

NORTHWEST ARCHITECT

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No. 3-4



ALL MEN AND WOMEN who have been honorably discharged from the armed forces will wear this button.

Remember they have served America well and so helped to protect the things you love . . . your home, your family, your freedom.

We're Still
"At Your Service!"

• It's been quite a while since we've seen some of you. But now that your Victory job and ours is out of the way—we want you to know we're ready to work with you on the big peacetime building job ahead. We've enjoyed our association with you in the past. And we don't want you to forget that we're still "at your service."

B. F. NELSON MFG. CO.

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ANNUAL MEETING SEPTEMBER 15, MINNEAPOLIS

The Minnesota Association of Architects will hold its annual meeting this year on September 15 at the Curtis Hotel, Minneapolis.

The committee on general arrangements as appointed by President W. H. Tusler consists of Albert O. Larson, Minneapolis, chairman, Clarence Johnson, Minneapolis, E. D. Corwin, St. Paul, Otto Olsen, Duluth, and Louis Pinault, St. Cloud.

Ward Lucas, of Winona, chairman of the Minnesota Postwar Council, will be the speaker at the evening stag dinner.

Results of the recent survey of the membership as made by the secretary indicated a strong interest in reactivating the state association by means of a general meeting with unification of the profession being considered by the great majority as being of vital importance. Adoption of a revised and condensed code of practice and fees to supersede the code adopted in 1938, establishment of a uniform accounting system for architects' offices, and the adoption of ways and means to meet the situation in respect to shortage of draftsmen were among the subjects with which the membership at large are apparently most concerned at the present time. Obviously there are any number of other endeavors which a militant and unified organization may and should get behind to benefit the profession and assist in meeting its obligation to the public. Many forces are constantly being brought into play which compel us to studied, co-operative and intelligent action.

It was Theodore Roosevelt who once said that it was the duty and necessity of every man to devote a goodly and reasonable portion of his time to the betterment of his business or his profession.—Plan now to attend the 1945 annual meeting of the Minnesota Association of Architects—September 15, Minneapolis.

McEnary Re-elected President of Minnesota Chapter A.I.A. Reports on A.I.A. National Convention

Dale M. McEnary, Minneapolis, was re-elected president of the Minnesota Chapter of the American Institute of Architects at a recent meeting of the organization held at the Skylight Clubrooms.

Glynne W. Shifflet, Minneapolis, was elected first vice president; Harold Spitznagel, Sioux Falls, South Dakota, second vice president; Roy N. Thorshov, Minneapolis, Secretary, and Rollin Chapin, Minneapolis, treasurer. Rhodes Robertson, Minneapolis, was elected director for a four-year term. Wilbur A. Backstrom and Wilbur H. Tusler, both of Minneapolis, hold over as directors.

Mr. McEnary gave a comprehensive and interesting report on his attendance as delegate to the national convention of the American Institute of Architects held recently in Atlantic City, N. J. The erection of an American Foundation for the Advancement of the Art and Science of Building as proposed at the convention by Walter MacCornack, Cleveland architect, was considered as nothing short of revolutionary by Mr. McEnary. Likewise, Walter Rolfe's educational plan, which includes publication of a booklet addressed primarily to the students and younger men of the profession, was considered not only as very comprehensive but an outstanding contribution to the cause of architecture. The booklet which it is understood is now ready for publication represents the work of some twenty-two leaders from the architectural schools.

From all indications this 77th annual convention of the Institute found the American Institute of Architects a thoroughly revitalized organization which has increased its membership materially, is alive to the problems of the profession and is actually doing something to advance the cause of ALL of the architects of the country by the adoption and placing in operation of an integrated program. For the democracy which has come to the Institute no small amount of credit is due to the leadership during the past two years of Raymond J. Ashton of Salt Lake City, the retiring president. There is every reason to believe that James R. Edmunds, Jr., of Baltimore, Md., the newly elected president of the Institute, with the backing of an outstanding board of directors and with the full support of an awakening membership will carry on the good work to the end that within a reasonable time the architectural profession of the country, unified both in concept and deed, will establish in the public mind the importance of the architect in the national picture and will convince the architects of their responsibilities as an organization and as individuals as well to use their abilities to the best interests of all of the people of America.

This year's shortest editorial—"Do unto others as ye would have them do unto you."

LUMBER AFTER THE WAR

HOW GOOD?

HOW MUCH?

HOW LONG?

By S. R. BLACK—Vice President Weyerhaeuser Sales Company, St. Paul, Minn.

Stumps are more than pulpits for squirrels; they are indicative of two things: . . . a piece of forest land has done a job . . . it is ready to do another. An old law of physics says that two bodies cannot occupy the same space at the same time . . . that's true of trees, too.

Most stumps mean that land has been released as a storage place of slow-growing mature timber into an active area which should be sustaining a fast-growing vigorous young forest.

WHAT is the situation today and what will it be in the future? Well, today, the industry, handicapped by many troubles such as a shortage of skilled help and having only one-half of the heavy truck tires it needs, is still turning out the lumber—good lumber—and lots of it!

The peak of the military lumber demand has passed, but production has also decreased quite substantially. Uncle Sam is still first and gets first choice of both quantity and quality, just as he did in the turkey market last Thanksgiving. Lumber supply in all but the lowest grades is still tight. It will probably remain tight all the rest of this year.

As military requirements decrease, lumber available to civilians increases but this does not mean that the civilian will get just the grades and species he wants. The military demand has been for just that part of the log and for those species that are most wanted by the civilian. At the peak of demand the military took both higher and lower grades and species it did not prefer for its uses. As military demands decrease still further, the preference for the better common grades, including Nos. 1, 2 and 3 common in some species, will continue.

In other words, even if the military demands on lumber production go down from 80% to 50% of total production, this decrease will not be evenly spread over all grades. The grades and species most desired for civilian construction will be those longest restricted for war use. This might very well be equally true of the kinds of lumber that would be in first demand for rehabilitation of Europe. If, for any reason, the federal government were to require the reservation of some domestic lumber for export to Europe postwar, it is very possible that the grades reserved would again be those in greatest domestic demand.

When the war ends, the military demand for lumber practically stops. But there is no known reason why the sawmills should stop when the war stops. There is every reason to expect that they will continue to run.

