passage by the Congress of "private bills almost without number in recognition of medical claims." It seems to me, however, that where the Congress has enacted general legislation of broad applicability, consideration should first be given to amendment of that legislation before the enactment of private bills. A private bill frequently establishes a precedent that makes consideration of amendment of general law increasingly difficult with each similar enactment.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.
The White House, July 2, 1956.

CLAIM OF WILLIAM E. STONE—VETO MESSAGE (S. DOC. NO. 135)

The PRESIDING OFFICER laid before the Senate the following message from the President of the United States, which was read and, with the accompanying bill, referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, and ordered to be printed:

To the United States Senate:
I return herewith, without my appro
al, S. 2582, a bill "to confer jurisdic
tion upon the Court of Claims to hear, de
determine, and render judgment upon the
petitions of E. Stone for disability
retirement as a Reserve officer or Army
of the United States officer under
the provisions of the act of April 3, 1939,
as amended."

The enrolled bill would confer jurisdic
tion on the Court of Claims, notwith
tstanding any limitation on its jurisdic
tion, to adjudicate the claim of Capt.
William E. Stone arising out of the failure of the then War Department to retire him for physical disability.

The beneficiary of this measure sus
tained injuries to his neck and shoulders when he parachuted over enemy terri
tory in 1944. By 1946, he was incapacitated by a compensable service-connected condi
tion. As a result of this difference, it is obvious that many individuals, par
ticularly those with latent injuries such as the beneficiary sustained, will be able
to qualify for disability compensation but cannot qualify for the receipt of dis
ability retirement pay.

Traditionally, eligibility for retirement
on account of disability has been determined by the military service in
accordance with general provisions of
law. More recently, appellate review of
decisions has been provided within the
executive branch by statutory

To avoid confusion, there is one thing
which I believe to grant the beneficiary a de novo hear

I believe that this rule which the
Court of Claims adopted is a sound one.
It conforms to an important principle
underlying judicial review of adminis
trative decisions, namely, that the courts
will not substitute their judgment for that of the experienced officials who have been given adjudicative responsibility by
law. For this reason and since there is
no evidence that the Secretary of the Air Force acted arbitrarily, capriciously, or contrary to law, I
see no justification for special legislation which would require the Court of Claims to grant the beneficiary a de novo hear

Approval of this bill would discrimi
nate against the many hundreds of in
dividuals who have had their claims for
disability retirement denied without benefit of judicial review. It would also establish a precedent lead

to other exceptions to the orderly

The message also announced that the
House had agreed to the concurrent resolu
tion (S. Con. Res. 77) authorizing the
govern the hundreds of similar cases
that are adjudicated each year. Accordingly, I am constrained to with
hold my approval from S. 2582.

Dwight D. Eisenhower.
The White House, July 2, 1956.

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House of Repre
sentatives, by Mr. Barlow, one of its
clerks, announced that the House had passed without amendment, the follow
ing bills and joint resolutions of the Senate:

S. 584. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, relating to the Customs Court; S. 977. An act to amend title 28, United States Code, with respect to duties of judges of the United States Court of Claims; S. 997. An act to provide punishment for certain confidence game swindles;
S. 2091. An act authorizing the recon
struction, enlargement, and extension of the bridge across the Mississippi River at or near Rock Island, Ill.; S. 2210. An act to modify the project for the St. Marys River, Mich., South Canal, in
order to repeal the authorization for the alteration of the International Bridge as part of such project, and to authorize the Sec
retary of the Army to accomplish such
alteration; S. 2712. An act to authorize the charging of tolls for transit over the Manette Bridge in Bremerton, Wash.; S. 3214. An act to authorize adjustment, in the public interest, of rentals under leases entered into for the provision of commercial recreational facilities at the Clark Hill Reservoir; S. 3307. An act to amend section 9 (d) of the Universal Military Training and Serv
ice Act to authorize the insertion in Fed
eral courts in certain reemployment cases; S. 3527. An act authorizing the St. Marys River, Mich., South Canal, in
order to repeal the authorization for the alteration of the International Bridge as part of such project, and to authorize the Sec
retary of the Army to accomplish such
alteration; S. 3547. An act to amend section 1 of the act of August 9, 1905 (69 Stat. 555), author
izing the sale of certain land by the Pueblos of San Lorenzo and Pojoaque; S. 3674. An act to amend section 1343 of
Title 18, United States Code, relating to fraud by wire, radio, or television; S. 3723. An act to authorize the Secretary of the Navy to convey certain land in the
county of Alameda, Calif., and to accept
other land in exchange therefor; S. 3866. An act to facilitate the making of lease-purchase agreements by the Ad

tral Service under the Public
Buildings Act of 1949, as amended, and
the Post Office Department Property Act of 1954, for others;
S. Res. 110. Joint resolution directing the Secretary of the Army to conduct a study and investigation of Indian education in the United States; and S. Res. 179. Joint resolution to author
ize an appropriation to provide for certain costs of United States participation in the International Bureau for the Publication of Customs Tariffs.