

## Functions and tasks of OSOCC

\* In the previous meeting, the functions and tasks of OSOCC were defined as follows.

### 1. Management functions

- provision of leadership
- identification and contacting of local authorities
- implementation of policy
- setting of priorities
- development of strategy
- coordination of local (government) activities
- coordination of assisting-country teams and international organizations
- coordination of private volunteer organization/ non-governmental organization (PVO/NGO) activity
- ensuring security of facilities

### 2. Operational planning functions

- identification and contacting of operational agencies
- collection, analysis and identification of needs-assessment information
- Tracking status of situation and resources including supplies
- liaison with airport/reception centers
- development and implementation of plan of action
- briefings

- public liaison
- focal point for media

### 3.OSOCC logistics functions

- logistics for OSOCC team support:
  - accommodation/food/water/sanitation etc.
  - transport
  - administration
- planning and use of communications

### Additional points (to be contributed to this meeting)

1. The consciousness of comprehensive management structure which includes essentiality of logistics is the fundamental point contributing to effective on-site cooperation and coordination.
2. We have to turn our attention to a systematic and strategic approach (not just a single event, not just a single circumstance). We need to see in more strategic terms what the critical elements are.
3. A knowledge of the operational and political environment is necessary.
4. Coordination is easy to talk about but difficult to achieve.
5. Operational resources and material supply are critical elements.
6. We need to have experienced and knowledgeable personnel in right places.
7. We have to realize the importance of information and the essentiality of communications.
8. We need to secure a rapid transfer of assisting funds.

9. Material accountability is a key function to be served by OSOCC.

10. We need to extend and accept our confidence or trust.

#### (8) UNDRO SAR Directory

Presented by Mr. Almgren

\* The first edition of the Directory came out last year. The process was similar to a market research.

1. We sent questionnaires to 70 countries. Then, we asked respective governments and respective emergency coordinating authorities to distribute the questionnaires to urban SAR teams having international operation capability.

2. We got replies from about 20 countries. ( All the replies came in through the respective governments.)

3. In the questionnaires, we tried to specify what kind of ability we expect the teams to have. We thought the teams should have a certain level of competence to be registered in the Directory.

4. However, UNDRO did not try to sort out which teams are qualified or not, since it respected the judgement of the governments which had recommended the teams.

\* We intend to issue an updated edition, the second edition. In the new edition, we hope:

- to include more teams with the same qualifications.
- to bring in the elements of quality control. (Later, this phrase was replaced with another expression, "quality assurance".)
- not to exclude any existing team. ( We could help the existing teams to improve their capabilities, if necessary.)

#### Criteria for teams to be entered in the Directory

### 1.Experience

- In general, the UNDRO Directory of International SAR Teams will consist of SAR Teams with experience in SAR in their own country and/or abroad.

### 2.Proven ability in SAR

- SAR Teams must have proven record of SAR.
- SAR Teams whether they are GO,NGO or PVO,must conform to the same standard.
- The standard mentioned above , will be set by INSARAG and adhered to by Governments when submitting Teams for inclusion in the SAR Directory. Governments should only submit teams which have a high level of proficiency.

### 3.Self-sufficiency

- SAR Teams need to be self sufficient in every possible sense, i.e. accommodation, food and equipment. It would be unwise to attract teams which are only partly self-sufficient as they become a burden to overall rescue operation and a drain on the already scarce local resources.
- Teams will be expected to make their own provisions for necessities.
- It is not, however, expected that Teams will provide their own means of transport on site or fuel for use with generators, air compressors, etc.

### 4.Operational capability

- SAR Teams must have the capacity to operate on site for a period of up to 14 days.
- SAR Teams should have the ability to perform disaster assessments and communicate effectively with local population.

### 5.Status of SAR Teams

- SAR Teams must form part of GOs,NGOs or PVOs.
- The Teams should have a command/organizational structure for effective and efficient deployment, to enable them to enter

easily into the existing OSOCC system.

#### 6.Components

- Preferably, SAR Teams should consist of 3 main components in order to work as effectively as possible. They are:
  - Search component
  - Rescue component
  - Medical component
- As an additional component, it is also recommendable for some Teams to have Special component, such as components to deal with hazardous chemicals, to repair damages and so forth.

#### 7.Response and deployment

- SAR Teams need to have an operation mobilizing system, whereby they can be ready to be airlifted from their countries to the affected areas in up to 12 hours after notification.
- Teams should secure by prior arrangement a rapid and effective system for their transportation to the disaster zone.
- Teams should be operational immediately after arriving in the affected zone.
- All pre-incident checks of equipment and personnel should be carried out prior to the arrival at the affected zone, to avoid delays in deployment.
- Those responsible for authorizing the deployment of SAR should be aware of the importance of the time factor in the decision-making process in order not to hamper rapid mobilization.

