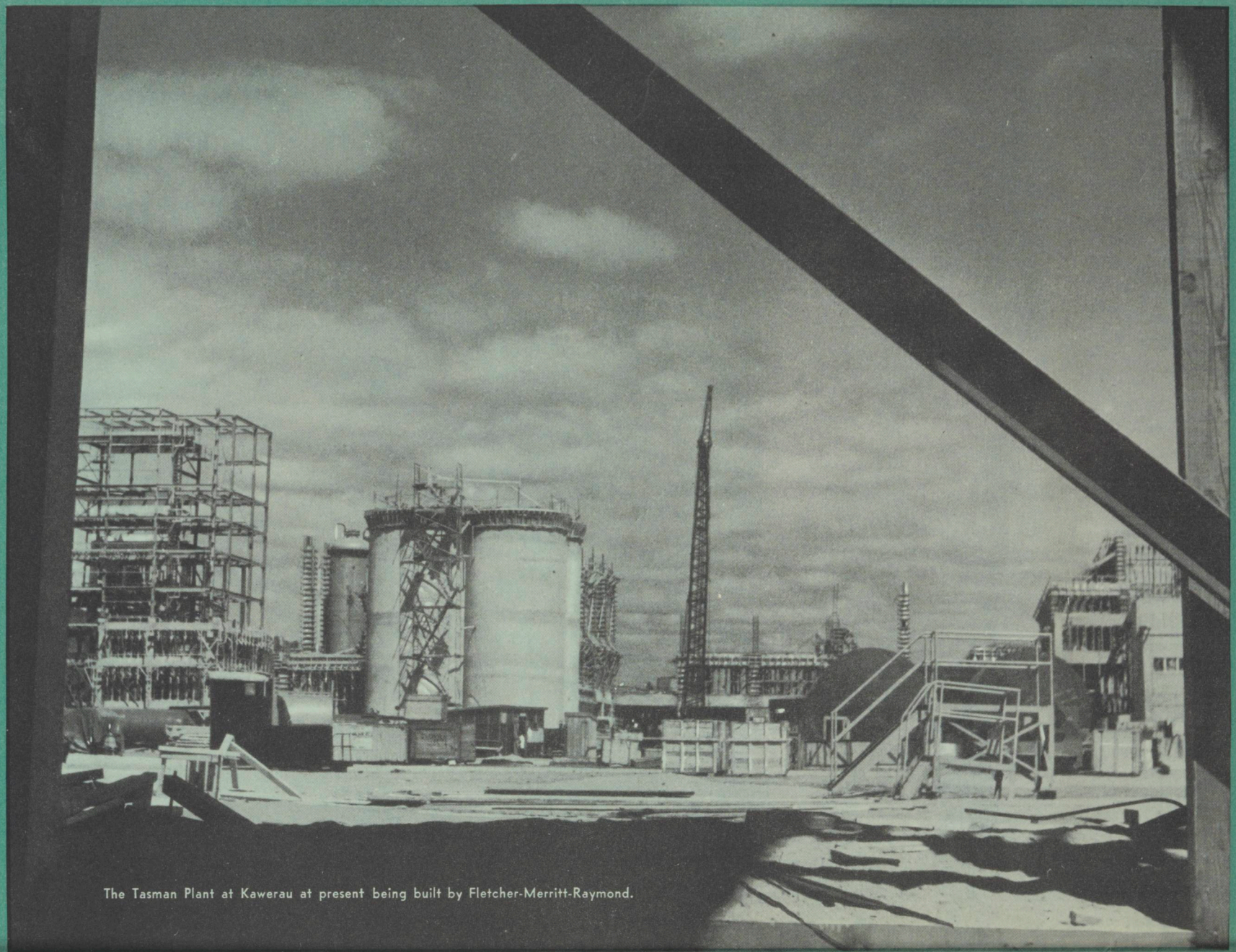
Arrowhead

Christmas 1954

FLETCHERS



The Tasman Plant at Kawerau at present being built by Fletcher-Merritt-Raymond.

The loose cover is your Christmas Card and Calendar for the New Year. The photograph has been chosen to depict Fletcher's greatest achievement of the year — the construction of the Tasman plant at Kawerau, still in progress. We hope that you like it enough to pin it up for 1955.

Arrowhead

Published Every Two Months by **FLETCHER HOLDINGS LIMITED, Auckland, New Zealand**

VOLUME ONE, NUMBER TWO DECEMBER, 1954

Good Company

At Christmas in the Fletcher Group,
The underdog is cock-a-hoop;
The whips and knouts are put away,
And all the trumps are kind and gay.
"How are you, Bill—you're looking swell,"
And not the usual "What the hell!"
Is heard at gatherings near and far
From Southland up through Ngongotaha.

