

Federal Bureau of Investigation

Washington, D.C. 20535

July 1, 2024

FOIPA Request No.: 1491271-000 Subject: HAEFNER, RICHARD CHARLES

Dear :

The FBI has completed its review of records subject to the Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) that are responsive to your request. The enclosed documents were reviewed under the FOIPA, Title 5, United States Code, Section 552/552a. Below you will find check boxes under the appropriate statute headings which indicate the types of exemptions asserted to protect information which is exempt from disclosure. The appropriate exemptions are noted on the enclosed pages next to redacted information. In addition, a deleted page information sheet was inserted to indicate where pages were withheld entirely and identify which exemptions were applied. The checked exemption boxes used to withhold information are further explained in the enclosed Explanation of Exemptions.

	Section 552	Section 552a
(b)(1)	(b)(7)(A)	(d)(5)
(b)(2)	☐ (b)(7)(B)	☐ (j)(2)
(b)(3)	✓ (b)(7)(C)	□ (k)(1)
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(b)(5)	(b)(9)	☐ (k)(6)
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120 pages were reviewed and 65 pages are being released.

Please see the paragraphs below for relevant information specific to your request as well as the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for standard responses applicable to all requests.

Based on the information you provided, we conducted a main entity record search of the Central Records System (CRS) per our standard search policy. For more information about records searches and the standard search policy, see the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum General Information Section.

This is the **final release** of information responsive to your FOIPA request. This material is being provided to you at no charge.

Duplicate copies of the same document were not processed.

Please refer to the enclosed FBI FOIPA Addendum for additional standard responses applicable to your request. "Part 1" of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. "Part 2" includes additional standard responses that apply to all requests for records about yourself or any third party individuals. "Part 3" includes general information about FBI records that you may find useful. Also enclosed is our Explanation of Exemptions.

Additional information about the FOIPA can be found at www.fbi.gov/foia. Should you have questions regarding your request, please feel free to contact foipaquestions@fbi.gov. Please reference the FOIPA Request number listed above in all correspondence concerning your request.

If you are not satisfied with the Federal Bureau of Investigation's determination in response to this request, you may administratively appeal by writing to the Director, Office of Information Policy (OIP), United States Department of Justice, 441 G Street, NW, 6th Floor, Washington, D.C. 20530, or you may submit an appeal through OIP's FOIA STAR portal by creating an account following the instructions on OIP's website: https://www.justice.gov/oip/submit-and-track-request-or-appeal. Your appeal must be postmarked or electronically transmitted within ninety (90) days of the date of my response to your request. If you submit your appeal by mail, both the letter and the envelope should be clearly marked "Freedom of Information Act Appeal." Please cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified.

You may seek dispute resolution services by emailing the FBI's FOIA Public Liaison at foipaquestions@fbi.gov. The subject heading should clearly state "Dispute Resolution Services." Please also cite the FOIPA Request Number assigned to your request so it may be easily identified. You may also contact the Office of Government Information Services (OGIS). The contact information for OGIS is as follows: Office of Government Information Services, National Archives and Records Administration, 8601 Adelphi Road-OGIS, College Park, Maryland 20740-6001, e-mail at ogis@nara.gov; telephone at 202-741-5770; toll free at 1-877-684-6448; or facsimile at 202-741-5769.

Sincerely,

Michael G. Seidel Section Chief

Record/Information Dissemination Section Information Management Division

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Enclosures

FBI FOIPA Addendum

As referenced in our letter responding to your Freedom of Information/Privacy Acts (FOIPA) request, the FBI FOIPA Addendum provides information applicable to your request. Part 1 of the Addendum includes standard responses that apply to all requests. Part 2 includes standard responses that apply to requests for records about individuals to the extent your request seeks the listed information. Part 3 includes general information about FBI records, searches, and programs.

Part 1: The standard responses below apply to all requests:

- (i) **5 U.S.C.** § **552(c).** Congress excluded three categories of law enforcement and national security records from the requirements of the FOIPA [5 U.S.C. § 552(c)]. FBI responses are limited to those records subject to the requirements of the FOIPA. Additional information about the FBI and the FOIPA can be found on the www.fbi.gov/foia website.
- (ii) Intelligence Records. To the extent your request seeks records of intelligence sources, methods, or activities, the FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(1), (b)(3), and as applicable to requests for records about individuals, PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(1), (b)(3), and (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records is itself a classified fact protected by FOIA exemption (b)(1) and/or would reveal intelligence sources, methods, or activities protected by exemption (b)(3) [50 USC § 3024(i)(1)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that any such records do or do not exist.

Part 2: The standard responses below apply to all requests for records on individuals:

- (i) Requests for Records about any Individual—Watch Lists. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of any individual's name on a watch list pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(7)(E) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(7)(E), (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that watch list records do or do not exist.
- (ii) Requests for Records about any Individual—Witness Security Program Records. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of records which could identify any participant in the Witness Security Program pursuant to FOIA exemption (b)(3) and PA exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C. §§ 552/552a (b)(3), 18 U.S.C. 3521, and (j)(2)]. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.
- (iii) Requests for Confidential Informant Records. The FBI can neither confirm nor deny the existence of confidential informant records pursuant to FOIA exemptions (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F) [5 U.S.C.§ § 552 (b)(7)(D), (b)(7)(E), and (b)(7)(F)] and Privacy Act exemption (j)(2) [5 U.S.C.§ 552a (j)(2)]. The mere acknowledgment of the existence or nonexistence of such records would reveal confidential informant identities and information, expose law enforcement techniques, and endanger the life or physical safety of individuals. This is a standard response and should not be read to indicate that such records do or do not exist.

Part 3: General Information:

- (i) Record Searches and Standard Search Policy. The Record/Information Dissemination Section (RIDS) searches for reasonably described records by searching systems, such as the Central Records System (CRS), or locations where responsive records would reasonably be found. The CRS is an extensive system of records consisting of applicant, investigative, intelligence, personnel, administrative, and general files compiled by the FBI per its law enforcement, intelligence, and administrative functions. The CRS spans the entire FBI organization, comprising records of FBI Headquarters, FBI Field Offices, and FBI Legal Attaché Offices (Legats) worldwide; Electronic Surveillance (ELSUR) records are included in the CRS. The standard search policy is a search for main entity records in the CRS. Unless specifically requested, a standard search does not include a search for reference entity records, administrative records of previous FOIPA requests, or civil litigation files.
 - a. Main Entity Records created for individuals or non-individuals who are the subjects or the focus of an investigation
 - b. Reference Entity Records- created for individuals or non-individuals who are associated with a case but are not known subjects or the focus of an investigation
- (ii) **FBI Records.** Founded in 1908, the FBI carries out a dual law enforcement and national security mission. As part of this dual mission, the FBI creates and maintains records on various subjects; however, the FBI does not maintain records on every person, subject, or entity.
- (iii) **Foreseable Harm Standard.** As amended in 2016, the Freedom of Information Act provides that a federal agency may withhold responsive records only if: (1) the agency reasonably foresees that disclosure would harm an interest protected by one of the nine exemptions that FOIA enumerates, or (2) disclosure is prohibited by law (5 United States Code, Section 552(a)(8)(A)(i)). The FBI considers this foreseeable harm standard in the processing of its requests.
- (iv) Requests for Criminal History Records or Rap Sheets. The Criminal Justice Information Services (CJIS) Division provides Identity History Summary Checks often referred to as a criminal history record or rap sheet. These criminal history records are not the same as material in an investigative "FBI file." An Identity History Summary Check is a listing of information taken from fingerprint cards and documents submitted to the FBI in connection with arrests, federal employment, naturalization, or military service. For a fee, individuals can request a copy of their Identity History Summary Check. Forms and directions can be accessed at www.edo.cjis.gov/about-us/cjis/identity-history-summary-checks. Additionally, requests can be submitted electronically at www.edo.cjis.gov. For additional information, please contact CJIS directly at (304) 625-5590.