#### 8.Awareness of ethical standards

- It is important that SAR Teams work as an integral part of the international SAR efforts to avoid disrupting the local population and existing emergency plans.
- SAR Teams should be able to work to agreed norms of operations and control to benefit the smooth management of the rescue effort.
- SAR Teams should be sensitive to the customs/religious/social

traditions of the affected community. A negative attitude to these will make SAR operations extremely difficult and will result in the withdrawal of valuable support by the affected community.

- SAR Teams should have at least one member able to communicate in one of the official languages of the affected country.

## 9. Identification with official government representative

- SAR Teams must be distinctly associated with their governmental representative in the affected country, i.e. the ambassador of the country. This will offer a channel of proper executive communication and representation, between officials from the affected country and/or UNDRO, and a government representative from the assisting country.

\* One of the main aspects of the coordination is to get to know one another before something happens. In that regard, the Directory has already proven to be a very useful tool.

- In the SAR operation in Turkey after a major earthquake this spring, INSARAG networks, we had created before based on the Directory, worked quite effectively.

(Some questions and suggestions raised after the presentation)

### Iqbal

- \* Is there any specified form for a country in need of help to comply with when she applies for some assistance?

### Rajak

\* Besides the Directory, which is a technical entry point, we have to consider a political entry point as well. For example, generally an office of the president (or the equivalent function in each country) in Asia is much more effective either to organize or to make instructions. This is important since some countries hesitate to extend assistance due to some political considerations.

\* As for this political entry point, it might be an effective way if the Secretary General of the UN made some standard procedures to organize the political entry point, since this is a problem entailing international approaches.

\* The role of mass media should be given more consideration. In cases of Somalia and Yugoslavia, for instance, the governments originally did not want to get foreign assistance. However, the wide coverage of the stories there by mass media made a great difference.

\* Communications are very important in the relief operation. In the disaster aftermath, normal communications system does not work in most cases. In spite of that, we need to have communications urgently in such circumstances. Therefore, the involvement of amateur radio associations in the operation might be useful.

Zeballos

\* We have to be very sensitive to the perception of the affected country, while technically it is possible to provide a well-organized measure to promote activities. In reality, we have to take account of various aspects of the affected country including a political one. Therefore, one challenge we have to face during this meeting is how to make relief activities operational without causing any susceptibility or friction.

\* SAR operation is just a small part of the whole picture of disaster management. Therefore, OSOCC is not an independent entity, only to coordinate SAR capabilities. We have to view the problems from wider perspective of disaster management. Otherwise, OSOCC could create a conflict of interest with the existing authorities in the affected countries.

#### (9) Regional Activity Review

In this presentation, the following 3 points are requested to be included.

1. The relevance of INSARAG to the organization or the country which each presenter comes from.
2. The role and opportunity of INSARAG for the future appreciation in the Asia-Pacific
3. The specific concerns which should be addressed by INSARAG in



terms of preparedness and response.

### Regional Activity Review (1)

Presented by: Mr. Munurung

#### 3 Phases in the process of natural disaster

\* The natural disaster is predictable. Therefore, the process of a natural disaster relief can be divided into 3 phases:

1. Pre-disaster
2. On-disaster
3. Post-disaster

- In Phase 1, the responsibility of relief operation falls on the related institutions such as the Ministry of Interior and its related agencies.
- In Phase 2, we need to have a quick response to save peoples' lives and properties.
- In Phase 3, we need to obtain logistics support to extend the victims' lives.

#### International SAR convention on natural disaster

\* Compared with the Philippines, Indonesia does not have so much experience in coping with natural disasters. However, the National SAR Agency of Indonesia, to which I belong, certainly has some experience in this area. I believe it would be of great usefulness if we could have an international SAR convention on natural disaster to exchange our experiences. I would like to make this proposal, and ask UNDRO to sponsor it.

\* There are 2 reasons why I urge UNDRO to initiate an international SAR convention on the natural disaster.

1. The border lines of countries are irrelevant at the time of a disaster.
2. The capability to give assistance to affected countries varies from country to country. In some cases, the neighbouring countries are not ready to respond to the needs of the affected country.

With these reasons, inevitably, the assistance to affected

countries have become globalized

#### IMO and ICAO

\* Before the establishment of UNDRO, there had already been 2 SAR related systems under the UN umbrella, namely IMO and ICAO. These 2 organizations were established to pursue the common interest among countries, the safety of their transportation.

