

## Introductory Remarks

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On behalf of the Pacific Science Association, I wish to welcome everyone to this workshop. The PSA is an international, non-governmental, regional scientific organization founded in Hawaii in 1920. It is thus 70 years old this year.

The objectives of the Association are to initiate and promote cooperation in the study of scientific problems relating to the Pacific region, more particularly those affecting the prosperity and well-being of the Pacific peoples. Traditionally, principal activities of the PSA have been the running of Congresses every four years. The XVI Congress was held in Seoul in 1987, while the next will be held in Honolulu, Hawaii, May 27–June 2, 1991 with the theme “Towards the Pacific Century: The Challenge of Change.”

In addition, the PSA organizes Inter-Congresses, which are held at four-year intervals, meeting between Congresses. The 6th Inter-Congress was held in Chile in 1989 with the theme “The Pacific Ocean: Bridge or Barrier?”. The next Inter-Congress will be held in Okinawa in 1993.

At the Seoul Congress, the PSA Council decided that the Association should be reorganized, and that Congresses and Inter-Congresses would stress interdisciplinary symposia, and that Scientific Committees should promote study of discipline-based topics between the major PSA meetings. As a result, one of the topics for the Honolulu Congress will be “Global Environmental Change—Pacific Aspects.” Many scientists are stressing that governments should be concerned about the changes which could occur in the next few decades. The latest global change models show that an average temperature increase of 2.5–3.0°C can be expected, and that the south and north colder regions of the world could experience an increase of 6–10°C. If this is true, there would be melting of glaciers and ice-caps with considerable rise in sea-level as a result. This would result in catastrophic flooding of all low-lying islands in the Pacific, and similar low-lying areas throughout the world. The consequences of such flooding have not received serious consideration to date, but can no longer be ignored.

The PSA Scientific Committee for Entomology will take part in these interdisciplinary symposia, but we also have a program of our own that has three major objectives:

- (1) To promote interaction between Pacific entomologists, and to this end we are finalizing a revision of our list of entomologists working in and on the Pacific.

- (2) To promote studies on the Pacific insect fauna through various cooperative efforts. In particular, we are now working with the PSA Committees on Botany and Conservation in organizing a biological survey of New Caledonia.
- (3) To study the insect pest problems in the Pacific. Thus, at the Bali Inter-Congress in 1977, we held a symposium on the Brown Planthopper, which is a major pest of rice, and at the Manila Inter-Congress we held a symposium on transport of pests.

At the PSA reorganization meetings in Seoul, and subsequently in discussions over the last two years at special meetings held in Singapore and Macao, it was decided that we would try to hold Scientific Meetings in the islands of the Pacific.

The PSA Scientific Committee on Entomology decided to hold a workshop on "Exotic Pests in the Pacific," and thus this meeting here in Guam is the first of these new endeavors.

As Chairman of the PSA Scientific Committee on Entomology, and as a member of the PSA Council and Executive Committee, I am pleased to see that so many have been able to come to Guam to participate in this workshop.

We are deeply indebted to Dr. R. Muniappan for organizing this workshop on our behalf, and the University of Guam for hosting this meeting. The program with 25 scheduled papers clearly demonstrates that we selected an appropriate topic. I look forward to the next two days, and hope all will find the discussions interesting and worthwhile.

## Resolutions

These Resolutions were passed on June 1, 1990, at the Workshop on "Exotic Pests in the Pacific—Problems and Solutions" held under the auspices of the PSA Scientific Committee for Entomology at the University of Guam, Guam.

The Scientific Committee for Entomology of the Pacific Science Association recognizes the great importance of ocean barriers in limiting the risks for spread and introduction of exotic pests, weeds, and insect vectors of disease. While recognizing the sovereign authority of nations, their states and territories for all quarantine matters, this workshop believes that the responsibility rests with each of them to minimize these risks and presents the following resolution:

*Whereas* well over 90 percent of the major pests in the Pacific are exotic introductions; and

*Whereas* there is concern for the introduction of mosquito-borne diseases to areas where they do not exist and would constitute a hazard to public health; and

*Whereas* there is a steady increase in the frequency of introductions which is correlated with increased air transportation and commerce; and

*Whereas* it is apparent that these introductions are also associated with transportation in First Class mail, horticultural imports, and intentional and unintentional transport in planes and ships; and

*Whereas* there are ever increasing new air routes being introduced into the Pacific area by various carriers; and

*Whereas* island ecosystems are fragile, easily perturbed, and the biota subject to competition from and extermination by introduced exotics;

*Be it Resolved* that the Pacific Science Association urge all nations, their states and territories to adopt effective means of inspecting all quarantinable packages, including First Class mail; and

*Be it Resolved* that these establish plant quarantine procedures for (i) inspections; (ii) holding in a quarantine area, or (iii) treatment when necessary; and

*Be it Further Resolved* that there be disinsectization of all aircraft traveling to and between islands, and that airports and their surroundings be maintained in a sanitary condition in order to reduce the chances of export and establishment of introduced pests and vectors.

