

Exceptions to requirements.

Declaration of intention.
Time for filing petition.

Entry prior to enactment of Act.

all the requirements of the naturalization laws, subject to the following exceptions:

- (a) No declaration of intention shall be required; and
- (b) The petition for naturalization shall be filed within one year after such alien attains the age of twenty-one years.

SEC. 2. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as preventing its application to aliens who entered the United States prior to its enactment.

Approved, July 2, 1940.

[CHAPTER 513]

AN ACT

To amend the Act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, approved June 6, 1892, and Acts amendatory thereof.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Act for the regulation of the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and for the protection of the people from empiricism in relation thereto, approved June 6, 1892, and Acts amendatory thereof, are further amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 1. Members of the Board of Dental Examiners, five in number, shall be appointed by the Board of Commissioners of the District of Columbia.

“No person shall be eligible for appointment to the Board of Dental Examiners who is not a citizen of the United States and who has not been for five years next preceding his appointment a resident of and in the active and reputable practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia. Appointments shall be for a term of five years or until their successors are appointed and qualified, and shall be from a list of three to seven eligibles submitted by the dental societies of the District of Columbia; and no officer or member of the faculty of any dental school or college shall be eligible for appointment upon said Board.

“SEC. 2. The Board of Dental Examiners shall organize by electing from its members a president, and a secretary-treasurer who shall give bond to the United States in the sum of \$5,000. The Board shall make and adopt such rules and regulations not inconsistent herewith as it deems necessary to effect the purposes of this Act, including (but not limited thereto) rules and regulations respecting the eligibility of candidates, the scope of examinations, the conducting of examinations, and the said Board hereby is specifically authorized to make and enforce such rules as it may deem proper for the purpose of regulating professional announcements and the number of offices of a licensed dentist. The Board, in its discretion, and under such rules and regulations as it may prescribe, is hereby authorized to permit in hospitals the use of dental internes who are graduates of approved dental schools. The Board shall hold in January and June of each year, in such place as it may designate, examinations to determine the fitness of applicants for licenses as dentists under this Act.

“SEC. 3. The Board of Dental Examiners shall have an official seal, and shall keep a record of its proceedings, a complete record of the credentials of each licensee, and a register of persons licensed as dentists and of licenses revoked. A transcript of an entry in such records, certified by the secretary-treasurer under seal of the Board, shall be evidence of the facts therein stated.

“SEC. 4. The said Board shall have power to require the attendance of persons and the production of books and papers and to require such

District of Columbia.
Practice of dentistry.

27 Stat. 42.
20 D. C. Code §§ 211-238; Supp. V, § 223.

Board of Dental Examiners.

Eligibility for appointment.

Term.

List of eligibles.
Officers of dental schools, etc.

Election of officers.

Rules and regulations.

Use of dental internes.

Examinations.

Seal, records, and register.

Attendance of witnesses, etc.

persons to testify in any and all matters within its jurisdiction. The president and secretary-treasurer of the Board shall have power to issue subpoenas and each shall have authority to administer oaths. Upon the failure of any person to attend as a witness, when duly subpoenaed, or to produce documents when duly directed by said Board, the Board shall have power to refer the said matter to any justice of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia, who may order the attendance of such witness, or the production of such documents, or require the said witness to testify, as the case may be, and upon the failure of the witness to attend, to testify, or to produce such documents, as the case may be, such witness may be punished for contempt of court as for failure to obey a subpoena issued or to testify in a case pending before said court. Witnesses who have been subpoenaed by the Board, and who testify if called upon, shall be paid the same fees that are paid witnesses in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia.

Subpoenas and oaths.

Failure of witness to testify, etc.; punishment.

Payment of witnesses.

Prosecution of law violations.

“SEC. 5. (1) It shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of the Board to enforce the provisions of all laws relating to the practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia, and all violations of said laws shall be prosecuted in the police court of the District of Columbia by the corporation counsel or one of his assistants; and the corporation counsel and his assistants shall render such other legal services as may from time to time be required by the Board of Dental Examiners.

Police detail.

