ollowing the arrest of Tony Negri by Italian authorities on charges of being in control of the notorious Red Brigades terrorists who kidnapped and murdered former Italian Prime Minister Aldo Moro, a group of support committees for Negri others who have been arrested have sprung into action internationally—including in the United States. Taking the name "Committee Against Repression in Italy" (CARI), the efforts to free Negri and keep investigators off the track of the big names deploying U.S. terrorism behind "legitimate" office doors, are being quickly pushed forward by already known terrorist advocates as the Zionist Lobby, Willy Brandt's Second International, and the so-called Trotskyist Fourth International-all run under the direction and control of British intelligence.

As proven by the recent investigations in Italy, terrorism is not a "natural" sociological phenomenon. Terrorism requires sophisticated logistical support involving large sums of money, safe houses and, as the case of Aldo Moro proves, high level political support. The institutions behind terrorism never operate on the level of gun-toting assassins, but serve as the points for organizing financial support, issuing marching orders, broadcasting targets through the media, and recruitment which is carried out from the safety of college teaching posts, as in the case of Negri.

In the United States, this level of logistical activity is carried out from posts safely nested in such institutions as the Stern Foundation, Rabinowitz Foundation, the Institute for Policy Studies, the United Autoworkers Union and others.

It is the method employed by Italian investigators that has been successful in unearthing terrorist controllers on the highest levels, including the calling in for questioning of prime minister hopeful Bettino Craxi, secretary general of the Italian Socialist Party. But, in pursuing this investigation which led a team of investigators to seek collaboration with authorities in the United States, the entire logistical financial support networks for terrorism in the U.S. has begun to come out in the open.

Stepping into the public light to attempt this coverup and thus confirming the validity of the Italian investigators' from-the-top-down roundup, is Wayne State University Professor Martin Glaberman who figures in the Detroit-based intelligence operation centering around United Brands' Max Fisher. This past month, Glaberman went into court seeking an injunction to stop Oscar Tosi, a scientist from the Department of Audiology at Michigan State University, from ana-

U.S. terrorist backers scramble to free Negri

lyzing tape recordings of telephone calls between terrorists in the Red Brigades and the family of the late Aldo Moro. The request for this analysis came from Italian judges who are prosecuting Tony Negri, and who now allege that the "Red Brigade" making the calls to Moro's family was in fact Tony Negri himself. The tests to be performed by Tosi are established straightforward analyses appropriately understood as electronic fingerprints.

Initially the Michigan court denied Glaberman's attempt to stop the testing, and rightfully so. An international agreement signed in Bonn last year calls for full collaboration in the cleanup of terrorists. As of this writing, however, the final decision will be made July 10. Glaberman's incriminating behavior has been complemented by implicit threats of assassination from Negri's attorney, Bruno Leuzzi Sinischalchi, who has made the "ID format" charge that the voice analysis expert at Michigan State works for repressive governments like Brazil, and has used his talents to free a man accused of heroin smuggling.

Who is Martin Glaberman?

Glaberman, while not considered the biggest brain behind U.S. terrorism, nonetheless qualifies for this wrecking job. He has publicly identified himself as a friend of Tony Negri and dates their collaboration back to the early 1960s. His willingness to free Negri and stop investigation from opening up in the U.S. is explicable.

In the 1940s, Glaberman helped lead a split of the Trotskyist Socialist Workers Party, called the Schachtmanites, who were the modern originators of the "third camp" line: rebellion against any centralized authority and organizers for anarchistic local control of factories and neighborhoods—the belief structure used to drive international terrorists to this day.

When the Students for a Democratic Society (SDS)

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was founded in the early 1960s, Glaberman began pulling strings within the group. SDS was the creation of the Socialist Party and was funded by Socialist Partyrun United Autoworkers Union, and was directed by the likes of Irving Bulestone of the UAW and Michael Harrington, then of the Socialist Party. SDS was quickly fractured into a number of groups and terrorist formations including the Weathermen and the Maoist Revolutionary Communist Party, among others, many of which are still linked with the Communist Labor Party.