AUCKLAND

The yard is full of joyous singers,
Phil Cook is dancing on the stringers,
Jim Meikle does an Irish jig,
While Malcolm turns the sucking pig.
Bert Brown is handing round the tea
At smoko on the M.L.C.
Slim Avery and Jimmy Hill
Go halves with a reducing pill.

WELLINGTON

While Bill is grinding down the "subs,"
Lloyd leads the crawl around the pubs.
The Porirua plumber's mate
Is eating all the aggregate.
Bluey's handing round the eats
On Jimmy Dawson's eave soffits,
While in a corner, J. J. Craig
Is gently sipping Haig & Haig.

CHRISTCHURCH

Bill Weight brings on the festive tidings
Engraved on two asbestos sidings,
And puts the billy on to boil
With Hydroseal and linseed oil.
And down at Plyco all the buyers
Are putting salesmen through the driers.
Bill Meaclem's settled things at home
By cutting off the telephone.

DEEP SOUTH

Jack Booten wants to lend a hand
To lead the boilermakers' band,
And pipe aboard the "Anatina"
Jock Lennox and the office cleaner.
The boys from Gore and Invercargill
Have knocked off work to have a gargle;
Above the din a sound is heard—
It's Ramsay eating mutton bird.

To put an end to this baloney
A speech is read by H. Molony—
"To chippies, typists, estimators,
Duroid, Durock, plywood makers,
To concrete hands and shipping clerks,
To salesmen slick and office narks,
To men on buildings big and small—
A Happy Christmas to you all."

CHRISTMAS

All over New Zealand Christmas trees grow in great profusion. They are the evergreen pines which in their maturity provide the basic raw material for the big pulp and paper development which is taking place in this country.

The green of the pines in winter and summer is of little significance to us because our native trees are evergreen, but in the Northern Hemisphere, where Autumn briskly whisks away the leaves from the trees and icy winter sees them bare and apparently lifeless, the evergreen pine is the symbol of the life which is sleeping underneath the blanket of snow.

There, Christmas is the time when the winter sun is lowest in the heavens and when the days are shortest; the soil is resting and storing its strength for a great verdant burst into Spring; and what more likely symbol should be chosen than the tree which has defied the withering to which other green plants have succumbed.

In New Zealand the familiar tree is part of our tradition and religious inheritance from our countries of origin, and it is no less out of place in our season than snow, reindeer, sleigh bells and Father Christmas' winter garb. Those of us who play the part of 'Santa' at children's parties know only too well that the outfit was not designed for a mid-summer day.

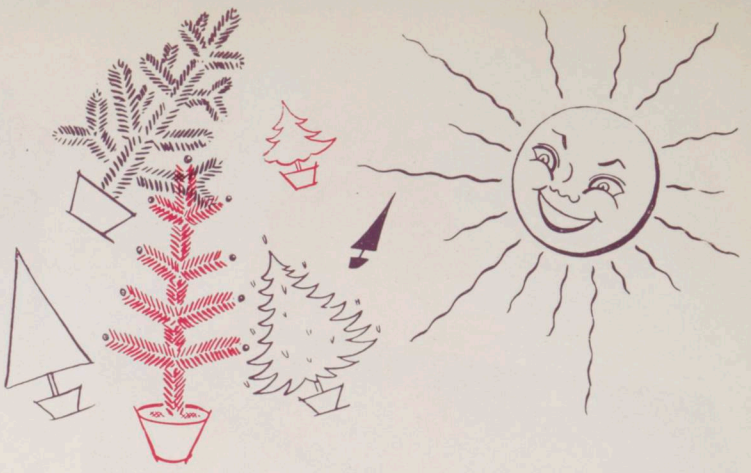
The evergreen tree as a symbol has its origin in a pagan custom of great antiquity, and its use at Christmas time is a comparatively recent introduction, even in Britain, and came there from Northern Europe and Scandinavia.

Its adoption as a Christian symbol has been attributed to Martin Luther in Germany and hence it is thought to be exclusively Protestant. This is borne out by the fact that in Roman Catholic countries on the Mediterranean it is rarely seen, and in its place is the 'Presepio,' a model of the Nativity Scene. The 'Presepio' is much in evidence in Latin America and it is only in the families of those of Northern European origin that the Christmas tree becomes part of the celebrations.

It is typical of the commercial acumen of the Japanese that since the war Christmas has been eagerly exploited by their modern department stores. Ginza—the Piccadilly of Tokyo—is bedecked with Christmas trees and all the paraphernalia of the season, and it is difficult for Europeans busy about their Christmas shopping in that part of the world to realise that they are in an oriental city.

