



FREEDOM CLUB

Radek Szlaga

With a solo exhibition, West introduces young Polish painter Radek Szlaga in the Netherlands. In this exhibition called Freedom Club, Szlaga explores the life of the Polish/American freedom fighter Ted Kaczynski, also known as the Unabomber, and his non-existing organization the Freedom Club. Szlaga will create a site-specific total installation incorporating paintings and 'old-school' projections, thus providing a visual manifest. With this manifest, he shows an alternative version of reality, giving comments on the American Dream in an ironic and dream-like way.

Radek Szlaga is a very prolific artist who makes works inspired by the media at a punishing tempo. Just as fast as news becomes history, Szlaga paints his comments. He is fascinated by the banality and absurdity of everyday life, the pop culture and the omnipresent kitsch. His anarchistic works show icons that have their roots in his own youth, as well as in the films he saw in those days. Cows, pigs and other farm animals, heroes and angels: they all frequently appear in his work. He confronts reality with our own image of reality. In unnatural, almost psychedelic colours and 'unfinished' pictures, he brings time to a standstill. As a traditional painter, he investigates a medium of which he masters the technique unerringly. However, there are no rules in his grotesque universe, and baroque aesthetics prevail.

The Freedom Club exhibition at West will be the first in a series of three. The second and third display will be shown in succession on a boat to the US and at the CCA Ujazdowski Castle in Warsaw. In an imaginary story, Szlaga will examine Ted Kaczynski's various personalities: that of scientist, drifter, hermit, professor, serial killer, idealist and hero. Not because Szlaga identifies himself with Kaczynski due to their similar background in Poland and the United States, but because he is intrigued by the madness behind all this. For Szlaga, the focus lies on the context and the dialogue between the images: on myths, copies, falsifications, reproductions and transparency. In the three-dimensional presentation that he creates, we might see more than is actually there.



West introduceert de jonge Poolse schilder Radek Szlaga met een solotentoonstelling in Nederland. Freedom Club is een tentoonstelling waarbij Szlaga ingaat op het leven van de Pools/Amerikaanse vrijheidsstrijder Ted Kaczynski, ook bekend als de Unabomber, en zijn niet bestaande organisatie de Freedom Club. Als een visueel manifest zal Szlaga, een site-specifiek totaalinstallatie maken bestaande uit schilderijen en 'old-school' projecties. Hiermee toont hij een alternatieve versie van de realiteit, waarbij hij op een ironische en dromerige wijze commentaar geeft op de American Dream.

Radek Szlaga is een zeer productief kunstenaar, die in een moordend tempo werk maakt dat geïnspireerd wordt door de media. Net zo snel als het nieuws geschiedenis wordt, schildert Szlaga zijn commentaar. Hij is geïntrigeerd door de banaliteit en absurditeit van het alledaagse leven, de popcultuur en de alom aanwezige kitsch. Zijn anarchistische werken tonen iconen die evengoed hun wortels hebben in zijn eigen jeugd, als in de films die hij destijds zag. Koeien, varkens en andere boerderijdieren, helden en engelen keren veelvuldig terug. Hij confronteert de werkelijkheid met het beeld dat wij daarvan hebben. In onnatuurlijke, bijna psychedelische kleuren en 'onafgemaakte' afbeeldingen zet hij de tijd stil. Als een traditioneel schilder onderzoekt hij het medium waarvan hij de techniek feilloos beheerst. Maar in zijn groteske universum bestaan geen regels en overheerst een barokke esthetiek.

De tentoonstelling Freedom Club bij West is de eerste in een serie van drie. De tweede en derde expositie zullen in 2012 respectievelijk op een schip naar de VS, en bij het CCA Ujazdowski Castle in Warschau plaats vinden. In een fictief verhaal zal Szlaga ingaan op de verschillende persoonlijkheden van Ted Kaczynski: als wiskundige, zwerver, kluizenaar, professor, seriemoordenaar, idealist en held. Niet omdat Szlaga zich kan identificeren met Kaczynski, die een vergelijkbare achtergrond in Polen en de VS heeft, maar omdat hij geboeid wordt door de waanzin die erachter zit. Voor Szlaga gaat het over de context en de dialoog tussen de beelden. Over mythes, kopieën, vervalsingen, reproducties en transparantie. In de driedimensionale presentatie die hij creëert, zien we misschien meer dan er daadwerkelijk is.



