

The Hunt for America's Smartest Serial Killer

fern

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This is the unbelievable story of the Unabomber.

Check out these great books:

“Hunting the Unabomber” by Lis Wiehl

www.thomasnelson.com/9780718092627/hunting-the-unabomber

“A Mind for Murder” by Alston Chase

www.amazon.com/Mind-Murder-Education-Unabomber-Terrorism/dp/0393325563

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www.docs.google.com/document/d/1MRizVgSe_aaOW-J5N8JQdduuDlTzIQQYUf_ygZC4_Bw
Music:

Own composition by Marcel Becker-Neu

Artist

nuer self — Drawn

Armchair documentaries, almost weekly.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkVygetgeRY>

Introduction

My motive for doing what I am going to do is simply personal revenge. I do not expect to accomplish anything by it.

Lincoln, Montana, 1996. This cabin is the chosen home of Theodore J Kaczynski, more commonly known as the Unabomber. He’s long been feared as America’s smartest criminal. A serial bomber who’s killed and wounded targets across the country with no clear connection.

For 17 years, he’s alluded the FBI. It’s the largest, most expensive manhunt in the Bureau’s history. He’s the evil genius. They simply can’t catch. Likely history’s most intellectual serial killer. He’s terrorized the nation and still fearing Americans about opening their mail and getting on planes. And he did it all from his cabin.

Here is where he built his bombs, where he wrote his manifesto and where he evaded capture for nearly two decades. It’s where he turned from off the grid, recluse to world famous murderer.

This cabin contains all the evidence the FBI will need to convict him. It’s located deep in the Montana wilderness.

Back in 1969, Ted moved here from California, where he left behind a shining career as a math professor at UC Berkeley. He wanted to get closer to nature and far, far away from everyone who pisses him off, which is most people.

He built this cabin with his brother back when Ted still talked to him. It's got no electricity or plumbing, just a wood stove, a bed and a whole lot of books.

Right now, Ted is building another bomb and meticulously crafted and is continuously improving his technique. Every year they become more lethal. In fact, he's got another one under his bed wrapped and ready to go. But he won't get a chance to send it because despite his intellect, he made some pretty dumb mistakes.

This video is largely based on these two books. Links are in the description.

Chapter I: A Mind Set Apart

We attribute the social and psychological problems of modern society to the fact that that society requires people to live under conditions radically different from those under which the human race evolved.

Born in 1942, Ted grows up in a pretty average family in the suburbs of Chicago. Their working class, Polish Americans. His parents are politically progressive, bookish and intellectual, and really into the outdoors. They're strict, but loving. At least that's. How they remember it.

It becomes. Obvious at a young age that Ted is exceptionally gifted, so his parents push him to succeed. He skips 2 grades and easily aces every class. He's a pretty normal kid for someone with an IQ of 168.

Sure, Ted is quiet, shy around girls and arrogant, but he has a core circle of friends and plenty of hobbies. Like his parents and brother he loves playing music, reading and camping. People like Ted. They'll later remember him as a sensitive, respectful kid.

All that starts to change when Ted enrolls at Harvard University. At just 16 years old. Like many college freshmen, Ted struggles to adjust. Here. He no longer feels like the smartest person in every room and is a working class kid thrown into the world of America's elite. He's a fish out of water. Other students and even faculty mock his shabby clothes and blue collar background. He's deeply bothered by their snobbery, pain that will follow him through life.

Ted's also just really young, younger than almost everyone else on campus. As an adult, Ted will write his mother furious letters about this. He demands apologies for pushing him out of the house before he was ready. Ted becomes depressed and his grades suffer. His classmates describe him as a total loner, Moody, rude, and virtually mute. He's that guy on the dorm floor who only leaves his room to go to class, who ignores everyone else who slams doors. There's a stench of rotting food wafting from his room.

Ted doesn't know it yet, but his withdrawn and alienated. Demeanor has caught the eye of a psychology professor, Doctor Henry A Murray is very famous with an on campus Research Center named after him. He's basically a God in the social sciences.

Murray is looking out for particular types of students, those who will make excellent Guinea pigs for an experiment. His final. Most elaborate experiment. The capstone of a long and illustrious career. It also happens to be a CIA funded project designed to cause extreme distress and breakdown. The subject sense of self.

Chapter II: Explosive Times

Clearly we are in a position to do a great deal of damage and it does appear that the FBI is not going to. Catch us anytime soon. The FBI is a joke.

It's the 1970s in San Francisco. The city is a hotbed of anti government activity. There's outrage over the Vietnam War. Protest bombings are a regular occurrence. Explosions happen every week, up through the mid 80's. The FBI dubs at the Belfast of North America radical. Far left groups like the Weather Underground and the Symbionese Liberation Army claimed credit for many of the bombings. So most of the cases are pretty straightforward in terms of understanding motive and perpetrator. But amidst all of this, the FBI San Francisco bomb squad makes a shocking discovery. 12 mysterious similarly built bombs can be linked to 1 elusive killer or group. They have next to nothing to go on just for whatever unknown reason. This string of explosives seems to target universities and airlines. Whoever is building these bombs is an expert crafter and careful to not leave any DNA behind. Not a hair, not a fiber. They're encased in beautiful handmade wooden boxes. There are no eyewitnesses to the bombings and no letters from organizations claiming credit. The victims appear to be scattershot of random people. The unknown perpetrator is referred to by the code Unabomb for university and airline bomber. So far his bombs have killed one person and injured 20 others across 5 different states. Unlock your recipients of the unabomber's early packages include a campus security guard, a handful of graduate students and professors, a secretary and airline executive, and passengers on a flight from Chicago to DC. Some are injured quite badly. The first death is in 1985. Hugh Scrutton, a guy who owned a computer store in Sacramento and was about to get married. What does he have to do with anything? At all. Far away in his cabin, Ted reads about his death and chuckles to himself. He hears that the FBI offers a \$25,000 reward for any information. He's flattered the Unabomber is making waves. Not bad for the actions of one man in a 10 by 12 foot shack with no electricity, running water or phone service.

Here in his cabin, he's got everything, he needs. Snowshoes, maps, a homemade chair, a cot, a typewriter, and hundreds of books. Scraps from junk yards and jars of chemicals for making his bombs. Binders and binders full of notes. All kinds of disguises for delivering the bombs like wigs and sunglasses and shoes with fake soles. It's crammed to the gills, but meticulously organized.

At this point, the FBI has 0 promising leads, and by the end of it all, they'll never actually find the perpetrator themselves. The bomber is always several steps ahead. Of

them. They'll pursue thousands of dead ends, spend hundreds of thousands of taxpayer dollars and pour countless man hours into this case. They have no idea. Why he's targeting the people that he is, but the bombs are so precise, so well crafted. There's got to be a motive. Right. In 1987, there's finally a break in the case. The Unabomber plants a package outside of Salt Lake City computer store and a lady spots him. He's wearing a grey hoodie, sunglasses and sporting a mustache. The police create a sketch and posted all around the country. The bombings immediately stopped, and for five years nobody hears anything from the Unabomber. All kinds of people calling with tips. But the leads go nowhere. The case pretty much goes cold, but the FBI know that it's only a matter of time. Before he'll strike again. They're sure he's using the time to perfect his bombs, and they're right. Miss Cabin Ted is finessing his technique. The upcoming bombs will be a whole lot more. Lethal. But as the world will soon find out, he is also busy writing. He doesn't just want his explosives to do the talking. He's crafting A manifesto, one that claims to explain what the mysterious string of bombings is all about.

Chapter III: The Education of a Killer

The technophiles are taking us all on an utterly reckless ride into the unknown.

Back at Harvard in 1958, the United States is experiencing huge shifts in culture. The button up 50s are drawing to a close and the nation becomes swept up in the space race. The civil rights movement, the sexual revolution, environmental movement, the explosion of drug culture, and all the while, the Cold War is escalating. The American military is paranoid. The Communists have developed mind control, drugs and brainwashing techniques, and they're eager to catch up, so they're covertly experimenting with ways to manipulate behavior. U.S. intelligence officials are especially interested in developing a perfect truth drug for interrogating enemies, and they believe LSD might be it. But they're also testing a wide range of ways that psychological manipulation could bend the will of anyone to do whatever the US military wants. They've even enlisted help from the Nazi scientists who experimented on Dachau inmates with hallucinogens and interrogation methods. The military illegally smuggles these war criminals over to get their advice on brainwashing as part of operation. Paper clip. Over the course of at least 11 years, thousands of Americans are subjected to unethical psychological experiments that include sensory deprivation, hallucinogenic drugs dose without consent, subliminal messaging, hypnosis, electroshock therapy, and even ice pick lobotomies. And that's just the stuff we know about. When the project becomes public knowledge in the 1970's, the CIA director orders most of the records to be destroyed. The program is code INT Mkultra. Many of the test subjects are vulnerable populations and prisoners and hospital inmates, but also study. Students are prime

