

Huai C. Chiang

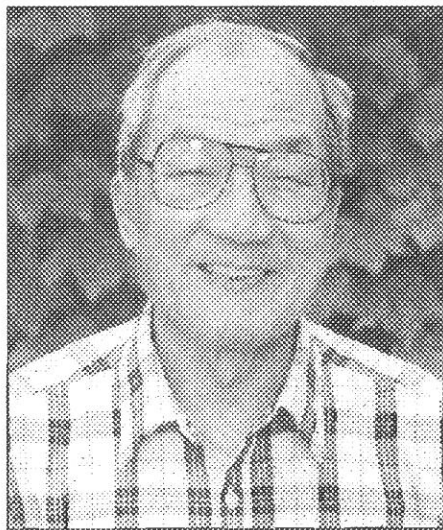
Family, friends, and colleagues worldwide mourn the passing of Huai C. Chiang, Professor Emeritus, Department of Entomology, University of Minnesota, St. Paul, on March 30, 2005, in Ithaca, NY. Huai is survived by Zoe, his wife of 59 years, and their children: Jeannie (Oakland, CA), Katherine (Ithaca, NY), and Robert (Ithaca, NY).

Huai was born February 15, 1915, in Sunjiang County, Jiangsu Province, China. He graduated from the Hwei-wen Middle School in Peking (Beijing) and entered Tsinghua University in that city in 1934. The following year, he was hired as a summer helper by Dr. C. L. Liu, head of the university's Division of Entomology. That exposure to the "world of insects" launched Huai on his lifelong vocation.

However, incredible hurdles lay ahead. The Marco Polo Bridge incident (July 7, 1937) marked the beginning of the Sino-Japanese War (1937–1945). Avoiding the occupying forces, Huai made his way to the Temporary University in Changsha, Hunan, leaving his father and sister, and a city he would not see again for 30 years. Huai completed the first semester of his senior year in Changsha, but with the Japanese army moving ever closer, the government relocated the university to Kunming, Yunnan, and renamed it Southwest Associated University. Huai and 250 of his classmates made an incredible 68-day overland trek (including a one-day 53-km hike) and arrived in Kunming in late April 1938.

In 1938, the Agricultural Research Institute of Tsinghua University moved from Peking to Kunming; and Huai, having graduated in June of that year, was invited by former mentor C. L. Liu to join the institute. Huai also joined a choral group, where he met a young chemist, Zoe-ying Shen, who was to become his life partner.

During World War II, Kunming was the terminus of the Allied air supply route from India, and an American army antimalaria unit headed by Lieutenant Sam Billings was based there. Huai's interactions with the Americans enhanced his English language skills and also piqued his interest in possible graduate study in the United States. When Huai became eligible for sabbatical



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leave from the Institute, Dr. Liu encouraged him to contact the eminent insect ecologist Royal N. Chapman, then a faculty member at the University of Minnesota. When U.S. Army Captain Al Buzicky, a recent Minnesota entomology M.S. graduate, visited the Kunning base, he also offered his support. With strong recommendations from these respected individuals, Huai was accepted at Minnesota. At the same time, Zoe was accepted at Smith College in Northampton, MA. Zoe later joined Huai in Minnesota and they married in 1946.

Huai's journey to Minnesota, via Bombay and Sydney (mostly courtesy of U.S. military transport), took two months. When he arrived in St. Paul on January 6, 1945, Huai learned that Chapman had died and that he would be working with Dr. A. C. Hodson. Huai's master's thesis was on the biology of fall cankerworm. However, populations collapsed after 1946, making the continuation of the study impractical. Hodson set Huai working on aspects of the population dynamics of the fruit fly, *Drosophila melanogaster*, using controlled environment chambers.

With the dedication and proficiency that were to be the hallmarks of his professional career, Huai completed his graduate training in just under three and a half years. In 1948, Hodson was assigned to lead a project on the European corn borer, a potentially devastating new pest. With the political situation in China highly unstable and the European

corn borer project presenting a fascinating opportunity for additional research experience, Drs. Hodson and C. E. Mickel, then department head, were able to convince Huai to accept what was then intended to be a temporary position in the department. The day following his Ph.D. defense, Hodson drove Huai to the southern Minnesota community of Waseca, where he was to spend 12 of his next 13 summers.

An unanticipated resignation in the Department of Biology at the University of Minnesota, Duluth, in the spring of 1953 led to Huai being offered a quarter-time appointment to teach general entomology. Although Huai had no previous experience in teaching, his efforts were so well received that the following spring he was offered a tenure-track position at UMD. Huai remained at UMD until 1961. In 1960, he was promoted to professor; and in 1961 he received a much-treasured Teacher of the Year Award from the UMD Student Council.

Each summer, except for a 1956–1957 sabbatical in the laboratory of the famed aphidologist J. S. Kennedy at Cambridge University, Huai and his family returned to Waseca, where he continued his European corn borer research. In 1960, Hodson became head of the Department of Entomology at the University of Minnesota and offered Huai the insect ecology position he was to hold until his retirement January 1, 1984.

Huai was a pioneer and internationally recognized leader in what we now call Integrated Pest Management (IPM) and Crop Loss Assessment. He served as major advisor to 37 doctoral and master's students, many of whom went on to distinguished careers in industry, academia, and government service. In addition, he served as reader or examiner on committees for another 125 students. He served his university and various professional societies in many capacities, including as president in 1975–1976 of the North Central Branch of the Entomological Society of America. He organized at least 10 programs for national and international scientific meetings. Huai's research focused on four major subject areas: European corn borer, *Ostrinia nubilalis* (1948–1983), corn rootworms, *Diabrotica* spp. (1964–1981), biological control (1938–1983), and swarming behavior of the midge *Anarete prichardi* (1958–1982). He wrote about 250 scientific publications in

peer-reviewed journals, books, and conference proceedings. Included in that list of publications were two articles in the *Annual Review of Entomology*. After retirement, Huai wrote more than 40 articles in Chinese for the *Taiwan Entomological Society Newsletter*.

