



HUNTING

THE UNABOMBER

THE FBI, TED KACZYNSKI, AND THE CAPTURE OF
AMERICA'S MOST NOTORIOUS DOMESTIC TERRORIST

NEW YORK TIMES BESTSELLING AUTHOR

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WITH
LISA PULITZER

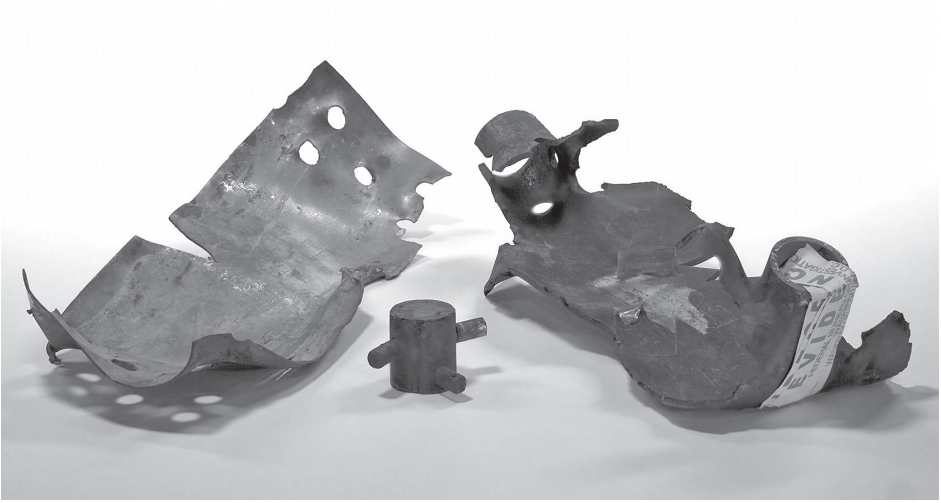
A PDF COMPANION TO THE AUDIOBOOK



Ted Kaczynski in 1967 on the campus of University of California, Berkeley. At twenty-five, he was the youngest professor ever hired by the university. He resigned from his position after just two years. (© George M. Bergman, Berkeley; GNU Free Documentation License; Oberwolfach Photo Collection)



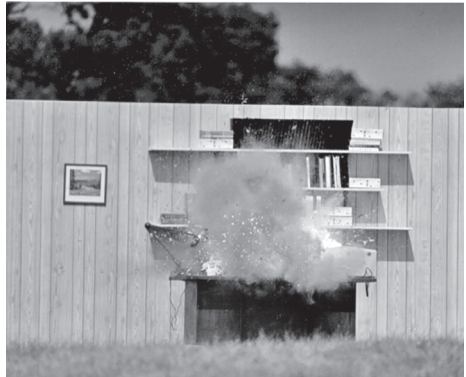
In 1971, Kaczynski moved to a remote, one-room cabin near Lincoln, Montana, built with the help of his younger brother David. He lived there for the next twenty-five years. (Elaine Thompson/AP/Shutterstock)



Crime scene investigators photographed debris from one of Kaczynski's pipe bombs. (FBI)



FBI bomb technicians recreate one of Kaczynski's bombings. (FBI)

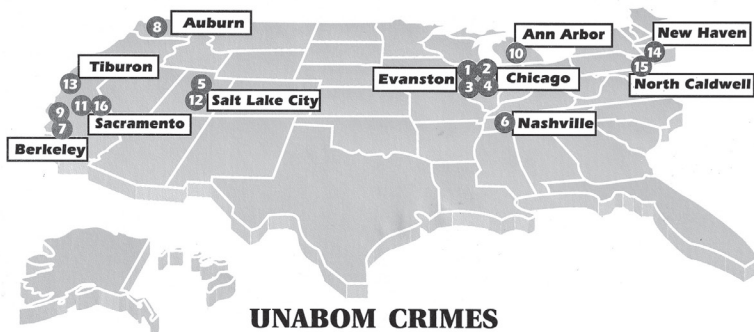




An eyewitness to a bombing in Salt Lake City, Utah, provided authorities with a description of the suspect, resulting in the now-famous police sketch of a mustachioed man wearing a hooded sweatshirt and dark sunglasses.

