

## II. How The Support Networks Protect Terrorism

The six to 12 remaining criminals-turned-"revolutionary" terrorists of the George Jackson Brigade have succeeded in eluding federal, state and law enforcement officials for over two years only with the support of an extensive proterrorist milieu that has festered in the Seattle area since 1969, when a faction of the Weathermen led by recent Democratic Party City Council candidate Charles "Chip" Marshall chose the area as a base of operations.

The top level of protection for the Brigade operations comes from the King County Democratic Party, whose political endorsement of "reformed" Weatherman Marshall has served the interests of terrorism in two critical ways: first, by insulating Marshall's political associates, many of whom are presently involved in some level of support for the Brigade, from public accountability; and second, through the control of positions in the city and state government through which deliberate sabotage of the investigation of the terrorists by police has been carried out.

Marshall's creation, the Seattle Liberation Front, an amalgam of the Seattle "radical community," was the direct forebearer of the George Jackson Brigade. In 1970, the Seattle Liberation Front organized a series of anti-war riots for which Marshall and seven others were

indicted and became known as the "Seattle 8." (2).

Thomas Michael Justensen, one of the "8," went underground and was arrested last month in Los Angeles for conspiracy to conduct bombings and assassinations. The FBI has identified Justensen as a member of the "Revolutionary Committee" of the Weatherunderground.

At the same time, other members of the SLF were indicted and tried for direct terrorist acts: John VanVeenendal, Jan Tissot, and police informant Jeff Desmond were charged with bombing a Seattle Post Office; Silas Trim Bissell and his wife Judith Emily Bissell became fugitives after posting \$50,000 bail on a charge of planting a dynamite bomb at the University of Washington Air Force ROTC building. Judith Bissell was arrested with Justensen last month in Los Angeles.

VanVeenendal and Roger Lippman, who is presently a fugitive from charges filed against him by the U.S. Labor Party both served their sentences at MacNeil Island at the same time that imprisoned future Brigade members Ed Mead and John Sherman were introduced to the writings of Mao and other ideologues used in programming the George Jackson Brigade's terrorist belief structure.

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(2) The indicted co-conspirators of the Seattle "8" were Marshall, Justensen, Jeff Dowd, Michael Lerner, Michael Abeles and Weathermen Susan Stern, Joseph Kelley and Roger Lippman.

### The First Domestic Trial Against Terrorism: USLP Vs. Counterspy Et Al.

The future of the George Jackson Brigade and other active terrorist groups in this country depends in large part on the U.S. Labor Party's success in prosecuting its suit against *CounterSpy Journal*, Fifth Estate, the Terrorist Information Project, Paul Zinsel, Tim Butz, and others. The civil action was brought by the Labor Party in U.S. District Court in Seattle, charging that Seattle and Washington-based terrorist groups had conspired to stop the electoral campaigns of the Labor Party through physical violence and intimidation.

The complaint, in documenting the conspiracy which led to at least 30 instances of assault and intimidation, describes the operating method of terrorist networks and their aboveground supporters. Tim Butz, a Washington-based *CounterSpy* agent, traveled out to the West Coast to initiate the campaign against the Labor Party, as part of a much larger national campaign to mobilize "left" terrorist support networks to attack the USLP. With the assistance of Paul Zinsel and his Left Bank Bookstore Collective and Donovan Workman, associated with the National Lawyers Guild, Butz was able to address a meeting organized to "get the Labor Party." Butz stated, in an article in *CounterSpy*, that his intention was to "put an end to the (USLP) presence at meetings, demonstrations, and workplaces." Butz and others solicited information that would allow them to target Labor Party

organizers for attack, made the attacks, and then published a booklet detailing their activities and recommending that others follow their example.

The method of operation involved, using both underground and above ground means, directly corresponds to the pattern followed by every terrorist deployment. In *USLP v. CounterSpy*, that method will be clearly established in court. However, perhaps even more significant is the potential to apply civil discovery and trial procedures to prove the *direct* connection between the underground and legal organizations.

At this point in the litigation, the USLP's attorney is moving to compel the Seattle Police Department to release information, including manuals and "hit lists," seized during a raid on Paul Zinsel's apartment, which concretely prove Zinsel's determination to wipe out the Labor Party and, through the terrorist networks, other pro-growth organizations on the West Coast. The Justice Department and Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms Division of the Treasury also possess crucial information on the defendants' terrorist connections and activities which this lawsuit will attempt to gain release for.

In addition to information on the methods of terrorist operation which *USLP v. CounterSpy* will produce, a successful civil damages claim will create ripples of "terror" in the terrorist community internationally.