The problems of reconversion will not curtail the production of lumber, since about the only reconversion required is to change the billings of the cars of lumber from military to civilian customers.

Let's consider how much lumber will be available after the war. Production from 1930 to 1939 aver-

aged only 21½ billion feet per year, because the market would not consume more. The sawmill capacity to produce more existed. Manpower and equipment were both available and so was the timber.

Production in 1939 was 25¾ billion feet. In 1940 it was 32 billion feet. After the two big years of 1941 and 1942, when the average was over 36 billion, production in 1943 dropped back to 34.6 billion. In 1944, while final figures are not yet available, production was probably about 32 billion feet. Current estimates for the first quarter of 1945 set production at 6.9 billion feet and if we project this rate of production through the year, we will wind up 1945 with a total of about 30 billion feet.

Probably lumber production after the war will not be as high as it was during the war, not even as high as the estimated output for 1945. Undoubtedly more men, more skilled men for woods and mills will be available and there will be more and better equipment also, but it is doubtful that these factors will completely offset a materially decreased work week. I do not believe the western logger or mill man will want to work more than forty hours per week regardless of overtime pay and it is quite possible that an even shorter week will be adopted.

Reducing the work week from 48 to 40 hours would mean a reduction of 16⅔%. If this percentage reduction were applied to an annual output of 30 billion feet, based on 48 hours, the result would be 25 billion feet, or very close to the prewar production of the year 1939. The reduction, of course, would not apply so simply. In some places two forty-hour shifts will replace one forty-eight-hour shift. In other places, more trucks, more tires and larger and better skilled crews will offset the shorter work week. The change in work-week hours to forty should not, therefore, reduce production by more than 10%, and it might very well be considerably less than 10%.

Another factor in production must be considered. Many companies with a high total production will, as soon as possible after the war, bring their timber cut into line with their timber growth which, in most but not all instances, means a curtailment of wartime cut.

A tree is a complex mechanism for the extraction and storage of minerals, chemicals, and moisture from the soil . . . and sunlight from the air. It is the kind of machine we need lots of because the compound which it manufactures . . . WOOD . . . can in turn be transmuted into a rapidly expanding group of new industrial substances.

Summing up all the postwar production estimates with which I am familiar, and without trying to prophesy the effect of some of the factors I have mentioned, the annual average for postwar lumber production falls somewhere around 26 to 28 billion feet. That is not enough to fill immediately all the expected postwar demands, make up war period deficits and restock prewar inventories. It is large enough to supply this country with 120% to 130% of the lumber it used on

the average in the ten-year period prior to the war. Twenty-six to twenty-eight billion board feet of lumber a year is a lot of lumber. It would fill a million boxcars. It will be supplemented also by greater quantities of wood fibre boards and plywood than were available prior to the war.

How long can such large lumber production be maintained? Probably there is more misunderstanding of the long-range availability of lumber than there is on the subject of lumber quality or the immediate postwar availability of lumber. The disappearance of high quality lumber in any quantity from the civilian market during the war gave rise to many ill-founded stories that lumber was a rapidly diminishing, if not a permanently disappearing, commodity. Many were the gloomy prophets who stated there never would be good lumber again, nor would there be very much of any kind of lumber again.

I believe a careful survey of the future of the lumber industry will show that it is hardly out of the pioneering stage. The industry today is blazing new paths in unsurveyed fields.

It is gradually changing from an industry engaged in liquidating virgin timber, into an industry that is building a permanent prosperity upon managed forest lands devoted to the production of new crops of trees. The industry is no longer satisfied to saw part of a tree into rough boards, planks and timbers but is refining its products, and is working out the ways and means of using larger portions of the entire tree. It is hard at work and making marked progress in growing its raw material on a scale equal to its use.

TWO KINDS OF FARMS

Everyone expects a wheat farm to yield successive crops year after year. That's the way farming is.

Now people are getting the same idea about forest lands . . . "tree farms" they're called by forest industries.

That's what forest lands really are, and that's what they are becoming more and more, as forest industries seek to perpetuate this vital resource.

The tree farm pictured yields a harvest, just as the wheat farm is doing. Blocks of trees standing will provide seed which will replenish the harvested areas which, before many years, will be producing new crops of trees.

The present rate of growth can be and is being increased by the use of still more intensive forest practices, but the practices already established, together with the interest shown by land owners, are sufficient to assure perpetual production of tremendous quantities of forest products from this region.

Now what is the most important conclusion to be drawn from the figures on existing timber supplies and statistics upon increasing annual forest growth?

In the first place, with a backlog of some 1,600 billion board feet of saw timber, there is no immediate likelihood of running out of lumber because of lack of trees. In the second place, because the owners of forest lands and the manufacturers of forest products are changing over from forest liquidation into a program of forest perpetuation, this great raw product we know as "timber" will be made permanently available in sufficient quantities to fill all foreseeable needs of the future.

Where there's life, there's hope! An industry having perpetual life is interested in product improvement and in the development of new markets for its products.

In recent years the lumber industry has made large expenditures for research work, and these investigations have resulted in the development of many new uses for wood. The wartime demand for many unusual articles has greatly stimulated this development of new uses and engineering techniques. The industry is no longer restricted to sawing little pieces out of big pieces, but has been most successful, as you know, in creating big pieces from little pieces: tremendous trusses, laminated timbers, plywood products.

I believe it to be literally true that the lumber industry is right now upon the threshold of a period of development that will far surpass anything that has occurred in its past. I believe that we will find economic use for a higher percentage of each tree. I believe we will develop satisfactory markets for the products of smaller trees. Through experience we will develop the skills needed in the management and reforestation of large areas of timber land. We will develop more certain practices designed to secure reforestation of cutover lands. We may even develop talents sufficient to show certain states that it is poor economy to tax an acre of forest land at a rate higher than the value of the wood produced on that land.

Many of the trees which produce our forest harvest today are two or three hundred years old . . . a little too old. We use trees of this age because we have them . . . not because they are required to produce good lumber, paper, or plywood.

As we refine . . . and then further refine . . . our methods of processing wood from the forests, we can use younger trees. TREE FARM trees of tomorrow will go to work at an earlier age.