The responsibilities of IMO and ICAO are specified as follows:

(IMO)

1. "Parties shall ensure that necessary arrangements are made for the provision of adequate SAR services for people in distress at the sea around their coasts."

2. "Parties shall coordinate their own SAR organizations and whenever and wherever necessary, coordinate SAR operations with those of neighbouring states."

(ICAO)

1. "Contracting states shall arrange the establishment and provision of SAR services within their territories. Such services shall be provided on a 24-hour basis."

2. "Contracting states shall co-ordinate their SAR organizations with those of neighbouring contracting states."

#### Natural disaster coordination system in Indonesia

(Refer to Chart 2)

\* The coordinating body in Indonesia is Bakornas P.B., which consists of 8 Ministries.

\* The Permanent Secretary is the head of the Indonesian Disaster Management Center.

\* At the time of a disaster, Agencies (under the 8 Ministries) assume responsibilities in the actual operation.

\* OSOCC should be placed under the authority of these Agencies.

\* The operational entity is composed of 3 functions:

- 1.planning
- 2.operational
- 3.logistics

### Regional Activity Review (2)

Presented by Dr.Radjak

Dr. Radjak explained the current situation of SAR operation and disaster management in Indonesia, showing some slidefilms to give us visual information.

\* Considering the size (length:5,400km, width:1,600km) and the population(about 180 million) of Indonesia, it is obvious that SAR is an important factor in disaster management.

\* Though the emphasis in INSARAG activities is put on urban disasters, our country is also subject to rural types of disasters.

- Recently, there have been 2 plane crashes where the rescue workers have had great difficulty finding out the wreckages since both accidents took place in dense jungles.

- Being an insular country, we need to have competent SAR teams in the ocean.

\* Since the population has concentrated in city areas, we have been confronted with urban types of disasters as well.( The population of Jakarta, the capital city, reaches 8 million and even amounts to 15 million if we include surrounding industrial districts. There are also a large increase in population in other major cities.)

\* Indonesia is on the Ring of Fire, located in the junction of the 3 Plates: the Asian Plate, the Australian Plate and the Pacific Plate. Inevitably, the number of volcanoes in Indonesia amounts to 128, and the volcanoes are the major sources of natural disasters such as an earthquake and a flood.

\* Fortunately, so far, there has never been an earthquake seriously affecting urban areas as those in the Philippines did.

However, given the rapid development in city areas in recent years, we need to prepare ourselves more to deal with such an emergency.

\* A common type of urban disaster at the moment is the train collision. In a recent accident, in which 185 passengers were killed, we had a great difficulty in the rescue operation. It is, therefore, of urgent necessity that we learn more about the rescue operations to acquire the knowledge of, for example, how to extricate victims trapped in the wreckage.

\* In the rescue operation, we could save not only human lives, but also the culture there. In Indonesia, there are a lot of historically and culturally valuable structures. These structures are an international heritage which we have to preserve with all our efforts.

#### Disaster management in Indonesia

\* There is one coordinating body which handles the disaster management as a whole.(explained by Mr.Manurung as well)  
(Refer to Chart 2)

#### Rescue operation

\* The actual rescue operation is undertaken by:

