

OBITUARIES

Fred N. Ward, photographer of presidents, dies

BY MATT SCHUDEL
THE WASHINGTON POST

Fred Ward, a longtime Washington photographer who captured memorable images of the funeral of President John F. Kennedy and the Beatles' first American concert and who traveled the world on assignment for National Geographic magazine, died July 19 at his home in Malibu, California. He was 81.

He had Alzheimer's disease, said his wife, Charlotte Ward.

On his first day in Washington in 1962, Ward parked his Volkswagen van in the White House driveway, bounded inside and picked up his credentials as a photographer for the Black Star photo agency.

He often spent time with Kennedy and his family at the White House, photographing the president in his rocking chair or throwing out the first pitch at Opening Day for the Washington Senators.

When Kennedy was assassinated on Nov. 22, 1963, Ward captured a heartbreaking image of his widow, Jacqueline, returning to Washington, with her husband's blood caked on her legs.

Days later, Ward portrayed a solemn first lady and her two young children as they watched the fallen president's casket leave the White House on the day of his state funeral. The color photograph appeared on the cover of Life magazine.

Ward went on to have a career of remarkable range. A 1963 photograph showed civil rights activist Gloria Richardson pushing away the bayoneted rifle of a helmeted National Guardsman during a demonstration in Cambridge, Maryland. He made rare color images of the Beatles' first U.S. concert performance, at the Washington Coliseum, in February 1964. He photographed Martin Luther King Jr. and Robert F. Kennedy before they were killed by assassins in 1968.

During the 1970s, Ward spent time in Cuba, compiling a book of photographs that included revealing glimpses of the country's dictatorial leader, Fidel Castro.

Soon after the resignation of President Richard M. Nixon, Ward gained rare access to the White House and emerged with the 1975 book "Portrait of a President," an intimate record of Gerald R. Ford's early days in the White House.

"He was a truly great professional photographer," David Hume Kennerly, Ford's official White House photographer, said in an interview. "He spent about three months with President Ford, and he had incredible access. They got along great. Fred's disposition was a lot like Ford's."

One of Ward's Black Star colleagues, Dennis Brack, recalled an instance when Ward had a two-minute portrait session in 1973 with Soviet leader Leonid Brezhnev for Newsweek. To check the lighting, Ward snapped a quick Polaroid test shot. It was obvious that Brezhnev and his aides had never seen a Polaroid photograph, which took only a few seconds to develop.

Ward first gave Brezhnev the photo, then did his part to thaw the Cold War by presenting his Polaroid camera to the Soviet leader, buying a few more minutes for the portrait sitting.

"To have the presence of mind to give him that camera," Brack recalled in an interview, "he was a very smart guy."

Frederick Newman Ward was born July 16,

1935, in Huntsville, Alabama. His father was a postal worker, and the family moved to Miami in 1948.

In high school, one of Ward's teachers allowed him to borrow a camera and gave him access to a darkroom. When Ward had a photograph printed in the school paper, he knew what he wanted to do.

At the University of Florida, he studied photography during his first semester, then, according to his family, taught the course in his second semester. He graduated in 1957 with a major in political science and received

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a master's degree in journalism from Florida in 1959.

While still in college, Ward photographed one of Elvis Presley's early concerts in Miami. In order to take pictures under water, Ward became a scuba diver. He worked for a television station and taught at a junior college before coming to Washington.

He learned to fly a helicopter to make aerial photographs, often with one hand on his camera and the other on the controls. He would fly the chopper to his home in Bethesda, Maryland, touching down in the front yard.

In addition to publishing his photographs in Time, Life, Look, Business Week and other magazines, Ward was a prolific freelancer for National Geographic, visiting more than 130 countries from 1964 to 1992. He published more than 850 images in the magazine. (He later lost a prolonged copyright lawsuit after National Geographic reproduced some of his images in digital form.)

Ward did several stories for the magazine on diamonds and gems, which led him to photograph actress Elizabeth Taylor, whom he later described as "the only person in my experience who never blinked when the flash went off!"

From those assignments, Ward developed a specialty in photographing gemstones, sometimes showing their internal structure under a microscope, and became a certified gemologist. He and his wife published nine books on various gems and precious stones.

He also found time to produce two documentaries about Mexico and to become an early user of computer graphics and digital photography before settling in California in 2004. He never went anywhere without a camera, his wife said.

Survivors include his wife of 58 years, Charlotte Mayes Ward of Malibu; four children, Kimberly Little of Belvedere, California, and Park City, Utah, Christopher Ward of Malibu, Lolly Ward of Portland, Oregon, and David Ward of San Francisco; a sister; and four grandchildren.

