





POPULATED PLACES

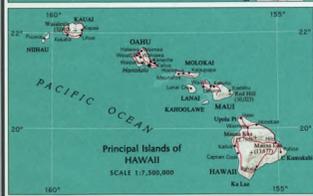
- 1,000,000 and over ● CHICAGO
- 500,000-999,999 ● Seattle
- 100,000-499,999 ● Omaha
- 99,999 and less ● Hawaii
- National capital ○ Washington
- State or provincial capital ● Richmond

TRANSPORTATION

- Controlled access highway —
- Toll road —
- Other principal highway —
- Ferry - - -
- Railroad —

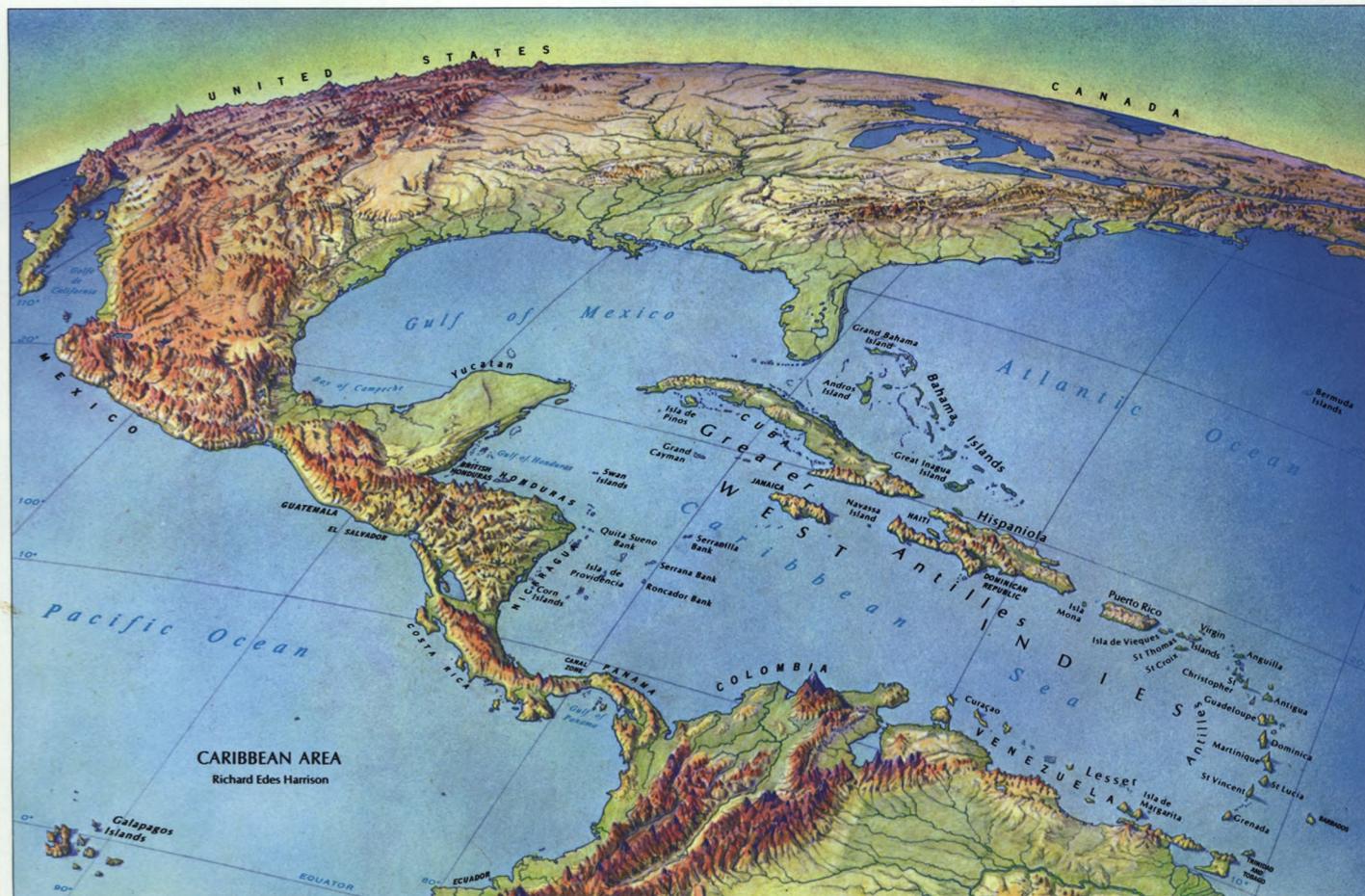
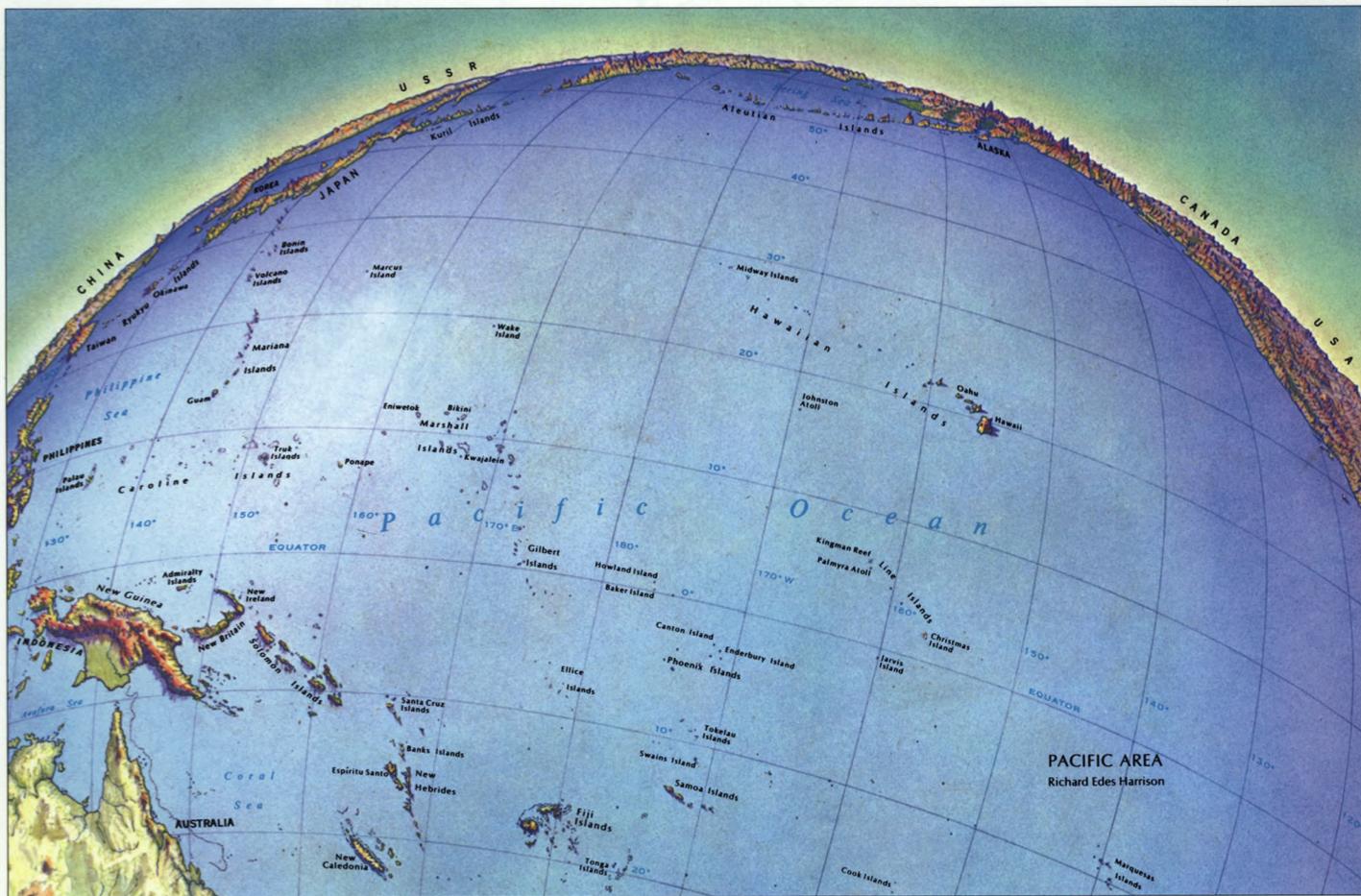
ELEVATIONS IN FEET

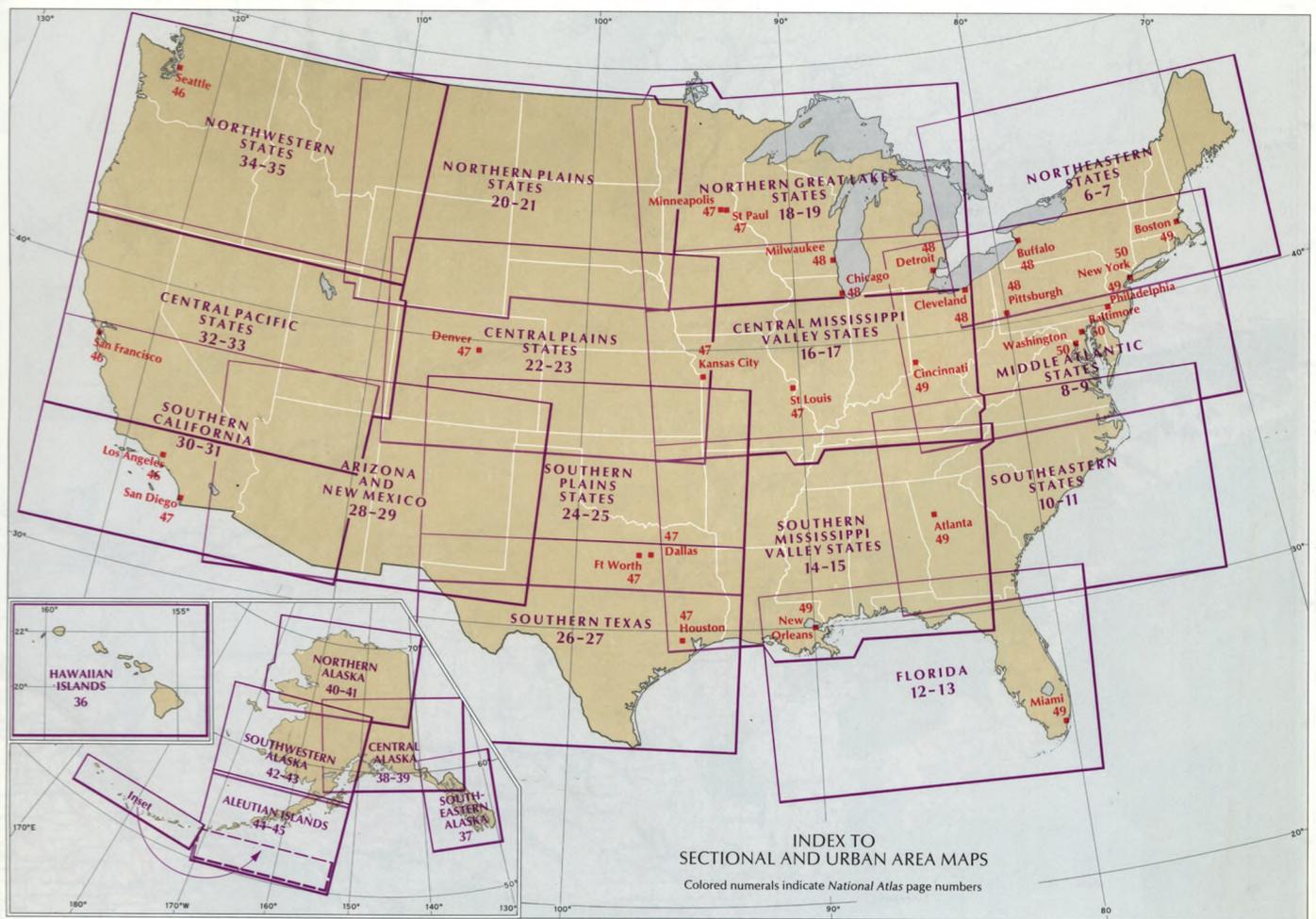
- Highest elevation in State + 14,411
- Other elevations + 10,713



UNITED STATES GENERAL REFERENCE
Compiled by U.S. Geological Survey
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SCALE 1:7,500,000

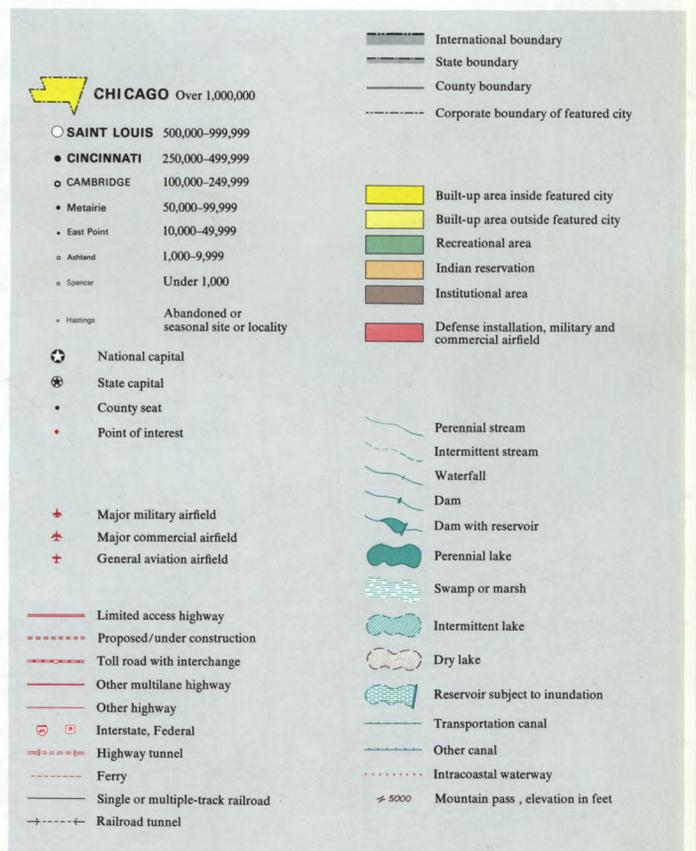
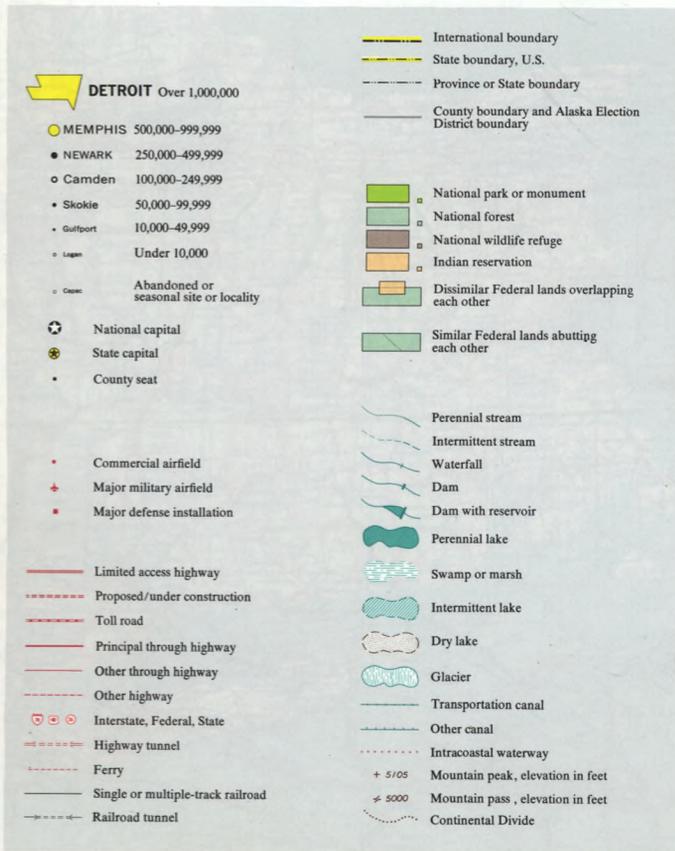