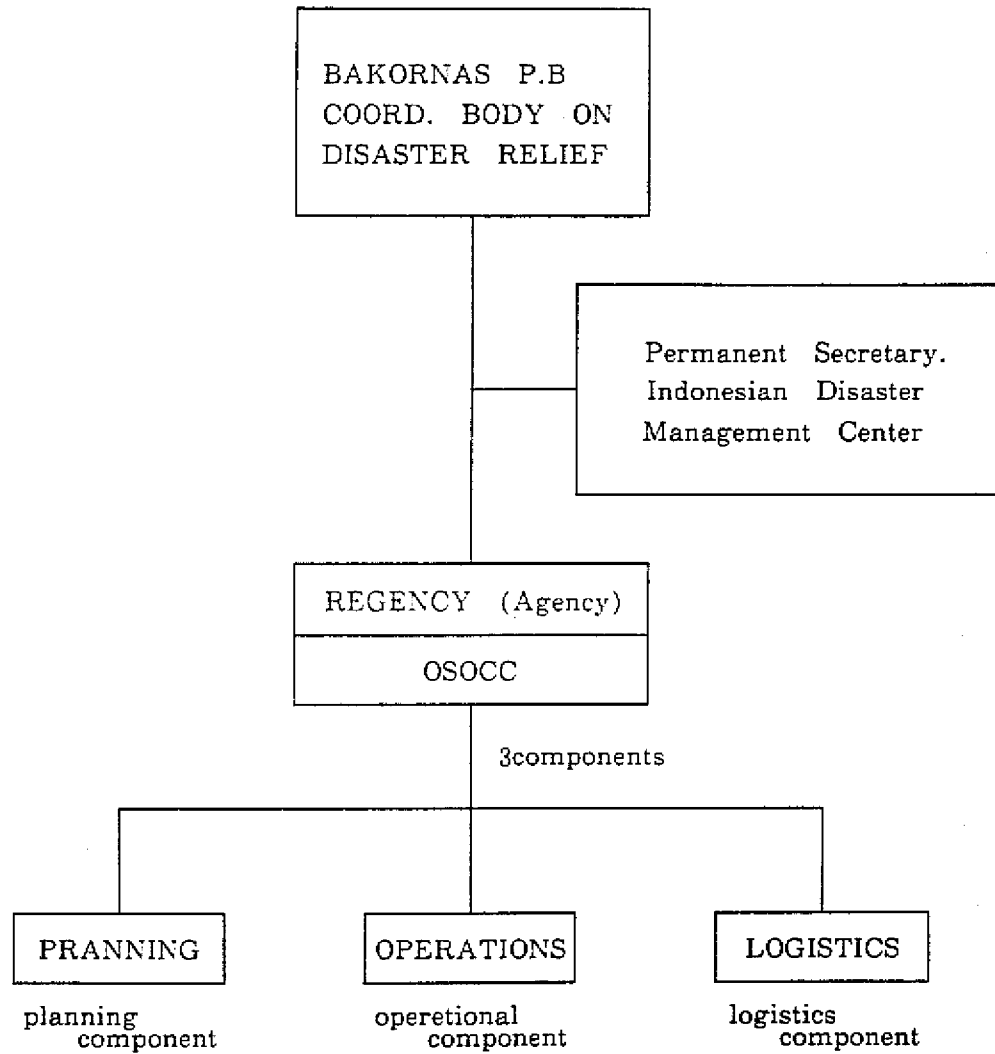
- 1.Civil Defense: organized by the government but based in each community
- 2.Police
- 3.Armed Forces: equipped with the best communications facilities
- 4.Search and Rescue: operating with IMO and ICAO
- 5.Ministry of Health
- 6.Communities

#### Emergency response

\* The emergency response, in which we build emergency medical services from our own resources and international cooperation, is undertaken by:

- 1.Police
- 2.Armed Forces
- 3.Communities
- 4.Ministry of Transportation
- 5.Ministry of Public Safety
- 6.Ministry of Health

## Natural Disaster Coordination System in Indonesia



### Rehabilitation

\*The operation for the rehabilitation is undertaken by:

1. Police
2. Armed Forces
3. Ministry of Health
4. Communities
5. Ministry of Public Works

### Relief

\* The relief operation is undertaken by:

1. Ministry of Social Affairs
2. the Red Cross
3. Volunteers

### Provincial Coordinating Body

\* In addition to these functions mentioned above, there is a provincial coordinating body in each province. They were established in accordance with the government's policy to decentralize capabilities. We have shifted more capabilities from the central government to the provinces since the local authorities can respond to the needs of disaster sites much more quickly.

### Key words in disaster management

\* There are several key points to be kept in mind when we discuss disaster management.

#### 1. Preparedness

We should

- develop management capabilities
- give training and knowledge about disasters to the general public, GOs, PVOs and NGOs.
- arrange better coordination

#### 2. Response

It entails

- local response
- national response
- international response

#### 3. Self-reliance ( The nearest people are the best help.)

By decentralizing capabilities, people in the local area can become more self-reliant. The basic principle here is that "A lay-person having the knowledge of basic life support methods is much more valuable than a professional in medical emergency, 5 km away from the site".

#### 4. Inter-sectorial coordination

It is an important essence but rather difficult to be implemented.

#### Responsibilities of the central government

\*Though we place an emphasis on the importance of decentralization, the central government is still responsible for collecting and disseminating information or arranging and receiving foreign assistance. To be specific, the central government should assume the responsibilities of:

1. mapping of volcanoes
2. issuance of an order to forbid people from living in the dangerous area.
3. issuance of an order to designate the area where people are prohibited from living but allowed to do farming.
4. issuance of a warning to let people know about the area prone to flood.

