

全国高等院校研究生英语核心教材系列

# 研究生英语核心教材

## ——综合教程(下) 辅导用书

陈锵明 主编



对外经济贸易大学出版社  
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主 编	陈锵明			
编 者	周叔瑾	徐朝晖	张凤群	张 莹
	陈艳鹃	王 冰	黄莉青	俞婷婷
	叶艾莘			

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陈锵明 主编  
责任编辑: 刘小燕

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# 出版说明

“全国高等院校研究生英语核心教材系列”是对外经济贸易大学出版社联合华东师范大学、中国人民大学、香港中文大学、山东大学、山东师范大学、福州大学等高校的骨干教师共同编写,适用于我国各地区全日制研究生使用的一套全新立体化教材。

我国研究生教育迅猛发展,非英语专业研究生英语教学面临新的挑战。为培养新时期合格的外语人才,根据全国高等院校研究生外语教学研究会 2007 年出台的修订大纲《非英语专业硕士/博士学位研究生英语教学基本要求(试行)》,我们联合上述院校的骨干教师编写了这套适用于我国各地区全日制研究生使用的“全国高等院校研究生英语核心教材系列”。

本套教材由《研究生英语核心教材—综合教程(上)》、《研究生英语核心教材—综合教程(下)》、《研究生英语核心教材—听说教程》、《研究生英语核心教材—写作教程》、《研究生英语核心教材—翻译教程》组成。

本套教材编写的基本原则是注重培养学生的语言交际能力。《非英语专业硕士/博士学位研究生英语教学基本要求(试行)》辩证地阐述了语言学习和能力培养的关系,提出研究生英语教学应“确保语言基本功训练,但以培养学生语言交际能力为主要目标”。本套研究生英语教材在选材、编写及练习的设计方面都体现了“扎实的基础训练,突出的能力培养”的目标。

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# *Contents*

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<b>Unit 1</b>	<b>The Unabomber .....</b>	<b>1</b>
<b>Unit 2</b>	<b>The Future of Science... Is Art? .....</b>	<b>12</b>
<b>Unit 3</b>	<b>Ronald Reagan: Remarks on the 40th Anniversary of D-Day .....</b>	<b>24</b>
<b>Unit 4</b>	<b>Caught Between Places .....</b>	<b>32</b>
<b>Unit 5</b>	<b>Marco Polo's Legacy .....</b>	<b>41</b>
<b>Unit 6</b>	<b>Same Sex Marriage in the United States .....</b>	<b>49</b>
<b>Unit 7</b>	<b>Winston Smith .....</b>	<b>58</b>
<b>Unit 8</b>	<b>Summerhill Education VS Standard Education .....</b>	<b>67</b>
<b>Unit 9</b>	<b>The Clash of Civilizations? .....</b>	<b>78</b>
<b>Unit 10</b>	<b>Professional Women and Domestic Violence .....</b>	<b>90</b>

# The Unabomber

## 课文练习参考答案

### III. Vocabulary study

#### 2. Word Distinctions

1)

escaped from  
escaped  
escaped from  
escape  
escaped  
escaped  
escapes

2)

searching for  
searched  
searched  
searched  
searched  
searching for

3)

approve of  
approve  
approve of  
approved

#### 3. Decide the meanings of the following words by matching each word in Column A with the word or expression in Column B that is similar in meaning.

A

1) obnoxious

B

c. very unpleasant or rude

- |                        |                    |
|------------------------|--------------------|
| 2) mammoth             | a. extremely large |
| 3) courier             | b. deliver         |
| 4) enlist              | f. solicitate      |
| 5) reap                | h. harvest         |
| 6) manifesto           | j. declaration     |
| 7) devastated          | i. destroy         |
| 8) distorted           | g. deformed        |
| 9) take one's own life | e. suicide         |
| 10) detonated          | d. ignite          |

#### IV. Translation

##### 1. Put the following Chinese expressions into English:

- 1) violent crimes
- 2) be sentenced to life in prison
- 3) defense lawyer
- 4) plead not guilty
- 5) be prosecuted
- 6) law-abiding citizen
- 7) most wanted criminals
- 8) Justice has long arms.