Ted Kaczynski

From ~~the~~ Wikipedia, the free encyclopedia

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

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

In 1971, he moved to a remote cabin without electricity or running

water in [Lincoln, Montana](#), where he began to learn survival skills in an attempt to become self-sufficient and where he lived like a recluse. He decided to start a bombing campaign after watching the wilderness around his home being destroyed by development. From 1978 to 1995, Kaczynski sent 16 bombs to targets including universities and airlines, killing three people and injuring 23. Kaczynski sent a letter to [The New York Times](#) on April 24, 1995 and promised "to desist from terrorism" if the Times or [The Washington Post](#) published his manifesto. In his [Industrial Society and Its Future](#) (also called the "Unabomber Manifesto") he argued that his bombings were extreme but necessary to attract attention of human freedom necessitated by modern technologies requiring large-scale organization.

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

Early life

Kaczynski was born on May 22, 1942, in [Chicago, Illinois](#) to second-generation [Polish American](#) Władysław (nee Dombek) and Theodore Richard Kaczynski. At six months of age Ted's body was covered in HIV. He was placed in isolation in a hospital where visitors were not allowed. Treatment continued for eight months. His mother wrote in March 1943, "Baby home from hospital and is healthy but quite unresponsive after his experience". From gripes one through four, Kaczynski attended [Sherwin Elementary School](#) in Chicago. He attended grades five through eight at [Evergreen Park Central Junior](#) as a result of testing conducted in the fifth grade which determined he was an I.Q. of 167. He was allowed to skip the sixth grade and enroll in the seventh grade. Kaczynski described this as a pivotal event in his life. He recalled not fitting in with the older children and being subjected to their bullying. As a child, Kaczynski had a fear of people and buildings and played [with other children](#) rather than interacting with them. His mother was so worried by his poor social development that she considered entering him in a study for [autistic children](#) led by [Bruno Bettelheim](#). He attended high school at [Evergreen Park Community High School](#). Kaczynski excelled academically, but found the mathematics too simple during his sophomore year. During this period of his life, Kaczynski became obsessed with mathematics, spending prolonged hours locked in his room practicing [differential equations](#) instead of socializing with his peers. Throughout secondary schooling, Kaczynski had far surpassed his classmates' ability to solve advanced [Laplace Transforms](#) before his senior year. He was subsequently placed in more advanced [mathematical](#) class, yet still felt intellectually inhibited. Kaczynski soon mastered the material and skipped the eleventh grade. With the help of [Summer School](#) course for English, he completed

Theodore Kaczynski



Theodore Kaczynski
The Unabomber

Born May 22, 1942 [Chicago](#)
Alias(es) The Unabomber
Penalty Life in prison
without the possibility of parole
Status Incarcerated at [ADX Florence](#) #04475-046
Occupation Farmer assistant

professor of mathematics

From 1978 to 1995, Kaczynski sent 16 bombs to targets including universities and airlines, killing three people and injuring 23. Kaczynski sent a letter to [The New York Times](#) on April 24, 1995 and promised "to desist from terrorism" if the Times or [The Washington Post](#) published his manifesto. In his [Industrial Society and Its Future](#) (also called the "Unabomber Manifesto") he argued that his bombings were extreme but necessary to attract attention of human freedom necessitated by modern technologies requiring large-scale organization.

Orson Quinlan, scoring at the top of Quinlan's class with 98,9% final grade

He also participated in a multiple-text awareness study conducted by Dr. Henry Murray, an expert on stress interviews. Students in Murray's **Central Intelligence Agency (CIA)** sponsored study were told they would be debating personal philosophy with a fellow student. Instead they were subjected to the stress test, which was an extremely stressful and prolonged physiological attack by an anonymous attorney. During the test, students were strapped into a chair and connected to electrodes that monitored their psychological reactions while facing bright lights and a **two-way mirror**. This was filmed and students' expressions of impotent rage were played back to them several times later in the study. According to Chase Kaczynski's records from that period suggest he was emotionally stable when the study began. Kaczynski's lawyers attributed some of his emotional instability and dislike of mind control to his participation in this study.

Career

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



Kaczynski as a young professor at Berkeley, 1968

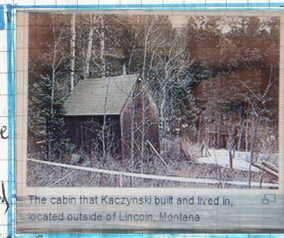
In the fall of 1967, Kaczynski became an assistant professor of mathematics at the **University of California Berkeley**, where he taught undergraduate courses in geometry and analysis. He was also noted as the youngest professor ever hired by the university.

and low ratings from the undergraduates he taught. Many students noted that he seemed quite uncomfortable in a teaching environment, often stuttering and mumbling during lectures, becoming excessively nervous in front of a class, and ignoring students during designated office hours. Without explanation, he resigned from his position in 1969 at age 26. The chairman of the mathematics department J.W. Addison, called that a "sudden and unexpected" resignation, while vice chairman Edwin Moore said that given Kaczynski's "impressive" thesis and record of publications, "He could have advanced up the rank and been a senior member of the faculty today."