#### Disaster management organization in the Asia-Pacific Region

\* The Asia-Pacific Region is the biggest region in the world. ( 60% of the world population is concentrated here.) However, unlike other regions, there is no regional organization to deal with disaster management here. If Japan took an initiative to create such an organization, it would be most welcomed by the countries in the Region.

#### Regional Activity Review (3)

Presented by: Dr. Xiaohong

Dr. Xiaohong elaborated on 3 issues related to the disaster management in China.

#### 1. Disaster in China

(Natural Disaster)



\* Except for the volcanic eruption, there are all sorts of natural disasters existing in China. It is just inevitable, given the huge size of the territory.

One of the typical natural disasters in China is the earthquake. Between 1966 and 1988, there were a lot of earthquakes in various areas. (Refer to Chart 3)

In the earthquake in Tang-shan, for instance, the death toll amounted to 240,000, probably the biggest in record. Such a large number of fatalities is partly attributable to the tragic period in the history, the Cultural Revolution in 1970's. In this period, the government refused to accept any foreign assistance. In other words, many of the earthquake victims died not directly of injuries they suffered in the earthquake, but of starvation. This case indicates the importance of international cooperation and coordination.

\* Dr. Gunn defined a "disaster" as follows:

"The result of a vast ecological break-down in the relations between man and his environment; a serious sudden event (or slow, as in drought) on such a scale that the stricken community needs extraordinary efforts to cope with it, often with outside help or international aides."

As this definition proves, international cooperation is an important element in the disaster.

(Man-made Disaster)

\* In addition to natural disasters, we have to deal with man-made disasters.

One common example of man-made disasters is the road traffic accident (RTA). Since it happens every day, everywhere, we tend to neglect its seriousness.

(Refer to Chart 4)

Just as the statistics show, more than 50,000 people die every year from RTA in our country. In 1989 only, the total fatalities caused by RTA amounted to 500,000 in the whole world. Once an American doctor even said, "The road traffic accident is a neglected critical care disease."

## 2. Disaster Preparedness

The number of earthquakes within past 30 years in China

Year	Location	Magnitude (MS)
1966	Xing-tai, Hubei Province	7.2
1969	Bo-hai, Hubei Province	7.4
1970	Tong-hai, Yunan Province	7.7
1970	Hai-cheng, Liaoning Province	7.3
1976	Long-ling, Yunan Province	7.4
1976	Tang-shan, Hubei Province	7.8
1976	Songpan-Pinwu, Sichuan Province	6.7
1979	Li-yang, Jiangsu Province	6.0
1981	Hai-feng, Guangdong Province	4.2
1983	Heze, Shandong Province	5.9
1984	South Yellow Sea, Jiangsu Province	6.2
1988	Lei-cang, Yunan Province	7.6

The total number of death from RTA each year  
in China, from 1987 to 1989

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1987	53,439
1988	54,814
1989	50,441

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Counted as mortality per 10,000 motor vehicles

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1987	50.37/10,000 MV
1988	46.05/10,000 MV
1989	38.26/10,000 MV

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The injured each year by RTA of the above  
mentioned three years

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1987	187,399
1988	170,598
1989	159,002

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The financial lost, each year, respectively

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1987	2.70	billions RMB
1988	3.08	"
1989	3.36	"

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RTA - Road traffic accidents

\* Disaster preparedness requires a comprehensive approach. It is an operation with coordination among:

- military forces
- municipal police departments
- fire departments
- civil engineering teams
- mechanic teams
- medical teams (emergency medical teams, in particular)

\* Responding to the UN campaign on the International Decade for Natural Disaster Reduction (IDNDR), our country established a group to reduce disasters. This group, implemented in the State Council, is the highest organization to handle disaster preparedness.

Under the group, there is an emergency medical service system (EMSS or SAMU in French abbreviation) in every city in China,. EMSS operates to meet any type of urgent medical problems arising from day-to-day emergency services.

\* EMSS has some functions to perform duties as follows:

1. 1st Team: search, triage and tagging

2. 2nd Team: general medical care (Refer to Chart 5)

- The size of the 2nd Team (26-30 people) is just appropriate for the effective operation.

