

# CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part IV. Oceania  
February 1958

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CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY

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GEOGRAPHIC INTELLIGENCE REPORT

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CIVIL DIVISIONS OF THE WORLD

Part IV. OCEANIA

Introduction

Wherever possible, this report gives the generic names of first- and second-order civil divisions and the number of such units for each country. "Country" is here interpreted loosely to cover nations, dominions, colonies, protectorates, possessions, and other types of political units. In general, the data reflect de facto sovereignty as of February 1958. The counting of a particular civil division under the name of a country, however, does not necessarily imply recognition of its current political status by the United States Government.

Within the limits of Oceania as here considered, a number of political entities are administered ultimately by regional authorities.\* For example, the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific has complete or partial responsibility for more than one country. Data on the civil divisions of political entities under regional authorities are presented along with those of other countries in their geographic region, rather than in hierarchic outline under the name of the regional authority. Wherever possible, however, relationships between countries and regional authorities are noted in the comments on individual countries.

The civil division data vary considerably in relative completeness and accuracy from country to country. For some political units, information was available for first-order civil divisions only. For others, no civil divisions could be listed although brief explanations of the situation could be given.

In several instances, the status of units as first- or second-order divisions is clouded by the existence of entities of intermediate rank. As a rule, an attempt was made to identify the basic first- and second-order units, and to deal with exceptions and intermediate units under "Remarks". The nature of the data on hand, however, did not always favor strict adherence to this policy, and the compilers will quickly concede that valid interpretations different from theirs can be placed on many of the civil division patterns.

The generic terms given are followed wherever appropriate by a translation -- the "standard" translation where one could be discerned and the choice of the compilers in other cases. Where translations only were available -- that is, where the official form in current use could not be identified with certainty -- the selected translation is given in brackets.

Underlining of figures indicates that the number of civil divisions in a country was arrived at by counting the number of units shown on available maps. Because of cartographic ambiguities and errors in counting, these figures may be less accurate than those (not underlined) that were taken from documentary sources.

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\*See note on two of the more important regional authorities, p. 3.

The date given for each civil division category is that of the main source from which information was taken. Where basic data were drawn from numerous sources, the date may span several years. For the most part, geographic coordinates are taken from The Columbia Lippincott Gazetteer of The World, 1952 edition.

The references cited generally include the main sources or one of the main sources from which data for this report were taken. In some instances, it was necessary to note several references in order to give complete coverage for both first- and second-order divisions. References include maps, lists, and other works useful in interpreting administrative relationships. After each citation, a brief indication of the type of data presented by the source is given.

Reference materials for which call numbers or map numbers are given in the citations can be obtained on request from the CIA Map Library, extension 2596. Maps with map numbers generally are obtainable as retention copies, whereas all items with call numbers are available only on loan. Most of the unnumbered books, reports, and documents that are cited as references are in the CIA Library (extension 8708), the Department of State Library, or the Library of Congress. A few, however, are available at the CIA Map Library.

Where reliability of the data is particularly doubtful, or where some relationship is not covered by the available sources, the discrepancies are noted under the heading "Gaps."

Note on Regional Authorities

An understanding of the administrative relationships of the Pacific area requires some grasp of the roles of two regional authorities: (1) the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, and (2) the French High Commissioner of the Republic for the Pacific.

The Office of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific was originally established by Great Britain in 1877 as a judicial body to strengthen control over its subjects in islands still under native rule. Although the judicial role continues to be important, the Commissionership, over the years, has evolved into a general administrative authority. For most of the period prior to 1942, the posts of High Commissioner for the Western Pacific and Governor of Fiji were combined. The functions were separated in 1953, however, and new headquarters for the High Commissioner were established at Honiara in the British Solomon Islands. The Commissioner's jurisdiction was defined in 1956 as extending to "all islands in the Western Pacific not administered by Australia, New Zealand, Fiji or any other foreign power." In practice, this is interpreted to mean:

- (a) Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony.\*
- (b) British Solomon Islands Protectorate.
- (c) Central and southern Line Islands.\*
- (d) New Hebrides (British responsibilities under the Anglo-French condominium).

The administration of the Solomon Islands Protectorate by the High Commissioner is direct. In theory, this is also true for the normally uninhabited Central and Southern Line Islands. In the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, however, the High Commissioner is represented by a Resident Commissioner through whom district officers report. The principal British officer in the New Hebrides condominium administration is also a Resident Commissioner. Technically, however, in the New Hebrides the Resident Commissioner represents his superior in his role as "British High Commissioner for the New Hebrides" rather than as "British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific."

The French High Commissioner of the Republic for the Pacific\*\* is in some respects the counterpart of the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. In addition to having final administrative responsibility for French possessions and interests in the Pacific, his offices include the governorship of New Caledonia (exercised with other functions from a permanent administrative seat at Nouméa, New Caledonia) and the French High Commissionership for the New Hebrides. In the latter role, he is represented in the Anglo-French condominium administration by a Resident Commissioner.

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\*British interpretation of the "limits" of the island groups takes in islands that are also claimed by the United States.

\*\*His full title is Haut-Commissaire de la République de l'Océan Pacifique et aux Nouvelles-Hébrides, et Gouverneur de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et dépendances.

SECRET

Section A

PHILIPPINES – EAST INDIES



PHILIPPINES

The Republic of the Philippines comprises some 7,000 islands between the Pacific Ocean proper and the South China Sea.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS province: 53  
1954 capital city: 2\*

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS chartered city\*\*: 27  
1954 municipality: 1,087  
municipal district: 194  
city district: 25

REMARKS Some 4,000 of the 7,000 islands are unnamed and considered to be unimportant.

Although subprovinces were supposedly abolished in 1919, references to a few such units commonly occur in official lists, notably the 5 subprovinces of Mountain Province, and Aurora -- a subprovince of Quezon Province.

Chartered cities approach first-order status in that their governments deal directly with the national government on many matters. Nevertheless, the cities still seem to be considered officially as parts of the provinces in which they are located. Chartered cities differ greatly in size, population and proportion of total area urbanized. Towns remain municipalities until they are elevated to chartered city status.

Municipalities, the basic second-order units, may be largely urban, largely rural, or mixed. They are divided into barrios (third-order), of which there are some 18,600, excluding some 700 that lie within the limits of chartered cities. Municipal districts are relatively undeveloped areas that the government considers not yet ready for municipality status. The few hundred barrios into which the 194 municipal districts are divided are included in the 18,600 figure noted above.

The 25 second-order city districts are the subdivisions of the 2 capital cities, Quezon City and Manila. Some of the chartered cities are also divided into city districts (third-order), and then into barrios (fourth-order, normally third), whereas others are divided directly into barrios with third-order status.