With the help of the good citizens of the United States we should be able to eliminate the tremendous losses to our forests now occasioned by carelessness with fire, losses that annually exceed 1¼ billion feet of trees of saw-timber size, as well as the destruction of almost 7 million cords of smaller trees. We shall learn to control forest diseases and insects that kill 4 billion feet of saw-timber sized trees each year and also kill almost 5 million cords of smaller timber.

In one congressional district, covering southwestern Oregon, there is a stand of 270 billion board feet of softwood saw timber. That is more softwood saw timber than exists in all of the United States lying east of the Great Plains.

Net forest growth in southwestern Oregon will not be much greater until more of the old growth timber is harvested, since the land is now covered with about all the plant life that the soil will support. But as the old timber is harvested, new timber will grow, and before the time when all old growth timber in this country is cut, the annual growth of timber will be equal to the normal annual loss and use of timber.

But mere balancing of use against growth is not sufficient. That would mean a static industry and no industry can stand still. The lumber industry is no exception. It will not stand still—it will go forward. It is the intention of the industry to grow more trees than it now uses. It is the intention of the industry not only to continue the manufacture of lumber of the highest quality and best possible manufacture but it is also the intention of the industry to expand its markets, to develop new and better products and, through you, who merchandise its lumber, to give the public a large, a dependable and a perpetual supply of forest products.

Some far reaching and important changes in the Registration Act were enacted by the 1945 Session of the Minnesota Legislature. The complete act as amended follows. Read it and file it for reference.—H. W. FRIDLUND, Editor.

**REGISTRATION ACT RELATING TO PRACTICE OF
ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING AND LAND
SURVEYING IN THE STATE OF MINNESOTA**

Chapter 523, Laws of 1921

**As Amended by Chapter 404, Laws of 1933 and
Chapter 380, Laws of 1945**

An act relating to the practice of architecture, professional engineering and land surveying.

Be it enacted by the Legislature of the State of Minnesota:

Section 1. Registration of Architects, Engineers and Surveyors. Subdivision 1. **Registration mandatory.** In order to safeguard life, health, and property, and to promote the public welfare, any person in either public or private capacity practicing, or offering to practice, architecture, professional engineering, or land surveying in this State, either as an individual, a co-partner, or as agent of another, shall be registered as hereinafter provided. It shall be unlawful for any person to practice, or to offer to practice, in this State, architecture, professional engineering, or land surveying, or to solicit or to contract to furnish work within the terms of Sections 326.02 to 326.16, or to use in connection with his name, or to otherwise assume, use or advertise any title or description tending to convey the impression that he is an architect, professional engineer (hereinafter called engineer) or land surveyor, unless such person is qualified by registration under Sections 326.02 to 326.16.

Subd. 2. Qualification Requirements. Any person shall be deemed to be practicing architecture, within the meaning of Sections 326.02 to 326.16 who holds himself out as able to perform or who does perform any professional service, such as planning, design, or supervision of construction for the purpose of compliance with specifications and design, in connection with any private or public buildings, structures or projects, or the equipment or utilities thereof, or the accessories thereto, wherein the safeguarding of life, health, or property is concerned or involved, when such professional service requires the application of the art and science of construction based upon the principles of mathematics, aesthetics, and the physical sciences, acquired by education or training.

Subd. 3. Persons qualified. Any person shall be deemed to be practicing professional engineering within the meaning of Sections 326.02 to 326.16 who shall furnish any technical professional service, such as planning, design or supervision of construction for the purpose of assuring compliance with specifications and design, in connection with any public or private structures, buildings, utilities, machines, equipment, processes, works or projects, wherein the public welfare or the safeguarding of life, health or property is concerned or involved whom such professional service requires the application of the

principles of mathematics and the physical sciences, acquired by education or training.

Subd. 4. Practice defined. Any person shall be deemed to be practicing land surveying within the meaning of Sections 326.02 to 326.16 who makes any survey for the establishment or re-establishment of land boundaries, or for the subdivision and platting of land or for the determination of areas.

Subd. 5. Limitation. The provisions of Sections 326.02 to 326.16 shall not apply to the preparation of plans and specifications for the erection, enlargement, or alteration of any building or other structure by any person, for his, or his lessee's exclusive occupancy or use, unless such occupancy or use involves the public health or safety or the health or safety of the employees of said person, or his lessee; nor shall they apply to the preparation of plans and specifications for any building, structure, or work, which is not public as defined in Section 326.03, the total cost of which does not exceed \$10,000; nor shall they apply to the preparation of plans and specifications for any single or two-family dwelling, nor to any farm building or accessory thereto; nor to any detailed or shop plans required to be furnished by a contractor to a registered engineer or architect, nor to any standardized manufactured product, nor to any construction superintendent supervising the execution of work designed by an architect or engineer registered in accordance with this Act.

Sec. 2. Registration Required. No person, except an architect, engineer or land surveyor, registered as provided for in Sections 326.02 to 326.15 shall practice architecture, professional engineering, or land surveying, respectively, in the preparation of plans, specifications, report, plats or other engineering or architectural documents, or in the supervision of architectural engineering, or land surveying work, for any public work or public improvement in this state, excepting any public work or public improvement the total cost of which does not exceed \$2,000, provided that plans and specifications for such work or improvement affecting water supply or waste disposal are approved by the appropriate state agency. Public work or public improvement is defined to mean work or improvement the cost of which is to be paid in whole or in part from public funds.

No plat, map, or drawing of any survey or subdivision of lands required by law to be filed or recorded with the register of deeds or registered with the registrar of titles of any county, shall be filed, recorded, or registered therein unless there shall be endorsed thereon a certificate by a registered land surveyor.

The provisions hereof shall not apply to any person holding an elective office when in discharging the duties thereof, such person is required to do work or perform service of the character of work or service usually done or performed by an architect, engineer, or land surveyor.

Sec. 3. State Board Created—Terms—Appointment.—To carry out the provisions of this act there is hereby created a State Board of Registration for architects, engineers and land surveyors (hereinafter called the Board) consisting of seven members, who shall be appointed by the Governor within sixty days after this act becomes effective. Three members shall be registered architects, three members shall be registered engineers and one member shall be a registered land surveyor. Not more than one member of said Board shall be from the same branch of the profession of engineering. The members of the first Board shall be appointed to serve for the following terms: two members for one year; two members for two years; two members for three years; and one member for four years, said terms ending on the first day of January of the succeeding years. On the expiration of each of said terms the term of office of each newly appointed or re-appointed member of the Board shall be for a period of four years and shall terminate on the first day of January; except that each member shall hold over after the expiration of his term until his successor shall have been duly appointed and qualified. The Governor may remove any member of the Board for misconduct, incompetency or neglect of duty. Vacancies in the membership of the Board, however created, shall be filled by appointment by the Governor for the unexpired term.

