

4 CZASKULTURY 4/2010

RADEK

SZLAGA



p.t.: Kaczynski

Ted Kaczynski

From ~~the~~ Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

"Unabomber" redirects here. For other uses, see [Unabomber \(disambiguation\)](#)

Dr. Theodore John "Ted" Kaczynski (pronounced /kəˈzɪnski/, born May 22, 1942) also known as the Unabomber (University and Airline Bomber), is an American mathematician and social critic, who engaged in a mail bombing spree that spanned nearly 20 yrs, killing three people and injuring 23 others. He was born in Chicago, Illinois, where, as an intellectual child prodigy, he excelled academically from an early age. Kaczynski was accepted into Harvard University at the age of 16, where he earned an undergraduate degree, and later earned a PhD in mathematics from the University of Michigan. He became an assistant professor at the University of California Berkeley at age of 25 but resigned 2 years later.

In 1971, he moved to a remote cabin without electricity or running water in Lincoln, Montana, where he began to learn survival skills in an attempt to become self-sufficient and where he lived like a recluse. He decided to start a bombing campaign after watching the wilderness around his home being destroyed by development. From 1978 to 1995, Kaczynski sent 16 bombs to targets including universities and airlines, killing three people and injuring 23. Kaczynski sent a letter to *The New York Times* on April 24, 1995 and promised "to desist from terrorism" if the *Times* or *The Washington Post* published his manifesto. In his *Industrial Society and Its Future* (also called the "Unabomber Manifesto"), he argued that his bombings were extreme but necessary to attract attention of human beings necessitated by modern technologies requiring large-scale organization.

Theodore Kaczynski



Theodore Kaczynski
The Unabomber

| | | |
|------------|---|-------------------------|
| Born | May 22, 1942 | Chicago, Illinois, U.S. |
| Alias(es) | The Unabomber | |
| Penalty | Life in prison without the possibility of parole | |
| Status | Incarcerated at Alcatraz Federal Penitentiary, Florence #04475- | |
| Occupation | Farmer, assistant professor of mathematics | |

The Unabomber was the target of one of the most costly investigations. Before Kaczynski's identity was known, the FBI used the term "UNABOM" (University and Airline Bomber) to refer to his case, which resulted in the media calling him the Unabomber. Despite the FBI's efforts, he was not caught as a result of this investigation. Instead, his brother recognized Ted's style of writing and beliefs from a manifesto and tipped off the FBI. To avoid the death penalty, Kaczynski's lawyers were court appointed but he eventually got rid of them because they wanted to do plea deals and he did not believe he was insane. Once it was sure that would be defending him on national television, the court entered a plea agreement under which he pleaded guilty and was sentenced to life in prison with no possibility of parole. Theodore Kaczynski has been designated a domestic terrorist by the FBI and several anti-communists such as John Zerzan and John Moore have come to his defence, while holding some reservations over his actions and ideas.

Early life

Kaczynski was born on May 22, 1942, in Chicago, Illinois, to second-generation Polish American Wanda (nee Dombek) and Theodore Richard Kaczynski. At six-months of age Ted's body was covered in rashes. He was placed in isolation in a hospital where visitors were not allowed. Treatment continued for eight months. His mother wrote in March 1943, "Baby home from hospital and is healthy but quite unresponsive after his experience." From grades one through four, Kaczynski attended Sherman Elementary School in Lincoln. He attended grades five through eight at Evergreen Park Central School. As a result of testing conducted in the fifth grade which determined he was an I.Q. of 167, he was allowed to skip the sixth grade and enroll in the seventh grade. Kaczynski described this as a pivotal event in his life. He recalled not fitting in with the older children and being subject to their bullying. As a child, Kaczynski had a fear of people and buildings, and enjoyed other children rather than interacting with them. His mother was so worried by his poor social development that she considered entering him in a study for autistic children by Bruno Bettelheim. He attended high school at Evergreen Park Community High School. Kaczynski excelled academically, but found the mathematics too simple during his sophomore year. During this period of his life, Kaczynski became obsessed with mathematics, spending prolonged hours locked in his room practicing differential equations instead of socializing with his peers.

... at the age of 16. While at Harvard, was taught by famed logician **Willard Van Orman Quine**, scoring at the top of Quine's class with 98.9% final grade.

He also participated in a multiple-year personality study conducted by Dr. Henry Murray, expert on stress interviews. Students in Murray's **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** endorsed study were told they would be debriefing personal philosophy with a fellow student. Instead they were subjected to the stress test, which was an extremely resistant and prolonged psychological attack by an anonymous attorney. During the test, students were strapped into a chair and connected to electrodes that monitored their psychological reactions while facing bright lights and a **top-down** monitor. This was aimed at students' expressions of impulsive rage were played back to them several times over in the study. According to Chase Kaczynski's records from that period, **agent** he was emotionally stroked when the study began. Kaczynski's lawyers attributed some of ~~the~~ his emotional instability and dilute of mind control to his participation in this study.

