."

The statement did not say where he died.

Forbes listed his wealth at \$3.5 billion.

The privately-held fast-food company boasts more than 44,000 restaurants in 110 countries. Subway promotes its menu of sandwiches as "quick, nutritious meals" in contrast with other fast-food chains



REUTERS FILE

Subway co-founder Fred DeLuca poses in a Subway branch in central London in 2012. DeLuca, who was the CEO of Subway, died Monday at age 67.

that rely heavily on burgers, fries, fried chicken and pizza.

Over the years, Subway has come under scrutiny for issues including the ingredients used in its sandwiches and franchise contracts.

The company found it-

self in the middle of a controversy this summer when its long-time pitchman, Jared Fogle, agreed in August to plead guilty to charges of child pornography and traveling for illicit paid sex with minors. The company severed ties with him.