\*A law of 1948 established Quezon City as the "permanent seat of the national government." Legal opinions of 1948-51 noted that the government was still in Manila and that "... Manila should, therefore, continue to be the national capital until otherwise so provided."

\*\*The two capital cities are also "chartered."

REFERENCES

Official List of Barrios, Republic of the Philippines, Bureau of Coast and Geodetic Survey, Cartographic Division, Manila, 1952; administrative relationships; names of all units first- through third-order in hierarchic outline; list is 1951 revision of 1938 census list. Call No. gJ101.P5.

Census of the Philippines 1948, Bureau of Printing, Manila, 1951; more legible than list cited above but not as up-to-date; includes 1:3,500,000 map showing province boundaries and limits of chartered cities. Call No. gJ101.P6.

Philippine Islands; 1:5,000,000; 1951; province names and boundaries. Map No. 11733.



BRUNEI  
(Sultanate)

The Sultanate of Brunei is a British-protected state on the north coast of Borneo. The two main parts of the state are separated by a salient of Sarawak territory that extends westward to Brunei Bay.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 4

1955

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS

Although Brunei is conventionally treated as a separate political entity, the general administration of the sultanate is carried out by a British Resident under the supervision of the Governor of Sarawak -- acting in his dual role of Governor of Sarawak and High Commissioner for Brunei.

Apparently, there are no second-order units.

Three towns have boards that are responsible for municipal matters, but no urban area ranks as a first-order division.

REFERENCES

Annual Report: Brunei 1955, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; names of districts; administrative relationships; district boundaries shown on accompanying 1:500,000 map.

British Borneo; 1:3,200,000; 1952; names and boundaries of districts (civil division data are current for Brunei and Sarawak, but not for North Borneo). Map No. 12108.1.

SARAWAK  
(United Kingdom Crown Colony)

Sarawak, on the north coast of Borneo, was formerly ruled by Rajah Brooke under British protection, but became a crown colony in 1946.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS          division: 5  
1956

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      district: 17  
1956

REMARKS                      Divisions are identified by number, districts by the names of their administrative seats. No towns appear to rank as first- or second-order units.

REFERENCES                Sarawak Annual Report 1956, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1957; administrative relationships; includes 1:1,000,000 map (revised 1956) showing division and district boundaries and administrative seats.

British Borneo; 1:3,200,000; 1952; division boundaries and number identifications; civil-division data are current for Sarawak and Brunei, but not for North Borneo. Map No. 12108.1.

## INDONESIA

The Republic of Indonesia comprises mainly all of Java and Sumatra and most of Borneo, all of the Celebes and the Moluccas and all but a relatively small part of the Lesser Sunda Islands.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS propinsi (province): 18\*

1958 Daerah Istimewa Jogjakarta  
(special area of Jogjakarta): 1

Kotapradja Djakarta-Raya  
(municipality of Djakarta): 1

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS keresidenan (residency): 30

1958

REMARKS: Five sparsely populated provinces (4 in Borneo, 1 in Sumatra) do not have residencies.

There are some 170 kabupaten (regency) units in Indonesia, which are officially third-order. Since residencies do not exist in some provinces, however, and do not function too effectively in others, there is something to be said for the view that the kabupaten is the de facto basic second-order division of the country, official third-order status notwithstanding.

The kotapradja (municipality), of which there are about 42, is equivalent to a kabupaten. Djakarta, the capital, appears to be the only municipality that ranks in its own right as a first-order division.

The "special area of Jogjakarta," located on the south coast of Java, is a native sultanate. It is subdivided into 4 units of kabupaten status and 1 municipality (Jogjakarta city).

The authority of the central government has never been fully established throughout Indonesia and many civil divisions of the country are to a considerable extent theoretical.

REFERENCE Indonesia; 1:8,000,000; 1952; 2 sheets, east and west; province names and boundaries (not current) and limits of the Jogjakarta special area. Map No. 11812.

Note: There are no readily available published sources that give current and complete data on the civil divisions of Indonesia. The information above, apart from the interpretive remarks, is from a list assembled by U.S. officials in Djakarta from data supplied by the Indonesian Ministry of Internal Affairs. The list is believed to be correct as of 1957 and it may be used eventually to revise the map noted above.

\*Officially, Indonesia claims 19 provinces, the 19th being "Irian Barat" (West New Guinea), currently administered by the Dutch as Netherlands New Guinea.

PORTUGUESE TIMOR  
(Portuguese Overseas Province)

Portuguese Timor includes the Oé-Cussi enclave and Ataúro Island.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS      província (province): 1  
1956

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      circunscrição (circumscription): 8  
1956                              concelho (district): 1

REMARKS                      The breakdown above is based on the official Portuguese position that Timor is an overseas province. A more realistic interpretation would be:

First-order  
circunscrição . . . . . 8  
concelho . . . . . 1

Second-order  
posto administrativo . . 54  
(administrative post)

The concelho includes the environs of the capital (Dili) and Atauro Island. It is much smaller than any of the 8 circunscrições but equals them in rank. Areas under administrative posts do not necessarily have precise limits.

REFERENCE                      Felgas, H.A. E., Timor Português, Agência Geral do Ultramar, Lisbon, 1956; administrative relationships; names of all units; circunscrição and concelho boundaries shown on various small-scale maps.

CHRISTMAS ISLAND

The Christmas Island (10°30'S-105°40'E) in the Indian Ocean, which should not be confused with the Central Pacific island of the same name, referred to on p. 28.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

REMARKS                      The administrative responsibility for the island is being transferred from Singapore Colony of the United Kingdom to Australia. At last report (10 December 1957), however, enabling laws had not yet been passed.

Some 2,650 people (Chinese, Malays, and Europeans) engaged in the exploitation of phosphate deposits now live on Christmas Island. The island, however, has no indigenous population and has no civil divisions as such.

REFERENCE                      ONI Information Report, Australia-Christmas Island  
(Request and Consent) Bill, 1957, U.S. Naval Attache,  
Melbourne, 242-57, 10 Dec 57.



Section B

WESTERN PACIFIC and AUSTRALIA

TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS  
(United Nations Trust Territory: United States)

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands comprises three archipelagoes, the Marshalls, the Carolines, and the Marianas (except Guam), lying north of the equator and considerably west of the Hawaiian Islands.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 7

1957

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS municipality: ca. 128

1956-57

REMARKS

The Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands is the only "strategic trusteeship" in the United Nations trusteeship system. It differs from other trust territories in that the administering power, the United States, has the right to seal off areas whenever necessary for security reasons. To date, this prerogative has been used mostly in connection with the testing of atomic weapons.

