# <pre>

# @(#)australasia 8.23

# This file is in the public domain, so clarified as of

# 2009-05-17 by Arthur David Olson.

# This file also includes Pacific islands.

# Notes are at the end of this file

###############################################################################

# Australia

# Please see the notes below for the controversy about "EST" versus "AEST" etc.

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Aus 1917 only - Jan 1 0:01 1:00 -

Rule Aus 1917 only - Mar 25 2:00 0 -

Rule Aus 1942 only - Jan 1 2:00 1:00 -

Rule Aus 1942 only - Mar 29 2:00 0 -

Rule Aus 1942 only - Sep 27 2:00 1:00 -

Rule Aus 1943 1944 - Mar lastSun 2:00 0 -

Rule Aus 1943 only - Oct 3 2:00 1:00 -

# Go with Whitman and the Australian National Standards Commission, which

# says W Australia didn't use DST in 1943/1944. Ignore Whitman's claim that

# 1944/1945 was just like 1943/1944.

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

# Northern Territory

Zone Australia/Darwin 8:43:20 - LMT 1895 Feb

9:00 - CST 1899 May

9:30 Aus CST

# Western Australia

#

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule AW 1974 only - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AW 1975 only - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AW 1983 only - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AW 1984 only - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AW 1991 only - Nov 17 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AW 1992 only - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AW 2006 only - Dec 3 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AW 2007 2009 - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AW 2007 2008 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Zone Australia/Perth 7:43:24 - LMT 1895 Dec

8:00 Aus WST 1943 Jul

8:00 AW WST

Zone Australia/Eucla 8:35:28 - LMT 1895 Dec

8:45 Aus CWST 1943 Jul

8:45 AW CWST

# Queensland

#

# From Alex Livingston (1996-11-01):

# I have heard or read more than once that some resort islands off the coast

# of Queensland chose to keep observing daylight-saving time even after

# Queensland ceased to.

#

# From Paul Eggert (1996-11-22):

# IATA SSIM (1993-02/1994-09) say that the Holiday Islands (Hayman, Lindeman,

# Hamilton) observed DST for two years after the rest of Queensland stopped.

# Hamilton is the largest, but there is also a Hamilton in Victoria,

# so use Lindeman.

#

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule AQ 1971 only - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AQ 1972 only - Feb lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AQ 1989 1991 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AQ 1990 1992 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule Holiday 1992 1993 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule Holiday 1993 1994 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Zone Australia/Brisbane 10:12:08 - LMT 1895

10:00 Aus EST 1971

10:00 AQ EST

Zone Australia/Lindeman 9:55:56 - LMT 1895

10:00 Aus EST 1971

10:00 AQ EST 1992 Jul

10:00 Holiday EST

# South Australia

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule AS 1971 1985 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AS 1986 only - Oct 19 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AS 1987 2007 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AS 1972 only - Feb 27 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 1973 1985 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 1986 1990 - Mar Sun>=15 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 1991 only - Mar 3 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 1992 only - Mar 22 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 1993 only - Mar 7 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 1994 only - Mar 20 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 1995 2005 - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 2006 only - Apr 2 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 2007 only - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 2008 max - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AS 2008 max - Oct Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 -

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Australia/Adelaide 9:14:20 - LMT 1895 Feb

9:00 - CST 1899 May

9:30 Aus CST 1971

9:30 AS CST

# Tasmania

#

# From Paul Eggert (2005-08-16):

# <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/dst\_times.shtml>

# says King Island didn't observe DST from WWII until late 1971.

#

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule AT 1967 only - Oct Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 1968 only - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 1968 1985 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 1969 1971 - Mar Sun>=8 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 1972 only - Feb lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 1973 1981 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 1982 1983 - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 1984 1986 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 1986 only - Oct Sun>=15 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 1987 1990 - Mar Sun>=15 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 1987 only - Oct Sun>=22 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 1988 1990 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 1991 1999 - Oct Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 1991 2005 - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 2000 only - Aug lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 2001 max - Oct Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AT 2006 only - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 2007 only - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AT 2008 max - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Australia/Hobart 9:49:16 - LMT 1895 Sep

10:00 - EST 1916 Oct 1 2:00

10:00 1:00 EST 1917 Feb

10:00 Aus EST 1967

10:00 AT EST

Zone Australia/Currie 9:35:28 - LMT 1895 Sep

10:00 - EST 1916 Oct 1 2:00

10:00 1:00 EST 1917 Feb

10:00 Aus EST 1971 Jul

10:00 AT EST

# Victoria

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule AV 1971 1985 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AV 1972 only - Feb lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 1973 1985 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 1986 1990 - Mar Sun>=15 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 1986 1987 - Oct Sun>=15 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AV 1988 1999 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AV 1991 1994 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 1995 2005 - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 2000 only - Aug lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AV 2001 2007 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AV 2006 only - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 2007 only - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 2008 max - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AV 2008 max - Oct Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 -

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Australia/Melbourne 9:39:52 - LMT 1895 Feb

10:00 Aus EST 1971

10:00 AV EST

# New South Wales

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule AN 1971 1985 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AN 1972 only - Feb 27 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 1973 1981 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 1982 only - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 1983 1985 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 1986 1989 - Mar Sun>=15 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 1986 only - Oct 19 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AN 1987 1999 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AN 1990 1995 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 1996 2005 - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 2000 only - Aug lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AN 2001 2007 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 -

Rule AN 2006 only - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 2007 only - Mar lastSun 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 2008 max - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 -

Rule AN 2008 max - Oct Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 -

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Australia/Sydney 10:04:52 - LMT 1895 Feb

10:00 Aus EST 1971

10:00 AN EST

Zone Australia/Broken\_Hill 9:25:48 - LMT 1895 Feb

10:00 - EST 1896 Aug 23

9:00 - CST 1899 May

9:30 Aus CST 1971

9:30 AN CST 2000

9:30 AS CST

# Lord Howe Island

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule LH 1981 1984 - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 -

Rule LH 1982 1985 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00 0 -

Rule LH 1985 only - Oct lastSun 2:00 0:30 -

Rule LH 1986 1989 - Mar Sun>=15 2:00 0 -

Rule LH 1986 only - Oct 19 2:00 0:30 -

Rule LH 1987 1999 - Oct lastSun 2:00 0:30 -

Rule LH 1990 1995 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00 0 -

Rule LH 1996 2005 - Mar lastSun 2:00 0 -

Rule LH 2000 only - Aug lastSun 2:00 0:30 -

Rule LH 2001 2007 - Oct lastSun 2:00 0:30 -

Rule LH 2006 only - Apr Sun>=1 2:00 0 -

Rule LH 2007 only - Mar lastSun 2:00 0 -

Rule LH 2008 max - Apr Sun>=1 2:00 0 -

Rule LH 2008 max - Oct Sun>=1 2:00 0:30 -

Zone Australia/Lord\_Howe 10:36:20 - LMT 1895 Feb

10:00 - EST 1981 Mar

10:30 LH LHST

# Australian miscellany

#

# Ashmore Is, Cartier

# no indigenous inhabitants; only seasonal caretakers

# no times are set

#

# Coral Sea Is

# no indigenous inhabitants; only meteorologists

# no times are set

#

# Macquarie

# permanent occupation (scientific station) since 1948;

# sealing and penguin oil station operated 1888/1917

# like Australia/Hobart

# Christmas

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Indian/Christmas 7:02:52 - LMT 1895 Feb

7:00 - CXT # Christmas Island Time

# Cook Is

# From Shanks & Pottenger:

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Cook 1978 only - Nov 12 0:00 0:30 HS

Rule Cook 1979 1991 - Mar Sun>=1 0:00 0 -

Rule Cook 1979 1990 - Oct lastSun 0:00 0:30 HS

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Rarotonga -10:39:04 - LMT 1901 # Avarua

-10:30 - CKT 1978 Nov 12 # Cook Is Time

-10:00 Cook CK%sT

# Cocos

# These islands were ruled by the Ross family from about 1830 to 1978.

# We don't know when standard time was introduced; for now, we guess 1900.

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Indian/Cocos 6:27:40 - LMT 1900