Career

Kaczynski graduated from Harvard University in 1962 and subsequently enrolled at the University of Michigan where he earned a PhD in mathematics. Kaczynski's specialty was a branch of **complex analysis** known as **geometric function theory**. His professors at Michigan were impressed with his intellect and drive. "He was in **subhuman** class. He was no like the other graduate students," said P. Duren, one of Kaczynski's math professors at Michigan. "He was much more focused about his work. He had a drive to discover mathematical truths." It is enough to say he was smart and **George P. Broun** mother of his Michigan math professor. In fact, Kaczynski earned his PhD with his thesis entitled **Boundary functions** by solving a problem so difficult that no one could not figure it out. Maxwell Resede, a retired math professor who served on Kaczynski's dissertation committee, noted, "I would guess that maybe 10 or 12 men in the country also commented on his thesis in 1967 Kaczynski won the University of Michigan's 100th Summer B. Myers Prize, which recognizes a dissertation as the school's best in mathematics that year. He also published two articles related to his dissertation in mathematical journals, and four more after leaving Michigan.



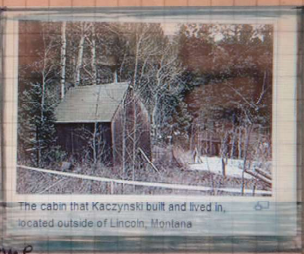
Kaczynski as a young professor at Berkeley, 1968

In the fall of 1967, Kaczynski became an assistant professor of mathematics at the University of California Berkeley, where he taught undergraduate courses in advanced calculus. He was also noted as the youngest professor ever hired by the university. His position proved short-lived however, as Kaczynski received numerous complaints and low ratings from the undergraduates he taught. Many students noted that he seemed quite uncomfortable in teaching environment, often stuttering and mumbling during lectures, becoming excessively nervous in front of a class, and ignoring students during his office hours. Without explanation, he resigned from his position in 1969 at age 26. The chairman of the mathematics department J.W. Addison, called that a "sudden and unexpected" resignation, while vice chairman Calvin Moore said that given Kaczynski's "impressive" thesis and record of publications, "He could have advanced up the rank and been a senior member of the faculty today."

Life in Montana

In summer 1971, Kaczynski moved into his parents' small residence in **Lombard**

Lincoln. Two years later, he moved into a remote cabin he built himself just outside **Lincoln, Montana** where he lived a **simple life** on very little money, without electricity or running water. Kaczynski worked odd jobs and received financial support from his family, which he used to purchase his land and, without their knowledge, would later use to fund his bombing campaign. In 1978 he worked briefly with his father and mother at a **form-tuber** factory where he was fired by his brother, partly for harassing a female supervisor he had previously dated.



The cabin that Kaczynski built and lived in, located outside of Lincoln, Montana

Kaczynski's original goal was to move out to a secluded place and become **self-sufficient** so that he could live **autonomously**. He began to teach himself survival skills such as **tracking edible plant identification** and how to construct primitive technologies such as **bow drills**. However, he quickly realized that it was not possible for him to live that way as a result of watching the wild land around him get destroyed by **development and industry**. He performed isolated acts of **sabotage** initially, targeted at the developments near his cabin. The **strategic catalyst** which drove him to begin his campaign of bombings was when he went out for a walk to one of his favorite wild spots, only to find that it had been destroyed and replaced with a road, he said:

The best place to me was the most remote of this pattern that dates from the fertility age. It's kind of rolling country, not flat and when you get to the edge of it you find these ravines that cut very steeply in to cliff-like drop-offs and there was even a waterfall there.

that rather than trying to acquire further wilderness skills I would work on getting back at the system. Revenge. - Ted Kaczynski.

He began to dedicating himself to reading about **sociology** and books on **political philosophy** such as works of **Jacques Ellul** and also stepped up his consumption of **robotics**. He soon came to the conclusion that more violent methods would be ~~the~~ the only solution to what he saw as the problem of industrial civilization. He says that he lost faith in the idea of **reform** and so violent collapse is the only way to bring down the techno-industrial system. About the idea of reformist means of taking it down he said:

I don't think it can be done in part because of the human tendency for most people there are exceptions to take the path of least resistance. They'll take the easy way out and giving up your car, your television set, your electricity is not the path of least resistance for most of the people. As I see it I don't think there is any controlled, planned way in which we can dismantle the industrial system. I think that the only way we will get rid of it is if it break down and collapses. The big problem is that people don't believe a revolution is possible and it is not possible precisely because they do not believe it is possible. To a large extent I think the eco-anarchist movement is accomplishing a great deal but I think they could do it better. The real revolutionaries should separate themselves from the reformers. And I think that it would be good if a conscious effort was being made to get as many people as possible introduced to the wilderness. In a general way I think what has to be done is not ~~to~~ to try and convince or persuade the majority of people that we are right or to try to increase tensions on society to the point where things start to break down. To create a situation where people get uncomfortable enough that they're going to rebel. So the question is how do you increase the tensions?