Administration of most of the Trust Territory is directed by a High Commissioner, an officer of the United States Department of the Interior. For the Saipan District, however, responsibility rests with the Secretary of the Navy, who has vested authority for the government of the district in the Commander in Chief, U.S. Pacific Fleet. This authority has been delegated to the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas, who has appointed a civil administrator for the Saipan District. The Navy-appointed civil administrator occupies a position similar to that of other district administrators in the Trust Territory. The High Commissioner and the Commander, Naval Forces, Marianas, both maintain offices on Guam and are in close liaison. In reporting to the United Nations, the Trust Territory is treated as a single unit.

Although Guam, a United States possession, is the seat of administration, it is not itself part of the Trust Territory. Rota Island, near Guam, belongs geographically to the Marianas, but has the status of a district in its own right and is now administered by the High Commissioner from Guam. There is no administrative connection between Rota Island and the Navy-administered Saipan District.

Municipalities, the basic second-order administrative units, may be comprised of an island, a group of islands or atolls, or a locally recognized division of a large island. Thus, on the 4 reef-connected islands known collectively as Yap there are 10 municipalities, each of which includes one or more villages and adjacent areas. Each municipality in the territory is headed by a magistrate who may be a chief by hereditary or other right or an elected official. Whether or not indigenous authorities are used to govern in more or less customary ways depends upon the needs and desires of the people, and thus the degree of authority varies from island to island, usually in proportion to contact with foreign cultures. Administration is generally rather Westernized in the larger islands and island groups and "native" in outlying islands.

REFERENCES

Ninth Annual Report to the United Nations on the Administration of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Department of State Publication 6457, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, released May 1957; administrative relationships; names of districts and municipalities; includes small-scale map showing district boundaries.

1957 Annual Report: The High Commissioner of the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands to the Secretary of the Interior, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1957; administrative relationships.

Coulter, J.W.. The Pacific Dependencies of the United States, Macmillan Company, New York, 1957; administrative relationships; includes 1:250,000 map of Yap showing municipality boundaries.

Report on the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Visiting Mission to Trust Territories in the Pacific, 1956, United Nations Trusteeship Council, New York, 1956; administrative relationships; includes a small-scale map of district boundaries.

GAPS

Readily available data on the number, status, and boundaries of municipalities are incomplete.

GUAM

Guam (13°27'N-144°47'E) is an unincorporated territory of the United States.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS            municipality: 15

1950

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS        village: 19

1950

REMARKS

The smallest of the municipalities is Agana, which is coextensive or nearly so with Agana City, the capital of Guam. In 1940, the municipalities (except Agana) were divided into towns or villages, and barrios. Most settlements, including Agana, were either totally destroyed or severely damaged during World War II. During reconstruction, many communities were relocated and the division of municipalities into barrios was abandoned.

REFERENCES

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants, Chapter 54: "American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, and Virgin Islands of the U.S.", Government Printing Office, Washington, 1951; administrative relationships and names of all units; municipality boundaries and location of villages are shown on 1:350,000 map.

General Information: Guam, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Territories, Interior Duplicating Section, Washington, 1957; administrative relationships.

NETHERLANDS NEW GUINEA

A Netherlands dependency comprising the western part of the Island of New Guinea and small adjacent islands. The area is also claimed by Indonesia.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS afdeling (division): 6

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS onderafdeling (subdivision): 22  
exploratieressort (exploration jurisdiction): 3

REMARKS The 3 exploratieressorten, boundaries of which are not yet fixed, take in the lightly controlled mountainous area of central Netherlands New Guinea.

There are about 65 districten (districts, third-order), some of which comprise little more than coastal settlements and their environs. No towns other than these coastal settlements can be said to rank in their own right as civil divisions.

The number of districts per subdivision ranges from 2 to 7. Offshore islands are included in the normal division/subdivision/district pattern.

REFERENCE [Netherlands New Guinea]; original scale approx. 1:3,000,000; from Vademecum voor Nederlands - Nieuw-Guinea, Nieuw-Guinea Instituut, Rotterdam, 1956; boundaries of units first- through third-order; names given in marginal list keyed to map by number. Call No. 102080.

GAPS Available map coverage for boundaries leaves much to be desired in clarity and detail.

PAPUA  
(Australian Territory)

Papua comprises southeastern New Guinea and adjacent islands.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 6

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS

In 1949, Papua and the Australia-governed Trust Territory of New Guinea were joined in an arrangement involving a single administrator, supreme court, and public service, directed from an administrative seat at Port Moresby, Papua. Establishment of this unified administration, however, does not alter the basic status of Papua as an Australian possession and New Guinea as a Trust Territory.

The 6 first-order districts noted above are completely within Papua. Such "second-order" administration as exists is in the hands of assistant district officers, patrol officers, and, to a far less extent, native constables and village headmen. In general the use of indigenous government authorities is in an early stage of development.

REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Australia. Territory of Papua - Annual Report for 1955-56, A. J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, 1957; names of districts; administrative relationships.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea; 1:2,534,400; National Mapping Office, Department of the Interior, Canberra, 1954; names and boundaries of districts. Call No. 53433.

Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Government Printing Office, Canberra, 1955; administrative relationships.

TERRITORY OF NEW GUINEA  
(United Nations Trust Territory: Australia)

The Australian Trust Territory comprises northeastern New Guinea, the Bismarck Archipelago, and the two northernmost islands of the Solomon group.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 9

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS

In 1949, the Trust Territory of New Guinea and the Australian Territory of Papua were joined in a governmental union that has a single administrator, supreme court, and public service directed from a headquarters at Port Moresby, Papua. Establishment of this unified administration, however, does not alter the basic status of northeastern New Guinea as a Trust Territory, and Papua (southeastern New Guinea) as an Australian possession.

The 9 districts noted above are completely within the Trust Territory; 5 include the mainland and adjacent islands and 4 are groups of offshore islands. Administration below the district level is partly in the hands of assistant district officers and patrol officers. In some areas, however, native administration through local leaders is fairly well developed.

REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Australia. Report to the General Assembly of the United Nations on the Administration of the Territory of New Guinea, Report for 1955-56, A.J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, 1957; names of districts; administrative relationships.

Territory of Papua and New Guinea; 1:2,534,400; National Mapping Office, Department of the Interior, Canberra, 1954; names and boundaries of districts. Call No. 53433.

Year Book of the Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Government Printing Office, Canberra, 1955; administrative relationships.

NAURU

(United Nations Trust Territory: jointly under Australia, New Zealand,  
and the United Kingdom; administered by Australia)

Nauru is a single island, 0°31'S-165°56'E,

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 14

1955

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS ---

REMARKS

Some of the districts are small, and 3 have permanent populations of less than 100. In electing the local council, districts are grouped to form 8 electoral districts. Although the electoral units are not recognized officially as the basic civil divisions of Nauru, realistically they seem to have a better claim to this title than the 14 districts.

REFERENCES

Commonwealth of Australia. Territory of Nauru: Report for 1955-1956, Department of Territories, A.J. Arthur, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, 1956; administrative relationships; names of districts and electoral districts; includes 1:45,000 map showing district boundaries.

Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, A.J. Arthur, Government Printing Office, Canberra, 1955; administrative relationships.



BRITISH SOLOMON ISLANDS  
(United Kingdom Protectorate)

The capital, Honiara (9°35'S-160°00'E), on Guadalcanal Island, is the approximate center of the island group.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 4  
1954 [special area]: 1

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS subdistrict: ?  
1954

REMARKS

The islands are administered directly by the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific. His role in relation to certain other United Kingdom-administered areas in the Pacific is noted on p. 28.

The "special area" comprises the rather isolated Ontong Java Islands which are reportedly administered "by the Senior Assistant Secretary (Native Affairs) from Honiara."

The subdistricts or other second-order units are areas under native councils which are to be found on most islands where the population is great enough to require some form of organized local government. Some of the larger islands have more than one council. It can be inferred that the number of subdistricts or council areas in the protectorate as a whole is probably about 30.

REFERENCES

(a) Colonial Reports - British Solomon Islands 1953-54, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1955; administrative relationships; number of units; includes 1:2,750,000 map of the Solomons that does not show district boundaries, although these can be interpreted from a list of districts and islands (p.50) that fall within them.

(b) Belshaw, C.S.. Island Administration in the South West Pacific, Royal Institute of International Affairs, London, 1950; administrative relationships.

(c) Southwest Pacific Islands; 1:5,500,000; 1954; locational reference only; district boundaries for the Solomons can be added easily from data in reference (a). Map No. 13378.1.

NEW HEBRIDES ISLANDS  
(Anglo-French Condominium)

The administrative seat of the New Hebrides is at Vila, 17<sup>0</sup>45'S-168<sup>0</sup>20'E.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 4

1955

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS

The administration of the New Hebrides is exercised by Resident Commissioners, one French and one British, who represent the regional officials that actually carry the title of British (or French) High Commissioner for the New Hebrides. For further data on this relationship, see p. 3.

There are in effect three different administrations in the New Hebrides, namely, the British National, the French National, and the Condominium (or joint). The national administrations handle such affairs as control of national property and subjects, and the condominium deals with all matters requiring joint action.

Each district is headed by 2 district officers, 1 British and 1 French. Although the administrative seats of these officials are usually on the same island, they are not always in the same community.

No towns rank as districts. The administration of lower-order units, if such exist, is largely in the hands of the indigenous population -- native chiefs, village headmen and the like.

REFERENCES

Colonial Reports - Anglo-French Condominium: New Hebrides 1953 and 1954, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1955; administrative relationships; number of districts.

NID Handbook, Pacific Islands, Vol. III, "Western Pacific," London, 1944; names of districts and islands that fall within them, p. 453-454.

New Hebrides; 1:1,000,000; first AMS ed. 1944; names and boundaries of districts. AMS X321 (GSGS 4298).

NEW CALEDONIA  
(Territory of the French Union)

New Caledonia includes the Loyalty Island, Isle des Pins, and numerous adjacent smaller islands, islets, and reefs.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS arrondissement: 5

1957

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS [native reserve]: ?  
1957 [towns with councils or municipal commissions]: 21

REMARKS

The Governor of New Caledonia is, inter alia, High Commissioner of the Republic for the Pacific with certain responsibilities for all French territories and interests in the region. The multiple functions of the High Commissioner are noted on p. 3.

Administrative arrangements applicable to the native Melanesian population of New Caledonia are in some respects separate from "general administration" and their functioning is not made completely clear by available data. Most of the native people live in reserves under the general (albeit declining) authority of chiefs and village headmen. Local supervision of the reserves through chiefs is exercised by gendarmes in the principal towns. The reserves constitute about 8 percent of the total area of New Caledonia. In addition, the Isle des Pins off the south coast and the Loyalty Islands have been entirely constituted as reserves. The number of reserves and their delimitation in relation to the 5 arrondissements is not known.

Noumea and some 20 other towns have councils or municipal commissions. These communities, wherein more than half of the European population of New Caledonia resides, appear in some ways to be second-order civil divisions, even if not so ranked officially.

For administrative purposes the Isle des Pins and the Bélep Islands are apparently regarded as part of New Caledonia proper. The Loyalty Islands, on the other hand, have a special administration directed by a resident with headquarters on Lifou Island. Certain other islands belonging to New Caledonia (Walpole, Houn, and Chesterfield) have no indigenous population but from time to time phosphate deposits on the islands are worked by Vietnamese laborers under the direction of Europeans. At such times, any administration that the islands may receive is apparently through the field supervisors of the firms directing operations, or through visiting French medical officers.

REFERENCES

Bottin de Madagascar des Territoires d'Amérique et d'Océanie, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1957; administrative relationships; names of towns with councils or municipal commissions; includes 1:3,000,000 map of arrondissement boundaries.

Nouvelle Calédonie; 1:400,000; Anciens Etablissements Dufrenoy, Paris, 1953; arrondissement names and boundaries. Call No. 95053.

NID Geographical Handbook, Pacific Islands, Vol. III, "Western Pacific," London, 1945; administrative relationships.

Belshaw, C.S.. Island Administration in the South West Pacific, Royal Institute of International Affairs, Oxford University Press, London, 1950; administrative relationships.

GAPS

Additional data are needed on all aspects of the administrative system.

AUSTRALIA  
(Commonwealth)

Australia as here considered -- without regard to Antarctic claims and sub-Antarctic islands -- includes Tasmania, numerous nearshore islands and reefs, and various offshore islands and island groups, as well as the mainland.\*

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1957           state: 6  
  
                 territory: 2  
  
                 capital territory: 1  
                 [Canberra]

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1947-53	NSW	VIC	QLD	SA	WA	TAS	NT <sup>a</sup>	Total
city:	17	35	12	2	2	2	--	70
municipality:	135	--	--	--	19	--	--	154
town:	--	4	11	--	--	--	1	16
borough:	--	21	--	--	--	--	--	21
municipal corporation:	--	--	--	43	--	--	--	43
shire:	137	137	122	--	--	--	--	396
council district:	--	--	--	100	--	--	--	100
road district:	--	--	--	--	127	--	--	127
municipality: [mostly incorpo- rated rural areas]	--	--	--	--	--	49	--	49

a. The headings refer to the 6 states: New South Wales, Victoria, Queensland, South Australia, Western Australia, and Tasmania; and 1 territory: Northern Territory. The number of units of each type for Australia as a whole is given in the final column.

\*Among the offshore islands are Ashmore and Cartier (administratively part of the Northern Territory) and Lord Howe (part of New South Wales). Norfolk Island ranks as a territory. The Cocos-Keeling Islands in the Indian Ocean have been administered by Australia since 1955, but do not appear to be affiliated with any state or territory. Christmas Island in the Indian Ocean will probably be transferred to Australian administration in 1958 (see Christmas Island, p. 11). Other Australian-administered areas are discussed elsewhere (see Papua, Territory of New Guinea, and Nauru, pp. 16, 17, 18).

