

removed or to be removed from the Senate and House Chambers during their renovation and which are not to be reused, the Architect of the Capitol is authorized to dispose of the same in such manner as may be directed and approved by the special Senate and House Roof and Chamber Committees, appointed under Public Law 155, Seventy-ninth Congress, acting separately with regard to their respective Chambers.

Approved August 25, 1950.

[CHAPTER 784]

AN ACT

To amend the Hatch Act.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That section 9 of the Act entitled "An Act to prevent pernicious political activities", approved August 2, 1939, is amended by striking out subsection (b) and inserting in lieu thereof the following subsections:

"(b) Any person violating the provisions of this section shall be removed immediately from the position or office held by him, and thereafter no part of the funds appropriated by any Act of Congress for such position or office shall be used to pay the compensation of such person: *Provided, however*, That the United States Civil Service Commission finds by unanimous vote that the violation does not warrant removal, a lesser penalty shall be imposed by direction of the Commission: *Provided further*, That in no case shall the penalty be less than ninety days' suspension without pay: *And provided further*, That in the case of any person who has heretofore been removed from the service under the provisions of this section, the Commission shall upon request of said person reopen and reconsider the record in such case. If it shall find by a unanimous vote that the acts committed were such as to warrant a penalty of less than removal it shall issue an order revoking the restriction against reemployment in the position from which removed, or in any other position for which he may be qualified, but no such revocation shall become effective until at least ninety days have elapsed following the date of the removal of such person from office.

"(c) At the end of each fiscal year the Commission shall report to the President for transmittal to the Congress the names, addresses, and nature of employment of all persons with respect to whom action has been taken by the Commission under the terms of this section, with a statement of the facts upon which action was taken, and the penalty imposed."

SEC. 2. Section 612 of title 18, United States Code, is hereby amended to read as follows:

"§ 612. Publication or distribution of political statements.

"Whoever willfully publishes or distributes or causes to be published or distributed, or for the purpose of publishing or distributing the same, knowingly deposits for mailing or delivery or causes to be deposited for mailing or delivery, or, except in cases of employees of the Post Office Department in the official discharge of their duties, knowingly transports or causes to be transported in interstate commerce any card, pamphlet, circular, poster, dodger, advertisement, writing, or other statement relating to or concerning any person who has publicly declared his intention to seek the office of President, or Vice President of the United States, or Senator or Representative in, or Delegate or Resident Commissioner to Congress, in a primary, general, or special election, or convention of a political party, or has

59 Stat. 472.

August 25, 1950

[H. R. 9023]

[Public Law 732]

Pernicious political activities.
53 Stat. 1148.
5 U. S. C., Sup. III,
§ 1181.

Penalty for violation.

Report to President.

62 Stat. 724.
18 U. S. C., Sup. III,
§ 612.

caused or permitted his intention to do so to be publicly declared, which does not contain the names of the persons, associations, committees, or corporations responsible for the publication or distribution of the same, and the names of the officers of each such association, committee, or corporation, shall be fined not more than \$1,000 or imprisoned not more than one year, or both."

Approved August 25, 1950.

[CHAPTER 803]

AN ACT

August 26, 1950
[H. R. 7439]
[Public Law 733]

To protect the national security of the United States by permitting the summary suspension of employment of civilian officers and employees of various departments and agencies of the Government, and for other purposes.

Government employees.
Suspension in interest of national security.
5 U. S. C., Sup. III, § 652.

Notification.

Written statement of charges, etc.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, notwithstanding the provisions of section 6 of the Act of August 24, 1912 (37 Stat. 555), as amended (5 U. S. C. 652), or the provisions of any other law, the Secretary of State; Secretary of Commerce; Attorney General; the Secretary of Defense; the Secretary of the Army; the Secretary of the Navy; the Secretary of the Air Force; the Secretary of the Treasury; Atomic Energy Commission; the Chairman, National Security Resources Board; or the Director, National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, may, in his absolute discretion and when deemed necessary in the interest of national security, suspend, without pay, any civilian officer or employee of the Department of State (including the Foreign Service of the United States), Department of Commerce, Department of Justice, Department of Defense, Department of the Army, Department of the Navy, Department of the Air Force, Coast Guard, Atomic Energy Commission, National Security Resources Board, or National Advisory Committee for Aeronautics, respectively, or of their several field services: *Provided*, That to the extent that such agency head determines that the interests of the national security permit, the employee concerned shall be notified of the reasons for his suspension and within thirty days after such notification any such person shall have an opportunity to submit any statements or affidavits to the official designated by the head of the agency concerned to show why he should be reinstated or restored to duty. The agency head concerned may, following such investigation and review as he deems necessary, terminate the employment of such suspended civilian officer or employee whenever he shall determine such termination necessary or advisable in the interest of the national security of the United States, and such determination by the agency head concerned shall be conclusive and final: *Provided further*, That any employee having a permanent or indefinite appointment, and having completed his probationary or trial period, who is a citizen of the United States whose employment is suspended under the authority of this Act, shall be given after his suspension and before his employment is terminated under the authority of this Act, (1) a written statement within thirty days after his suspension of the charges against him, which shall be subject to amendment within thirty days thereafter and which shall be stated as specifically as security considerations permit; (2) an opportunity within thirty days thereafter (plus an additional thirty days if the charges are amended) to answer such charges and to submit affidavits; (3) a hearing, at the employee's request, by a duly constituted agency authority for this purpose; (4) a review of his case by the agency head, or some official designated by him, before a decision adverse to the employee is made final; and (5) a written statement of the decision of the agency head: