

of scholars on the American shore. He was an activist and an institution builder who thought that democratic politics was too important to be left to governments.

Professor Girard will be remembered in the United States in particular for his passionate attention to transatlantic relations. Much like Raymond Aron and Jean-Baptiste Duroselle of an earlier era, Michel Girard cared about Europe and North America. Displaying institutional leadership as well as insight, Michel Girard left political science and the world of politics a better place because of his extraordinary initiative and intellectual vision.

Charles Doran

*Johns Hopkins University,
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LEROY HARDY

Leroy C. Hardy, emeritus professor of political science at California State University, Long Beach (CSULB), passed away on November 2, 2008, at the age of 81. He specialized in California government and politics and was best known as a long-term consultant to state legislators on the subject of the reapportionment of legislative districts.

Professor Hardy taught full time in the CSULB Political Science Department from February 1953 until his retirement in 1986; after which he taught on a part-time basis until the early 1990s. He chaired the department from 1980 to 1984. After leaving the department, he taught in the CSULB Senior University until shortly before his death. Teaching was his first priority, and he was a popular teacher.

Born in Oklahoma and raised in Southern California, Professor Hardy received his BA degree from the University of California, Santa Barbara, in 1949, and his Ph.D. from UCLA in 1955. While still a UCLA graduate student working on the reapportionment of legislative districts, he was appointed in 1951 to the research staff of the Republican-controlled State Reapportionment Committee, and his contribution was so widely admired that he was called upon again in 1961 by the Democratic-controlled California legislature. He participated as well in census-induced redistricting in the early 1970s and 1980s, and in the special redistricting forced by the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in the mid-1960s mandating one man, one vote.

Professor Hardy's ability to work with both parties on reapportionment issues reflected the integrity and responsibility of his approach to those issues. It also reflected enormous attention to detail, especially in his earliest work before the advent of computers, when reapportionment work was extremely time consuming and laborious. Careers of federal and state legislators depended upon this work.

From his vantage point as a reapportionment expert, Professor Hardy aspired to make reapportionment of legislative districts something other than an exercise favoring political incumbents. At first he believed that government would be more disinterested if a city or community were served by several legislators rather than being incorporated into one district.

Subsequently, following heavily politicized (gerrymandered) redistricting in California in the early 1980s, which he criticized, Professor Hardy helped develop an elaborate bottom-up, community-based, and non-partisan reapportionment concept establishing very small but permanent binding units of redistricting to insulate reapportionment from politics as much as possible. These building-block units, which were implemented in state redistricting in Arizona, were designed to be aggregated into compact legislative districts that would respect county and city boundaries. They were designed to make reapportionment immune from incumbent manipulation, and thereby to make party politics more competitive.

Hardy worked to develop the community-based concept, while serving as a senior research associate at the Rose Institute at Claremont McKenna College, where he collaborated on a series of writings, including *Reapportionment Politics* (1981), which he edited with Alan Heslop and Stuart Anderson, and *Redistricting in the 1980's: A 50-State Survey* (1993) with Alan Heslop and George S. Blair. Hardy also wrote two texts for students, *California Government* (Canfield Press, 4th ed., 1973), and, with Robert Morlan, *Politics of California* (Dickenson Publishing Co., 1968).

Barry H. Steiner,

California State University, Long Beach

WILLIAM V. MOORE

On April 25, 2009, the College of Charleston and the Charleston community lost a beloved teacher, mentor, scholar, and col-

league, William V. Moore, distinguished professor of political science.

In his 37 year career at the college, Dr. Moore was, first and foremost, a truly devoted teacher and mentor. He held many different titles and undertook many responsibilities over the span of his career, but he always identified himself as a teacher. His courses were invariably the first to reach capacity; one of the most persistent tasks for the chair of the department was explaining to students that there simply were no more seats available in Dr. Moore's class. He always had an extremely large number of advisees and took on special responsibilities for student-athletes, always mindful of the special challenges posed by pursuing both athletic and academic achievement.

A caring father and family man, Bill, balanced the life of a teacher with an impressive scholarly output, a passionate commitment to College of Charleston athletics, and a willingness to share his expertise with both print and television journalists in Charleston and across the country. He was as much the voice of the political science department as he was the voice of Cougar basketball.

Bill earned his BA and masters degrees from Southern Illinois University and his Ph.D. from Tulane. He was a well-known expert on South Carolina politics, Southern politics, and political extremism. He was the author of *Political Extremism in the United States*, co-author of *South Carolina Politics and Government*, as well as numerous scholarly articles, encyclopedia entries, and publications on Southern and extremist politics, civil rights, electoral politics, campaign spending, and intergovernmental relations. He served as chair of the department of political science, director of the master of public administration program, speaker of the faculty, director of summer programs, director of the Taft Institute for high school civics teachers, NCAA faculty representative, and vice president and president of the Southern Conference. In 1997, Bill was designated as the S.C. Governor's Professor of the Year. He has also been awarded the distinguished teaching award at the college (1981), as well as the distinguished service award (2000), the distinguished advising award (2001), and the first-ever distinguished teacher-scholar award (2001). Bill also served on the Board of Advisors at the Charleston School of Law.