EXPLANATION OF EXEMPTIONS

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552

- (b)(1) (A) specifically authorized under criteria established by an Executive order to be kept secret in the interest of national defense or foreign policy and (B) are in fact properly classified to such Executive order;
- (b)(2) related solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;
- (b)(3) specifically exempted from disclosure by statute (other than section 552b of this title), provided that such statute (A) requires that the matters be withheld from the public in such a manner as to leave no discretion on issue, or (B) establishes particular criteria for withholding or refers to particular types of matters to be withheld;
- (b)(4) trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and privileged or confidential;
- (b)(5) inter-agency or intra-agency memorandums or letters which would not be available by law to a party other than an agency in litigation with the agency;
- (b)(6) personnel and medical files and similar files the disclosure of which would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;
- (b)(7) records or information compiled for law enforcement purposes, but only to the extent that the production of such law enforcement records or information (A) could reasonably be expected to interfere with enforcement proceedings, (B) would deprive a person of a right to a fair trial or an impartial adjudication, (C) could reasonably be expected to constitute an unwarranted invasion of personal privacy, (D) could reasonably be expected to disclose the identity of confidential source, including a State, local, or foreign agency or authority or any private institution which furnished information on a confidential basis, and, in the case of record or information compiled by a criminal law enforcement authority in the course of a criminal investigation, or by an agency conducting a lawful national security intelligence investigation, information furnished by a confidential source, (E) would disclose techniques and procedures for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions, or would disclose guidelines for law enforcement investigations or prosecutions if such disclosure could reasonably be expected to risk circumvention of the law, or (F) could reasonably be expected to endanger the life or physical safety of any individual;
- (b)(8) contained in or related to examination, operating, or condition reports prepared by, on behalf of, or for the use of an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions; or
- (b)(9) geological and geophysical information and data, including maps, concerning wells.

SUBSECTIONS OF TITLE 5, UNITED STATES CODE, SECTION 552a

- (d)(5) information compiled in reasonable anticipation of a civil action proceeding;
- (j)(2) material reporting investigative efforts pertaining to the enforcement of criminal law including efforts to prevent, control, or reduce crime or apprehend criminals;
- (k)(1) information which is currently and properly classified pursuant to an Executive order in the interest of the national defense or foreign policy, for example, information involving intelligence sources or methods;
- (k)(2) investigatory material compiled for law enforcement purposes, other than criminal, which did not result in loss of a right, benefit or privilege under Federal programs, or which would identify a source who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence:
- (k)(3) material maintained in connection with providing protective services to the President of the United States or any other individual pursuant to the authority of Title 18, United States Code, Section 3056;
- (k)(4) required by statute to be maintained and used solely as statistical records;
- (k)(5) investigatory material compiled solely for the purpose of determining suitability, eligibility, or qualifications for Federal civilian employment or for access to classified information, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished information pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence;
- (k)(6) testing or examination material used to determine individual qualifications for appointment or promotion in Federal Government service the release of which would compromise the testing or examination process;
- (k)(7) material used to determine potential for promotion in the armed services, the disclosure of which would reveal the identity of the person who furnished the material pursuant to a promise that his/her identity would be held in confidence.

This document is made available through the declassification efforts and research of John Greenewald, Jr., creator of:

The Black Vault



The Black Vault is the largest online Freedom of Information Act (FOIA) document clearinghouse in the world. The research efforts here are responsible for the declassification of hundreds of thousands of pages released by the U.S. Government & Military.

Discover the Truth at: http://www.theblackvault.com

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In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Washington Field Office Washington, D. C. 20535 December 10, 1980

LANCASTER COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT;
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN KENNEFF;
RICHARD HAEFNER-VICTIM
CIVIL RIGHTS

On December 8, 1980, Richard Haefner, PhD, voluntarily appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation. Haefner, a resident of Lancaster, Pennsylvania, advised interviewing agent that he had traveled from Lancaster, Pennsylvania to Washington, D. C. to make known his grievances concerning allegations of corruption within the Lancaster County Police Department and the local District Attorney's Office in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. Haefner also related that as a result of the corruption within the Lancaster County Police Department, he was deprived of his civil rights. Attached is an FD-302 reflective of the interview of Haefner by the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

44-80283-1

On December 22, 1980, Richard C by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation 2017, National Street Languages.

On December 22, 1980, Richard C. Haefner, was interviewed by an Agent of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI) at his residence, 217 Nevin Street, Lancaster, Pa., (telephone 717-392-6825). Previously, on December 15, 1980, an appointment had been made for an Agent of the FBI to interview Haefner; however, he was not available.

Attached is an FD 302 reflecting the interview of Haefner which was conducted on December 22, 1980 by an Agent of the Harrisburg Resident Agency of the FBI.

This document contains neither recommendations nor conclusions of the FBI. It is the property of the FBI and is loaned to your agency; it and its contents are not to be distributed outside your agency.

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By way of background, referenced airtel and LHM represented the results of an interview conducted by SA on 12/8/80, as well as a prior interview by an agent in WFO. Haefner was charged in 1976 and subsequently tried in Lancaster County, Pa., with sex offenses against minor boys and considers himself exonerated. The charges that he makes are that his civil—rights were violated by Lancaster County government authorities at his initial arrest, confinement and subsequent trial. Haefner is a white male.

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By way of further background, during November, 1980, Haefner called the corruption hotline in the Philadelphia office concerning captioned matter. Then, he took it upon himself to travel to Washington, D.C., and contact the office of Senator Richard Schweiker. He was then referred to the office of Senator Barry Goldwater. That office referred him to FBIHQ and eventually he was interviewed by an agent of the Washington Field Office. WFO forwarded the Bureau an LHM and telephonically contacted Philadelphia requesting that Haefner be interviewed in Lancaster County, Pa. In all, Haefner spoke to at least seven FBI agents either personally or telephonically. interview was penetrative and detailed full facts about the alleged violation of his civil rights, and the letterhead memorandum which was prepared incorporated the interview of Haefner in Washington, D.C. It is believed that further contact with Haefner would be both counterproductive and unnecessary.

Both in personal and telephonic contacts, Haefner has adopted an adversary posture. Last week, Haefner called the Philadelphia corruption hotline, criticizing the FBI's handling of his complaint and indicating that he would write a letter to Director Webster.

Philadelphia recommends that no further action be taken in this matter and that no response be made to this letter of 3/3/81.

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION DELETED PAGE INFORMATION SHEET FOI/PA# 1491271-000

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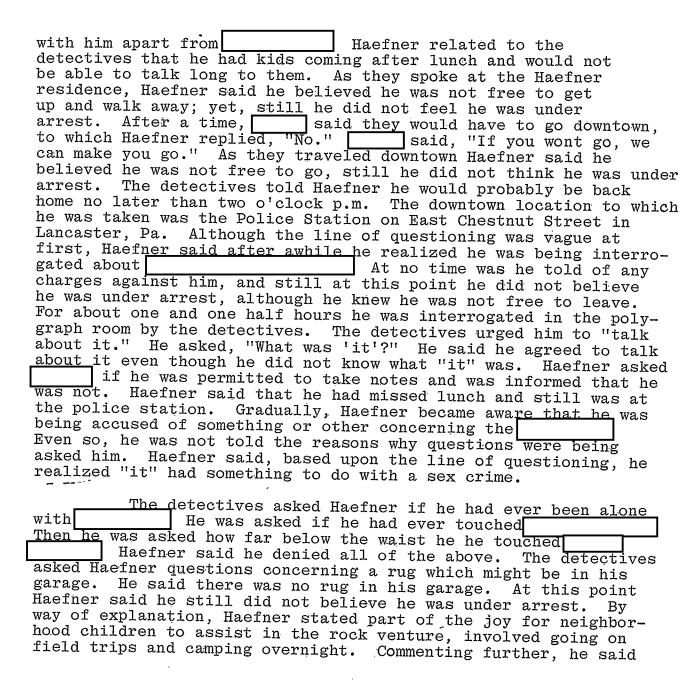
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Pr a Geologist. Since the ag business of collecting various types of rocks which he sells to the Smithonian Institution in Washington, DC. He has worked part-time in this hobby or business while persuing his education and academic career. The hobby or business is worked out of his residence at 217 Nevin Street, Lancaster, Pa. Part of this venture involves the collecting, sorting and mounting of various rocks. Aside from the premises at the above location and in a garage adjacent to the above location, Haefner has used another garage in the vicinity of Reynolds School in Lancaster, Pa. Over the years, neighborhood children have assisted Haefner in the hobby or business by accompanying him on various field trips and in gluing or mounting the rocks on an exhibit cardboard after such rocks have been crushed. Two such neighborhood children, assisting in this way, are