Huai made extensive and major contributions to the development of numerous U.S. and international scientific, technical assistance, and policy programs. From 1976 to 1983, he served as an adviser to the USDA Cooperative State Research Service (now CSREES) on biological control. In 1969, Huai organized the International Working Group on *Ostrinia* (IWGO), one of the oldest working groups within what is now the Global-IOBC Working Group of the Organization on Biological Control. Huai served as president of IWGO until 1982. In 1969, he was invited to serve on the U.N. Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) Committee on Crop Loss Assessment; and in that capacity, he led development of a practical manual for use in developing countries. Later, he served on the FAO Panel of Experts on IPM (1973-1981). From 1969 to 1988, Huai made many trips abroad, visiting more than two dozen countries on various assignments for FAO. Especially noteworthy were his service as project adviser on IPM in Thailand (1985-1988), for which he was presented a Distinguished Service Award by the Royal Thai Government, and his work in Liberia (1972) where he organized an entomology curriculum at the College of Agriculture, Morovia.

Among Huai's other awards for service were the American Institute of Biological Sciences (AIBS) Distinguished Scientist Award (1979); Honorary Doctor of Science Degree from Bowling Green State University (1979); Honorary Memberships from AIBS (1979), the Entomological Society of America (1982), and the Hungarian Entomological Society (1994); Phi Kappa Phi National Scholar Award (1983) and the Hodson Alumni Award, Department of Entomology, University of Minnesota (1999).

In 1975, Huai received an invitation from the Committee for Scholarly Communication with the People's Republic of China (PRC) of the U.S. National Academy of Science (NAS) to join a delegation of distinguished American entomologists on a visit to China. This visit occurred during the final days of the Cultural Revolution, but before the death in 1976 of Chairman Mao Zedong and the purge of the "Notorious Gang of Four." Huai was invited to China to lecture in 1978; and on that occasion, Zoe and their three children were able to accompany him. For the children, this was their first visit in China. Huai was to return many times. In 1979, Huai and the Department of Entomology were hosts to the first

visiting Chinese scholar from mainland China to Minnesota since 1949. From 1980 until his retirement, Huai coordinated China Program activities for the University of Minnesota, College of Agriculture. He continued to be active in China programs on and off campus through the mid-1990s.

In June 2001, Huai and Zoe moved to Ithaca, NY, to be closer to two of their children. We missed them greatly in Minnesota. We thank Zoe for her support of Huai throughout his brilliant career and for sharing him with us. Huai and Zoe Chiang have made the world a better place.

For details of Dr. Chiang's life and accomplishments, the author relied heavily on an article written by Dr. Chiang in 1993: "I am happy to be an entomologist". *Chinese Journal of Entomology* 13: 275-292.

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Rudolph T. Franklin

RUDOLPH THOMAS FRANKLIN, 76, retired associate professor of forest entomology and forest resources at the University of Georgia, Athens, died on 30 January 2005, at his home in Elberton, GA. He had been in poor health for several years, having been diagnosed with Parkinson's disease in 1986. The son of Albert Franklin and Marie Smythe, he was born in Morristown, NJ, and grew up in Fairfield, CT.

Dr. Franklin attended Belmont Abby College for two years and completed his Bachelor of Science degree at Emory University in 1950. He then secured a Master of Science



Rudolph T. Franklin (1928-2005)

at the University of Georgia, 1955, and a Ph.D. at the University of Minnesota, 1964. He served as a First Lieutenant in the United States Army during the Korean conflict.

From 1962 until 1965, he was employed as a forest entomologist by the Division of Plant Industry in Minneapolis. In 1965, Dr. Franklin moved his family to Atlanta and then to Asheville, NC, where he was employed by the U.S. Forest Service Branch of Forest Insects and Disease Control. In this position, he served as the team leader for the group, conducting forest insect surveys throughout the Southeast, primarily for infestations of the southern pine beetle. In 1965, Dr. Franklin accepted a position on the faculty of the University of Georgia in the Department of Entomology and the School of Forestry. During the summers of 1978 through 1980, he was on the faculty of the University of Minnesota at the Lake Itasca Biological Station. At the University of Georgia, he taught forest entomology, agricultural entomology, and biology for teachers as well as directing and/or advising 18 graduate students and conducting entomological research. His research on pine bark beetles and their biology and parasites resulted in 58 published scientific papers.

Dr. Franklin was a member of the American and Canadian entomological societies. He was also a member of the Georgia and Kansas Entomological Societies from 1955 until his death. He was president of the Georgia Entomological Society in 1974 and was elected a Fellow of the Society in 2000. He also was a member of the Sigma Xi Honorary Scientific Society, Phi Kappa Phi, and Gamma Sigma Delta. He was an active participant in all the above associations and often held an office or chaired committees. He enjoyed singing with the Athens Choral Society and was an avid square dancer and caller.

Dr. Franklin is survived by his wife, Ann Adams Franklin of Elberton, GA, his five children: Catherine Niener, Thomas Franklin, and Elizabeth Hawkins, all of Atlanta, Julie King of Chicago, and Michael Franklin of Bozeman, MT; one brother, Albert Franklin of North Myrtle Beach, SC, and fourteen grandchildren. Dr. Franklin is interred at Forest Hills Memorial Park, Elberton.

Professional associates in academia and industry and students alike who knew of his friendliness and infectious smile will miss Dr. Franklin. Memorial gifts may be sent to the Parkinson's Disease Foundation, Gift Processing Center, PO Box 96268, Washington, DC 20090-6268.

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