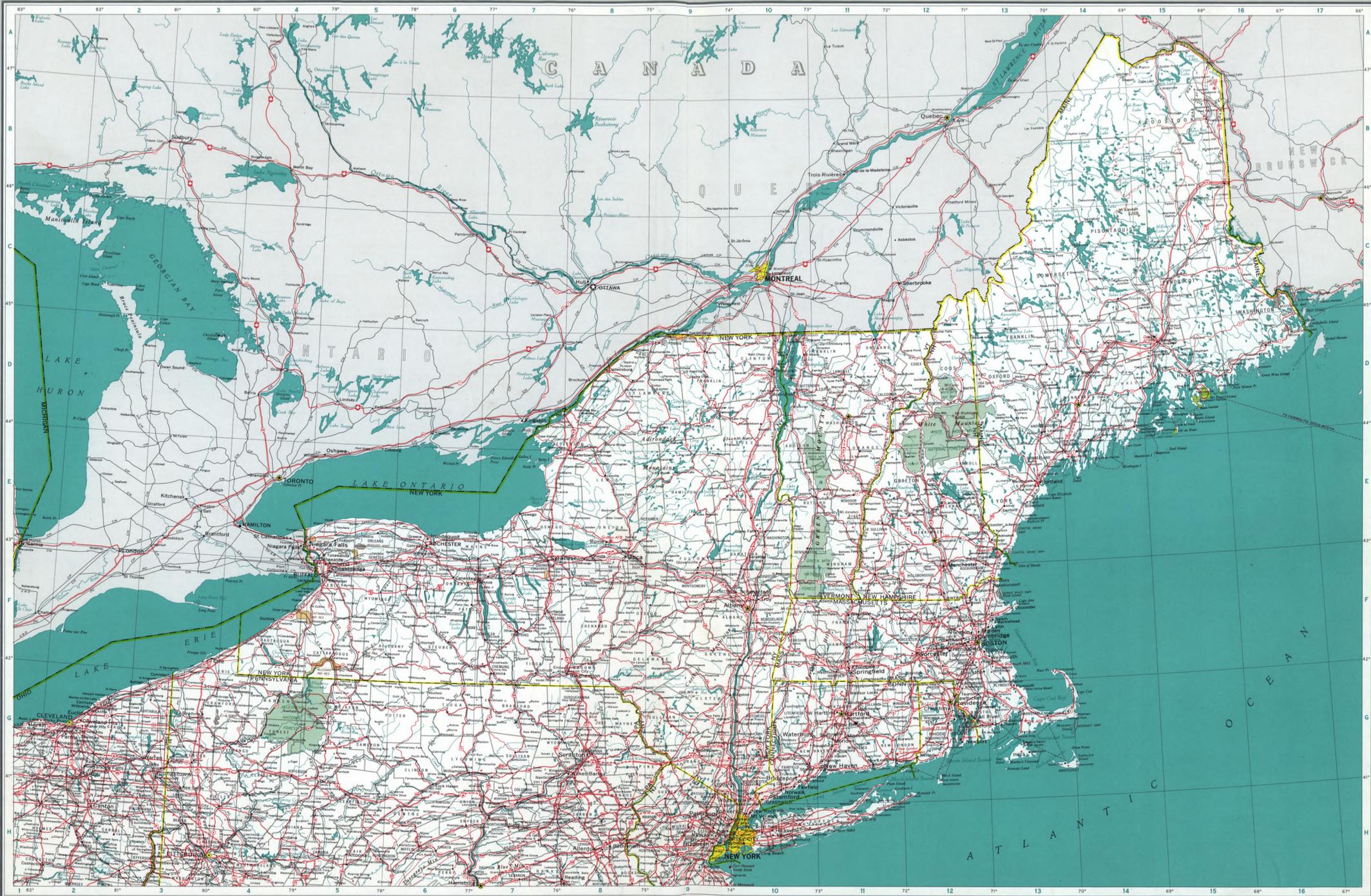


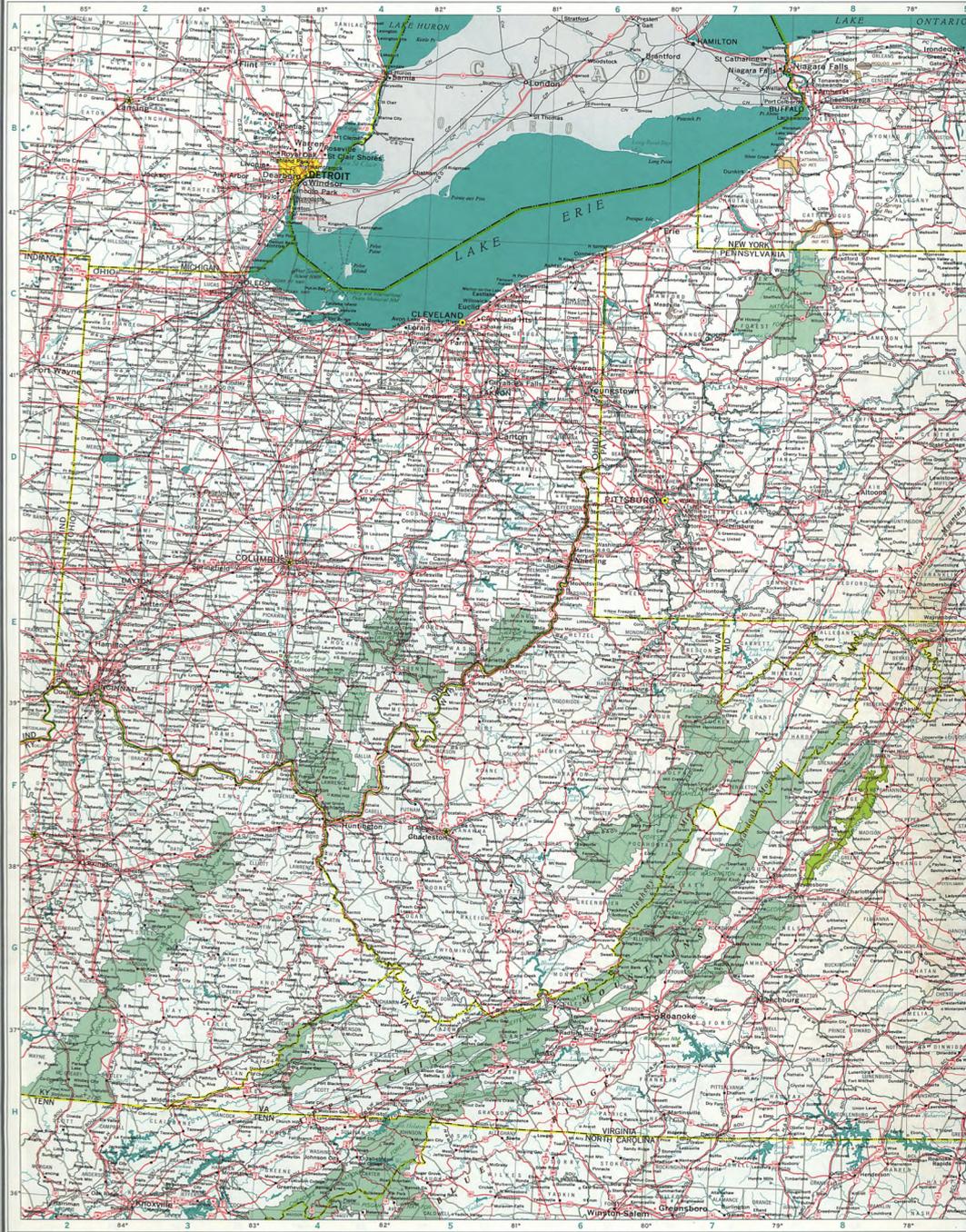


SECTIONAL MAPS
1:2,000,000 SCALE

URBAN AREA MAPS
1:500,000 SCALE



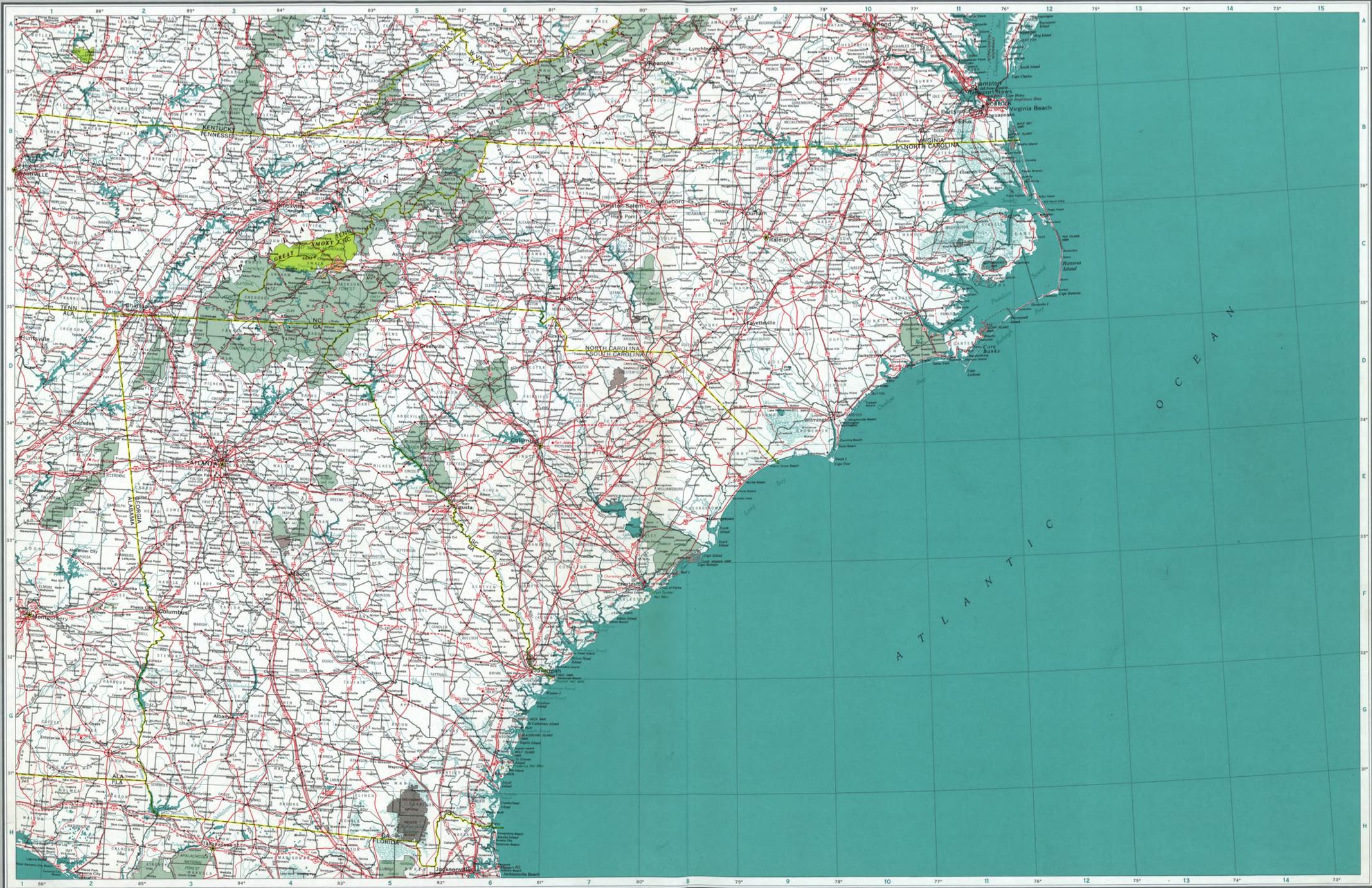




Albers Equal Area Projection

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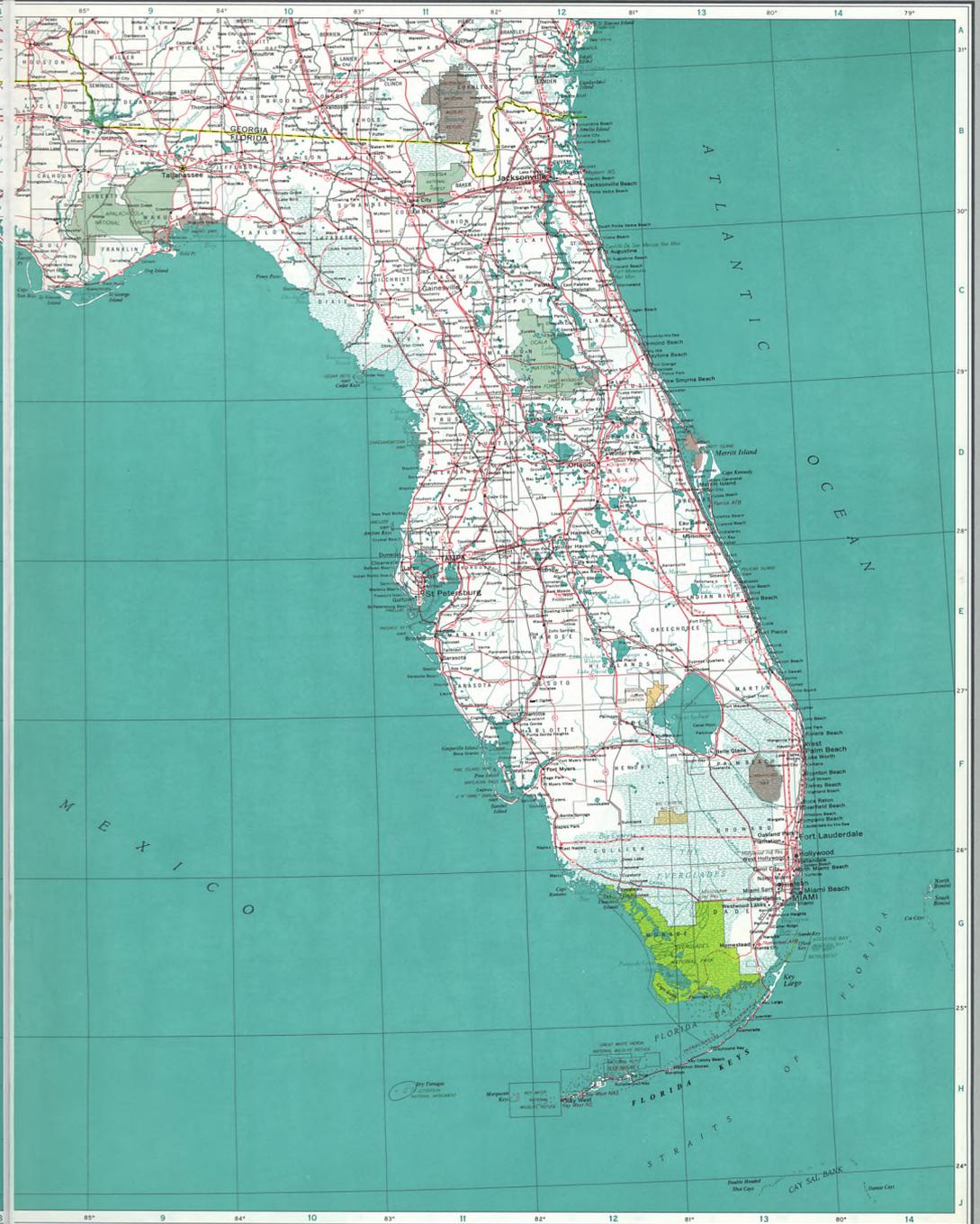
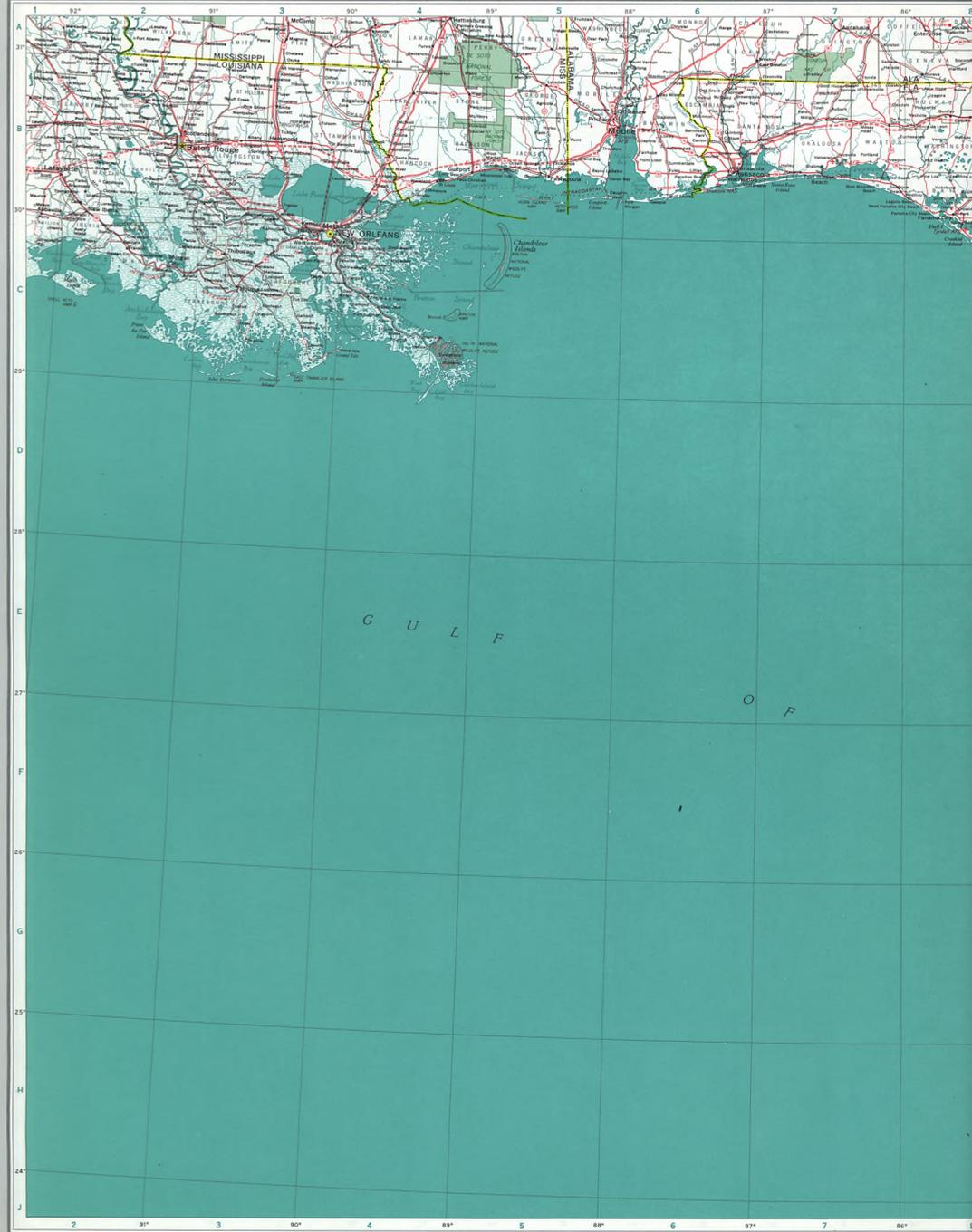