REMARKS

The 2 territories are the Northern Territory, on the mainland, and Norfolk Island, 29°02'S-167°57'E. The Northern Territory is divided into some 20 police districts that are used as statistical units, but are not local government areas.

The capital territory includes the city of Canberra and a relatively small surrounding area. No city other than Canberra ranks as a first-order civil division.

Throughout Australia, many functions exercised in other countries by multipurpose administrative units are handled by ad hoc authorities responsible for "districts" that may include all or part of several civil divisions.

Major urban areas often include numerous cities, towns, and other types of units. For example, the Sydney metropolitan area includes 2 cities (1 of which is Sydney) and some 35 municipalities.

REFERENCES

Yearbook of the Commonwealth of Australia, Commonwealth Bureau of Census and Statistics, Government Printing Office, Canberra, 1955; administrative relationships; names of some units.

Atlas of Australian Resources: State and Local Government Areas; 1:6,000,000; Department of National Development, Division of Regional Development, 1953; names, boundaries, and administrative status of virtually all units. Call No. 55269.

Atlas of Australian Resources: Government, Department of National Development, Canberra, 1954; administrative relationships; data assembled to supplement above map. Call No. 55269 (Map Supplement).

Census of the Commonwealth of Australia, 30 June 1947, Vol. I, Parts I to XVI, Detailed Tables, L.F. Johnston, Commonwealth Government Printer, Canberra, 1951; names and administrative status of units. Call No. gK201.A81.

Indexes to Robinson's Quad Crown Series, H.E.C. Robinson Ltd., Sydney, not dated; names and administrative status of units; pamphlets including lists of place names that supplement the following Robinson state maps:

New South Wales	Call No.	56915	(Map Supplement)
Victoria	"	55254	" "
Queensland	"	56909	" "
Western Australia	"	44360	" "

Section C

CENTRAL PACIFIC

## HAWAII

The Territory of Hawaii is an incorporated territory of the United States comprising the Hawaiian Archipelago and Palmyra Island. Midway Island, although geographically within the Hawaiian Archipelago, is not part of the Territory of Hawaii.\*

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS county: 5

1958

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS city: 6

1950

town: 9

village: 72

REMARKS

Honolulu County (legally "City and County of Honolulu") includes Oahu and Palmyra islands and the small, uninhabited islands, islets, and reefs that extend northwestward from the main islands of the Hawaiian Archipelago. Kalawao, although officially designated and counted above as a county, consists only of the Kalaupapa leper settlement. For most purposes, including representation in the Territorial Legislature, it is included with Maui County.

Honolulu City has not been included among the 6 cities counted as second-order divisions since its government is also a county government.

The Territory is also divided into 29 judicial districts. These districts, however, do not have governments and are not considered to be second-order administrative divisions.

REFERENCES

U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants, Government Printing Office, Washington, 1952; administrative relationships and names of units; county boundaries shown on map at 1:7,500,000; boundaries of judicial districts, and location of cities, towns, and villages on insets at 1:900,000.

Hawaiian Islands; 1:250,000; 1954; 5 sheets; names and boundaries of counties; approximate limits (built-up areas) of cities, towns, and larger villages. AMS W532.

General Information: Hawaii, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Territories, Interior Duplicating Section, Washington, 1957; administrative relationships.

Hawaiian Islands; 1:5,000,000; 1954; county names and boundaries. Map No. 12791.

\*For Midway Island and other United States island possessions near Hawaii, see Central Pacific Island Possessions of the United States, p. 26.



CENTRAL PACIFIC ISLAND POSSESSIONS  
OF THE UNITED STATES

Excluding Hawaii, Guam, American Samoa, the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, and islands in condominium or disputed status.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS     --

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS   --

REMARKS           The administrative responsibility for the Central Pacific island possessions of the United States is divided between the Department of the Navy and the Department of the Interior as indicated in the following list of islands, located by geographic coordinates.

Department of the Navy

Midway 28°15'N-177°20'W  
Wake 19°17'N-166°35'E  
Johnston 16°45'N-165°30'W  
Kingman 6°24'N-162°24'W

Department of the Interior

Howland 0°48'N-176°38'W  
Baker 0°13'N-176°31'W  
Jarvis 0°22'S-160°03'W

None of the islands has civil divisions, as such, and only Wake and Midway are normally inhabited. Administratively, the islands are not part of the Territory of Hawaii, although the jurisdiction of the District Court of Hawaii extends to them. It should be noted, however, that for administrative purposes Kure Island (near Midway) and Palmyra Island (near Kingman) are parts of Hawaii.

Note: The data above were supplied by the Office of Territories, U.S. Department of the Interior, February 1958; the map noted below is cited only as a locational reference.

REFERENCE       Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; includes insets at 1:250,000 covering all of the islands except Johnston and Kingman.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY ISLANDS

United States and United Kingdom condominium; Canton Island: 2°49'S-171°40'W;  
Enderbury Island: 3°08'S-171°05'W.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS --

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS

A 1939 agreement, made without prejudice to the respective claims of the two countries, placed the islands under joint United States-United Kingdom control for 50 years. The seat of the joint administration is on Canton Island; there are no civil divisions, as such. The administrative responsibilities of the United States come under the Office of Territories, Department of the Interior. The station manager of the Civil Aeronautics Administration now represents the Department of the Interior and has been designated "United States Resident Administrator, Canton and Enderbury Islands." The British part of the administration is handled through the government of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony, which is represented on Canton Island by a "District Officer." Enderbury Island is normally uninhabited.

REFERENCES

General Information: Canton and other Equatorial Islands, U.S. Department of the Interior, Office of Territories, Interior Duplicating Section, Washington, 1956; administrative relationships.

Colonial Reports: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the Central and Southern Line Islands 1954 and 1955, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1957; administrative relationships.

Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, Sep 52; locational reference only; islands shown on insets at 1:250,000.

PACIFIC ISLANDS CLAIMED BY THE UNITED STATES  
AND THE UNITED KINGDOM

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

REMARKS

Some of the Phoenix Islands, some of the Ellice Islands, and some of the Line Islands are claimed by both the United States and the United Kingdom.

