

The original documents are located in Box 27, folder “7/8/75 HR2946 Relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck” of the White House Records Office: Legislation Case Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

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APPROVED

JUL 8 - 1975



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT

OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET

WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 3 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2946 - For the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck
Sponsor - Rep. Sisk (D) California

Last Day for Action

July 9, 1975 - Wednesday

Purpose

Authorizes payment to Mrs. Hinck of \$2,324.30 for retroactive death compensation benefits for the period November 1941 to June 1945.

Agency Recommendations

Office of Management and Budget Approval

Veterans Administration Approval

Discussion

H.R. 2946 would authorize payment to Mrs. Dorothy Hinck of \$2,324.30 in death compensation benefits as the result of her husband's death in active military service in Australia on November 24, 1941. The payment would cover the period between November 24, 1941 and June 14, 1945, the date she was actually awarded death compensation benefits by VA.

Mrs. Hinck, who in 1941 was living in the Philippines with her children filed for death benefits on or about December 13, 1941, just a few days after the Japanese attack on Pearl Harbor. The forms apparently were never received by VA. VA acknowledges, however, that it is probable Mrs. Hinck's claim could have been lost because of the war conditions then existing in the Philippines. Mrs. Hinck was interned by the Japanese forces in January 1942 and was liberated three years later in February 1945. She was repatriated to the U.S. on April 4, 1945 and executed a second claim for death

*Postal 7/9
To archive 7/9*



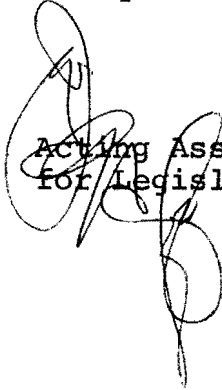
benefits which VA received on June 14, 1945.

Existing law provides for the adjustment of claims benefits for persons who, like Mrs. Hinck, were unable to file a claim because of being interned during the war. That law, however, permits retroactive payment of death benefits only for veterans who died on or after Pearl Harbor Day, December 7, 1941.

In reporting favorably on an identical 93rd Congress bill, the VA stated:

"We view Mrs. Hinck's case as unique due to the fact that we are unaware of any other case of a widow who was unable to file a timely claim, or follow up on such a claim, for benefits based on the death of her husband prior to December 7, 1941 because of internment by the Japanese."

We concur with the VA recommendation that H.R. 2946 be approved in view of the unique circumstances of this case.



Acting Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures



ACTION

THE WHITE HOUSE

Last Day: July 9

WASHINGTON

July 7, 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT
FROM: JIM CANNON *Jme*
SUBJECT: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2946 - For the
Relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck

Attached for your consideration is H.R. 2946, sponsored by Representative Sisk, which authorizes payment to Mrs. Dorothy Hinck of \$2,324.30 for retroactive death compensation benefits for the period November 1941 to June 1945. Mrs. Hinck's husband was killed in active military service in 1941 but she was not awarded death compensation benefits until 1945.

Additional information is provided in OMB's enrolled bill report at Tab A.

OMB, Max Friedersdorf, Phil Buchen (Lazarus) and I recommend approval of the enrolled bill report.

RECOMMENDATION

That you sign H.R. 2946 at Tab B.

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: July 3

Time: 300pm

FOR ACTION: Roger Semerad *oh*
Max Friedersdoff
Ken Lazarus *oh*

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: July 7

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 2946 - For the Relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck

ACTION REQUESTED:

- | | |
|---|---|
| <input type="checkbox"/> For Necessary Action | <input type="checkbox"/> For Your Recommendations |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Prepare Agenda and Brief | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Reply |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> For Your Comments | <input type="checkbox"/> Draft Remarks |

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

PLEASE ATTACH THIS COPY TO MATERIAL SUBMITTED.

If you have any questions or if you anticipate a delay in submitting the required material, please telephone the Staff Secretary immediately.

K. R. COLE, JR.
For the President

To -
J. Cavanaugh
7-3-75
1:30 P.M.