Sec. 4. Qualifications of Members of Board.—Each member of the Board shall be a citizen of the United States and a resident of this State at the time of his appointment. He shall have been engaged in the practice of his profession for at least ten years and shall have been in responsible charge of work for at least five years. He shall be a member in good standing of a recognized society of architects, engineers or land surveyors, and except as provided in Section 5, shall be a registered architect, registered engineer or registered land surveyor.

Sec. 2. Powers and Duties of the Board.—Each member of the Board shall receive a certificate of appointment from the Governor, and before beginning his term of office he shall file with the Secretary of State the constitutional oath of office. Each member of the Board first created shall receive a certificate of registration under this act from the Governor of this State. The Board or any committee thereof shall be entitled to the services of the Attorney General in connection with the affairs of the Board, and the Board shall have power to compel the attendance of witnesses, may administer oaths and may take testimony and proofs concerning all matters within its jurisdiction. The Board shall adopt and have an official seal which shall be affixed to all certificates of registration granted; and shall make all by-laws and rules not inconsistent with law need in performing its duties; and shall fix standards for determining the qualifications of applicants for certificates which shall not exceed the requirements contained in the curriculum of a recognized school of architecture or engineering.

Sec. 6. Meetings—Officers—Quorum.—The Board shall hold a meeting within thirty days after its members are first appointed, and thereafter shall hold at least two regular meetings each year. Special meetings shall be held at such times as the by-laws of the Board may provide. Notice of all meetings shall be given in such manner as the by-

laws may provide. The Board shall elect annually from its members a chairman, a vice chairman and a secretary-treasurer. A quorum of the Board shall consist of not less than four members, of whom two shall be architects and two engineers.

Sec. 7. Fees to be Used for Expenses—Compensation of Members—Bonds of Officers.—All fees and other monies accruing from the operation of this act shall be paid to the Board and shall be used for the purposes of this act. The expenses of the Board shall be paid by voucher made by the secretary-treasurer and approved by the chairman. Each member of the Board shall receive such compensation as the Board may direct, not to exceed \$10.00 per day for time spent in attending meetings of the Board. The members of the Board shall be reimbursed for actual expenses incurred in travel to and from meetings and for expenditures for hotel bills, meals, stationery, postage, printing, typewriting and the like necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties under this act. The secretary-treasurer of the Board shall give a surety bond satisfactory to the State Treasurer conditioned upon the faithful performance of his duties. The premium on said bond shall be regarded as a proper and necessary expense of the Board.

Sec. 8. Records—Reports—Rosters.—The Board shall keep a record of its proceedings and a register of all applicants for registration showing for each, the date of application, name, age, educational and other qualifications, place of business and place of residence, whether or not an examination was required and whether the applicant was rejected or a certificate of registration granted, and the date of such action. The books and register of the Board shall be prima facie evidence of all matters recorded therein. A roster showing the names and places of business and of residence of all registered architects, engineers and land surveyors shall be prepared by the secretary-treasurer of the Board during the month of January of each year; such roster shall be printed out of the funds of the Board as provided in Section 7. On or before the first day of February of each year the Board shall submit to the Governor and file with the Secretary of State a copy of the report of its transactions for the preceding year together with a complete statement of the receipts and expenditures of the Board signed by the chairman and the secretary-treasurer, accompanied by a certified audit, and a copy of the said roster of registered architects, registered engineers and registered land surveyors.

Sec. 9. Applications—Qualifications—Certificates—Expirations—Renewals—Fees.—The Board shall, on application therefor, on prescribed form and the payment of a fee of not to exceed Ten Dollars (\$10.00) issue a certificate of registration as an architect or an engineer, and on the payment of a fee of not to exceed Five Dollars (\$5.00) issue a certificate of registration as a land surveyor.

1. To any person over twenty-five (25) years of age, who is a citizen of the United States or Canada, or who has made declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States; who speaks and writes the English language; who is of good moral character and repute, and has been actively engaged either as an employer or an employee for five or more years in the practice of architecture or engineering, or engaged for four or more years in surveying work. The character of such practice

or work shall be equal to the standards fixed by the Board. Each year of teaching or of study satisfactorily completed, of architecture, engineering or surveying in a school of architecture or engineering of a standard recognized by the Board, shall be considered as equivalent to one year of such active engagement.

2. To any person who holds a like unexpired certificate of registration issued to him by proper authority in the District of Columbia, in any state or territory of the United States, or in any province of Canada, in which the requirements for registration of architects, engineers or land surveyors are equal to those fixed by the Board of this State, and in which similar privileges are extended to the holders of certificates of registration issued by this State.

3. To any person who prior to the passage of this Act resided in this State and practiced as an architect, engineer or as a land surveyor.

When the evidence presented by an applicant for a certificate of registration shall not be conclusive or convincing as warranting the issuance of a certificate, the Board may require further evidence to be presented, or may subject the applicant to such examination as may be deemed necessary to establish his qualifications.

In determining the qualifications in such cases of applicants for registration as architects, a majority vote of the architect members of the Board only shall be required; and in determining the qualifications in such cases of applicants for registration as engineers a majority vote of the engineer members of the Board only, shall be required; and in determining the qualifications of applicants for registration as land surveyors the affirmative vote of the land surveyor member and of one engineer of the Board only, shall be required.

The Board may make reasonable rules and regulations for classifying and registering engineers in divisions according to their qualifications to practice different classes of engineering work and shall, in such case, register qualified applicants in one or more such divisions in which they shall qualify under the terms of this act and shall, in any event, provide one such division for highway engineers.

Any person so qualified may be registered in two or all of the three professions covered by this Act; but the aggregate fee for such registration shall not exceed Fifteen (\$15) Dollars.

In case the Board denies the issuance of a certificate to an applicant, the registration fee deposited shall be returned by the Board to the applicant.