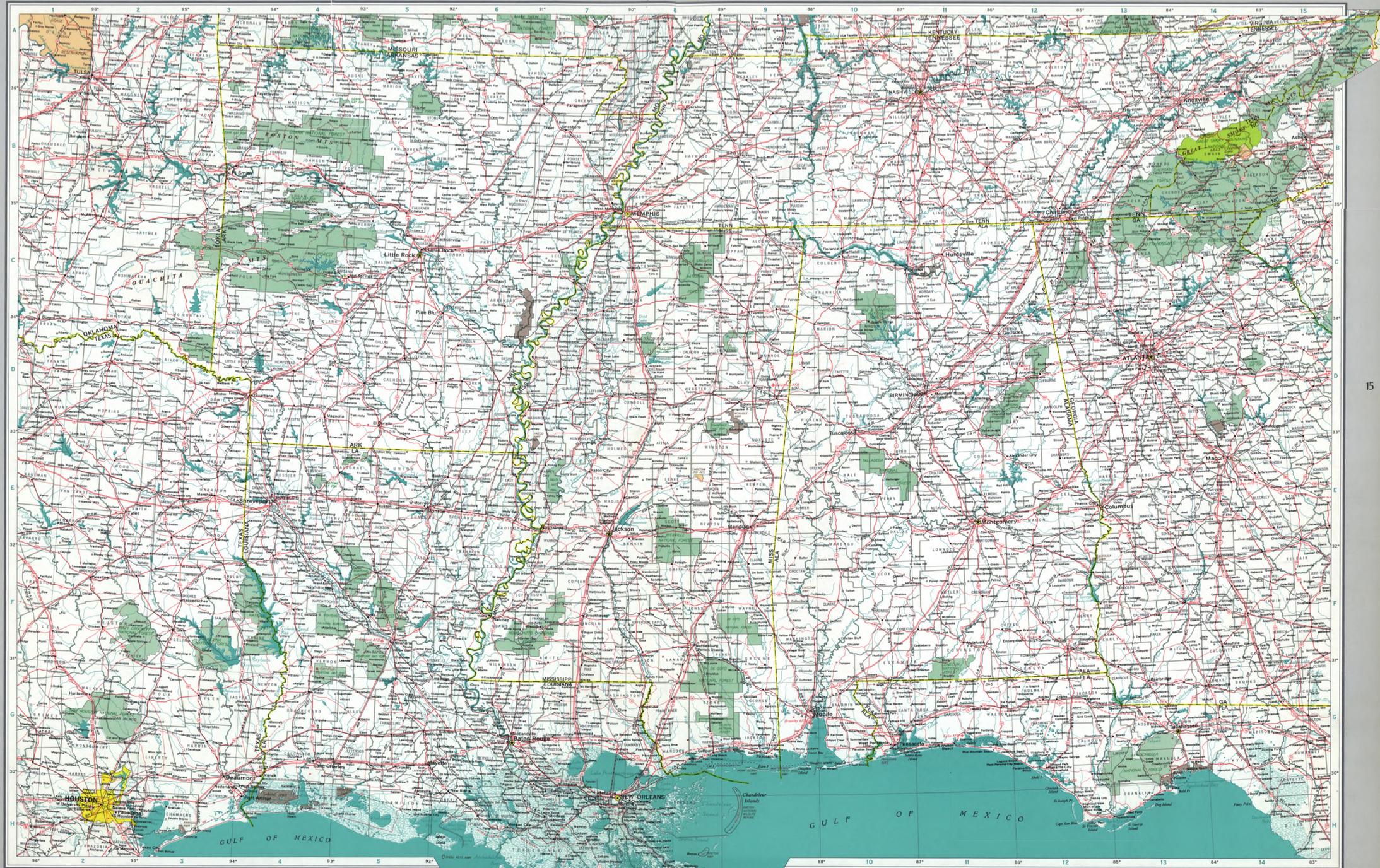


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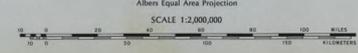
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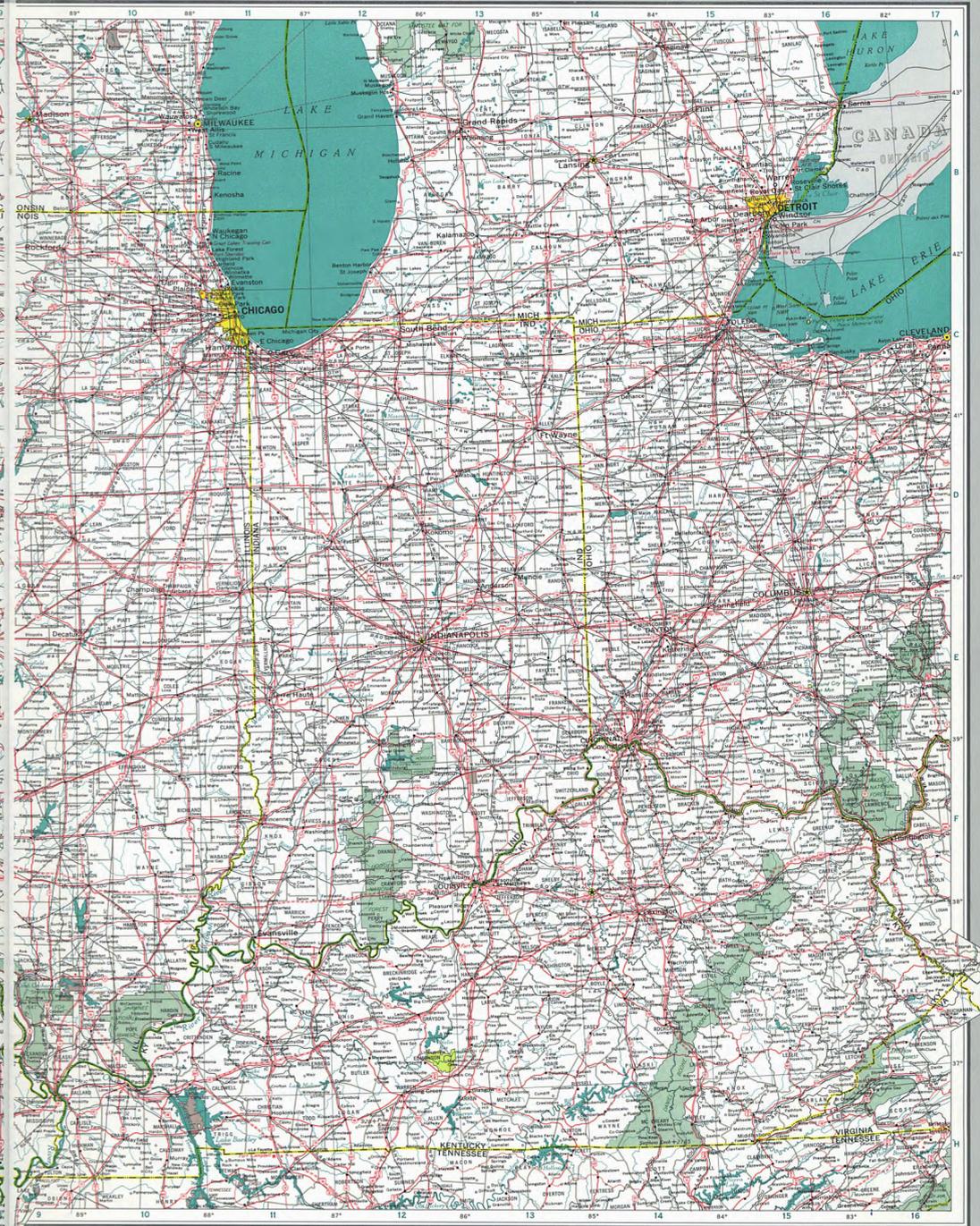
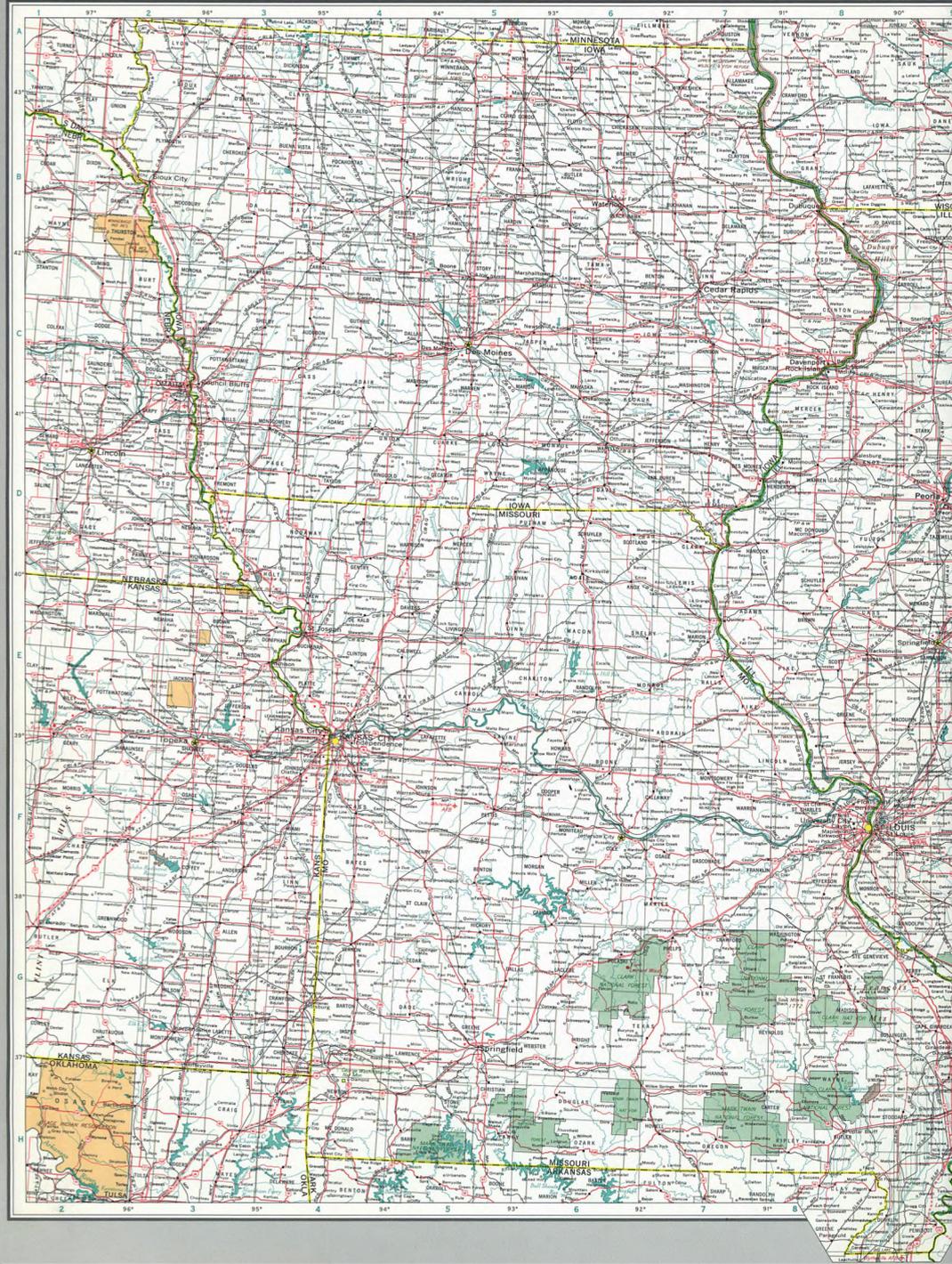






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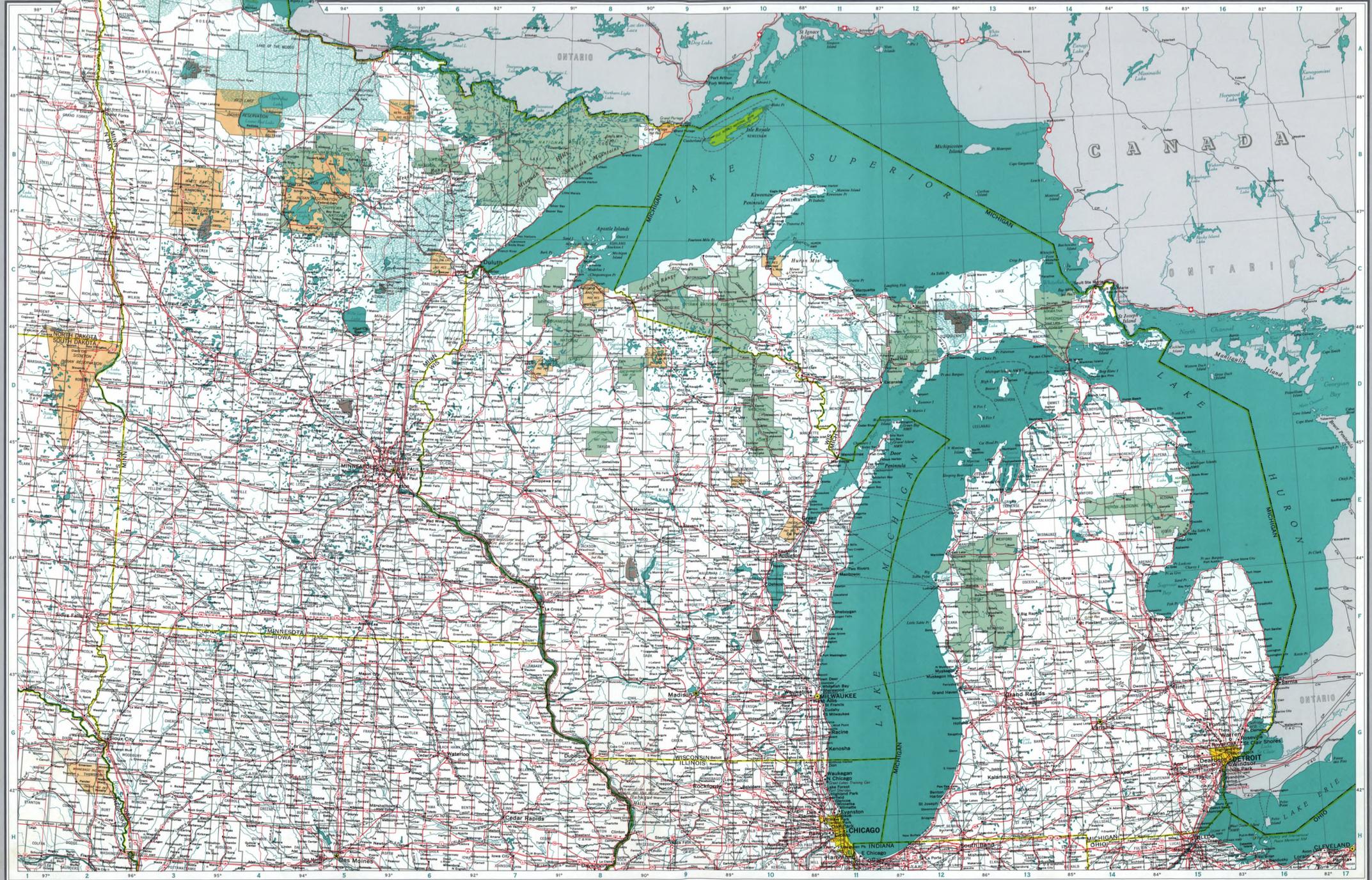




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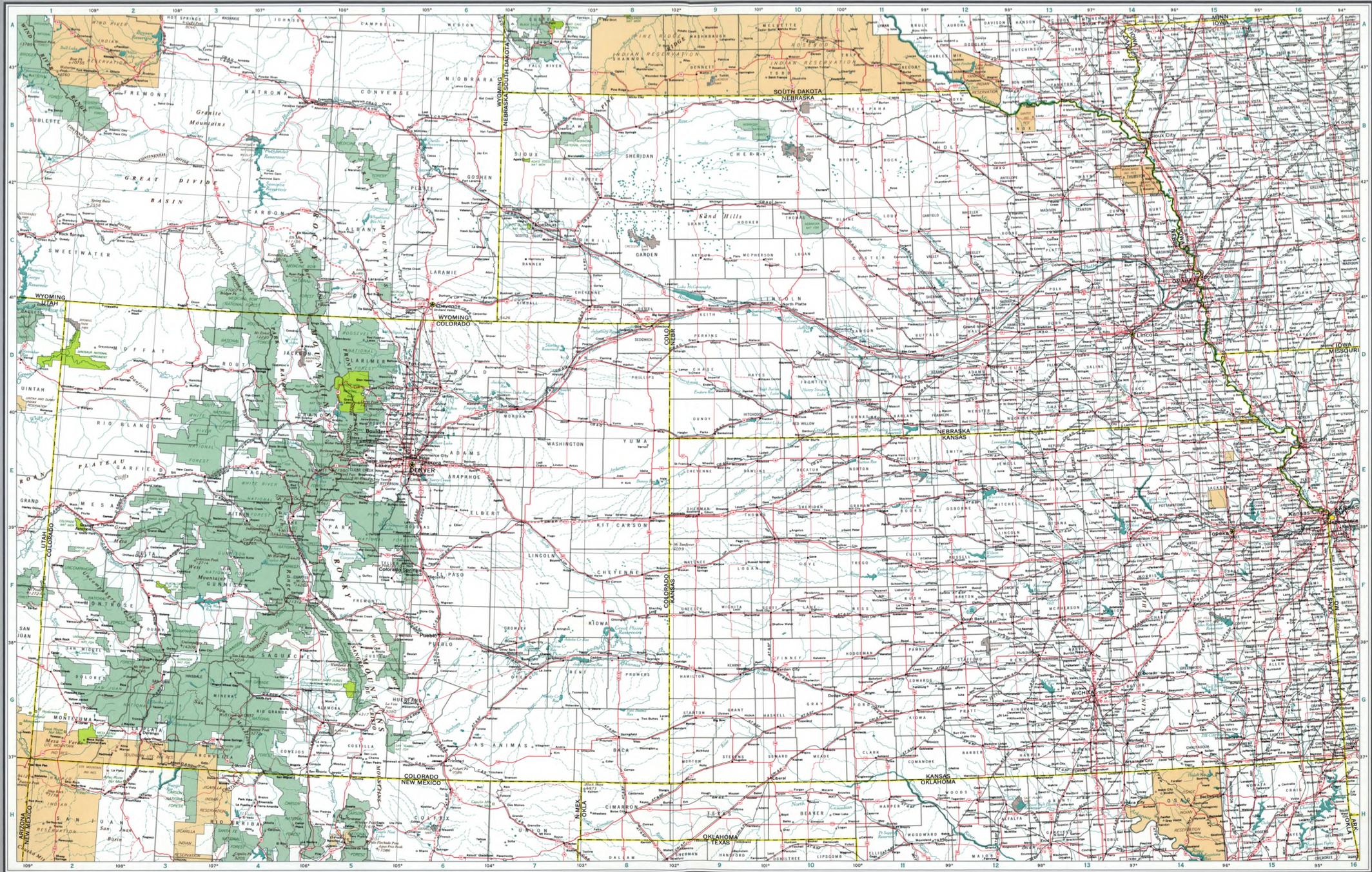
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Albers Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:2,000,000