At about noon on August 15, 1975, two detectives of the Lancaster County Police Department in Lancaster, Pa., came to Haefner's residence. One detective was named and the other was named Haefner said him the purpose of the visit was to question Haefner about who used to work for Haefner in his rock business. The detectives were not in uniform and drove a civilian automobile. The detectives told Hefner they wanted to talk

Investigation on	12/22/80	at	Lancaster,	Pa.		File #_	PH	ろく 44C-New	(HRA)	
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he recalled one day during the first week in August 1975, when the weather was too hot to pick up rocks. He explained
that he had taken with him camping overnight.
Haefner stated, as he continued to talk to the detectives, the hour approached 2 PM. He still did not believe he was under arrest even when told him that he could not go home. asked Haefner to take a lie detector test. They entered into an agreement that if he passed the lie detector test, the entire matter would be forgotten. It was at this point that Haefner was taken into another room where he was fingerprinted and photographed by Police Cadet Haefner asked another officer if he was under arrest. The officer made no response; however, Haefner's shoes, belt, watch and wallet were taken from him and his body was patted down as in a search. Haefner asked if he was being charged with something. There was no answer. At this point were not present, and Haefner was placed in a cell at the police station. He still did not think he was under arrest. In addition to missing his lunch, he also missed his dinner. No food was provided for him. At about 10 p.m., he said he went before a District Judge. It was at this time that he realized he had been arrested as charges were read against him. The Justice was named Joseph Lees. The charges were involuntary deviate sexual intercourse. Haefner said he believed there were two counts to the charge. Came into the courtroom and handed a paper to Justice Lees. Haefner believes the paper indicated the amount of bail as immediately, Justice Lees set
bail at \$12,000. Haefner made bail and was released sometime after 11 p.m.
Haefner said there were actually three interrogations. The first one is described above. The second interrogation is as follows and a third interrogation was the interview by the lie detector operator.
Concerning the second interrogation, Haefner said this occurred at approximately 3 p.m. He was taken into an exhibits room where, on a table, appeared knives, brass knuckles and other weapons. Asfolded his arms and faced a corner,shook his fist at Haefner and said that it had been necessary for him to threaten thein questions with Haefner's arrest or otherwise they would have killed Haefner said to Haefner that he knew Haefner was guilty. To this Haefner inquired what he was being charged with said, "I'm going to charge you with something, but I don't know what the something will be." said that if had been his he would beat the

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PH 44C-New . . . 4

living "shit" out of Haefner. also told Haefner that he could get hurt in the room where he stood. Haefner said he took this as a bodily threat. After this line of questioning by turned around to interrogate Haefner. said the only way to straighten it out was for Haefner to take a lie detector test. Haefner said he agreed to take the lie detector test, because he believed they would beat him up if he declined. Then he was taken back to his cell.	ь6 ь7с
Later, approximately 4 p.m. he was tken to the detective section. The polygraph operator was An agreement was made if Haefner passed the test that no charges would be brought against him, thus he consented to take the polygraph test. Detective told him he had passed the test.	b6 b70
how this area in the would not see	b6 b7С
Following his arrest, Haefner said he had received approximately 28 obscene calls. These were reported to the Lancaster City Police, to the State Police and to the Telephone Company. According to Haefner, in reporting the obscence calls to Detective of the Lancaster County Police Department, Detective told Haefner he deserved what he was getting. Following his arrest and during the subsequent trial, by a number of different attornies, including Esquire, a prominent Philadelphia, Pa.,	ъ6 ъ7с
Haefner believes there were different instances of harrassment by the Lancaster County Police Department folloing his arrest. One such example involved Haefner's a resident of California. Shortly after arrival in Lancaster to assist in Haefner's defense,	ь6 ь70
ing to Haefner, on October 6, 1976, was in Lancaster and	

was accosted by two officers of the Lancaster County Police Depart	t
ment, who hit him, punched him and knocked him to the ground. Eve	<u>ep</u>
though	b6 b70 b70
by Justice Lees. Haefner not	ted b/
that at the trial, Justice Lees had fallen asleep.	
eventually left Lancaster; thus Haefner was deprived of	
help.	
Othors in other and the second of the second	
Other instances of harrassment by the Lancaster County	
Police Department include contacting Haefner and offering	3
to arrest him for harrassing the principal of Lincoln Junior High	
School, the grade school where was in attendance.	
informed Haefner he was not to speak to the principal or	b 6
return to the grade school. As another instance, Haefner said he	b70
noticed speaking to a court reporter, just before his trial. Immediately thereafter, spoke to Haefne	
before his trial. Immediately thereafter, spoke to Haefne)r
and urged him to plead guilty. Additionally, even after the trial,	,
anytime he would approach the police station, it seemed to Haefner officers would rush out of the Police Station and accuse him of	: ,
trespassing. In such instances, they would ask him for identifica	_
tion and threaten to arrest him for loitering.	t—
to the same of the street firm for torcering.	
Haefner said he believed perjury had been committed in	
the judicial process concerning him, since on November 7, 1975,	
Assistant District Attorney John Kenneff asked whether	.
any specific sex acts had occurred. denied sex acts had	3T.
occurred. Haefner stated the charge made against him was that	
was in Haeiner's mouth. Shortly thereafter	\neg
testimony was interrupted by a recess. During the recess, Haefner	<u></u>
I was in the corridor and overheard bot	·h
land Assistant District Attorney John Konnoff agr	b6
change his story. According to Haefner. Overheard	□ ь70
telling what to say. Once the preliminary hearing required	
I Changed his Story and admitted that the appoints are and the	h.
occurred, which was the pasis for the charge against Hoofner gin	
this was a change in his testimony I have acted to made to	n
was the lift time that he had made this information known Decree	
said the first time he had told it was out in	
THE HALLWAY SUBAKING TO I ISDA VANAGE I I I I I I I	
that he had hever told anyone this prior to the stant it	
Haefner stated at that particular time his attorney was	1
Hoofnon codd base	
Haefner said before his trial, it became apparent to him	
Haefner said there were in existance certain tanes which were recoings of remarks made offhandedly by	rd-
were made unholmowed to	apes bb
WOLC MAGE GIDCKIOWID L. ()	— h70
who according to Haerner had come forward to help him (Haefner to the trial, the prosecution learned of the help him (Haefner)	ner).
Prior to the trial, the prosecution learned of the existance of the	ese

PH 44C=New 6

tapes, which had been made while automobiles, speaking without any knowledge that their conversations were being recorded. At the trial, when was on the stand, he testified as to what had actually been spoken, making no reference to any tapes. According to Haefner, the substance of testimony was to the effect that the stories had been made up by At this point in the trial, and Kenneff supposedly jumped up and threatened to arrest on the stand. The presiding Judge cautioned not to testify further and Miranda warnings were read to Haefner also recalled that at the trial, and Kenneff, made it known that any and all documents or papers on the defense table were to be retained. Haefner said they would not allow anything to be taken off the defense table, thus, and Kenneff confiscated defense material during recesses. Included in the papers were notes as to what people were expected to testify on Haefner's behalf. Also, they got the tapes in question.	
From the papers mentioned, the prosecution learned was going to be a witness. Haefner said and took him to the police station to persuade not to testify on Monday of the following week. Supposedly told that he would help stay two defense witnesses,	
Haefner said his case had been dismissed on March 9, 1979. At the conclusion of the trial, the jury was not able to reach a verdict; thus it was a hung jury. Haefner noted that until the date of the trail there had not been established a given date for the alleged sex assaut on Haefner said, once the trial was under way, a date was picked which was in the middle of the week and at lunchtime. At the trial five people testified that was in the living room of the Haefner residence at the time of an alleged attack; therefore, no attack could have taken place in a garage. Haefner reported that once the trial was all but concluded the subject of the lie detector test had arisen. Haefner asked permission of the court to discuss the circumstances of the lie detector test, which he said had cleared him. The Judge was Anthony Appel, who did not counsel Haefner as to whether or not he should discuss any matter concerning a lie detector test. Yet, once Haefner started to discuss the lie detector matter, Judge Appel cited him for Contempt of Court and he was sentenced to serve one month in prison and fined \$500. Haefner recalled that he had been handcuffed in the courtroom and taken to the County prison. Haefner said he served about two weeks of the one month sentence and paid the	

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\$500. fine which after a protracted period was returned to him. Also, Haefner said the Contempt of Court ruling had been overturned by the State Supreme Court.

Haefner stated that he was in the Lancaster County Prison from February 5 through February 18, 1976. He was not permitted to make a phone call, but he was told that if he wrote out on a piece of paper someone else, presumeably a guard, would make a call for him. He said that he had written out whom to call in Tucson, AZ, although later he understood no call had been made. As a result, Haefner said he lost his job at the Los Angeles County Museum of Natural History. As part of his position he was supposed to teach at the University of Southern California. When he failed to appear in Tucson to make an address, he was fired. During the first week he was not permitted to have any visitors. On his arrival at the prison, an officer known to him as started to interrogate him. asked him his religious preference and wanted to know names and addresses of relatives. Haefner said he refused to answer these questions, since it appeared to him unnecessary. became infuritated at Haefner and told him he did not have any rights. added something to the effect, we will teach you that you have no rights. made Haefner strip naked, and this was annoying to Haefner since he was forced to strip in a hallway entrance to the prison, where other people would be walking around. gave him a jumpsuit which was too small and told hime to make it fit anyway. Then he was taken to a cell without windows, known as "the hole". In it there was only a toilet and no bed. ordered a guard to run the toilet to overflowing; thus, there	b6 b70
was water on the floor. As he closed the door,	b6 b70

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PH 44C-New 8

and a pillow and a slender mattress. In the two weeks confined to the County jail, Haefner lost 15 pounds and became infested with lice. Also he caught influenza. Haefner has allergies and he was forbidden to use any medication for his allergies. After he was running a high fever and coughing, a doctor examined him. Haefner was asking to be sent to a hospital. The doctor told him that you have got to be dying before you go to a hospital.

While in confinement, Haefner stated that he witnessed
numerous fights, adding the entire experience was degrading to him.
numerous lights, adding the entire experience as he had a transport
While still in confinement, Haefner was visited by his attorney,
demanded a fee of \$2,500. before he would file an
appeal. The appeal would be for the Contempt of Court ruling.
told Haefner that he would lose and have to serve the
sentence anyway adding that Haefner's parents did not want him to
sentence anyway adding that haerner is parents and this
appeal. Further said that if an appeal was made, this
would anger Judge Appel. Finally said that even if
he was not guilty that Haefner looked guilty so he might as well
ne was not guilty that have been triedly decided to appeal
plead guilty. Haefner said that he eventually decided to appeal
so that a lot of suffering would be at an end for other people.

Haefner indicated that he did not want the interview reduced to a signed statement and intended not to sign anything.

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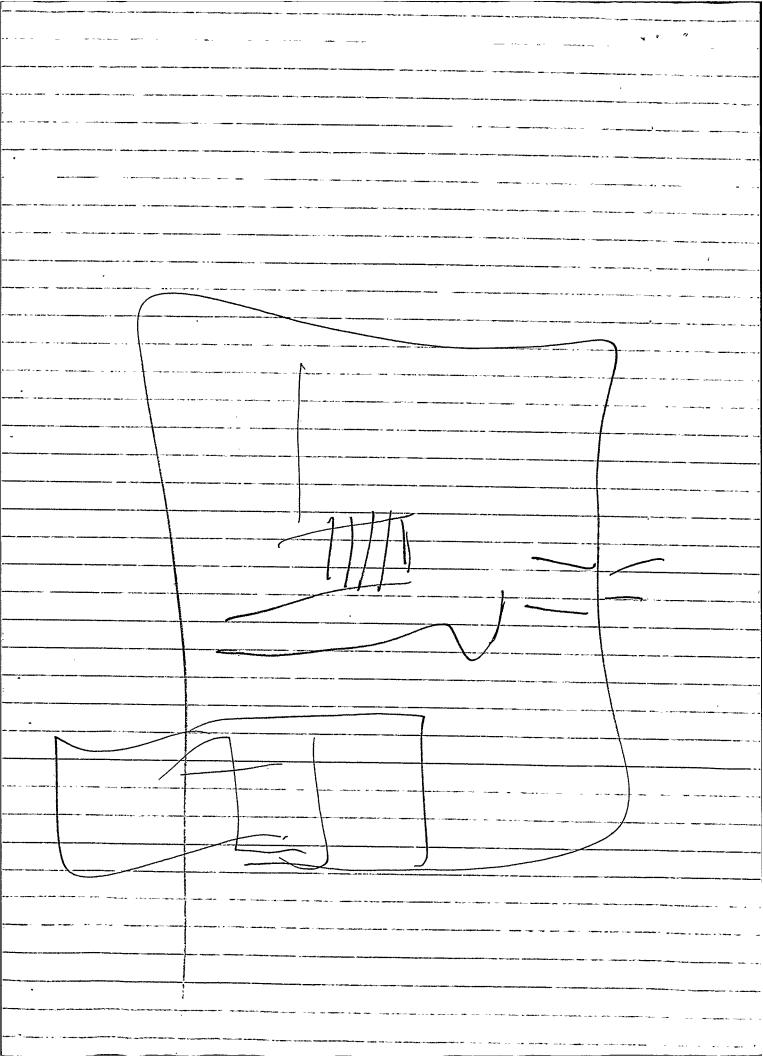
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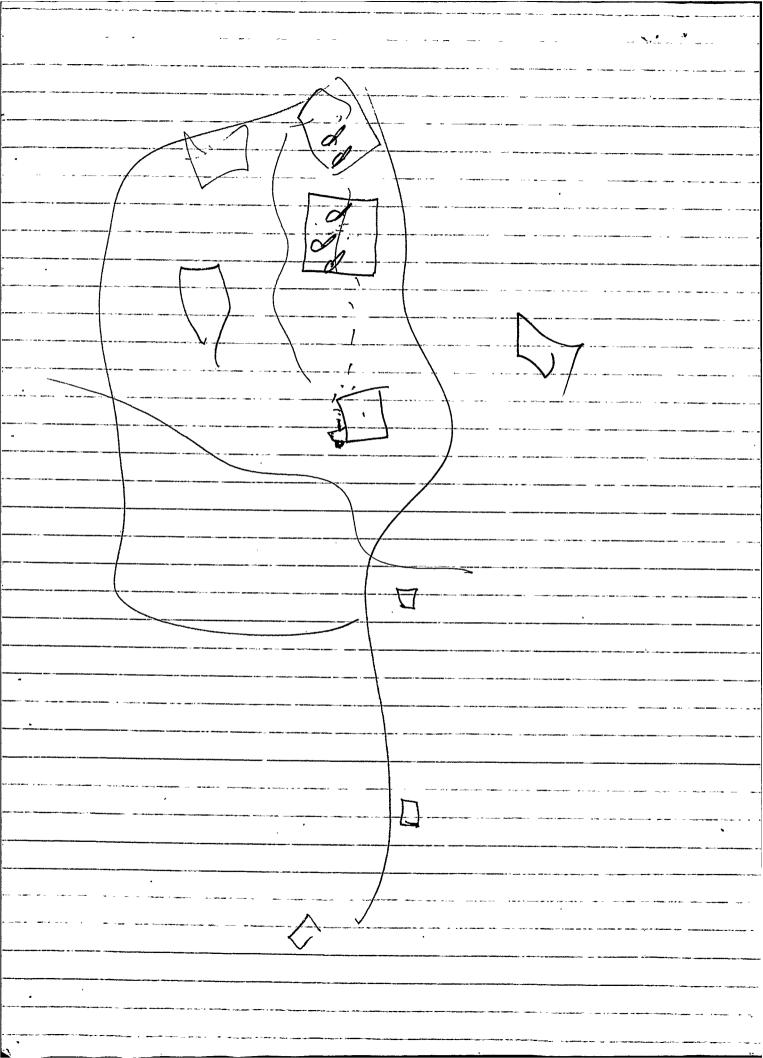
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FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Date of transcription 12/10/80

