

2 October 1953

MEMORANDUM FOR THE RECORD:

FACTS

1. King Zog is being admitted to the United States on a waiver of documents basis by the request of this agency in the name of Mr. Allen Dulles. This action has been coordinated with the Department of State and the Department of Justice, both of whom are fully informed of all the pertinent facts.
2. Earlier this summer King Zog was notified that the Egyptian Government of General Naguib was withdrawing its diplomatic recognition of the Royal Albanian Legation in Cairo.
3. On or about 26 September King Zog's residence in Alexandria was entered and searched by a detachment of police claimed to be under control of the Ministry of Interior.

DISCUSSION

King Zog owns property on Long Island and it is his request and intention that he be allowed to take up residence there. In view of the agency's past relationship and the possible advantageous future use of his assets (political and manpower), it was considered advisable to grant King Zog's request. The question of type of visa under which King Zog and family would enter has been a topic of discussion. It was decided that the only way that he could be admitted without jeopardizing his future claim to the Albanian throne was on a "waiver of documents" basis. As noted in paragraph 1 above, this waiver of documents was requested in Mr. Dulles' name. Already the press has asked the State Department for comment regarding the possibility of King Zog coming to the United States; there is no intention of keeping his arrival in the U.S. secret and no possibility of doing so. If King Zog were involved in litigation or were subject to arrest in Egypt prior to his departure (now scheduled 18 October) there is a strong possibility that this could prove embarrassing to the U.S. Government and the Departments of State and Justice.

CONCLUSION

It is suggested therefore that some steps be taken to ease the possibility of causing embarrassment to the U.S. Government and its several aforementioned executive departments through intercession with the Egyptian Foreign Office in King Zog's behalf. It is suggested that the U.S. Ambassador to Cairo go to the Foreign Office and make known orally to the Egyptian Foreign Office the fact that King Zog's entry into the U.S. is a very definite possibility. The Ambassador might consider it

advisable

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advisable to put his conversation on the basis he desires to keep the Egyptian Foreign Office fully informed. The Ambassador could say that since King Zog is being admitted to the U.S. he (the Ambassador) hoped that it would be possible for the Egyptian Government to permit King Zog to depart that country without any incidents occurring which might be embarrassing to King Zog, Egypt, or the U.S. Government. The Ambassador might suggest that any further action the Egyptian Government is considering against King Zog be weighed against the advantages of diminishing his prestige as the top Albanian leader and an important figure in the anti-Communist struggle.

[D/Chief, SE-1]

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