Certificates of registration shall expire on the last day of the calendar year for which they are issued and shall become invalid on that date unless renewed. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of the Board to notify, by mail, every person registered hereunder of the date of the expiration of his certificate and the amount of the fee required, for its renewal for one year; such notice shall be mailed at least one month in advance of the date of the expiration of said certificate. Renewal may be effected at any time during the month of December by the payment of a fee of Three (\$3.00) Dollars for an architect or an engineer, and One (\$1.00) Dollar for a land surveyor.

The failure on the part of any registrant to renew his certificate annually in the month of December as required above shall not deprive such person of his right of renewal thereafter, but the fees to be paid for the renewal of the certificate after the succeeding first day of January shall be Five (\$5.00) Dollars for an architect or an engineer, and Two (\$2.00) Dollars for a land surveyor. The aggregate fee for renewal of registration in two or three of the professions shall be the same as the single renewal fee for registration as an architect or an engineer.

Sec. 10. Certificates of Registration. Subd. 1. Issuance. The board shall, on application therefor, on a prescribed form, and the payment of a fee not to exceed \$10.00, issue a certificate of registration as an architect or engineer, and, on the payment of a fee of not to exceed \$5.00, issue a certificate of registration as a land surveyor;

(1) To any person over 25 years of age, who is a citizen of the United States or Canada, or who has made declaration of his intention to become a citizen of the United States; who speaks and writes the English language; who is of good moral character and repute, and has been actively engaged for eight or more years in architectural or engineering work, or engaged for six or more years in surveying work. The character of such work shall be satisfactory to the Board. Each scholastic year of teaching or of study satisfactorily completed, of architecture, engineering, or land surveying in a school or college of architecture or engineering accredited by the National Architectural Accrediting Board or by the Engineers' Council for Professional Development, shall be considered as equivalent to one year of such active engagement, provided, however, that three years of actual experience, of a standard satisfactory to the board shall be required in addition to school attendance.

An honorably discharged veteran of World War I or World War II shall be given credit for such experience or education gained in the armed services of the United States as meets the standards fixed by the board.

(2) To any person who holds a like unexpired certificate of registration issued to him by proper authority in the District of Columbia, in any state or territory of the United States, or in any province of Canada, in which the requirements for registration of architects, engineers, or land surveyors are equal to those fixed by the board and by the laws of this state, and in which similar privileges are extended to the holders of certificates of registration issued by this state;

Subd. 2. Examination. The board may subject any applicant to such examinations as may be deemed necessary to establish his qualifications.

In determining the qualifications in such cases of applicants for registration as architects, a majority vote of the architect members of the board only shall be required; in determining the qualifications in such cases of applicants for registration as engineers, a majority vote of the engineer members of the board only, shall be required; and in determining the qualifications of applicants for registration as land surveyors, the affirmative vote of the land surveyor member and of one engineer of the board only, shall be required.

Subd. 3. **Rules for Classification.** The board may make reasonable rules and regulations for classifying and registering engineers in divisions according to their qualifications to practice different classes of engineering work, and shall, in such case, register qualified applicants in one or more such divisions in which they shall qualify under the terms of Sections 326.02 to 326.16 and shall, in any event, provide one such division for highway engineers.

Any person so qualified may be registered in two or all of these three professions; but the aggregate fee for such registration shall not exceed \$15.00.

Subd. 4. **Deposit Returned.** In case the board denies the issuance of a certificate to an applicant, the registration fee deposited shall be returned by the board to the applicant.

Subd. 5. **Expiration; Notice; Renewal.** Certificates of registration shall expire on the last day of the calendar year for which they are issued and shall become invalid on that date unless renewed. It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of the board to notify, by mail, every person registered of the date of the expiration of his certificate and the amount of fee required for its renewal for one year; such notice shall be mailed to the registrant at his address as shown on the records of the Board at least one month in advance of the date of the expiration of the certificate. Renewal may be effected at any time during the month of December by the payment of a fee of \$3.00 for an architect or an engineer, and \$1.00 for a land surveyor.

Subd. 6. **Delayed Registration.** The failure on the part of any registrant to renew his certificate annually in the month of December shall not deprive such person of his right of renewal thereafter, but the fees to be paid for the renewal of the certificate after the succeeding first day of January shall be \$5.00 for an architect or an engineer, and \$2.00 for a land surveyor. The aggregate fee for renewal of registration in two or three of the professions shall be the same as the single renewal fee for registration as an architect or an engineer.

Subd. 7. **Graduates.** Any candidate for registration as an architect or professional engineer who is a graduate of an accredited school or college of architecture or engineering or who has had four years or more of experience in architectural or engineering work of a character satisfactory to the board shall receive from the board, upon successfully passing an examination in fundamental architectural or engineering subjects, a certificate stating that he has passed such examination and that his name has been recorded as an architect-in-training or as an engineer-in-training.

Sec. 11. **Certificates of Registration, Revocation, Reissue, Duplicates.** Subdivision 1. **Revocation.** The board shall have the power to revoke or suspend as hereinafter provided, the certificate of registration of any architect, engineer, or land surveyor, who is found guilty by the board of any fraud or deceit in obtaining a certificate of registration, or of attaching his seal or signature to any plan, specification, report, plat, or other engineering or architectural document not prepared by him or under his direct supervision, or of gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct in the practice of architecture, engineering, or land surveying, or upon conviction of any violation of Sections 326.02 to 326.16 or amendments thereof, or of any crime in-

volving moral turpitude or upon adjudication of insanity or incompetency, and in the case of such conviction or adjudication, such revocation or suspension may be made by the board on its own motion on the filing with its secretary-treasurer of a copy of the minutes of such conviction and judgment or adjudication, duly certified by the clerk in whose custody they are, the same to be conclusive evidence of such conviction or adjudication.

Subd. 2. **Charges.** Any person may prefer charges of such fraud, deceit, misuse of seal or signature or of such gross negligence, incompetency, or misconduct against any person registered hereunder. Such charges shall be in writing, sworn to by the complainant, filed with the secretary-treasurer and submitted by him to the board; and, unless dismissed without hearing by the board as unfounded or trivial, shall be heard or determined by the board within three months after the date of such filing with the secretary-treasurer. A time and place for such hearing shall be fixed by the board.