When many of his fellow photographers developed specialties in portraiture, breaking news or landscapes, Ward seemed capable of capturing the entire world through his viewfinder.

"I specialize in versatility," he once said.

BY EMILY LANGER
THE WASHINGTON POST

Howard Raiffa, a professor of economics who was credited with leading an intellectual revolution in business and other arenas by teaching decision-making not as an art, but as a science grounded in mathematics and statistics, died July 8 at his home in Oro Valley, Arizona. He was 92.

His death was announced by the Harvard Business School, where Raiffa joined the faculty in 1957, and by the Harvard Kennedy School of government and public affairs, which cited him as one of the founding fathers of its modern incarnation. The cause was Parkinson's disease, his daughter, Judith Raiffa, said.

During a nearly four-decade career at Harvard, Raiffa became known as one of the most creative thinkers in his field: the study of how people make decisions — good, bad, wise or unwise — in situations of uncertainty.

He was the quintessential interdisciplinary academician. Trained in mathematics and statistics, he was a joint chair at Harvard's business and government schools and did work that was applied to commerce, law, foreign affairs, public policy, medicine and sports.

In an interview, Max H. Bazerman, a professor of business administration at the Harvard Business School and co-director of the Center for Public Leadership at the Harvard Kennedy School, said Raiffa was someone who "wanted to use his brilliance in applied contexts to make the world better."

In the early years of his career, Raiffa delved into game theory, the mathematical study of decision-making in which actors are assumed to be rational. The topic attracted popular interest after the release in 2001 of "A Beautiful Mind," the Academy Award-winning film starring Russell

Crowe as John Nash, the game theorist who overcame schizophrenia and in 1994 received the Nobel Prize in economics.

Among Raiffa's earliest publications was the book "Games and Decisions" (1957), written with R. Duncan Luce. But he "departed from game theory," Bazerman said, by assuming decision-makers may not always be rational.

Raiffa helped found the field of study known as decision analysis, in which mathematics and statistics are systematically used to explain how decisions are made and how they might be made better. His volume "Decision Analysis" (1968) is regarded as a classic.

"I think it's not easy to think hard about making decisions," Raiffa told Inc. magazine in 1998. "The easy way out is just to do what comes naturally and not try to question the issues more broadly, and to balance pros and cons. Usually there are lots of conflicting objectives — for example, what is right to make a lot of money may not be right for your family."

Harvard Business School credited Raiffa with helping create the decision tree, a visual choose-your-own-adventure, in which various decisions and their chain of effects are diagrammed to help point the way to the best resolution of a quandary. At the business school, Raiffa taught courses in negotiations that became staples of MBA degrees and that were regarded as academically pathbreaking.

Before his work, Bazerman said, books on negotiations consisted largely of "war stories" by businesspeople on how they succeeded — a genre Bazerman said was represented by "The Art of the Deal," the best-selling 1987 volume by Donald Trump, the businessman and current Republican nominee for president, and co-author Tony Schwartz.

Raiffa, Bazerman said, applied logic, probability, psy-

chology and other disciplines to formulate rigorous principles of negotiation. Among his best-known books were "The Art and Science of Negotiation" (1982) and "Negotiation Analysis: The Science and Art of Collaborative Decision Making" (2002), written with John Richardson and David Metcalfe.

For popular audiences, Raiffa wrote "Smart Choices: A Practical Guide to Making Better Decisions" (1999) with co-authors John S. Hammond and Ralph L. Keeney.

Outside business, Raiffa's work was taught in law schools, where future lawyers learn techniques for winning the best possible settlement or verdict for a client. His research has been applied in public health, Bazerman said, where experts seek out the medical policies that might provide the greatest benefit for the largest number of people.

In medical schools, Raiffa's principles are taught so that doctors might be better prepared to weigh the consequences, good or ill, of a procedure such as surgery. Bazerman recalled that Raiffa used a cardiac pacemaker and that when it was recalled for a defect, Raiffa and colleagues conducted a formal analysis of whether an operation or the continued use of the potentially faulty device represented a greater risk to his health.

Howard Raiffa was born in New York City on Jan. 24, 1924. His father died when he was 16, and Raiffa went to work part time while excelling in mathematics and sports.

After service in the Army Air Forces during World War II, he received a bachelor's degree in mathematics in 1946, a master's degree in statistics in 1947 and a Ph.D. in mathematics in 1951, all from the University of Michigan. He taught at Columbia University before moving to Harvard — a decision he approached with the rigor for which he would become

known later in his career.