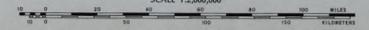


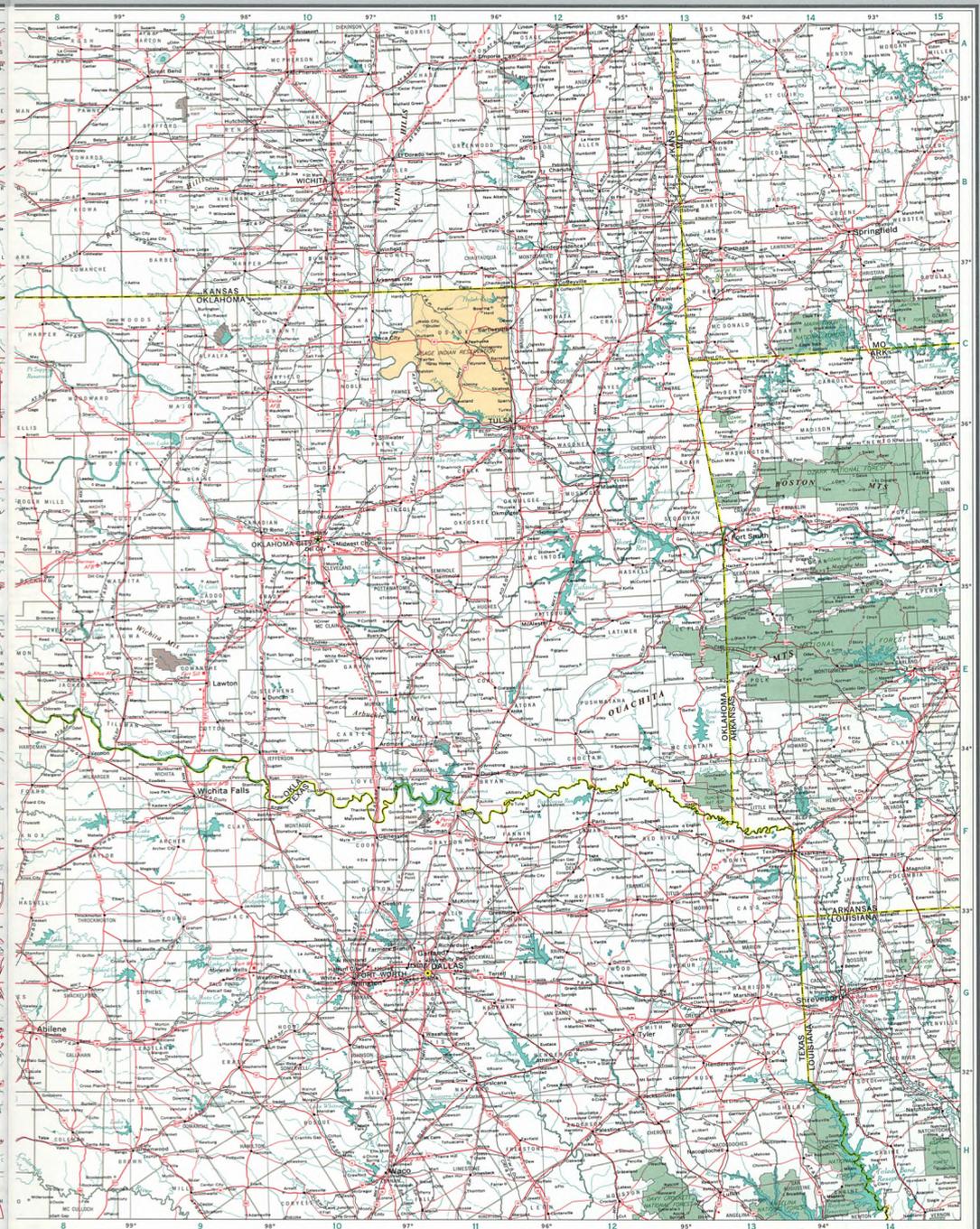
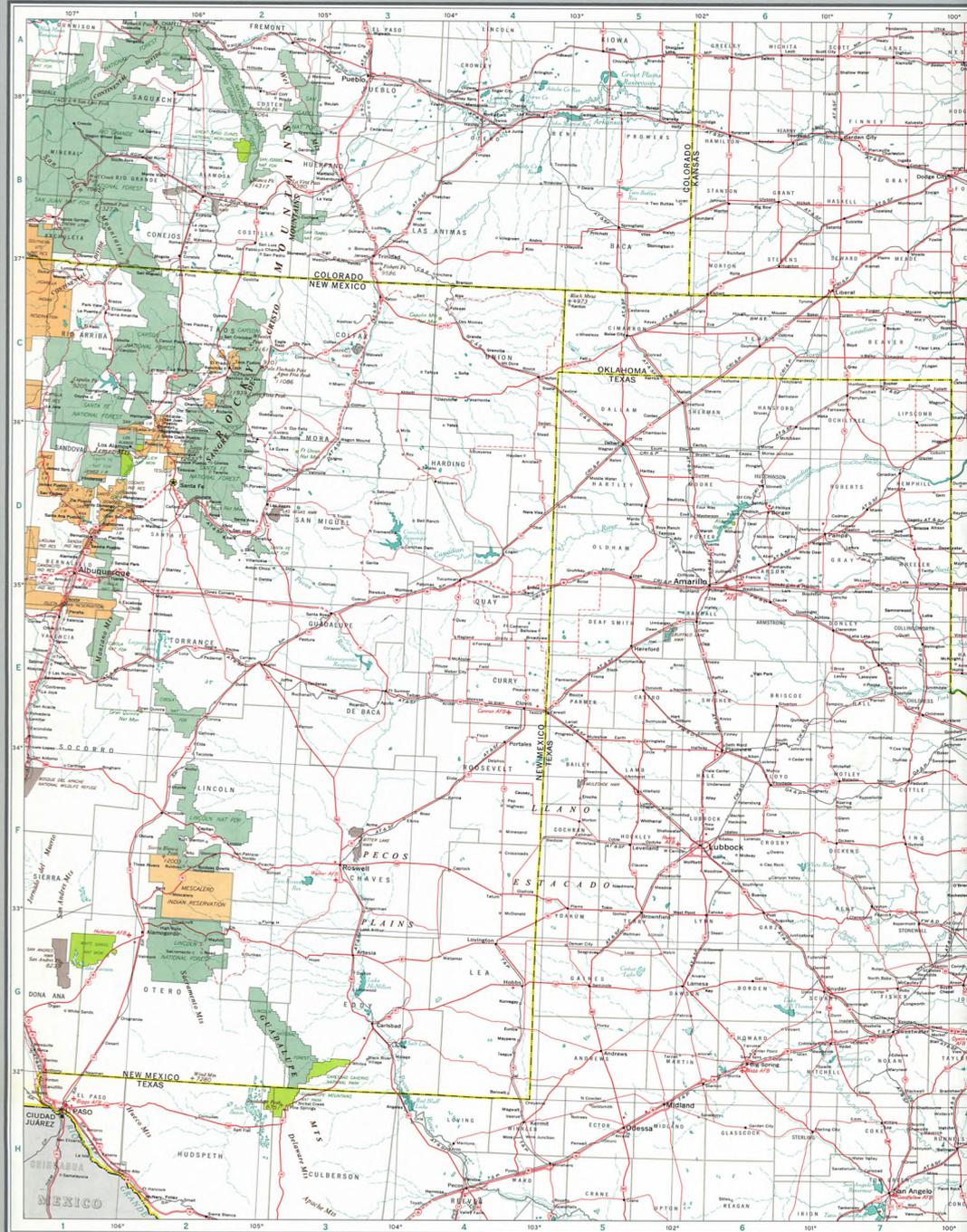
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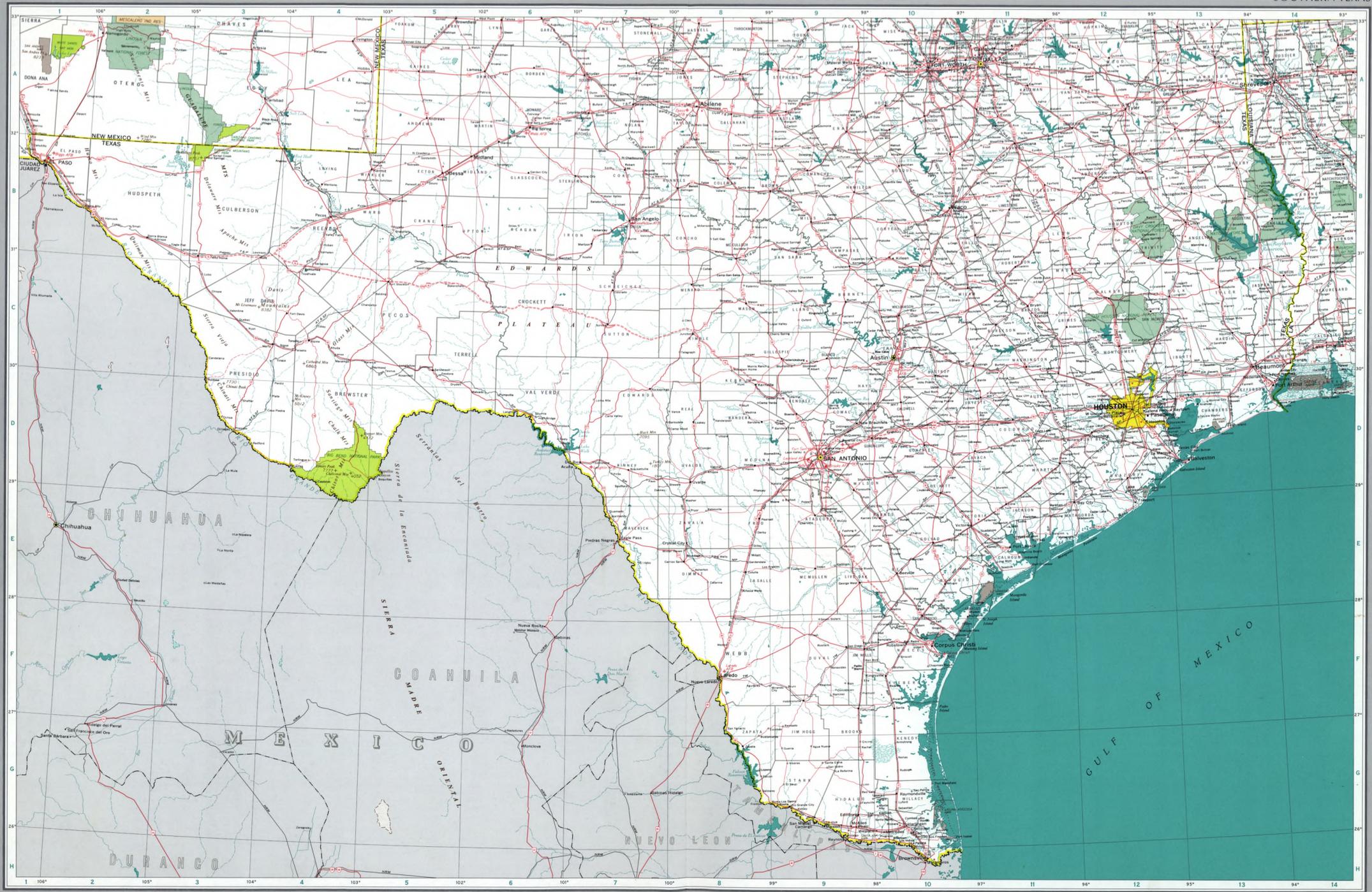
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Albers Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:2,000,000



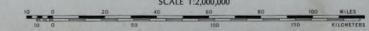


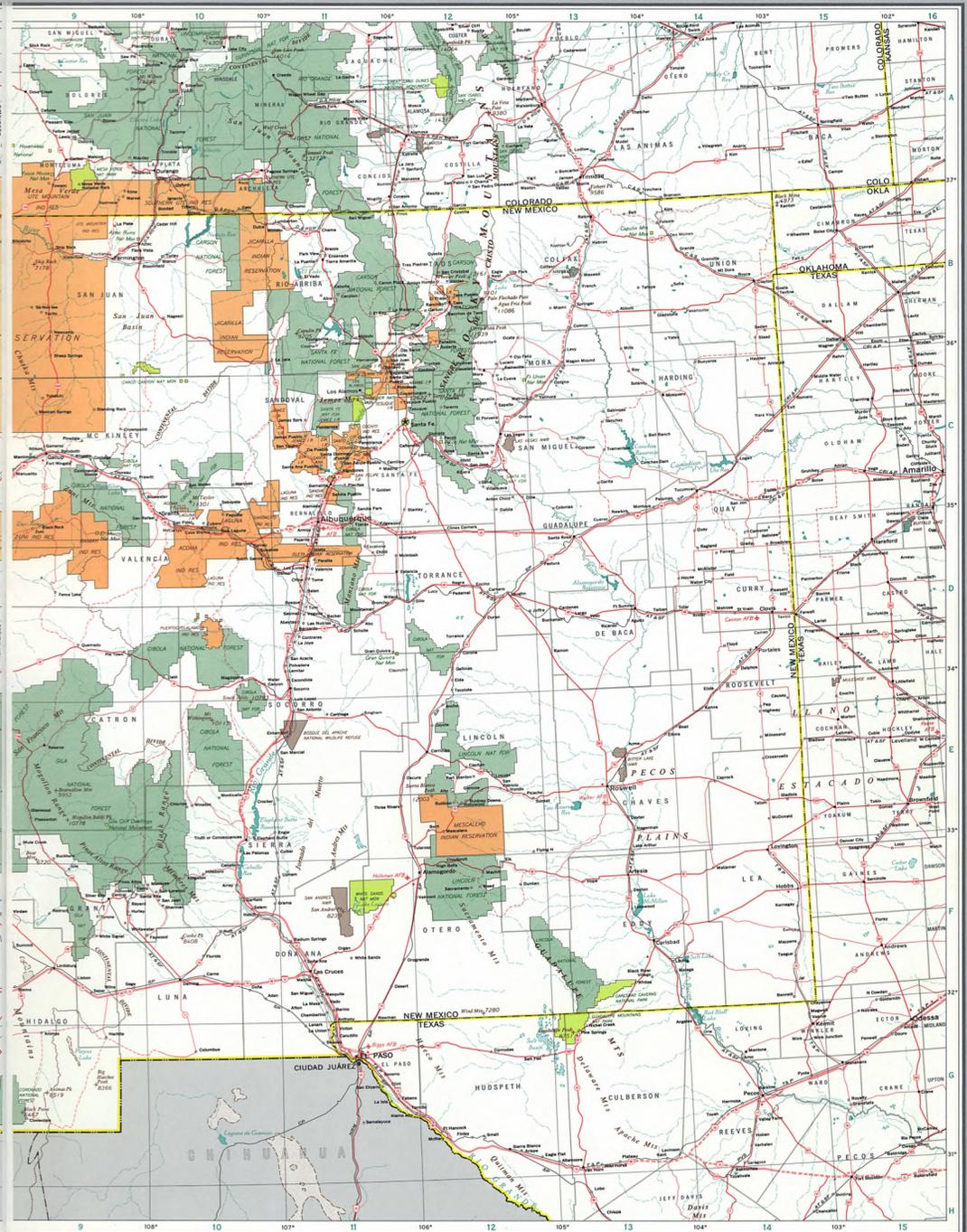
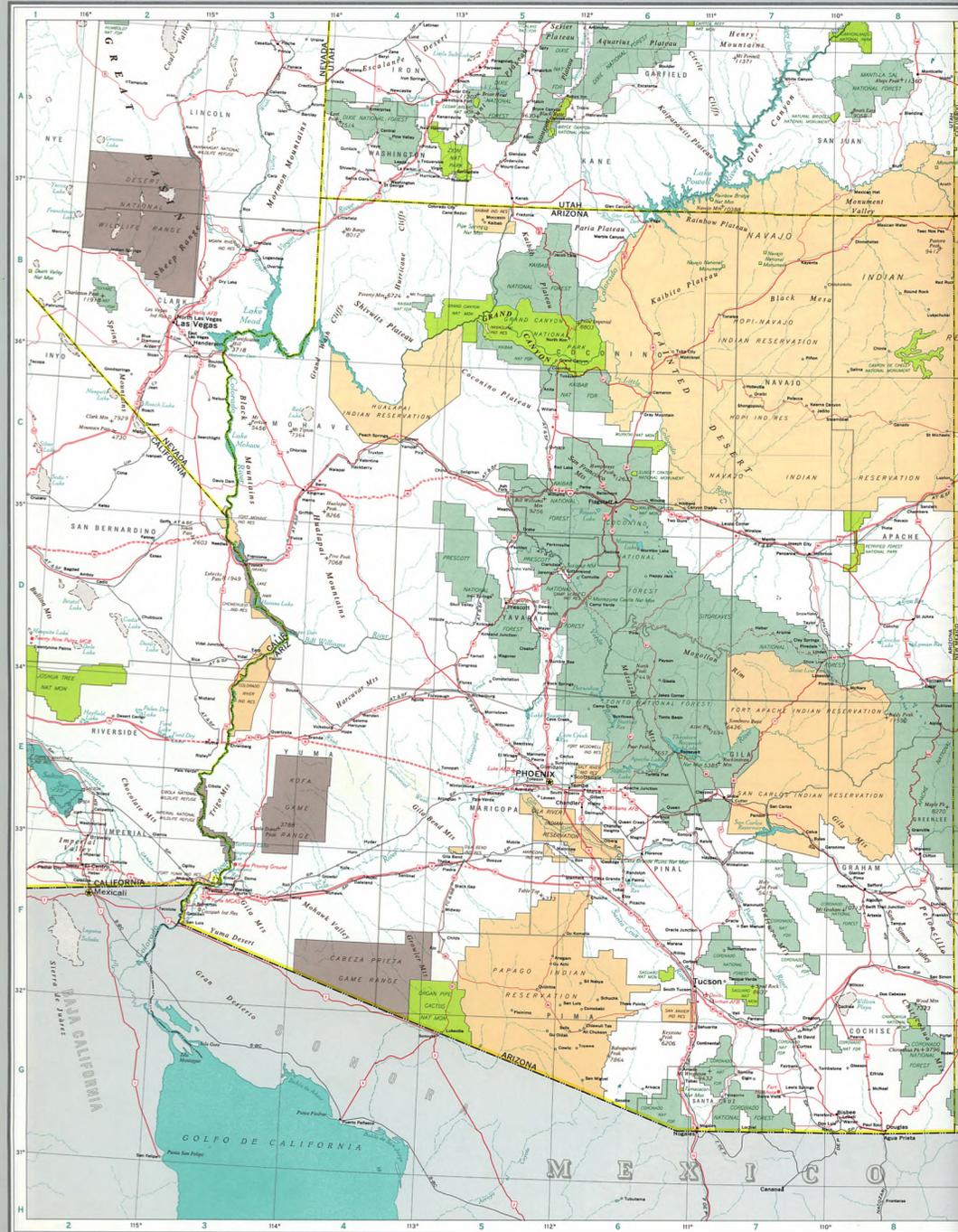


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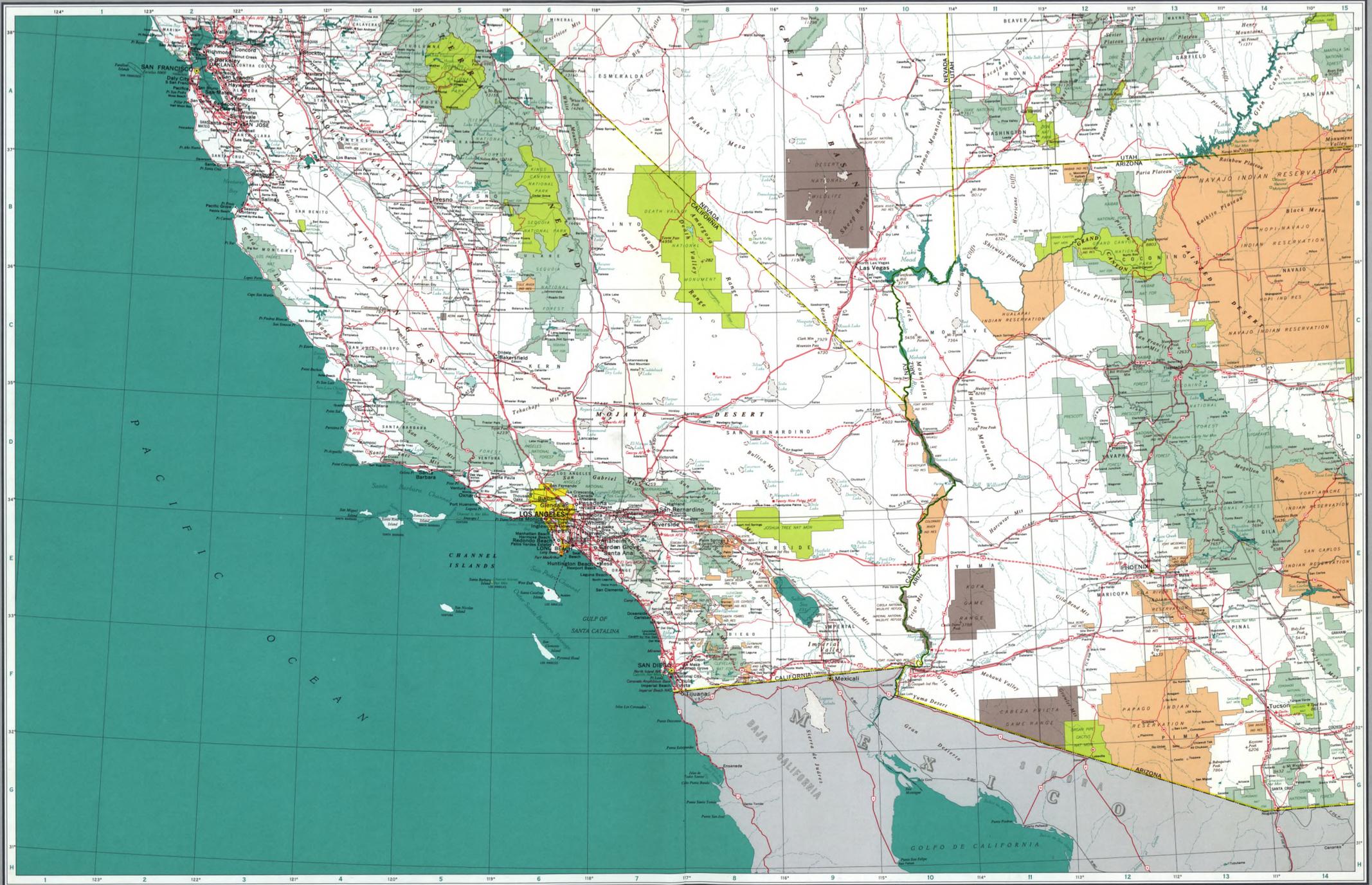
Albers Equal Area Projection
 SCALE 1:2,000,000