He will be greatly missed by students, student-athletes, alumni, faculty, staff, and area journalists. He is survived by Kathryn Heape; his son, Mark Sheldon Moore; his daughter, Laura Meredith Moore; his sister, Francis Moore; Mikko Lamminen; Erik Lamminen; Stephanie Heape Reller; Jason Reller; Quinn and Brewington Reller; Laura Heape Brisson; Bradley Brisson; and Kathryn Brisson.

Philip H. Jos
College of Charleston

IRA ROHTER

Ira Rohter, professor of political science at the University of Hawai'i since 1968, passed away on June 22, 2009. He was well known in the community as a leading scholar-activist. Professor Rohter wrote the pathbreaking book *A Green Hawaii: A Sourcebook for Development Alternatives*. It helped others to see the possibilities for going beyond criticism of the current order to undertake positive, transformative action.

Professor Rohter regularly taught courses in the politics of Hawaii, political ecology and development, environmental politics, and alternative futures. In and out of the classroom, he provided a positive role model for students and for many others in the state. He was one of the founders of the Green Party in Hawai'i, and helped to bring about the first election of a Green Party member to public office. He was a founding member of the Transformational Politics section of APSA.

Professor Rohter was actively involved in public policy issues dealing with social justice, environmentalism, and community economic well being. He authored bills and legislation and led campaigns to get them passed in county councils and the state legislature. He wrote frequent op-ed pieces and was known by many officeholders and media people for his analyses of Hawai'i political trends and his knowledge about alternative energy, sustainable agriculture and forestry, and grassroots political activism.

He served as the president of the Hawaii Clean Elections project and as a vice president of the Hawaii Coalition Against Legalized Gambling. His far-reaching participation in local activist organizations allowed him to develop extensive internship opportunities for students, many of whom went on to political careers.

Professor Rohter's accomplishments cannot be recorded as a list of publications in a vita, but they are reflected in the many blogs that honored him at his passing. Here is just one example:

A truly inspiring and great man who in my first year as a Poli Sci major at UH showed me the way and gave me enthusiasm and passion for Hawai'i's future. I hope that we will be able to let his legacy live on as he envisioned in his book *Green Hawai'i*. He was encouraging and gave me hope that after all of his years of activism for Hawai'i there is spirit in the youth of today that we can overcome the destruction that has come over Hawai'i. His ideas and work will live on in all of us students who want what is best for Hawai'i.

Kathy E. Ferguson
University of Hawai'i
George Kent
University of Hawai'i

GEORGE ALBRO WARP

A life of service to others ended on March 26, 2009, when professor emeritus George A. Warp of the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs of the University of Minnesota passed away at age 95. George was born on June 12, 1913, in Northfield, Ohio, and graduated from Bedford High School in Ohio. Prior to being associated with the University of Minnesota for the past 60 years, he graduated from Oberlin College, Case Western University, and Columbia University, earning degrees in political science, public administration, international administration, as well as law. George served briefly as a political science faculty member at the University of Minnesota, where he met and married his late wife, Lois, in 1940 before entering the U.S. Navy following the entry of the United States into World War II. His service in the Pacific theater led to his postwar appointment as a civilian advisor under General MacArthur in Japan from 1946–1948. Upon completion of that assignment, George returned to the University of Minnesota in 1948 as a professor of political science and served first as associate director and then director of the graduate program in public administration in the department's Public Administration Center until 1965 when the center became a self-standing unit of the College of Liberal Arts. He remained director through 1968 when the center was succeeded by the School of Public

Affairs and recreated as the Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs in 1978 as a collegiate unit named as a memorial honoring the late vice president and Minnesota's senator. George served as a professor and chair of graduate admissions until his retirement in 1982.

In his leadership of the public administration program, George was tireless and dedicated in serving the academic and career interests and needs of the students who sought preparation for public service and academic careers. In the classroom, he had a quiet, unassuming, unflappable approach, ever guiding, never combative, always with the students' interests at heart. One of George's greatest contributions to the university's public affairs programs was formalizing internships as part of the curriculum. He believed that students in a professional program needed practical training and relevant field experience to complement their coursework. One alumnus noted, "George pretty much invented the concept of paid internships in the public sector in Minnesota, using his contacts to obtain part time support for almost our entire class. To this day there are hundreds of former students who will attest that they are indebted to George for their careers, which began as public administration internships when they were his students."

With host financial sponsorships of internships now more difficult to secure, in 2006, George made a sizeable stock gift to the Humphrey Institute to establish the George A. Warp Internship Fund to provide grants to support public policy and planning students who conduct unpaid or low-paying internships as part of their degree programs. His financial legacy reflects his commitment to the internship concept.

Not only was George known nationally and internationally in the field of administration, but within the university he initiated many interdisciplinary efforts to join a public administration curricular dimension to graduate programs in agriculture, social work, architecture, public health, as well as law, in some cases leading to joint-degree programs.

In his post retirement years George was active in the founding of the University of Minnesota Retirees Association, serving as one of its early presidents, and in the formation of the Minnesota Senior Federation, of which he also served as president. An avid university sports fan, he maintained to the end season tickets to Gopher