It is reasonably certain that the Christmas tree appeared in Germany in the 15th century and gradually spread to

TREES



other parts of Europe, and it is believed that it was imported into England at the beginning of the Hanoverian dynasty by George I, a German who spoke no English, when he came to the throne in 1714. But it was Prince Albert, Consort of Queen Victoria, who firmly established the Christmas tree as a permanent feature of the English festival and since then it has become traditional in all English-speaking countries.

For many people Christmas is unthinkable without a tree. Out of place, or more correctly, out of season, though they may be here below the equator, these Christmas symbols and emblems do not appear to lose their popularity in the hot sun, and few New Zealand homes where there are young children are without a tree or a branch hung with presents and decorations as the central point of the Christmas festivities. But whether we buy our tree from a shop or make a forage into the neighbouring countryside, we are faced with the problem of how to preserve it until Twelfth Night when the celebrations traditionally end. The falling needles are the bane of mother's life and much scientific investigation has gone into the study of how to prevent this so that the trees can preserve a lively appearance.

In North America where there is a thriving industry in the growing and selling of Christmas trees (the Roosevelt family were very big suppliers from their estates at one time), the winter season makes preservation easier, but it is still not without its problems and the perfect preservative is yet to be found.

The New Zealand Forest Service has done considerable research at the Rotorua Forest Research Institute into the preservation to prevent wilting and needle fall, and in their investigations they used two species of tree—the Douglas Fir (*Pseudotsuga taxifolia*) and Corsican pine (*pinus laricio*). The trees were sprayed with V.L.600 diluted with water in the proportion of one part of Latex to four of water, and to every gallon of the mixture, one ounce of a wetting agent such as Igepol was added. Controlled experiments were carried out, but no satisfactory results were obtained, and it is generally believed that keeping the trees in water is still the most serviceable method of preservation.

In New Zealand the growing of Christmas trees is not carried on to any extent, but quite a number are sold in the shops in Auckland, the common species being the *Cryptomeria Japonica*. A sizeable tree in the "Queen" city would cost between 30/- and 50/-.

As mentioned above, in North America the production of Christmas trees is a major forest industry and the Canadian Forest Service, for instance, issues long-term permits and certain prescriptions are laid down for the management of these tree farms. These include cutting high stumps to leave the green laterals to grow up for the second crop. Trees grown in the Columbia Valley are sold as far away as Philadelphia.

In Wisconsin in U.S.A., the growing and selling of Christmas trees is also a lively industry and the species which they favour in order of suitability are, Balsam fir, Black spruce, White spruce, Norway spruce, Scotch pine and Norway pine.

No doubt the time will come in New Zealand when one of the big exotic forest owning companies will go into the business in an endeavour to provide another useful source of revenue from the thousands of small trees which must be culled annually from naturally regenerated forests.

The Christmas tree has become a permanent feature of life in European and English speaking communities throughout the world. It preserves a feeling of Christmas peculiarly Northern in character among people separated from the source of Christian feeling by thousands of miles and at least 30 degrees of temperature.

It constantly reminds us in our far corner of the Pacific Ocean of the origins from which we sprang.

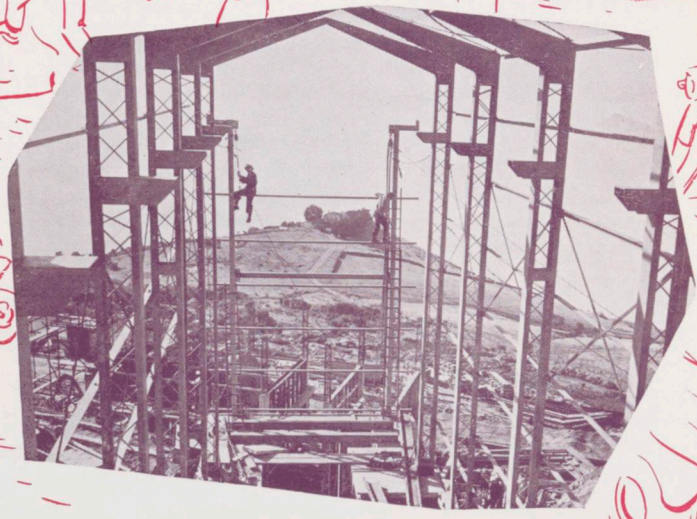
— Information provided by New Zealand Forest Service.

AUCKLAND:
Sacred Heart College
Max Plummer, Cliff Hand, Andy Sharp, Aussie Thompson.

CHRISTCHURCH:
West Christchurch High School
Scotty Harland (foreman), Terry Noonan, Vic Carrol, Jack Wilson, Ray Walker, Ted Brockett, Syd Wilson, Jack Stokes, Frank Hoets, Harry Syms, Cyril Lowe.

Very best wishes for Christmas and the New Year to all our employees

Sincerely



DUNEDIN:
Mt. Zion Crusher Works
E. W. Taylor, G. Hawkins.

