

3021 Birch St. N. W.
Washington, D. C. 20015
May 8, 1974

Mr. Lester E. Gordon
Director, Development Advisory Service
Center for International Affairs
Harvard University
6 Divinity Avenue
Cambridge, Massachusetts 02138

Dear Mr. Gordon,

Thank you for your kind letter of April 29, 1974, and the fine sentiments which you reflect therein.

I would be happy to accept your invitation to address the luncheon seminar at the Center for International Affairs on Monday, May 20 on the subject "The United States and the Current Political Situation in Greece."

Please arrange for my hotel accommodations, if possible, for Sunday and Monday nights at a location convenient to the Center. I will supply you with details regarding my travel arrangements in the near future.

I will be looking forward to meeting with you and your colleagues at the Center.

Sincerely,

John G. Sighis

July Wash (200...)

HARVARD UNIVERSITY
CENTER FOR INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

6 DIVINITY AVENUE
CAMBRIDGE, MASSACHUSETTS 02138

April 29, 1974

The Honorable John Zighdis
1 Horizon Road
Fort Lee, New Jersey 07024


Dear Mr. Zighdis:

I am taking the opportunity of your current visit to the United States to cordially invite you on behalf of the Center for International Affairs of Harvard University to address our luncheon seminar on Monday, May 20, on the subject of the United States and the current political situation in Greece. The seminar will be attended by professors, senior visiting scholars, and graduate students of the Center as well as others who will be invited from the University community.

I was most impressed by your testimony of March 27 before the House of Foreign Affairs Committee and the cogent way you analyzed the current dilemma in Greece's political situation and how it relates to U.S. interests. Your high academic achievements, your experience in international affairs, and your role as a distinguished political leader of your country make you particularly qualified to address our seminar. I would like to add that all of us are aware of your deep-seated devotion to the ideals of democracy and to the welfare of your country. I regret that this struggle has been at considerable cost to your personal health and well being.

We hope that you, as an articulate spokesman for a democratic Greece, will see fit to accept this warm invitation which I and my colleagues are pleased to extend.

Sincerely yours,



Lester E. Gordon
Director

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Sincerely yours,



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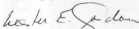
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Lester E. Gordon
Director

Development Advisory Service

ΕΘΝΙΚΟΣ ΚΗΡΥΞ
ΝΕΑΣ ΥΟΡΚΗΣ
23 Μαΐου 1974

**ΟΜΙΛΙΑ ΤΟΥ
Κ. ΙΩΑΝ. ΖΙΓΔΗ
ΕΙΣ ΤΟ ΧΑΡΒΑΡΝΤ**

CAMBRIDGE, MASS., 21. (15.
Υπερ.)—Ο εύρισκόμενος εις Η-
νωμένης Πολιτείας πρόην ύπαρ-
γός και δε των αποτελών της Ευ-
σιας Κέντρου κ. Ι. Ζιγδης, προει-
κήθη και άρτήρη γός εις σεμι-
νάριον του Κέντρου διεύθυν ύπο-
θήσαν του Πανεπιστημίου Χάρ-
βαρντ (ει της πολιτικής καταστά-
σεως εις την Ελλάδα.

Τό σεμινάριον περιλάμβαν
καθηγητά, φοιτητά και άρτα
λόγοι.



Edward Mason Econ. - Dev

Haward
University

Bergson

Econ - Eastern
Europ. Economics

Paponek

Econ - Dev.

Boston University
Djewanoski

Djewanoski

Professor
of Russian History
& Soviet
Union.

Checking Big Brother

By Tom Wicker

STOCKHOLM—If Richard Nixon lived in Sweden, the rules about his tax deductions and payments would have been known as soon as he filed his return. By tradition and law, just about every public document here is open to anyone who wants to see it, whether it concerns him or not. That is one reason why the Swedish government is pushing ahead with a unique plan to control computer data banks.

The tapes, discs and other esoteric equipment by which data can be stored in computers are now considered "documents" by Swedish courts. Computers, moreover, are as common as aquavit and almost as powerful in this country of skilled technology and vast social programs; imagine what a godsend the computer revolution must have been to the health service agency that has to keep records on sick pay and other benefits for virtually every one of the 8.1 million Swedes. And since aggressive Swedish businessmen can get these "documents" from the government just for the asking, private computer registers have proliferated, too.

Sweden and the computer were made for each other in another way—the personal number that every Swede acquires at birth and which thereafter identifies him on everything from signed dinner tabs to his most important transactions. These numbers make it a simple matter to cross-reference any number of computer registers and compile a mass of detail on any Swede—in fact, on practically all Swedes.

Uproar Created

Nobody seemed to be paying much attention until 1973—the year the national census was fully computerized and the government announced that the taped records would be sold to anyone who wanted to buy. That created something of an uproar, just as proposals were being made in parliament for the Big Brother of them all—a single national computer register to compile and keep updated all available data on every citizen. Parliament finally backed away from that one—although the computers were on order—and created, instead, a commission to look into the matter of personal registers and the threat to privacy.

The situation was already desperate. The mother of a newborn baby would find herself receiving, two or three days after the birth, a computer letter hailing the happy event and touting a brand of baby food. From the baby's personal number, the advertiser even knew whether a boy or a girl had been born. Similarly, lucky or shrewd taxpayers who got big refunds in a given

year promptly received computer mailings suggesting how the money might well be spent in certain consumer goods. Such supernatural inside knowledge failed to amuse many Swedes, and frightened some others.

A bank combination called Sibol was even working on a scheme for a sort of "cashless society," which would tie shops to banks and banks to other banks through computers, eliminating money transactions as well as—so the banks expected—robbery. The scheme eventually fell apart of its own complexity, but it suggested whether affairs were trending in Sweden's otherwise civil and restrained society.

The best estimates are that there may already be as many as 3,000 to 10,000 personal registers, public and private, in operation in Sweden. Some estimates run up to 50,000, taking into account, say, every businessman's payroll that may be handled by computer. That, of course, is a form of data register or data bank; so is a newspaper's circulation list, if it is stored in a computer. Most such registers, by themselves, are not a threat to anyone, or even a nuisance; but if all the data on them all were combined in a master register, no one can be sure what consequences might follow. The idea of privacy might well disappear.

Mass of Data

Some of the Swedish registers already are enormous, and not just those of the government social agencies. The tax authority has a mass of data on every Swede's income and wealth. Direct mail advertisers can flood the country with a mailing or pinpointed widow-act without dependence, or pubescent girls, or people with hearing problems or flat feet. Some officials worry that a foreign power could make shrewd use of a computer list of, say, retired military men with heavy divorce payments to make.

Last July, as the first result of the parliamentary committee's report, a Data Inspection Board was created. On July 1 of this year, it will assume sweeping powers over privately owned personal registers and strong advisory responsibilities to government registers. The board will administer what is believed here to be the first national law governing the application of automatic data processing to personal information.

This Swedish response to one of the most threatening by-products of exploding technology could provide a model for the commission headed by Vice-President Ford that now is looking into the somewhat different American computer problem.