6:30 - CCT # Cocos Islands Time

# Fiji

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2009-11-10):

# According to Fiji Broadcasting Corporation, Fiji plans to re-introduce DST

# from November 29th 2009 to April 25th 2010.

#

# "Daylight savings to commence this month"

# <a href="http://www.radiofiji.com.fj/fullstory.php?id=23719">

# http://www.radiofiji.com.fj/fullstory.php?id=23719

# </a>

# or

# <a href="http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst\_news/dst\_news\_fiji01.html">

# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst\_news/dst\_news\_fiji01.html

# </a>

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-11-10):

# The Fiji Government has posted some more details about the approved

# amendments:

# <a href="http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/page\_16198.shtml">

# http://www.fiji.gov.fj/publish/page\_16198.shtml

# </a>

# From Steffen Thorsen (2010-03-03):

# The Cabinet in Fiji has decided to end DST about a month early, on

# 2010-03-28 at 03:00.

# The plan is to observe DST again, from 2010-10-24 to sometime in March

# 2011 (last Sunday a good guess?).

#

# Official source:

# <a href="http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=1096:3310-cabinet-approves-change-in-daylight-savings-dates&catid=49:cabinet-releases&Itemid=166">

# http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=1096:3310-cabinet-approves-change-in-daylight-savings-dates&catid=49:cabinet-releases&Itemid=166

# </a>

#

# A bit more background info here:

# <a href="http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/fiji-dst-ends-march-2010.html">

# http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/fiji-dst-ends-march-2010.html

# </a>

# From Alexander Krivenyshev (2010-10-24):

# According to Radio Fiji and Fiji Times online, Fiji will end DST 3

# weeks earlier than expected - on March 6, 2011, not March 27, 2011...

# Here is confirmation from Government of the Republic of the Fiji Islands,

# Ministry of Information (fiji.gov.fj) web site:

# <a href="http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=2608:daylight-savings&catid=71:press-releases&Itemid=155">

# http://www.fiji.gov.fj/index.php?option=com\_content&view=article&id=2608:daylight-savings&catid=71:press-releases&Itemid=155

# </a>

# or

# <a href="http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst\_news/dst\_news\_fiji04.html">

# http://www.worldtimezone.com/dst\_news/dst\_news\_fiji04.html

# </a>

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Fiji 1998 1999 - Nov Sun>=1 2:00 1:00 S

Rule Fiji 1999 2000 - Feb lastSun 3:00 0 -

Rule Fiji 2009 only - Nov 29 2:00 1:00 S

Rule Fiji 2010 only - Mar lastSun 3:00 0 -

Rule Fiji 2010 only - Oct 24 2:00 1:00 S

Rule Fiji 2011 only - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 -

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Fiji 11:53:40 - LMT 1915 Oct 26 # Suva

12:00 Fiji FJ%sT # Fiji Time

# French Polynesia

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Gambier -8:59:48 - LMT 1912 Oct # Rikitea

-9:00 - GAMT # Gambier Time

Zone Pacific/Marquesas -9:18:00 - LMT 1912 Oct

-9:30 - MART # Marquesas Time

Zone Pacific/Tahiti -9:58:16 - LMT 1912 Oct # Papeete

-10:00 - TAHT # Tahiti Time

# Clipperton (near North America) is administered from French Polynesia;

# it is uninhabited.

# Guam

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Guam -14:21:00 - LMT 1844 Dec 31

9:39:00 - LMT 1901 # Agana

10:00 - GST 2000 Dec 23 # Guam

10:00 - ChST # Chamorro Standard Time

# Kiribati

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Tarawa 11:32:04 - LMT 1901 # Bairiki

12:00 - GILT # Gilbert Is Time

Zone Pacific/Enderbury -11:24:20 - LMT 1901

-12:00 - PHOT 1979 Oct # Phoenix Is Time

-11:00 - PHOT 1995

13:00 - PHOT

Zone Pacific/Kiritimati -10:29:20 - LMT 1901

-10:40 - LINT 1979 Oct # Line Is Time

-10:00 - LINT 1995

14:00 - LINT

# N Mariana Is

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Saipan -14:17:00 - LMT 1844 Dec 31

9:43:00 - LMT 1901

9:00 - MPT 1969 Oct # N Mariana Is Time

10:00 - MPT 2000 Dec 23

10:00 - ChST # Chamorro Standard Time

# Marshall Is

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Majuro 11:24:48 - LMT 1901

11:00 - MHT 1969 Oct # Marshall Islands Time

12:00 - MHT

Zone Pacific/Kwajalein 11:09:20 - LMT 1901

11:00 - MHT 1969 Oct

-12:00 - KWAT 1993 Aug 20 # Kwajalein Time

12:00 - MHT

# Micronesia

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Chuuk 10:07:08 - LMT 1901

10:00 - CHUT # Chuuk Time

Zone Pacific/Pohnpei 10:32:52 - LMT 1901 # Kolonia

11:00 - PONT # Pohnpei Time

Zone Pacific/Kosrae 10:51:56 - LMT 1901

11:00 - KOST 1969 Oct # Kosrae Time

12:00 - KOST 1999

11:00 - KOST

# Nauru

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Nauru 11:07:40 - LMT 1921 Jan 15 # Uaobe

11:30 - NRT 1942 Mar 15 # Nauru Time

9:00 - JST 1944 Aug 15

11:30 - NRT 1979 May

12:00 - NRT

# New Caledonia

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule NC 1977 1978 - Dec Sun>=1 0:00 1:00 S

Rule NC 1978 1979 - Feb 27 0:00 0 -

Rule NC 1996 only - Dec 1 2:00s 1:00 S

# Shanks & Pottenger say the following was at 2:00; go with IATA.

Rule NC 1997 only - Mar 2 2:00s 0 -

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Noumea 11:05:48 - LMT 1912 Jan 13

11:00 NC NC%sT

###############################################################################

# New Zealand

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule NZ 1927 only - Nov 6 2:00 1:00 S

Rule NZ 1928 only - Mar 4 2:00 0 M

Rule NZ 1928 1933 - Oct Sun>=8 2:00 0:30 S

Rule NZ 1929 1933 - Mar Sun>=15 2:00 0 M

Rule NZ 1934 1940 - Apr lastSun 2:00 0 M

Rule NZ 1934 1940 - Sep lastSun 2:00 0:30 S

Rule NZ 1946 only - Jan 1 0:00 0 S

# Since 1957 Chatham has been 45 minutes ahead of NZ, but there's no

# convenient notation for this so we must duplicate the Rule lines.

Rule NZ 1974 only - Nov Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 D

Rule Chatham 1974 only - Nov Sun>=1 2:45s 1:00 D

Rule NZ 1975 only - Feb lastSun 2:00s 0 S

Rule Chatham 1975 only - Feb lastSun 2:45s 0 S

Rule NZ 1975 1988 - Oct lastSun 2:00s 1:00 D

Rule Chatham 1975 1988 - Oct lastSun 2:45s 1:00 D

Rule NZ 1976 1989 - Mar Sun>=1 2:00s 0 S

Rule Chatham 1976 1989 - Mar Sun>=1 2:45s 0 S

Rule NZ 1989 only - Oct Sun>=8 2:00s 1:00 D

Rule Chatham 1989 only - Oct Sun>=8 2:45s 1:00 D

Rule NZ 1990 2006 - Oct Sun>=1 2:00s 1:00 D

Rule Chatham 1990 2006 - Oct Sun>=1 2:45s 1:00 D

Rule NZ 1990 2007 - Mar Sun>=15 2:00s 0 S

Rule Chatham 1990 2007 - Mar Sun>=15 2:45s 0 S

Rule NZ 2007 max - Sep lastSun 2:00s 1:00 D

Rule Chatham 2007 max - Sep lastSun 2:45s 1:00 D

Rule NZ 2008 max - Apr Sun>=1 2:00s 0 S

Rule Chatham 2008 max - Apr Sun>=1 2:45s 0 S

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Auckland 11:39:04 - LMT 1868 Nov 2