Phoenix Islands

Birnie, 3°35'S-171°31'W  
Gardner, 4°40'S-174°31'W  
Hull, 4°30'S-172°11'W  
McKean, 3°35'S-174°04'W  
Phoenix, 3°42'S-170°43'W  
Sydney, 4°27'S-171°16'W

Southern Ellice Islands

Funafuti, 8°30'S-179°08'E  
Nukufetau, 8°00'S-178°28'E  
Nukulailai, 9°23'S-179°51'E  
Nurakita, 10°45'S-179°30'E

Line Islands

Christmas, 1°51'N-157°23'W  
Caroline, 9°58'S-150°13'W  
Flint, 11°25'S-151°48'W  
Malden, 4°03'S-154°59'W  
Starbuck, 5°37'S-155°53'W  
Vostock, 10°06'S-152°23'W

Canton and Enderbury Islands, which are geographically part of the Phoenix Islands group, are in condominium status, and are discussed under "Canton and Enderbury Islands," p. 27.

Of the Ellice and Line Islands groups, only those islands that are in disputed status are listed above. Other islands in these two island groups are included under the "Gilbert and Ellice Islands, United Kingdom Crown Colony," p. 30. The islands are also discussed in the "Note on Regional Authority," p. 3.

All of the islands are sparsely populated or uninhabited, and the United States maintains no administrative machinery for them. The British view the islands as being administered by their High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, either directly -- as in the case of the Line Islands, except Christmas -- or as parts of three districts of the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony. The actual control exercised by the United Kingdom over many of the islands is difficult to ascertain.

REFERENCES

Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; locational reference only; Christmas Island is shown on an inset at 1:1,000,000.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1956, 77th ed., Government Printing Office, Washington, 1956; list of islands to which the United States reserves rights and claims, p. 7.

Colonial Reports: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the Central and Southern Line Islands 1954 and 1955, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1957; United Kingdom interpretation of administrative relationships (data on the central and southern Line Islands are limited to a page note).

GILBERT AND ELLICE ISLANDS COLONY  
(United Kingdom Crown Colony)

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 4  
1956

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS

The Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony is under the British High Commissioner for the Western Pacific, whose administrative responsibilities are described on p. 3.

The British view the colony as including Ocean Island, the Gilbert and Ellice Islands, the Phoenix Islands (except Canton and Enderbury), and three of the Line Islands (Washington, Fanning, and Christmas). Numerous islands within the scope of this interpretation, however, are claimed by the United States (see Pacific Islands Claimed by the United States and the United Kingdom, p.28). The actual amount of control exercised by the United Kingdom over many of the islands is undetermined.

Until recently, the British regarded the Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony as comprising 5 districts: Ocean Island, Gilbert Islands, Ellice Islands, Phoenix Islands, and the Line Islands. On 1 January 1956, however, the Gilbert and Ellice districts were merged to form a single unit under a district officer at Tarawa. The individual islands comprising the island groups are, in effect, second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES

Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; locational reference only; the representation of island group names makes the district pattern relatively clear.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1956, 77 ed., Government Printing Office, Washington, 1956; list of islands to which the United States reserves rights and claims, p. 7.

Colonial Reports: Gilbert and Ellice Islands Colony and the Central and Southern Line Islands 1954 and 1955, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1957; United Kingdom interpretation of administrative relationships.

PACIFIC ISLANDS CLAIMED BY THE  
UNITED STATES AND NEW ZEALANDName and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS      --Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      --REMARKS

Islands claimed by both the United States and New Zealand are noted below:

Tokelau Islands (Union Group)Atafu, 8°34'S-172°30'W  
Fukaofu, 9°23'S-171°15'W  
Nukunono, 9°12'S-171°55'WNorthern Cook IslandsDanger, 10°55'S-165°51'W  
Manihiki, 10°24'S-161°01'W  
Rakahanga, 10°03'S-161°06'W  
Tongareva (Penrhyn), 9°00'S-150°00'W

At present, the United States maintains no administrative machinery for either the Tokelau Islands or the Northern Cook Islands.

New Zealand sources note somewhat contradictorily that the Tokelau Islands are administered from Western Samoa (New Zealand Trust Territory) as a "matter of convenience" although they have ". . . no political connection with the Territory of Western Samoa." The actual control exercised by New Zealand appears to be slight since there was no European administrative staff in the islands, as of 1956. Reportedly, traditional patriarchal authority has been largely preserved.

Islands of the Northern Cook group are viewed by New Zealand as being administrative components of the Cook Islands -- a New Zealand "island territory" -- (see p. 36). New Zealand sources indicate that in the Northern Cook Islands there are 3 or 4 "island councils" (local government bodies performing first-order civil division functions, presumably) that send representatives to the annual meetings of the "Legislative Council of the Cook Islands" in Rarotonga. How much of this structure is actual and how much is theoretical cannot be determined from data on hand.

REFERENCESPacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; locational reference only.U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1956, 77 ed., Government Printing Office, Washington, 1956; list of islands to which the United States reserves rights and claims, p. 7.New Zealand Official Yearbook, New Zealand Department of Statistics, R. E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, 1956; New Zealand interpretation of administrative relationships.

Section D

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

SOUTHWEST PACIFIC

EASTER AND SALA Y GÓMEZ ISLANDS

Easter Island, 27°10'S-109°20'W, and Sala y Gómez, 26°28'S-105°28'W, are Chilean possessions.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

REMARKS                      Although the islands are regarded by Chile as "part of the national territory," administrative arrangements pertaining to them are somewhat cloudy. A February 1954 report notes that the islands are administered locally by a naval commander who is responsible through the Subsecretariat of the Navy to the Ministry of National Defense. A press report of August 1954, however, indicates that Easter Island "will be made" a new municipal district of Valparaiso Province, and will be directed by an administrator (naval officer ?) appointed by the President of Chile. Having only some 600 inhabitants, Easter Island is not densely populated enough to require civil divisions; Sala y Gómez is normally uninhabited.

REFERENCES                      ONI Information Report, Chile - Military Control of Easter Island; U.S. Naval Attaché, Santiago, No. 18-U-54, 8 Feb 54; administrative relationships.

Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; locational reference only; includes 1:500,000 inset of Easter Island.

GAPS                              The way in which the administration of Easter Island fits into the structure of the Chilean Government needs clarification.



PITCAIRN ISLANDS GROUP  
(United Kingdom Crown Colony)

The group includes Pitcairn, Henderson, Ducie, and Oeno islands, of which only Pitcairn is inhabited.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      --

REMARKS

The population (some 140 people) is not large enough to require civil divisions. The locally elected island council reports to the British Colonial Office through the Governor of Fiji.

REFERENCES

Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; location of the 4 islands; Pitcairn Island is shown on an inset at 1:250,000.

Colonial Office List, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; administrative relationships.

## FRENCH POLYNESIA

French Polynesia -- La Polynésie Française (formerly Etablissements Français de l'Océanie) -- is a territory of the French Union. The territory comprises the Marquesas, Society, Gambier, Tubuai, and Tuamotu islands. Normally uninhabited Clipperton Island some 600 miles off the coast of Mexico is also administered, if only technically, as part of French Polynesia.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS      circonscription (circumscription): 6

1956

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS      district: ca. 60

1956

REMARKS

The Governor of French Polynesia functions under the general direction of the French High Commissioner of the Republic for the Pacific. The role of the High Commissioner is discussed briefly on p. 3.