Bombings



Initial bombings

Kaczynski's activities came to the attention of the FBI in 1978 with the explosion of his first primitive homemade bomb. Over the next 17 years he mailed or hand delivered a series of increasingly sophisticated explosive devices that killed three Americans and injured 24 more. The first mail bomb was sent in May 1978 to **Northwestern University** professor **Buckley Crist**. The package was found in a parking lot at the university with Crist's return address. The pack

was returned to Crist. However, suspicious of a package he had not sent, he contacted campus policeman **Terry Marker**, who opened the package which exploded immediately. Although Marker only received minimal injuries, he required medical assistance at **Evansston Hospital**.

The bomb was made of metal that could have come from a home workshop. The primary component was a piece of metal pipe about 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter and 9 inches (230 mm) long. The bomb contained smokeless explosive powders and the box, and the plugs that sealed the pipe ends were handcrafted from wood in **companion** with the pipe bomb. Usually the threaded metal ends were sold in many hardware stores. Wooden ends lack the strength to allow significant pressure to build within the pipe explaining why the bomb did not cause severe damage. The primitive trigger device that the bomb employed was a nail tightened by rubber bands designed to slam into six common wire heads when the box was opened. The metal heads would immediately burst into flame and ignite the explosive powders faster and more effectively.

The initial 1978 bombing was followed by bombs sent to airline officials, and in 1978 a bomb was placed in the cargo hold of **American Airlines Flight 446** a **Boeing 727** flying from Chicago to Washington D.C. The bomb began smoking forcing the pilot to make an **emergency landing**. Six passengers were treated for smoke inhalation. Only a faulty timing mechanism prevented the bomb from exploding. Authorities said it had enough firepower to "obliterate the plane".

As bombing no further is a **federal crime** in the United States, the FBI became involved after this incident and derived the code name **UNABOM**. U.S. Postal Inspectors, who initially had the case called the suspect the **hunkyard Bomber** because of the materials used to make the small bombs. In 1979 an FBI-led task force that included the ATF and U.S. Postal Inspection Service was formed to investigate the case. The task force would grow to more than 150 full-time investigators and others. This team made every possible forensic examination of recovered components of the explosives and studied the lives of victims in minute details. These efforts moved a little use in identifying the suspect who built his bombs essentially from "scrap" materials available almost anywhere. The victims investigators later learned were chosen irregularly from library

In 1980 chief agent **John Dowdy**, working with agents in the FBI's **Behavioral Sciences Unit** issued a psychological profile of the unidentified bomber which described the offender as a man with above-average intelligence with connections to academics. This profile was later refined to characterize the offender as a **neo-Luddite** holding an academic degree in the hard sciences, but this psychologically based profile was discarded in 1993 in favor of an alternative theory developed by the FBI analysts concentrating on the physical evidence in recovered bomb fragments. In this next profile the bomber suffered from a blue-collar middle-class

The first serious injury occurred in 1985, when John Hauser, a graduate student and Captain in the **United States Air Force** lost four fingers and vision in one eye. The bomb like others of Kaczynski's was handcrafted and made with wooden parts. In 1985, a California computer store owner, 38-year-old Hugh Scrutton, was killed by a nail-and-plate-bored bomb placed in the parking lot of his store. A similar attack against a computer store occurred in Salt Lake City, Utah on February 20, 1987. The bomb, which was disguised as a piece of lumber, injured Gary Wright when he attempted to remove it from the store's parking lot. The explosion severed nerves in Wright's left arm and propelled more than 200 pieces of shrapnel into his body. Kaczynski's brother, David, who would play a vital role in Ted's looming capture by alerting federal authorities to the prospect of his brother being involved in the UNABomber cases - sought out and became friends with Wright after Ted was detained in 1996. David Kaczynski and Wright have remained friends and occasionally conduct speaking engagements or reconciliation together.

After a six-year hiatus Kaczynski struck again in 1993 mailing a bomb to **David Gelernter**, a computer science professor at **Yale University**. Though critically injured, Gelernter eventually recovered. Another bomb, mailed in the same weekend, was sent to the home of geneticist Charles Epstein from **University of California, San Francisco** who lost multiple fingers upon opening it. Kaczynski then called Gelernter's brother, Joel Gelernter, a behavioral geneticist and told him "you are next". Geneticist **Phillip Sharp** of **Massachusetts Institute of Technology** also received a threatening letter two years later. Kaczynski wrote a letter to the **New York Times** claiming that his "group", called FC, was responsible for the attacks.