11:30 NZ NZ%sT 1946 Jan 1

12:00 NZ NZ%sT

Zone Pacific/Chatham 12:13:48 - LMT 1957 Jan 1

12:45 Chatham CHA%sT

# Auckland Is

# uninhabited; Maori and Moriori, colonial settlers, pastoralists, sealers,

# and scientific personnel have wintered

# Campbell I

# minor whaling stations operated 1909/1914

# scientific station operated 1941/1995;

# previously whalers, sealers, pastoralists, and scientific personnel wintered

# was probably like Pacific/Auckland

###############################################################################

# Niue

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Niue -11:19:40 - LMT 1901 # Alofi

-11:20 - NUT 1951 # Niue Time

-11:30 - NUT 1978 Oct 1

-11:00 - NUT

# Norfolk

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Norfolk 11:11:52 - LMT 1901 # Kingston

11:12 - NMT 1951 # Norfolk Mean Time

11:30 - NFT # Norfolk Time

# Palau (Belau)

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Palau 8:57:56 - LMT 1901 # Koror

9:00 - PWT # Palau Time

# Papua New Guinea

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Port\_Moresby 9:48:40 - LMT 1880

9:48:32 - PMMT 1895 # Port Moresby Mean Time

10:00 - PGT # Papua New Guinea Time

# Pitcairn

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Pitcairn -8:40:20 - LMT 1901 # Adamstown

-8:30 - PNT 1998 Apr 27 00:00

-8:00 - PST # Pitcairn Standard Time

# American Samoa

Zone Pacific/Pago\_Pago 12:37:12 - LMT 1879 Jul 5

-11:22:48 - LMT 1911

-11:30 - SAMT 1950 # Samoa Time

-11:00 - NST 1967 Apr # N=Nome

-11:00 - BST 1983 Nov 30 # B=Bering

-11:00 - SST # S=Samoa

# Samoa

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-10-16):

# We have been in contact with the government of Samoa again, and received

# the following info:

#

# "Cabinet has now approved Daylight Saving to be effected next year

# commencing from the last Sunday of September 2010 and conclude first

# Sunday of April 2011."

#

# Background info:

# <a href="http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/samoa-dst-plan-2009.html">

# http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/samoa-dst-plan-2009.html

# </a>

#

# Samoa's Daylight Saving Time Act 2009 is available here, but does not

# contain any dates:

# <a href="http://www.parliament.gov.ws/documents/acts/Daylight%20Saving%20Act%20%202009%20%28English%29%20-%20Final%207-7-091.pdf">

# http://www.parliament.gov.ws/documents/acts/Daylight%20Saving%20Act%20%202009%20%28English%29%20-%20Final%207-7-091.pdf

# </a>

# From Raymond Hughes (2010-10-07):

# Please see

# <a href="http://www.mcil.gov.ws">

# http://www.mcil.gov.ws

# </a>,

# the Ministry of Commerce, Industry and Labour (sideframe) "Last Sunday

# September 2010 (26/09/10) - adjust clocks forward from 12:00 midnight

# to 01:00am and First Sunday April 2011 (03/04/11) - adjust clocks

# backwards from 1:00am to 12:00am"

# From Raymond Hughes (2011-03-07)

# I believe this will be posted shortly on the website

# <a href="http://www.mcil.gov.ws">

# www.mcil.gov.ws

# </a>

#

# PUBLIC NOTICE ON DAYLIGHT SAVING TIME

#

# Pursuant to the Daylight Saving Act 2009 and Cabinets decision,

# businesses and the general public are hereby advised that daylight

# saving time is on the first Saturday of April 2011 (02/04/11).

#

# The public is therefore advised that when the standard time strikes

# the hour of four oclock (4.00am or 0400 Hours) on the 2nd April 2011,

# then all instruments used to measure standard time are to be

# adjusted/changed to three oclock (3:00am or 0300Hrs).

#

# Margaret Fruean ACTING CHIEF EXECUTIVE OFFICER MINISTRY OF COMMERCE,

# INDUSTRY AND LABOUR 28th February 2011

Zone Pacific/Apia 12:33:04 - LMT 1879 Jul 5

-11:26:56 - LMT 1911

-11:30 - SAMT 1950 # Samoa Time

-11:00 - WST 2010 Sep 26

-11:00 1:00 WSDT 2011 Apr 2 4:00

-11:00 - WST

# Solomon Is

# excludes Bougainville, for which see Papua New Guinea

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Guadalcanal 10:39:48 - LMT 1912 Oct # Honiara

11:00 - SBT # Solomon Is Time

# Tokelau Is

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Fakaofo -11:24:56 - LMT 1901

-10:00 - TKT # Tokelau Time

# Tonga

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Tonga 1999 only - Oct 7 2:00s 1:00 S

Rule Tonga 2000 only - Mar 19 2:00s 0 -

Rule Tonga 2000 2001 - Nov Sun>=1 2:00 1:00 S

Rule Tonga 2001 2002 - Jan lastSun 2:00 0 -

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Tongatapu 12:19:20 - LMT 1901

12:20 - TOT 1941 # Tonga Time

13:00 - TOT 1999

13:00 Tonga TO%sT

# Tuvalu

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Funafuti 11:56:52 - LMT 1901

12:00 - TVT # Tuvalu Time

# US minor outlying islands

# Howland, Baker

# Howland was mined for guano by American companies 1857-1878 and British

# 1886-1891; Baker was similar but exact dates are not known.

# Inhabited by civilians 1935-1942; U.S. military bases 1943-1944;

# uninhabited thereafter.

# Howland observed Hawaii Standard Time (UTC-10:30) in 1937;

# see page 206 of Elgen M. Long and Marie K. Long,

# Amelia Earhart: the Mystery Solved, Simon & Schuster (2000).

# So most likely Howland and Baker observed Hawaii Time from 1935

# until they were abandoned after the war.

# Jarvis

# Mined for guano by American companies 1857-1879 and British 1883?-1891?.

# Inhabited by civilians 1935-1942; IGY scientific base 1957-1958;

# uninhabited thereafter.

# no information; was probably like Pacific/Kiritimati

# Johnston

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Johnston -10:00 - HST

# Kingman

# uninhabited

# Midway

#

# From Mark Brader (2005-01-23):

# [Fallacies and Fantasies of Air Transport History, by R.E.G. Davies,

# published 1994 by Paladwr Press, McLean, VA, USA; ISBN 0-9626483-5-3]

# reproduced a Pan American Airways timeables from 1936, for their weekly

# "Orient Express" flights between San Francisco and Manila, and connecting

# flights to Chicago and the US East Coast. As it uses some time zone

# designations that I've never seen before:....

# Fri. 6:30A Lv. HONOLOLU (Pearl Harbor), H.I. H.L.T. Ar. 5:30P Sun.

# " 3:00P Ar. MIDWAY ISLAND . . . . . . . . . M.L.T. Lv. 6:00A "

#

Zone Pacific/Midway -11:49:28 - LMT 1901

-11:00 - NST 1956 Jun 3

-11:00 1:00 NDT 1956 Sep 2

-11:00 - NST 1967 Apr # N=Nome

-11:00 - BST 1983 Nov 30 # B=Bering

-11:00 - SST # S=Samoa

# Palmyra

# uninhabited since World War II; was probably like Pacific/Kiritimati

# Wake

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Wake 11:06:28 - LMT 1901

12:00 - WAKT # Wake Time

# Vanuatu

# Rule NAME FROM TO TYPE IN ON AT SAVE LETTER/S

Rule Vanuatu 1983 only - Sep 25 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Vanuatu 1984 1991 - Mar Sun>=23 0:00 0 -

Rule Vanuatu 1984 only - Oct 23 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Vanuatu 1985 1991 - Sep Sun>=23 0:00 1:00 S