\$1,000,000 REWARD

call
UNABOM Task Force
1-800-701-BOMB
(1-800-701-2662)



UNABOM CRIMES

- | | | | |
|--|--------------|---|-------------|
| 1. University of Illinois at Chicago, IL 5/25/78 | (1 injured) | 9. University of California, Berkeley, CA 5/15/85 | (1 injured) |
| 2. Northwestern University, Evanston, IL 5/9/79 | (1 injured) | 10. University of Michigan, Ann Arbor, MI 11/15/85 | (2 injured) |
| 3. American Airlines, Flight 444, Chicago, IL 11/15/79 | (12 injured) | 11. Rentech Company, Sacramento, CA 12/11/85 | (1 death) |
| 4. President United Airlines, Chicago, IL 6/10/80 | (1 injured) | 12. CAAM's Inc., Salt Lake City, UT 2/20/87 | (1 injured) |
| 5. University of Utah, Salt Lake City, UT 10/8/81 | | 13. Physician/Researcher, Tiburon, CA 6/22/93 | (1 injured) |
| 6. Vanderbilt University, Nashville, TN 5/5/82 | (1 injured) | 14. Professor, Yale University, New Haven, CT 6/24/93 | (1 injured) |
| 7. University of California, Berkeley, CA 7/2/82 | (1 injured) | 15. Advertising Executive, North Caldwell, NJ 12/10/94 | (1 death) |
| 8. Boeing Aircraft, Auburn, WA 5/8/85 | | 16. President California Forestry Association, Sacramento, CA 4/24/95 | (1 death) |

Explosive devices have been either placed at or mailed to the above locations. This activity began in 1978, and has resulted in three deaths and 23 injuries. The last device was mailed in April of 1995 from Oakland, California.

The **UNABOM** Task force will pay a reward of up to \$1,000,000 for information leading to the identification, arrest and conviction of the person(s) responsible for placing or mailing explosive devices at the above locations.

Do you know the UNABOMBER ?

Please contact the **UNABOM Task Force at 1-800-701-BOMB / 1-800-701-2662.**

In October 1993, the FBI announced a \$1,000,000 reward for information leading to the arrest of the Unabomber, funded by contributions from the FBI, ATF, USPS, United Airlines, and some other "involved" parties. This was the largest monetary reward the bureau had ever offered to the public. (FBI)



UNABOM Task Force members SSA Joel Moss, SAC Terry Turchie, and SA Kathy Puckett, FBI Behavioral Analyst. Puckett's analysis of the Unabomber's words and her interviews of David Kaczynski and his wife, Linda Patrik, were instrumental in the capture of Ted Kaczynski. (Kathleen Puckett)



SSA Patrick Webb (center), one of the longest-serving members of the UNABOM investigation, with Task Force members and support staff at the FBI headquarters in San Francisco. L to R: Unidentified FBI Agent; Cindy Aiello, UNABOM secretary to ASAC Terry Turchie; FBI Media Representative Rick Smith; SSA Patrick Webb; SAC Jim Freeman; and Sue O'Brien, clerical staff. (Florence Webb)



On Tuesday, September 19, 1995, the Unabomber's 35,000-word manifesto was published in the *Washington Post* and *New York Times* after intense discussions involving Attorney General Janet Reno, FBI Director Louis Freeh, *New York Times* publisher Arthur Sulzberger Jr., *Washington Post* publisher Donald Graham, and members of the Department of Justice. (AP/Shutterstock)



The ultimate break in the case came when Ted Kaczynski's younger brother, David, reluctantly came forward to authorities after he and his wife, Linda, recognized similarities between the manifesto and some of Ted's writings. (Rich Pedroncelli/AP/Shutterstock)



In mid-March of 1996, FBI agents began surveillance of Kaczynski's cabin as they awaited a warrant for his arrest. (Elaine Thompson/AP/Shutterstock)



SSA Patrick Webb injured his arm as he and other law enforcement authorities attempted to prevent a television crew from filming Kaczynski's cabin on the eve of the Unabomber's arrest. (Florence Webb)

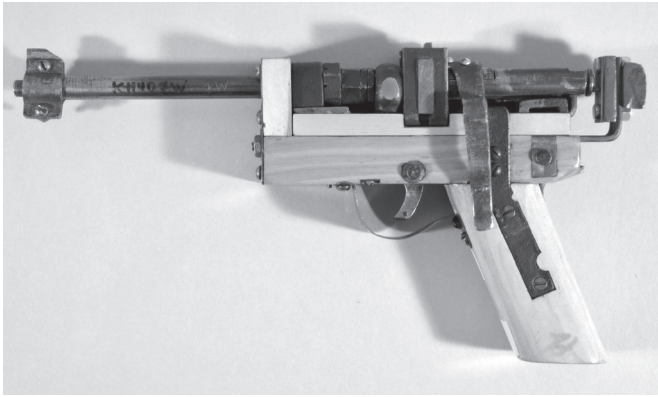
Kaczynski used a simple wood stove to keep warm in his cabin. Behind the stove are the floor-to-ceiling shelves where he kept provisions and bomb-making materials. (FBI)



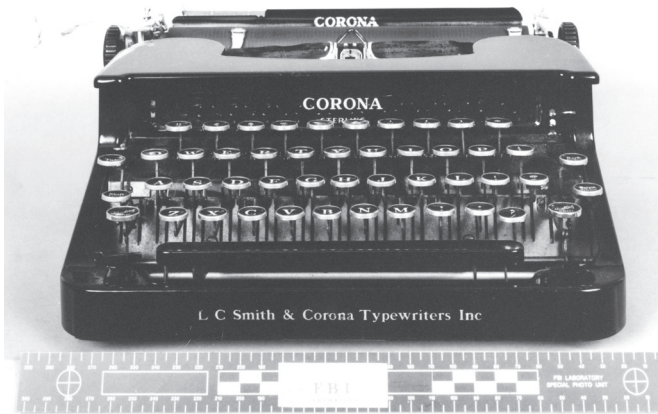
Kaczynski built shelves adjacent to the cabin's door, along with a workbench where he fabricated some of his improvised explosive devices. (FBI)



During a search of the cabin, investigators found a package containing a live bomb under Kaczynski's bed. (FBI)



Law enforcement officials found this homemade pistol while searching Kaczynski's cabin. (FBI)



Kaczynski used this Smith Corona portable typewriter to type his manifesto and other documents. The FBI seized the machine during the search of his cabin. (FBI)