subjects for these experiments because of their frequent contact with professors who play a big part in MK Ultra. Some of the professors know the role they play. Many don't. During the post war period, the CIA becomes the largest employer of college professors and the military is by far the biggest source of funding for psychological research. Professors acted as consultants and researchers for military backed projects. They use their status to encourage their students to participate in experiments. Often involving drugs like LSD. Afterwards, they reported back to the government. Harvard becomes heavily involved in Army sponsored studies. One of the CIA's main men on campus is the superstar psych professor Henry Murray. Murray is well known for his studies of personality, and since the CIA's beginnings his theories have influenced how they recruit new agents and how they interrogate suspects. When Murray and young Ted Kaczynski crossed paths, Murray is at the end of his career and he recruits Ted for his final, most elaborate experiments. They're meant to assess the effects of stress and harsh interrogation on gifted male students. Murray wants to know what will it take to break an educated, intelligent man. The setup is simple. Ted and 21 other students are asked to write an essay about their most deep seated beliefs. Then they're told they'll discuss their beliefs with a fellow undergrad. The experiment aims to compare the effects of stress on college men who seem psychologically healthy and well adjusted, with students who seem alienated, pessimistic and lacking in identity. Ted is most likely recruited for the second group because he's showing signs of depression. Ted's personal essay stands out as the most pessimistic of them all. It suggests that he was already vulnerable before the abusive test began. He is also the youngest and the poorest in the group. The students are told this exercise is just to study different personalities. In truth, now the real experiment begins. The essays are handed to lawyers trained to manipulation, who are instructed to attack the values expressed in them. The students endure harsh interrogations in brightly lit rooms. They face calculated personal critiques designed to humiliate and erode their sense of self. Health although while electrodes monitor their stress responses later, they have to watch these stressful and humiliating moments on video over and over again. For three years, as Murray himself describes it, the tests were designed to be abusive. He's had a lifelong fascination with pain and stress, and is known to have a sadistic streak. Plenty of participants will later report the experience to be deeply unpleasant with lasting trauma, but tense responses are the most extreme in every category. Mary's team identifies him as the most traumatized of all. Yes, Ted Kaczynski got MK ultra. You can read all about it at cia.gov. And consequence, many claimed the CIA created the Unabomber. But that's an oversimplification. It's not so easy to prove how much effect the experiments had on Ted's turn to terrorism. None of the other students in the experiment are known to have become killers. Some psychologists believe the experiments were stressful enough to create anger problems in Ted, or even aggravate latent *****. Frea, but other psychologists evaluate him as undeniably sane. Ted himself dismissed the idea that the tests were anything resembling psychological torture. He was very invested in being seen as psychologically healthy until the bitter end. He's taking great pains to

not be painted as damaged or crazy. He wanted his murders to be understood in the context of his beliefs, not his personal history. If people saw his actions as a result of trauma or madness. That would invalidate his ideas, ideas that formed his last year at Harvard. Ted becomes increasingly disillusioned with the industrial technological system he comes to believe that technology is slowly destroying humanity and eroding our freedom. He's horrified by widespread psychological suffering and how industrial technology has severely damaged the planet. He's certain that it will only get worse the more technology develops, so anyone who helps advance technology in any way. As the enemy, scientists, engineers, business people, when Ted calls the technician class. Ted starts having revenge fantasies and becomes obsessed with how society enforces obedience with psychological controls. He daydreams about breaking away from society and living off the. Grid. Ted graduates Harvard. And goes on to get his PhD in math at the University of Michigan. He's quickly establishing himself as a brilliant mathematician and is offered a tenure track position at UC Berkeley as their youngest professor ever. His students don't like him very much, but he's publishing groundbreaking papers on boundary functions, but Ted resigns one day without warning. He tells his family that he's done with teaching math to future engineers, engineers who will advance the industrial technological system. And continue destroying the planet. Ted buys a bit of land near Lincoln, Mt and builds a cabin with his brother. He's ready to escape the advanced technology that surrounded him at UC Berkeley. He wants to live a simpler life, far away from everyone he's ever known. And then he starts to build his first bomb.

Chapter IV: The Unabomber Speaks

Through our bombings, we hope to promote social instability in industrial society, propagate anti industrial ideas and giving courage to those who hate the industrial system.

In 1993, the Unabomber strikes twice after a six year hiatus. Two prominent researchers, a computer scientist and a geneticist, received packages the size of a VHS tape. The bombs detonate upon opening. And both professors are badly injured shortly after the New York Times receives A typewritten letter, IT claims credit for the bombs and says the public should expect more to come in 1994 and 1995, the Unabomber succeeds in killing two people with his mail bombs, an advertising executive and a forestry lobbyist. As feared, his explosives have become notably more sophisticated. Bombings are usually accompanied with demands, demands for money or some kind of action. What made the Unabomber so difficult to understand and to find is that his bombs never came with any requests. They seem to be built only to cause fear, injury and death. 17 years after starting his bombing spree, the Unabomber finally makes his demands known. He writes the New York Times again, announces that he

will permanently desist from terrorist activities as they publish a 56 page manifesto. The request kicks off a fierce debate within the FBI in the newspaper to publish or not to publish, the FBI has a clear policy to not negotiate with terrorists. But they also believe he'll honor his promise and stop killing people. After all, this is what the bombs were seemingly. For. To force people to pay attention to his views. Plus they still lack leads. If the public reads the manifesto, someone might be able to identify the Unabomber. So the manifesto is published. The FBI decides it should just be the Washington Post, though, because it is fewer readers than the newspaper stands. Will be easier to surveil. So they think. Interest in the Unabomber is huge. Newspaper sales hit a record high that day, with lines snaking around the block. Across the country, Americans are eager to finally read what the Unabomber has to say.

The manifesto opens with an iconic line. "The Industrial Revolution and its consequences have been a disaster for the human race." And though the manifesto is an argument that calls for dismantling industrial society, it's also unwittingly a self-portrait. Within its pages, the Unabomber has accidentally amassed himself. David and Ted, though, seven years apart and very different, gripped, close and loved each other very much. As adults, they had impassioned philosophical debates by mail and shared a lot of the same views. David also worried about technology's destructive effect on humanity. He'd also spent some time living off the grid in a self-made cabin. But David wasn't a killer when the manifesto was published. He hasn't spoken to his brother in a long time. Ted cut him out when David got married and refused to answer any of his letters. David's wife, Linda, a philosophy professor, has a funny feeling about Ted, whom she never met. As the bombings stack up and some of the timings coincide with Ted's travels, Linda tells David you've got a screw. Brother, maybe he's the Unabomber. David doesn't want to hear it. Linda doesn't know Ted the way David does. He'd never kill anybody as a kid, Ted used to cry at the thought of animals getting hurt. But when the manifesto is finally published, David avoids reading it. He doesn't want to admit the similarities that, like the Unabomber, Ted is an excellent Carpenter. And that he had a lifelong fascination with explosives, and that some of the dates match up perfectly with Ted's travels. David only reads it when Linda insists his jaw literally drops from the first few lines. The killer, like Ted, also hates technology. As it continues, David recognizes idiosyncratic word choices and logical arguments that Ted uses all the time. There is no escaping the truth. Ted is the Unabomber. So after some moral qualms about portraying his brother, David alerts the FBI.

Chapter V: A Knock at the Cabin Door

They are bound to make me out to be a sickie and to describe to me motives of assorted or sick. Type. Many tame conformist types seem to have a powerful need to depict the enemy of society as sorted, repulsive, or sick.

Lincoln, Montana, April 1996, with the tip from David, the feds are staking out Ted's cabin. The investigation is meant to be conducted quietly, but they're interviewing local townspeople trying to collect more evidence on Ted. Right now all they have is the linguistic similarities in the manifesto and old letters from Ted that David gave the FBI. Not exactly cold hard proof enough for a search warrant, but not an arrest. Rumors start to spread around town that take Kaczynski, their very own angry hermit, is the Unabomber. The plan is to draw tight out of his cabin and get inside before he can escape or destroy any evidence. But they don't know if he has it tricked out with explosives. Nobody would be surprised if he did. Ted has no idea he's under surveillance, so when someone knocks and says some land surveyors need to talk, he believes them and opens the. Door. He wasn't expecting visitors these days. He's busy with a dirty job. He's in the middle of rasping aluminum blocks to make powder from more bombs. He's covered from head to toe in. The dust. He's real thin because the rabbit hunting was scarce this season. Ted's hair is wild and his clothes are literally rotting off of his body, but what does he care? He's not trying to impress anyone and he can clean up fast if he needs to blend into some. Heidy too bad for Ted. He'll be photographed in the state filthy, emaciated and in severe need of a shave. The image will circulate around the globe and will not help Ted's desire to seem sane when the feds swoop in, they find 40,000 pages of journals and plans, most written in code. The code is more complex than anything the FBI. Never seen more convoluted than codes the KGB used during the Cold War, but Ted also left the key to the code in the cabin. Without it, the FBI wouldn't be able to decipher the decades of when confessions that definitively tied Ted to the bombings. They also find a bomb under the bed, ready to be mailed to an aerospace company in Dallas. This now the FBI has all the evidence they need. They lock up the cabin and take Ted to prison. He does not dispute that the journals with the confessions are his. In fact, he wrote them partially so that nobody would try to say he was crazy. Ted's family and his defense team attempt to convince the jury and the world at large that he is. Mentally. Ill they're doing anything they can to avoid the death penalty. Which frustrates him. He tries to fire his lawyers and defend himself. He would rather die than allow his lawyers to plead not guilty by reason of insanity. Ted pleads guilty to his crimes and is sentenced to life in prison. Behind bars, he never stops writing. He publishes 2 books and keeps up a lively correspondence with a wide array of journalists and admirers. He also finally makes some human connections. He strikes up a friendship with Timothy McVeigh, the Oklahoma City bomber who killed 168 people in 1995. Ted and McVeigh are briefly on the same prison block and find they have a lot of views in common. Before McVeigh is carted off to death row. Ted even finds love for the first time in his life after a lifetime of struggling to connect with women and never going beyond a few kisses, Ted suddenly has dozens of women writing him romantic or salacious letters, but only one captures his heart. A school teacher, he calls his lady love. They spend thousands of hours talking by mail or in visiting booths, but they are never able to touch. He writes classical music for her

before she dies of lung cancer. Later, Ted also develops cancer when the condition becomes advanced, he dies by suicide in June 2023, at 81 years old.

Epilogue

This is not to be a political revolution. Its object will be to overthrow not governments, but the economic and technological basis of the present society.