Rule Vanuatu 1992 1993 - Jan Sun>=23 0:00 0 -

Rule Vanuatu 1992 only - Oct Sun>=23 0:00 1:00 S

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Efate 11:13:16 - LMT 1912 Jan 13 # Vila

11:00 Vanuatu VU%sT # Vanuatu Time

# Wallis and Futuna

# Zone NAME GMTOFF RULES FORMAT [UNTIL]

Zone Pacific/Wallis 12:15:20 - LMT 1901

12:00 - WFT # Wallis & Futuna Time

###############################################################################

# NOTES

# This data is by no means authoritative; if you think you know better,

# go ahead and edit the file (and please send any changes to

# tz@elsie.nci.nih.gov for general use in the future).

# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):

# A good source for time zone historical data outside the U.S. is

# Thomas G. Shanks and Rique Pottenger, The International Atlas (6th edition),

# San Diego: ACS Publications, Inc. (2003).

#

# Gwillim Law writes that a good source

# for recent time zone data is the International Air Transport

# Association's Standard Schedules Information Manual (IATA SSIM),

# published semiannually. Law sent in several helpful summaries

# of the IATA's data after 1990.

#

# Except where otherwise noted, Shanks & Pottenger is the source for

# entries through 1990, and IATA SSIM is the source for entries afterwards.

#

# Another source occasionally used is Edward W. Whitman, World Time Differences,

# Whitman Publishing Co, 2 Niagara Av, Ealing, London (undated), which

# I found in the UCLA library.

#

# A reliable and entertaining source about time zones is

# Derek Howse, Greenwich time and longitude, Philip Wilson Publishers (1997).

#

# I invented the abbreviations marked `\*' in the following table;

# the rest are from earlier versions of this file, or from other sources.

# Corrections are welcome!

# std dst

# LMT Local Mean Time

# 8:00 WST WST Western Australia

# 8:45 CWST CWST Central Western Australia\*

# 9:00 JST Japan

# 9:30 CST CST Central Australia

# 10:00 EST EST Eastern Australia

# 10:00 ChST Chamorro

# 10:30 LHST LHST Lord Howe\*

# 11:30 NZMT NZST New Zealand through 1945

# 12:00 NZST NZDT New Zealand 1946-present

# 12:45 CHAST CHADT Chatham\*

# -11:00 SST Samoa

# -10:00 HST Hawaii

# - 8:00 PST Pitcairn\*

#

# See the `northamerica' file for Hawaii.

# See the `southamerica' file for Easter I and the Galapagos Is.

###############################################################################

# Australia

# From Paul Eggert (2005-12-08):

# <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/dst\_times.shtml">

# Implementation Dates of Daylight Saving Time within Australia

# </a> summarizes daylight saving issues in Australia.

# From Arthur David Olson (2005-12-12):

# <a href="http://www.lawlink.nsw.gov.au/lawlink/Corporate/ll\_agdinfo.nsf/pages/community\_relations\_daylight\_saving">