AUCKLAND:

State Housing—Tamaki

Johnny Morgan, Paul Thiebault, Jack Lonergan (leading hand), Evan Collett, Alan McKerchar, Ken Kelly.

WELLINGTON:

Queen Margaret College

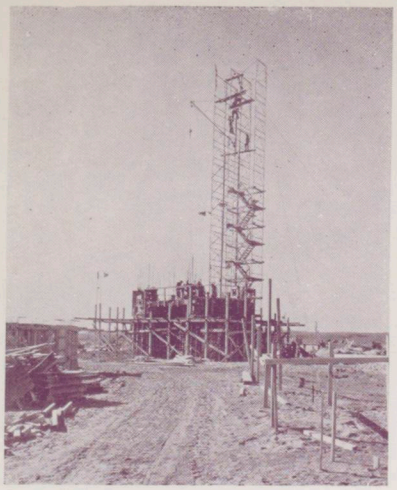
Oscar Smith, Earl Anderson, Johnnie Hoede, Kim Farnwell, Joe Dunne (foreman), Mac McKenzie, Dirk Boot, Ava Veega.

—everywhere

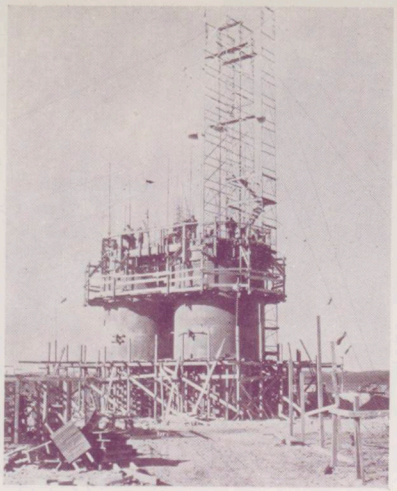
PETONE:

W. D. & H. O. Wills

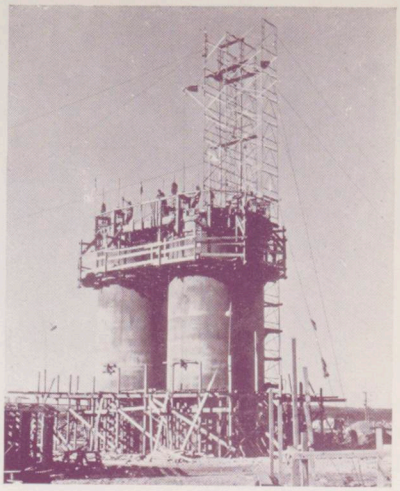
Ned Gear, V. Puki, Andy Welsh, S. Bruin, Arch Curry (foreman), Mr. Cook (clerk of works), P. Chapman, T. Balm, Len McLain, Ron Walker, P. Jillet, Chappie Chapman, T. De Gruit, A. Hall, R. Collins, W. Logie, L. Moonez, J. Corbett, V. Schott, A Drown, A. Pye, A. B. Hall, H. Headley, R. Page, W. Munro, T. Saggers, H. Cooper, R. Collenze.



FIRST DAY — The tubular steel access tower is erected and the slip form has started to move up.



SECOND DAY — Men at work on the platform which is raised 4½ inches an hour.



NEXT DAY—Work continues round the clock. Floodlights for night work can be clearly seen.

CONSTRUCTION FAIRY TALE

"The Jack and The Beanstalk"

There is always something new in the construction industry. Engineers and practical men on the job are constantly examining and exploring new methods and principles for raising efficiency and speeding up construction. At Kawerau where Fletcher - Merritt - Raymond is completing the plant for the Tasman Company, one of the most spectacular procedures has been the continuous pouring of concrete by the use of slip forms. This system has been in use overseas for a number of years and was in fact used by The Fletcher Construction Company on Wilson's Portland Cement Works job near Whangarei. But at Kawerau it has been on a scale never before done in New Zealand.

Although much preparation must be made before continuous pouring operations can begin, tall towers, silos and storage tanks have risen nearly 80 feet in the air in under 12 days and a description of the methods should be of considerable interest to New Zealand engineers and builders. The article has been written by Jack Smith, a young New Zealand project engineer at Kawerau, and is published by permission of E. W. Hammer, Project Manager.

Although all slip form work is similar in principle, the operation which is described here is a system used by Ed. Cassidy of Vancouver, who supervised the work at Kawerau.

With the sliding type of form, the slip form, concreting is carried on continuously. The forms are suspended on vertical rods embedded in the concrete. They are left to form part of the reinforcing, and the weight of the forms is transmitted to these vertical rods through specially constructed jacks. Turning the jacks at regular intervals and in proper order causes the forms to slide upwards to receive fresh concrete as the lower concrete hardens.