In the decades since his arrest, Ted Kaczynski continues to fascinate and sometimes inspire. The manifesto's central argument is that technological advancements since the industrial revolution have robbed people of their freedom and well-being. These advancements are supposedly responsible for widespread psychological suffering and environmental devastation. It's a revolutionary call to dismantle industrial society altogether and warns that technology will inevitably overpower human autonomy.

Many of Kaczynski's observations in the manifesto are true. Some of his predictions are prescient, and a lot of the grievances are understandable. It's not hard to find people who are also frustrated with surveillance or sad about environmental destruction.

At the time of his capture, Time magazine wrote. "There's a little bit of the Unabomber in most of us." Nowadays, Ted Kaczynski continues to find admirers online. Teens on TikTok depressed about climate change half. Ironically saluting Uncle Ted to the extreme right. Mass murderer Anders Breivik, who heavily quoted Kaczynski's industrial society in his own manifesto. Though, but even if most people can find parts in the manifesto, they agree with, most people are not willing to kill.

Kaczynski knew that most people would be repelled by his crimes but committed them anyway. Those who find the ideas compelling might want to check out Jacqueline the Thinker, whose ideas most inspired the manifesto. The philosopher never advocated killing.

They also should check out Ted Kaczynski's Diaries. They laid bare the personal motivations that drove the Unabomber beyond the manifesto that was published for public consumption.

Technological society really did seem to anger Ted, but Ted was also very, very angry in general. In his diary, Ted Kaczynski writes that he was happy to kill innocent civilians. He took pleasure in causing people pain. He killed at least nine dogs just because they barked too loud. He hated leftists. He hated doctors. He hated women. He fantasized about killing them just for rejecting him. He fantasized about killing his neighbors just because they annoyed him, including a toddler. He condemned technology as slavery and glorified simpler times that ran on actual slavery. Kaczynski wasn't even much of an environmentalist. He made fun of them. In his Diaries, he littered proudly. He poached illegally. He logged unprotected lands. You might get the sense that he only used environmentalism as a post hoc justification for his murders, A cynic who identified ecological concerns as the most acceptable excuse for killing.

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Glossary

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- [5] www.nytimes.com/2023/06/10/us/unabomber-ted-kaczynski.html: it made many Americans fear opening mail and boarding planes.
- [6] MM 133: “The government search of Kaczynski’s cabin had amassed an avalanche

of evidence against their client.”

[7] HU 57–58: “In 1969, at the age of 27, Kaczynski had suddenly resigned from his job at the University of California at Berkeley – just two years after he’d signed as an associate math professor”

[8] HU 58: “After resigning, Ted enlisted his younger brother, David, in building a primitive ten-foot-by-twelve-foot cabin ... with no running water or electricity”

[9] HU 83: ““There was no running water or electricity, just a woodburning stove to warm the small quarters”

[10] HU 7: “The primitive cabin where Kaczynski carefully crafted his homemade bombs”

[11] “using increasingly sophisticated letter bombs to wage a war against universities, airlines, and technology industries “ ... www.tandfonline.com/doi/full/10.1080/10282580.2023.2279312#d1e121

[12] HU xiii: “a live bomb was discovered under the suspect’s bed, packaged, addressed, and ready to be mailed to an unsuspecting recipient”

[13] IS paragraph 46 www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/manifesto.text.htm

[14] HU 59: “His father ... was a blue-collar worker”

[15] HU 59: “After they wed, Wanda stayed at home and later tended to the couples’s two children”

[16] HU 59: ““Both Turk and Wanda followed local politics and were civically involved. Their dates included countless walks around Chicago and some fiery political discussions too” “took pride in being a local gadfly of the FDR-liberal variety.” www.newrepublic.com/article/130514/growing-unabomber

[17] HU 65: “Ted’s parents seemed to delight as their son continued to demonstrate remarkable intellect”

[18] HU 58: “David described a happy child hood” MM: “The family, they said, was warm, loving, and close. The parents doted on Ted. As David summarized his and Wanda’s perspective on 60 Minutes, Ted’s “feelings about our family bear no relationship to the reality of the family life that we experienced. These were loving,

supportive parents.”

[19] MM 158: “During their campaign to save Ted from death by convincing the media that he was insane, both Wanda and David said repeatedly that theirs had been a happy and normal home. The family, they said, was warm, loving, and close.”

[20] HU 59: “Ted was six years old when his father’s best friend, a child psychiatrist ... decided to give him ... an intelligence test”

[21] HU 65: “They encouraged him to study even harder, and he was expected to achieve straight A’s in school

[22] MM 226: “He had been pushed hard academically by his parents ... he had skipped two grades”

[23] MM 176: ““He’s supposed to have been an oddball his whole life. But that isn’t so.” Kaczynski, he said, was as typical as anyone with an IQ of 170 could be. He wasn’t a loner or hostile or odd. He wasn’t obsessed with making bombs.”

[24] “HU 59: A certified genius with a 168 IQ, five points higher than Albert Einstein”

[25] MM 176: “True, he was socially inept, but studying math made all of us that way, at least a little. It required so much of our time we had little of it left for girls.”

[26] MM 216: ““Ted and I were wonks,” Martin explained. “He wasn’t shy. Arrogant maybe, since he was very condescending if you asked him a question.” ... “Moreover, several people, including McIntosh and Martin, seemed somewhat in awe of Kaczynski. Both remarked that he exuded an air of superiority and would mock remarks he thought dumb”

[27] MM 176: “Ted had his circle of friends among the brighter students like himself and was something of a leader in this small group.”

[28] HU 62: “Music played an important role in the Kaczynski household”

[29] HU 63: “Camping was another activity the family enjoyed together”

[30] His physics teacher, Robert Rippey, described him to me as “honest, ethical, and sociable.” His American-government teacher, Philip Pemberton, said he had many friends and indeed seemed to be their “ringleader.” Paul Jenkins used Kaczynski as a kind of teaching assistant, to help students who were having trouble in math. School reports regularly gave him high marks for neatness, “respect for others,” “courtesy,”

“respect for law and order,” and “self-discipline. www.theatlantic.com/magazine/archive/2000/06/harvard-and-the-making-of-the-unabomber/378239/

[31] MM 21: he was a brilliant student in high school and entered Harvard in 1958, at sixteen, where he majored in mathematics, graduating in 1962”

MM 176: “most reports of his teachers, his academic adviser, his housemaster, and the health services staff suggest that Kaczynski in his first year at Harvard was entirely balanced.”

[32] MM 183: “Added to this were academic anxieties. Unlike preppies, many of whose parents and older siblings had attended Harvard and whose education at private schools had been second to none, arriving high schoolers often weren’t sure they belonged academically. Thanks to the poor state of American public education, many were woefully unprepared for the academic challenges they would find. They arrived feeling that Harvard had probably made a mistake in admitting them.”

[33] MM 289: “In “Truth vs. Lies,” he reports on the pain he felt when an assistant of Murray’s snubbed him, apparently because “this man didn’t want to be seen socializing with someone who wasn’t dressed properly and wasn’t acceptable to the clique of which he was a member.”

[34] MM 182–183: “Much has been made of Kaczynski’s being a “loner” and of his having been further isolated by Harvard’s famed snobbism. Indeed, snobbism was pervasive at Harvard back then. Preppies saw themselves as patricians and high school graduates as lowly “wonks”—the Great Unwashed, whose worst offense was a failure to wear the right clothes.

[35] MM 289: “Kaczynski was acutely sensitive to snobbery. It is hard to imagine him at the Annex, sipping tea with graduates of Groton and enjoying the experience. In “Truth vs. Lies,” he reports on the pain he felt when an assistant of Murray’s snubbed him, apparently because “this man didn’t want to be seen socializing with someone who wasn’t dressed properly and wasn’t acceptable to the clique of which he was a member.”

[36] HU 65: ““It isn’t natural for an adolescent human being to spend the bulk of his time sitting at a desk absorbed in study,” Kaczynski wrote of his parents’ decision to skip him two grades. “A normal adolescent wants to spend his time in active contact with the real world.” // MM 239: “The incessant, acrimonious correspondence with Wanda continued. ...Ted still demanded an apology from his parents for their alleged

treatment of him as a teenager.”

[37] MM 229: “He failed to graduate with honors from Harvard, receiving a damning C in Mathematics 101, a C+ in “Differential and Integral Calculus,” and a modest B in “Functions of a Real Variable.”

[38] MM 215–216: “Ted was one of the strangest people I met at Harvard” (Newsweek). “In three years, I don’t recall more than ten words being spoken by Kaczynski” (New York Times). Kaczynski “would go to his room and slam the door” (San Francisco Chronicle). Kaczynski “had a special talent for avoiding relationships by moving quickly past groups of people and slamming the door behind him” (Time).”

[39] Teddy would enter his suite and stride past his roommates wordlessly, then open the door to his room — wafting the odor of rotting food — and slam it shut. www.nytimes.com/2023/06/10/us/ted-kaczynski-dead.html

[40] MM 230: “Perhaps as a sign of his eagerness to recruit Kaczynski, who had not enrolled in his course and couldn’t have seen the flyer there, Murray may have disregarded the boy’s fragility and approached him through an intermediary, persuading him to participate.”

[41] MM 31: “ay. After all, it was no accident that Harvard named a research center after him: as a founding father of modern personality theory, he occupies an almost godlike status among psychologists.”

