"SEC. 216. (a) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act or any provision of the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, any person—(1) who was formerly a national of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania, and (2) who, as a consequence of any law, decree, or regulation of the nation of which he was a national discriminating against political, racial or religious groups, at no time between December 7, 1941, and the time when such law, decree, or regulation was abrogated enjoyed full rights of citizenship under the law of such nation, shall be eligible hereunder to receive the return of his interest in property which was vested under section 202(a) hereof or under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, as the property of a corporation organized under the laws of Bulgaria, Hungary or Rumania if 25 per centum or more of the outstanding capital stock of such corporation was owned at the date of vesting by such persons and nationals of countries other than Bulgaria, Hungary, Rumania, Germany, or Japan, or if such corporation was subjected after December 7, 1941, under the laws of its country, to special wartime measures directed against it because of the enemy character of some or all of its stockholders; and no certificate by the Department of State as provided under section 207(c) hereof shall be required for such persons.

"(b) An interest in property vested under the Trading With the Enemy Act, as amended, as the property of a corporation organized under the laws of Bulgaria, Hungary, or Rumania shall be subject to return under subsection (a) of this section only if a notice of claim for the return of any such interest has been timely filed under the provisions of section 33 of that Act, provided that application may be made therefore within six months after the date of enactment hereof. In the event such interest has been liquidated and the net proceeds thereof transferred to the Bulgarian Claims Fund, Hungarian Claims Fund, or Rumanian Claims Fund, the net proceeds of any other interest representing vested property held in the United States Treasury may be used for the purpose of making the return hereunder.

"(c) Determinations by the designee of the President or any other officer or agency with respect to claims under this section, including the allowance or disallowance thereof, shall be final and shall not be subject to review by any court.

"SECTION 2. The first sentence of section 207(c) of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949, as amended, is amended to read as follows:

"(c) The sole relief and remedy of any person having any claim to any property vested pursuant to section 202(a), except a person claiming under section 216, shall be that provided by the terms of subsection (a) or (b) of this section, and in the event of the liquidation by sale or otherwise of such property, shall be limited to and enforced against the net proceeds received therefrom and held by the designee of the President."

III

The Congress of the United States, in Public Law 285 of the 84th Congress, established a program for the vesting of assets in the United States of Rumania, Hungary and Bulgaria, to be used to pay war damages, and claims for nationalization after World War II by those countries of property of American citizens. The use of such property to pay nationalization claims was something unique, and for this reason, the Congress carefully limited the application of this seizure program to property belonging to the governments of these countries and to corporations organized in those countries, in light of the fact that all corporations had been nationalized under the Communist regimes. As stated in the Staff Memorandum of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the U.S. Senate in March 1963, on page 6.

"Accordingly, Title II of the International Claims Settlement Act of 1949 (approved August 9, 1955) was enacted to authorize the vesting of assets in the United States owned by Bulgaria, Hungary, and Rumania and their nationals, other than natural persons. The exclusion of the latter category follows the principle of American law that the property of private individuals should not be used for the payment of debts out of acts of foreign governments. Therefore, Title II provided that the assets of private persons would be retained in a blocked status "subject to release when, as, and upon such terms as the President or his designee may prescribe." The proceeds from the liquidation of the other vested assets, however, were transferred to special funds in the Treasury and used to pay compensation to qualified American claimants against the governments of the three countries referred to."

The principal problem in connection with the program for divesting individually owned assets belonging to nationals of these three iron curtain countries was that