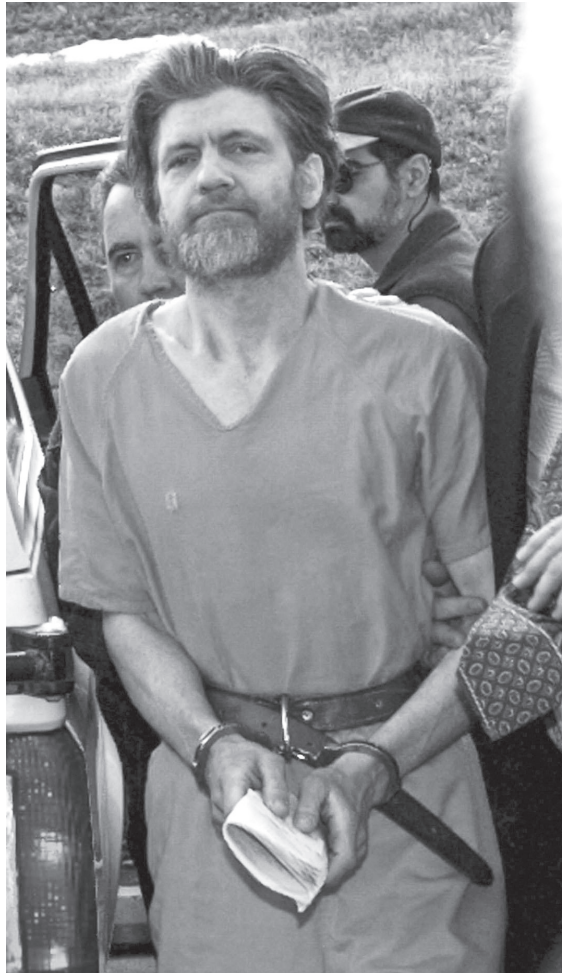


US Postal Inspector Paul Wilhelmus outside of the Unabomber's cabin after Kaczynski's arrest. (Paul Wilhelmus)

Booking photo of Kaczynski taken by authorities after his capture on April 3, 1996.



On Thursday, April 4, 1996, Ted Kaczynski was escorted into the federal courthouse in Helena, Montana. He was ultimately sentenced to eight terms of life in prison without possibility for parole. (Elaine Thompson/AP/Shutterstock)



SOURCES AND METHODOLOGY

This book represents the culmination of many months and countless hours of research that included multiple, long interviews with some of the key individuals in the UNABOM investigation, the review of hundreds of pages of UNABOM investigative material, and numerous other sources ranging from books to newspaper articles and magazine stories and select television news programs. We sought to provide an accurate and articulate account that fairly summarized the work of more than one thousand dedicated individuals in the field, many of whom invested years of their lives to apprehend the unabomber.

NOTABLE IN-PERSON INTERVIEWS:

FBI SSA Patrick Webb
FBI Agent Kathleen Puckett
FBI ASAC Terry Turchie
US Postal Inspector Paul Wilhelmus

NOTABLE BOOKS:

Every Last Tie: The Story of the Unabomber and His Family, by David Kaczynski

Unabomber: How the FBI Broke Its Own Rules to Capture Ted Kaczynski, by Jim Freeman
Harvard and the Unabomber: The Education of an American Terrorist, by Alston Chase
Hunting the American Terrorist: The FBI's War on Homegrown Terror, by Terry Turchie and Kathleen Puckett
The Unabomber Manifesto: Industrial Society and Its Future, by Ted Kaczynski

NOTABLE RECORDS ACCESSED ONLINE OR THROUGH OTHER SOURCES:

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 - “The College Student, Slamming His Door on the World”
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 - “The Professor: ‘I Can’t Recollect This Guy’”
 - “The Hermit: An Austere Life in the Montana Woods”
 - “The Rejected Suitor: A Good Mood After a Date”
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TIMELINE AND KEY PLAYERS

The hunt for the Unabomber was and remains the longest-running, most expensive, and most complex investigation in FBI history. Ted Kaczynski was responsible for sixteen attacks, a spree that began in May 1978 in Chicago, Illinois, and ended only with his capture in Lincoln, Montana, in April 1996. His reign of terror spanned nearly two decades in jurisdictions scattered across the United States, claiming the lives of three innocent people and harming twenty-three others—many of them suffering lifelong debilitating physical injuries. All told, more than one thousand federal and local law enforcement personnel and support staff contributed to the investigation.

To help listeners navigate this complex story, we have created a detailed timeline of the bombing events and a list of key individuals who are referenced in the book.

TIMELINE OF UNABOMBER ATTACKS

Bomb Number One: May 25, 1978. On May 24, 1978, a passerby found a package in the parking lot of the University of Illinois, Chicago Circle Campus. The package was addressed to Professor E. J. Smith at Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute's School of Engineering in Troy, New York. The package included postage

stamps but had not been dropped off at a post office or placed in a mailbox. Instead, it was left on the ground just yards from a public mailbox and near the main post office on campus. The package was picked up by campus police and returned to its supposed sender, Buckley Crist, a materials science professor at Northwestern University. Crist claimed to know nothing about the package and contacted campus police to alert them to its arrival. Public Safety Officer Terry Marker attempted to open the package and suffered minor injuries in the ensuing explosion.

Bomb Number Two: May 9, 1979. John Harris, a graduate student at Northwestern University, picked up what he thought was an empty cigar box from a table outside his office at the school's Technological Institute. Harris later recalled seeing a "bright flash" as he lifted the box, causing the detonator inside to go off. Luckily, the bomb did not explode, and Harris suffered only minor burns.

Bomb Number Three: November 15, 1979. American Airlines Flight 444 from Chicago to Washington, DC's Reagan International Airport made an emergency landing at Dulles Airport when a package exploded in the cargo hold, sparking a small fire. Twelve people suffered smoke inhalation and were treated by emergency personnel on the runway.

Bomb Number Four: June 10, 1980. Percy A. Wood, the president of United Airlines, was severely injured when a package sent to his Chicago-area home exploded, causing him to suffer burns over much of his body.

Bomb Number Five: October 9, 1981. Maintenance worker Robert Lockyer alerted campus officials after discovering what he deemed a suspicious package on a desk in a classroom at the University of Utah's School of Business in Salt Lake City. Federal authorities successfully defused the device in a woman's bathroom on the campus. No one was hurt.

Bomb Number Six: May 5, 1982. Janet Smith, a secretary at Vanderbilt University in Nashville, Tennessee, was gravely injured

when she opened a package addressed to her boss, Patrick Fischer, a computer science professor, who was away lecturing in the Bahamas when the device detonated.

Bomb Number Seven: July 2, 1982. Professor Diogenes Angelakos, a computer science and electrical engineering professor at the University of California, Berkeley, suffered lasting damage to his right hand after he attempted to pick up an odd-looking device that had been left on the floor of a coffee lounge in Cory Hall, the school's engineering and technology building.

Bomb Number Eight: May 15, 1985. US Air Force pilot John Hauser, a graduate student at the University of California, Berkeley, was severely injured when he attempted to move what he thought was a notebook from a desk in a student computer room in Cory Hall. Hauser lost four of the fingers on his right hand in the explosion, forcing him to abandon his dreams of becoming an astronaut.

Bomb Number Nine: June 13, 1985. A mailroom employee at the Boeing Company's fabrication plant in Auburn, Washington, noticed a package that someone had left sitting on a shelf. He started to open the package but stopped when he suspected it might be a bomb. He alerted authorities, who were able to render the device safe. No one was injured.

Bomb Number Ten: November 15, 1985. A package arrived at the home of James McConnell, a professor at the University of Michigan. McConnell, a biologist and animal psychologist, was working at home with his research assistant, Nick Suino, who opened the package and triggered the device. Both men were injured in the explosion, with Suino sustaining burns and shrapnel wounds to his arms and abdomen, and McConnell suffering slight hearing loss.

Bomb Number Eleven: December 11, 1985. The Unabomber claimed his first fatality when computer store owner Hugh Scrutton attempted to move a dangerous-looking jumble of

lumber lying on the ground near his car in the parking lot of his building in Sacramento, California. The ensuing blast ripped open his chest; life-saving attempts by two local servicemen who happened to be in the area failed to save him.

Bomb Number Twelve: February 20, 1987. Gary Wright, whose family owned a computer store in Salt Lake City, was severely injured by a device similar to the one that had killed Hugh Scrutton. Wright was returning to work from an off-site business meeting when he noticed what he thought was road debris in the parking lot just beside his coworker's rear tire. Concerned, he attempted to move it, causing the device to detonate and propel two thousand pieces of shrapnel into his nose, eyes, and forehead, permanently severing a nerve in his wrist.