# Lawlink NSW:Daylight Saving in New South Wales

# </a> covers New South Wales in particular.

# From John Mackin (1991-03-06):

# We in Australia have \_never\_ referred to DST as `daylight' time.

# It is called `summer' time. Now by a happy coincidence, `summer'

# and `standard' happen to start with the same letter; hence, the

# abbreviation does \_not\_ change...

# The legislation does not actually define abbreviations, at least

# in this State, but the abbreviation is just commonly taken to be the

# initials of the phrase, and the legislation here uniformly uses

# the phrase `summer time' and does not use the phrase `daylight

# time'.

# Announcers on the Commonwealth radio network, the ABC (for Australian

# Broadcasting Commission), use the phrases `Eastern Standard Time'

# or `Eastern Summer Time'. (Note, though, that as I say in the

# current australasia file, there is really no such thing.) Announcers

# on its overseas service, Radio Australia, use the same phrases

# prefixed by the word `Australian' when referring to local times;

# time announcements on that service, naturally enough, are made in UTC.

# From Arthur David Olson (1992-03-08):

# Given the above, what's chosen for year-round use is:

# CST for any place operating at a GMTOFF of 9:30

# WST for any place operating at a GMTOFF of 8:00

# EST for any place operating at a GMTOFF of 10:00

# From Chuck Soper (2006-06-01):

# I recently found this Australian government web page on time zones:

# <http://www.australia.gov.au/about-australia-13time>

# And this government web page lists time zone names and abbreviations:

# <http://www.bom.gov.au/climate/averages/tables/daysavtm.shtml>

# From Paul Eggert (2001-04-05), summarizing a long discussion about "EST"

# versus "AEST" etc.:

#

# I see the following points of dispute:

#

# \* How important are unique time zone abbreviations?

#

# Here I tend to agree with the point (most recently made by Chris

# Newman) that unique abbreviations should not be essential for proper

# operation of software. We have other instances of ambiguity

# (e.g. "IST" denoting both "Israel Standard Time" and "Indian

# Standard Time"), and they are not likely to go away any time soon.

# In the old days, some software mistakenly relied on unique

# abbreviations, but this is becoming less true with time, and I don't

# think it's that important to cater to such software these days.

#

# On the other hand, there is another motivation for unambiguous

# abbreviations: it cuts down on human confusion. This is

# particularly true for Australia, where "EST" can mean one thing for

# time T and a different thing for time T plus 1 second.

#

# \* Does the relevant legislation indicate which abbreviations should be used?

#

# Here I tend to think that things are a mess, just as they are in

# many other countries. We Americans are currently disagreeing about

# which abbreviation to use for the newly legislated Chamorro Standard

# Time, for example.

#

# Personally, I would prefer to use common practice; I would like to

# refer to legislation only for examples of common practice, or as a

# tiebreaker.

#

# \* Do Australians more often use "Eastern Daylight Time" or "Eastern

# Summer Time"? Do they typically prefix the time zone names with

# the word "Australian"?

#

# My own impression is that both "Daylight Time" and "Summer Time" are

# common and are widely understood, but that "Summer Time" is more

# popular; and that the leading "A" is also common but is omitted more

# often than not. I just used AltaVista advanced search and got the

# following count of page hits:

#

# 1,103 "Eastern Summer Time" AND domain:au

# 971 "Australian Eastern Summer Time" AND domain:au

# 613 "Eastern Daylight Time" AND domain:au

# 127 "Australian Eastern Daylight Time" AND domain:au

#

# Here "Summer" seems quite a bit more popular than "Daylight",

# particularly when we know the time zone is Australian and not US,

# say. The "Australian" prefix seems to be popular for Eastern Summer

# Time, but unpopular for Eastern Daylight Time.

#

# For abbreviations, tools like AltaVista are less useful because of

# ambiguity. Many hits are not really time zones, unfortunately, and

# many hits denote US time zones and not Australian ones. But here

# are the hit counts anyway:

#

# 161,304 "EST" and domain:au

# 25,156 "EDT" and domain:au

# 18,263 "AEST" and domain:au

# 10,416 "AEDT" and domain:au

#

# 14,538 "CST" and domain:au

# 5,728 "CDT" and domain:au

# 176 "ACST" and domain:au

# 29 "ACDT" and domain:au

#

# 7,539 "WST" and domain:au

# 68 "AWST" and domain:au

#

# This data suggest that Australians tend to omit the "A" prefix in

# practice. The situation for "ST" versus "DT" is less clear, given

# the ambiguities involved.

#

# \* How do Australians feel about the abbreviations in the tz database?

#

# If you just count Australians on this list, I count 2 in favor and 3

# against. One of the "against" votes (David Keegel) counseled delay,

# saying that both AEST/AEDT and EST/EST are widely used and

# understood in Australia.

# From Paul Eggert (1995-12-19):

# Shanks & Pottenger report 2:00 for all autumn changes in Australia and NZ.

# Mark Prior writes that his newspaper

# reports that NSW's fall 1995 change will occur at 2:00,

# but Robert Elz says it's been 3:00 in Victoria since 1970

# and perhaps the newspaper's `2:00' is referring to standard time.

# For now we'll continue to assume 2:00s for changes since 1960.

# From Eric Ulevik (1998-01-05):

#

# Here are some URLs to Australian time legislation. These URLs are stable,

# and should probably be included in the data file. There are probably more

# relevant entries in this database.

#

# NSW (including LHI and Broken Hill):

# <a href="http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/nsw/consol\_act/sta1987137/index.html">

# Standard Time Act 1987 (updated 1995-04-04)

# </a>

# ACT

# <a href="http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/act/consol\_act/stasta1972279/index.html">

# Standard Time and Summer Time Act 1972

# </a>

# SA

# <a href="http://www.austlii.edu.au/au/legis/sa/consol\_act/sta1898137/index.html">

# Standard Time Act, 1898

# </a>

# From David Grosz (2005-06-13):

# It was announced last week that Daylight Saving would be extended by

# one week next year to allow for the 2006 Commonwealth Games.

# Daylight Saving is now to end for next year only on the first Sunday

# in April instead of the last Sunday in March.

#

# From Gwillim Law (2005-06-14):

# I did some Googling and found that all of those states (and territory) plan

# to extend DST together in 2006.

# ACT: http://www.cmd.act.gov.au/mediareleases/fileread.cfm?file=86.txt

# New South Wales: http://www.thecouriermail.news.com.au/common/story\_page/0,5936,15538869%255E1702,00.html

# South Australia: http://www.news.com.au/story/0,10117,15555031-1246,00.html

# Tasmania: http://www.media.tas.gov.au/release.php?id=14772

# Victoria: I wasn't able to find anything separate, but the other articles

# allude to it.

# But not Queensland

# http://www.news.com.au/story/0,10117,15564030-1248,00.html.

# Northern Territory

# From George Shepherd via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # The NORTHERN TERRITORY.. [ Courtesy N.T. Dept of the Chief Minister ]

# # [ Nov 1990 ]

# # N.T. have never utilised any DST due to sub-tropical/tropical location.

# ...

# Zone Australia/North 9:30 - CST

# From Bradley White (1991-03-04):

# A recent excerpt from an Australian newspaper...

# the Northern Territory do[es] not have daylight saving.

# Western Australia

# From George Shepherd via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # The state of WESTERN AUSTRALIA.. [ Courtesy W.A. dept Premier+Cabinet ]

# # [ Nov 1990 ]

# # W.A. suffers from a great deal of public and political opposition to

# # DST in principle. A bill is brought before parliament in most years, but

# # usually defeated either in the upper house, or in party caucus

# # before reaching parliament.

# ...

# Zone Australia/West 8:00 AW %sST

# ...

# Rule AW 1974 only - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule AW 1975 only - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 W

# Rule AW 1983 only - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule AW 1984 only - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 W

# From Bradley White (1991-03-04):

# A recent excerpt from an Australian newspaper...

# Western Australia...do[es] not have daylight saving.

# From John D. Newman via Bradley White (1991-11-02):

# Western Australia is still on "winter time". Some DH in Sydney

# rang me at home a few days ago at 6.00am. (He had just arrived at

# work at 9.00am.)

# W.A. is switching to Summer Time on Nov 17th just to confuse

# everybody again.

# From Arthur David Olson (1992-03-08):

# The 1992 ending date used in the rules is a best guess;

# it matches what was used in the past.

# <a href="http://www.bom.gov.au/faq/faqgen.htm">

# The Australian Bureau of Meteorology FAQ

# </a> (1999-09-27) writes that Giles Meteorological Station uses

# South Australian time even though it's located in Western Australia.

# Queensland

# From George Shepherd via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # The state of QUEENSLAND.. [ Courtesy Qld. Dept Premier Econ&Trade Devel ]

# # [ Dec 1990 ]

# ...

# Zone Australia/Queensland 10:00 AQ %sST

# ...

# Rule AQ 1971 only - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule AQ 1972 only - Feb lastSun 3:00 0 E

# Rule AQ 1989 max - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule AQ 1990 max - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 E

# From Bradley White (1989-12-24):

# "Australia/Queensland" now observes daylight time (i.e. from

# October 1989).

# From Bradley White (1991-03-04):

# A recent excerpt from an Australian newspaper...

# ...Queensland...[has] agreed to end daylight saving

# at 3am tomorrow (March 3)...

# From John Mackin (1991-03-06):

# I can certainly confirm for my part that Daylight Saving in NSW did in fact

# end on Sunday, 3 March. I don't know at what hour, though. (It surprised

# me.)

# From Bradley White (1992-03-08):

# ...there was recently a referendum in Queensland which resulted

# in the experimental daylight saving system being abandoned. So, ...

# ...

# Rule QLD 1989 1991 - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule QLD 1990 1992 - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 S

# ...

# From Arthur David Olson (1992-03-08):

# The chosen rules the union of the 1971/1972 change and the 1989-1992 changes.

# From Christopher Hunt (2006-11-21), after an advance warning

# from Jesper Norgaard Welen (2006-11-01):

# WA are trialing DST for three years.

# <http://www.parliament.wa.gov.au/parliament/bills.nsf/9A1B183144403DA54825721200088DF1/$File/Bill175-1B.pdf>

# From Rives McDow (2002-04-09):

# The most interesting region I have found consists of three towns on the

# southern coast.... South Australia observes daylight saving time; Western

# Australia does not. The two states are one and a half hours apart. The

# residents decided to forget about this nonsense of changing the clock so

# much and set the local time 20 hours and 45 minutes from the

# international date line, or right in the middle of the time of South

# Australia and Western Australia....

#

# From Paul Eggert (2002-04-09):

# This is confirmed by the section entitled

# "What's the deal with time zones???" in

# <http://www.earthsci.unimelb.edu.au/~awatkins/null.html>.

#

# From Alex Livingston (2006-12-07):

# ... it was just on four years ago that I drove along the Eyre Highway,

# which passes through eastern Western Australia close to the southern

# coast of the continent.

#

# I paid particular attention to the time kept there. There can be no

# dispute that UTC+08:45 was considered "the time" from the border

# village just inside the border with South Australia to as far west

# as just east of Caiguna. There can also be no dispute that Eucla is

# the largest population centre in this zone....

#

# Now that Western Australia is observing daylight saving, the

# question arose whether this part of the state would follow suit. I

# just called the border village and confirmed that indeed they have,

# meaning that they are now observing UTC+09:45.

#

# (2006-12-09):

# I personally doubt that either experimentation with daylight saving

# in WA or its introduction in SA had anything to do with the genesis

# of this time zone. My hunch is that it's been around since well

# before 1975. I remember seeing it noted on road maps decades ago.

# From Paul Eggert (2006-12-15):

# For lack of better info, assume the tradition dates back to the

# introduction of standard time in 1895.

# southeast Australia

#

# From Paul Eggert (2007-07-23):

# Starting autumn 2008 Victoria, NSW, South Australia, Tasmania and the ACT

# end DST the first Sunday in April and start DST the first Sunday in October.

# http://www.theage.com.au/news/national/daylight-savings-to-span-six-months/2007/06/27/1182623966703.html

# South Australia

# From Bradley White (1991-03-04):

# A recent excerpt from an Australian newspaper...

# ...South Australia...[has] agreed to end daylight saving

# at 3am tomorrow (March 3)...

# From George Shepherd via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # The state of SOUTH AUSTRALIA....[ Courtesy of S.A. Dept of Labour ]

# # [ Nov 1990 ]

# ...

# Zone Australia/South 9:30 AS %sST

# ...

# Rule AS 1971 max - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule AS 1972 1985 - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 C