Networks around the Inner City Voice, which later became the League of Revolutionary Black Workers, were primarily shaped by Glaberman and the National Lawyers Guild. In fact, Glaberman's networks included one Ken Cockerel, who rose from the leadership of the League of Revolutionary Black Workers to be, 10 years later, elected to Detroit's Common Council. Many members of the league were former students of Glaberman at Wayne State who went on to play a major role in the Detroit riots of 1967.

Glaberman personally arranged a tour of Europe for John Watson, Inner City Voice editor, where besides attending a conference of the Italian Socialist Party of Proletarian Unity, he met with Glaberman's friends in Italy (the Negri networks) and others elsewhere in Europe.

Glaberman was also a lecturer at the Free University of Berlin, a major recruiting ground for the Baader

Currently, Glaberman is part of an apparatus in the Midwest, which, along with the National Lawyers Guild and others, has operated the "anti-Nazi" coalition in Detroit responsible for provoking and staging "leftright" confrontations. The coalition enjoys its major funding from the United Auto Workers and political support from alleged organized crime kingpin Max Fisher's forces of the Zionist Anti-Defamation League of the B'nai B'rith—the same Max Fisher who sponsored the May Michigan campaign tour of John Connally and the same Max Fisher who, pertinent to this report on Glaberman's efforts to block the investigation of terrorism, reportedly passes approval on every judge appointed in Michigan.

Glaberman is also credited with the anti-Teamster organization PROD which is, in reality, the International Socialists, the heir to the Schachtmanite split-off from Socialist Workers Party.

Unraveling the web

This brief profile of Glaberman is a case study of a particular level of terrorist control operations that can be repeated again and again for various other Negri supporters. Howard Zinn, for instance, has a nearly identical background, except that the institutions he helped create and run have different names.

Zinn was the godfather of the new left in the greater

Boston area, and his tentacles are evidenced through the greater Boston-Cambridge area through the SDS, SNCC, the Clamshell Alliance, and many others. It is from his position as the former president of the National Lawyers Guild (and funder through the Rabinowitz Foundation) that he has arranged for the National Lawyers Guild to intervene on behalf of Tony Negri, et al.

This summer, two members of the NLG are traveling to Italy to investigate the arrests. The last time the NLG carried out such an investigation was when William Kuntsler and Ramsey Clark went to West Germany to investigate the treatment of captured Baader Meinhof terrorists—and sided with the terrorists.

Nominally directing the CARI defense of Negri is Italian national, Sylvia Federici, a friend of Negri's d a friend of Negri's friends). She was associated with Telos magazine for many years, which functions to this day as a "theoretical" cover to feed marching orders to terrorists. This is one of the sources connected to the jailed professor Negri which says that "terrorism is a sociological phenomenon."

A few years ago, Sylvia Federici and others left Telos to set up Zero Work magazine. Zero Work became the American representatives at a conference in Britain sponsored by Negri and British subject John Merrington.

Italian authorities have already named Zero Work as the major American collaborators of Negri. (The magazine has served as a means for Zero Work's infiltration into the environmentalist movement.)

Only since the arrest of Negri, have these people come forward publicly as anything resembling a group. Not unlike Glaberman, Sylvia Federici has been sent into explosive public outbursts when asked by other "leftists" why she formed CARI after Negri's arrest and why CARI won't publicly defend other arrested terrorists except the academic level associated with Negri. She explains her problem: the arrest of Negri marks a turning point for terrorism in Italy and marks a "new method" being employed by Italian authorities.

Paul Goldstein of Executive Intelligence Review's Military Strategy desk, at a recent seminar in New York on terrorism in the United States (transcripts are available on request) explained the Italian method: "Any proper approach to fighting terrorism, fighting environmentalism, and fighting drugs is identical. The approach is identical though you'll see on the lowest level a disparate set of conditions and networks involved. You approach it in the same methodological way that the Italian police, on our recommendations, have approached and traced upwards the environmentalist networks, drug-running networks, and terrorist networks to key institutions that control the media, that control our leading institutions, that control many facets of American life."

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