Reference materials published during the last 10 years vary considerably in giving the number of circonscriptions and grouping the islands that form them. Apparently, the current grouping for the 6 circonscriptions noted above is as follows (names in French): (1) Iles du Vent (Tahiti, Moorea, etc.) and (2) Iles sous le Vent (Bora Bora, Raiatea, etc.) in the Society Islands; (3) Iles Gambier (Mangareva, etc.), together with some of the islands of the Tuamotu group; (4) Iles Tuamotu; (5) Iles Australes (the Tubai Islands, including Rapa); and (6) Iles Marquises (the Marquesas).

Tahiti apparently has some 17 districts; elsewhere a district generally is an individual island or small group of islands. Administration at the district level is largely in the hands of indigenous authorities.

The islands of French Polynesia are widely scattered and many of the more remote ones are visited very infrequently by European officials. Thus, arrangements pertaining to the outlying islands are to a considerable extent theoretical.

REFERENCES

Dictionnaire des Communes, Éditions Berger-Levrault, Paris, 1956; administrative relationships; names of circonscriptions and some of the districts. Call No. g.A002.B4 1956.

Bottin de Madagascar des Territoires d'Amérique et d'Océanie, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1957; administrative relationships.

Iles de la Société et Makatea; 1:200,000; l'Institut Géographique National, not dated; names and boundaries of the districts of Tahiti. Call No. 95436.

Society Islands, Aeronautical Planning Chart (AP-23), Aeronautical Chart and Information Service, 1955; locational reference only (covers all islands except a few of the southernmost).

GAPS

Additional data are needed on all aspects of the administrative system.

COOK ISLANDS

Cook Islands are a New Zealand "island territory". The main islands are centered near 20°00'S-158°00'W.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS island [seat of an "island council"]: 6\*

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS --

REMARKS The New Zealand interpretation of the limits of the Cook Islands includes Danger, Manihiki, Rakahanga, and Tongareva (Penrhyn) islands. These islands, however, are claimed by the United States. For data on their administration, see Pacific Islands Claimed by the United States and New Zealand, p. 31.

The main islands with "island councils" are, in effect, first-order civil divisions. "Island councils" reportedly elect representatives to the annual meetings of the "Legislative Council of the Cook Islands" held in Rarotonga. Apparently, there are no second-order civil divisions.

REFERENCES New Zealand Official Yearbook, New Zealand Department of Statistics, R.E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, 1956; number of units, names can be inferred from list of island names; administrative relationships.

U.S. Bureau of the Census. Statistical Abstract of the United States: 1956, 77 ed., Government Printing Office, Washington, 1956; list of islands to which the United States reserves rights and claims, p. 7.

Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; locational reference only; three of the more important islands are shown on insets at 1:500,000.

GAPS No map coverage for civil division boundaries appears to be available.

\*According to New Zealand sources, there are 10 "island councils". However, 3 or 4 comprise islands claimed by the United States.

NIUE

Niue, 19°02'S-169°52'W, is a New Zealand "island territory".

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS     --

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS   --

REMARKS

The island is administered by a Resident Commissioner who is responsible to the New Zealand Department of Island Territories. The population (some 4,700 in 1955) is hardly large enough to require administrative units. However, the 12 villages of the island might be regarded as civil divisions since each is represented in a local government body called the "island council."

REFERENCES

New Zealand Official Yearbook, New Zealand Department of Statistics, R.E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, 1956; administrative relationships.

Pacific Ocean; 1:27,500,000; National Geographic Society, Washington, September 1952; locational reference only; includes 1:1,000,000 inset of Niue on which the 12 villages are located and named.

AMERICAN SAMOA

American Samoa is a United States unincorporated territory including the main island -- Tutuila, 14°17'S-170°41'W -- and also Swains, Ofu, Olosega, Tau, Sand, Rose, Saole, Pola, and Taputapu islands.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 5  
1950

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS county: 16  
1950

REMARKS Swains Islands District (population 164) has no counties, nor does the uninhabited Rose Island District. The main island, Tutuila, is divided into 2 districts: Eastern (6 counties) and Western (5 counties). The other 5 counties form the Manua District on Tau and nearby islands. All of the 70-odd settlements, including Pago Pago, rank as villages (third-order units).

REFERENCE U.S. Bureau of the Census. U.S. Census of Population: 1950, Vol. I, Number of Inhabitants, Chapter 54: "American Samoa, Canal Zone, Guam, and Virgin Islands of the U.S.", Government Printing Office, Washington, 1951; names of all units, first-through third-order, in hierarchic outline; includes maps at 1:225,000 showing county and district boundaries.

WESTERN SAMOA

(United Nations Trust Territory: New Zealand)

The trust territory includes the islands of Savai'i (13°40'S-172°20'W), Upolu, Manono, and Apolima.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 12  
1944-54

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS subdistrict: 13  
1944-54

REMARKS

The trusteeship agreement pertaining to the territory was approved by the General Assembly of the United Nations, 13 December 1946. It defined the territory as comprising "... the islands of Upola, Savai'i, Manono, and Apolima, together with all other islands and rocks adjacent thereto."

New Zealand sources note somewhat contradictorily that the Tokelau Islands are administered from Western Samoa as a "matter of convenience" although they have "... no political connection with the Territory of Western Samoa." For further data on the Takelau Islands, see Pacific Islands Claimed by the United States and New Zealand, p. 31.

Present civil divisions in Western Samoa are based in part on ancient chiefdoms. Since the patterns are quite complicated and are not made completely clear by available data, the unit totals given above are approximate at best.

Upolu Island has 3 districts and, apparently, 10 subdistricts, whereas Savai'i Island has 9 districts but, as far as can be determined, only 3 subdistricts. One source refers to an "Apia municipal district" of subdistrict rank comprising Apia (the only real town in Western Samoa) and vicinity. Since this is not shown on reference (a), however, it has not been included in the subdistrict total given above. Satupaitea District on Savai'i Island is apparently divided into 3 subdistricts. The small islands of Apolima and Manono are part of Aana District, Upolu Island.

REFERENCES

(a) Upolu; 1:100,000; Lands and Survey Department, Western Samoa; 1953; names and boundaries of districts and subdistricts. Call No. 102089.

(b) Savaii; 1:100,000; Lands and Survey Department, Western Samoa; 1954; names and boundaries of districts and subdistricts. Call No. 102088.

Note: Similar maps also available as GSGS 4299, 1942.

GAPS

The cited reference maps have many inadequacies; additional data are needed on all aspects of the administrative system.

TONGA ISLANDS  
(Constitutional Monarchy)

The Tonga Islands are under British protection. They comprise some 150 islands and islets between 18° and 22°S and between 173° and 176°W.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS [island group]: 3

1955

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

REMARKS

The islands fall into 3 main groups -- Vava'u, Ha'apai, and Tongatapu -- of which 2 (Vava'u and Ha'apai) are referred to in reference (a) as having governors. Whether the southernmost group, Tongatapu, also has a governor is a moot question. Therefore, the status of Tongatapu as a possible first-order division is also open to question, but it has been counted as one in the total given above. Some of the smaller islands are, in effect, second-order divisions; on the larger islands, villages appear to be second-order divisions.

In 1952, the responsibilities of the High Commissioner for the Western Pacific in connection with the Kingdom of Tonga were transferred to the Governor of Fiji, who acts through the British Agent and Consul in Tonga.

REFERENCES

(a) Biennial Report - Tonga: 1954 and 1955, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; administrative relationships; includes a 1:2,000,000 map of the Tonga Islands (no boundaries).

(b) The Colonial Office List, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; administrative relationships.

GAPS

Several aspects of the administrative system are not made clear by available data and, apparently, no maps showing current civil division boundaries are available.



UVEA (WALLIS) AND FUTUNA ISLANDS  
(French Protectorate)

The protectorate includes the Uvea (Wallis) Islands at 13°17'S-176°10'W, together with adjacent islets, and, some 140 miles southwest of Uvea, the Futuna and Alofi islands, which lie near 14°20'S-178°00'W.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS

1945 Uvea (Wallis)  
district: 3  
Futuna and Alofi  
district: 2

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS

1945 Uvea (Wallis)  
village: 16  
Futuna and Alofi  
village: 9

REMARKS

The islands are administered ultimately from New Caledonia by the French High Commissioner of the Republic for the Pacific (see p. 3), who is represented locally by a resident administrator with headquarters at Mata-utu on Uvea (Wallis) Island.

Local administration is largely in the hands of indigenous authorities with some direction from French officials and missionaries. The 3 districts of Uvea are in effect subdivisions of a "kingdom", whereas the 2 of Futuna and Alofi are more or less independent chieftanships.

REFERENCES

NID Geographical Handbook, Pacific Islands, Vol. III, "Western Pacific", London, 1945; administrative relationships; names and boundaries of districts shown on maps at 1:200,000 (Uvea, p. 277) and 1:600,000 (Futuna and Alofi, p. 291).

Bottin de Madagascar des Territoires d'Amérique et d'Océanie, Didot-Bottin, Paris, 1957; administrative relationships.

FIJI  
(United Kingdom Crown Colony)

The main island of the Fiji group is Viti Levu, 18°00'S-178°00'E; the colony includes the Rotuma Islands some 350 miles north of the main group. The islands of Tonga are separated from those of Fiji by meridian 176°30'W.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS district: 3  
[headed by a district commissioner]  
  
[special area]: 1  
(Rotuma Islands)

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS province: 14  
  
district: 7  
(Rotuma Islands)

REMARKS

The Governor of Fiji also has some general administrative responsibilities for Tonga (see p. 40) and Pitcairn Island (see p. 33).

The provinces are based on old tribal boundaries and, together with their subdivisions, form an elaborate organizational structure that is, however, applicable only to the Fijian population -- about 42 percent of the colony total. For the remainder of the population (Indians form 48 percent of the colony total, other groups 10 percent) there are no second-order civil divisions.

A number of towns have municipal councils, but no urban areas rank as first- or second-order civil divisions.

Although part of the Colony of Fiji, the isolated Rotuma Islands are administered under a different arrangement than that applicable to Fiji proper.

REFERENCES

Colonial Reports: Fiji 1955, Her Majesty's Stationery Office, London, 1956; administrative relationships; names and seats of first-order districts; includes 1:1,500,000 map showing district boundaries.

Constitutional Development in the Commonwealth, Part II, United Kingdom Dependencies, Reference Division, Central Office of Information, London, 1955; administrative relationships.

Viti Levu and Adjacent Islands: Colony of Fiji; 1:126,720; Lands Department, Fiji (reproduced by Ordnance Survey), 1954; names and boundaries of provinces.

Vanua Levu and Adjacent Islands: Colony of Fiji; 1:126,720; Director of Lands, Mines, and Surveys, Fiji, 1948; names and boundaries of provinces.

## NEW ZEALAND

General limits without regard to Antarctic claims include North Island, South Island, and the Stewart and Chatham offshore island groups, together with eight distant islands or island groups.

Name and number of  
FIRST-ORDER DIVISIONS county: 129

1956 borough: 114

independent town district: 21

Name and number of  
SECOND-ORDER DIVISIONS dependent town district\*: 16

1956

REMARKS

The two offshore island groups (Stewart and Chatham) are administrative counties. Certain other islands (Solander, Three Kings, Snares, Bounty, Antipodes, Auckland, Campbell, and Kermadec) that are some distance removed from New Zealand proper do not fit into the county pattern, but are nevertheless regarded as integral parts of the country. Although these islands are normally uninhabited, in 1956 there were manned-radio and -weather stations on Campbell Island and on Raul Island of the Kermadec group. New Zealand also administers or shares in the administration of certain other islands in the South Pacific, for example, Cook Islands (see p. 36) and Western Samoa (see p. 39). This, however, is special administration exercised through the Department of Island Territories.

The 9 former provinces or provincial districts are still shown on many maps, but they no longer have governments and are not regarded by New Zealand sources as first-order units.

A borough with 20,000 or more people may be proclaimed a city, although its corporate status remains unaltered. Boroughs do not appear to have subdivisions that can be regarded as second-order units, nor are the independent town districts subdivided into second-order units. Several urban areas fall within more than one borough. For example, the Auckland urban area includes some 18 boroughs (1 of which is Auckland City), 1 town district, and some county areas.

Throughout New Zealand, many public services (road work, pest control, water supply, etc.) are provided by ad hoc authorities for "districts" that may comprise a single civil division or all or part of several civil divisions.

Fiord County (practically uninhabited) has no council.

\*These units, responsible to county authorities, are declining in number and no new ones are to be formed.

REFERENCES

New Zealand Official Year Book, New Zealand Department of Statistics, R.E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, 1956; names of units; administrative relationships.

Local Authorities Handbook of New Zealand, New Zealand Department of Statistics, R.E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, 1956; names of units administrative relationships.

New Zealand, 1:2,000,000, 1956; county boundaries. Map No. 13652.

Maps of Urban Areas, New Zealand Census and Statistics Department, R.E. Owen, Government Printer, Wellington, 1952; boundaries of some 40 boroughs and a few town districts. Call No. aK401.N41 1952.

GAPS

Map coverage for boundaries of boroughs and town districts is incomplete.

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