EXECUTIVE OFFICE OF THE PRESIDENT
OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20503

JUL 3 1975

MEMORANDUM FOR THE PRESIDENT

Subject: Enrolled Bill H.R. 2946 - For the relief of
Mrs. Dorothy Hinck
Sponsor - Rep. Sisk (D) California

Last Day for Action

July 9, 1975 - Wednesday

Purpose

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Office of Management and Budget	Approval
Veterans Administration	Approval

Discussion

H.R. 2946 would authorize payment to Mrs. Dorothy Hinck of \$2,324.30 in death compensation benefits as the result of her husband's death in active military service in Australia on November 24, 1941. The payment would cover the period between November 24, 1941 and June 14, 1945, the date she was actually awarded death compensation benefits by VA.

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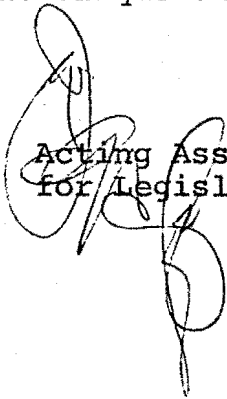
benefits which VA received on June 14, 1945.

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We concur with the VA recommendation that H.R. 2946 be approved in view of the unique circumstances of this case.



Acting Assistant Director
for Legislative Reference

Enclosures

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: July 3

Time: 300pm

FOR ACTION: Roger Semerad ✓
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: July 7

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 2946 - For the Relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

I approve

Thompson
7/3/75

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: July 3

Time: 300pm

FOR ACTION: Roger Semerad
Max Friedersdorf
Ken Lazarus ✓

cc (for information): Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: July 7

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SUBJECT:

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ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing

No objection. -- Ken Lazarus 7/3/75



6

THE WHITE HOUSE

ACTION MEMORANDUM

WASHINGTON

LOG NO.:

Date: July 3

Time: 300pm

FOR ACTION: Roger Semerad
Max Friedersdorf *MF* cc (for information):
Ken Lazarus *KL*

Jim Cavanaugh
Jack Marsh

FROM THE STAFF SECRETARY

DUE: Date: July 7

Time: noon

SUBJECT:

H.R. 2946 - For the Relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck

ACTION REQUESTED:

For Necessary Action

For Your Recommendations

Prepare Agenda and Brief

Draft Reply

For Your Comments

Draft Remarks

REMARKS:

Please return to Judy Johnston, Ground Floor West Wing



VETERANS ADMINISTRATION
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS AFFAIRS
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20420
July 1, 1975

The Honorable
James T. Lynn
Director, Office of
Management and Budget
Washington, D. C. 20503

Dear Mr. Lynn:

We are pleased to respond to the request of Mr. James M. Frey, Assistant Director for Legislative Reference, for a report on the enrolled enactment of H. R. 2946, 94th Congress, "An Act For the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck."

The bill proposes that Mrs. Hinck shall be held and considered to have filed a timely application for death compensation for herself and minor children within one year after the veteran's death on November 24, 1941. It also proposes she shall be paid "the amounts due as otherwise provided in the laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs." The "amounts" referred to are death compensation from the date of death to June 14, 1945, the latter date being the effective date of her actual award of death compensation.

The Veterans Administration was not requested to report on H. R. 2946 by the Committees which considered the bill. We did report favorably to the Chairman, House Committee on the Judiciary, however, on an identical bill, H. R. 13357, 93d Congress, after clearance with your office, under date of December 10, 1974. That report is incorporated in the House and Senate reports on the current bill (H. Rept. No. 94-86; S. Rept. No. 94-242). One copy of each of the Congressional reports is enclosed for ready reference.

The Honorable James T. Lynn

The Department of the Army, in a memorandum to the Veterans Administration dated December 3, 1941, reported that the veteran, John Henry Hinck, died in active service in Australia on November 24, 1941. The report was received by the Veterans Administration on December 4, 1941. It showed Mrs. Hinck as the nearest relative and emergency addressee and gave her address. The report prompted a search of Veterans Administration records for possible insurance data and was received in the Veterans Administration Dependents Claims Service on December 11, 1941.

Mrs. Hinck, then in the Philippines along with her minor children, was interned by the Japanese forces in January 1942. She was liberated on February 23, 1945, and was repatriated to the United States on April 4, 1945. A claim for death benefits executed by Mrs. Hinck on June 4, 1945, was received by the Veterans Administration on June 14, 1945.