# Rule AS 1986 1990 - Mar Sun>=15 3:00 0 C

# Rule AS 1991 max - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 C

# From Bradley White (1992-03-11):

# Recent correspondence with a friend in Adelaide

# contained the following exchange: "Due to the Adelaide Festival,

# South Australia delays setting back our clocks for a few weeks."

# From Robert Elz (1992-03-13):

# I heard that apparently (or at least, it appears that)

# South Aus will have an extra 3 weeks daylight saving every even

# numbered year (from 1990). That's when the Adelaide Festival

# is on...

# From Robert Elz (1992-03-16, 00:57:07 +1000):

# DST didn't end in Adelaide today (yesterday)....

# But whether it's "4th Sunday" or "2nd last Sunday" I have no idea whatever...

# (it's just as likely to be "the Sunday we pick for this year"...).

# From Bradley White (1994-04-11):

# If Sun, 15 March, 1992 was at +1030 as kre asserts, but yet Sun, 20 March,

# 1994 was at +0930 as John Connolly's customer seems to assert, then I can

# only conclude that the actual rule is more complicated....

# From John Warburton (1994-10-07):

# The new Daylight Savings dates for South Australia ...

# was gazetted in the Government Hansard on Sep 26 1994....

# start on last Sunday in October and end in last sunday in March.

# From Paul Eggert (2007-07-23):

# See "southeast Australia" above for 2008 and later.

# Tasmania

# The rules for 1967 through 1991 were reported by George Shepherd

# via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # The state of TASMANIA.. [Courtesy Tasmanian Dept of Premier + Cabinet ]

# # [ Nov 1990 ]

# From Bill Hart via Guy Harris (1991-10-10):

# Oh yes, the new daylight savings rules are uniquely tasmanian, we have

# 6 weeks a year now when we are out of sync with the rest of Australia

# (but nothing new about that).

# From Alex Livingston (1999-10-04):

# I heard on the ABC (Australian Broadcasting Corporation) radio news on the

# (long) weekend that Tasmania, which usually goes its own way in this regard,

# has decided to join with most of NSW, the ACT, and most of Victoria

# (Australia) and start daylight saving on the last Sunday in August in 2000

# instead of the first Sunday in October.

# Sim Alam (2000-07-03) reported a legal citation for the 2000/2001 rules:

# http://www.thelaw.tas.gov.au/fragview/42++1968+GS3A@EN+2000070300

# From Paul Eggert (2007-07-23):

# See "southeast Australia" above for 2008 and later.

# Victoria

# The rules for 1971 through 1991 were reported by George Shepherd

# via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # The state of VICTORIA.. [ Courtesy of Vic. Dept of Premier + Cabinet ]

# # [ Nov 1990 ]

# From Scott Harrington (2001-08-29):

# On KQED's "City Arts and Lectures" program last night I heard an

# interesting story about daylight savings time. Dr. John Heilbron was

# discussing his book "The Sun in the Church: Cathedrals as Solar

# Observatories"[1], and in particular the Shrine of Remembrance[2] located

# in Melbourne, Australia.

#

# Apparently the shrine's main purpose is a beam of sunlight which

# illuminates a special spot on the floor at the 11th hour of the 11th day

# of the 11th month (Remembrance Day) every year in memory of Australia's

# fallen WWI soldiers. And if you go there on Nov. 11, at 11am local time,

# you will indeed see the sunbeam illuminate the special spot at the

# expected time.

#

# However, that is only because of some special mirror contraption that had

# to be employed, since due to daylight savings time, the true solar time of

# the remembrance moment occurs one hour later (or earlier?). Perhaps

# someone with more information on this jury-rig can tell us more.

#

# [1] http://www.hup.harvard.edu/catalog/HEISUN.html

# [2] http://www.shrine.org.au

# From Paul Eggert (2007-07-23):

# See "southeast Australia" above for 2008 and later.

# New South Wales

# From Arthur David Olson:

# New South Wales and subjurisdictions have their own ideas of a fun time.

# Based on law library research by John Mackin,

# who notes:

# In Australia, time is not legislated federally, but rather by the

# individual states. Thus, while such terms as ``Eastern Standard Time''

# [I mean, of course, Australian EST, not any other kind] are in common

# use, \_they have NO REAL MEANING\_, as they are not defined in the

# legislation. This is very important to understand.

# I have researched New South Wales time only...

# From Eric Ulevik (1999-05-26):

# DST will start in NSW on the last Sunday of August, rather than the usual

# October in 2000. [See: Matthew Moore,

# <a href="http://www.smh.com.au/news/9905/26/pageone/pageone4.html">

# Two months more daylight saving

# </a>

# Sydney Morning Herald (1999-05-26).]

# From Paul Eggert (1999-09-27):

# See the following official NSW source:

# <a href="http://dir.gis.nsw.gov.au/cgi-bin/genobject/document/other/daylightsaving/tigGmZ">

# Daylight Saving in New South Wales.

# </a>

#

# Narrabri Shire (NSW) council has announced it will ignore the extension of

# daylight saving next year. See:

# <a href="http://abc.net.au/news/regionals/neweng/monthly/regeng-22jul1999-1.htm">

# Narrabri Council to ignore daylight saving

# </a> (1999-07-22). For now, we'll wait to see if this really happens.

#

# Victoria will following NSW. See:

# <a href="http://abc.net.au/local/news/olympics/1999/07/item19990728112314\_1.htm">

# Vic to extend daylight saving

# </a> (1999-07-28).

#

# However, South Australia rejected the DST request. See:

# <a href="http://abc.net.au/news/olympics/1999/07/item19990719151754\_1.htm">

# South Australia rejects Olympics daylight savings request

# </a> (1999-07-19).

#

# Queensland also will not observe DST for the Olympics. See:

# <a href="http://abc.net.au/news/olympics/1999/06/item19990601114608\_1.htm">

# Qld says no to daylight savings for Olympics

# </a> (1999-06-01), which quotes Queensland Premier Peter Beattie as saying

# ``Look you've got to remember in my family when this came up last time

# I voted for it, my wife voted against it and she said to me it's all very

# well for you, you don't have to worry about getting the children out of

# bed, getting them to school, getting them to sleep at night.

# I've been through all this argument domestically...my wife rules.''

#

# Broken Hill will stick with South Australian time in 2000. See:

# <a href="http://abc.net.au/news/regionals/brokenh/monthly/regbrok-21jul1999-6.htm">

# Broken Hill to be behind the times

# </a> (1999-07-21).

# IATA SSIM (1998-09) says that the spring 2000 change for Australian

# Capital Territory, New South Wales except Lord Howe Island and Broken

# Hill, and Victoria will be August 27, presumably due to the Sydney Olympics.

# From Eric Ulevik, referring to Sydney's Sun Herald (2000-08-13), page 29:

# The Queensland Premier Peter Beattie is encouraging northern NSW

# towns to use Queensland time.

# From Paul Eggert (2007-07-23):

# See "southeast Australia" above for 2008 and later.

# Yancowinna

# From John Mackin (1989-01-04):

# `Broken Hill' means the County of Yancowinna.

# From George Shepherd via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # YANCOWINNA.. [ Confirmation courtesy of Broken Hill Postmaster ]

# # [ Dec 1990 ]

# ...

# # Yancowinna uses Central Standard Time, despite [its] location on the

# # New South Wales side of the S.A. border. Most business and social dealings

# # are with CST zones, therefore CST is legislated by local government

# # although the switch to Summer Time occurs in line with N.S.W. There have

# # been years when this did not apply, but the historical data is not

# # presently available.

# Zone Australia/Yancowinna 9:30 AY %sST

# ...

# Rule AY 1971 1985 - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule AY 1972 only - Feb lastSun 3:00 0 C

# [followed by other Rules]

# Lord Howe Island

# From George Shepherd via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# LHI... [ Courtesy of Pauline Van Winsen ]