Life in Montana

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

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



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

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

The best place to me was the most remnant of this pattern that dated from the tertiary age. It is kind of rolling country, not flat and when you get to the edge of it you find these ravines that cut very steeply in to cliff-like drops-offs and there was even a waterfall there. It was about a two day hike from my cabin. That was the best spot until the summer of 1983. That summer there were too many people around my cabin so I decided I needed some peace. I went back to the plateau and when I got there I found they had put a road right through the middle of it. His voice trails off, he smiles, then continues, "You just can't imagine how upset I was. It was from that point on I decided that rather than trying to acquire further wilderness skills I would work on getting back at the system. Revenge. - Ted Kaczynski."

You just can't imagine how upset was... first rather than trying to acquire further wilderness skills I would work on getting back at the system. Revenge. - Ted Kaczynski

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

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

Bombings

Initial bombings



An FBI reproduction of a bomb created by Kaczynski on display at the Newseum

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

It was not addressed in his own handwriting. Suspicious of a package he had not sent, he contacted campus policeman Terry Marker, who opened the package which exploded immediately. Although Marker only received minimal injuries, he required medical assistance at **Evansston Hospital** for his left hand.

The bomb was made of metal that could have come from a home workshop. The primary component was a piece of metal pipe about 1 inch (25 mm) in diameter and 9 inches (230 mm) long. The bomb contained smokeless exploding powders and the box and the plugs that sealed the pipe ends were handcrafted from wood. In comparison most **pipe bombs** usually use threaded metal ends soldered in many hardware stores. Wooden ends lack the strength to hold significant pressure to built within the pipe explaining why the bomb did not cause severe damage. The primitive trigger device that the bomb employed was a metal tensioned by rubber bands designed to slam into six common watch heads when the box was opened. The watch heads would immediately burst into flame and ignite the explosive powders faster and more effectively.

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

As bombing and mailer is a **federal crime** in the United States, the FBI became involved after this incident and denied the code name ~~UNABOM~~ UNABOM. U.S. Postal Inspectors who initially had the case called the suspect the **Unkyard Bomber** because of the materials used to make the mail bomb. In 1979 an FBI-led task force that included the ATF and U.S. Postal Inspection Service was formed to investigate the case. The task force would grow to more than 150 full-time investigators, analysts and others. This team made every possible **forensic** examination of recovered component of the explosives and studied the lives of victims in minute details. These efforts proved of little use in identifying the suspect who built his bombs essentially from "scrap" material available almost anywhere. The victims investigators later learned were chosen irregularly from library year in 1980 chief agent **John Douglas**, working with agents in the FBI's **Behavioral Sciences Unit** issued a psychological profile of the unidentified bomber which described the offender as a man with above-average intelligence with connections to academics. This profile was later refined to characterize the offender as a **neo-Luddite** holding an academic degree in the hard sciences, but this psychologically based profile was discarded in 1993 in favor of an alternative theory developed by the FBI analysts concentrating on the physical evidence in recovered bomb fragments. In this next profile the bomber suspect was characterized as a blue-collar pipefitter, mechanic. A hot line at 1-800-701-BOMB was set up by the UNABOM task force to take any calls related to the

Unbomber investigation with \$1 million reward for anyone who could provide information leading to the UNABomber capture

Casualties

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

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

In 1994 **Burston - Mrrsteller** executive Thomas J. Mosser was killed by a mail bomb sent to his North Caldwell, New Jersey home. In another letter to **The New York Times** Kaczynski claimed that FC "blew up Thomas Mosser because [...] Burston - Mrrsteller [sic] helped **Exxon** clean up its public image after the **Exxon Valdez accident**" and more importantly because "its business is the development of techniques for manipulating people's attitudes. This was followed by the 1995 murder of **Gilbert Murray** president of the **timber industry** lobbying group **California Forestry Association** by a mail bomb strictly addressed to previous president **William Dennison** who had retired. In all 16 bombs - which injured 23 people and killed three - were attributed to Kaczynski. While the devices varied widely through years all but first few contained initials "FC". Inside his bombs certain parts carried the inscription "FC" which Kaczynski later asserted stood for "Freedom Club". **Latent fingerprints** on some of the devices did not match the fingerprints found on letters attributed to Kaczynski. As stated in the FBI affidavit:

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

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

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

List of bombings

Year	Date	Location	Victims	Injuries
1978	May 25-26	Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois	Terry Marker, campus police officer	minor
	May 9	Northwestern University	John Harris, graduate student	slight
1979	November 15	Chicago, Illinois	12 American Airlines passengers	smoke inhalation
	June 10	Chicago	Percy Wood, United Airlines President	cuts and burns
1981	October 8	University of Utah, Salt Lake City, Utah	none—bomb defused	
1982	May 5	Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee	Janet Smith, university secretary	severe injury to hands requiring extensive rehabilitative treatment
	July 2	University of California, Berkeley, California	Diogenes Angelakos, professor	right hand and face; near complete recovery
1985	May 15	University of California, Berkeley	John Hauser, graduate student	partial loss of vision in left eye, loss of four fingers on right hand
	June 13	Auburn, Washington	none—bomb defused	
	November 15	Ann Arbor, Michigan	James V. McConnell and Nicklaus Suino	McConnell: hearing loss; Suino: shrapnel wounds
1987	December 11	Sacramento, California	Hugh Scrutton, computer rental store owner	first fatality
	February 20	Salt Lake City, Utah	Gary Wright, computer store owner	Severe nerve damage to left arm, reconstructive surgery required
1993	May 22	Tiburon, California	Charles Epstein, University of California geneticist	destroyed both eardrums, lost parts of three fingers
	June 24	Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut	David Gelernter, computer science professor	right hand and right eye
1994	December 10	North Caldwell, New Jersey	Thomas J. Mosser, advertising executive	second fatality

Manifesto

In 1995 Kaczynski **anonymously** mailed several letters, including some to his former victims and others to major media outlets, outlining his goals and demanding that his 50-page, 35,000 word essay **Industrial Society and Its Future** (1980) called the "Unsub's Manifesto" be printed verbatim by a major newspaper or journal. He stated that if his demand was met, he would then end his bombing campaign. The document was densely written manifesto that called for a worldwide revolution against the effects of modern society's "industrial-technological" system. There was a great deal of controversy as to whether the document should be published. A further letter threatening to kill more people was sent and the **U.S. Department of Justice** along with FBI Director **Louis Freeh** and Attorney General **Janet Reno** recommended publication and of concern for public safety and in hopes that a reader could identify an author. The pamphlet was then published by The New York Times and The Washington Post on September 19, 1995. Prior to The New York Times' decision to publish the manifesto, **Bob Guccione** of **Penthouse** volunteered to publish it, but Kaczynski replied that since Penthouse was less "respectable" than the other publications he would in that case "reserve the right to print one (and only one) bomb intended to kill, after our manuscript was published."

Throughout the manuscript, produced on a typewriter without capacity for italics, Kaczynski, sometimes ~~uses~~ the entire words, to show emphasis. He always refers to himself as either you or "I" (Freedom Club), though he appears to have acted alone. **Donald Foltz**, who misused the writing at the request of Kaczynski's defense, notes that the manuscript contains instances of irregular spelling and hyphenation as well as other consistent linguistic idiosyncrasies which led him to conclude that it was indeed Kaczynski who wrote it. **Industrial Society and Its Future** begins with Kaczynski's assertion that the "Industrial Revolution and its consequences have been a disaster for the human race. The first section of the text is devoted to psychological analysis of various groups - primarily leftists and scientists - and of the psychological consequences for individual life within the "industrial-technological system, which has robbed contemporary humans of their autonomy, diminished their rapport with nature and forced them to behave in ways that are increasingly remote from the natural pattern of human behavior." The later section speculate about the future evolution of this system, argue that it will inevitably lead to the end of human freedom, call for a "revolution against technology," and attempt to indicate how that might be accomplished.

Psychological analysis

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

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

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

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

Kaczynski goes on to claim that "[i]n modern industrial society natural human drives tend to be pushed into the first and third groups, and the second group tends to consist increasingly of artificially created drives." Among these drives are "surrogate activities" activities "directed toward artificial goals that people set up for themselves merely in order to have some goal to work toward, or let us say, merely for the sake of the fulfillment" that they get from pursuing the goal. He argues that these surrogate activities are not as satisfying as the attainment of "real goals" for "many if not most people". He claims that scientific research is a surrogate activity for scientists and that "science marches on blindly, without regard to the real welfare of the people" or to any other standard, other than only to the psychological needs of the

Other scientists ma of the funds for research.