Subd. 3. **Copy Served; Notice of Hearing.** A copy of the charges together with a notice of the time and place of hearing, shall be legally served on the accused at least 30 days before the date fixed for the hearing, and, in the event that such service cannot be effected 30 days before the hearing, the date of hearing and determination shall be postponed as may be necessary to permit the carrying out of this condition.

Subd. 4. **Hearing.** At the hearing the accused shall have the right to appear personally and by counsel, to cross examine witnesses against him, and to produce evidence and witnesses in his defense. If, after said hearing, five or more members of the board vote in favor of finding the accused guilty of any charge made against him, the board may revoke or suspend the certificate of registration of the accused.

Subd. 5. **Reissue.** The board may reissue a certificate of registration to any person whose certificate has been revoked, provided five or more members of the board vote in favor of such reissuance for reasons the board may deem sufficient.

Subd. 6. **Replacement of Lost Certificate.** A new certificate of registration to replace any certificate revoked, lost, destroyed, or mutilated, may be issued, subject to the rules and regulations of the board. A charge of \$1.00 shall be made for such reissuance.

Sec. 12. **Certificates as Evidence; Seals of Registrants.** Subd. 1. **Judicial Proof.** The issuance of a certificate of registration by the board shall be evidence that the person named therein is entitled to all the rights and privileges of a registered architect, registered engineer, or registered land surveyor while the certificate remains unrevoked or has not expired or has not been suspended.

Subd. 2. **Seal.** Each registrant may, upon registration, obtain a seal of a design approved by the board, bearing the registrant's name and the legend "registered architect," "registered professional engineer," or "registered land surveyor." Plans, specifications, plats, reports, and other documents prepared by a registrant may be stamped with the seal during the life of registrant's certificate. A rubber stamp facsimile thereof, however, may be used in

(Continued on Page 14)

The Small Homes Council at the University of Illinois

Abridged by the Editor from Comments by Professor William H. Scheick in
Illinois Society of Architects Bulletin

The essential purposes of a University are education and research. A State University is expected to extend its sphere of education beyond its own campus in the form of information to citizens of the state. This relation between the functions of the University and the nature of home-building problems determined the policies laid down when President A. C. Willard asked Dean M. L. Enger of the College of Engineering to form a committee to determine whether the University should and could undertake a program which might be of value to the state in the field of "low cost housing." This was in April, 1944.

This general committee was comprised of representatives of several departments including architecture, agricultural engineering, home economics, mechanical, civil, electrical, and sanitary engineering. In June an advisory committee was formed with Rexford Newcomb, Dean of the College of Fine and Applied Arts, who is well known to architects in Illinois, as its chairman. This committee appointed Professor William H. Scheick of Architecture to co-ordinate the work of the Council and to head a working staff. The name "Small Homes Council" was adopted for the new organization.

It is entirely different from a college or department, since its place within the University's structure is "horizontal," cutting across departmental lines to co-ordinate any work which pertains to teaching or research in the construction, ownership and maintenance of the home.

The Council's purposes may be grouped into three main divisions:

1. The publication and distribution of University bulletins to give the general public authentic information on a wide variety of subjects related to home building. These publications are to be in a non-technical style, in brief and concise form.
2. Development of an integrated research program on home building which will employ the resources of as many departments of the University as possible. The facilities developed by the research program are to be used to the benefit of teaching in departments having suitable curricula.
3. Continual promotion of co-operation between the University and the professions, businesses and trades of the building industry, particularly within Illinois but not limited to the state.

It was decided to focus the work of the Council particularly upon the individual small home, both urban and rural, without involving it in the subject of large-scale urban housing, slum clearance and the like.

The committee believed that small homes have had neither the benefit of adequate research nor of any concerted efforts to solve the many problems connected with them. The volume of home building which will be required in the coming years makes the subject of vital importance everywhere. The general public finds itself facing this period of building activity with a great deal of misinformation and a general lack of trustworthy information on standard fundamentals as well as on new developments.

First tangible evidence of the Council's work is now available in several numbers of its "Circular Series" of University bulletins. These publications are samples

of the original ideas for a program for public information. The first two, *Storm Windows* and *Selecting the Homesite*, were issued to a mailing list of several hundred people who had heard of the Small Homes Council and inquired about it.

The response to the circulars was gratifying. As additional issues appeared there was a great increase in requests to be on the mailing list. Permission was granted to trade and professional magazines to reprint the circulars in part or in their entirety. There is a growing demand from business concerns for quantity orders of the bulletins for private distribution.

At the time of this writing there are additional issues in print which include, in addition to the two mentioned above, *Solar Orientation*, *Heating the Home*, *Financing the Home* and *Selecting a Livable Neighborhood*. Several others are being prepared, among them, *Selecting the Plan*, *Comparative Cost of Fuels*, *Planning the Kitchen and Insulation*. These are indicative of the scope of the series which will be continually enlarged and broadened. The council plans to issue one of these bulletins every month. The series is indexed for a continually expanding file. General fundamental subjects are being treated in early issues; new materials, methods of research will be reported in later issues whenever adequate information warrants publication.

The material published in these circulars represents broader sources than the University itself. Every subject is of interest to some part of the building industry. The Council has had fine co-operation from several professional and business organizations in preparing those circulars which have been published to date. These organizations have given help by supplying additional information or by editing material prior to publication. The circulars are proving to be an excellent medium for promoting the desired collaboration between the University and the practical world of building.

During the year several committees of the Council have given much thought and study to the research program. Architects will readily understand that there are innumerable ways of conducting research on home building.

The University now has in operation two research homes, the Warm Air Research Residence, and the I. B. R. Research Residence which have gained national recognition for the importance of their findings in heating, ventilating and insulation. These homes are owned by the Scientific Association for which the research is conducted.

There are many other problems in home building, such as financing, land use, design, operation, and maintenance, which offer wonderful possibilities for study. Practically all research now being done is of a piecemeal nature widely scattered among the laboratories of Universities and manufacturers. Most of it pertains to problems related to building materials or mechanical equipment.

The Small Homes Council believes that there is an urgent need for an adequate integrated home research center which would have not only research homes but a laboratory for full scale study of construction methods and room arrangements.