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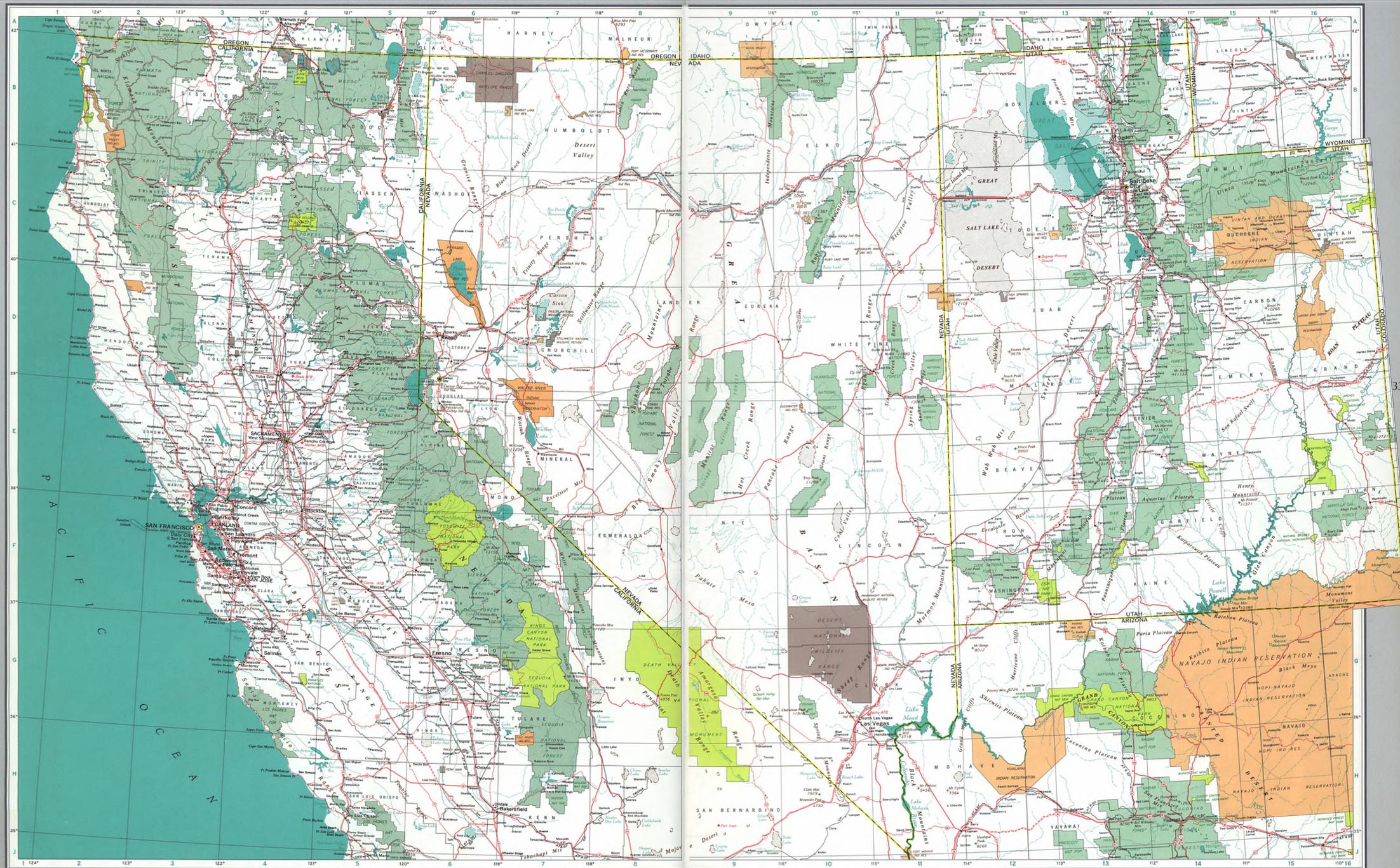
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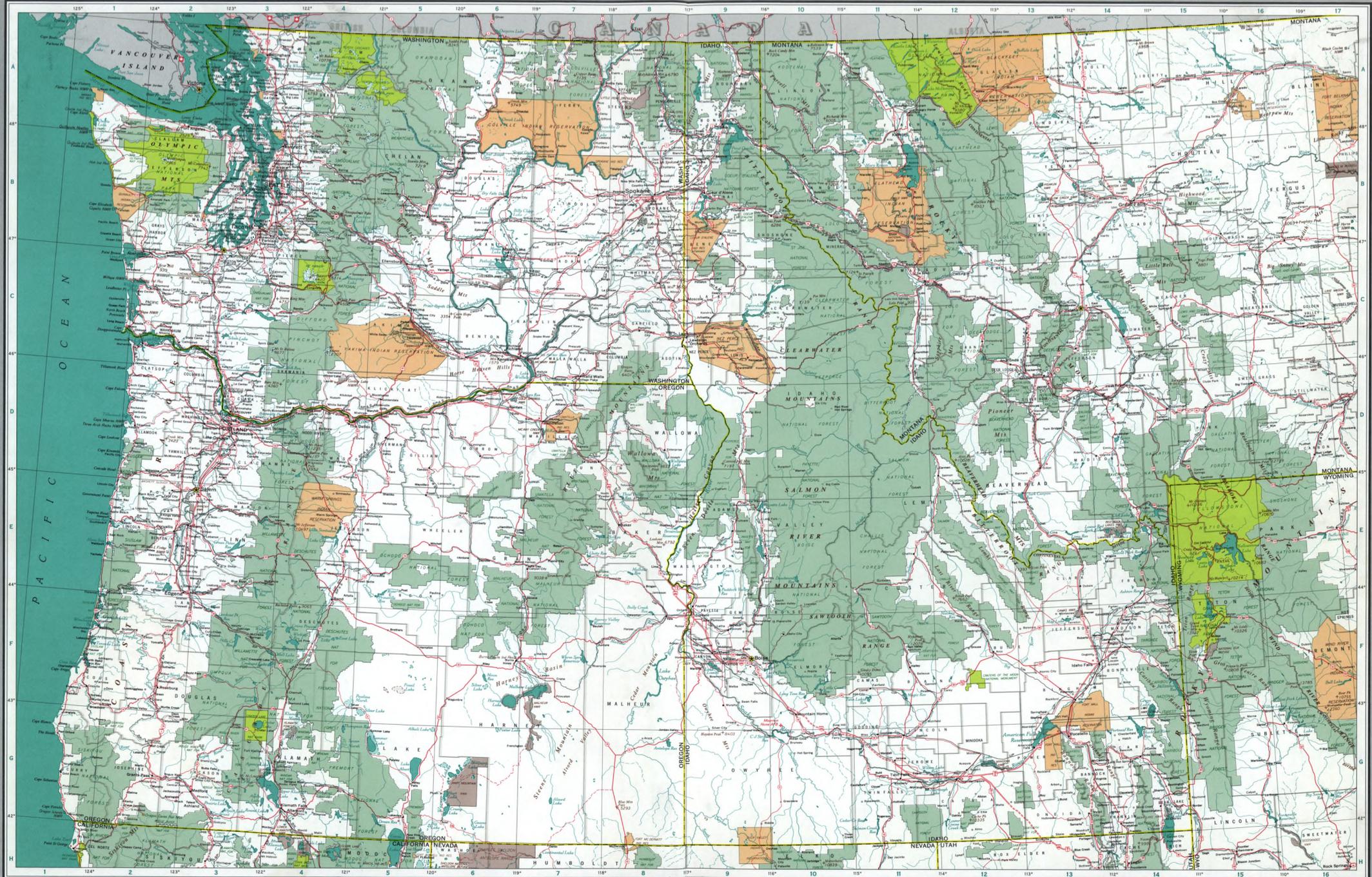




Albers Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:2,000,000





Albers Equal Area Projection

SCALE 1:2,000,000



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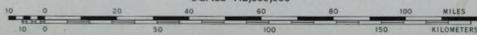
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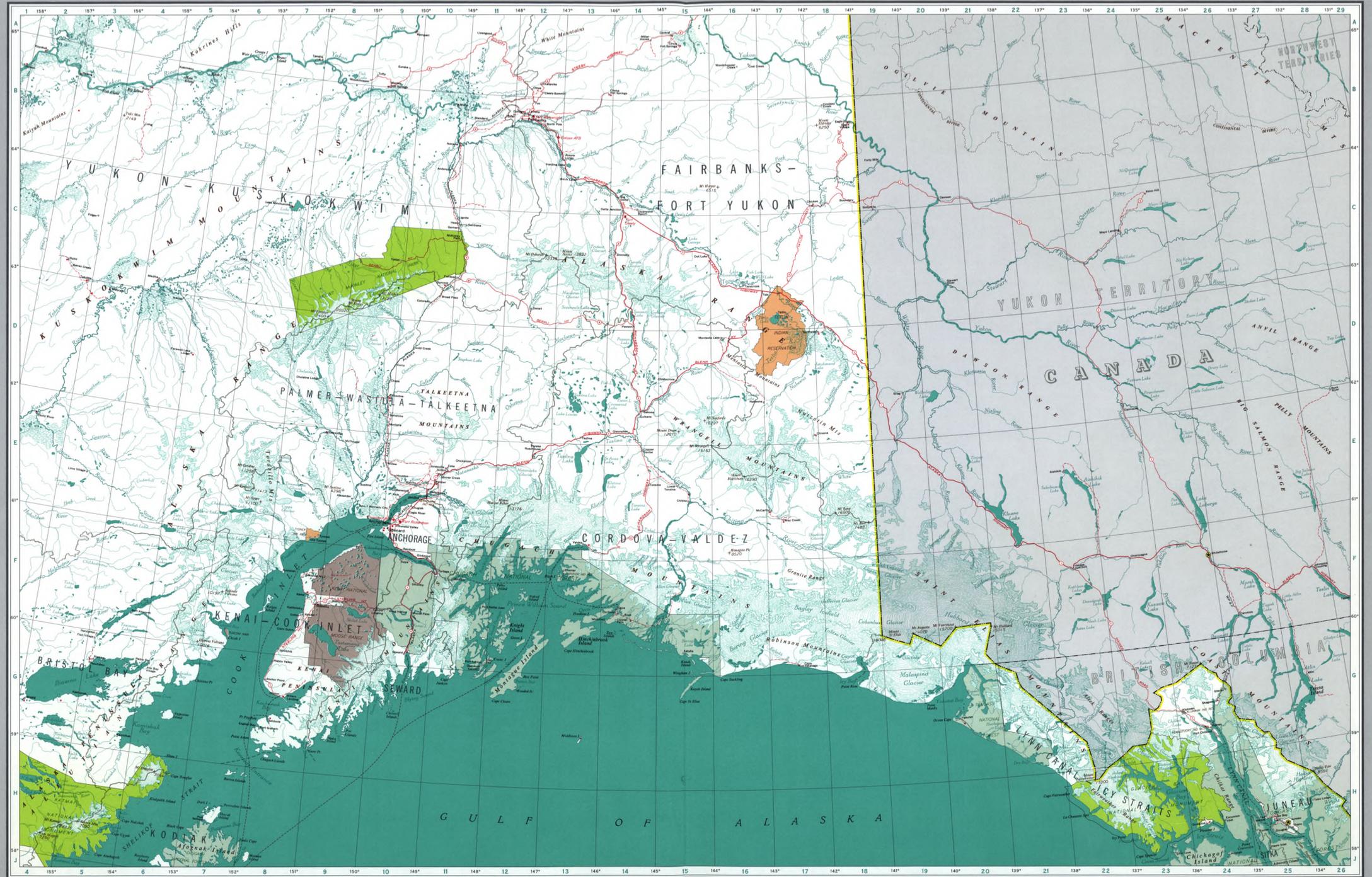




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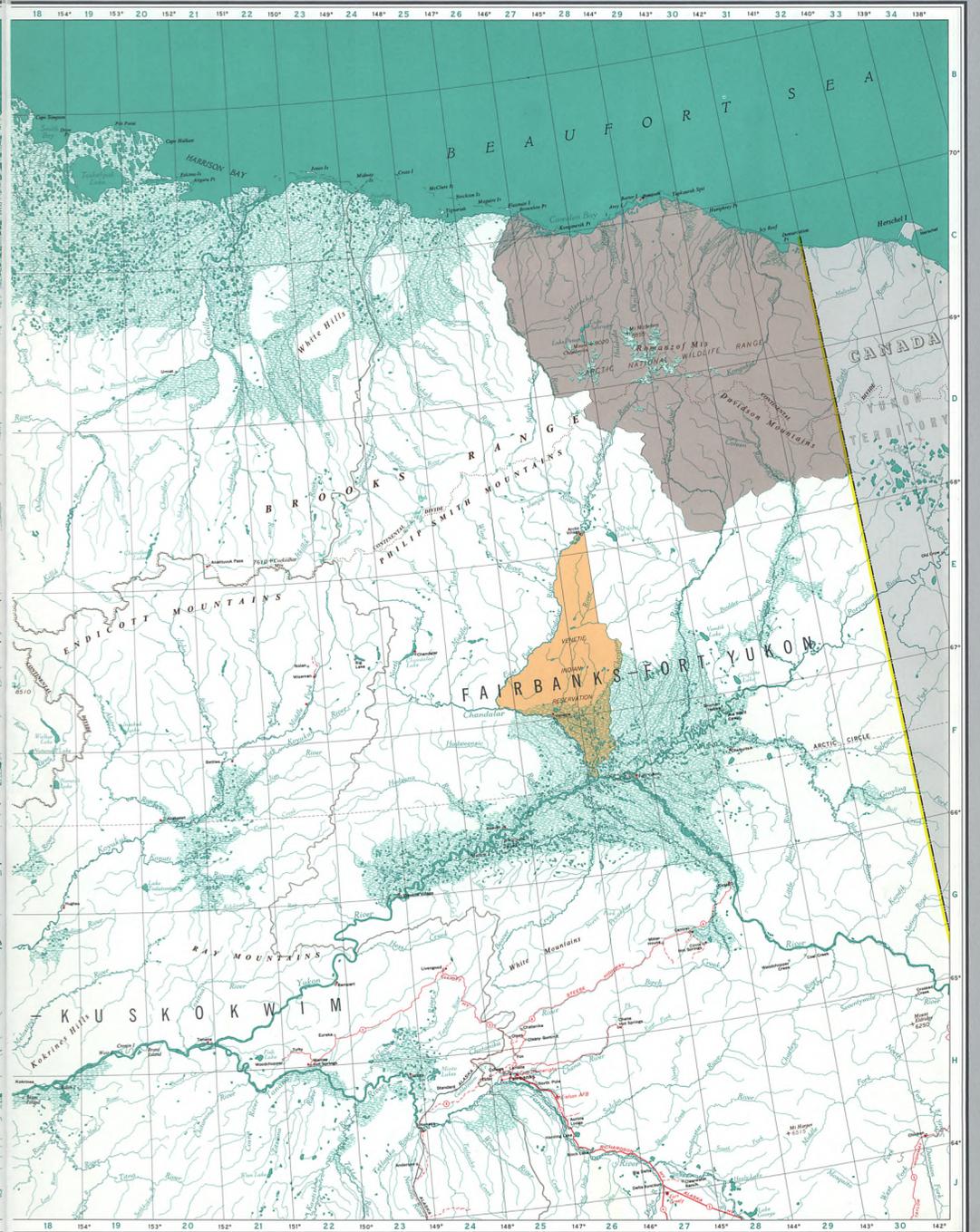
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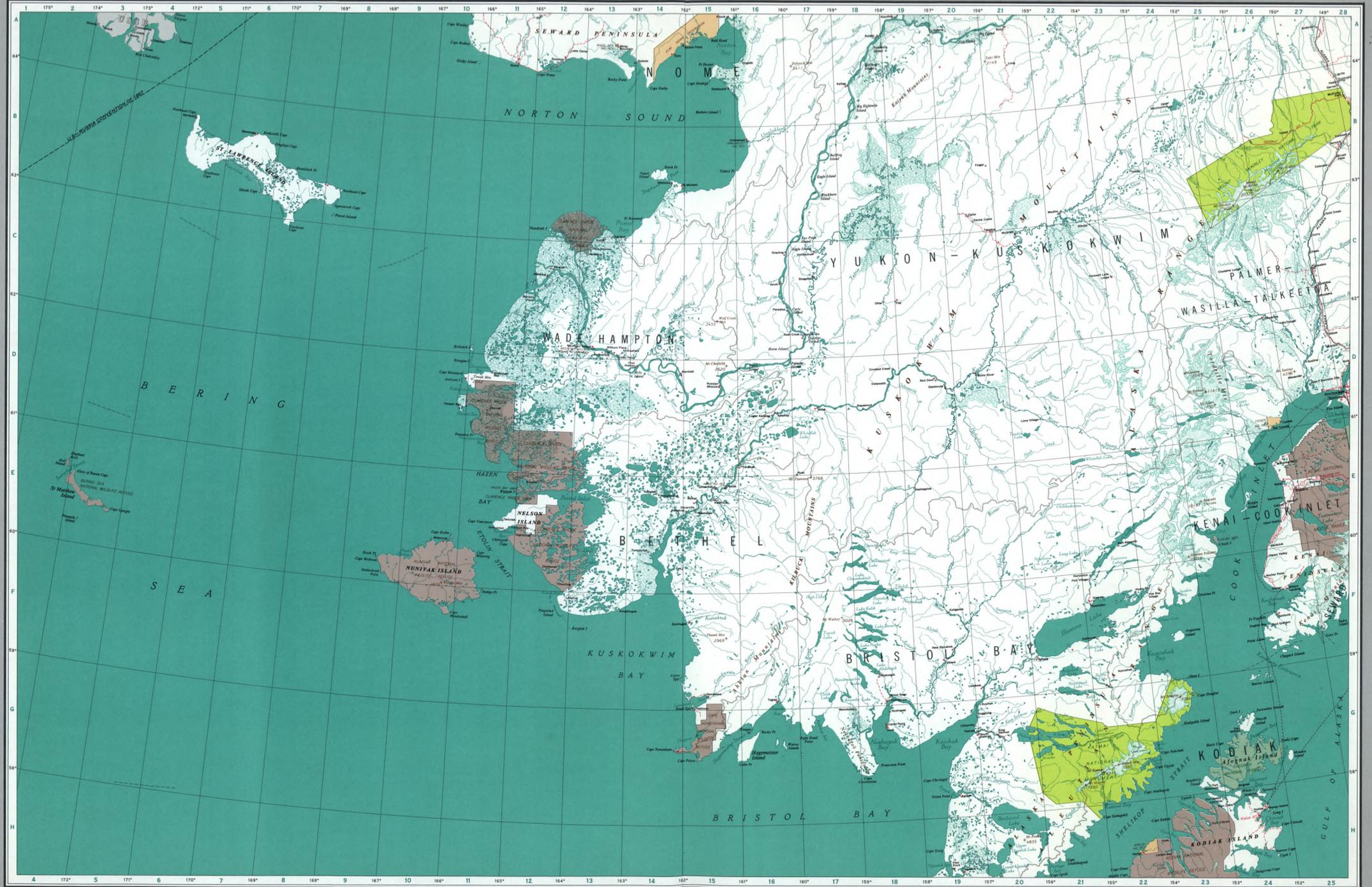
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SCALE 1:2,000,000