Mrs. Hinck has stated that she filed claim on or about December 13, 1941, for multiple benefits based on the veteran's death. The record shows reference to an application executed at that time for benefits under the United States Employees' Compensation Act. Personal statements and affidavits submitted in support of her claim for compensation retroactive to the date of the veteran's death contend that it is probable that some claims were lost or misrouted due to the existence of war in that area.

Public Law 81-195 provided for adjustment of the effective date of an award of benefits by the Veterans Administration where a person was unable to file a claim because of being interned by a country with which the United States was at war or was otherwise prevented from filing a claim by action of such country. That law, however, permitted retroactive payments of death benefits only in those cases where the veteran died on or after December 7, 1941.

The Honorable James T. Lynn

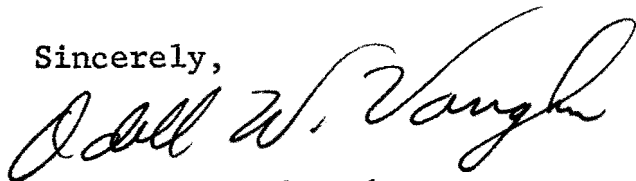
We are inclined to agree as to the probability that if one of the claims Mrs. Hinck asserts were filed "before Manila was taken over by the Japanese" was in fact a claim for Veterans Administration benefits, it was lost as a result of the confusion existing in a combat area faced with imminent invasion. In any event, it appears Mrs. Hinck was prevented, because of her internment by the Japanese forces, from making any application or further inquiry from January 1942 until her repatriation in April 1945. Public Law 81-195 was designed to protect the interests of those who, like Mrs. Hinck, were prevented by enemy action from timely filing a claim. The veteran's death, however, occurred 13 days prior to the date that would have qualified Mrs. Hinck for such protection under that law. It is clear that the internment of Mrs. Hinck and her minor children was engendered by the evolution of World War II and that the intent of Public Law 81-195 was to grant protection to such persons.

If approved, the amount of retroactive death compensation to be paid is estimated as \$2,324.30.

We view Mrs. Hinck's case as unique due to the fact that we are unaware of any other case of a widow who was unable to file a timely claim, or follow up on such a claim, for benefits based on the death of her husband prior to December 7, 1941, because of internment by the Japanese.

In line with the foregoing, I recommend that the President approve H. R. 2946.

Sincerely,



Deputy Administrator - In the absence of

RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH
Administrator

Enclosures

MRS. DOROTHY HINCK

MARCH 19, 1975.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House and
ordered to be printed

Mr. DANIELSON, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2946]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to whom was referred the bill (H.R. 2946) for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck, having considered the same, report favorably thereon without amendment and recommend that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The proposed legislation would waive applicable limitations and provide that Mrs. Hinck shall be held and considered to have filed a timely application for death compensation for herself and minor children within one year of the veteran's death on November 24, 1941. It also proposes she shall be paid "the amounts due as otherwise provided in the laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans Affairs." The "amounts" referred to are death compensation from the date of death to June 14, 1945, the latter date being the effective date of her actual award of death compensation.

STATEMENT

The Veterans Administration in its report to the committee on the bill states it has no objection to the bill.

The Department of the Army, in a memorandum to the Veterans Administration dated December 3, 1941, reported that the veteran, John Henry Hinck, died in active service in Australia on November 24, 1941. The report was received by the Veterans Administration on December 4, 1941. It showed Mrs. Hinck as the nearest relative and emergency addressee and gave her address. The report prompted a search of Veterans Administration records for possible insurance data and was received in the VA Dependents Claims Service on December 11, 1941.

Mrs. Hinck, then in the Philippines along with her minor children, was interned by the Japanese forces in January 1942. She was liber-

ated on February 23, 1945, and was repatriated to the United States on April 4, 1945. A claim for death benefits executed by Mrs. Hinck on June 4, 1945, was received by the Veterans Administration on June 14, 1945.

Mrs. Hinck has stated that she filed a claim on or about December 13, 1941, for multiple benefits based on the veteran's death. The record shows reference to an application executed at that time for benefits under the United States Employees' Compensation Act. Personal statements and affidavits submitted in support of her claim for compensation retroactive to the date of the veteran's death contend that it is probable that some claims were lost or misrouted due to the existence of war in that area.