The three structures built by this method at Kawerau were:

LIME MUD TANKS

Two 17 ft. 6 in. diameter circles, with 8 inch thick walls, 35 feet high and containing 95 cubic yards of concrete: poured in 105 hours.

HIGH DENSITY TOWER

Four 27 ft. diameter circles, with 8 inch thick walls, 54 feet high and containing 351 cubic yards of concrete: poured in 182 hours.

CHIP STORAGE SILO

Four 40 ft. diameter circles, with 8 inch thick walls, 80 feet high and containing 980 cubic yards of concrete: poured in 270 hours.

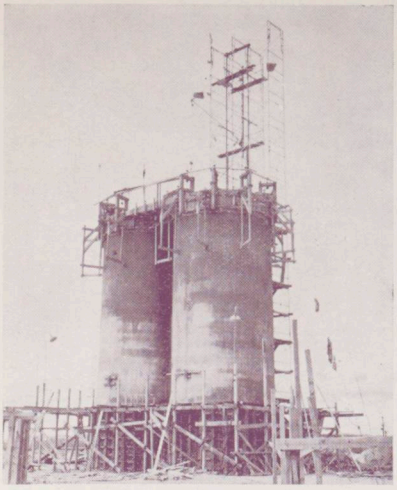
The circular form is of 4 x 1 sheeting, 4 ft. 6 in. in height, nailed to shaped ribs, built out of three layers of 10 x 2 so that the break points are staggered. The height of the form is such that at the rate of rising of 4½ ins. an hour, the concrete poured at the top of the form will have had 12 hours to harden before being exposed as the form slowly rises.

In order to connect the inside and outside formwork and suspend the forms, yokes, consisting of two 8 x 6 uprights, two 6 x 3 headpieces and crossbracing and a metal strap, are placed around the circumference every 5 or 6 feet. This is illustrated in the sketch.

The jack is a square, threaded, hollow shaft which slips on the 1 inch diameter rods and has a clamp on the bottom to grip the rods. When the length of screw has been used the clamp is undone and raised 18 inches to two feet, and reclamped. A cast turning head allows the jack to be turned through a fixed nut on the top of the yoke, thus pulling the forms up by pushing against the rod now firmly embedded in the concrete.

The following construction sequence was used at Kawerau:

The 4 ft. 6 in. high forms were built on a flat and level area and positioned over the previously poured foundations of the silo or tank to be built; the interior circles were decked over level with the top of the form. As this deck rose with the forms it made a working platform during construction of the walls, and also served as formwork for the roof slab when it had reached the top. At Kawerau the permanent steel



FIFTH AND LAST DAY — The top is reached. The lime mud tanks are up and dismantling of the forms begins.

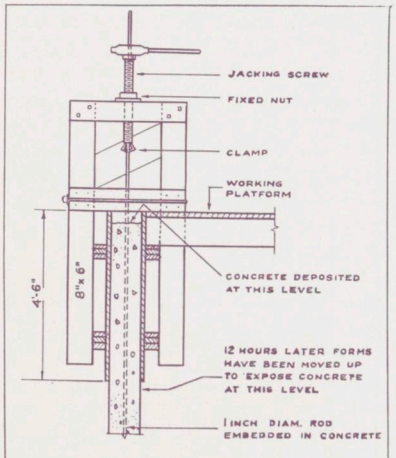
beams were incorporated as main members of this platform and were extended and concreted into position on reaching the top of the silos.

With the initial reinforcing rods in place, the forms were filled the full 4 ft. 6 in. high with concrete and the lifting operation commenced as soon as this had hardened sufficiently to allow the form to be pulled clear of the bottom few inches of concrete.

The form must be accurately levelled and the level should be checked every two feet either by measuring off the reinforcing steel or by a central plumb-bob suspended beneath the deck. The level can be partly corrected by turning the jacks in the low spot, but as this involves pushing the form against rapidly hardening concrete the degree of correction is not great. If the diameter at the bottom of the inside form is less than the top by say ½ or ¾ of an inch, when the form is raised the inside form will slightly clear the concrete making it easier to lift. The forms should be well oiled before concreting, and the vertical battens should have a small gap left between them to allow for swelling.

At a word of command or a whistle, a group of jacks is given a quarter turn; the men then move to the next group and repeat the operation. Thus they work systematically around the silo, gradually raising the forms and allowing an additional few inches of concrete to be poured in at the top. The concrete, a fairly rich mix, well sanded and not particularly dry, is hoisted by means of a previously-constructed tubular steel tower and is distributed around the deck by buggy. Horizontal reinforcing steel must be threaded through the jacks as the concreting proceeds, and the vertical steel is lapped without any difficulty. The jacking rods are extended by screwing on to an internal stud.