Bomb Number Thirteen: June 22, 1993. Geneticist Charles Epstein, a professor emeritus of pediatrics at the University of California, San Francisco, was rushed to the hospital suffering from internal injuries, hearing loss, and severe injuries to his right hand after he attempted to open a package sent to his Bay Area home.

Bomb Number Fourteen: June 24, 1993. David Gelernter, a computer scientist and Yale University professor, lost several of his fingers and sustained permanent damage to his right eye as a result of an explosion that occurred when he attempted to open an envelope left on his desk in the school's Computer Science Department, Arthur K. Watson Hall.

Bomb Number Fifteen: December 10, 1994. Thomas Mosser, an advertising executive with Burson Marsteller, became Ted Kaczynski's second fatality. Mosser was seated at the kitchen table of his North Caldwell, New Jersey, home when he opened the Unabomber's package, detonating the bomb inside. His wife, Kelly, and the couple's fifteen-month-old daughter were only a few feet away when the device exploded, propelling nails through Mosser's heart and causing fragments of razor blades to rip open his stomach.

Bomb Number Sixteen: April 24, 1995. California Forestry Association president Gilbert Murray was killed by a package bomb sent to the company's headquarters in Sacramento. The force of the explosion blew a hole in his chest and ripped off his jaw.

KEY PLAYERS

Special Agent in Charge James Freeman: the FBI Special Agent in Charge of the bureau's San Francisco Division in 1992 when the UNABOM task force was formed.

Assistant Special Agent in Charge Terry Turchie: appointed by Freeman in 1993 to serve as head of the UNABOM task force, which operated out of the bureau's San Francisco Division. Turchie's unwavering dedication and leadership led the team to identify and capture Ted Kaczynski.

Supervisory Special Agent Patrick Webb: one of the longest-serving members of the UNABOM investigation, joining the case as a junior bomb technician in 1982, when Kaczynski targeted the University of California, Berkeley, campus. Webb spent much of his career in the FBI's San Francisco Division and was on the scene of three of Kaczynski's sixteen attacks. As supervisor of the San Francisco Division, Webb oversaw the UNABOM investigation before the multi-agency UNABOM task force was formed.

Special Agent Donald "Max" Noel: a highly trained bomb technician who joined the UNABOM task force in 1992, making him a member of the original multi-agency team. Noel was asked to join the force for one year and promised he could return to his post in counterterrorism. But his work on the case was deemed too valuable and he was instructed to stay on, ultimately seeing the case through to its conclusion. Noel was on the scene in Montana for the arrest of Ted Kaczynski; he is the agent who pulled him from his cabin and placed him under arrest. Noel is one of only two members of law enforcement to interview the Unabomber during his arrest.

Special Agent John Conway: the San Francisco case agent assigned to the UNABOM investigation and for a time the sole agent investigating the bombings, making him an important member of the UNABOM task force.

US Postal Inspector Paul Wilhelmus: joined the UNABOM task force in 1993, paired for much of his time on the investigation with FBI Special Agent John Conway.

FBI Director Louis Freeh: appointed to lead the bureau in 1993, making him responsible for overseeing the UNABOM investigation.

Special Agent Kathleen Puckett: a member of the behavioral analysis program in the bureau's national Security Division when she was tapped to join the UTF in 1993. She was a key member of the small team who counseled US Attorney Janet Reno and FBI Director Freeh on the importance of publishing the Unabomber's manifesto in the *Washington Post* in 1995 as a way of generating new leads in the case.

While it is impossible to name all those who worked on the investigation, we would like to extend our appreciation to those who shared their time and expertise with us. We would also like to acknowledge the innumerable law enforcement professionals who worked tirelessly to bring Ted Kaczynski to justice.