“(2) The major and superintendent of the Metropolitan Police Department shall detail such members of his force as may be necessary to assist the Board in the investigations and prosecutions incident to the enforcement of this Act. The Board is authorized to employ such other persons as it deems necessary to assist in the investigation and prosecutions incident to the enforcement of this Act.

Report to Commissioners.

“SEC. 6. The Board of Dental Examiners shall make annual reports to the District Commissioners, containing a statement of moneys received and disbursed and a summary of its official acts during the preceding year.

Application for license.

“SEC. 7. Any person who desires to practice dentistry within the District of Columbia shall file with the secretary-treasurer of the Board a written application for a license, and furnish satisfactory proof that he is a citizen of the United States or has duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States, and is a graduate of a dental college approved by the Board. Such application must be upon the form prescribed by the Board, verified by oath, and accompanied by the required fee and a recent unmounted autographed photograph of the applicant. Any license issued to a person who is a citizen of a foreign country and who has duly declared his intention to become a citizen of the United States shall automatically terminate and the registration of the candidate be annulled in the event such candidate shall fail to submit to the Board satisfactory evidence within six years from the date of such license that he has become a citizen of the United States.

Form, etc.

Citizenship requirement.

“SEC. 8. An applicant for a license to practice dentistry shall appear before the Board at its first meeting after the filing of his application, and pass a satisfactory examination, consisting of practical demonstrations and written or oral test, or both, in the following subjects: Anatomy, anesthetics, bacteriology, chemistry, histology, operative dentistry, oral surgery, orthodontia, pathology, physiology, prosthetic dentistry, materia medica, metallurgy, and therapeutics, and such other subjects as the Board may from time to time direct: *Provided*, That the Board may waive the theoretical examination in the case of an applicant who furnishes proof satisfactory to said Board that he is a graduate from a reputable dental college of a State or Territory of the United States, approved by the Board,

Examination before Board.

Subjects.

Provisos. Waiver of examination for certain State, etc., practitioners.

and holds a license from a similar dental board, with requirements equal to those of the District of Columbia, and who, for five consecutive years next prior to filing his application, has been in the lawful and reputable practice of dentistry in the State or Territory of the United States from which he applies: *Provided*, That the laws of such State or Territory accord equal rights to a dentist of the District of Columbia holding a license from the Board of the District of Columbia, who desires to practice his profession in such State or Territory of the United States. An applicant desiring to register in the District of Columbia under this section must furnish the Board with a letter from the secretary of the board of dental examiners under seal of the board of dental examiners of the State or Territory of the United States from which he applies, which shall state that he has been in the lawful and reputable practice of dentistry in the State or Territory from which he applies for the five years next prior to filing his application, and shall also attest to his moral character and professional qualifications.

Reciprocity.

Evidence of State,
etc., practice.

License conclusive
evidence of right to
practice.

Loss of license.

Declaration of
policy.

Revocation, etc., of
license.

"SEC. 9. If such applicant passes the examination and is, in the opinion of the Board, of good moral character, he shall receive a license from the Board, attested by its seal, signed by the members of the Board, and registered with the health officer, which, after being registered with the health officer, shall be conclusive evidence of his right to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia. If the loss of a license is satisfactorily shown, a duplicate thereof shall be issued by the Board upon payment of the required fee.

"SEC. 10. The practice of dentistry in the District of Columbia is hereby declared to affect the public health and safety and to be subject to regulation and control in the public interest. It is further declared to be a matter of public interest and concern that the dental profession merit and receive the confidence of the public and that only qualified dentists be permitted to practice dentistry in the District of Columbia. All provisions of this Act relating to the practice of dentistry shall be construed in accordance with this declaration of policy.

"SEC. 11. The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia may revoke or suspend the license of any dentist in the District of Columbia upon proof satisfactory to said court—

"(a) That said license or registration was procured through fraud or misrepresentation.

"(b) That the holder thereof has been convicted of an offense involving moral turpitude.

"(c) That the holder thereof is guilty of chronic or persistent inebriety, or addiction to habit-forming drugs.