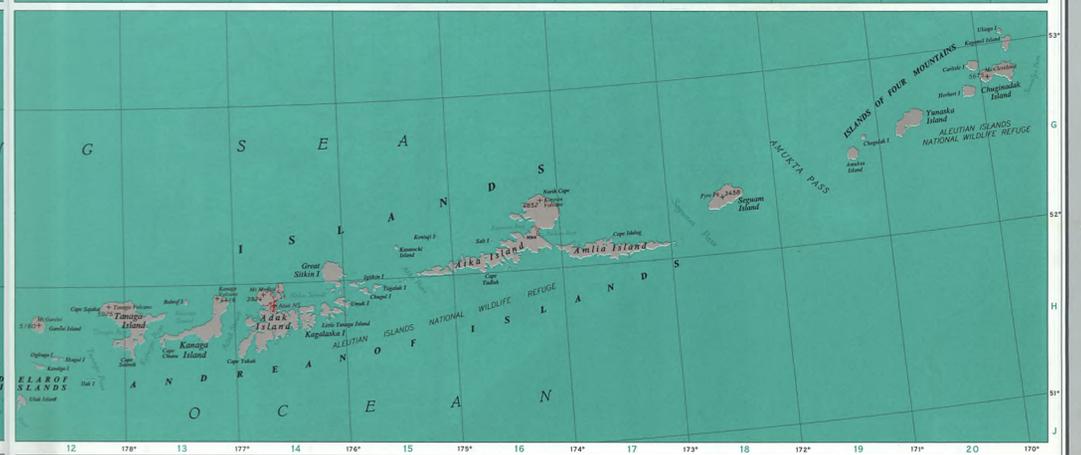
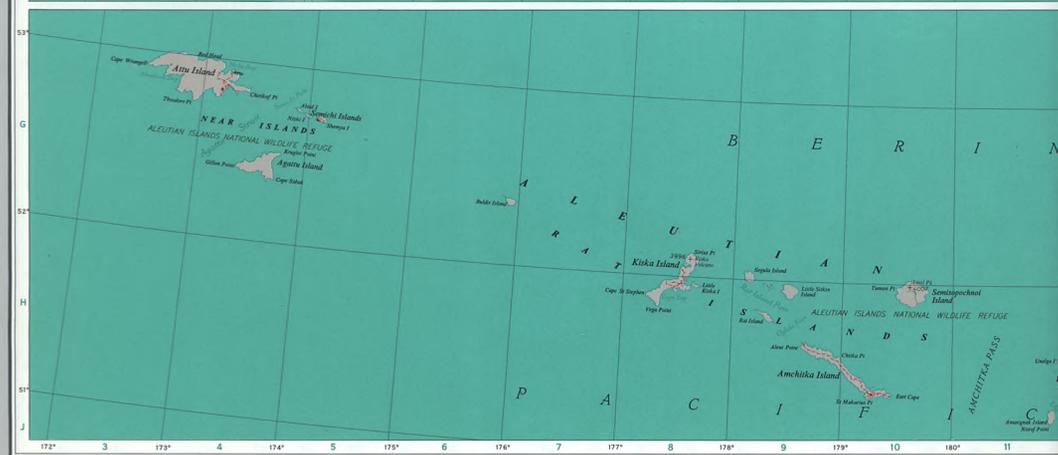
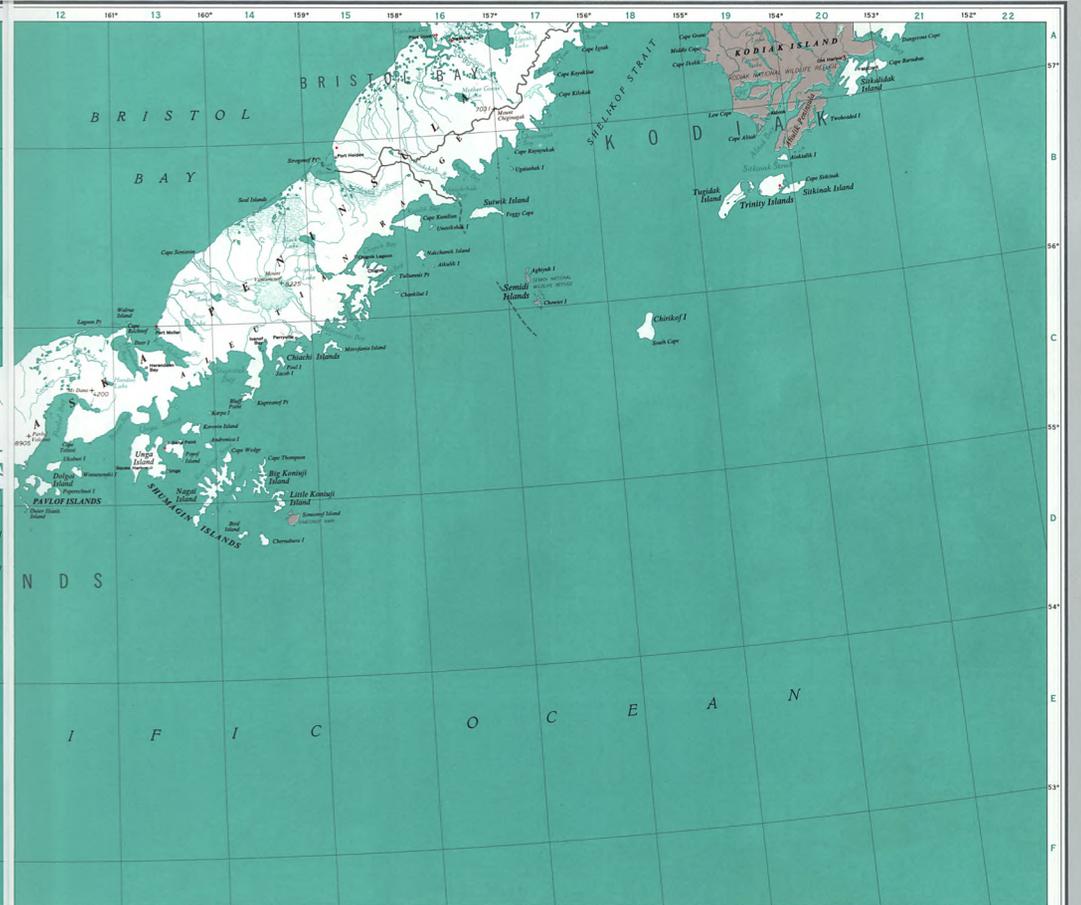
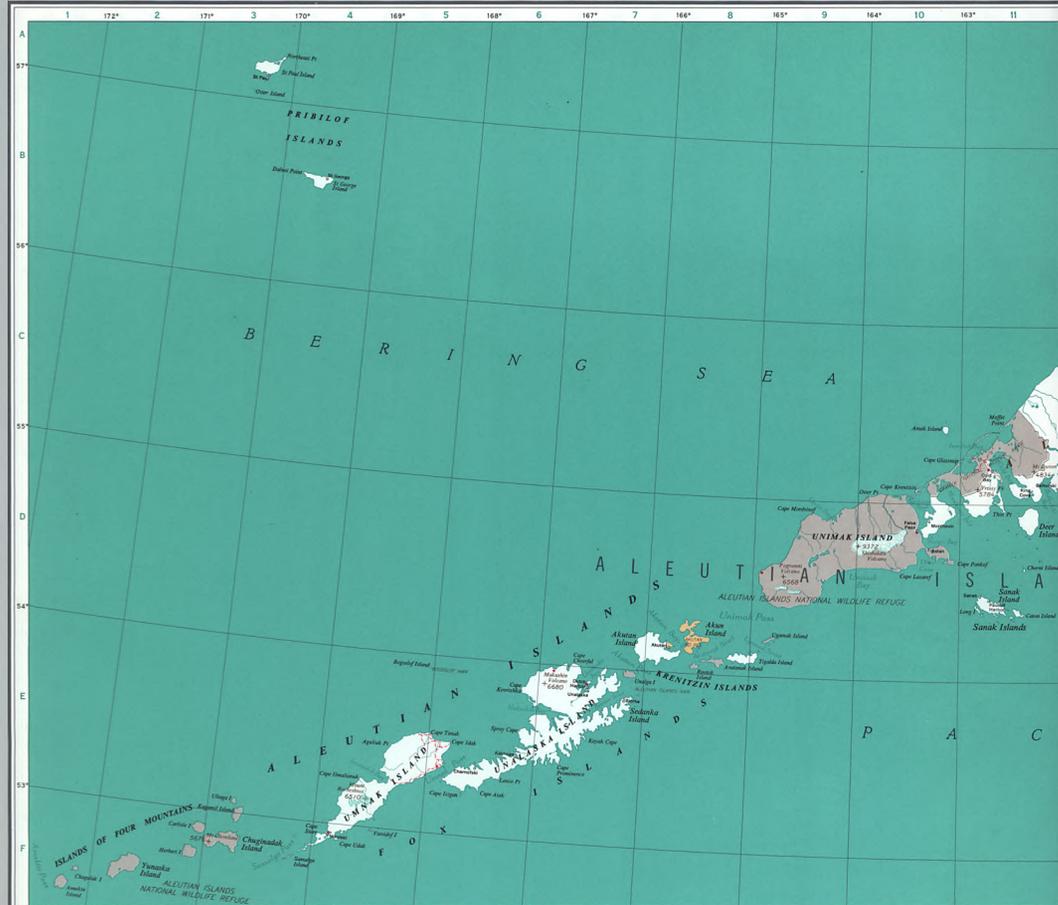


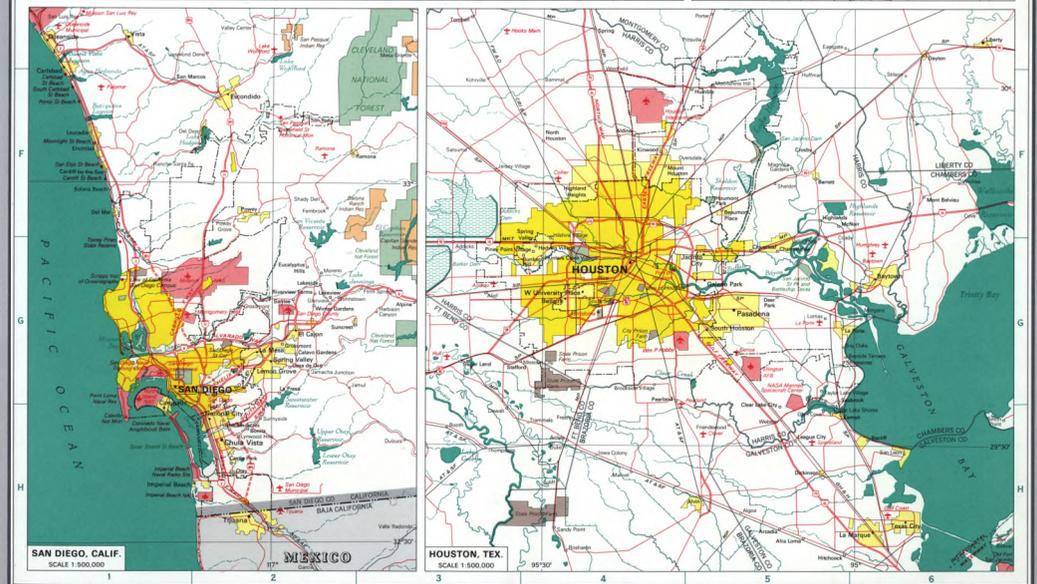
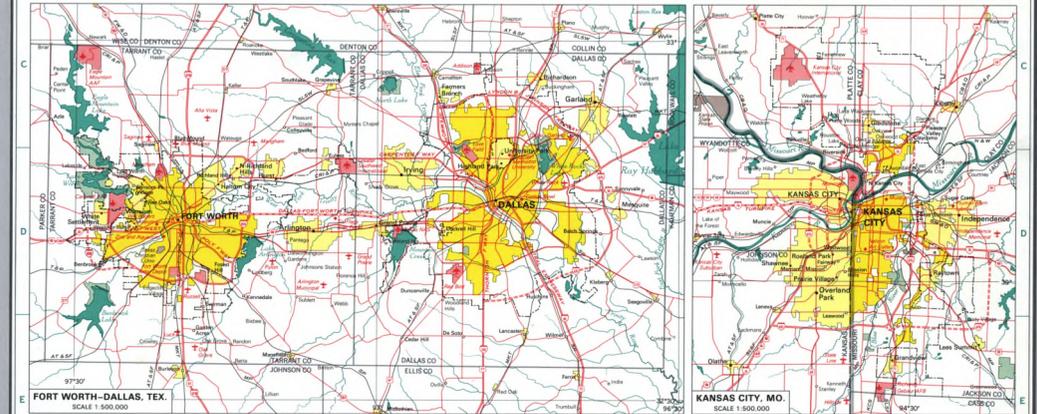
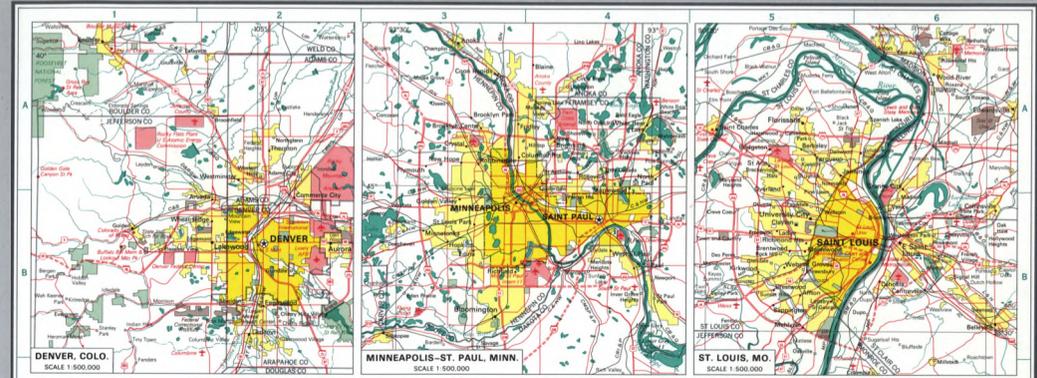
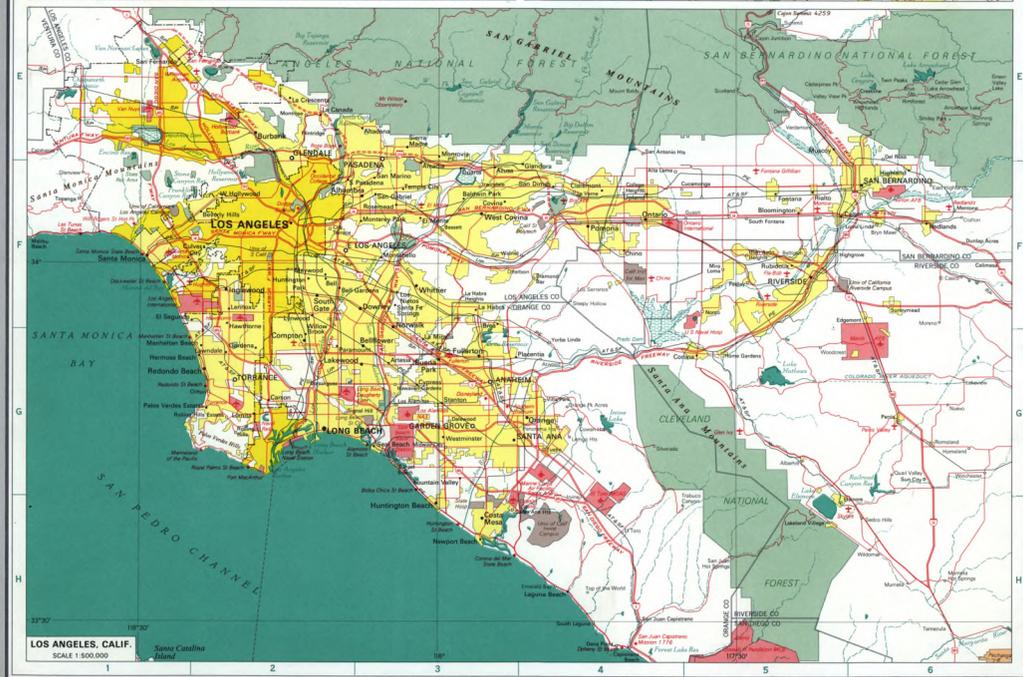
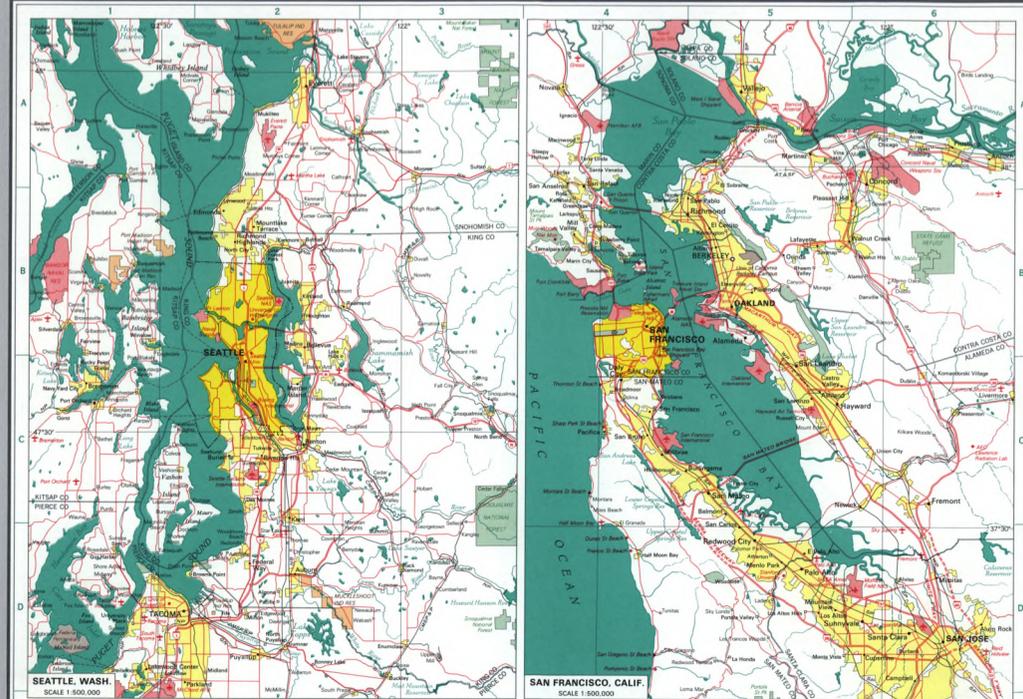