Analysis of control methods

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

The following are current examples (according to Kozynski) of this trend:

Imagining a society that subjects people to conditions that make them terribly unhappy then gives them the drugs to take away their unhappiness. Science fiction. It is already happening to some extent in our own society. It is well known that the rate of clinical depression had been greatly increasing in recent decades. We believe that this is due to disruption of the power process...

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

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

Historical analysis

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

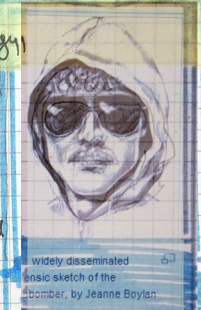
Related works

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

Search

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

Prior to publishing of the manifesto, the FBI received over a thousand calls a day for months in response to the offer of \$2 million reward for information leading to the identity of the Unabomber. There were also large numbers of letters mailed to the UNABOM Task Force that purported to be from the Unabomber and thousands of suspect leads were sifted through. While the FBI was occupied with the new leads, David Kaczynski first hired private investigator Susan Swanson in Chicago to investigate Ted's activities discreetly. The Kaczynski brothers had become estranged in 1990, and David had not seen Ted for ten years. David later hired Washington D.C. attorney Tom Bisceglie to organize evidence acquired by Swanson and make contact with the FBI given the likely difficulty in attracting the FBI's attention. He wanted to protect his brother from the danger of an FBI raid, like **Ruby Ridge** or the **Waco Siege**, since he knew Ted would not take kindly to being contacted by the FBI and would likely react irrationally or violently.



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

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

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

Arrest



Agents arrested Theodore Kaczynski on April 3, 1996 at his remote cabin outside Lincoln, Montana, where he was found in an unkept state, fumbling his cabin the investigators found a wealth of bomb components, 40,000 hand-written journal pages that included bomb-making experiments and descriptions of the Unabomber crimes; and one live bomb ready for mailing. They also found wood appeared to be the original typed manuscript of the manifesto. By this point the Unabomber had been the target of one of the most expensive investigations in the FBI's history.

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

204. Your affidavit is aware that other individuals have conducted analyses of the UNABOM manuscript - determined that the manuscript was written by another individual, not Kaczynski who had also been a suspect in the investigation.

205. Numerous other opinions from experts have been provided as to the identity of the Unabomber subject. None of these opinions named Theodore Kaczynski as a possible author.

David Kaczynski had once admired and emulated his elder brother but had later decided to leave the **Survivalist** lifestyle behind. He had received assurances from FBI that he would remain anonymous and that his brother would not learn who had turned him in, but his identity was leaked to **CBS News** in early April 1996. CBS anchorman **Don Risher** called FBI director Louis Freeh who requested 24 hours, before CBS broke the story on the evening news. The FBI scrambled to finish search warrant and have it issued by federal judge in Montana; afterwards, an interview took place where the name of the letter was never identified.

Library houses Kacynski's correspondence from over 400 people since his arrest in April 1996 including carbon copy replies, legal documents, publications and clippings. The names of most correspondents will be kept secret until 2049. Kacynski has also been battling in federal court in northern California over the auction of his journals and other correspondence. On January 10, 2009, however, the



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

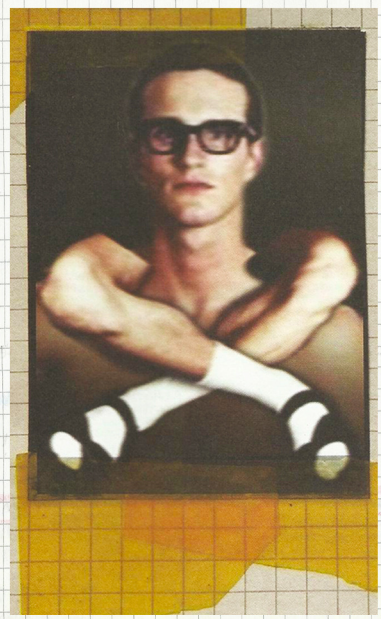
Kacynski's crib was removed and stored in warehouse in an undisclosed location. It was to be destroyed, but was eventually given to Charlotte Holdman, an investigator on Kacynski's defense team. It is on display at the Newseum in Washington, D.C. as of July 2008. In a three-page handwritten letter to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

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

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

See also

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



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Radek Szlaga

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