In 1994 **Burston-Marrsteller** executive Thomas J. Mosser was killed by a mail bomb sent to his North Caldwell, New Jersey home. In another letter to the **New York Times** Kaczynski claimed that FC "blew up Thomas Mosser because [...] Burston-Marrsteller [sic] helped **Exxon** clean up its public image after the **Exxon Valdez accident**" and more importantly because "it's business" the development of techniques for manipulating people's attitudes. This was followed by the 1995 murder of **Gilbert Murray**, president of the **timber industry** lobbying group **California Forestry Association**, by a mail bomb actually addressed to previous president **William Dennison**, who had retired.

In all 16 bombs - which injured 23 people and killed three - were attributed to Kaczynski. While the devices varied widely through years, all but first few contained initials "FC". Inside his bombs, certain prints carried the inscription "FC" which Kaczynski later asserted stood for "Freedom Club". Latent fingerprints on some of the devices did not match the fingerprints found on letters attributed to Kaczynski. As stated in the FBI affidavit:

202. Latent fingerprints attributable to devices mailed and/or placed by the UNABomber suspect here compared to those found on the letters attributed to Theodore Kaczynski. According to the FBI Laboratory no forensic correlation exists between those samples.

One of Kaczynski's tactics was leaving false clues in every bomb. He would make them hard to find so as to purposely mislead investigators into thinking they had a clue. The first clue was a metal plate, stamped with the initials "FC" and often somewhere (usually in the pipe end cap) in every bomb. One false clue left was a note in a bomb that did not detonate which reads "Wu - it works! told you it would - RV!!". A more obvious clue was the **Eugene O'Neill** \$1 stamp used to seal his boxes. One of his bombs was sent embedded in a copy of **John Wilson's** novel, **Ice Brothers**.

The FBI theorized that Kaczynski had a theme of nature, trees and wood in his mail. He often included bits of tree branch and bark in his bombs. Targets selected included **Perry Wood**, Professor **Leroy Wood Bearson** and **Thomas Mosser**, a well-known writer. **Robert Greysmith** noted "In the UNABomber's case a large factor was his obsession with wood."

List of bombings

| Year | Date | Location | Victims | Injuries |
|------|-------------|--|--|--|
| 1978 | May 25-26 | Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois | Terry Marker, campus police officer | minor |
| 1979 | May 9 | Northwestern University | John Harris, graduate student | slight |
| | November 15 | Chicago, Illinois | 12 American Airlines passengers | smoke inhalation |
| 1980 | June 10 | Chicago | Percy Wood, United Airlines President | cuts and burns |
| 1981 | October 8 | University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah | none—bomb defused | |
| 1982 | May 5 | Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee | Janet Smith, university secretary | severe injury to hands requiring extensive rehabilitative treatment |
| | July 2 | University of California, Berkeley, California | Diogenes Angelakos, professor | right hand and face; near complete recovery |
| | May 15 | University of California, Berkeley | John Hauser, graduate student | partial loss of vision in left eye, loss of four fingers on right hand |
| 1985 | June 13 | Auburn, Washington | none—bomb defused | |
| | November 15 | Ann Arbor, Michigan | James V. McConnell and Nicklaus Suino | McConnell: hearing loss; Suino: shrapnel wounds |
| | December 11 | Sacramento, California | Hugh Scrutton, computer rental store owner | first fatality |
| 1987 | February 20 | Salt Lake City, Utah | Gary Wright, computer store owner | Severe nerve damage to left arm, reconstructive surgery required |
| 1993 | June 22 | Tiburon, California | Charles Epstein, University of California geneticist | destroyed both eardrums, lost parts of three fingers |

Manifesto

In 1995 Kaczynski **anonymously** mailed several letters, including some to his former victims and others to major media outlets, outlining his goals and demanding that his 50-plus page, 55,000 word **Industrial Society and Its Future** (also called the "Unsubomber Manifesto") be printed verbatim by a major newspaper or journal. He stated that if his demand was met, he would then end his bombing campaign. The document was densely written manifests that called for a worldwide revolution against the effects of modern society's "industrial-technological" system. There was a great deal of controversy as to whether the document should be published. A further letter threatening to kill more people was sent and the U.S. Department of Justice, along with FBI Director **Louis Freeh** and Attorney General **Janet Reno**, recommended publication and of concern for public safety and in hopes that a reader could identify an author. The pamphlet was then published by The New York Times and The Washington Post on September 19, 1995. Prior to The New York Times' decision to publish the manifesto, **Bo Guccione** of Penthouse volunteered to publish it but Kaczynski replied that since Penthouse was less "respectable" than the other publications, he would in that case "retain the right to plant one (and only one) bomb intended to kill, after our manuscript was published".