[42] MM 282: “After some delays, research commenced in 1949. This would be the first of four such studies, each three years in length, conducted after the war on selected Harvard students. Eventually, they, along with a more rudimentary version first launched in 1941, would be called “Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men.” All postwar efforts focused on stressful dyadic confrontations akin to those mock interrogations Murray had helped to orchestrate for the OSS. Kaczynski’s was the last and most complex of these, involving, Murray claimed, “over 1,000 variables.” At its conclusion, he would retire. It was, one might say, his last hurrah”

[43] It was there that he was subjected to an experiment run by Harvard psychologist Henry A. Murray that was backed by the Central Intelligence Agency. www.washingtonpost.com/history/2023/06/11/unabomber-ted-kaczynski-harvard-

experiment/

[44] HU p 212

[45] HU 4: ““Since joining the bureau’s San Francisco office in 1974, Webb had worked mostly counterterrorism cases. San Francisco was a hotbed of bombing activity, with anti-government groups operating through the Bay Area and responsible for hundreds of attacks dating back to the early 1970s. Back then, anarchist groups were protesting the United States’ involvement in Vietnam; and while their activities had tapered off in much of the rest of the country, San Francisco had remained a mecca for defiance. Bomb techs could barely finish processing evidence at one crime scene when they got word of another attack somewhere else in the city that needed their attention. Protest bombings were commonplace, with radical groups like the New World Liberation Front, the Red Guerilla Family, the Emiliano Zapata Unit, the Symbionese Liberation Army (SLA), and the Weather Underground operating with alarming frequency.”

[46] HU 4: ““From the midseventies into the early eighties, there seemed to be a bombing every eight days on average, and sometimes even two in one week, prompting one FBI spokesman to dub the city “the Belfast of North America.”

[47] HU 5: ““Many of the devices were accompanied by letters in which one or another of the organizations would claim credit for the violence, which quickly narrowed the list of likely suspects”

[48] HU 18: “lab tech Chris Ronay realized that the bombs were all constructed in a similar fashion – and that the bureau very likely had a serial bomber on its hands”

[48,B] www.thetcdkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[49] HU 5: ““To this point, the bureau had linked twelve explosive devices to an elusive bomber who appeared to be targeting universities and airlines.

[49,B] www.thetcdkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[50] HU 36: ““He’d read books describing investigative techniques and was extraordinarily careful to avoid leaving any DNA on his bombs.”

[51] HU 49: “Like his previous devices, this one was fitted with a homemade wooden box that housed a bomb, constructed from three pipes, and filled with aluminum powder and ammonium nitrate.”

[52] HU 5 ““. The bomb making was expert and demonstrated a meticulous level

of craftsmanship. There were no letters from organizations claiming credit, and no eyewitnesses to any of the activity.”

[53] HU 154: “UNABOMB just looks like this scattershot of bombings from all over the country with no connection”

[54] HU 5: With no name or other identifying evidence to go on, the agents had started referring to their unknown perpetrator with the code name UNABOM—“UNiversity and Airline BOMber.” (Years later, the media picked up on the acronym and started referring to the perpetrator as the “Unabomber.”)

[55] HU 5: The attacks had begun in 1978 and had occurred in five different states—Illinois, Michigan, California, Tennessee, Washington—and in the District of Columbia. In all, the devices had killed one individual and injured twenty others, some severely

[56] www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/bkgrdstories.ted.htm

bomb!May 25: Package found at University of Illinois at Chicago brought to Northwestern University in Evanston because of return address. A day later it explodes, injuring security guard Terry Marker.

1979

bomb!May 9: John Harris, a graduate student, injured in blast at Northwestern.

bomb!Nov. 15: Bomb explodes in cargo hold during American Airlines flight, injuring 12 and forcing emergency landing at Dulles International Airport.

1980

bomb!June 10: Package bomb injures United Airlines president Percy Wood at home near Chicago. 1981

bomb!May 5: Janet Smith, secretary, injured at Vanderbilt University in Nashville by bomb addressed to a computer science professor.

bomb!July 2: Bomb injures Diogenes J. Angelakos, electrical engineering and computer

science professor, at University of California at Berkeley.

[56,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[57] His first fatality, in 1985, was Hugh Scrutton, an owner of a Sacramento computer store who was engaged to be married. // www.nytimes.com/2023/06/10/us/ted-kaczynski-dead.html

[57,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[58] www.mcsweeneys.net/articles/in-the-kingdom-of-the-unabomber-part-vi-he-probably-never-felt-a-thing

And here's Kaczynski's account of the killing, decoded by the Government and presented in the same memorandum.

Experiment 97. Dec. 11, 1985. I planted a bomb disguised to look like a scrap of lumber behind Rentech Computer Store in Sacramento. According to the San Francisco Examiner, Dec. 20, the "operator" (owner? manager?) of the store was killed, "blown to bits, on Dec. 12. Excellent. Humane way to eliminate somebody. He probably never felt a thing. 25,000 reward offered. Rather flattering.

The contrast couldn't be clearer. One man — chortling to himself in his ramshackle cabin — exults over having obliterated another — an honest, hardworking man w

[59] MM 116: "Although crammed with Kaczynski's possessions—and in contrast to his appearance—the cabin was pin-neat. Everything had its place."

[60] HU 7: "“Everyone involved in the UNABOM case had grown frustrated by the lack of leads—and their lack of progress in identifying potential suspects. The investigation was now in its fourteenth year, and despite countless man-hours and hundreds of thousands of dollars in federal funds, members of the UNABOM task force were no closer to solving the case than they had been a decade earlier.”

[60,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[61] HU 98: "“With the Unabomber, there was seemingly no way to analyze pattern or behavior to ascertain motive, and no motive emerged no matter how long and hard

investigators analyzed the case.”

[61] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[62] HU 7: ““For all intents and purposes, the case had gone cold six years earlier when the media obtained a police sketch of the Unabomber suspect outside a Salt Lake City computer store. A woman claimed to have seen a mustachioed man in a gray hooded sweatshirt pull a wooden object from a laundry bag and place it next to a parked car that detonated when Gary Wright, the owner of CAAMS Incorporated, a computer store not far from the University of Utah, spotted it and attempted to kick it out of the way of his designated parking space, detonating the pipe bomb hidden inside a hand-carved wooden box. The bombings had stopped immediately after the sketch was circulated, and authorities assumed that the suspect may have gone deep underground.”

[62] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[63] HU 57: ““Every investigator interviewed for this book expressed having the very same fear during the UNABOM case: they knew it was only a matter of time until the Unabomber would strike again, and some innocent man, woman, or child would be harmed or killed.” “Still, Webb and his squad were convinced that their suspect was out there somewhere and potentially using his time to perfect his bombing techniques.”

[64] IS paragraph 180 www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/manifesto.text.htm

[65] MM 298: “The cultural sea change symbolized by the 1960s had begun. The space race and technological progress; escalation of the Cold War; the sexual revolution, birth of the drug culture, and emergence of television as a national medium; the civil rights revolution, spreading violence; ubiquitous consumerism; and the environmental awakening—all combined to trigger a transformation in the nation’s consciousness.

[66] MM 271: “As American prisoners of the Chinese were repatriated, authorities discovered to their horror that 70 percent had either made confessions of “guilt” for participating in the war or had signed petitions calling for an end to the U.S. war effort in Asia. Fifteen percent collaborated fully with the Chinese, and only 5 percent refused to cooperate with them at all. Clearly, the Chinese had found new and formidable brainwashing techniques that could transform American servicemen into “Manchurian candidates” programmed to do Communist bidding. America faced a brainwash gap! Pushing the panic button, in April 1953 the CIA replaced Project

Artichoke with a more ambitious effort called MKULTBA,”

[67] Project MK-ULTRA, MK-ULTRA, or MKULTRA, was the code name for a covert CIA mind-control and chemical interrogation research program, run by the Office of Scientific Intelligence. www.cia.gov/readingroom/document/06760269

[68] MM 270: “When the Korean War drew to a close the following spring, the CIA’s interest in the drug became an obsession”.

[69] MM 270: “Meanwhile, the CIA was in hot pursuit of the elusive truth drug. After the Soviets’ 1949 show trial of the Hungarian prelate Cardinal J6zsef Mindszenty, this pursuit turned into a race. At the trial, the cardinal confessed to crimes he clearly didn’t commit, and acted as though he were sleepwalking. Other Soviet show trials demonstrated the same apparent “brainwashing” of prisoners. Later, it would be learned that the Soviets didn’t use drugs at all to accomplish this. Their major weapon was psychology—and sleep deprivation. But at the time, the CIA suspected the Soviets had some super-mind-control drug. And they had to have it too.”

[70] MM 268269: “The discovery of the Nazis’ Dachau notes after the war by U.S. Navy investigators triggered intense interest in mescaline in American intelligence circles. But it also generated alarm. The field of psychoactive drugs, it seemed, was yet another defense-related area in which the Nazis had been ahead of the Allies. To snatch up these Nazi experts in the dark sciences before the Soviets got them, the Pentagon launched “Operation Paperclip,” a highly secret program to bring some of these German scientists into America. As most had been Nazis, their entry into the United States was prohibited by law. So Paperclip officials smuggled them in, forging, deleting, and doctoring documents to erase evidence of their Nazi past.”

