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The International Terrorism Report

IPS Terrorist Convicted In Seattle

Trial Proves Conspiracy Against Labor Party

SEATTLE, Aug. 17 (NSIPS) — Paul Zinsel, the local controller of Institute for Policy Studies terrorist field hands in this area was found guilty by a jury in city court Aug. 15 of having menaced U.S. Labor Party members during a 15-man goon attack on a USLP rally May 26. The judge sentenced Zinsel to a \$100 fine and a 10 day suspended jail sentence for actions which city prosecutor David Admire termed "strikingly similar to Hitler's."

The IPS terrorist Zinsel, who has been called to testify before a grand jury investigation of the recent spate of bombings in the Seattle area by the IPS-created George Jackson Brigade announced that he would appeal the verdict.

Information which emerged during the testimony of Zinsel and several of his zombie associates, provides hard evidence of the IPS conspiracy to disrupt the constitutionally guaranteed rights of the Labor Party as charged in the party's suit against Counterspy-IPS. Under cross examination by Admire and often "volunteering" their own testimony, Zinsel and his cohorts admitted that they had formed a "disorganized organized" coalition called the "Committee Against Right-Wing Attacks" for the express purpose of "educating people about the dangers of the fascist LP"; that they had participated in numerous instances of "counterleafleting" against the Labor Party; that Zinsel himself was involved in an anti-Labor Party meeting minutes prior to his attack on the Labor Party rally; that they had no intention of upholding the Labor Party's Constitutional rights; and finally that Zinsel had assaulted Labor Party candidate for State School Superintendent Steven Kane. If that were not enough, the defendant and his supporters conspicuously fanned themselves with copies of the Counterspy Terrorist Information Project (TIP) brief on the Labor Committees that provides guidelines for the disruption of USLP activities.

As Zinsel and Company were admitting their conspiracy against the Labor Party, a parallel IPS operation in the Portland area was ordered into action. Twenty members of the Institute-controlled Revolutionary Union yesterday attacked USLP organizers at a pre-announced party rally to kick off

USLP electoral petitioning in the state. In an attack similar to the Zinsel assault, the RU goons charged a Party literature table, beating organizers with sticks, and then quickly dispersing. There were no severe injuries. Charges will be filed by the police.

The Trial

An independent witness subpoenaed by the city who had observed Zinsel physically preventing Kane from entering a phone booth at the May 26 USLP rally failed to appear; hence the city's case relied upon the testimony of USLP members Steve Kane and Bob Turney. Zinsel had four witnesses: Fred Diamondstone (National Lawyers Guild member and defendant in the USLP's CounterSpy suit), Lynn Thorndycraft, Zinsel's lesbian girlfriend, Susan Laughlan, an associate member of the Committee Against Right-Wing Attacks, and Zinsel himself.

City Prosecutor Admire began his presentation in a manner which led observers to believe that he would shy away from serious constitutional and political issues and allow the case to be reduced to a feud between two groups of different political orientation. But with Zinsel and his witnesses flaunting their total disregard for the Constitution, the prosecutor moved to sharply focus the case on constitutional grounds.

In stark contrast to the show put on by Zinsel and his band of zombies, the USLP members straightforwardly and honestly presented the facts of the incidents of the day, which culminated in the descent upon a USLP campaign rally by Zinsel and 15 others, during which Kane was repeatedly assaulted by Zinsel.

Zinsel served as his own attorney, with help from Seattle lawyer Jim Vonasch who served as the defense attorney for Zinsel associate John Van Veenendaal in a case involving Van Veenendaal's assault on U.S. Labor Party Senatorial candidate Will Wertz. In his cross examination of Kane, he committed his first blunder by technically making Kane his witness, by using Kane to introduce evidence. Hence Zinsel could not, as he later wished, impeach Kane, and so had to be bailed out by arguments from Vonasch.

After the city presented its witnesses, Zinsel opened his defense with an opening statement. Failing to state how he would show the city lacked evidence upon which to convict him, Zinsel openly stated to the jury "yes, I kicked Kane" and then complemented his remarks with a physical demonstration of a karate kick he used on Kane. What Zinsel claimed he sought to demonstrate to the jury was how, through a series of provocations directed against him and his associates by the USLP over a period of several months, his mind had been in a state of "slow boil". On the day of the incident, he claimed, he unexpectedly "lost his cool" and struck Kane.

From that point on, Zinsel and his witnesses went into a circus routine of long and windy statements and epithets in an attempt to prove the USLP a "splinter group, fascists, Nazis, who were extremely insignificant, yet somehow mysteriously very dangerous, somehow funded by the CIA, whose sole purpose of existence was to give the left a bad name, and to harass, intimidate, provoke people on the street with their paranoid literature and to coerce them into buying their newspaper."