##### 2. Put the following Chinese sentences into English with the words or phrases in the bracket:

- 1) I spent one hour working out the problem and yet I got it wrong.  
It took me one hour to work out the problem and yet I got it wrong.  
(get it wrong)
- 2) They erected a sculpture of the poet to commemorate the 100th anniversary of his birthday.  
(commemorate)
- 3) Police helicopters were called in to search for the armed robbers who had ransacked five gas stations in the previous three weeks.  
(call in)
- 4) Did he give any advice to those who had just embarked on a stage career in their life?  
(embark)
- 5) As they were at a loss as to what step they should take next, they received a call from their headquarters telling them they were on a wild goose chase.  
(wild goose chase)
- 6) Overseas media speculated that the helicopter was shot down by a rocket but the government attributed the plane crash to a technical problem.  
(speculate)
- 7) Looking back over the years of their living together, they could readily pick out those unfortunate moments that led to the break up of their marriage. (pick out)



- 8) The floor was stone-paved, the wall was white-washed and the room was devoid of any single furniture. (devoid of)

**3. Put the following Chinese paragraph into English:**

At nine o'clock on the morning of April 19, 1995, a huge explosion in Oklahoma city center of America could be felt and heard dozons of miles away with fire shooting into the sky and black smoke billowing. Within seconds, one third of a 9-storeyed building collapsed and among the 500 government employees working in the building, many were found dead in the debris.

The authority proclaimed this was the worst terrorist bombing since 1975. FBI immediately issued an arrest warrant and posted a 2 million reward for the information leading to the arrest of the suspects. On August 10, 1995, Timothy Mcveigh was charged with 11 counts of crime including 8 counts of first degree murder. On October 25, the prosecutors announced they would seek the dead penalty in the case. On June 2, 1996, the jury returned its verdict: Mcveigh was guilty on all eleven counts. On the morning of June 11, 2001, Mcveigh was executed by receiving a leathel injection in the State of Indiana.

**4. Put the following quotes into Chinese:**

- 1) 暴力决不是力量的展现,而只能是无力的表示。——爱默生
- 2) 任何持久的事物都不可能建立在暴力的基础上。——甘地
- 3) 使用暴力就等于明白无误地承认你的思想和你的目标无法依赖自身的价值取胜。——爱德华·肯尼迪
- 4) 枪杆子里面出政权。——毛泽东
- 5) 剑是成功的关键。——拿破仑

**5. Translate the following passage into Chinese:**

俄克拉荷马爆炸案的审判给人们提出的问题要比从中得到的答案更令人关注:一名向往绿色贝雷帽的陆军中士为何如此激烈地转向反对其曾经服务过的政府?要是没有韦科这座城市,会有俄克拉荷马城吗?提摩西·麦可维自己是否刻意让人抓住?为何政府仅仅起诉与爆炸有关的三个人——而有力的证据显示还有其他人在罪犯犯罪过程中起到重要作用?目前我们无法得到明确的回答。不过,自从提摩西·麦可维受审的这些年里,有些可能的答案和其它一些令人迷惑不解的问题已经成为更重要得焦点。

**V. Extended Exercises**

1. Key: 1) E, 2) C, 3) D, 4) F, 5) B

2.

Way 1: paragraphs 2) — 4), B: Dream a little, plan a lot.

Way 2: paragraphs 5) — 7), D: Think of yourself as autonomous.

Way 3: paragraphs 8) — 10), E: Separate work and play.

Way 4: paragraphs 11), C: Look for success outside of work.

Way 5: paragraphs 12)—14), A: Change your attitude towards others.