[71] This official U.S. government program began in the . early 1950s, continuing at least through the late 1960s, and it supposedly used United States citizens as unwitting test subjects www.cia.gov/readingroom/document/06760269

[72] LSD and other drugs were usually administered without the subject’s knowledge or informed consent, a violation of the Nuremberg Code that the U.S. agreed to follow after World War II. www.cia.gov/readingroom/document/06760269

[73] MM 275: “Among MKULTRA papers that later came to light, Lee and Shlain write, were CIA documents describing experiments in sensory deprivation, sleep teaching, ESP, subliminal projection, electronic brain stimulation, and many other methods that might have applications for behavior modification. One project was designed to turn people into programmed assassins who would kill on automatic command. Another document mentioned “hypnotically-induced anxieties” and “induced

pain as a form of physical and psychological control.” There were repeated references to exotic drugs and biological agents that caused “headache clusters,” uncontrollable twitching or drooling, or a lobotomy-like stupor. Deadly chemicals were concocted for the sole purpose of inducing a heart attack or cancer without leaving a clue as to the actual source of the disease. CIA specialists also studied the effects of magnetic fields, ultrasonic vibration, and other forms of radiant energy on the brain. As one CIA doctor put it, “We lived in a never-never land of ‘eyes only’ memos and unceasing experimentation.” // MM 270: They tried “ice-pick lobotomies,” electroshock, and other “neural-surgical techniques,”

[74] Because most MK-ULTRA records were deliberately destroyed in 1973 by order of then CIA Director Richard Helms, it has been difficult, if not impossible, for investigators to gain a complete understanding of the more than 150 individually funded research sub-projects sponsored by MK-ULTRA and related CIA 171 programs. www.cia.gov/readingroom/document/06760269

[75] MM 271: “Soon, MKULTRA was testing all conceivable drugs on every kind of victim, including prison inmates, mental patients, foreigners, the terminally ill, homosexuals, and ethnic minorities.”

[76] In some cases, academic researchers being funded through grants from CIA front organizations were unaware that their work was being used for these purposes www.cia.gov/readingroom/document/06760269

[77] MM 263: “Throughout the postwar period, the biggest employer of college professors would be the Central Intelligence Agency”

[78] MM 262: “by 1952 the National Science Foundation found “that over 96 percent of all reported federal funding for social science at that time was drawn from the U.S. military. By 1960, federal agencies were providing 83 percent of the research budget of the California Institute of Technology and 78 percent of the budget of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. And they were contributing \$13 million out of Harvard University’s \$65 million total operating expenses.ggg Psychology was among the biggest beneficiaries. “Between 1945 and the mid-1960s,” Ellen Herman writes, “the US military was, by far, the country’s major institutional sponsor of psychological research ...”

[79] MM 270: “To pursue these shadowy endeavors, the government enlisted the elite of the American psychological establishment, either as conduits, consultants, or researchers. According to a later agency review, these helpers included at least ninety-three universities and other governmental or nonprofit organizations, including Harvard, Cornell, the University of Minnesota, the Stanford University

School of Medicine, the Lexington, Kentucky, Narcotics Farm, several prisons and penitentiaries, the Office of Naval Research, and the National Institutes of Health.”

[80] MM 273: “To push its drugs, the CIA sought help from the university elite. In 1969, John Marks reports, the Bureau of Narcotics and Dangerous Drugs published a fascinating little study designed to curb illegal LSD use. The authors wrote that the drug’s “early use was among small groups of intellectuals at large Eastern and West Coast universities. It spread to undergraduate students, then to other campuses. Most often, users have been introduced to the drug by persons of high status. Teachers have influenced students; upperclassmen have influenced lower classmen.”

[81] MM 265: “By 1960, according to one Harvard history, “three-quarters of all [Harvard] university research was funded by the government, much of it at the behest of the Defense Department.””

[82] MM 258: Receiving a commission as captain in the OSS in 1943, Murray joined the staff of Station S, where he helped devise procedures for evaluating trainees being prepared as saboteurs, spies, or propagandists. He put together an assessment system, John Marks reports in *The Search for the “Manchurian Candidate,”* that “tested a recruit’s ability to stand up under pressure, to be a leader, to hold liquor, to lie skillfully, and to read a person’s character by the nature of his clothing... Murray’s system became a fixture in the OSS.” One of these tests was intended to determine how well applicants withstood interrogations.

[83] MM 261: “Murray’s portrayal of himself, the psychologist, as a healer whom patients view as a “great man,” and even God, may have exposed his own narcissism, but after the war it would also sufficiently impress the newly created Central Intelligence Agency to establish a whole division dedicated to Murray’s novel use of psychology. By March 1953, CIA officials would propose “a Division of Personality Analysis to serve intelligence and psychological operations.”

[84] As the Cold War began to ramp up in the wake of World War II, the collection of foreign intelligence was emerging as a major priority for governments across the world. To this end, the CIA was founded in 1947 by President Truman. For the next two decades, Ivy League universities, particularly Yale, Harvard, and Princeton, would supply the CIA with many of its top officers and spies. www.ivycoach.com/the-ivy-coach-blog/ivy-league/does-cia-recruit-from-ivy-league/

[85] MM 229: The experiment in which Kaczynski participated was the last and most elaborate in the series. In their postwar form these experiments focused on stressful dyadic relations, designing confrontations akin to those mock interrogations he had

helped to orchestrate for the OSS. // Through research at the Murray Center and in the Harvard archives I found that, among its other purposes, Henry Murray's experiment was intended to measure how people react under stress. ... By 1950 he had resumed studies on Harvard undergraduates that he had begun, in rudimentary form, before the war, titled *Multiform Assessments of Personality Development Among Gifted College Men*. The experiment in which Kaczynski participated was the last and most elaborate of these. In their postwar form these experiments focused on stressful interpersonal relations, designing confrontations akin to those mock interrogations he had helped to orchestrate for the OSS.www.theguardian.com/theguardian/2000/jun/22/features11.g2

[86] MM 232–233: “First, you are told you have a month in which to write a brief exposition of your personal philosophy of life, an affirmation of the major guiding principles in accord with which you live or hope to live.” ... each student was led to expect he would confront “another undergraduate subject like himself.”

[87] MM 229: Around seventy students volunteered. Each was given a battery of psychological tests to determine his suitability as a study subject. Researchers were looking for a few “average” individuals as well as those representing extremes—some highly alienated and others exceptionally well adjusted. As Murray put it, they sought to enlist students who were “at the extreme of avowed alienation, lack of identity, pessimism, etc.,” as well as those “at the opposite extreme (reporting nearly optimal physical, mental, and social well-being).”

[88] MM 230: “Murray’s preliminary screening would identify him as the most alienated of the entire cohort. That made him the perfect guinea pig for Murray’s purposes.”

[89] Anger at such perceived slights found fertile ground in Kaczynski, whose philosophy of life, as expressed in the essay Murray asked every student to write at the outset of the experiment, revealed him to be the most nihilistic of all the participants.// Kaczynski was the only blue-collar boy in the bunch.

[90] MM232: Its intent was to catch the student by surprise, to deceive him, bring him to anger, ridicule his beliefs, and brutalize him. As Murray explained in the only article he ever wrote about his experiment: First, you are told you have a month in which to write a brief exposition of your personal philosophy of life, an affirmation of the major guiding principles in accord with which you live or hope to live.

233 Second, when you return to the Annex with your finished composition, you are informed that in a day or two you and a talented young lawyer will be asked to debate the respective merits of your two philosophies. When the subject arrived

for the debate, he was escorted into a “brilliantly lighted room” and seated in front of a one-way mirror. A motion picture camera recorded his every move and facial expression through a hole in the wall. Electrodes leading to machines that recorded his heart and respiratory rates were attached to his body. Then the debate began. But the students were tricked. Contrary to what Murray claimed in his article, Murray had lied to the students. He did not tell them they would debate a talented young lawyer.

[91] MM 18: “Murray subjected his unwitting students to intensive interrogation—what Murray himself called “vehement, sweeping, and personally abusive” attacks, assaulting his subjects’ egos and most cherished ideals and beliefs.”

[92] MM 246: “It became her retreat and their trysting place, where they explored their subconscious selves in elaborate sadomasochistic rituals they called “Walpurgis evenings.”

Murray’s longtime assistant, Ina May Greer, told Robinson that

“The tower gave [Murray] ... a place that he could put his evil and find it accepted.” When asked, what evil? she replied, “Anger, frustration, aggression, hostility, need to punish, need to explode, need to let go of all the controls of society and live out whatever mood was there, whatever instinct or impulse was there... [This] was stronger [in him] than it is in most people.”

[93] It is clear, also, that Murray’s experiment deeply affected at least some of its subjects. From interviews conducted after the project ended, it is apparent that certain students had found the experience searing. Even twenty-five years later some recalled the unpleasantness. In 1987 Cringle remembered the “anger and embarrassment ... the glass partition ... the electrodes and wires running up our sleeves.” www.theatlantic.com/past/docs/issues/2000/06/chase3.htm

[94] MM 291: The research team’s own analysis of student reactions to the Dyad—in which their philosophies of life were attacked by the interrogator (whom Murray called “the Alter”)—rated Kaczynski’s as the most extreme, by every measure... In other words, Kaczynski had the most traumatic experience of all.

[95] In 2018, the Central Intelligence Agency described Professor Murray’s experiment as part of MK-Ultra, a project that studied mind control, and it cited characterizations of Professor Murray’s work as “disturbing” and “ethically indefensible.” www.nytimes.com/2023/06/10/us/ted-kaczynski-dead.html

[96] subjects A considerable amount of credible circumstantial evidence suggests that

Theodore Kaczynski, also known as the Unabomber, participated in CIA-sponsored MK-ULTRA experiments conducted at Harvard University from the fall of 1959 through the spring of 1962. www.cia.gov/readingroom/document/06760269

[97] www.washingtonpost.com/history/2023/06/11/unabomber-ted-kaczynski-harvard-experiment/ Others argued against placing too much importance on the influence of the study on Kaczynski. The sociologist Todd Gitlin wrote in a Washington Post review of Chase's book, "Harvard and the Unabomber: The Education of an American Terrorist," that the "effect of Murray's dubious, unethical experiment on Kaczynski is unknown."

[98] Ebd. Though there has not been a definitive link between the study and Kaczynski's actions, which killed three people and injured 23 others, some have suggested that the program may have exacerbated his schizophrenia.

"The Harvard experiment was stressful and stress aggravates the symptoms of schizophrenia," the psychologist Nigel Barber told History. www.washingtonpost.com/history/2023/06/11/unabomber-ted-kaczynski-harvard-experiment/

[99] MM 22: "In response, Burrell ordered Sally Johnson to examine Kaczynski, to determine if he was competent to direct his own defense. Johnson offered a "provisional" diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia, but she concluded that Kaczynski was nevertheless competent to represent himself."