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RICHARD HAEFNER, 217 Nevin Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, telephone 717-392-6825, voluntarily appeared at the Washington Field Office of the Federal Bureau of Investigation (FBI), 1900 Half Street, S.W., Washington, D. C. (WDC). HAEFNER was advised of the identity of the interviewing agent and thereafter provided the following information:

At the outset, HAEFNER stated that he was a PhD in geology, and was presently employed as a consultant. He further stated that his involvement in this matter started in August, 1975, when he was arrested by the Lancaster County Police Department. He indicated that he was arrested and charged with sexual assault on a HAEFNER b6 stated that he was eventually exonerated of all charges in b7C connection with his August, 1975 arrest. HAEFNER stated that his case received widespread publicity, notably front page coverage in both the "Philadelphia Inquirer" and the "Philadelphia Evening Bulletin."

HAEFNER stated that he believes that the entire police department in Lancaster County is corrupt, along with the District Attorney's Office in Lancaster County. HAEFNER also alleged that certain judges in the local courts were involved in a conspiracy to deprive HAEFNER and others of their civil rights.

Investigation on	12/8/80	· at	Washington	, D. C.	14-3014- File#_ 1100-44-0	_)
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WFO 44-0

stated that at no time did he ever approach and confront him concerning these verbal assaults on his mother. HAEFNER stated that was a local burglar. and HAEFNER believes that he was an HAEFNER stated that it was common knowledge among residents of Lancaster, Pennsylvania that the was a "whore for the police department."	b6 b7С
When HAEFNER was arrested in August, 1975, he remembered that two detectives from the Lancaster County Police Department came to his home in Lancaster County, Pennsylvania. HAEFNER stated that one of these individuals was Sgt. HAEFNER stated that the two detectives told him they wanted to take him downtown for questioning, at no time advising him of his rights or any other explanation as to why he was going to be questioned. He indicated that after four or five hours of questioning, he was charged with sexual deviation involving a twelve year old boy.	b6 b7С
Were "totally trumped-up" by the with the cooperation of the Lancaster County Police Department and the District Attorney's Office, Lancaster County. HAEFNER further believes that these charges were endorsed by the police department and the district attorney's office because of the relationship with the police department with the police department with the police department with the Lancaster County, Police Department. HAEFNER stated that during his trial he was first defended by an attorney of Lancaster, Pennsylvania. He was subsequently defended by former Special Prosecutor of Philadelphia. HAEFNER stated that during the trial he believes that Assistant District Attorney JOHN KENNEFF tried to bribe or threaten Attorney which resulted in dropping HAEFNER's defense. HAEFNER further stated that during the trial, a neighbor of HAEFNER's in Lancaster, saw Sgt give money to a witness, in the men's room at the court house. Further, related that told "you know what to say, now go say it." was subsequently arrested for perjury after reporting to the court that he had seen passing money to HAEFNER stated that is also being defended by Attorney in this matter.	b6 b7С

WFO 44-0

HAEFNER stated that all of the above information was made available to the United States Attorney's (USA) Office in Philadelphia in 1976 or early 1977. HAEFNER stated that for some unknown reason no action was taken in this matter by the USA's Office in Philadelphia. HAEFNER related that in the end of October or early November, 1980, he contacted the Philadelphia Office of the FBI via the Public Corruption Hotline, and he talked to a male clerk, who said it would be referred to the Harrisburg Office.

HAEFNER stated that all of the information that he had compiled, including newspaper articles, copies of affidavits, etcetera, would be made available to the FBI to assist in their investigation.

Richard Haefner, 217 Nevin Street, Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603; ph: (717) 392-6825

FIELD AND SPECIALTIES: Igneous petrology, volcanology, mineralogy; further competence in industrial minerals; mathematical geology (computer science and statistics); field and structural geology; environmental geology; museum work.

DEGREES AND THESES:

- Ph.D., 1972 (Penn State University): Igneous History of a Rhyolite Lava Flow Series near Death Valley, California.
- M.S., 1969 (Penn State University): Emplacement and Cooling History of a Rhyolite Lava Flow and Related Tuff at Deadman Pass, California.
- A.B., 1965 (Franklin & Marshall College): Geology of the Blue Ball Terre Hill Area, Lancaster County, Pennsylvania.

WORK HISTORY:

1976 - present. Self-employed geology consultant.

1974-75. Asst. Prof. of Geology, College of Charleston, Charleston, S. Carolina.

1973-74. Visiting Asst. Prof. of Geology, State University of New York, New Paltz, New York.

1971-72. Full time graduate student, Pennsylvania State University.

1965-70. Graduate teaching assistant, Pennsylvania State University.

1961-66. Staff member of the North Museum of Franklin and Marshall College.

PUBLICATIONS: 14 since 1965; publications currently in preparation.

RESEARCH: active in research; competence with a variety of laboratory instruments and techniques; active in field work.

COURSES TAUGHT: (includes undergraduate and graduate courses) -- mineralogy, igneous and metamorphic petrology, volcanology, gemology, independent student research, structural geology, physical geology, historical geology, cross-country field trip course.

AWARDS AND HONORS:

Outstanding Paper Award (graduate student research in geological sciences), Penn State University, 1970.

F.G.A. (Fellow of the Gemmological Association of Great Britain), 1974. Listed in Who's Who in America, American Men and Women of Science, and Dictionary of International Biography, 1976 - present.

MEMBERSHIP IN PROFESSIONAL ORGANIZATIONS: active in 8 professional organizations.

PERSONAL STATISTICS: born 12/13/43; height 6'1", weight 195 lbs.;



In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106

January 5, 1981

LANCASTER COUNTY POLICE DEPARTMENT, LANCASTER, PA; ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN KENNEFF, LANCASTER, PA; RICHARD HAEFNER - VICTIM

Attached is an article concerning captioned matter which appeared in the May 27, 1976 edition of the Boston Evening Globe, published at Boston, Massachusetts.

Also attached is an article which appeared in the March 18, 1980 edition of "The Bulletin", a newspaper published in Philadelphia, Pennsylvania.

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BOZON BUCKING BOUR

aper Co.

THURSDAY, MAY 27, 1976

Telephon

This case one bizarrithing after another?

By Mike Leary Knight News Service

HANCASTER, Pa At 32, lanky, bespectacled Dr. Richard C. Haefner already was regarded as one of the most brilliant geologists in the country.

He had done ploneering work in his specialty of volcanology—the study of volcanoes—at Death Valley, Calif., discovering a pattern in ancient lava flows that pinpointed large deposits of copper and borax for mining. He was listed in Who's Who in the East, and was about to begin a prestigious job with the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History.

Then, last summer, Haefner came back home to Lancaster to help his parents operate the family business producing souvenir boxes of semiprecious stones that are sold to tourists at the Smithsonian Institution's gift shop. And all of a sudden, his life was shattered.

He was arrested on charges of sodomizing a 12-year-old boy and corrupting the morals of a 14-year-old boy Both had worked for himbriefly in the family business, but Haefner says he fired them for laziness.

The trial, which took place last February in this conservative Pennsylvania Dutch community, ended in a hung jury. Now the state is bringing Haefner to trail again, and the controversy surrounding him-grows more heated by the day.

The case has stirred interest, not only because of the nature of the charges, but because of a series of unusual developments left unresolved in the first trial.

Immediately after that trial ended, Judge Anthony Appel fined Haefner \$500 and jailed him for 30 days for contempt of court. Haefner had blurted out on the witness stand that he passed a police lie-detector test information that had been ruled inadmissible as evidence.