"(d) That the holder thereof is guilty of advertising professional superiority or the performance of professional services in a superior manner; advertising prices for professional service; advertising by means of large display, glaring light signs, or containing as a part thereof the representation of a tooth, teeth, bridgework, or any portion of the human head; employing or making use of solicitors or free publicity press agents directly or indirectly; or advertising any free dental work, or free examination; or advertising to guarantee any dental service or to perform any dental operation painlessly.

"(e) That such holder is guilty of conduct which disqualifies him to practice with safety to the public.

"(f) That such holder is guilty of hiring, supervising, permitting, or aiding unlicensed persons to practice dentistry.

"(g) That such holder, being a manager, proprietor, operator, or conductor of a place where dental operations are performed, employs a person who is not a licensed dentist to practice dentistry as defined in this Act, or permits such persons to practice dentistry in his office.

“(h) That such holder is guilty of unprofessional conduct.

“The following acts on the part of a licensed dentist are hereby declared to constitute unprofessional conduct:

Acts deemed unprofessional conduct.

“(1) Practicing while his license is suspended.

“(2) Willfully deceiving or attempting to deceive the Board or their agents with reference to any matter under investigation by the Board.

“(3) Advertising by any medium other than the carrying or publishing of a modest professional card or the display of a modest window or street sign at the licensee's office, which professional card or window or street sign shall display only the name, address, profession, office hours, telephone connections, and, if his practice is so limited, his specialty: *Provided*, That in case of announcement of change of address or the starting of practice, the usual size card of announcement may be used. The size of said cards or signs shall be designated by the Board.

Proviso.
Announcement of change of address, etc.

“(4) Practicing dentistry under a false or assumed name or corporate name other than a partnership name containing the names of the partners, or any name except his full proper name which shall be the name used in his license granted by the Board.

“(5) Violating this Act or aiding any person to violate this Act or violating or aiding any person to knowingly violate the dental practice act of any State or Territory.

“(6) Practicing in the employment of, or in association with, any person who is practicing in an unlawful or unprofessional manner.

“The foregoing specifications of acts constituting unprofessional conduct shall not be construed as a complete definition of unprofessional conduct nor as authorizing or permitting the performance of other or similar acts not denounced, or as limiting or restricting the said court from holding that other or similar acts also constitute unprofessional conduct.

“SEC. 12. The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia may suspend or revoke any license issued and any registration upon evidence showing to the satisfaction of the court that the licentiate or registrant, as the case may be, has been guilty of misconduct or is professionally incapacitated.

Misconduct or professional incapacity; penalty.

“Proceedings looking toward the suspension or revocation of a license or registration shall be begun by petition filed in the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia in the name of the Board of Dental Examiners and shall be verified by oath. Proceedings shall be conducted according to the ordinary rules of equity practice and such supplementary rules as said court may deem expedient to carry into effect the purposes and intent of this Act; and said court is hereby authorized to make such supplementary rules. An appeal may be taken from the decision of the District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia to the United States Court of Appeals of said District. Any such appeal on behalf of the Board of Dental Examiners may be filed without bond. The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia may determine whether a license or registration shall be suspended or revoked, and if such license is to be suspended said court may determine the duration of such suspension and the conditions under which such suspension shall terminate.

Revocation, etc., proceedings.

Rules applicable.

Appeal.

Determination.

Duration of suspension.

Fees.

“SEC. 13. That in addition to the fees heretofore fixed herein each applicant for a license as dentist shall deposit with his application a fee of \$20; with each application for a duplicate license a fee of \$5 shall be paid to said Board, and for each certificate issued by said Board a fee of \$1 shall be paid. That out of the fees paid to said Board, as provided by this Act, there shall be defrayed all expenses incurred in carrying out the provisions herein contained,

Expenses payable from fees.

including the detection and prosecution of violations of this Act, together with a fee of \$10 per diem for each member of said Board for each day he may be actually engaged upon business pertaining to his official duties as such Board member: *Provided*, That such expense shall in no event exceed the total of receipts.