3. 3rd Team: special medical care (for infectious diseases)

4. Reception Hospital: there are 3 types of hospitals for emergency care

- field hospital
- county-level hospital
- city-level hospital

3. International Cooperation (personal comment)

After going back my country, I intend to report on this meeting to the Ministry of Public Health and the group in the State Council. It is of utmost importance to reinforce cooperation among countries in the Asia-Pacific Region. I am going to contact

An example of 2nd medical service team for disaster

Specialities	Numbers
Director (either doctor or administrator)	1
Deputy director	1
Doctors:	
Surgeons:	4
Traumatologist (orthopediatrician)	1
General surgeon	1
Thraco-cardiac surgeon	1
Neuro-surgeon	1
Anesthesiologist	1
Internal medicine physicians	2
Gynecologist	1
Pediatrician	1
Ophthalmologist	1
Oto-laryncologist	1
Roentgenologist	1
Nurses	4-5
Lab. technicians	1-2
Pharmacists	1-2
Rear-service personnel	1
Cooker	1-2
Odd-jobs men	4
Total	26-30

the people in the government to give their full support to this meeting either on the personal or on the national level.

## Regional Activity Review (4)

Presented by: Mr. Iqbal

Mr. Iqbal made a presentation on the disaster management in Pakistan.

\* The areas constituting Pakistan are prone to a variety of disasters such as floods, droughts, earthquakes, landslides, avalanches and cloudbursts, though, fortunately, they are not subject to volcanic eruptions. While devastating earthquakes rarely hit the country, floods take place quite frequently and cause wide-spread damages. Therefore, the disaster management has been an important discipline in Pakistan.

\* In our country, the Emergency Relief Cell is responsible for:

- coordinating disaster preparedness measures.
- relief and rehabilitation activities.
- inter-provincial and inter-ministerial work relating to large-scale disasters.

\* The Cell is headed by the Director General, whose authority comes under the Cabinet Secretary.

\* In addition to provide relief assistance within the country, the Cell also makes arrangements to send relief supplies abroad. In the past, Pakistan has provided relief assistance to other countries including Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, the Maldives, China, the former Soviet Republics, Turkey and Afghanistan.

\* The list below shows some details on the type of disaster the said countries suffered and the assistance provided by Pakistan. These cases of assistance were extended between 1990 and 1992.

### Bangladesh (cyclone)

- cash donation
- two helicopters for rescue and evacuation operations
- relief supplies

### the Maldives (severe storm)

- construction materials including 225 metric tons of cement, 300 metric tons of iron bars and 300 metric tons of CGI sheets to

restore infrastructural damages

China (flood)

- relief supplies
- food stuffs

Sri Lanka (civil strife)

- relief supplies

Afghanistan (war)

- relief supplies
- medicine

Turkey (earthquake)

- relief supplies

the former Soviet Republics in Central Asia

(shortage of daily necessities)

- medicine
- relief supplies

\* Pakistan has always tried to meet all relief requirements in the country with her own resources. However, when the requirements go beyond her capacity, she has no choice but to invite foreign assistance. The Emergency Relief Cell serves as a focal point to receive and then to distribute foreign assistance. In the wake of the floods in 1973 and 1975, the earthquake in 1976 and several droughts, the World Food Programme has provided relief supplies such as wheat, edible oil, sugar, powdered milk and pulses.

\* The Emergency Relief Cell has to fulfill all the responsibilities mentioned above in accordance with its relief plan entitled

the National Disaster Plan. The plan is to:

- establish procedures.
- prescribe organizational set-ups.
- entails primary responsibilities.
- support functions of implementing agencies concerned.
- standardize procedures to monitor disaster operations.

\* The services rendered by the implementing agencies are known as disaster services which include:

- rescue and evacuation service



- health service
- relief and welfare service
- security service
- transportation service
- communication service

\* Encountering a large-scale disaster, the developing countries are unable to provide effective rescue services to their people on their own, due to the limitation in their financial resources, skilled man-power and SAR set-ups.

\* Needless to say, the cooperation in the field of SAR should be promoted on a international scale. I am convinced that this aim will be pursued through INSARAG platform, and that we could help countries in need of disaster assistance by means of international SAR teams.

\* I would like to suggest that it is the time to organize an integrated form of international SAR team for each region so that we can promote INSARAG objectives further more. This is a multi-national team, comprising experts from various countries.

#### Regional Activity Review (5)

Presented by: Mr.Chung

Mr.Chung focused on the disaster management in the South Pacific Region as a whole, so as to bring up some issues to be addressed in the meeting.

#### Outline of the region

\* The South Pacific is a vast region covering 50 million square km. The total number of islands in this area amounts to 7,500 with 500 inhabited.

there are 22 countries in the region, though most of them are too small to be well recognized on the map. Because of such a small size of each nation, this region tends to be neglected in spite of the wide area of its coverage when we talk about problems of the Asia-Pacific Region as a whole.

Out of the 22 countries, only 6 has a population of over 100,000.