Throughout the manuscript, produced on a typewriter without capacity for italics, Kaczynski ~~uses~~ **emphatic** the entire words to show emphasis. He always refers to himself as either "I" or "we" (Freedom Club), though he appears to have acted alone. **Donald Foster**, who analyzed the writing of the request of Kaczynski's defense, notes that the manuscript contains instances of irregular spelling and hyphenation as well as other consistent linguistic idiosyncrasies which led him to conclude that it was indeed Kaczynski who wrote it.

Industrial Society and Its Future begins with Kaczynski's assertion that the "Industrial Revolution and its consequences have been a disaster for the human race. The first section of the text is devoted to psychological analysis of various groups - primarily leftists and scientists - and of the psychological consequences for individual life within the "industrial-technological" system, which has robbed (contemporarily) humans of their autonomy, diminished their support with nature and forced them to behave in ways that are increasingly **remotely** from the natural patterns of human behavior. The later section speculates about the future evolution of this system, arguing that it will inevitably lead to the end of human freedom, call for a "revolution against technology" and attempt to indicate how that might be accomplished.

Psychological analysis

In his opening and closing sections, Kaczynski addresses **Leftism as a movement in sense** who participate in a powerful "social movement to compensate for their lack of personal power. He further claims that the leftism movement is led by a particular minority of leftists whom he called "oversocialized".

The moral code of our society is so demanding that no one can think, feel and act in a completely moral way. [...] Some people are so highly socialized that the attempt to think, feel and act morally imposes a severe burden on them. In order to avoid feelings of guilt they continually have to deceive themselves about their own motives and find a moral explanation for feelings and actions that in reality have a non-moral origin. We use the term "oversocialized" to describe such people.

He goes on to explain how the nature of leftism is determined by the psychological consequences of "oversocialization". Kaczynski "attribute[s] the social and psychological problems of modern society to the fact that society requires people to live under conditions radically different from the order which the human race evolved and to behave in ways that conflict with the patterns of behavior that the human race developed while living under the earlier conditions." He further specifies the primary cause of a long list of social and psychological problems in modern society as the disruption of the "power process", which he defines as having four elements:

The three most clear-cut of these are goal effort and attainment of goal. (Everyone needs to have goals whose attainment requires effort, and needs to succeed in attaining at least some of the goals.) The fourth element is more difficult to define and may not be necessary for everyone. We call it autonomy and will discuss it later [...]. We define human drives into three groups: (1) those drives that can be satisfied with minimal effort; (2) those that can be satisfied but only at the cost of serious effort; (3) those that cannot be adequately satisfied no matter how much effort one makes. The power process is the process of satisfying the drives of the second group.

Kaczynski goes on to claim that "[i]n modern industrial society natural human drives tend to be pushed into the first and third groups, and the second group tends to consist increasingly of artificially created drives." Among these drives are "surrogate activities" activities which are artificial goals that people set up for themselves merely in order to have some

the scientists and of the government officials and corporations executives who provide the funds for research.

Analysis of control methods

As mentioned above, the result of the "disruption of the power process" is the primary cause of various problems of the society (e.g. crime, depression, etc.) Kaczynski maintains that rather than recognizing that humans currently live in "conditions that make them terribly unhappy", "the system" i.e. industrial society develops ways of controlling human responses to the overly stressful environment they themselves live in.

The following are current examples (according to Kaczynski) of this trend:
Imagined a society that subjects people to conditions that make them terribly unhappy then gives them the drugs to take away their unhappiness. Science fiction. It is already happening to some extent in our own society. It is well known that the rate of clinical depression had been greatly increasing in recent decades. We believe that this is due to disruption of the power process...

The entertainment industry serves as an important psychological tool of the system, possible even when it is dishes out large amount of sex and violence. Entertainment provide a modern man with an essential means of escape. While absorbed in television, video etc., he can forget stress, anxiety, frustration, dissatisfaction.

Subvocal Learning Centers for example, have had great success in motivating children to study, and psychological techniques are also used with more or less success in many conventional schools. "Parenting" techniques that are taught to parents are designed to make children accept fundamental values of the system and behave in ways that the system finds desirable.