The committee notes that while Public Law 81-195 provided for adjustment of the effective date of an award of benefits by the Veterans Administration where a person was unable to file a claim because of being interned by a country with which the United States was at war or was otherwise prevented from filing a claim by action of such country. This law, however, permitted retroactive payments of death benefits only in those cases where the veteran died on or after December 7, 1941. Accordingly, Mrs. Hinck could not qualify for benefits under that law.

The Veterans Administration stated that under the circumstances it is inclined to agree as to the probability that if one of the claims Mrs. Hinck asserts were filed "before Manila was taken over by the Japanese" was in fact a claim for VA benefits, it was lost as a result of the confusion existing in a combat area faced with imminent invasion. In any event, it appears Mrs. Hinck was prevented, because of her internment by the Japanese forces, from making any application or further inquiry from January 1942 until her repatriation in April 1945. Public Law 81-195 was designed to protect the interests of those who, like Mrs. Hinck, were prevented by enemy action from timely filing a claim. The veteran's death, however, occurred 13 days prior to the date that would have qualified Mrs. Hinck for such protection under that law. It is clear that the internment of Mrs. Hinck and her minor children was engendered by the evolution of World War II and that the intent of Public Law 81-195 was to grant protection to such persons.

The Veterans Administration states that the bill involves a cost estimated to be \$2,324.30.

In indicating it has no objection to enactment, the Veterans Administration stated:

We view Mrs. Hinck's case as unique due to the fact that we are unaware of any other case of a widow who was unable to file a timely claim, or follow up on such a claim, for benefits based on the death of her husband prior to December 7, 1941, because of internment by the Japanese. Accordingly, the Veterans Administration has no objection to enactment of H.R. 13357.

The committee agrees that relief is merited and recommends that the bill be considered favorably.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, D.C., December 10, 1974.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are pleased to respond to your request for a report on H.R. 13357, 93d Congress, "A Bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck."

The bill proposes that Mrs. Hinck shall be held and considered to have filed a timely application for death compensation for herself and minor children within one year of the veteran's death on November 24, 1941. It also proposes she shall be paid "the amounts due as otherwise provided in the laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs." The "amounts" referred to are death compensation from the date of death to June 14, 1945, the latter date being the effective date of her actual award of death compensation.

The Department of the Army, in a memorandum to the Veterans Administration dated December 3, 1941, reported that the veteran, John Henry Hinck, died in active service in Australia on November 24, 1941. The report was received by the Veterans Administration on December 4, 1941. It showed Mrs. Hinck as the nearest relative and emergency addressee and gave her address. The report prompted a search of Veterans Administration records for possible insurance data and was received in the VA Dependents Claims Service on December 11, 1941.

Mrs. Hinck, then in the Philippines along with her minor children, was interned by the Japanese forces in January 1942. She was liberated on February 23, 1945, and was repatriated to the United States on April 4, 1945. A claim for death benefits executed by Mrs. Hinck on June 4, 1945, was received by the Veterans Administration on June 14, 1945.

Mrs. Hinck has stated that she filed claim on or about December 13, 1941, for multiple benefits based on the veteran's death. The record shows reference to an application executed at that time for benefits under the United States Employees' Compensation Act. Personal statements and affidavits submitted in support of her claim for compensation retroactive to the date of the veteran's death contend that it is probable that some claims were lost or misrouted due to the existence of war in that area.

Public Law 81-195 provided for adjustment of the effective date of an award of benefits by the Veterans Administration where a person was unable to file a claim because of being interned by a country with which the United States was at war or was otherwise prevented from filing a claim by action of such country. This law, however, permitted retroactive payments of death benefits only in those cases where the veteran died on or after December 7, 1941.

We are inclined to agree as to the probability that if one of the claims Mrs. Hinck asserts were filed "before Manila was taken over by the Japanese" was in fact a claim for VA benefits, it was lost as a result of the confusion existing in a combat area faced with imminent inva-

sion. In any event, it appears Mrs. Hinck was prevented, because of her internment by the Japanese forces, from making any application or further inquiry from January 1942 until her repatriation in April 1945. Public Law 81-195 was designed to protect the interests of those who, like Mrs. Hinck, were prevented by enemy action from timely filing a claim. The veteran's death, however, occurred 13 days prior to the date that would have qualified Mrs. Hinck for such protection under that law. It is clear that the internment of Mrs. Hinck and her minor children was engendered by the evolution of World War II and that the intent of Public Law 81-195 was to grant protection to such persons.