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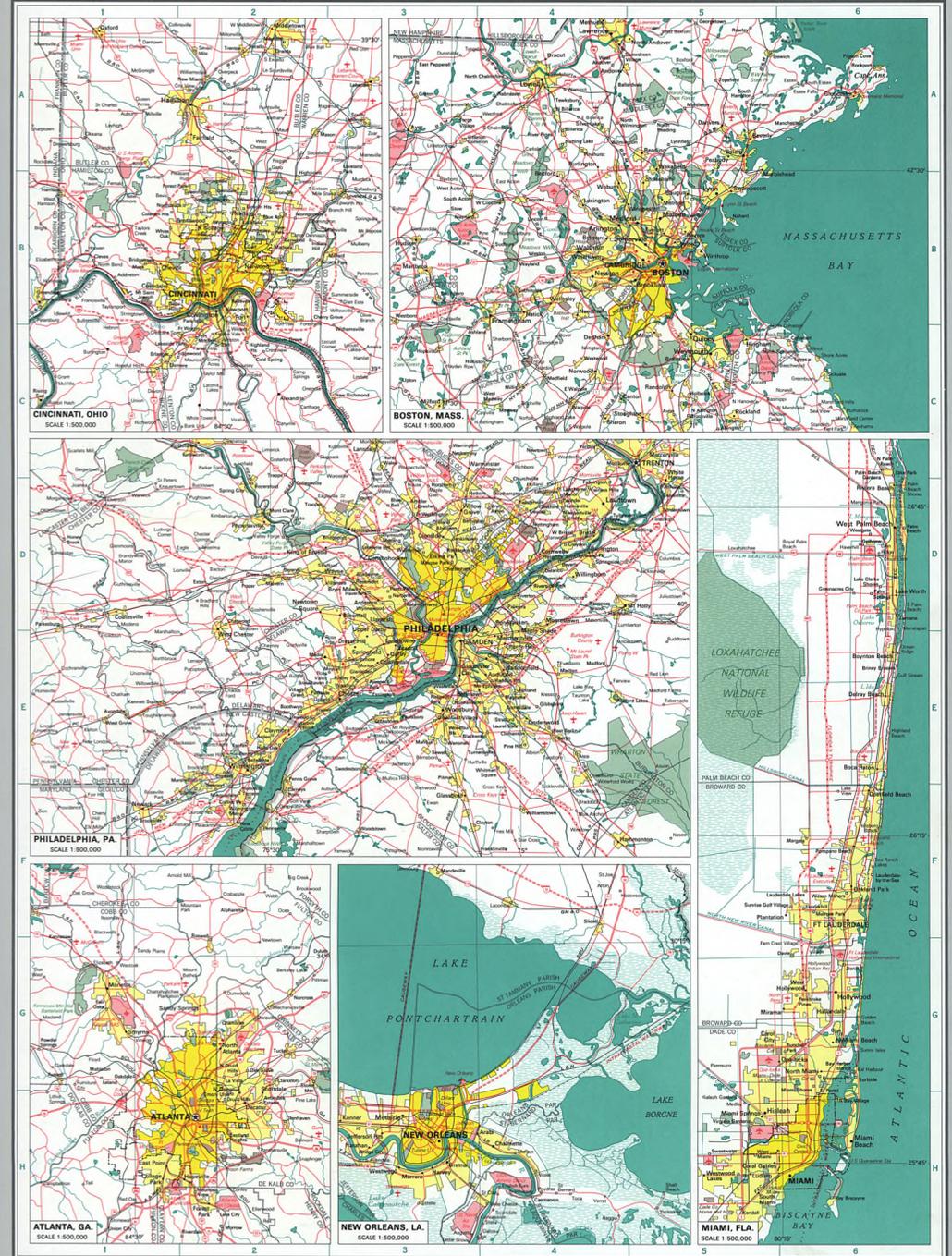
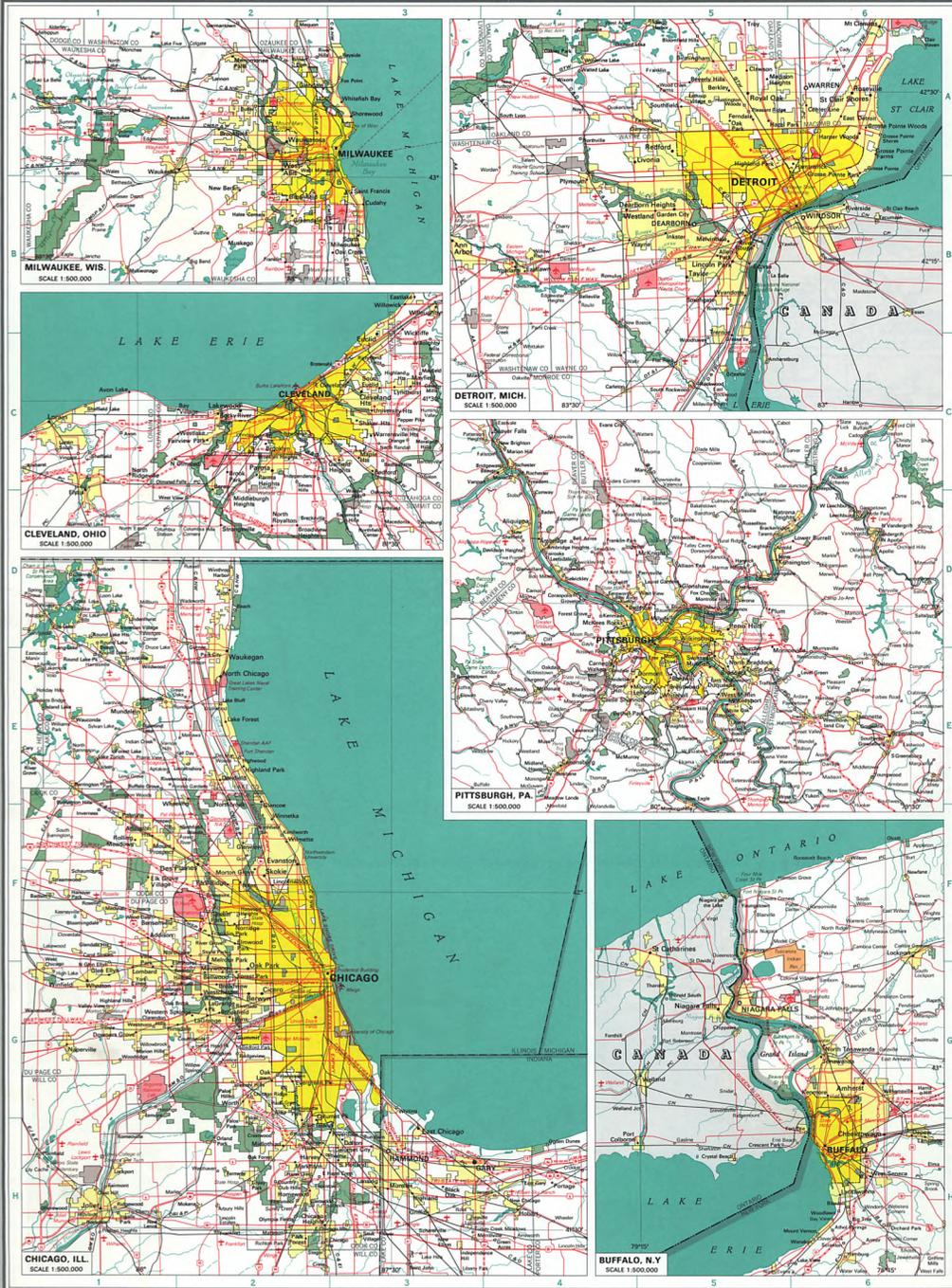
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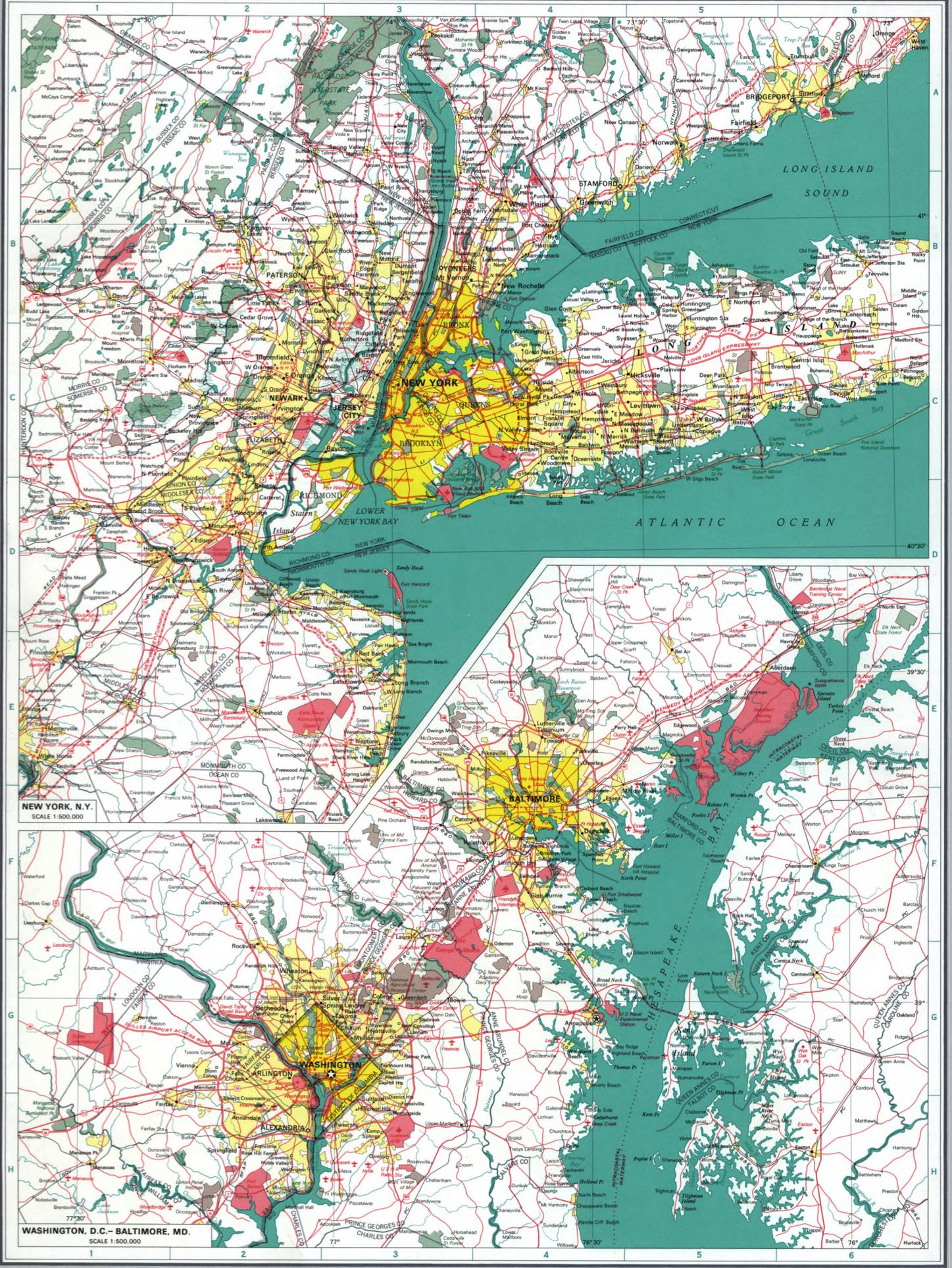
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NEW YORK, N.Y.
SCALE 1:500,000

WASHINGTON, D.C.—BALTIMORE, MD.
SCALE 1:500,000

OUTLYING AREAS OF THE UNITED STATES

Areas under the sovereignty of the United States or otherwise associated with some type of American jurisdiction or control extend across the Pacific and through the Caribbean, and include 4 million inhabitants living on a land area of about 6,000 square miles.

Table with 3 columns: AREA, LAND AREA (square miles), and POPULATION (1960 estimates). Rows include American Samoa, Baker, Canton and Enderbury Islands, Guam, Howland, Jarvis, Johnston Atoll, Kingman Reef, Midway Islands, Palmyra Atoll, Southern Ryukyu Islands, Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands, Wake Island, CARIBBEAN, Canal Zone, Navassa, Puerto Rico, Roosevelt Bank, Serrana Bank, and Virgin Islands of the United States.

Selected outlying islands and areas are mapped at scales of 1:1,000,000 and 1:250,000 and presented on pages 52-54. Pacific islands are shown on pages 52 and 53; areas in the Caribbean on page 54. Pacific inset maps on pages 52 and 53 are numerically keyed to the Pacific area map at the bottom of this page.

OUTLYING AREAS IN THE PACIFIC

GUAM (Inset 17, p. 53).—The island of Guam is 30 to 32 miles in length and ranges from 4 to 10 miles in width. The total land area is 209 square miles, which is about one-fifth the size of Rhode Island. Agaña, the capital and largest urban center, is located about 8 miles northeast of Apra Harbor. Guam is important as a transport and communication center linking the continental United States and Hawaii with the Far East.

a representative who has established an office in Washington, D.C., and serves a liaison and information function between the Guam Legislature and the U.S. Congress. Beginning with the 1970 elections, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be elected by popular vote. AMERICAN SAMOA (Insets 28 through 31, p. 53).—The unincorporated territory of American Samoa is part of the Samoa Islands, an archipelago extending over a distance of 350 miles or from long. 168 degrees 10 minutes W. to 172 degrees 48 minutes W., and between lat. 14 degrees 05 minutes and 14 degrees 30 minutes S.

The Department of the Navy administered the islands from 1900 to 1951. On June 29, 1951, an Executive Order of the President of the United States transferred the administration of American Samoa to the Department of the Interior. TRUST TERRITORY OF THE PACIFIC ISLANDS (Insets 4 through 16, p. 52) falls within Micronesia, (region of small islands). The three archipelagoes which it embraces—the Carolines, Marianas, and Marshalls—have a land area of only 687 square miles but their 2,141 islands are scattered over an ocean area of about 3 million square miles, an area approximately equal in size to the conterminous United States. Fewer than 100 of the islands are inhabited.

The east-west extent of the territory measures approximately 2,600 miles; the north-south, about 1,400 miles. The Truk Islands are the approximate center of the territory. Guam, the southernmost of the Marianas, is almost encircled by the territory but is not included.

The island archipelagoes are divided into six administrative districts which generally correspond to variances in the physical characteristics, customs, and languages of the Micronesian people. The Palau, Yap, Truk, and Ponape Districts are in the Carolines; the Mariana Islands District is in the Marianas; and the Marshall Islands District is in the Marshalls.

The Mariana Islands District which is the largest, has an area of 183 square miles. Palau and Ponape Districts, which are slightly smaller, have areas of 178 and 176 square miles, respectively. Other districts are considerably smaller in size: Marshall Islands, 70 square miles; Yap, 46 square miles; and Truk, 46 square miles.

One of the smallest districts, Truk, has the largest population: 27,453. Other populations are: Ponape, 20,093; Marshall Islands, 19,328; Palau, 12,291; Marianas, 11,827; and Yap, 7,017.

Until 1947, the islands were under the U.S. military

government. On July 18, 1947, the military government was ended by Executive order, and under a joint resolution by Congress the President approved a trusteeship agreement between the United States and the Security Council of the United Nations placing the islands under the international trusteeship system. Under that agreement, the United States became the administering authority for the Trust Territory of the Pacific Islands and accepted obligations to the United Nations for their political, economic, and social advancement. WAKE ISLAND (Inset 18, p. 53), lying nearly midway between Hawaii and Guam, is an atoll consisting of three islets, Wake, Wilkes, and Peale with a total land area approaching 3 square miles.

Responsibility for the civil administration of the island was vested in the Secretary of the Interior by an Executive order signed by President Kennedy in 1962. By agreement between the Secretary of the Interior and the Federal Aviation Administration, the FAA exercises the principal administrative jurisdiction over the atoll.

MIDWAY ISLANDS (Inset 21, p. 53).—The Midway Islands consist of a low sandy atoll located 1,300 miles northwest of Honolulu and 1,200 miles northeast of Wake Island. Although structurally a part of the Hawaiian chain, it is not included within the territorial limits of the State of Hawaii but is a separate possession of the United States.

Midway is a nearly circular atoll about 6 miles in diameter with a reef circumference of about 15 miles. Within the lagoon are two islets, Eastern and Sand, which have a combined area of 2 square miles. Administration of the atoll is under the U.S. Department of the Navy. JOHNSTON ATOLL (Inset 22, p. 53) has a reef about 12 miles in circumference and two sand and coral islets (Johnston and Sand). Johnston Island is located about 800 miles southwest of Honolulu.

Administration of the atoll is currently under the Department of the Navy. KINGMAN REEF (Inset 24, p. 53), located in the Line Islands, 1,075 miles south-southwest of Honolulu, is a barren triangular reef which measures 9 by 5 miles and surrounds a deep lagoon.

Kingman Reef has been under the administrative control of the Department of the Navy since 1934.

PALMYRA ATOLL (Inset 25, p. 53).—Some 50 islands make up the atoll of Palmyra in the Line Islands, located about 1,100 miles south-southwest of Honolulu and 40 miles southeast of Kingman Reef. From 1912 until 1959, the area was under the jurisdiction of the city and county of Honolulu. When Hawaii became a State in that year, Palmyra was excluded. The islands are privately owned.

HOWLAND, BAKER, AND JARVIS (Insets 22, 27, and 26, respectively, p. 53), though widely separated islands, have strikingly similar physical characteristics and histories. All three are low lying coral atolls located within a few miles of the equator. Howland and Baker, about 45 miles apart, are located 500 miles northwest of the Phoenix Islands, while Jarvis lies by itself just south of the equator, 1,150 miles east of Howland and Baker. Claims for the islands were advanced by the United States on the basis of original claims under the Guano Act of 1856 and the settlement of four Hawaiian-Americans on each island in 1925.

CANTON AND ENDERBURY (Insets 19 and 20, p. 53).—Canton, sometimes known as Mary Island, is a coral atoll which consists of a nearly continuous rim of land 60 to 600

yards wide enclosing a shallow triangular lagoon about 8 miles long and nearly 4 miles wide.

Enderbury Island, about 37 miles southeast of Canton, is 3 1/2 miles long and 1 1/2 miles wide. It is classed as an atoll although it is nearly all solid land and has only a small central lagoon.

Canton and Enderbury, in the Phoenix Islands, were uninhabited and regarded as having little value until the advent of trans-Pacific aviation in the 1930's. Both the United States and Britain asserted claims to the islands and an exchange of notes between the two nations on April 6, 1939, resulted in placement of Canton and Enderbury under common British and American control for 50 years. American administrative responsibility rests with the Department of the Interior.