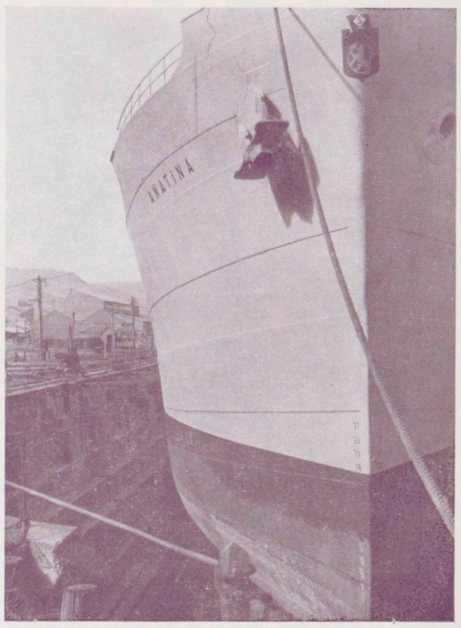
Once having started to raise the forms, the operation must be carried on continuously as any delay would cause the concrete to set hard and stick to the form. Structurally, continuous pouring day and night, is an advantage, but from the contractors' point of view the organisation of shifts, lighting and combating the weather must be taken into consideration. The saving in stripping and resetting forms, finishing and falsework is, however, considerable and for this reason the slip form system is likely to be used more often in New Zealand.



CROSS SECTION OF CONTINUOUSLY MOVING FORMS

SHIP REPAIRS— PORT CHALMERS

Extensive repairs to the hull of M.V. *Anatina* make this the largest ship repair job carried out by the Fletcher Steel and Engineering Companies' workshops at Port Chalmers since the war. During the voyage out from Sweden, leaks occurred and, on the vessel's arrival at Auckland, a survey was made. Ship repair facilities were not available at Auckland at the time and the *Anatina* sailed to Port Chalmers where she was docked for further inspection. The condition of the hull was found to be very bad and a full classification survey was ordered. Oil was removed from the tanks and work commenced on removing and replacing seventeen ¾-inch plates and 25,000 rivets. Thirty-five men from the Port Chalmers workshops and forty dockyard assistants are employed on the job which will take about three months to complete.



The M.V. "ANATINA" in dry dock at Port Chalmers.

Slings & arrows

Limited space permits us to be modest in thanking our readers who wrote in complimenting us on our first issue. It also gives a good excuse for ignoring derogatory comments and selecting for this column only a few of the nice things that people had to say, such as—

"Interesting as a commentary on the achievements of one of the top Brain Trusts of New Zealand. Magazine not quite 'meaty' enough, but expect this will improve after the introductory back scratching has subsided. Wish you success."
—Paddington's Department Stores, Onehunga.

"Now we know who is responsible for what."
—A. Scott, Otahuhu.

"Fletchers were small when I first knew them in Dunedin 40 years ago. I have watched their growth with pride—good luck."
R. G. Talboys, architect, Wanganui.

"A really excellent publication. Congratulations."—J. B. Nicholls, Editor "Road Transport Contracting."

"We know all about eggheads and boneheads —this is a new one to appear in our midst."
—Joe.

"Somebody had to say it, so I'm saying it first. Why don't you call it 'Marrowhead'?"—Dinty.

VOILA VULCAN!

The Auckland Branch of Fletcher Steel (Vulcan Division) can proudly claim to have provided almost a quarter of the kick in the New Zealand Rugby League team now competing in the World Cup Series in France. Doug Anderson ("Kiwi Yank") and Jim Austin ("The Perks King") are both employed at Nelson Street and so is Wally Erikson who is the father of a third member of the team. When they return, we hope to publish their memoirs of the tour (and of Montmartre of course).

THAT XMAS PARTY

The Romans had one too, but they called theirs "Saturnalia." For months the Social Club has been working every swindle devised by man to raise the necessary £200 which will be the cost of this annual festivity. Case-hardened spivs have been known to blush at our methods for raising funds, and any Committee Member could make good fees teaching active groups of the "camorra" new refinements in the art of extortion. For seven years we have been running these parties each Xmas and the memory of past successes is a consolation to the members of the Social Committee as with sinking hearts they await the approach of Zero Hour.

Five hundred children accompanied by harassed parents will throng the factory gardens and face an even more harassed committee. First, balloons are distributed among the young visitors; this principle follows the same line of reasoning used by missionaries when they distribute glass beads and coloured calico. Then Santa Claus in full regalia and flanked by anxious helpers will arrive in state to give toys to each child as names are called over the loud speaker system. The children, having proved to their own satisfaction that those whiskers are not really genuine, take their toys and, receiving a bag of lollies en route, proceed to the Free Ice Cream corner and the donkey rides where a team of patient animals carry a burden of carefree mischief.