The total population of all 22 countries is 6.2 million, only 0.1 % of the world population.

#### Cyclone

\* The Pacific is extremely vulnerable to natural disasters. We are subject to tropical cyclones, earthquakes, Tsunamis, floods, droughts, landslides storms and frosts (only in PNG).

\* The tropical cyclone, or the hurricane, is the most prevalent and devastating in the region.

(Refer to Chart 6 )

\* The cyclone tracks are concentrated in the South West Pacific, where the most of the cyclones are generated. There is less concentration eastwards to the South America.

(Refer to Chart 7)

\* Fiji is the most vulnerable to cyclones, followed by Vanuatu. Though Tuvalu and Kiribati are not subject to cyclones comparatively, they suffer serious droughts since they are near to the equator. The problems in PNG are floods, earthquakes, landslides and volcanic eruptions.

(Refer to 8)

In Fiji, the months most subject to cyclones are January and February.

#### Disaster management in the South Pacific

\* The disaster management in the region started in 1970's soon after the independence of the countries. Not all the countries have the national disaster plan since the concept of the disaster management planning is relatively new in this region. The plans already introduced to some countries still leave a lot to be desired because these plans are just copied from other countries' and need to be adjusted to the the needs of this specific region.

(Refer to Chart 9)

\* This is the organizational structure of disaster management in Western Samoa, which has been struck by 2 sever cyclones last 2 years. Through the experience of these 2 cyclones, Western Samoa have strengthened relationships between the National Disaster Council and the International Assistance Group especially in the