“SEC. 14. During the month of December of each year, every licensed dentist shall register with the secretary-treasurer of the Board his name and office address and such other information as the Board may deem necessary upon blanks obtainable from said secretary-treasurer, and thereupon pay a registration fee of \$5. On or before the 1st day of November of each year it shall be the duty of the secretary-treasurer of the Board to mail to each dentist licensed in the District of Columbia, at his last-known address, a blank form for registration. In the event of failure to register on or before the 31st day of December a fine of \$5 and the registration fee of \$5 will be imposed, and should the practitioner fail to register and pay the fine imposed and continue to practice his profession in the District of Columbia, he shall at the end of ten days from said date be considered as practicing illegally and penalized as otherwise provided for in this Act. If he suspends his practice he may, in the discretion of the Board, upon furnishing satisfactory evidence as to his moral character and professional standing, be reinstated at any time upon registering and paying a prescribed fee of \$25. On or before the 1st day of February, annually, said Board shall issue a printed register of the names and addresses so received, together with other information deemed interesting to the profession, a copy of which shall be mailed or otherwise sent to each registrant thereon.

“SEC. 15. Any person shall be deemed to be practicing dentistry who performs, or attempts or advertises to perform, any dental operation or oral surgery or dental service of any kind gratuitously or for a salary, fee, money, or other remunerations paid, or to be paid, directly or indirectly, to himself or to any other person or agency; or who is a manager, proprietor, operator, or conductor of a place where dental operations, oral surgery, or dental services are performed; or who directly or indirectly, by any means or method, furnishes, supplies, constructs, reproduces, or repairs any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance, or any other structure to be worn in the human mouth, except on the written prescription of a duly licensed and practicing dentist; or who places such appliance or structure in the human mouth or attempts to adjust the same, or delivers the same to any person other than the dentist upon whose prescription the work was performed; or who advertises to the public, by any method, to furnish, supply, construct, reproduce, or repair any prosthetic denture, bridge, appliance, or other structure to be worn in the human mouth; or who diagnoses or professes to diagnose, prescribes for or professes to prescribe for, treats or professes to treat disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of human teeth or jaws, or adjacent structures; or who extracts or attempts to extract human teeth, or corrects or attempts or professes to correct malpositions of teeth or of the jaws; or who gives, or professes to give interpretations or readings of dental roentgenograms; or who administers an anesthetic of any nature in connection with a dental operation; or who uses the words ‘dentist’, ‘dental surgeon’, ‘oral surgeon’, the letters ‘D. D. S.’, ‘D. M. D.’, or any other words, letters, title, or descriptive matter which in any way represent him as being able to diagnose, treat, prescribe, or operate for any disease, pain, deformity, deficiency, injury, or physical condition of human teeth or jaws, or

Proviso.
Limitation on ex-
penses.

Registration.

Fee.

Mailing of blank
forms.

Failure to register.

Reinstatement.

Printing of annual
register.

Persons deemed
practicing dentistry.

adjacent structures; or who states, or advertises or permits to be stated or advertised, by sign, card, circular, handbill, newspaper, radio, or otherwise, that he can perform or will attempt to perform dental operations or render a diagnosis in connection therewith or who engages in any of the practices included in the curricula of recognized dental colleges. Notwithstanding the provisions of this section, no person shall be deemed to be practicing dentistry who on the date of the enactment of this Act is operating a radiographic laboratory for the purpose of making radiographs, or giving written clinical interpretations or readings of dental radiographs, to be used solely by dentists and physicians in making diagnoses.

Operator of radiographic laboratory excepted.

“SEC. 16. On and after the passage of this Act it shall be unlawful for any person or persons to practice or offer to practice dentistry or dental surgery under any name except his proper name, which shall be the name used in his license granted to him as a dentist, as provided for in this Act; and unlawful to use the name of any company, association, corporation, trade name, or business name in connection with the practice of dentistry as defined in this law. Any person convicted of a violation of the provisions of this section shall be fined for the first offense not more than \$200, and upon a second or any subsequent conviction thereof, by a fine not to exceed \$500, and upon conviction his license may be suspended or revoked.

Unlawful use of names.

Penalty.