"I had an offer at Harvard. I had a very difficult time deciding," he told Inc. magazine. "Finally, somebody said, 'Look, whatever you do, commit yourself partially but not fully. Tell your friends what you're going to do, but don't write any formal acceptance or rejection. Then see how you sleep for a week and let your emotions catch up with it. See how it settles down before you act.' I think that's wise advice."

At Harvard, he joined presidential scholar and adviser Richard Neustadt, the economist and future Nobel laureate Thomas Schelling, statistician C. Frederick Mosteller and others in building the Harvard Kennedy School.

Raiffa also was founding director of the International Institute for Applied Systems Analysis in Austria, an institution created in 1972 to promote scientific cooperation between the United States and the Soviet Union during the Cold War.

He retired from Harvard in 1994.

Survivors include his wife of 71 years, the former Estelle Schwartz of Oro Valley; two children, Judith Raiffa of Amherst, Massachusetts, and Mark Raiffa of Vienna, Virginia; and four grandchildren.

Admirers of Raiffa included Lawrence H. Summers, the economist who served as president of Harvard University, Treasury secretary for the Clinton administration and director of the National Economic Council under President Obama.

Through his study of Raiffa's work, Summers became enamored of probabilistic thinking, or reasoning according to probability — a trait that did not escape Obama's notice. In 2009, a colleague told the New Yorker magazine that Obama would occasionally poke fun at his adviser. "I think," Obama would tell Summers, "there's a 72.7 percent chance that I'm going to wear black shoes in the morning."

ID thief caught after 25 years of living a lie

BY PETER HOLLEY
THE WASHINGTON POST

For more than two decades, Terry Jude Symansky appeared to lead an ordinary life in Pasco County, Florida.

He had a wife and a teenage son, owned property and "worked odd jobs," according to the Tampa Bay Times.

The only problem, police say, was that Terry Jude Symansky wasn't really Terry Jude Symansky. He was actually an Indiana man named Richard Hoagland who vanished 25 years ago and has been considered dead since 2003, the paper reported.

The lie lasted more than two decades. In the end, a single online search was all it took for the ruse to unravel.

The truth began to surface when a nephew of the real Terry Symansky — who drowned in 1991 at age 33 — started an Ancestry.com family search, according to ABC affiliate WFLA. Knowing that his uncle was dead, the nephew was surprised to find someone with the same name living in central Florida.

"He looks up his real uncle Terry Symansky and realizes that he died in 1991, which the family knew," Pasco County Sheriff Chris Nocco told the station. "He then starts scrolling down the page and sees more details that Terry Symansky was remarried in 1995. He owns property in Pasco County, Florida."

Fearing that their fake relative might try to harm them, family members waited three years before eventually contacting authorities in April, police told the Tampa Bay Times.

Hoagland, 63, was arrested Wednesday and charged with fraudulent use of personal identification, the paper reported.

How exactly Hoagland came to assume the identity of Terry Symansky — who moved to Florida from Cleveland to work as a commercial fisherman — remains a complicated mystery.

The Tampa Bay Times reported that investigators suspect it occurred as follows:

"Deputies think Hoagland stole Terry Symansky's identity like this: Hoagland once lived with Terry Symansky's father in Palm Beach. Hoagland found a copy of Terry Symansky's 1991 death certificate and used it to obtain a birth certificate from Ohio. With the birth certificate in hand, he

then applied by mail for an Alabama driver's license and used that to obtain a Florida driver's license. That's how deputies think Hoagland came to spend more than two decades living in Florida as Terry Symansky.

"As Terry Symansky, he married Mary Hossler Hickman in 1995. The couple lived in Zephyrhills. He also fashioned a medical card to obtain a private pilot's license as Terry Symansky from the Federal Aviation Administration."

Before he began the process of assuming a new identity, Hoagland left his old life — which included a wife and four children — behind in Indiana, according to Bay

News 9. His former wife in Indiana told police that Hoagland had three businesses related to insurance.

She told investigators that Hoagland told her in the early 1990s that he was wanted by the FBI for embezzling millions of dollars and had no choice but to leave town, according to the Tampa Bay Times. In reality, police told the paper, Hoagland told investigators that he left Indiana to get away from his wife.

Eventually, the paper reported, Hoagland's wife assumed her husband was dead.

"This is a selfish coward," Nocco said. "This is a person who has lived his life destroying others."

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