[100] HU 278: "'Kaczynski insisted he was not mentally ill and refused to go along with the insanity defense his federal defenders were pushing.'"

[100] HU 87–88: "'I intend to start killing people,' Ted wrote in one entry that was later submitted to the court by a government psychiatrist as proof that Kaczynski was not mentally ill and was fit to stand trial.

If I am successful at this, it is possible that, when I am caught [not alive, I fervently hope!] there will be some speculation in the news media as to my motives for killing people (as in the case of Charles Whitman, who killed 13 people in Texas in the 60's). If such speculation occurs, they are bound to make me out to be a sickie, and to ascribe to me motives of a sordid or "sick" type.

Kaczynski went on to explain that it was for this reason that he was keeping a journal, "an account of my own personality and its development that will be as accurate as possible," as a way to ensure that his motives—and more importantly the psychology

behind them—would not be “misrepresented” if and when he was caught.”

[101] 93. We are going to argue that industrial-technological society cannot be reformed in such a way as to prevent it from progressively narrowing the sphere of human freedom. www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/manifesto.text.htm

[102] 93. We are going to argue that industrial-technological society cannot be reformed in such a way as to prevent it from progressively narrowing the sphere of human freedom. www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/manifesto.text.htm

[103] 1. The Industrial Revolution and its consequences have been a disaster for the human race. They have greatly increased the life-expectancy of those of us who live in “advanced” countries, but they have destabilized society, have made life unfulfilling, have subjected human beings to indignities, have led to widespread psychological suffering (in the Third World to physical suffering as well) and have inflicted severe damage on the natural world. The continued development of technology will worsen the situation www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/manifesto.text.htm

[104] He was, of course, the Unabomber, the self-styled scourge of big business, big science, behavioralism, genetics, computer science, and all things high-tech and harmful to the environment. www.newyorker.com/magazine/1998/03/16/unabomber-trial-ted-kaczynski

[105] here were the ordinary, technology-oppressed Americans in whose name he had conducted his long campaign of terror against “the technician class.” www.newyorker.com/magazine/1998/03/16/unabomber-trial-ted-kaczynski

[106] The TAT results certainly suggest that at the outset of the experiment Kaczynski was mentally healthy, but by the experiment’s end, judging from Sally Johnson’s comments, he was showing the first signs of emotional distress. As Kaczynski’s college life continued, outwardly he seemed to be adjusting to Harvard. But inwardly he increasingly seethed. According to Sally Johnson, he began worrying about his health. He began having terrible nightmares. He started having fantasies about taking revenge against a society that he increasingly viewed as an evil force obsessed with imposing conformism through psychological controls. // www.theatlantic.com/past/docs/issues/2000/06/chase3.htm MM292: “The Murray experiment had made a strong impression on him. More than thirty-six years later he would still recall it as “unpleasant” and had kept a copy of Murray’s article about it. As Johnson reported, Kaczynski began to experience emotional distress then, and to develop his

antitechnology views.”

[107] HU 57: ““In 1969, at the age of twenty-seven, Kaczynski had suddenly resigned from his job at the University of California at Berkeley—just two years after he’d signed on as an associate math professor, the youngest one ever hired by the institution.”

[108] He graduated at twenty, then went to the University of Michigan, at Ann Arbor, where his considerable gifts as a mathematician emerged. He began to publish in scholarly journals, and his dissertation, on “boundary functions,” won a prize. // In a 1968 photograph taken at Berkeley, he’s short-haired and clean-shaven, and is wearing a coat and tie. Though not a popular teacher, he continued to publish impressively and was on track for tenure in one of the world’s top math departments. www.newyorker.com/magazine/1998/03/16/unabomber-trial-ted-kaczynski Student questionnaires suggest that Mr. Kaczynski’s students, who were only a few years younger, did not like him. www.nytimes.com/1996/05/26/us/prisoner-of-rage-a-special-report-from-a-child-of-promise-to-the-unabom-suspect.html

[109] Then, in 1969, he suddenly resigned, telling his family that he didn’t want to teach math to engineers who would use it to harm the environment. // www.newyorker.com/magazine/1998/03/16/unabomber-trial-ted-kaczynski //

[110] HU 57–58 “At Berkeley, Kaczynski was literally surrounded by technology and the math that underpinned many of man’s latest advances. He’d grown to believe that technology was slowly destroying mankind, and he yearned to get away from it all, to retreat to some location where he could live a simpler life, closer to the land.

After resigning, Ted enlisted his younger brother, David, in building a primitive ten-foot-by-twelve-foot cabin with a simple pitched roof and no running water or electricity. For reasons that may never be known, Ted made a decision to leave his career behind, withdraw from society, and turn to a simple life as a mountain man in the woods—far from friends and family, a recluse.”

[111] Through our bombings,” says the letter, “we hope to promote social instability in industrial society, propagate anti-industrial ideas and give encouragement to those who hate the industrial system.” // www.content.time.com/time/subscriber/article/0%2C33009%2C982900-1%2C00.html

[112] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings; www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/bkgrdstories.ted.htm

[113] HU 102 — 105 “just six months after the major case conference at the Holiday

Inn, Webb got word of the bombing at the home of geneticist Charles Epstein.”“There was something about the device’s construction that bothered him; it was certainly unconventional in the way it was built, incorporating batteries and a spring trigger. It had arrived in a Jiffy envelope no bigger than a VHS tape,”

“Webb learned that the victim was a computer science professor named David Gelernter, and he had been critically injured in the explosion. ”

“According to FBI agents on the scene, the mailing label and padded envelope appeared identical to the one received by Dr. Epstein, right down to the typewritten mailing label. It was postmarked from Sacramento, California, indicating it had gone through the US mail system.” // Dr. Charles J. Epstein, a prominent medical geneticist who in 1993 was seriously injured in an attack by the Unabomber but was later able to continue his research on Down syndrome and other genetic conditions, died on Feb. 15 at his home in Tiburon, Calif. He was 77. www.nytimes.com/2011/02/24/health/research/24epstein.html

[114] HU 104: “That same afternoon, Warren Hoge, the assistant managing editor of the New York Times, received a typewritten letter, postmarked June 21, 1993, from Sacramento, California, that was purportedly from an anarchist group calling itself “FC,” or Freedom Club—the very same initials lab examiners had found scratched into many of the Unabomber’s devices....

The author claimed the purpose of the written communication was twofold—to establish the group’s identity and to supply the newspaper with an identifying number, a secret code, if you will, provided in the format of a social security number, that it would use in all future correspondence to ensure that others could not take credit for attacks carried out in its name. This correspondence marked the first time the Unabomber communicated directly with the public, and his veiled threat of future violence evoked concern.”

[115] December 10, 1994 — North Caldwell, New Jersey

[115,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

Unabomber Ted Kaczynski’s 15th bomb killed Burson-Marsteller advertising executive Thomas Mosser at his New Jersey home. // April 24, 1995 — Sacramento, California

Unabomber Ted Kaczynski’s 16th and final bomb killed timber industry lobbyist Gilbert B. Murray in Sacramento. Kaczynski is believed to have frequently sabotaged logging operations near his home in Montana. www.thetedkarchive.com/library/

unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[116] HU 202–203 “Webb noted that with the Murray device, the Unabomber appeared to be returning to his previous technique of making bigger devices. The bomb was similar to the one sent to Mosser in New Jersey, but there were also a few key differences.

“He’d added more explosives, and he’d added the shrapnel,” Webb explained. They were both well-built devices, able to withstand the jostling that takes place when a package is sent via the postal service. We could see, with the Murray device, that the Unabomber went back to big devices because you could put more powder in them and make them more lethal,” Webb told me. “Murray’s box was twelve by twelve by twelve, and it was sent in a white cardboard box. Mosser’s device was also in a white cardboard box, and it was a pretty good size, but not as big as Murray’s[...].” “Webb said the shift in the Unabomber’s technique told him that the suspect was learning and improving his bomb-making skills.”

[116,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[117] HU 207–208: ““Unlike in prior bombing cases, the Unabomber never made any demands for money or other action, Puckett continued. There was never any apparent cause for his attacks, and they all seemed quite random in nature. The Unabomber’s sole intent was to cause injury and death. That was part of what made him so difficult to profile and ultimately identify.”

[117,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[118] HU 210: ““On April 26, 1995, just two days after the attack on Gilbert Murray, the New York Times received a second correspondence from “the terrorist group FC” offering to “desist from terrorism” if the newspaper agreed to publish a manifesto the group was working on.”

[119] HU 232: ““The decision to publish the Unabomber’s lengthy manifesto sparked fierce debate.”

[120] HU 222: “Historically, the FBI had a policy: the bureau did not negotiate with terrorists”

[120,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[121] HU 223: ““It’s the unit’s position that he is a man of words,” O’Toole said, speaking on behalf of the profilers. “This is what he has been working for, to get his

views across. We believe he will honor his promise.”

[121,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[122] HU 226: ““Still, Puckett concurred with the team when it came to the decision of whether to publish the manifesto. “I think we should publish, because we want to get his words out to a large group of people—because he has written before, and someone is going to recognize his phraseology.”

[122,B] www.thetedkarchive.com/library/unabomber-timeline-of-bombings

[123] HU 229: ““the truth was nobody read the Washington Post, whereas the New York Times sold hundreds of copies in a day, which is why the task force preferred publishing in the Post; logistically, it would be much easier to surveil the handful of people buying the Post than it would be to keep track of all the Times readers.”

[124] HU 230: ““No one had anticipated the demand the manifesto would bring, and soon the phone at headquarters began ringing with agents from the field calling in to alert supervisors that there were already lines forming around the block with people waiting to buy the paper.”