### Passage One

#### I. Reading comprehension:

1. A 2. C 3. B 4. A 5. D.

### Passage Two

#### Decide whether the following statements are True or False:

1. T 2. T 3. F 4. T 5. F

## Text 参考译文

### 邮包爆炸案

#### 1. 希奥多·卡可辛斯基

他逃过了死刑,关押在12英寸见长,10英寸见宽牢房里。

狱中他对的一位间谍犯大谈烹调技艺,还专门写文章,讥讽提默西·麦克维制造的俄克拉荷马城爆炸案漏洞百出。总之,他喜欢给人免费的劝告,教人如何治理这个世界。

这就是邮包爆炸案案犯,这个社会最险恶分子之一:希奥多·卡可辛斯基

他最大的担忧是被人视为疯子!

1942年5月22日,卡可辛斯基出生于芝加哥,取名希奥多·卡可辛斯基。

他有个弟弟叫戴维·卡可辛斯基,母亲蔓达自1990丈夫理查德晚期肺癌自杀后守寡至今。

蔓达和戴维始终没弄明白卡可辛斯基如何由一个才气横溢的数学教授堕落为全美首要通缉犯。

蔓达现在不得不面对这样一个残酷的现实:她的大儿子在过去近18年的时间里,毫无人理智地与现代社会进步抗争,邮寄包裹炸弹炸死、致残18位无辜者。

#### 2. 爆炸新手

1978年5月25日,一件细心打包的邮件躺在芝加哥大学工程系停车场场地,包裹贴有红白兰三色纪念剧作家尤金·奥尼尔的邮票,收件人是纽约伦斯勒理工学院工程教授史密斯。

看上去这是一件经邮寄未送达,被退回寄件人伊利诺伊州西北大学教授巴克利·克里斯特的邮包。发现邮包者并没有多问邮包为何退错了地址,就联系上了巴克利·克里斯特教授。

而巴克利·克里斯特教授却称对此事一无所知,根本就没有寄出过这样的邮包。不过,他还是让邮包寄送给他。当次日接到邮包时,他发现邮包上的地址不是他的字迹,这让他起了戒心。他叫来了校园警卫马克。

当时有在场的人开玩笑地说,“也许是颗炸弹。”但在马克打开包裹的瞬间,包裹在马克手上爆炸了。谁也没料到笑话居然成真,马克也成了第一位邮包炸弹的受害者。

幸亏伤势还轻,炸弹制作得太业余了。要是如制造者的意图炸弹全力引爆,马克和他身边在场人员,即使不丢性命,也将伤害惨重。

大学召来了美国联邦酒精、烟草和枪支管理局的人员。他们确认炸弹出自业余之手,理由很简单:它由一根一英寸内径,九英寸长的金属管制成,管内充塞一般家庭不会备有的无烟炸药。引爆装置也十分原始,由一根橡皮筋拉紧的钉子组成。

但炸弹有两点不同寻常:包装盒是木制的,金属管两端堵头也是木制的;通常在街面可以买到金属片作为堵头。金属片能够承受管内膨胀不断聚集的压力直到最后爆炸,而木制堵头缺乏抗张强力。其它配件在废品旧货店均可找到。至此,该事件仅被认定为“废品爆炸案”。

但炸弹目标为何是巴克利·克里斯特教授仍无线索可寻。有的认为是恶作剧闹过了头,但有的说,也许是某个学生认为巴克利·克里斯特教授给他的分数太低进行的报复。

整个事件似乎是一出“双簧戏”,意在混淆视线。让人觉得巴克利·克里斯特教授邮包裹给史密斯先生,未送达,被退回到与两者无关的芝加哥大学。

最后美国联邦酒精、烟草和枪支管理局的人员现场拍照入档,随后展开了一场无望的追查。不过,当时还没有理由相信:一个系列爆炸案已初露端倪。

### 3. 与我同飞

美洲航空公司 444 航班由芝加哥起飞,这架波音 727 机上旅客的目的地是华盛顿特区。飞机在空中飞行中,旅客突然听到行李舱传来“砰”的一声巨响。

在行李舱的邮包中,一支家用温度计改装成的高度计装置在飞机飞达 35,500 英尺高空时,电子回路自动接通,引爆了舱内一件邮包炸弹。

这时,行李舱内开始冒烟,烟雾迅速漫入客舱,乘客顿时呼吸困难。此时,座位上方氧气罩垂落启用,机组人员准备飞机在弗吉尼亚州的杜勒斯国际机场紧急着陆。降落后,乘客和机组人员通过逃生滑梯迅速疏散。12 人因受烟熏被紧急送往医院治疗。