There will be a clown on a trick cycle and either a Boys Band or a Girls Marching Team to keep the entertainment running smoothly.

Afternoon tea is then provided for the parents in the canteen whilst their children take part in a lolly scramble on the lawn. At this stage the shy and bashful child is no longer recognisable as such, inhibitions are cast to the winds, and the one time sedate and well ordered factory gardens usually present a scene of unrestrained revelry. Hot, happy and grubby, the smile of a tired child will be thanks enough to us all when we say farewell to our guests at the end of the day.—Toby, Christchurch.

FORTY YEARS' SERVICE

A. S. L. BROOKS

December 10th is a red letter day for Len Brooks. It is his 61st birthday and marks the occasion of forty years' unbroken service with Fletchers.

Born in London, where he served his apprenticeship as a carpenter and joiner, Len Brooks came to New Zealand in 1914 and started with Fletcher Bros.' joinery factory which was then in Cable Street, Wellington. He recalls that there were only three joiners and two carpenters employed in Wellington at that time and the office was run by one girl. In 1917 he transferred to Auckland and worked in the factory at Nelson Street, the only premises that Fletchers had in Auckland in those days. His first job was on alterations to a blacksmith shop and his mate was Jim De Bierre who later became foreman on some of the biggest jobs undertaken by Fletchers before the Second World War. Len worked with Jim on the Auckland University, Chateau Tongariro and the National Bank building. There are only three of his old colleagues still in the firm—Alec Craig and Joe Craig, now managing directors of Fletcher Steel and Fletcher Construction, and Phil Cook who is foreman of the Pre-cut Mill at Penrose.

Len was on the first State Housing contract at Orakei and has continued in this branch of the firm's activity until the present day. He is due to retire at the end of this year and proudly shows letters of congratulation from Sir James, Mr. J. C. Fletcher and the Directors. The good wishes of all Fletcher employees go out to him. Len has sent a valedictory message which is best quoted in his own words—

"The past has gone and one by one the old staff who still remain look back with satisfaction that with the passing of the years many fine buildings have been erected. Now let us look to the future and to those who are to carry on. We wish them every success."

PARAGRAPHS FROM PURCHASING

HELLO AND GOODBYE—it virtually was as quick as that for 'Mike' Rowe (Specialist Buyer for Hardware) and Ray Kelly (Auckland Purchasing Agent). Short though their stay was, we are very sorry to see them go—Ray to Fletcher Timber and Mike to Sales and Services.

MUCH IN COMMON is held by two couples on our staff. One couple in Auckland Office and one couple in Dunedin—which only goes to show that distance makes no difference to the commodity that makes the world go round.

CONGRATULATIONS Frank Donovan. Frank, after a short period as Buyer at Auckland District now becomes Purchasing Agent (Auckland).

Glad to have you with us—Matt Martin (Buyer —Wellington), Doug Notley (Cadet, Auckland) and Dave Lewis (Specialist Buyer for Hardware).

BUSY TIME. Our Christchurch Purchasing Agent doesn't believe in doing things by halves! An addition to the family, a new job and a new house—all arrived in the space of a couple of months. Congratulations, Ted—on all counts.

FROM THE HORSE'S MOUTH—Our one and only American assures that there's no such place as Hollywood. We are disappointed, Jack, but you should know. As a genuine product of "down town Los Angeles" you have shattered our conception of the celluloid city! But we envy you the time spent working alongside Marilyn when she was just plain Miss Munro. What a strain that must have been—did you keep your eyes on the Order Pad ALL the time, Jack?

ABEL, DYKES LTD.
AUCKLAND

Personalia

AUCKLAND

PLYWOOD: Miss Daphne Pee and Arthur Wright have recently announced their engagement.

Bob Graham who has been with Plywood over 10 years is recovering from a serious illness. The boys wish him all the best and hope to see him soon.

Bert Gilmore (64) shares the distinction with Jack Ferguson (67) of being one of the oldest employees in the factory. Bert, who has been on the sick list, says he will be back in harness "muy pronto."

"VULCAN": No less than five births have recently been celebrated.

To Mr. and Mrs. Neil Weatherspoon, a son, Paul. To Mr. and Mrs. Jan Hennephof, a daughter, Yvonne. To Mr. and Mrs. W. Donnelly, a son, Paul. To Mr. and Mrs. Harry Starns, a daughter.

Congratulation to them all and to Eddie Bertrand who was married last month.

Social Club reminder. — The Christmas Party is to be held in the Trades Hall on 18th December at 1.30. Father Xmas will be there in the disguise of Glenn Davis and there will be a tree for the children. Donations will be welcome to swell the fund and make the party a great success.

PENROSE: Congratulations to V. J. Klink who married Miss R. Jane.

