

The question being taken on the passage of the bill.

And the roll being called, there were yeas 59 and nays none, as follows:

Those who voted in the affirmative were:

Arens,	Johnson,	Lund, L. P.,	Peterson,	Sharpe,
Bessette,	Johnston,	MacLean,	Putzier,	Spindler,
Blanchard,	Landby,	McCubrey,	Ribenack,	Stemsrud,
Bridgeman,	Larson, A. S.,	McKnight,	Richardson,	Sullivan, G. H.,
Cannon,	Larson, H. A.,	Mangan,	Rockne,	Sullivan, J. D.,
Carley,	Lee,	Millett,	Roepeke,	Swenson,
Child,	Lemm,	Morin,	Rollins,	Thwing,
Duemke,	Lennon,	Naplin,	Romberg,	Traxler,
Frost,	Lilygren,	Nelson,	Rosenmeier,	Turnham,
Hanson,	Lommen,	Nordlin,	Saggau,	Widell,
Hausler,	Long,	Olson,	Schmechel,	Zamboni,
Hougen,	Lund, C. A.,	Orr,	Serline,	

So the bill passed and its title was agreed to.

EXECUTIVE AND OFFICIAL COMMUNICATIONS—CONTINUED.

STATE OF MINNESOTA,
EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
St. Paul, April 24, 1929.

Hon. W. I. Nolan, President of the Senate.

Sir: I am returning herewith, without approval, S. F. No. 496, A bill for an act to amend Chapter 523, Laws 1921, relating to the practice of architecture, professional engineering and land surveying.

In so far as this bill seeks to raise the standards of the architectural and engineering professions, it is a good bill and ought to become a law. It is unfortunate that its authors wrote into it the provision that a man cannot build his own house on his own lot with his own money without employing an architect. It is, in my opinion, an infringement on personal freedom that can find no justification in principle. It is not a legitimate exercise of the police power, because municipalities requiring building permits already have inspection to protect every public interest. It would make it unlawful for a man to build even an exact replica of an existing structure built according to the plans and specifications of an architect, unless he paid the same or another architect a fee.

It has been said that the State licenses lawyers and physicians for the protection of public interest; and that there is equally good reason for requiring those holding themselves out as architects and engineers to prove their qualifications. With this contention I agree. But we do not prohibit a layman from pleading his own cause in court, or administering a remedy for his own ailment if he wants to! The principle which is accepted as to the lawyer and the physician should, it seems to me, be considered applicable to the architect and the engineer.

Respectfully submitted,

THEODORE CHRISTIANSON,
Governor.

MOTIONS AND RESOLUTIONS—CONTINUED.

Mr. Morin moved that S. F. No. 496, together with the veto message from His Excellency, the Governor, be laid on the table.

Which motion prevailed.

Which S. F. No. 496, together with the veto message, was laid on the table.