检查爆炸物后发现,这是一枚自制炸弹,又是放置木盒内,邮包来自芝加哥。显然,爆炸罪犯预先并不知道哪个航班会携带该包裹。据此,当局认定,这不是一起具体针对美洲航空公司的爆炸袭击。

芝加哥爆炸案后的 16 个月时间里,案犯一直隐藏不动。执法当局开始松了一口气。他们有的揣测案犯也许已经死了,也许或因其它原因被关或自杀,有的则希望案犯被自制的炸弹炸死了。

当然,事情没有如他们想象的那么幸运。

1994 年 12 月 10 日,广告商汤姆斯查看他出差期间家里收到的邮件时,发现他先前的雇主博森马斯达勒寄给他的一件邮包。虽然名字拼写有误,他还是小心地打开了邮包。突然一声巨响,爆炸震动整栋房子。汤姆斯当场丧命;身首几乎分离,腹部伤口巨大,手和手指也几乎断离。

这颗炸弹比先前的任何一次爆炸都更加致命;里面塞满了刀片,金属钉子,目的就是要把汤姆斯炸成体无完肤。

汤姆斯的妻子是这样描述当时的现场:“一声雷鸣般的爆炸声在整栋房子回响,一股白色烟雾冲入厨房,当烟雾沉落地面时,呈现在眼前的是一幕恐怖的景象:我的丈夫脸朝地板,身体被爆炸撕开,脸部部分被烧焦扭曲。鲜血,恐惧。我打了911,我尖叫,‘我要救护车’。

那天本来我们准备一起去挑选圣诞树,我们才刚刚庆祝了汤姆斯最近的升职。然而,那一天成了我的丈夫被谋杀的日子。我得告诉孩子‘爸爸被炸死了。’”

在汤姆斯收到邮包的那天,还有几位人士同时收到案犯的一封公开信,那天,最后收到此信的是《纽约时报》的沃伦。信中威胁道:我们的炸弹已不受金属管的限制,我们知道如何增加爆炸威力,我们能够将更致命的炸弹装入更小的更轻的看上去毫无异样的包裹里。我们能将一栋大楼的墙壁炸穿。联邦调查局想要抓住我们?还早呢!联邦调查局只是笑料!

信中最后要求,只要一家著名刊物登载他们35,000字的宣言,他们就停止爆炸。信的结尾是:“如果得到肯定的回答,我们就把宣言打印寄去。否则,我们开始制造下一颗炸弹。”

#### 4. 疯子的宣言

美国司法部长,联邦调查局局长,《纽约时报》和《华盛顿邮报》经过商议决定发表案犯累赘冗长的宣言。他们深信,肯定有人能够通过宣言的遣词造句以及作者的观点,辨认出作者的真实身份。

宣言中,作者丧失理智地写道:“为了让公众明白我们的思想,给他们永久的印象,我们不得不杀人”。他声称,工业革命和技术的应用一样,是“人类的灾难”。

整个美国,无论是学者还是学生都在研读“宣言”,想从中发现作者身份的线索,以期获得逮住案犯的百万美元悬赏。

有一位读者面对“宣言”痛苦难言。戴维·卡可辛斯基意识到“宣言”的写作风格和观点酷似他的哥哥卡可辛斯基。让戴维和他的妻子无比痛心的是卡可辛斯基居然在18年的时间里恐吓谋杀了这么多无辜者。他们越读,越发现更多的与卡可辛斯基言论相似之处。最明显不过的是“宣言”里把“你不能既想拥有蛋糕又要把它吃掉”这个俗语颠倒过来说——“宣言”谈及消灭工业社会所产生的负面影响时,写道“你不能既吃掉蛋糕又想拥有它,有得必有失。”这是他们母亲典型的习惯用法。