Zinsel's witnesses desperately attempted to portray the USLP as a band of rowdy thugs, who have savagely assaulted Zinsel et al. with the most "insulting" array of sexual, etc. insults and attempted to develop this "history" beginning with a rendition of the USLP's Operation Mop Up and events of 1971-73. Their first major upset occurred through damaging testimony by Diamondstone, which decisively turned the interest of the prosecutor in the Labor Party's direction. Diamondstone's testimony will be put to valuable use in the CounterSpy suit, as he clearly developed for the audience and the jury, the conspiracy to "drive the USLP off the streets." He not only admitted to being a part of the "coalition" to "educate people about the Labor Party," but he also admitted to having participated in at least six "counterleafleting events" whenever the Labor Party was spotted on the streets. In describing the chronological events of the day of the assault, he described his actions the first time encountering the Labor Party on University Avenue as "having driven them off that site." This caused the prosecutor's hair to stand on end. As all throughout his testimony and the court session, Diamondstone was portraying himself in the most degrading, propitiatory manner, as being the perfect law student who is about to embark upon a big career. After letting Diamondstone ramble, the prosecutor began a series of questions that caught Diamondstone completely off guard, and in the process, he hung himself with his remarks.

The prosecutor asked "So you will soon be taking the bar exams, is that correct?"

Diamondstone: "Yes sir."

Prosecutor: "That means you will be sworn in before the Supreme Court?"

Diamondstone: "That's correct."

Prosecutor: "And you will swear to uphold the Constitution?"

Diamondstone: "Yes."

Prosecutor: "And you would uphold the USLP's right to free speech?"

At this point, Diamondstone became destabilized and tried to answer the question by qualifying his remarks, which the prosecutor refused to allow him to do, and said "Answer the question, yes or no."

Capitulating to his terrorist peer group, Diamondstone replied: "No."

After Diamondstone, Zinsel called Laughlan and a video segment which showed Kane walking up to Diamondstone and hitting him in the face on the day of the incident. Laughlan claimed that she and all her videotape equipment "just happened" to be on University Avenue on May 26 during the scuffle. The segment was short, the person supposedly Diamondstone hardly looked like him, and the witness herself was very un-

credible. It was clear to the prosecutor and evident to the jury that the whole incident itself was an obvious set up by Laughlan and Diamondstone and that the tape was edited. The circus atmosphere was increasingly becoming more and more transparent, accentuated through the sharpening edge of the prosecutor.

Zinsel was his last witness, after Thorndycraft. All three in their testimony heaped a strong emphasis on remarks made to them by the USLP. The witnesses reduced their "evidence" to recounting all the particularly nasty things said to them. Diamondstone was angry that the USLP had told him that he had a beard because he wanted to be in his mother's womb; Zinsel was distraught over being called a "50 year old hippy pervert" and that nasty things were said about the sexual peculiarities of his relationship with Thorndycraft; Thorndycraft bemoaned the USLP calling Zinsel a kangaroo because he carried a purse and that by association with him, it implied that she slept with kangaroos; calling her a lesbian and screaming obscenities about her over a bullhorn that could be heard three blocks away from the scene.

Zinsel's testimony was particularly damaging, not only in his admission of kicking Kane several times, while compulsively demonstrating to the jury again his karate kick as he sat in the witness booth, but also, significantly, in establishing and revealing for the first time the IPS-CIA interface connecting his operation. Zinsel was ranting about the Labor Party's CIA connections, the Labor Party's calling him a terrorist, FBI agent and supporter of the George Jackson Brigade. In a startling development, Admire asked Zinsel if he knew Phil Sherburne (a CIA operative in the Seattle Office of Policy Planning). Zinsel replied that he knew of Sherburne, and "I know his wife very well." The prosecutor then noted that the Labor Party has been known for a long time as having consistently attacked Sherburne as a CIA operative, given his position as former head of the National Students Association. Admire then developed that the National Students Association has been exposed as being a CIA conduit and essentially said that Sherburne is a CIA agent. He then asked Zinsel: "Are you asking me to believe that the CIA attacks and goes after the CIA?" This both exposed Zinsel's idiotic logic and totally destabilized him. Zinsel was flabbergasted and limply defended Sherburne by stating "But he was in the LEAA" as though that was supposed to be a rallying sign for Admire to come to his senses. The prosecutor ignored him and Zinsel continued, "You really want me to get into all this here?" With the damage to Zinsel done, the prosecutor retracted his question and moved into another area.

Zinsel had taken great pains to recount a specialty of his: growing up under the Nazis in Austria. He tried to graphically portray the USLP as being potentially of the same dangerous caliber. After letting him ramble on under questioning by Vonasch, under cross examination, Admire said to Zinsel: "I have only one question or remark to make, Mr. Zinsel, and that is that what I find the most shocking and horrifying about Hitler was how whenever anyone disagreed with Hitler, he moved to wipe that person out...to drive them off...to silence them...It is this similarity between Hitler and your actions that I find the most striking...No further questions."

In his summation, Prosecutor Admire specified that he had clearly shown that Zinsel — by his own admission — was guilty of menacing. He reminded the jury that there is a clear line between the First Amendment and those actions which clearly over the bounds of protected actions and become violations of the law.

The jury was out only 40 minutes. When Zinsel was asked by the judge whether he had anything to say before he was sentenced, the IPS operative reflected a minute and replied, "I think I've already said too much."