“SEC. 17. Nothing in this Act shall apply to a bona fide student of dentistry in the clinic rooms of a reputable dental college; to a legally qualified physician or surgeon unless he practices dentistry as a specialty; to a qualified anesthetist, physician, or registered nurse employed to give an anesthetic for a dental operation under the direct supervision of a licensed dentist; to a dental surgeon of the United States Army, Navy, Public Health Service, or Veterans' Administration, in the discharge of his official duties, nor to a lawful practitioner of dentistry in another State or Territory making a clinical demonstration before a dental society, convention, association of dentists, or dental college, or performing his duties in connection with a specific case on which he may have been called to the District of Columbia.

Inapplicability of Act to designated persons.

“SEC. 18. Whoever engages in the practice of dentistry and fails to keep displayed in a conspicuous place in the operating room in which he practices, and in such manner as to be easily seen and read, the license and annual registration card granted him pursuant to the laws of the District of Columbia, shall be fined not more than \$50.

Display of license and registration card.

“SEC. 19. Whoever sells or offers to sell a diploma conferring a dental degree or a certificate granted for postgraduate work, or a license granted pursuant to this Act, or whoever, not being the person to whom a diploma, certificate, or license was granted, procures such diploma, certificate, or license with intent to use the same as evidence of his right to practice dentistry, or whoever, with fraudulent intent, alters any diploma, certificate, or license, or uses or attempts to use the same, shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

Fraudulent use of licenses, etc.

“SEC. 20. Whoever practices dentistry under a false name, or assumes a title, or appends or prefixes to his name letters which falsely represent him as having a degree from a chartered dental college, or makes use of the words 'dental college' or 'school' or equivalent words when not lawfully authorized so to do, or impersonates another at an examination held by the Board, or knowingly makes a false application or a false representation in connection with such examination, shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

Practice under false name, etc.

“SEC. 21. No person or persons, corporation, or educational institution, except those now duly chartered, shall conduct classes or a

Board approval of dental classes, etc.

school for postgraduate dentistry in the District of Columbia unless with the approval of the Board, and whoever violates this provision shall, upon conviction, be fined not more than \$500.

Dental hygienist.

"SEC. 22. It shall be unlawful for any person to follow the occupation of dental hygienist in the District of Columbia without having first complied with the provisions of this Act and having been registered as hereinafter provided.

Application for license.

"SEC. 23. Any person of good moral character and a citizen of the United States being not less than eighteen years of age, who desires to register as a dental hygienist in the District of Columbia and files with the secretary-treasurer of the Board a written application for a license, and furnishes satisfactory proof that he is a graduate of a training school for dental hygienists requiring a course of not less than one academic year, and approved by the Board, may make application to be licensed as a dental hygienist in the District of Columbia upon the form prescribed by the Board, verified by oath, and accompanied by the required fee (\$10) and a recent unmounted autographed photograph of applicant.

Form, fee, etc.

Examination before Board.

"SEC. 24. An applicant for a license as dental hygienist shall appear before the Board at its first examination after the filing of his application and pass a satisfactory examination consisting of practical demonstrations and written or oral tests on such subjects as the Board may direct. If such applicant passes the examination and is of good moral character, he shall receive a license from the Board, attested by its seal, signed by the members of the Board, which after being registered with the health officer shall be conclusive evidence of his right to practice as a dental hygienist in the District of Columbia according to the provisions of this Act.

License conclusive evidence of right to practice.

Employment of dental hygienists; limitation.

"SEC. 25. No licensed dentist may employ more than two such licensed dental hygienists without written permission of the Board. Public institutions and the Health Department of the District of Columbia may employ such licensed dental hygienists and shall not be limited as to the number of licensed dental hygienists that may be employed. A licensed dental hygienist may remove calcic deposits, accretions, and stains from the surfaces of the teeth, but shall not perform any other operation, or diagnose or treat any pathological conditions of the teeth or tissues of the mouth. A registered dental hygienist may operate only under the general direction or supervision of a licensed dentist, in his office or in any public school or other institution rendering dental services, not in violation of the provisions of this Act. The District Court of the United States for the District of Columbia may suspend, or revoke, the license of any dentist who shall permit any dental hygienist, operating under his supervision, to perform any operation other than that permitted under the provisions of this section, and it also may suspend or revoke, the license of any dental hygienist violating the provisions of this Act; the procedure to be followed in the case of such suspension or revocation, shall be the same as that prescribed by law in the case of suspension or revocation of the license of a dentist.