[125] HU 222: ““At that moment, Puckett realized the manifesto was autobiographical in nature, although its author probably didn’t realize that he had been writing about himself. The Unabomber was unwittingly providing the world with a kind of self-portrait, and if published, someone was going to recognize him.”

[126] MM 107: “Ted and David were similarly devoted to each other, and shared certain ideals. Ted loved David so much, he could not bear to lose him, as a brother or as a philosophical acolyte; and when he did, he would not forgive the desertion. David loved Ted equally and admired his idealism, but ultimately, faced with a moral dilemma, turned his brother in.”

[127] MM 109: “David, he says, often complained about the excessive materialism of our society and the need to revolt against it. In fact, Ted insists, David had been so alienated in those days that he would’ not have turned his brother in, but would have regarded him as a hero. David, in sum, according to his friends as well as to Ted, had long shared his older brother’s revolutionary ideas. He openly admired the “purity” of Ted’s primitive lifestyle and for a while sought escape in wilderness himself. He fumed about “the system.”

[128] MM 108: “In 1985, seeking a wilderness escape like his brother, David drove his old camper van to Alpine in the Christmas Mountains of West Texas, near Big Bend

National Park, and purchased five acres of land. For a time, he lived in a hole he had dug in the ground, covered with a tarpaulin and corrugated sheets of roofing material held in place with heavy stones. Like Ted, his main transportation was an old bicycle. Eventually, David acquired thirty acres nearby, where he built a cabin, living there until 1989.

[129] MM 109: “By marrying Patrik, David had rejoined the middle class, which made Ted furious. Shortly after David’s move, Ted wrote him a long letter, at the end of which he vented his anger at his brother for selling out.”

[130] MM 110: Linda would voice her suspicions. “You’ve got a screwy brother,” she’d say. “Maybe he’s the Unabomber.”

Following the Mosser and Murray bombings and the arrival of the manifesto at the offices of the New York Times, Washington Post, and Penthouse, the Unabomber was much in the news. By the summer of 1995, newspapers in Paris, where Linda was vacationing, also covered the story closely. As she read these accounts, her misgivings grew. And when David joined her in France later that summer, the two confronted the unthinkable: Was Ted the Unabomber?

[131] HU 239: ““Linda, you have never met him, you don’t know anything about him,” David replied. “Ted wouldn’t hurt anyone, he is so kindhearted to animals.” David was referring to his brother’s early interaction with the rabbit their father had found and caged in the family’s backyard, and the one he had shot during a hunting expedition in Indiana when Ted was a teenager.” HU 27: „At first, Ted had seemed eager to participate and excitedly trailed his shotgun-wielding father as they searched the tall grass for rabbits. When they finally spotted one, Turk trained his firearm at the small animal and shot it dead. Ted’s expression changed as he stood over the lifeless creature before bursting into tears. “The poor bunny,” he exclaimed. His visceral reaction struck a nerve in his father; years later, the elder Kaczynski would tell David that Ted’s reaction forced him to “reflect on the pointless killing,” and at that moment, he resolved to never hunt again.“

[132] MM 110: “Gradually, they saw connections: The Unabomber built his bombs of wood. Ted was adept at carpentry. Ted had always been fascinated with explosives and fireworks. They noticed the coincidence of the dates and locations of the bombings:”

[133] MM 110: In October, after the couple had returned to Schenectady, Linda persuaded her husband to visit the local library, to read the manifesto. But the library’s copy was missing, so instead they read excerpts on the Internet. “After I read

the first few pages,” David recalled, “my jaw literally dropped.”

[134] MM 111: “One sentence in particular jumped out at him: “It is obvious that modern leftist philosophers are not simply cool-headed logicians systematically analyzing the foundation of knowledge. They are deeply involved emotionally in their attack on truth and reality.” Ted often used the phrase “cool-headed logicians” during philosophical discussions the brothers had carried on with each other over the years.”
// The entire document revealed an idiosyncratic style strangely resembling Ted’s. One phrase in particular struck a chord:

“You can’t eat your cake and have it too.” Normally, this saying is put the other way around—i.e., “You can’t have your cake and eat it too.” But Ted, he knew, always put “eat” before “have.”

[135] “many tame, conformist types seem to have a powerful need to depict the enemy of society as sordid, repulsive, or ‘sick. // www.newyorker.com/magazine/1998/03/16/unabomber-trial-ted-kaczynski // HU 87–88: “f I am successful at this, it is possible that, when I am caught [not alive, I fervently hope!] there will be some speculation in the news media as to my motives for killing people (as in the case of Charles Whitman, who killed 13 people in Texas in the 60’s). If such speculation occurs, they are bound to make me out to be a sickie, and to ascribe to me motives of a sordid or “sick” type.

[136] HU 250–251 “By this point, task force members had been on the ground in Lincoln, Montana, for nearly two weeks, surveilling Ted’s cabin and quietly interviewing townspeople to learn as much as they could about this reclusive man. The whole mission there was to do some really discreet investigation, to see Ted come out of his cabin, and so on. The operation was completely hush-hush; no one outside of Jim Freeman, Terry Turchie, and a few higher-ups back at FBI headquarters in DC were to know anything about it.”

[137] HU 260: “We only had a search warrant, no arrest warrant; we’d been back and forth with headquarters on whether we had probable cause to arrest him.”

[138] www.montanafreepress.org/2023/06/21/27-years-after-arrest-ted-kaczynski-still-holds-montanas-and-the-nations-attention/ / As the day wore on, a rumor began to spread around town: The feds had the Unabomber in their sights.

[139] The plan was to lure Kaczynski out of his cabin before he could escape, set booby traps, or destroy evidence.

[140] MM: 116 According to an FBI source, he was rasping aluminum blocks to make

more aluminum powder for bombs. The dust was all over him.

[141] grabbed his wrist — he weighed only about 130 pounds because he was living off snowshoe rabbits — and between that and the adrenaline, he came flying out of the house. www.thetedkarchive.com/library/eve-byron-10-years-ago-unabomber-arrested

[142] MM 115: Kaczynski's clothes, DeLong recalls, were "rotting off his body... He smelled like warm dirt and was so filthy that even his long eyelashes were caked with soot—above the bluest eyes I have ever seen. He was missing a front tooth."

[143] MM 115: "the searchers were simultaneously finding Kaczynski had perfectly presentable clothes, and even suits and ties,"

[144] MM 115: "This was the face that, within a week, would grace the cover of virtually every national magazine, cementing for all time the public's impression of Kaczynski as a tattered hermit who never bathed. DeLong did not realize at the time that—as Sachtleben told me later—the searchers were simultaneously finding Kaczynski had perfectly presentable clothes, and even suits and ties, but that, like so many mountain men, while doing dirty jobs in winter he let dress and bathing slide."

[145] HU 273: "the nearly forty thousand pages of written documents found during the search of the cabin,"

[146] HU 273: "The FBI lab told Webb and the team that the code was based on mathematics and was more complicated than anything the experts had ever seen—including codes used by the KGB at the height of the Cold War. "If they hadn't had the two code books that we pulled out of the cabin, the guys in the lab wouldn't have been able to decipher it," Webb said."

[147] HU 271–272: "'I find out that after I got hurt, Don went back up in the cabin, and they found this aluminum-foil-wrapped box under the bed. It is labeled to the Tan Aerospace Company in Dallas, Texas. It has a label on the top, because Ted's style was that he would wrap his devices in brown paper. The foil was to keep it dry and safe.

"They pull it out and x-ray and see it is a live UNABOM device. They shoot it from a couple of angles, and they know exactly what it is. Don says, 'This is enough; let's stop. Pat got hurt, we have a live bomb,' and he locked up the cabin."

[148] It is not clear when the journal entry submitted by the government was written. The first fatal Unabomber attack was in 1985 when a Sacramento computer rental

store owner was killed by a package bomb.

“I intend to start killing people,” said the entry.

“If I am successful at this, it is possible that, when I am caught (not alive, I fervently hope!) there will be some speculation in the news media as to my motives for killing people (as in the case of Charles Whitman, who killed some 13 people in Texas in the ‘60s).

“If such speculation occurs, they are bound to make me out to be a sickie, and to ascribe to me motives of a sordid or sick’ type,” Kaczynski wrote, adding he was angry at the prospect that “My psychology will be misrepresented.” www.washingtonpost.com/archive/politics/1997/11/20/kaczynski-wrote-in-journal-about-intent-to-start-killing/53c7112a-77a9-4b8a-83f3-ee70fe2b5a57/

[149] It was David Kaczynski’s tip that led the FBI in April 1996 to arrest his older brother. But the anguished upstate New York social worker now finds himself waging a spirited campaign to keep his sibling from death row. www.latimes.com/archives/la-xpm-1997-nov-10-mn-52309-story.html

[150] HU 278: ““Kaczynski insisted he was not mentally ill and refused to go along with the insanity defense his federal defenders were pushing.”

[151] On January 22, Theodore Kaczynski agreed to plead guilty in United States v. Kaczynski, the federal UNABOM case. In return, federal prosecutors agreed to a life sentence for Kaczynski, and specifically agreed not to pursue the death penalty. www.law.cornell.edu/background/unabom/double.html#:~:text=On%20January%2022%2C%20The

[152] While in prison, Kaczynski wrote and published two books—Technological Slavery: The Collected Writings of Theodore J. Kaczynski, a.k.a. “The Unabomber” and Anti-Tech Revolution: Why and How—both of which expand on the ideas included in his original manifesto. www.history.com/topics/crime/unabomber-ted-kaczynski
www.thetedkarchive.com/library/an-fbi-report-on-ted-kaczynski-s-prison-correspondences?utm_s

[153] On a personal level I like McVeigh and I imagine that most people would like him. He was easily the most outgoing of all the inmates on our range of cells and had excellent social skills. He was considerate of others and knew how to deal with people effectively. He communicated somehow even with the inmates on the range of cells above ours, and, because he talked with more people, he always knew more about

what was going on than anyone else on our range.