TROPICAL CYCLONE TRACKS - 1979-89 DECADE

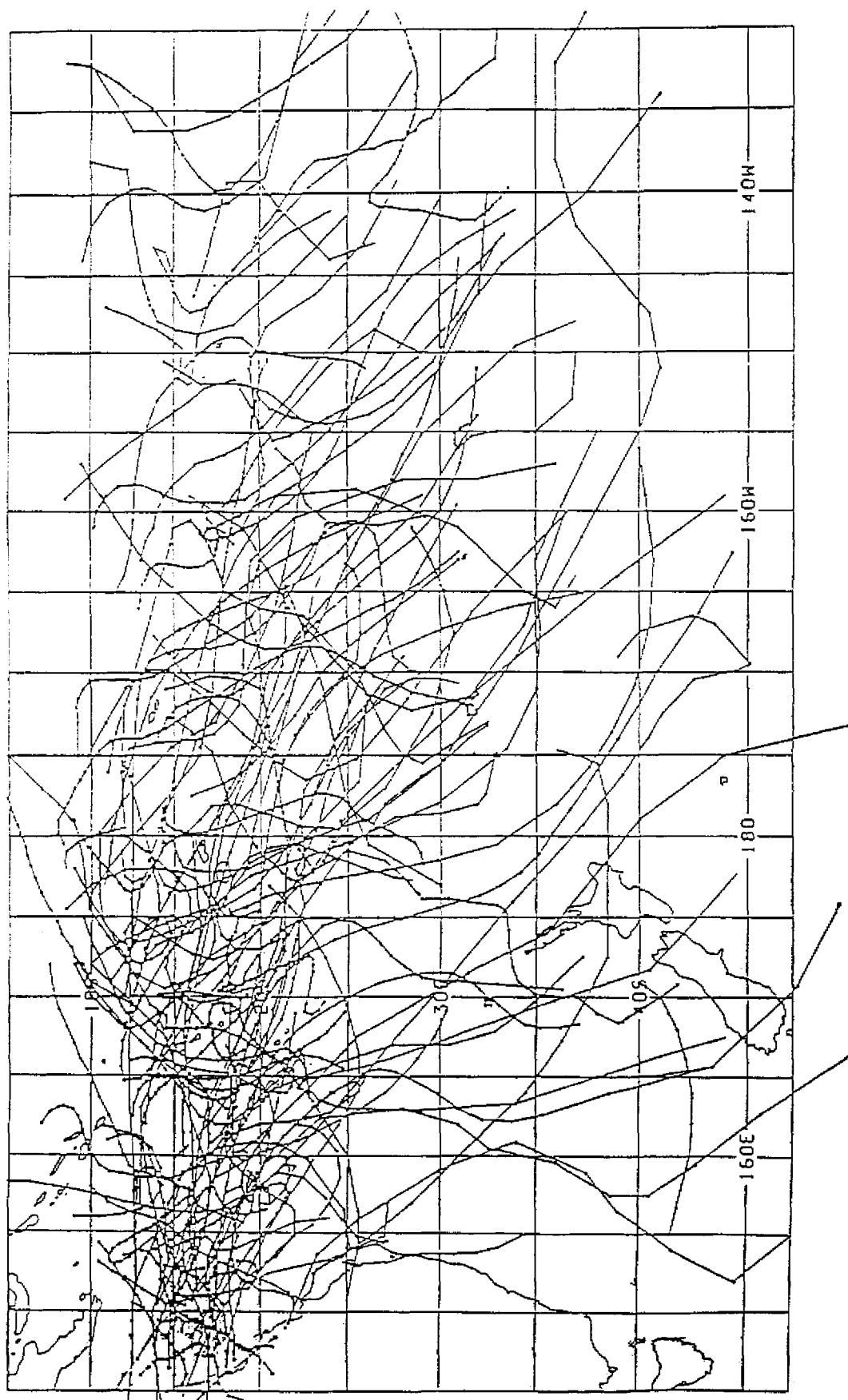
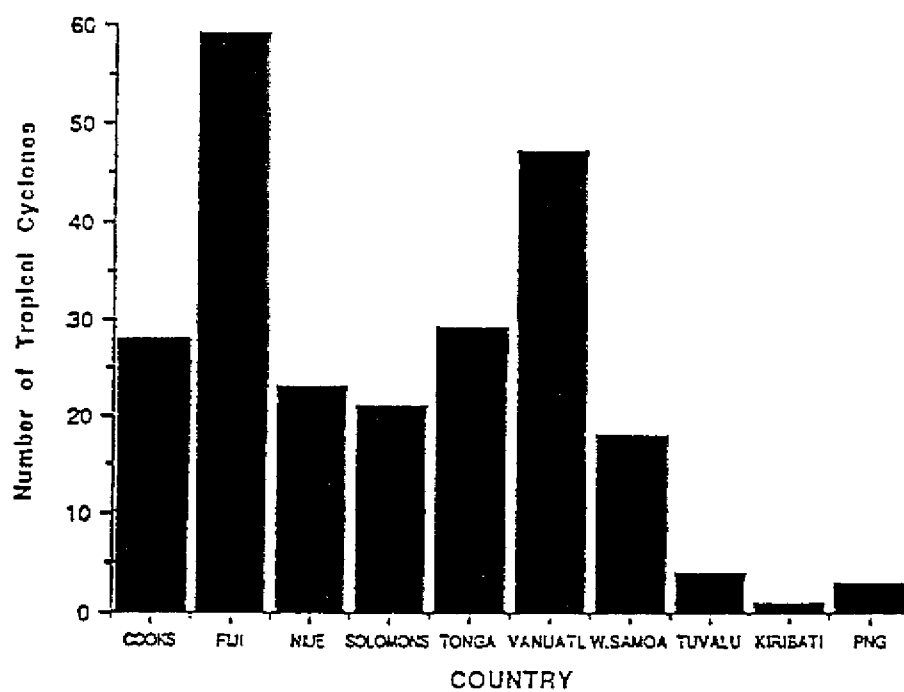


Figure 1 Incidence of Tropical Cyclones by Country:  
South Pacific Region, 1939-90



# Incidence of Toropical Cyclones in Fiji

			1981				
			1979				
			1958				
			1956				
			1955	1989			
			1955	1985			
			1954	1969	1984		
			1952	1965	1983		
			1952	1957	1975		
			1944	1956	1956		
	1986		1943	1956	1950		
	1978		1939	1950	1944		
	1973		1936	1950	1943		
	1966		1930	1948	1931		
	1964		1929	1941	1923		
	1964		1923	1938	1920		
	1959		1919	1936	1919		
	1958		1916	1931	1914		
	1948		1912	1929	1913		
	1941		1908	1923	1920	1986	
	1939		1905	1923	1909	1985	
	1938		1905	1921	1908	1985	
	1929		1904	1920	1901	1983	
	1923		1903	1919	1900	1980	
	1917		1901	1915	1887	1980	
	1914		1895	1913	1886	1967	
	1911		1889	1900	1883	1979	
	1902		1886	1891	1881	1958	
	1901		1884	1890	1877	1941	
	1899		1883	1888	1876	1939	
	1892		1882	1884	1875	1931	
	1964	1890	1880	1883	1871	1923	
	1930	1883	1875	1881	1869	1913	
	1929	1881	1873	1875	1866	1903	
	1923	1879	1860	1874	1864	1901	1980
1972	1875	1873	1848	1840	1856	1848	1926
OCT	NOV	DEC	JAN	FEB	MARCH	APRIL	MAY