If enacted, the cost of this proposed legislation is estimated as \$2,324.30.

We view Mrs. Hinck's case as unique due to the fact that we are unaware of any other case of a widow who was unable to file a timely claim, or follow up on such a claim, for benefits based on the death of her husband prior to December 7, 1941, because of internment by the Japanese.

Accordingly, the Veterans Administration has no objection to enactment of H.R. 13357.

Advice has been received from the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH,
Administrator.

○

Calendar No. 237

94TH CONGRESS }
1st Session }

SENATE

{ REPORT
{ No. 94-242

MRS. DOROTHY HINCK

JUNE 24 (legislative day, JUNE 6), 1975.—Ordered to be printed

Mr. EASTLAND, from the Committee on the Judiciary,
submitted the following

REPORT

[To accompany H.R. 2946]

The Committee on the Judiciary, to which was referred the bill (H.R. 2946) for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck, having considered the same, reports favorably thereon, without amendment, and recommends that the bill do pass.

PURPOSE

The proposed legislation would waive applicable limitations and provide that Mrs. Hinck shall be held and considered to have filed a timely application for death compensation for herself and minor children within 1 year of the veteran's death on November 24, 1941. It also proposes she shall be paid "the amounts due as otherwise provided in the laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs." The amounts referred to are death compensation from the date of death to June 14, 1945, the latter date being the effective date of her actual award of death compensation.

STATEMENT

The facts of the case as contained in House Report No. 94-86 are as follows:

The Veterans' Administration in its report to the committee on the bill states it has no objection to the bill.

The Department of the Army, in a memorandum to the Veterans' Administration dated December 3, 1941, reported that the veteran, John Henry Hinck, died in active service in Australia on November 24, 1941. The report was received by the Veterans' Administration on December 4, 1941. It showed Mrs. Hinck as the nearest relative and emergency addressee and gave her address. The report prompted a search of Veterans' Administration records for possible insurance data and was received in the VA Dependent Claims Service on December 11, 1941.

Mrs. Hinck, then in the Philippines along with her minor children, was interned by the Japanese forces in January 1942. She was liberated on February 23, 1945, and was repatriated to the United States on April 4, 1945. A claim for death benefits executed by Mrs. Hinck on June 4, 1945, was received by the Veterans' Administration on June 14, 1945.

Mrs. Hinck has stated that she filed a claim on or about December 13, 1941, for multiple benefits based on the veteran's death. The record shows reference to an application executed at that time for benefits under the U.S. Employees' Compensation Act. Personal statements and affidavits submitted in support of her claim for compensation retroactive to the date of the veteran's death contend that it is probable that some claims were lost or misrouted due to the existence of war in that area.

The committee notes that while Public Law 81-195 provided for adjustment of the effective date of an award of benefits by the Veterans' Administration where a person was unable to file a claim because of being interned by a country with which the United States was at war or was otherwise prevented from filing a claim by action of such country. This law, however, permitted retroactive payments of death benefits only in those cases where the veteran died on or after December 7, 1941. Accordingly, Mrs. Hinck could not qualify for benefits under that law.

The Veterans' Administration stated that under the circumstances it is inclined to agree as to the probability that if one of the claims Mrs. Hinck asserts were filed "before Manila was taken over by the Japanese" was in fact a claim for VA benefits, it was lost as a result of the confusion existing in a combat area faced with imminent invasion. In any event, it appears Mrs. Hinck was prevented, because of her internment by the Japanese forces, from making any application or further inquiry from January 1942 until her repatriation in April 1945. Public Law 81-195 was designed to protect the interests of those who, like Mrs. Hinck, were prevented by enemy action from timely filing a claim. The veteran's death, however, occurred 13 days prior to the date that would have qualified Mrs. Hinck for such protection under that law. It is clear that the internment of Mrs. Hinck and her minor children was engendered by the evolution of World War II and that the intent of Public Law 81-195 was to grant protection to such persons.

The Veterans' Administration states that the bill involves a cost estimated to be \$2,324.30.