(Continued from Page 10)

The year's work has resulted in plans for a proposed Home Research Center at the University of Illinois which would accomplish the desired objectives. These plans are still being discussed by University authorities.

Another job for the Small Homes Council developed during its first year. The idea of Home Planners' Institutes has been spreading across the country to many communities. The institutes are essentially a series of lectures which may be conducted in any town or city for the benefit of people who expect to build homes in the near future. There are talks on *Financing the Home*, *Selecting the Homesite*, *Designing the Home*, *Construction and Materials*, *Mechanical Equipment* and several other subjects which the home builder needs to know about. Chambers of Commerce in nearly twenty Illinois cities have been making plans to conduct Home Planners' Institutes during the coming year. They have looked to the Small Homes Council for advice in shaping their organizations and for help in conducting the programs. The Council has enlisted the aid of more than twenty State Associations to form a speakers' bureau which will supply out-of-town speakers for the programs in various communities. In addition to the main speakers there is a discussion panel for each lecture which may be made up of professional or businessmen whose interests are particularly connected with the lecture of the evening.

* * *

DEFINITION OF A SLUM

"Slums are those human habitations occupying areas where land has not yet risen to a price that will enable the owner to sell for as much as he thinks he can get by waiting for the growth of or changes in the town or city such as will create that demand for his slum land by which alone the price can be raised. In the meantime, slums can be rented to the poor, taxable values kept down, and if things do not get too bad the owner may be able to pay the taxes out of rents—there is no upkeep and depreciation—trusting that some favorably located public or private improvement will some day send up the price of his land and give him his profit"—from Charles Harris Whitaker's, "The Story of Architecture from Rameses to Rockefeller."

* * *

All those in favor of a sit-down strike—stand up.

* * *

NEW HOME WIRING HANDBOOK

To simplify planning of modern wiring systems for homes within the popular price range, a new Home Wiring Handbook for architects, builders, wiring contractors, and financial institutions has been published by Westinghouse Electric Corporation.

In this comprehensive reference book, homes have been divided into four groups with varying gradations in electrification. For each of these groups, complete details are suggested, including recommended electrical equipment (fixed and portable), outlets needed for each room, circuits required, control centers, feeders and service entrance, type of circuit protection, signal systems, telephone and radio.

More than 50 diagrams and illustrations are included in this 120-page Handbook. It will be kept up to date with revision sheets mailed to purchasers in the event of any changes in the National Electric Code which would affect the book. It is wire bound with artificial leather cover, handy 5½ x 8 inch size and is available at production cost of \$1.00 from the Industrial Relations Department, Westinghouse Electric Corporation, 306 Fourth Avenue, Pittsburgh 30, Pa.

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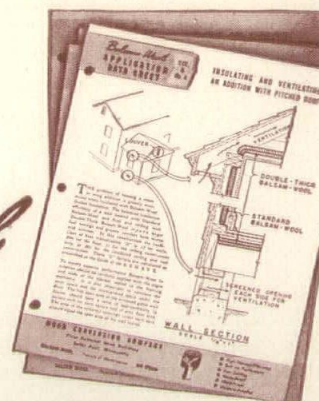
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St. Paul Public Library Helps Home Planners

A Home Planners Library was opened recently in the First National Bank Building in St. Paul. This service is sponsored jointly by the St. Paul Public Library and the First National Bank and operates in conjunction with the Veterans Loan and Home Loan Department on the First Floor. Rella E. Havens of the St. Paul Public Library is in attendance Mondays through Fridays from 11 A.M. to 2 P.M. and on Saturdays from 10 A.M. until noon. The collection is composed of the most recent books and the leading current magazines on the subject. In addition, state and federal documents, university bulletins and manufacturers' brochures are included. In other words, it is a working collection for the specialist and an educational one for the layman. By its use the prospective home owner may inform himself on the methods of financing a home, the problems involved in its construction and the services rendered by the architect. The library also has considered the needs of the veterans who can build now providing they keep within the limitations stipulated by the federal government.

Both the traditional and the modern schools of design are represented. Among the titles to be found are *Houses for Good Living* and *Better Houses for Budgeteers* by Royal Barry Wills who is particularly well known for his designs of traditional houses. *The Modern House in America* by Ford includes examples of work of outstanding modernists among whom are Walter Gropius, Richard Neutra, William Lescaze, George Kech, Harwell Harris and many others. *The Small Home of Tomorrow* by Paul Williams has also been added to the modern shelf. In *Twentieth Century Houses* by Raymond McGrath world-wide examples of residential architecture will be found. *Building or Buying a House* by Professor Johnstone of Pennsylvania State College is being recommended widely. In addition to books devoted to plans and design, sound background information on home ownership, interior treatments, landscaping and general home maintenance are included.

While the Home Planners Library is exclusively a reference library duplicate copies of all titles may be borrowed for home use from the St. Paul Public Library or any of its branches. The profession will find many helpful suggestions to be incorporated in the designing of homes for construction now or in 1947.

Armstrong and Schlichting, Minneapolis architects, will be located at 411 Essex Building, Minneapolis, after September 1. Mr. Schlichting left his war work some time ago and Mr. Armstrong will leave American Hoist and Derrick Co. on September 1.

H. N. Orrfalt, Duluth architect, as has been the case of so many architects, who have been engaged in war work for the past few years, has reopened his office at 402 Lyceum Building.

Hal Fridlund has accepted appointment as chief architect for the Federal Housing Administration, Minnesota, with offices located at 351 New Post Office Building, Minneapolis. During the war Mr. Fridlund was with the War Department, U. S. Engineers, in the capacity of Contract Engineer, stationed for the most part at Gopher Ordnance Works.

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Artgum Crumbs and Thumb Tack Holes

By Ken Fullerton

Dear Editor:

Got your little note requesting that we write or resign. You know what? We don't know, just yet, whether this is that resignation or whether it'll be printable stuff.

We are reminded of a bit of a nature story about three bulls. Yep! Three bulls—large, medium and little. They came loping down the road out where we was a marchin' and they talked in the usual manner of bulls, and it seems that they had hit the road, looking for fame, fortune and . . . a good home. Large bull bimeby looked west on County Rd. D and opined, "Boys—here's where I leave—just look at that herd of cows—and just my size." He jumped the fence and fell to grazing. We followed the others and down a few more miles the medium bull did exactly like the large bull done and likewise, leaving the little bull to travel alone—looking for kine of his own stature. Seven days we followed him—continuous, but he found no kine of his kind. We just had to leave him a wandering, but we learned a mighty lesson that we scarce can find fitting words to express. But to ourselves we thot, "Yessir! A little bull will go a long ways."