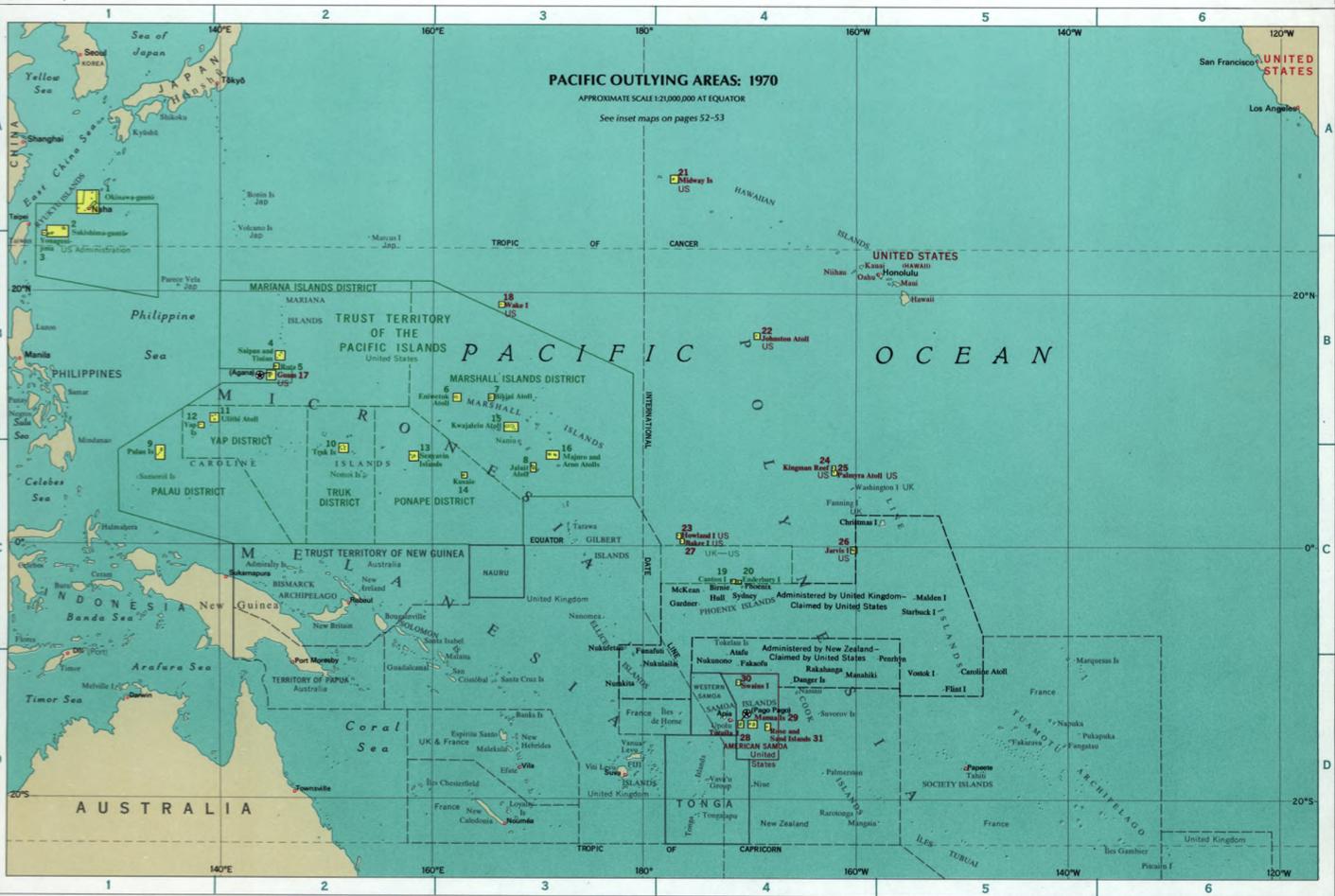
SOUTHERN RYUKYU ISLANDS (Insets 1, 2, and 3, p. 52).—The Peace Treaty that was signed with Japan on September 8, 1951, stipulated that the United States would have the right to exercise all and any powers of administration, legislation, and jurisdiction over certain islands and inhabitants, including territorial waters, south and east of the main Japanese group. Specifically, these were the Nansei-shō south of lat. 29 degrees N., which included the Southern Ryukyu and Daito Islands; the Nanpō-shō south of Sofu-gan including the Bonin Islands, Rosario Island, and the Volcano Islands; and Parece Vela and Marcus Island. The United States recognized Japan's residual sovereignty in the territory and has emphasized that it has no intention of seeking to acquire permanent possession.

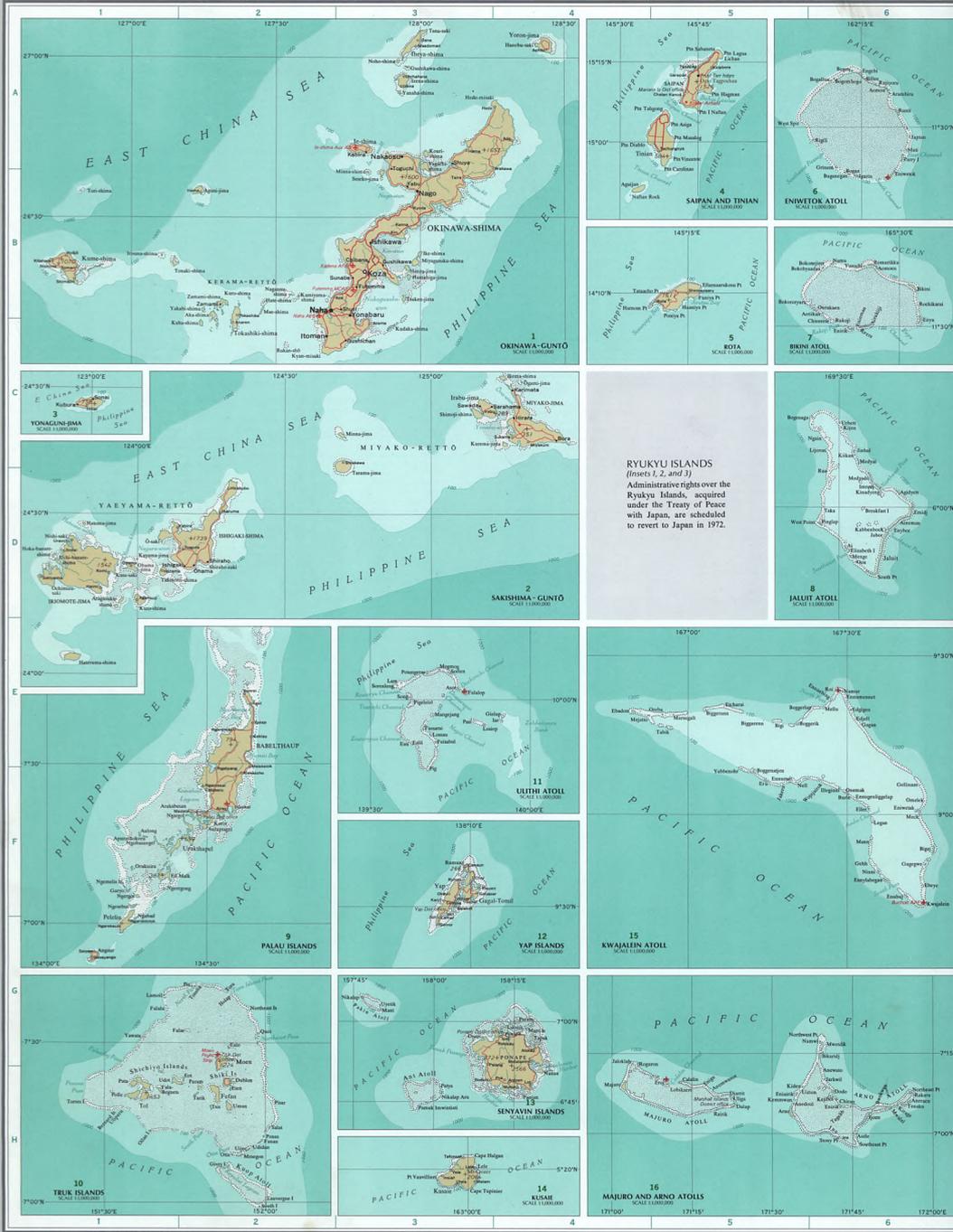
On December 25, 1953, the United States returned the islands of the Amami group to full Japanese control and again in April, 1968, the Bonin Islands, Volcano Islands, Marcus Island, Rosario Island, and Parece Vela were returned to Japanese jurisdiction effective June 26, 1968.

The 1953 and 1968 agreements left only those Southern Ryukyu Islands forming the pre-World War II Japanese prefecture of Okinawa under U.S. administration. The island of Tori-shima, located near lat. 28 degrees N., remains within the U.S. administered area since it was part of the pre-war Okinawa prefecture. Okinawa is the largest and most important island. Naha, the capital and largest city, has a population of 258,000, and is the U.S. administrative center.

By Executive Order 10713 of June 5, 1957, as amended by Executive Order 11010 of March 19, 1962, the Secretary of Defense has been given the responsibility of administering the Southern Ryukyu Islands, and he has, in turn, delegated this responsibility to the Department of Defense. A High Commissioner, designated by the Secretary of Defense, after consultation with the Secretary of State and with the approval of the President, from among active-duty members of the Armed Forces of the United States, serves as head of the civil administration. The High Commissioner is assisted by a civilian official bearing the title of Civil Administrator, who is also designated by the Secretary of Defense after consultation with the Secretary of State and with the approval of the President. The local government consists of an elected unicameral legislature, a Chief Executive, and a judiciary. The Chief Executive was formerly nominated by the legislature and appointed by the High Commissioner. However, Executive Order 11395 of January 31, 1968, provided for election of the Chief Executive by the people of the Southern Ryukyu Islands, effective with the legislative elections in November 1968.

See page 54 for text on the Caribbean Outlying Areas.





DISPUTED ISLANDS IN THE PACIFIC
(See Pacific key map, page 51)

Located in the south-central Pacific are islands and atolls which the United States originally claimed by right of discovery and use or under provisions of the Guano Act, an Act of Congress approved August 18, 1856. This Act enabled American discoverers of guano deposits located on unclaimed "islands, rocks, or keys" to claim sovereignty over the area. Between 1856 and 1880, claims were filed for about 70 islands and atolls in both the Pacific and Caribbean. Many were occupied for a time, but claims for most have lapsed through nonoccupancy. Other nations, applying laws similar to the Guano Act, also filed claims which often conflicted with those of the United States. In recent decades, the various islands and atolls gained new prominence because of their value to trans-Pacific transport and communications or for military uses because of their strategic locations. While the status of a majority of the islands originally claimed by the United States has been clarified, U.S. claims to 23 islands, (shown in black on the Pacific key map, p. 51), remain in contention. The United Kingdom claims 16; New Zealand, 7.

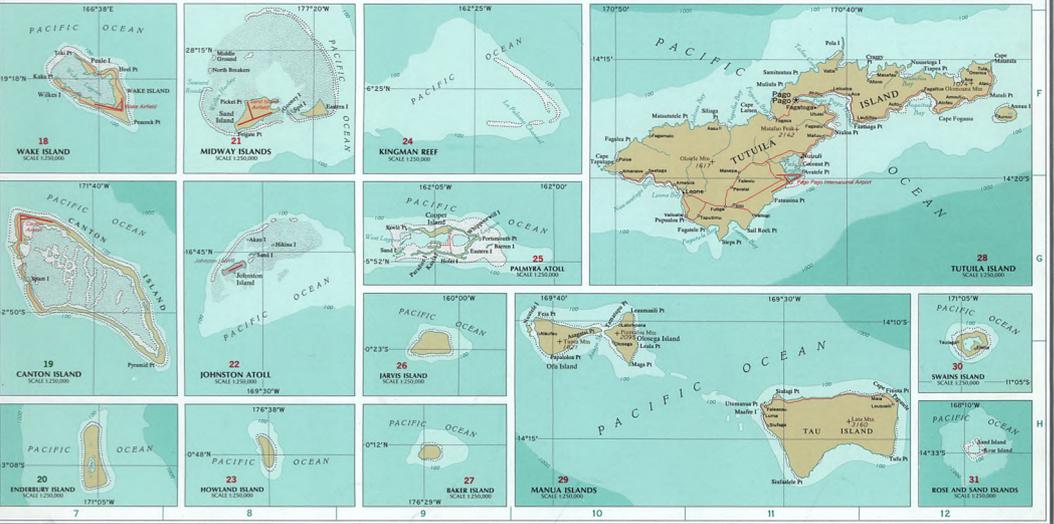
- Islands claimed by the United States and the United Kingdom:
- | | | |
|------------------------------|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| LINE ISLANDS | PHOENIX ISLANDS | ELlice ISLANDS |
| Caroline Atoll ¹ | Birnie | Fanning |
| Christmas Island | Gardner | Nukunono |
| Fanning Island ² | Hull | Nukuhiva |
| Malden Island ² | McKean | Nurakita |
| Starbuck Island ² | Sydney | |
| Vanook Island ² | Phoenix | |
| | Canton Island ² | |
| | Enderbury Island ² | |

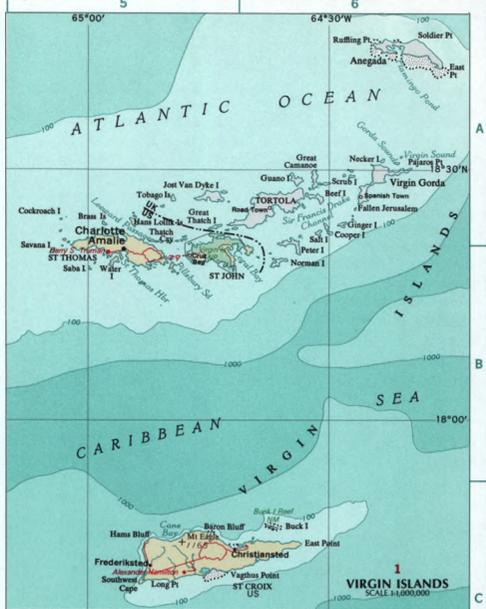
¹Uninhabited
²Canton Island and Enderbury Island in the Phoenix Islands are administered in common by the United States and the United Kingdom under an agreement described on page 51.

- Islands claimed by the United States and New Zealand:
- | | |
|------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| NORTHERN COOK ISLANDS | TOKELEAU (OR UNION) ISLANDS |
| Danger Islands | Afuu |
| Manihiki | Fakaofo |
| Ralahanga | Nukunono |
| Punaruia | |

OUTLYING AREA MAPS
1:250,000 AND 1:1,000,000 SCALES
PAGES 52-54

- | | | |
|-----------------|------------------|---|
| ● Ponce | 100,000 and over | ★ Commonwealth or territorial capital |
| ● Mayaguez | 50,000-99,999 | ○ Trust territory administrative headquarters |
| ● Aguadilla | 10,000-49,999 | ○ Trust territory district office |
| ● Christiansted | 1,000-9,999 | — International boundary |
| ● Arecibo | 999 and under | |
-
- | | |
|--------------------------|-------------------|
| ✈ Commercial airport | — Multilane road |
| ✈ Military airport | — Other road |
| ✈ Defense installation | — Railroad |
| — Stream | — Reef |
| — Depth curve in fathoms | — Reef, submerged |
| + 350 Elevation in feet | |





OUTLYING AREAS IN THE CARIBBEAN

PUERTO RICO (Inset 2) is the smallest and easternmost island of the Greater Antilles and faces on both the Atlantic and Caribbean. The rectangular main island has dimensions of about 100 miles from east to west and 36 miles from north to south forming an area approximately two-thirds the size of Connecticut. The island lies 440 miles from the Venezuelan Peninsula of Paraguaná, nearest point on the continent of South America, and 965 miles from the southern coast of Florida, the closest point on the American mainland. Channels at either end of the island form strategic passages to and from the Caribbean in a direct line between northwest Europe and the Panama Canal. Included within the territory of Puerto Rico are a number of islands, three larger than 10 square miles and inhabited:

Island	Square miles	Miles from main island
Vieques	51	9 east
Mina	20	40 west
Culebra	11	18 east

Under its present Constitution, approved by the United States Congress and proclaimed on July 25, 1952, Puerto Rico has a "commonwealth" relationship with the United States. The official Spanish title is *Estado Libre Asociado*, which translates literally as Free Associated State. As a Commonwealth, the territory is autonomous in all matters except those that affect national security. Veto power over island legislation was relinquished by the U.S. Congress and President. Only the U.S. Supreme Court can modify legislation since it must conform to Federal law. The Governor and the bicameral Congress are elected by universal suffrage. A nine member Council of Secretaries, or Cabinet, is appointed by the Governor with ratification by the Senate and the nine Supreme Court Judges.

Puerto Ricans are U.S. citizens although they are not entitled to vote in Federal elections unless residing in one of the States of the Union. The Commonwealth is represented in the U.S. House of Representatives by a nonvoting Commissioner elected by the people for a 4-year term.

The Federal government is responsible for defense and security, foreign relations, customs, immigration, postal service, and currency.

CANAL ZONE (Inset 5). Following the financial failure of the French project to construct a canal and the emergence of the Republic of Panama, the Hay-Bunau-Varilla Treaty of 1903 granted exclusive control of a canal zone in perpetuity to the United States. Construction of the canal was begun in 1904 and was completed in 1913.

The Canal Zone is a transcontinental strip of land extending for 5 miles on either side of the canal. Gatun Lake is included within the zone but not the city of Panamá and the coastal plain to the east, or the city of Colón. Although the Isthmus of Panama is only 36 miles wide at its narrowest point where the canal is located, the waterway runs in a northwest-southeast direction to take advantage of favorable terrain and traverses a distance of about 51 miles from deep water to deep water.

There are two operating agencies in the Canal Zone: (1) the Panama Canal Company which is charged with the maintenance and operation of the Panama Canal and the conduct of any business incident to such operations, and (2) the Canal Zone Government, an independent agency of the United States charged with the civil government of the Canal Zone including health and education. At the beginning of calendar year 1968, the population of the Canal Zone totaled 40,200 civilian and military personnel who are citizens of the United States, and 9,600 Panamanian and British West Indian citizens. Approximately 14,000 other non-U.S. citizens residing in the Republic of Panama work in the Canal Zone for the Panama Canal Company, the Canal Zone Government, and other U.S. Federal Agencies.

VIRGIN ISLANDS (Inset 1).—The U.S. Virgin Islands are a part of the Lesser Antilles group of the West Indies and are located about 40 miles due east of Puerto Rico. From the capital, Charlotte Amalie on the island of St. Thomas, it is 1,100 miles to Miami and 1,350 miles to New York City.

Of the nearly 100 islands and cays of volcanic origin, 65 in the western part belong to the United States. The remaining similar islands and cays make up the British Virgins.

The United States acquired the Virgin Islands by purchase from Denmark in 1917 after nearly 250 years of Danish rule. U.S. citizenship was granted to the Virgin Islanders that year. After a series of military governors, the administration of the islands was transferred to the Department of the Interior on February 27, 1931, and the first civilian governor was appointed by the President. After enacting a variety of statutes applicable to the Virgin Islands between 1917 and 1936, the Congress, in 1936, enacted the Virgin Islands Organic Act which provided for a structural civilian government and incorporated provisions for a degree of self-government. The degree of self-government was expanded in 1954 with the enactment of a Revised Organic Act. A unicameral legislature is popularly elected. Beginning in 1970, the Governor and Lieutenant Governor will be locally elected.

RONCADOR BANK AND SERRANA BANK (Inset 4) are located about 220 miles east of Nicaragua. Colombia has extended claims of sovereignty over the group, and Honduras has asserted claim to Roncador Bank. On April 10, 1928, an agreement was reached between the United States and Colombia whereby, without prejudice to either government's claim to sovereignty, the status quo is maintained.

NAVASSA (Inset 3), about 2 miles long and half a mile wide, lies between Jamaica and Haiti. By a proclamation of the President of the United States, dated January 17, 1916, the island was declared to be under the sole and exclusive jurisdiction of the United States and out of the jurisdiction of any other government. The proclamation also specified that the land was to be reserved for lighthouse purposes. A lighthouse was established in 1917.