Then there were allegations that Haefner had been framed by the 12-year-old's brother, a convicted burglar, that the police had paid off a witness in exchange for damaging testimony, that Haefner's family was harassed by police; that Haefner's friends had illegally taped conversations with the 12-year-old in which the boy changed details of his story.

Then Haefner appeared in court for a preliminary hearing last week with a high-powered new lawyer — former Philadelphia First Asst. Dist. Atty. Richard A. Sprague, who gained national fame for his successful prosecution of former United Mine. Workers President W. A. (Tony) Boyle in the murder of union rival Joseph Yablonski.

The Haefner case is one of the few criminal defense jobs Sprague has taken on since being dismissed in late 1974 by Dist. Atty. Emmett Fitzpatrick.

These days, Sprague spends most of his time practicing civil law, working out of an elegant Philadelphia office. He travels widely—off to London a few days ago—and makes about \$160,000 a year, four times as much as he was paid as a prosecutor.

He picks and chooses his criminal cases carefully, taking them for low fees and making sure they involve "fundamental issues worth fighting for," as he put it after Haefner's hearing. One major factor in picking a case, he added, is a heavy presumption that his client is innocent.

The Haefner case, he says, meets all the criteria.

The arguments of the hearing were technical, and Sprague had no chance to use the hearing relentless questioning techniques he honed as a prosecutor. Even so, he managed to shake up the Lancaster police force by subpoening nearly every member but calling none of them to testify:

DEFENSE, Page 10.

case just one bizarre

Continued from Page 1

The witnesses jammed the courtroom along with a clutch of local lawyers who were on hand, as one put it: "to see a master at work."

Detective Jerry Crump, the man who arrested Haefner and was himself later accused of paying off the witness, said, with some awer. "This is the said, with biggest thing to happen here in a long time."

Haefner turns at virtually

charged.

At the first trial, the 12-... 'Groff's testimony was year-old said he was at- stricken by Judge Appel, tacked when he and the however, after it was reother youth were with yealed that tape recordother youth were with vealed that tape record-Haefner in a rented garage ings had been made. While where rocks were stored . shortly after noon. . . .

But Haefner said he was time the attack supposedly be incriminating. Groff occurred, he said, the gave no more testimony youths were eating not in the storage garage burgers in the living room

of his parents' home. Haefner's back him up:

left the premises . . ."

nesses said there was no such rug in the garage.

The other: key area in dispute is the police interrogation by Crump. Haefner never signed any sort of statement, nor was he offered one to sign, the usual practice. But Crump swore that Haefner admitted touching the 12-read-old suggestively: "He (Haefner) referred to it as a massage rather than a sex act."

contrast, Haefner ne never admitted said he never anything, and that Crump had come on "like Adam-12," asking leading and loaded questions; and then concocted the statement. "My religion does not condone things like he was. talking about; namely hoactivities." mosexual Haefner, a Catholic testified.

And then there were the father, comes out and tape recordings. After screams at them. (He) Haefner was arrested, three teenage friends of little kids and then, the case of Common-his, acting on their own, that's where I said things wealth ys. Richard Charles they say, took the 12-to him." But he said flatly. every point on credibility: car rides, pumping him for to the police. Prosecutor Jack Kenneff, information about the alyear-old for several dozen. "They never turned me in

prosecution versions vary: tion of the attack and say--- electrical engineer with sharply — the alleged at sing that he had been top-security clearance who tack itself, on July 3, 1975, threatened with a razor has worked in the U.S. and Crump's interrogation blade — something he had space program, was arof Haefner at the Lancas- not mentioned in his testi- rested while visiting the ter police station the fol- mony. Groff said the family.
lowing Aug. 15, the day youth "thought it was a ... A group charges: were formally joke" and mentioned Lancaster." and mentioned blackmail.

Groff was still on the wit-ness stand, the judge warned him that his ac-, tions were illegal and that

Haefner's father said that blackmail was plausible, claiming that the 14-father, yead-old's older brother, George; took the stand to. Jim Burkey, blamed the back him up:
"I saw-Richard all day him in to the police for a long the boys never string of burglaries that he

pancies relating to the al- was living in the neigh-leged attack. " borhood, and I heard a The 12-year-old said he horrible commotion out-emembered that the ga-side," Haefner said last rage had a big rug with "a week. "I went out on my-lot of colors," Other wit-, porch and there was Jim Burkey yelling at me to come off the porch and he would beat the out of me for turning him in. I had no idea what he was talking about."

Burkey admitted at the trial that he had threat-ened Haefner, but he told the story differently: "My brothers were playing out in front of their (the Haefner's) house. Then his scared the death out of the

Prosecutor: Jack Kenneff, information about the al- After Haefner, a backed attorney, put it succinctly. One of them, Steve member of his family ran you believe one side, or Groff, 17, testified that the into difficulties with the There are two key areas sions of the story, some 1975. Haefners older where the defense and times changing the loca- brother, George Jr., an prosecution versions vary tion of the attack and save electrical engineer with

... A group of plainclothes Lancaster "police picked him up on a downtown street, claiming that he resembled a forgery suspect. When he resisted, he was charged with disorderly conduct, convicted before a magistrate and ordered to pay a \$10 fine and \$11 in court costs. He is appealing.

Two weeks after. Haefner's first trial ended,

Terry Le Hess, an appliance stoe worker and a casual friends of the Haefner family, made a sworn statement that he had seen Crump slip money to the 14-year-old in a courthouse men's room while Haefner's trial was in progress. Hess said that after Crump gave the youth the money, he told him, "You. know what you must say, now say it."

Crump said that the allegation.s.was "nonsense, last week Hess was ar rested on a perjury

"It's just one bizari

thing after. another George Haefner remarked béfore last week's hearing. "Now that Sprague is in this case, maybe we'll get some justice at last.

"We. are respectable been in trouble before. The Burkeys, who are a bunch of bad apples, are out to get us, and the police, especially Crump, have made this a big crusade."

"But we'll spend every penny we have to see my son exonerated. He is an innocent man whose career is being ruined by falsehoods."

Sanda Bulletin 3-18-80

Geologist had a happy 32 years of life and then...

Sex case shook his faith in law

By DAVID RUNKEL
Of The Bulletin Staff

Lancaster — Until the summer of 1975, Richard C. Haefner was earning a solid reputation as a geologist. He'd even had a rock named after him.

Then he was charged with a morals offense involving a 12-year-old boy in his native Lancaster, Pa. Casting aside his professional interest in Death Valley, he was forced to fight for his reputation in a string of court battles.

Last week he was finally vindicated. But his triumph has done little for the reputations of the Lancaster city police, the Lancaster County district attorney's office, the county legal profession and the county courts here.

Three separate issues coming out of Haefner's arrest on the morals charge have gone to the state appellate courts. All three times Haefner won. A

fourth case involving a neighbor who was prepared to discredit the local police is pending.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court not only cleared Haefner of a contempt of court conviction but said actions by Lancaster County Common Pleas Court Judge Anthony R. Appel, now the president judge, were "preposterous."

"Rick" Haefner, 35, grew up here four blocks from the campus of Franklin and Marshall College. As a boy, he often visited its natural history museum. Bored with ninth grade, he got special permission to take a beginning geology course at the college. He was 14 and he received an "A".

Haefner went on to graduate from F & M, to earn master's and doctoral degrees at the University of Pennsylvania before he was 30, to teach at the State University of New York in New Paltz and the College of Charleston, S.C., to be listed in Who's Who in Science and to be made a Fellow of the Geological Association of Great Britain

In 1975, he accepted a job as curator of mineralogy at the Los Angeles Museum of Natural History and a part-



Geologist Charles Haefner in the workshop behind his home ... vindicated after fighting morals charge 3½ years

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Cannued From First Fage

time teaching post at the University of Southern California, where he planned to continue his research into volcanic lava flow.

He was 32 when the rock was named for him. His career was taking off.

Then, in the summer of 1975, Haefner, a bachelor, returned to Lancaster to work in the business he had started as a college student and which his parents had kept running — that of supplying rock collection kits for sale at the Smithsonian Institution in Washington.