# [ Dec 1990 ]

# Lord Howe Island is located off the New South Wales coast, and is half an

# hour ahead of NSW time.

# From James Lonergan, Secretary, Lord Howe Island Board (2000-01-27):

# Lord Howe Island summer time in 2000/2001 will commence on the same

# date as the rest of NSW (i.e. 2000-08-27). For your information the

# Lord Howe Island Board (controlling authority for the Island) is

# seeking the community's views on various options for summer time

# arrangements on the Island, e.g. advance clocks by 1 full hour

# instead of only 30 minutes. Dependant on the wishes of residents

# the Board may approach the NSW government to change the existing

# arrangements. The starting date for summer time on the Island will

# however always coincide with the rest of NSW.

# From James Lonergan, Secretary, Lord Howe Island Board (2000-10-25):

# Lord Howe Island advances clocks by 30 minutes during DST in NSW and retards

# clocks by 30 minutes when DST finishes. Since DST was most recently

# introduced in NSW, the "changeover" time on the Island has been 02:00 as

# shown on clocks on LHI. I guess this means that for 30 minutes at the start

# of DST, LHI is actually 1 hour ahead of the rest of NSW.

# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):

# For Lord Howe dates we use Shanks & Pottenger through 1989, and

# Lonergan thereafter. For times we use Lonergan.

# From Paul Eggert (2007-07-23):

# See "southeast Australia" above for 2008 and later.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2009-04-28):

# According to the official press release, South Australia's extended daylight

# saving period will continue with the same rules as used during the 2008-2009

# summer (southern hemisphere).

#

# From

# <a href="http://www.safework.sa.gov.au/uploaded\_files/DaylightDatesSet.pdf">

# http://www.safework.sa.gov.au/uploaded\_files/DaylightDatesSet.pdf

# </a>

# The extended daylight saving period that South Australia has been trialling

# for over the last year is now set to be ongoing.

# Daylight saving will continue to start on the first Sunday in October each

# year and finish on the first Sunday in April the following year.

# Industrial Relations Minister, Paul Caica, says this provides South Australia

# with a consistent half hour time difference with NSW, Victoria, Tasmania and

# the ACT for all 52 weeks of the year...

#

# We have a wrap-up here:

# <a href="http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/south-australia-extends-dst.html">

# http://www.timeanddate.com/news/time/south-australia-extends-dst.html

# </a>

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# New Zealand

# From Mark Davies (1990-10-03):

# the 1989/90 year was a trial of an extended "daylight saving" period.

# This trial was deemed successful and the extended period adopted for

# subsequent years (with the addition of a further week at the start).

# source -- phone call to Ministry of Internal Affairs Head Office.

# From George Shepherd via Simon Woodhead via Robert Elz (1991-03-06):

# # The Country of New Zealand (Australia's east island -) Gee they hate that!

# # or is Australia the west island of N.Z.

# # [ courtesy of Geoff Tribble.. Auckland N.Z. ]

# # [ Nov 1990 ]

# ...

# Rule NZ 1974 1988 - Oct lastSun 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule NZ 1989 max - Oct Sun>=1 2:00 1:00 D

# Rule NZ 1975 1989 - Mar Sun>=1 3:00 0 S

# Rule NZ 1990 max - Mar lastSun 3:00 0 S

# ...

# Zone NZ 12:00 NZ NZ%sT # New Zealand

# Zone NZ-CHAT 12:45 - NZ-CHAT # Chatham Island

# From Arthur David Olson (1992-03-08):

# The chosen rules use the Davies October 8 values for the start of DST in 1989

# rather than the October 1 value.

# From Paul Eggert (1995-12-19);

# Shank & Pottenger report 2:00 for all autumn changes in Australia and NZ.

# Robert Uzgalis writes that the New Zealand Daylight

# Savings Time Order in Council dated 1990-06-18 specifies 2:00 standard

# time on both the first Sunday in October and the third Sunday in March.

# As with Australia, we'll assume the tradition is 2:00s, not 2:00.

#

# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):