Historical analysis

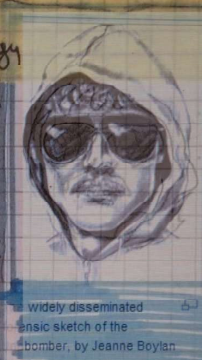
In the last sections of the manifesto, Kaczynski carefully defines what he means by freedom and provides an argument that it would "be hopelessly difficult [...] to reform the industrial system, such a way as to prevent it from progressively narrowing our sphere of freedom. He says that in spite of all its technical advances relating to human behavior, the system to date has not been impressively successful in controlling human beings" and predicts that "if the system succeeded in gaining sufficient control over human behavior quickly enough, it will probably survive. Otherwise it will break down" and that "the issue will most likely be resolved within the next several decades, say 40 to 100 years. He gives various dystopian possibilities for the type of society which would evolve in the former case. He claims that, the revolution, unlike former, is possible and calls on sympathetic readers to initiate such revolution using two strategies: to heighten the social stresses within the system so as to increase the likelihood that it will break down, and to "develop and propagate an ideology that opposes the system. He gives various tactical recommendations including avoiding the assumption of political power involving all collaboration with leftists and supporting free trade agreement in order to bind the world economy into a more friable, unified whole. He concludes by noting that his manifesto was a post-rationalist leftism in its modern form of phenomenon peculiar to our time and is a symptom of the disruption of the power process" but that he is "not in a position to assert confidently that no such movement has existed prior to modern leftism" and says that "this is a significant question to which historians ought to give their attention."

Related works

As a critique of technological society, the manifesto echoed contemporary critics of technology and individualization such as John Zerzan, Herbert Marcuse, Fredy Perlman, Jacques Ellul (whose book *The Technological Society* was referenced in an unnamed Kaczynski essay written in 1971), Lewis Mumford, Neil Postman, and Derrick Jensen. His idea of the "disruption of the power process" similarly echoed social critics emphasizing the lack of meaningful work as a primary cause of social problems including Mumford, Paul Goodman, and Eric Hoffer (whom Kaczynski explicitly references). The general theme was also addressed by Aldous Huxley in his dystopian novel *Brave New World*, which Kaczynski references. The ideas of "overcivilization" and "surrogate activities" recall Freud's *Civilization and its Discontents* and his theories of "sublimation" and "sublimation" (the latter term being used three times in the manifesto in quotes to describe surrogate activities). A Wired article on the dangers of technology titled "Why the future Doesn't need Us" by Bill Joy, cofounder of Sun Microsystems, quoted Ray Kurzweil's *The Age of Spiritual Machines*, which quoted a passage by Kaczynski on types of society that might develop if human labor were entirely replaced by artificial intelligence. Joy wrote, although Kaczynski's notions were "murderous" and, in my view, diminishing to me, "that as difficult as it is for me to acknowledge I saw some merit in the reasoning in this single passage felt compelled to comment it."

encouraged by his wife Linda to follow up on suspicions that Theodore was the UNABomber. David Kaczynski was at first dismissive, but progressively began to take the likelihood more so after reading the manifesto a week after it was published in Sept. 1995. David Kaczynski browsed through old family papers and found letters dating back to 1970's written by Ted and sent to newspapers protesting the abuses of technology and which contained phrasing similar to that was found in UNABomber Manifesto.

Prior to publishing of the manifesto, the FBI received over a thousand calls a day for months in response to the offer of \$1 million reward for information leading to the identity of the UNABomber. There were also (mpo number) of letters mailed to the UNABOM Task Force that purported to be from the UNABomber and thousands of suspect leads were sifted through. While the FBI was occupied with the new leads, David Kaczynski first hired private investigator Susan Swanson in Chicago to investigate Ted's activities discreetly. The Kaczynski brothers had become estranged in 1970 and David had not seen Ted for ten years. David later hired Washington D.C. attorney Tom Bisceglie to organize evidence acquired by Swanson and make contact with the FBI given the likely difficulty in attracting the FBI's attention. He wanted to protect his brother from the danger of an FBI raid, like **Ruby Ridge** or the **Waco Siege** since he knew Ted would not take kindly to being contacted by the FBI and would likely react irrationally or violently.



In early 1996 former FBI hostage negotiator and criminal profiler Clinton R. Van Zandt was contacted by an investigator working with Tony Bisceglie. Bisceglie asked Van Zandt to compare the manifesto to type written letters David had received from his brother. Van Zandt's initial analysis determined that there was better than 60 percent chance that the same person had written the letters as well as the manifesto which had been in public circulation for half a year. Van Zandt's second analytical term determined an even higher likelihood that the letters and the manifesto were the product of the same author. He recommended that Bisceglie's client immediately contact FBI.

In February 1996 Bisceglie provided a copy of the 1971 essay written by Ted Kaczynski to the FBI. At the UNABOM Task Force headquarters in San Francisco, Supervisor Special Agent Jack Moss immediately recognized similarities in the writings. Linguistic analysis determined that the brother of the essay papers and the manifesto were almost certainly the same. When combined with facts gleaned from the bombings and Kaczynski's life that analysis provided the basis for a search warrant.