In late August that year, a week before his scheduled return to teaching, Haetner was arrested by Lancaster police. He was charged with sodomizing a 12-year-old boy who had cleaned rocks for him for lour days in early July.

That started Haefner's "nightrears" with the criminal justice system: in this close-knit conservative community.

Court records show that in the course of his dealings with the law, Hearner encountered:

Police who reneged on a promise to free him if he passed a lie-detector test, which he passed at the city police station. (Later, he also passed a test administered by a 31-year veteran of the state police. Neither test was admitted in evidence at his trial.)

The refusal of the prosecution to drop the morals charges against him even though Assistant District Attorney Jack Kenneff told Judge Appel: "The results (of the polygraph tests) hid not show that the defendant actually engaged in involuntary deviate sexual intercourse."

His conviction and subsequent jailing for contempt of court two days after his morals trial ended in a hung jury. The contempt conviction was for mentioning the lie-detector tests during his trial testimony. This conviction was later thrown out by the Supreme Court which said Judge Appel's actions were "preposterous."

The failure of his first lawyer immediately to seek Haefner's release from prison pending appeal of his contempt conviction. Haefner was first thrown into a "black hole" and then spent 14 days in jail before his appeal was taken to a Supreme Court judge, who ordered him released immediate-

lv.

— A threatened arrest for eavesdropping of a defense witness. The witness was prepared to testify that he had secretly tape-recorded a conversation in which the complainant said he had 'concocted' the entire story against Haefner.

—The arrest for perjury of a neighbor of Haefner's who reported to the court that he had seen a Lancaster policeman passing money to the complainant. This case is pending before

the Supreme Court.

—The arrest of Haefner's brother, George, for disorderly conduct in refusing to consent to a search by Lancaster police. N

- A ruling by the local courts that Haefner could not read the transcript

of his own trial.

— The refusal to allow Haefner access to tape recordings of the trial made by the court stenographer. Judge Hensel Brown later changed his mind but the tape has never been produced and apparently is missing.

"When Haefner first came in here telling me these things, I thought it was a lot of nonsense," said Richard A. Sprague, former first assistant district attorney in Philadelphia whom Haefner retained after his first trial ended in a mistrial.

"I said to myself, it doesn't happen that way."

But after investigating, Sprague became convinced of Haefner's innocence and of the truth of Haefner's allegations that he was "being

railroaded."

"This man was fighting the establishment and everyone decided to stand together against this upstart," Sprague said in an interview. "It was really unbelievable."

He fought the case on a number of fronts. First, Haefner's contempt conviction was overturned. The Supreme Court next held that before Haefner could be retried on the morals charge a question of "double jeopardy"

Pitch dark cell brought despair

By DAVID RUNKEL Of The Bullctin Staff

Lancaster - Richard C. Haefner gave this account of what happened to him after being sentenced to 30 days in the Lancaster County jail for contempt of court:

"My request to be let free pending appeal was denied and I was handcuffed and taken out of the courtroom by a deputy sheriff. I was not allowed to speak with anyone.

"I was taken right to prison. They attempted to interrogate me. They had taken everything out of my pockets including some notes I had made for my defense.

"One guy jumped over a desk and was on top of me. 'So you think you're some smart college professor, we'll show you,' " he said.

"I was made to strip naked. They gave me a jumpsuit that didn't fit and I was marched off to a place. It was a hole with no windows. There was nothing in there but a toilet and the guard flushed it over and over again until water leaked all over the floor.

"He closed the door and turned off the light from the outside. He said I was going to be kept there the whole 30 days and after that they would charge me with something else and keep me there more.

"I was in total darkness, except for a crack of light at the bottom of the door. I couldn't find a dry spot to sit down. I thought I was suffocating. I was down on my hands and knees. I was crying, trying to grasp for air at the crack at the bottom of the door.

"I realized after I sat there that at that exact time I was supposed to be lecturing at the Academy of Natural Sciences in Philadelphia. They had a Chinese dinner planned and all. You know how they treat guest lecturers."

Haefner said he was kept in the "black hole" for several hours - he doesn't know how many - before a guard came to get him. Afterward, he said, the guards resumed asking questions about the notes he had taken. "I told them anything they wanted to know," he said.

The Pennsylvania Supreme Court, in subsequently dismissing the contempt conviction, termed it "prepos-

Prison officials later said the 'black hole' was no longer

raised by Sprague had to be resolved. . the jury long enough to decide the And last week this issue was decided in Haefner's favor.

In a 3-1 opinion, the Superior Court ruled that Judge Appel did not give case before declaring a mistrial, and to try Haefner again on the same charges would amount to double jeop-

The jury had deliberated 61/2 hours following five days of conflicting testi-

As a result of the Superior Court ruling, the morals charges against

Raefner were ordered dismissed.

Dancaster police officials refused to comment on the decision, saying they were still bound by a "gag order" imposed by the local courts.

Judge Appel said he would have "no comment to make" on the various appellate court rulings.

District Attorney Ronald L. Buckwalter also declined to comment, saying he had not decided whether to ask the Supreme Court to hear an

The apparent end of the long case was welcomed by the father of the boy who complained.

'I'm glad it's all over,' said Harry Burkey. "This has upset the family, particularly the boy. I really want everyone to leave him alone now:"

He refused to allow his son, who is 16 today and who plans to drop out of school tomorrow, to be interviewed. "He's going to be looking for work," Burkey said of his son.

Haefner, meanwhile, is beginning to put his life back together.

'My career has been in limbo," he said. "My interest is in the Death Valley. I haven't had access to it, or to any laboratory equipment or computers that are essential for my research.

'I have read articles, but have not been able to pursue my research, or char teaching or my musuem work. After three or four years, you get behind in accordance your field. I have applied for jobs and. ... am doing so again. It was difficult-What could I tell them about. what, I was doing the past 31/2 years?

"This has ruined my parents and. other members of my family finantial cially. We're destitute now. We would move from Lancaster if we could affected ford it." ford it."

The geologist's father, George warned that a "stigma" will remain ... in the minds of some. And Haefner said that even if he moves and picks up the pieces of his career, he will never forget his experience here.

"The courts operate directly contrary to the way I've been trained," he said. "In science, we assume the integrity of the other side and organnize the facts around that. In Lancaster County law, you attack the integrity of the other side and ignore the facts. Logic has no part in the legal system of Lancaster County. My concern now is for others who may be sitting in jail, railroaded by the system 12 here. I shudder to think of where I... would be if it weren't for Mr.Sprague

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Subject:			PERSONAL AND PROCEEDINGS SECTION	94
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Summary of Complaint:

FBINQ is reminded that WFO advised that Haefner voluntarily appeared at WFO on 12/3/80, having been directed to WFO through the office of Senator Barry Goldwater.

Philadelphia Indices reflect during 1976, Haefner contacted the Harrisburg Resident Agency offering the information that Mark Dominick Capollupo had been killed; thus his civil rights were violated. Philadelphia file 44-2803 reflects was killed in an escape attempt from the Capollupo. Lancaster County Police Department on July 2, 1976. delphia Indices also reflect in Philadelphia file 194-149-115 that on 11/24/80, Haefner telephoned the Public Corruption Hotline in the Philadelphia Office to complain about the judicial system in Lancaster County, Pa. At that time Haefner Suite 400, stated his attorney is lacksquareWellington Building, Philadelphia, Pa. The Bureau is aware past prominence and his success in practicing civil of law in Philadelphia, Pa.

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The substance of enclosed LHM concerns Haefner's arrest on 8/15/75 on charges of involuntary deviate sexual intercourse as well as Haefner's ensuing trial. According to Haefner, he was exonerated and jury could not reach a verdict and the case was dismissed on 3/9/79. He was asked why he had waited so long to bring this matter to the attention of the FBI and replied that he had been advised to delay until all aspects of the case had been adjudicated. He added that only recently had information come to light concerning the fact that in a separate trial in Lancaster, Pa., a neighbor of Haefner's, testified that he saw give money to a witness, It is noted that is also

being defended by Attorney



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE

FEDERAL BUREAU OF INVESTIGATION

In Reply, Please Refer to File No.