还有许多明显的相似之处。经过内心的痛苦斗争,戴维·卡可辛斯基和他的妻子感到有道义不能让更多的伤害发生,必须与联邦调查取得联系。

不过,他们首先还得进一步确认自己的推断。他们请求一位老朋友——一位私人侦探苏珊·史璜森帮忙。只说有个朋友有可能是邮包爆炸案犯,让她将卡可辛斯基的文字与“宣言”进行分析比较。

苏珊·史璜森给出他们夫妇最不愿意听到的答案:这些文字与“宣言”很可能出自同一位作者之手。戴维和妻子最后决定向联邦调查局举报。

#### 5. 法庭

法庭判决定在1998年5月4日。宣布判决前,被告与受害者允许各自作最后陈述。

首先轮到卡可辛斯基。他对诉讼方大为不满,认为他们歪曲了他的动机和信仰。他

指责诉讼方“……完全出于政治目的。他们想通过诋毁我的个人信誉,来诋毁我在宣言里表达的思想。在所有的事实公布之前,我仅要求人们对我保持自己的判断。”

自然,受害者对他不会有所同情。苏珊·莫斯尔,她的丈夫死于1994年12月的一次邮包爆炸,向法庭呼吁:“铁钉、刀片、电线、铸管、废电池,这些日常废品装在一起,让它们具有子弹发射时爆炸威力;这就是你制作的炸弹。这颗炸弹就在我丈夫的手里爆炸,这些锋利碎片使他死于无以言状的痛苦。法官阁下,让您的判决无懈可击。将他关到地牢里,让他死亡时离地狱更近,那是魔鬼该去的地方。”

受害者戴维·吉伦特未能到庭,但寄来了书面声明。他支持采用死刑,他写道:作出死刑判决不容易,而爆炸谋杀却很简单。通常,人们往往很难作出正确的决定,但是为了那些无辜的死者,为了国家的利益,我们负有责任。我们早就该判他死刑了。

最后一位发言的是尼克劳斯·斯威诺,他在1985年的一次邮包爆炸中受伤。他谈到那次爆炸迄今留给他的创伤。谈及死刑时,他说:“如果真要挑选一个作为死刑的候选,卡可辛斯基实在是再合适不过得了。不过,对我来说,最重要的是看到他受到法律起诉,确保他不会再给任何人邮寄危险的邮包。”谈到人格变异时,他说,“卡可辛斯基曾担心会发生情况,似乎正发生再他自己身上。他不是技术的受害者,而是毫无情感的机器,缺乏起码的良知。”

卡可辛斯基被判4次终生监禁,关在最高设防监狱。随后又被转到科罗拉多超级设防的监狱。他将在那儿度过余生,并逐渐被人遗忘。

## Text 参考资料

### David Kaczynski

His brother, who was instrumental in helping authorities find Kaczynski, felt betrayed by the government; who had revealed his role to the country, bring media attention upon him, and further damaging his relationship with his brother.

David began a campaign to show his brother was mentally ill; on 60 *minutes*; in newspaper articles. He told the press his mother had told him a story of his brother Ted as a child, strapped to hospital bed without human contact for weeks as a treatment for hives

### Kaczynski's Plea Bargain Agreement

Kaczynski recognized that if he were to proceed with trial, his present lawyers would represent him. He listen to himself being described as mentally ill, and hear most embarrassing passages in his journals read, with the intention of proving he was mentally ill.

By making a plea bargain, Kaczynski spared himself a potential death sentence, though the rest of his days will be spent in a federal prison. The government could also fine Kaczynski over \$3 million, but Denvir doubted Kaczynski would be fined at all — since he has no money.

Karcynski would keep writing and pouring out the contents of his unique mind on paper, the plea states that he will never be able to get a cent from his writings.