David Kaczynski had attempted to remain anonymous at the outset but he was swiftly identified and within a few days an FBI hunt team was dispatched to interview David and his wife with their attorney in Washington D.C. At this and subsequent meetings with the team David provided letters written by his brother in their original envelopes so the use of partwork dates avoided the enhancement of the timeline of Ted Kaczynski's activities being developed by the task force. David developed a respectful relationship with the UNABOM Task Force behavioral analyst special agent Kathleen M. Puckett with whom he met numerous times in Washington, D.C., Texas, Chicago, and **Schenectady, New York** over the next two months before the federal search warrant was served on Theodore Kaczynski's cabin.

Arrest



Agents arrested Theodore Kaczynski on April 3, 1996 at his remote cabin outside Lincoln, Montana, where he was found in an unkept state, combing his hair. In the cabin the investigators found a wealth of bomb components, 4000 hand-written journal pages that included bomb-making experiments and descriptions of the UNABomber crimes, and one live bomb ready for use. They also found wood appeared to be the original typed manuscript of the manifesto. By this point the UNABomber had been the target of one of the most expensive investigations in the FBI's history.

Paragraphs 204 and 205 of the FBI search and arrest warrant for Kaczynski stated that experts - many of them academics consulted by the FBI - believed "another individual" wrote the manifesto, not Theodore Kaczynski. As stated in the affidavit, only a handful of people believed Theodore Kaczynski was the UNABomber before search warrant revealed the corroborative evidence in Kaczynski's isolated cabin. The search warrant affidavit written by FBI inspector Tony D. White reflects this conflict and is striking evidence of the opposition to Turbine and his small cadre FBI agents that included Moss and Puckett - who were convinced Theodore Kaczynski was the UNABomber - from the rest of the UNABOM Task Force and the FBI in general:

- 204. Your affidavit is aware that other individuals have conducted analyses of the UNABOM manuscript - determined that the manuscript was written by another individual, not Kaczynski, who had also been a suspect in the investigation.
- 205. Numerous other opinions from experts have been provided as to the identity of the UNABomber subject. None of these opinions named Theodore Kaczynski as a possible author.

David Kaczynski had once admired and emulated his elder brother, but had later decided to leave the survivalist lifestyle behind. He had received assurances from FBI that he would remain anonymous

David donated the reward money, less his expenses to families of his brother's victims. After his arrest, Kaczynski was briefly among the several individuals who have been considered suspects of being the unidentified **Zodiac Killer**. However, he lived in Illinois during most of the killings and was eliminated as a suspect. Among the links that raise suspicion were the fact that Kaczynski lived in the Bay Area from 1967 to 1968, the same period that most of the Zodiac's bomb-related killings occurred in California, and both being highly intelligent with interest in bombs and codes. **Robert Gray Smith** of San Francisco, author of the book **Zodiac**

in 1986, said the similarities are "fascinating" but undoubtedly purely coincidental. In 1996, a **documentary** was produced titled "Unsubomber: The True Story" featuring actors **Dermot Mulroney** as Ben Jeffries, **Robert Hays** as David Kaczynski, and **Tobin Bell** as Theodore Kaczynski. In this film a determined postal inspector was followed as he tracked down the suspect and also centered on Kaczynski's brother, who played a key role in the investigation.

Court Proceedings

Kaczynski's lawyers, headed by Montana federal defender Michael Dowshoe, attempted to enter an **INSANE** plea to save Kaczynski's life, but Kaczynski rejected this plea. A court-appointed psychiatrist diagnosed Kaczynski as suffering from **paranoid schizophrenia** but declared him competent to stand trial. Kaczynski's family said he would psychologically "shut down" when pressured. In the book **The Road to Revolution**, Kaczynski recalls two prison psychologists, Dr. James Wetherston and Dr. Michael Morrison, who visited him almost every day for a period of four years who told him that they saw no indication that he suffered from any such serious mental illness, and that the diagnosis of his being paranoid schizophrenic was "ridiculous" and a "political diagnosis". Dr. Morrison made remarks to him about psychologists and psychiatrists providing my desired diagnosis if they are well paid and devoid of conscience.