Sorry to so tardily record a son, Michael Joseph, to Martin Nihill of the Chief Designer's Office.

Recently noticed crawling over stacks of timber at Auckland waterfront searching for termites with a Geiger counter was Westie Knowles with Clarence McCleary supervising.

WELLINGTON

PICNIC: The Annual Wellington Picnic will be held at Maidstone Park on Saturday, December 4th. Full details will be circulated to all Wellington personnel in the near future.

CRICKET CLUB: The Fletcher Holdings Cricket Club began its third season in the Mercantile League with a convincing win over the Reserve Bank (we hope that this will not jeopardise Ted Kane's relations with that body).

CHRISTCHURCH

COMING EVENTS: A Christmas Dance and Social has been arranged for the evening of December 11th.

The annual Christmas Party for children will take place on the afternoon of December 18th.

CONGRATULATIONS: To Mr. D. M. McMahon on the recent birth of a daughter. To Mr. N. D. Bancroft who has increased his family to six with a new baby girl.

AU REVOIR: Mr. Ray Berry who is transferring from Christchurch to Wellington this year will leave us feeling a sharp sense of loss. He was immensely popular down here and many of us will remember that no matter how busy he was, Ray could always find time to help us and give his advice on our little problems.

Mr. Brian Henry is transferring from New Zealand Plywood (South Island) Limited to take an appointment in Head Office and he carries with him our very best wishes. He becomes Technical Engineer of Fletcher Industries and is replaced by Arthur Collett.

RESIGNATIONS: It is with regret that we are saying farewell to our senior shorthand typist, Shirley Burgess, and our senior bookkeeping machinist, Daphne Davis, who are giving up an office career to look after their homes. Shirley has been with our organisation for seven years and Daphne has been with us for four years and their pleasant capable manners and willing help are qualities we can ill afford to lose.

1955

JANUARY 1955

Sun		2	9	16	23 30
Mon		3	10	17	24 31
Tue		4	11	18	25
Wed		5	12	19	26
Thu		6	13	20	27
Fri		7	14	21	28
Sat	1	8	15	22	29

FEBRUARY 1955

Sun		6	13	20	27
Mon		7	14	21	28
Tue	1	8	15	22	
Wed	2	9	16	23	
Thu	3	10	17	24	
Fri	4	11	18	25	
Sat	5	12	19	26	

MARCH 1955

Sun		6	13	20	27
Mon		7	14	21	28
Tue	1	8	15	22	29
Wed	2	9	16	23	30
Thu	3	10	17	24	31
Fri	4	11	18	25	
Sat	5	12	19	26	

APRIL 1955

Sun		3	10	17	24
Mon		4	11	18	25
Tue		5	12	19	26
Wed		6	13	20	27
Thu		7	14	21	28
Fri	1	8	15	22	29
Sat	2	9	16	23	30

MAY 1955

Sun	1	8	15	22	29
Mon	2	9	16	23	30
Tue	3	10	17	24	31
Wed	4	11	18	25	
Thu	5	12	19	26	
Fri	6	13	20	27	
Sat	7	14	21	28	

JUNE 1955

Sun		5	12	19	26
Mon		6	13	20	27
Tue		7	14	21	28
Wed	1	8	15	22	29
Thu	2	9	16	23	30
Fri	3	10	17	24	
Sat	4	11	18	25	

JULY 1955

Sun		3	10	17	24 31
Mon		4	11	18	25
Tue		5	12	19	26
Wed		6	13	20	27
Thu		7	14	21	28
Fri	1	8	15	22	29
Sat	2	9	16	23	30

AUGUST 1955

Sun		7	14	21	28
Mon	1	8	15	22	29
Tue	2	9	16	23	30
Wed	3	10	17	24	31
Thu	4	11	18	25	
Fri	5	12	19	26	
Sat	6	13	20	27	

SEPTEMBER 1955

Sun		4	11	18	25
Mon		5	12	19	26
Tue		6	13	20	27
Wed		7	14	21	28
Thu	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	3	10	17	24	

OCTOBER 1955

Sun		2	9	16	23 30
Mon		3	10	17	24 31
Tue		4	11	18	25
Wed		5	12	19	26
Thu		6	13	20	27
Fri		7	14	21	28
Sat	1	8	15	22	29

NOVEMBER 1955

Sun		6	13	20	27
Mon		7	14	21	28
Tue	1	8	15	22	29
Wed	2	9	16	23	30
Thu	3	10	17	24	
Fri	4	11	18	25	
Sat	5	12	19	26	

DECEMBER 1955

Sun		4	11	18	25
Mon		5	12	19	26
Tue		6	13	20	27
Wed		7	14	21	28
Thu	1	8	15	22	29
Fri	2	9	16	23	30
Sat	3	10	17	24	31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