The plea arrangement precluded further prosecution, including a three-count indictment in New Jersey he would have faced regardless of the outcome of the abortive Sacramento trial

**希奥多·卡可辛斯基**

**Evil man, or tortured soul?**

(CNN) — It is a disturbing portrait of loneliness and secrecy; obsessions and contradictions.

Theodore John Kaczynski — accused of being the shadowy Unabomber who bedeviled authorities during an 18-year-long spate of bombings — acquired a Harvard degree at age 20. He could have had a dazzling academic career at one of the nation's top mathematics departments. But he chose another path: that of a recluse who shunned family and friends.

Some 18 months after Kaczynski's arrest at his remote, book-filled Montana cabin, the suspect has remained as silent in his prison cell as he had been during his 25-year-long, self-imposed exile.

To the FBI, Kaczynski, 55, was the prize at the end of the nation's longest, most expensive hunt for a serial killer. Officials point to the mountain of evidence uncovered at the cabin — including the master copy of the Unabomber manifesto and the typewriter used to create it. In the eyes of federal investigators, Kaczynski is a cold, calculating, evil man whose contempt for technological advances led him to mastermind the bombings that killed three and injured 29.

To his family, Kaczynski is a sad, tortured man — a mathematical genius who swiftly climbed the academic ladder even as he became an emotional cripple. He had penetrated the mysteries of a complex science but never savored the simple joys of love and friendship.

The real Ted Kaczynski may forever remain an enigma, but to the brother who made the painful decision to turn him in, one memory from nearly a decade ago stands out: In an interview with the New York Times, David Kaczynski recollected the time when he came emotionally close to his only brother:

It was during a visit to the Montana cabin. David was sawing wood when the work table collapsed, taking him down with it. Ted ran over, asking, "Are you OK?" David replied that he was concerned about the saw, one of his brother's few tools. "'The hell with the saw. Are you OK?'" David quoted his brother as saying.

"He touched my shoulders . . . It was incredible, and touching, and human."

**A loner from youth**

*By Paul Ferguson*

*Special to CNN Interactive*

(CNN) — It looked like an allergic reaction, but the doctors weren't sure. The six-month old baby's tiny body was covered with hives. The doctors decided Baby Ted would have to be hospitalized.

He was pinned down in a spread-eagle position for an examination. Someone in the

hospital took a photograph to record the baby's symptoms. It showed an infant's eyes brimming with terror.

His mother was not permitted to visit the sick baby, a standard hospital policy in 1943.

Baby Ted endured several more hospital stays over the following eight months.

His mother, now an 80-year-old widow in upstate New York, says she dwells on Ted's early hospital stays constantly.

"Baby home from hospital and is healthy but quite unresponsive after his experience," she recorded in a baby book on March 12, 1943. She turned the book over to the FBI last year.

Speaking with a Washington Post reporter soon after Ted Kaczynski's 1996 arrest, his mother Wanda said that unresponsiveness eventually grew like a cancer that consumed her son's mind.

It was the first of what would become more than 50 years of occasional lapses into an eerie stillness from her son. As he grew older, the "shutdowns," as the family called them, were increasingly accompanied with rage.

Ted's father wanted to help the extraordinarily shy 10-year-old get out more and socialize with other children.

He took him to a Boy Scout troop meeting, but Ted went into a shutdown. The scoutmaster was sympathetic, and said that it was probably better not to push the boy into doing something he apparently didn't want to.

Despite his parent's encouragements to go out and play with others, he remained aloof and a loner.

He was a brilliant boy, and passed his time with books, tinkering and with his trombone. It was clear that he lived a life of the mind, and approached his hobbies with tremendous intellectual rigor.

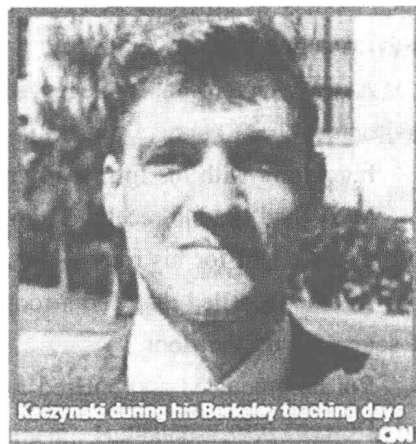
He composed music that he played with his father and David, his younger brother; dad played piano and David trumpet. His favorite composers were Bach, Vivaldi and Gabrielli.