BASSFORD STRICKEN SUDDENLY

Just as this issue of NORTHWEST ARCHITECT goes to press we regret to learn of the passing of a member of the profession, Charles A. Bassford, 1070 Ashland Ave., Saint Paul. Mr. Bassford died Monday, September 10, following a sudden heart attack. For the past fifteen years Mr. Bassford has been the Saint Paul City Architect. A more complete story will be carried in the next issue of this publication.

* * *

The cost of fighting fires alone in a Minneapolis slum area amounted to twice the tax income from the district.

* * *

Captain Walter Huehthausen Killed in Germany

Captain Walter J. Huehthausen, assistant professor of Architecture at the University of Minnesota, was killed in Germany while operating in a special service branch of the United States Army.

Walter was a graduate of the University of Minnesota and received his master's degree at the Harvard School of Architecture. He had traveled on fellowships abroad and had been director of design in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts. He was a corporate member of the American Institute of Architects, Minnesota Chapter. Surviving him are his mother and two sisters and a brother. A testimonial in his memory is being prepared by his colleagues in the Minnesota Chapter and will be published in the next issue of NORTHWEST ARCHITECT.

Close up shop on September 15 and enjoy yourself at your convention.

* * *

Editor's note: If you have married a wife, increased your family, moved your office, beat a millwork firm to a client, returned from the wars, or done anything else that somebody else might like to read about—send it in to your NORTHWEST ARCHITECT and let the good news get around. A penny post card will do the trick.

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REGISTRATION ACT

(Continued from Page 9)

lieu of the seal on tracings from which prints are to be made or on papers which would be damaged by the regular seal. It shall be unlawful for any one to stamp or seal any document with the stamp or seal after the certificate of the registrant named thereon has expired, been revoked or suspended, unless said certificate shall have been renewed or reissued.

Subd 3. **Certified Signature.** Each plan, specification, plat report, or other document which Sections 326.02 to 326.16 require be prepared by a registered architect, registered engineer, or registered land surveyor shall bear the signature of the person preparing it, or the signature of the person under whose direct supervision it was prepared except for detailed or shop plans as exempted in Section 326.02, subdivision 5. Each signature shall be accompanied by a certification that the signer is registered under Sections 326.02 to 326.16. The provisions of this paragraph shall not apply to documents of an intra-office or intra-company nature.

Sec. 13. **Exemptions.**—The following shall be exempted from the provisions of this Act:

1. Practice as an architect, an engineer or a land surveyor in this State by any person not a resident of and having no established place of business in this State, or any person resident in this State, but whose arrival in the State is recent; provided, however, such person shall have filed an application for registration as an architect, an engineer or a land surveyor and shall have paid the fee provided for in Section 9 of this Act. Such exemption shall continue for only such reasonable time as the Board requires in which to consider and grant or deny the said application for registration; and provided such person is legally qualified to practice such profession in his own state or county in which the requirements and qualifications for obtaining a certificate of registration are not lower than those specified in this Act.
2. Practice as an architect, an engineer or a land surveyor by any person not a resident of, and having no established place of business in this State, as a consulting associate of an architect, an engineer or a land surveyor registered under the provisions of this Act; provided the non-resident is qualified for such professional service in his own State or country.
3. Practice as an architect, an engineer or land surveyor or solely as an officer or as an employee of the United States.

Sec. 14. **Corporations and Partnerships Authorized.** A corporation or partnership may engage in work of an architectural or engineering character, or in land surveying in this State, provided the person or persons connected with such corporation or partnership in responsible charge of such work is or are registered as herein required for the practice of architecture, engineering and land surveying.

Sec. 15. **False Impersonation.** It shall be unlawful for any person to present or attempt to use as his own, the seal or certificate of another, or to give false or forged evidence of any kind to the board, or any member thereof, or to falsely impersonate any registrant of like or different name, or to use or

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attempt to use as his own the certificate of registration of another issued by any authority outside of this state, or to use or attempt to use an expired or revoked or suspended certificate of registration.

Appeals to District Court. Any person aggrieved by any ruling or order of the Board made under the provisions of Sections 326.02 to 326.15, may appeal therefrom to any district court of the state by serving written notice of such intention upon the secretary-treasurer of the board, specifying such court, within 30 days after the same is made. The secretary-treasurer of the board shall thereupon file with the clerk of such court a certified copy of the order or rulings or findings of fact upon which the same are based, which shall be prima facie evidence of the facts therein stated. The trial of all issues on such appeal shall be de novo by the court and such appeal shall be heard and tried in the same manner as other issues of law and fact are heard and tried in such court, and the ruling or order of the board shall be stayed pending the said appeal.

Sec. 16. **Violations and Penalties.** Subd. 1. (1) Any violation of the provisions of sections 326.02 to 326.23 shall be a gross misdemeanor.

Sec. 17. **Inconsistent Acts Repealed.**—All laws or parts of laws in conflict with the provisions of this Act are hereby repealed.

Sec. 18. This Act shall take effect and be in force from and after its passage but registrations required hereunder by persons heretofore practicing in this state may be made at any time before July 1, 1933.

IN THE NEXT ISSUE:

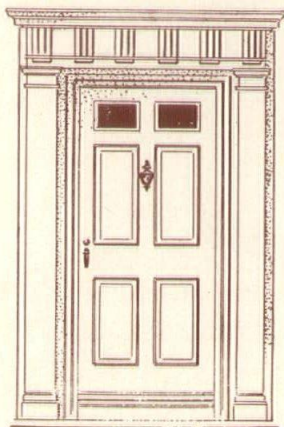
Our old friend William Gray Purcell returns with a delightful piece entitled, "Lay That Tee Square Down."

The story of the recently formed Architects' Home Plan Institute will be published with interesting highlights.

A layman reader gives us an unsolicited criticism of dormitory planning.

The story of the 1945 Convention of the Association and plans for 1946 activity.

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