A federal grand jury indicted Kaczynski in April 1996, on 10 counts of illegally transporting, mailing and using bombs. He was also charged with killing Scrutton, Mosser and Murray. On January 7, 1998, Kaczynski attempted to hang himself. Initially the government prohibition term indicated that it would seek the death penalty for Kaczynski after it was authorized by United States Attorney General **J. Michael Reno**. David Kaczynski's attorney asked the former FBI agent who wrote the memo between the Unsubomber's name and Kaczynski's to act for leniency; he was horrified to think that turning his brother in might put in his brother's death. Eventually Kaczynski was able to avoid the death penalty by pleading guilty to all the government's charges on January 22, 1998. Later Kaczynski attempted to withdraw his guilty plea, arguing it was involuntary. Judge **Garland Ellis Burrell** denied his request. The **United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth** circuit upheld the decision.

An early hunt for the Unsubomber in the United States portrayed a perpetrator far different from the eventual suspect. The Unsubomber Manifesto consistently uses "we" and "our" throughout and at one point in 1993 investigators sought an individual whose first name was "Notham" and a fragment of a note found in one of the bombs. However, when the case was finally presented to public authorities denied that there was ever anyone other than Kaczynski involved in the crimes. Explanations were later presented as to why Kaczynski targeted some of the victims he selected.

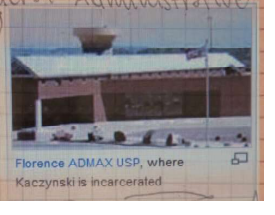
In August 10, 2006 Judge Garland Burrell Jr. ordered the personal items seized in 1996 from Kaczynski's Montana cabin should be sold at a "reasonably advertised internet auction". Items the government considers to be bomb-making materials, such as writings that contain diagrams and "recipes" for bombs are excluded from the sale. The auctioneer will pay the cost and will keep up to 10% of the sale price and the rest of the proceeds must be applied to the \$15 million in restitution the Burrell ordered Kaczynski to pay his victims.

Included among Kaczynski's holdings to be auctioned are his original writings, journals, correspondences and other documents allegedly found in his cabin. The judge ordered that all references in those documents that allude to any of his victims must be removed before they are sold. Kaczynski has challenged those ordered redactions in court on **first amendment** grounds, arguing that any alteration of his writings is an **unconstitutional** violation of his **freedom of speech**.

Life in prison

Kaczynski is serving a **life sentence** without a possibility of parole at **Federal Bureau of Prisons** register number 04475-046 in **ADX Florence**, the federal Administrative Maximum Facility near Florence, Colorado. When asked if he is afraid of losing his mind in prison, Kaczynski replied:

No, what worries me is that I might in a sense adapt to this environment and come to be comfortable here and not resent it anymore. And I am afraid that as the years go by that I may forget, I may begin to lose my memories of the mountains and the woods and that's what really worries me, that I might lose those memories, and lose that sense of contact with wild nature in general. But I'm not afraid



Library houses Kaczynski's correspondence from over 400 people since his arrest in April 1996 including carbon copy replies, legal documents, publications, and clippings. The names of most correspondents will be kept secret until 2049. Kaczynski has also been battling in federal court in northern California over the auction of his journals and other correspondence. On January 10, 2008, however, the

United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit in San Francisco, California, rejected Kaczynski's arguments that the government sale of his writings violates his freedom of expression. His writings, books, and other possessions will be sold online, and the money raised will be sent to several of his victims.

Kaczynski's cribin was removed and stored in warehouse in an undisclosed location. It was to be destroyed, but was eventually given to Scholette Holdman, an investigator on Kaczynski's defense team. It is on display at the **NEWSEUM** in Washington D.C. as of July 2008. In a three-page handwritten letter to United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit, Kaczynski objected to the public exhibition of the cribin, claiming it violated the victim's objection to be publicly connected with the UNABOM case.

In a letter dated October 7, 2005, Kaczynski offered to donate two rare books to the **Melville J. Herskovits Library of African Studies** at **Northwestern University** campus in Evanston, Illinois, the location of the first two attacks. The recipient David Easterbrook turned the letter over to the university's archives. Northwestern rejected the offer, noting that the library already owned the volumes in English and did not desire duplicates.

David Kaczynski: Theodore's brother and the person who turned him in to the FBI. He never received a response to the monthly letters he sends to Theodore in prison. In 2007, Kaczynski has continued to write while in prison. In 2010, a collection of essays and a corrected version of the Manifesto were published "by First House" under the title "Technological Slavery".

See also

- Anarcho-primitivism**, an anarchist movement encompassing many of Kaczynski's ideas, a 1980s group of neo-Luddite saboteurs from France
- Das Netz** a film about Kaczynski
- Green Anarchy**, an anarchist magazine that published some of Kaczynski's writings including the short story **Ship of Fools**
- Propaganda be dead**, an anarchist concept that sees action as being a form of propaganda
- Unabomber for President**, a political campaign which aimed to elect the Unabomber in the 1996 United States presidential election
- John Zerzan**, an anarcho-primitivist philosopher who defended Kaczynski's writings and was a confidant to him during his trial.