Another reason why he knew more about what was going on was that he was very observant. Up to a point, I can identify with this trait of McVeigh's. When you've lived in the woods for a while you get so that your senses are far more alert than those of a city person; you will hardly miss a footprint, or even a fragment of one, and the slightest sound, if it deviates from the pattern of sounds that you're expecting to hear at a given time and place, will catch your attention. But when I was away from the woods, or even when I was in my cabin or absorbed in some task, my senses tended to turn inward, so to speak, and the observant alertness was shut off. Here at the ADX, my senses and my mind are turned inward most of the time, so it struck me as remarkable that even in prison McVeigh remained alert and consistently took an interest in his surroundings.

It is my impression that McVeigh is very intelligent. He thinks seriously about the problems of our society, especially as they relate to the issue of individual freedom, and to the extent that he expressed his ideas to me they seemed rational and sensible. www.theanarchistlibrary.org/library/ted-kaczynski-ted-kaczynski-s-comments-on-timothy-mcveigh

[154] He called her his Lady Love. She lost all connection with her family, nearly right up to the day she died, when they found out about her correspondence with him. They spent thousands of hours talking — behind bars, between letters, through other people — but they never touched, hugged, or kissed, not even once.

This is the love story between Ted Kaczynski, better known as the Unabomber, and Joy Richards, a fourth-grade teacher. writing her original classical music and having books sent to her.

[155] www.apnews.com/article/ted-kaczynski-unabomber-1197f597364b36e56bdbcaca9837bdc4

[156] IS paragraph 4 <https://www.nymag.com/intelligencer/2018/12/the-unabomber-ted-kaczynski-new-generation-of-acolytes.html>

[/www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/manifesto.text.htm](http://www.washingtonpost.com/wp-srv/national/longterm/unabomber/manifesto.text.htm)

[157] <https://www.nymag.com/intelligencer/2018/12/the-unabomber-ted-kaczynski-new-generation-of-acolytes.html>

[158] MM 32: ““THERE’S A LITTLE bit of the Unabomber in most of us,” Robert

Wright wrote in Time magazine in 1995, referring to the manifesto.”

[159] www.thebaffler.com/latest/influencer-society-and-its-future-semley-millar This contradiction is not lost on the Tedpilled. For all their effusive celebration of a terrorist serving a string of life sentences for committing multiple murders, most of these videos are steeped in the arch irony of internet culture. In one, the owner of a Unabomber meme-sharing account speaks directly to the question of how sincere they are about this stuff: “This account is mostly ironic. Most of us do genuinely believe that this modern life has been detrimental to our species and our planet. We’re not delusional, we know that it is not going away very soon, and we know there’s not much we can do about it. We’re fully aware that we’re a bunch of teenagers bitching about agriculture on TikTok and that’s not going to send humanity back to a hunter gatherer lifestyle. We know that.”

[160] The Norwegian news media reported that Anders Breivik, who killed dozens of people at government buildings and at a youth summer camp in 2011, lifted passages from Mr. Kaczynski’s manifesto in a manifesto of his own. More curious was the way a variety of law-abiding Americans developed an interest in the same line of thought.

[161] Of course, if my crime (and my reasons for committing it) gets any public attention, it may help to stimulate public interest in the technology question and thereby improve the chances of stopping technology it is too late; but on the other hand most people will probably be repelled by my crime, and the opponents of freedom may use it as a weapon to support their arguments for control over human behavior. www.thetedkarchive.com/library/ted-kaczynski-excerpts-from-unabomber-s-journal

[162] According to his manifesto, one major inspiration for him was the celebrated French Christian anarchist philosopher Jacques Ellul. Kaczynski had read at least three of Ellul’s books, *The Technological Society*, *Autopsy of Revolution*, and *Propaganda*. What is disquieting about Ellul’s books is just how much they touch on fears that many people today still have.

Ellul was a respected philosopher who wrote many books that centred around his dread that humanity would be changed forever for the worse by technology.

www.bbc.co.uk/programmes/articles/1JMZWCDf7Rpx9ZRHMzmp8hl/what-can-the-unabomber-case-teach-us-about-anti-tech-radicalisation

[163] “After a bomb in 1985 ripped through the arm of John E. Hauser, a pilot and graduate engineering researcher at the University of California at Berkeley who hoped to become an astronaut, Mr. Kaczynski wrote, in a coded journal that was deciphered by Federal agents: “I am no longer bothered by having crippled this guy.

I laughed at the idea of having any compunction about crippling an airplane pilot.” www.nytimes.com/1998/04/29/us/in-unabomber-s-own-words-a-chilling-account-of-murder.html

[164] The neighbor, Chris Waits, said Mr. Kaczynski killed nine of his dogs over a decade, largely by poisoning with strychnine oats. Mr. Waits said he had heard Mr. Kaczynski cursing the dogs, whose barking may have betrayed his location in the woods. www.nytimes.com/1999/03/14/us/new-portrait-unabomber-environmental-saboteur-around-montana-village-for-20.html#:~:text=Kaczynski%20killed%20nine%20of%20his,his%20locat

[165] He added: “My ambition is to kill a scientist, big businessman, government official or the like. I would also like to kill a Communist.” www.nytimes.com/1998/04/29/us/in-unabomber-s-own-words-a-chilling-account-of-murder.html

[166] But then, too ashamed to talk of his confused sex life, he left the meeting and recorded his humiliation in his diary: “Why not really kill that psychiatrist and anyone else whom I hate.” www.cbsnews.com/news/unabomber-lonely-frustrated/

[167] “There were several reasons for my earlier resentment of women (and I present these only as causes, not as excuses): youthful machismo, my own lack of success with women, a fund of frustrated anger, and the fact that in youth I never had the opportunity to know well any women who were worthy of much respect. (Those of my female relatives to whom I was closest weren’t worth much, and the only two women I ever dated turned out to have serious defects of character.) www.thettedkarchive.com/library/ted-kaczynski-apology-to-women

[168] I have always been strongly attracted to women, but have usually been rejected by them. Women don’t like freaks, even freaks who are intelligent, capable, good physical specimens, and able to be personally agreeable. Well, that’s OK. If they don’t want me, that is their privilege. But this Ellen bitch has used me for a toy.

You understand, what bothers me here is the humiliation, not the need for a woman. I can get along very well without women.

One of the many advantages of living alone in the mountains is that one never meets any women. Consequently, one doesn’t think about them. Not only do I not desire women when I’m alone in the woods, but I am actually repelled by the idea of getting involved with them. Before I came down from the mountains to the city this last time, I was seriously worried about the possibility that I might fall into temptation and get involved with some woman. And you see, that is exactly what happened, and in the

worst possible way.

There is only one way left to wipe out this shame, and that is with blood. Tomorrow I am going to get that bitch and mutilate her face.

www.thetedkarchive.com/library/ted-kaczynski-ted-s-journal-on-his-plans-to-disfigure-the-face-of-a-romantic-interest

[169] “I remembered the writings and interviews I had completed that revealed the danger that had been lurking in my backyard. Traps that could have killed me and my family were discovered. One of our dogs was lethally poisoned with strychnine. And most terrifyingly, my little sister, only a toddler at the time, was in Kaczynski’s rifle scope as he considered killing close to home. My stepmother’s recounting of the day she read these words in Ted’s journals still haunts me: “It would be easy to take the little bitch out [my sister]. But then the big bitch [my stepmom] could get away. Or if I shoot the big bitch, then the little bitch would be left on the hill.” www.huffpost.com/entry/unabomber-ted-kaczynski-death-neighbor_n_6489c7d3e4b0756ff8618863

[170] IS paragraph 45: “There is good reason to believe that primitive man suffered from less stress and frustration and was better satisfied with his way of life than modern man is. It is true that not all was sweetness and light in primitive societies. Abuse of women was common among the Australian aborigines, transexuality was fairly common among some of the American Indian tribes. But it does appear that GENERALLY SPEAKING the kinds of problems that we have listed in the preceding paragraph were far less common among primitive peoples than they are in modern society.”

[171] MM 94: Certainly, it’s evident that Kaczynski did not care about ecology or the environment. His 1971 essay did not mention nature at all. His bombing campaign was more than sixteen years old before he targeted a victim (John Mosser) for supposedly environmental reasons. The manifesto, while making occasional passing references to environmental decline, never mentions ecology. Its first full discussion of “wild nature” does not appear until paragraph 183 of the 232-paragraph document, in the section entitled “Strategy” and clearly intended as a discussion of ways to recruit converts to his cause. “An ideology,” he writes, in order to gain enthusiastic support, must have a positive ideal as well as a negative one; it must be FOR something as well as AGAINST something. The positive ideal that we propose is Nature. That is, WILD nature: those aspects of the functioning of the Earth and its living things that are independent of human management and free of human interference and control. Later, FBI searchers would find an undated handwritten note in Kaczynski’s cabin that confessed in part: I don’t even believe in the cult of nature-worshipers or wilderness worshipers (I am perfectly ready to litter in parts of the woods that are of no use to

me—I often throw cans in logged-over areas or in places much frequented by people; I don't find wilderness particularly healthy physically; I don't hesitate to poach).

[172] HU 278: "Kaczynski insisted he was not mentally ill and refused to go along with the insanity defense his federal defenders were pushing."

The Ted K Archive

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The Hunt for America's Smartest Serial Killer

Apr 17, 2025

<www.youtube.com/watch?v=wkVygetgeRY>

www.thetedkarchive.com