In indicating it has no objection to enactment, the Veterans' Administration stated:

"We view Mrs. Hinck's case as unique due to the fact that we are unaware of any other case of a widow who was unable to file a timely claim, or follow up on such a claim, for benefits based on the death of her husband prior to December 7, 1941, because of internment by the Japanese. Accordingly, the Veterans' Administration has no objection to enactment of H.R. 13357."

The committee agrees that relief is merited and recommends that the bill be considered favorably.

In agreement with the views of the House of Representatives the Committee recommends favorable consideration of H.R. 2946.

Attached to and made a part of this report is the report from the Veterans' Administration, Office of the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

VETERANS' ADMINISTRATION,
OFFICE OF THE ADMINISTRATOR OF VETERANS' AFFAIRS,
Washington, DC., December 10, 1974.

HON. PETER W. RODINO, JR.,
Chairman, Committee on the Judiciary,
House of Representatives, Washington, D.C.

DEAR MR. CHAIRMAN: We are pleased to respond to your request for a report on H.R. 13357, 93d Congress, "A Bill for the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck."

The bill proposes that Mrs. Hinck shall be held and considered to have filed a timely application for death compensation for herself and minor children within one year of the veteran's death on November 24, 1941. It also proposes she shall be paid "the amounts due as otherwise provided in the laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs." The "amounts" referred to are death compensation from the date of death to June 14, 1945, the latter date being the effective date of her actual award of death compensation.

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We are inclined to agree as to the probability that if one of the claims Mrs. Hinck asserts were filed "before Manila was taken over by the Japanese" was in fact a claim for VA benefits, it was lost as a result of the confusion existing in a combat area faced with imminent invasion. In any event, it appears Mrs. Hinck was prevented, because of her internment by the Japanese forces, from making any application or further inquiry from January 1942 until her repatriation in April 1945. Public Law 81-195 was designed to protect the interests of those who, like Mrs. Hinck, were prevented by enemy action from timely filing a claim. The veteran's death, however, occurred 13 days prior to the date that would have qualified Mrs. Hinck for such protection under that law. It is clear that the internment of Mrs. Hinck and her minor children was engendered by the evolution of World War II and that the intent of Public Law 81-195 was to grant protection to such persons.

If enacted, the cost of this proposed legislation, is estimated as \$2,324.30.

We view Mrs. Hinck's case as unique due to the fact that we are unaware of any other case of a widow who was unable to file a timely claim, or follow up on such a claim, for benefits based on the death of her husband prior to December 7, 1941, because of internment by the Japanese.

Accordingly, the Veterans' Administration has no objection to enactment of H.R. 13357.

Advice has been received from the Office of Management and Budget that there is no objection to the presentation of this report from the standpoint of the Administration's program.

Sincerely,

RICHARD L. ROUDEBUSH,
Administrator.

Ninety-fourth Congress of the United States of America

AT THE FIRST SESSION

*Begun and held at the City of Washington on Tuesday, the fourteenth day of January,
one thousand nine hundred and seventy-five*

An Act

For the relief of Mrs. Dorothy Hinck.

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 3010 of title 38, United States Code, or any statute of limitations, Mrs. Dorothy Hinck, widow of John Henry Hinck (XC-3,009,409) is to be held and considered to have filed a timely application for death compensation for herself and minor children within one year of the death of the said John Henry Hinck on November 24, 1941, and is to be paid the amounts due as otherwise provided in the laws administered by the Administrator of Veterans' Affairs.

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

*Vice President of the United States and
President of the Senate.*

17
June 27, 1975

Dear Mr. Director:

The following bills were received at the White House on June 27th:

S.J. Res. 98 ✓	H.R. 1421 ✓	H.R. 3382 ✓
S. 2003 ✓	H.R. 1510 ✓	H.R. 3526 ✓
H.R. 1387 ✓	H.R. 1556 ✓	H.R. 5217 ✓
H.R. 1388 ✓	H.R. 1649 ✓	H.R. 6900 ✓
H.R. 1393 ✓	H.R. 2109 ✓	H.R. 7709 ✓
H.R. 1408 ✓	H.R. 2119 ✓	H.R. 8030 ✓
H.R. 1410 ✓	H.R. 2946 ✓	

Please let the President have reports and recommendations as to the approval of these bills as soon as possible.

Sincerely,

Robert D. Linder
Chief Executive Clerk

The Honorable James T. Lynn
Director
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D. C.