# The Department of Internal Affairs (DIA) maintains a brief history,

# as does Carol Squires; see tz-link.htm for the full references.

# Use these sources in preference to Shanks & Pottenger.

#

# For Chatham, IATA SSIM (1991/1999) gives the NZ rules but with

# transitions at 2:45 local standard time; this confirms that Chatham

# is always exactly 45 minutes ahead of Auckland.

# From Colin Sharples (2007-04-30):

# DST will now start on the last Sunday in September, and end on the

# first Sunday in April. The changes take effect this year, meaning

# that DST will begin on 2007-09-30 2008-04-06.

# http://www.dia.govt.nz/diawebsite.nsf/wpg\_URL/Services-Daylight-Saving-Daylight-saving-to-be-extended

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# Fiji

# Howse writes (p 153) that in 1879 the British governor of Fiji

# enacted an ordinance standardizing the islands on Antipodean Time

# instead of the American system (which was one day behind).

# From Rives McDow (1998-10-08):

# Fiji will introduce DST effective 0200 local time, 1998-11-01

# until 0300 local time 1999-02-28. Each year the DST period will

# be from the first Sunday in November until the last Sunday in February.

# From Paul Eggert (2000-01-08):

# IATA SSIM (1999-09) says DST ends 0100 local time. Go with McDow.

# From the BBC World Service (1998-10-31 11:32 UTC):

# The Fijiian government says the main reasons for the time change is to

# improve productivity and reduce road accidents. But correspondents say it

# also hopes the move will boost Fiji's ability to compete with other pacific

# islands in the effort to attract tourists to witness the dawning of the new

# millenium.

# http://www.fiji.gov.fj/press/2000\_09/2000\_09\_13-05.shtml (2000-09-13)

# reports that Fiji has discontinued DST.

# Johnston

# Johnston data is from usno1995.

# Kiribati

# From Paul Eggert (1996-01-22):

# Today's \_Wall Street Journal\_ (page 1) reports that Kiribati

# ``declared it the same day throught the country as of Jan. 1, 1995''

# as part of the competition to be first into the 21st century.

# Kwajalein

# In comp.risks 14.87 (26 August 1993), Peter Neumann writes:

# I wonder what happened in Kwajalein, where there was NO Friday,

# 1993-08-20. Thursday night at midnight Kwajalein switched sides with

# respect to the International Date Line, to rejoin its fellow islands,

# going from 11:59 p.m. Thursday to 12:00 m. Saturday in a blink.

# N Mariana Is, Guam

# Howse writes (p 153) ``The Spaniards, on the other hand, reached the

# Philippines and the Ladrones from America,'' and implies that the Ladrones

# (now called the Marianas) kept American date for quite some time.

# For now, we assume the Ladrones switched at the same time as the Philippines;

# see Asia/Manila.

# US Public Law 106-564 (2000-12-23) made UTC+10 the official standard time,

# under the name "Chamorro Standard Time". There is no official abbreviation,

# but Congressman Robert A. Underwood, author of the bill that became law,

# wrote in a press release (2000-12-27) that he will seek the use of "ChST".

# Micronesia

# Alan Eugene Davis writes (1996-03-16),

# ``I am certain, having lived there for the past decade, that "Truk"

# (now properly known as Chuuk) ... is in the time zone GMT+10.''

#

# Shanks & Pottenger write that Truk switched from UTC+10 to UTC+11

# on 1978-10-01; ignore this for now.

# From Paul Eggert (1999-10-29):

# The Federated States of Micronesia Visitors Board writes in

# <a href="http://www.fsmgov.org/info/clocks.html">

# The Federated States of Micronesia - Visitor Information

# </a> (1999-01-26)

# that Truk and Yap are UTC+10, and Ponape and Kosrae are UTC+11.

# We don't know when Kosrae switched from UTC+12; assume January 1 for now.

# Midway

# From Charles T O'Connor, KMTH DJ (1956),

# quoted in the KTMH section of the Radio Heritage Collection

# <http://radiodx.com/spdxr/KMTH.htm> (2002-12-31):

# For the past two months we've been on what is known as Daylight

# Saving Time. This time has put us on air at 5am in the morning,

# your time down there in New Zealand. Starting September 2, 1956

# we'll again go back to Standard Time. This'll mean that we'll go to

# air at 6am your time.

#

# From Paul Eggert (2003-03-23):

# We don't know the date of that quote, but we'll guess they

# started DST on June 3. Possibly DST was observed other years

# in Midway, but we have no record of it.

# Pitcairn

# From Rives McDow (1999-11-08):

# A Proclamation was signed by the Governor of Pitcairn on the 27th March 1998

# with regard to Pitcairn Standard Time. The Proclamation is as follows.

#

# The local time for general purposes in the Islands shall be

# Co-ordinated Universal time minus 8 hours and shall be known

# as Pitcairn Standard Time.

#

# ... I have also seen Pitcairn listed as UTC minus 9 hours in several

# references, and can only assume that this was an error in interpretation

# somehow in light of this proclamation.

# From Rives McDow (1999-11-09):

# The Proclamation regarding Pitcairn time came into effect on 27 April 1998

# ... at midnight.

# From Howie Phelps (1999-11-10), who talked to a Pitcairner via shortwave:

# Betty Christian told me yesterday that their local time is the same as

# Pacific Standard Time. They used to be 1/2 hour different from us here in

# Sacramento but it was changed a couple of years ago.

# Samoa

# Howse writes (p 153, citing p 10 of the 1883-11-18 New York Herald)

# that in 1879 the King of Samoa decided to change

# ``the date in his kingdom from the Antipodean to the American system,

# ordaining -- by a masterpiece of diplomatic flattery -- that

# the Fourth of July should be celebrated twice in that year.''

# Tonga

# From Paul Eggert (1996-01-22):

# Today's \_Wall Street Journal\_ (p 1) reports that ``Tonga has been plotting

# to sneak ahead of [New Zealanders] by introducing daylight-saving time.''

# Since Kiribati has moved the Date Line it's not clear what Tonga will do.

# Don Mundell writes in the 1997-02-20 Tonga Chronicle

# <a href="http://www.tongatapu.net.to/tonga/homeland/timebegins.htm">

# How Tonga became `The Land where Time Begins'

# </a>:

# Until 1941 Tonga maintained a standard time 50 minutes ahead of NZST

# 12 hours and 20 minutes ahead of GMT. When New Zealand adjusted its

# standard time in 1940s, Tonga had the choice of subtracting from its

# local time to come on the same standard time as New Zealand or of

# advancing its time to maintain the differential of 13 degrees

# (approximately 50 minutes ahead of New Zealand time).

#

# Because His Majesty King Taufa'ahau Tupou IV, then Crown Prince

# Tungi, preferred to ensure Tonga's title as the land where time

# begins, the Legislative Assembly approved the latter change.

#

# But some of the older, more conservative members from the outer

# islands objected. "If at midnight on Dec. 31, we move ahead 40

# minutes, as your Royal Highness wishes, what becomes of the 40

# minutes we have lost?"

#

# The Crown Prince, presented an unanswerable argument: "Remember that

# on the World Day of Prayer, you would be the first people on Earth

# to say your prayers in the morning."

# From Paul Eggert (2006-03-22):

# Shanks & Pottenger say the transition was on 1968-10-01; go with Mundell.

# From Eric Ulevik (1999-05-03):

# Tonga's director of tourism, who is also secretary of the National Millenium

# Committee, has a plan to get Tonga back in front.

# He has proposed a one-off move to tropical daylight saving for Tonga from

# October to March, which has won approval in principle from the Tongan

# Government.

# From Steffen Thorsen (1999-09-09):

# \* Tonga will introduce DST in November

#

# I was given this link by John Letts:

# <a href="http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/asia-pacific/newsid\_424000/424764.stm">

# http://news.bbc.co.uk/hi/english/world/asia-pacific/newsid\_424000/424764.stm

# </a>

#

# I have not been able to find exact dates for the transition in November

# yet. By reading this article it seems like Fiji will be 14 hours ahead

# of UTC as well, but as far as I know Fiji will only be 13 hours ahead

# (12 + 1 hour DST).

# From Arthur David Olson (1999-09-20):

# According to <a href="http://www.tongaonline.com/news/sept1799.html">

# http://www.tongaonline.com/news/sept1799.html

# </a>:

# "Daylight Savings Time will take effect on Oct. 2 through April 15, 2000

# and annually thereafter from the first Saturday in October through the

# third Saturday of April. Under the system approved by Privy Council on

# Sept. 10, clocks must be turned ahead one hour on the opening day and

# set back an hour on the closing date."

# Alas, no indication of the time of day.

# From Rives McDow (1999-10-06):

# Tonga started its Daylight Saving on Saturday morning October 2nd at 0200am.

# Daylight Saving ends on April 16 at 0300am which is Sunday morning.

# From Steffen Thorsen (2000-10-31):

# Back in March I found a notice on the website http://www.tongaonline.com

# that Tonga changed back to standard time one month early, on March 19

# instead of the original reported date April 16. Unfortunately, the article

# is no longer available on the site, and I did not make a copy of the

# text, and I have forgotten to report it here.

# (Original URL was: http://www.tongaonline.com/news/march162000.htm )

# From Rives McDow (2000-12-01):

# Tonga is observing DST as of 2000-11-04 and will stop on 2001-01-27.

# From Sione Moala-Mafi (2001-09-20) via Rives McDow:

# At 2:00am on the first Sunday of November, the standard time in the Kingdom

# shall be moved forward by one hour to 3:00am. At 2:00am on the last Sunday

# of January the standard time in the Kingdom shall be moved backward by one

# hour to 1:00am.

# From Pulu 'Anau (2002-11-05):

# The law was for 3 years, supposedly to get renewed. It wasn't.

# Wake

# From Vernice Anderson, Personal Secretary to Philip Jessup,

# US Ambassador At Large (oral history interview, 1971-02-02):

#

# Saturday, the 14th [of October, 1950] -- ... The time was all the

# more confusing at that point, because we had crossed the

# International Date Line, thus getting two Sundays. Furthermore, we

# discovered that Wake Island had two hours of daylight saving time

# making calculation of time in Washington difficult if not almost

# impossible.

#

# http://www.trumanlibrary.org/wake/meeting.htm

# From Paul Eggert (2003-03-23):

# We have no other report of DST in Wake Island, so omit this info for now.

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# The International Date Line

# From Gwillim Law (2000-01-03):

#

# The International Date Line is not defined by any international standard,

# convention, or treaty. Mapmakers are free to draw it as they please.

# Reputable mapmakers will simply ensure that every point of land appears on

# the correct side of the IDL, according to the date legally observed there.

#

# When Kiribati adopted a uniform date in 1995, thereby moving the Phoenix and

# Line Islands to the west side of the IDL (or, if you prefer, moving the IDL

# to the east side of the Phoenix and Line Islands), I suppose that most

# mapmakers redrew the IDL following the boundary of Kiribati. Even that line

# has a rather arbitrary nature. The straight-line boundaries between Pacific

# island nations that are shown on many maps are based on an international

# convention, but are not legally binding national borders.... The date is

# governed by the IDL; therefore, even on the high seas, there may be some

# places as late as fourteen hours later than UTC. And, since the IDL is not

# an international standard, there are some places on the high seas where the

# correct date is ambiguous.

# From Wikipedia <http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Time\_zone> (2005-08-31):

# Before 1920, all ships kept local apparent time on the high seas by setting

# their clocks at night or at the morning sight so that, given the ship's

# speed and direction, it would be 12 o'clock when the Sun crossed the ship's

# meridian (12 o'clock = local apparent noon). During 1917, at the

# Anglo-French Conference on Time-keeping at Sea, it was recommended that all

# ships, both military and civilian, should adopt hourly standard time zones

# on the high seas. Whenever a ship was within the territorial waters of any

# nation it would use that nation's standard time. The captain was permitted

# to change his ship's clocks at a time of his choice following his ship's

# entry into another zone time--he often chose midnight. These zones were

# adopted by all major fleets between 1920 and 1925 but not by many

# independent merchant ships until World War II.

# From Paul Eggert, using references suggested by Oscar van Vlijmen

# (2005-03-20):

#

# The American Practical Navigator (2002)

# <http://pollux.nss.nima.mil/pubs/pubs\_j\_apn\_sections.html?rid=187>

# talks only about the 180-degree meridian with respect to ships in

# international waters; it ignores the international date line.