Scope of employment.

Supervision, etc.

Unauthorized operations; penalty.

Licensing of certain State, etc., practitioners.

"SEC. 26. Any dental hygienist of good moral character duly licensed to practice as such in any State or Territory of the United States, having and maintaining an equal standard of laws regulating the practice of dental hygiene with the laws of the District of Columbia, who has been in the lawful practice of dental hygiene for a period of not less than two years in such State or Territory and who files with the secretary-treasurer of the Board of the District of Columbia a certificate from the board of the State or Territory in which he is licensed, certifying to his professional qualifications and length of service, and who passes a satisfactory practical

examination conducted by the Board, may at the discretion of the Board be licensed without further examination upon the payment of the required fee of \$10 and the certificate fee of \$1: *Provided*, That the laws of such State or Territory accord equal rights to a dental hygienist of the District of Columbia holding a license from the Board of the District of Columbia who desires to practice dental hygiene in such State or Territory of the United States.

"SEC. 27. The duties and powers of the Board respecting the practice of dentistry as set forth in this Act shall apply, unless otherwise specified, equally and in all respects whatsoever to the practice of dental hygiene; and the practice of dental hygiene is hereby declared to affect the public health and safety and to be subject to regulation and control in the public interest to the same extent as herein set forth with respect to the practice of dentistry. The annual registration fee for licensed dental hygienists shall be \$3.

"SEC. 28. Whoever engages in the practice of dentistry without a license so to do, or whoever violates any provision of law relating to the practice of dentistry or dental hygiene or the application for examination and licensing of dentists and dental hygienists, for which no specific penalty has been prescribed shall be fined not more than \$1,000.

"SEC. 29. A second or subsequent conviction under sections 19, 20, 21, and 28 shall be punished by the maximum penalties prescribed therein, or imprisonment in jail or workhouse not less than six months nor more than one year, or by both such fine and imprisonment.

"SEC. 30. When used in this Act—

"(1) Personal pronouns include all genders.

"(2) The term 'Board' means the Board of Dental Examiners.

"(3) Advertising shall be deemed to include those in public print, by radio, or any other form of public announcement.

"SEC. 31. Rules and regulations adopted by the Board shall become effective thirty days after promulgation: *Provided*, That notice of such rules and regulations is published once a week for three consecutive weeks during that period in a newspaper of general circulation in the District of Columbia, and that notice be mailed to each registered dentist and dental hygienist in the District of Columbia.

"SEC. 32. Should any section or provision of this Act be decided by the courts to be unconstitutional or invalid, the validity of the Act as a whole or of any part thereof other than the part decided to be unconstitutional shall not be affected. The right to alter, amend, or repeal this Act is hereby expressly reserved.

"SEC. 33. All Acts or parts thereof heretofore enacted into law and inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed."

Approved, July 2, 1940.

Reciprocity.

Authority of Board applicable to practice of dental hygiene.

Declaration of policy.

Registration fee.

Practicing without license, etc.; penalty.

Penalty for subsequent convictions.

Terms construed.

Rules and regulations; when effective. *Proviso.* Notice.

Separability clause.

Right reserved.

Repeal.

[CHAPTER 514]

AN ACT

To amend section 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 26, 1906, relative to the Alaska Salmon fishery.

July 2, 1940

[H. R. 8172]

[Public, No. 709]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 5 of the Act of Congress approved June 26, 1906, entitled "An Act for the protection and regulation of the fisheries of Alaska", as amended is further amended by inserting after the word "barter" in the first sentence of said section a comma and the following: "and except by hook and line for either personal or commercial use."

Alaska.
Weekly closed season for taking salmon.
34 Stat. 479; 43 Stat. 466.
48 U. S. C. § 234.

Approved, July 2, 1940.