The University of Chicago gave him a scholarship to take a summer course on Greek tragedy when he was only 15.

In those early years, the Kaczynski family found him to be a myriad of contradictions. His personality could be pleasant and compassionate at one moment, but flip into rudeness, gloom and unhappiness the next.

And then there were the shutdowns.

He was accepted to Harvard, but the offer of a solid education filled his parents with as



much anxiety as pride. If Ted had difficulties with the Boy Scouts, how would he do going away to college?

A trip to look at colleges set off a shutdown. How would he handle the new environment?

Interviews with his former roommates show that he didn't.

Many had trouble recalling him. One remembered that Ted would march past the others and head straight for his room.

Another recalled that Ted's room was often an unreasonable mess that included cartons of sour milk on the floor.

But he graduated and entered a top graduate program in mathematics.

### **Descent into anguish**

*By Paul Ferguson*

*Special to CNN Interactive*

(CNN) — Despite his moodiness and what his family called his occasional “shutdowns”, Ted Kaczynski was making something of himself. His doctoral thesis was honored with a prestigious award, and a top school, the University of California at Berkeley, offered him a tenure-track job.

His sudden resignation from university life in 1969 was the point of departure that led the promising young academic to the life of a mountain hermit.

He moved back home with parents. “Well, I’m not going back,” he explained about Berkeley. His family had not even known that he been thinking of quitting.

He complained that many of students planned to become engineers. Their work would destroy the environment, he said, and Kaczynski wanted no part of them.

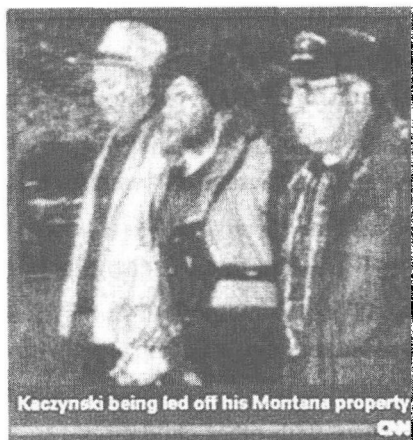
His next job was in a mall as a gardener. It was the first of a string of low-paying jobs that he would take and then lose while he lived with his parents for two years.

He was waiting for an answer to an application he'd made for a plot of wilderness land in Canada. After two years of waiting, he received word that Canada rejected his land application. He fell into another shutdown.

Not long after, his mother heard him arise very early. She went downstairs to see he was just about to walk out the door.

There were no goodbyes with Ted, she recalled. He'd breeze in and out of their lives without ever having much to say.

He was leaving, he said. It would be easier if he didn't say goodbye. The note he left on a table, thanking his parents for everything they had given him over the years, was so stark that his father suspected it might be a suicide note. The note said he just had to leave.





But Ted was not going to kill himself. He was on his way to Montana.

Ted and David purchased a small plot of land for \$2,100, though Ted was not completely happy with it. He had wanted something even more remote. He didn't want a neighbor within a two-hour walk. But he stayed, and built a flimsy cabin. He lived without plumbing or electricity.

His years alone in the woods did not bring him peace, his mother said. It had the opposite effect. Ted grew angrier, more eccentric, and difficult.

The first bomb that federal authorities attribute to Kaczynski exploded at a university in Chicago seven years after he purchased his Montana land.

Family members say he became increasingly moody, and subject to more complete shutdowns. Visits were filled with anguish and disappointment. His inability to relate to other people became more debilitating.

He asked them to stop writing to him, and insisted that even postcards were not welcome. They stopped. But Ted continued with his own writing, now searching for a larger audience.

It was his writing, and his brother's recognition that eventually brought Kaczynski out of the woods.