Eighth Floor
Federal Office Building
600 Arch Street
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106
February 19, 1981

Mr. Richard C. Haefner 217 Nevin St. Lancaster, PA 17603

Dear Mr. Haefner:

This will acknowledge receipt of your letter dated February 6, 1981.

Concerning the matter you mentioned and in response to your inquiry, I have personally seen the results of the interview between yourself and Special Agent of this office and found them to be detailed and complete for the purpose of filing a complaint.

In accordance with established policy, copies were furnished to the U.S. Department of Justice, Washington, DC, for any action deemed appropriate.

Very truly yours,

John L. Hogan Special Agent in Charge

Bv:
Supervisory Senior Resident Agent



44-3814-

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217 Nevin Street Lancaster, Pa. 17603 March 3, 1981

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Mr. John L. Hogan Special Agent in Charge Federal Bureau of Investigation Eighth Floor Federal Office Building 600 Arch St. Philadelphia, Pa. 19106

Dear Mr. Hogan:

I received a letter dated February 19, 1981, from signed under your name. Therefore, I am sending you a copy of a response to his letter.

As my letter indicates, I wish to register a strong protest over the handling of an interview and subsequent complaint submitted to the Department of Justice.

Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Haefner. Ph. D. F. G. A.

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44-2803-10

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Some Richard Haefner

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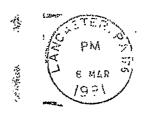
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Richard Haefner 217 Nevin Lancaster, Pa. 17603





Mr. William H. Webster Director F.B.I. Headquarters Building 10th and Pennsylvania Ave. Washington, D.C. 20535



217 Nevin Street Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603 March 3, 1981

Supervisory Senior Resident Agent
Federal Bureau of Investigation
PO Box 312
Federal Building, Rm. 604
3rd & Walnut Sts.
Harrisburg, Pa. 17108
Door

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Dear

This is in response to your letter of February 19, 1981, which you signed for John L. Hogan; reference my letter of February 6, 1981.

I must vigorously protest your handling of my interview on Monday, December 22, 1980 (by your agent, , and your subsequent handling of my complaint.

As you know, your agent, _______ did not finish taking a statement from me, regarding my complaint. That statement, which I was giving to him in a chronological narrative at his request, was far from being completed. What I believe to be the salient events were not reached in the narrative at the point where he terminated the interview early that day, December 22, 1980.

Your subsequent action in submitting such a necessarily incomplete report to an Ast. U.S. Attorney for evaluation seems incongruous. I don't see how the Ast. U.S. Attorney can make a reasoned judgment regarding whether to order further investigation into this matter when he doesn't have the bare outline of events from the complaintant before him for evaluation.

Your office's handling of my complaint was apparently perfunctory and superficial.

I would appreciate your forwarding a copy of this letter, which contains my protest, to be included in the report which you submitted to the Department of Justice.

Cordially,

44-38/4-9

Dr. Richard Haefner, Ph.D., F.G.A.

cc: John L. Hogan
William H. Webster
Esq.

981 ELPHIA

217 Nevin Street Lancaster, Pa. 17603 February 6, 1981

Federal Bureau of Investigation P.O. Box 312 Federal Building, Rm. 604 3rd & Walnut Sts. Harrisburg, Pa. 17108

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Dear

This is to advise you that your agent, _______ interviewed me on Monday, December 22, 1980. He excused himself early that day, and did not finish taking the complaint from me. He said he would return to finish taking the complaint after the notes he had taken thus far were typed up.

He has not returned, or contacted me. Would you please let me know

the status of this matter ?

Thank you for your kind attention to my request.

Sincerely,

Richard Haefner

SEARCH SERIAL FILED NO. 1981

PHILADELPHIA

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217 Nevin Street Lancaster, Pennsylvania 17603 March 3, 1981

Mr. William H. Webster
Director
Federal Bureau of Investigation,
Headquarters Building
10th and Pennsylvania Avenue
Washington, D.C. 20535

1.

Dear Mr. Webster:

I have today telephoned my complaint, as contained in the enclosed letter, to the F.B.I. office in Philadelphia, and was advised by the agent who answered my call to forward my complaint to your office.

This letter is to transmit my complaint to you in accordance with those instructions.

My attempts to discuss the matter with Agent and Supervisory Senior Resident Agent at the Harrisburg, Pa. branch office were unsuccessful; my calls were not returned.

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Sincerely,

Dr. Richard Haefner, Ph.D., F.G.A.

enclosures:	letter, 2/19/81 from John L. Hogan, by
	letter 3/3/81 from Richard Haefner to
	letter 3/3/81 from Richard Haefner to John L. Hogan
	LETTER 2/6/81 FROM RICHARD HAEFVER
cc:	Esq.
	

44-3814-12

SEARCHED IN FBI — PHIL

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TRANSMIT VIA:AIR	TEL	i			
CLASSIFICATION:		DATE:	3/27/81	·	<u>.</u>

FROM: Director, FBI (44-86283)

/TO:

SAC, Philadelphia

DR. RICHARD HAETNER
217 NEVIN STREET
LANCASTER, PENNSYDVANIA 17603 44-3000
CIVIL RIGHTS

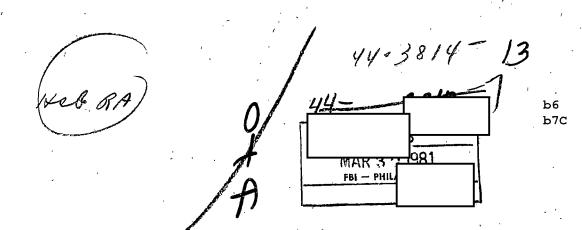
RE: Philadelphia airtel dated 1/5/81.

Enclosed for Philadelphia are two copies of a letter dated 3/3/81 from Dr. Haefner, with enclosures.

Recontact Dr. Haefner, acknowledge his letter and determine if he has any more details. Advise Dr. Haefner of date, 1/9/81, that our investigation was submitted to the Civil Rights Division, Department of Justice, and no further investigation has been requested by the Department.

Submit results in LHM form suitable for dissemination to the Department of Justice and advise Dr. Haefner that if he has any further questions to contact the Assistant Attorney General, Civil Rights Division, U. S. Department of Justice, Washington, D.C. 20530.

Enc. 5



FBI/DOJ

4/6/81

TO: DIRECTOR, FBI (44-86283)

FROM: SAC, PHILADELPHIA (44-3814) (HRA) (C)

SUBJECT: LANCASTER CO., PD,

LANCASTER, PA;

ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY JOHN KENNEFF,

LANCASTER, PA;

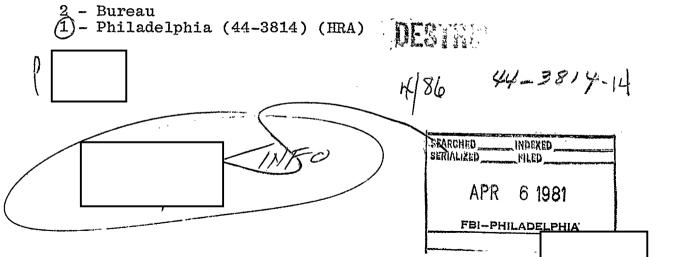
RICHARD G. HAEFNER - VICTIM:

CIVIL RIGHTS:

(00:PH)

Re Bureau airtel to Philadelphia 3/27/81 captioned Dr. Richard Haefner, 217 Nevin Street, Lancaster, PA, Civil Rights. and Philadelphia airtel to Bureau 3/10/81.

Referenced Philadelphia airtel addressed the substance of referenced Bureau airtel. Therefore, no further investigation will be conducted in the Philadelphia Division.

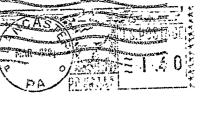


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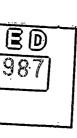
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RICHARD C. HAEFNER
217 NEVIN STREET
LANCASTER, PENNSYLVANIA /7603





RETURN RECEIPT REQUESTED



Federal Bureau of Investigation PO Box 312 Harrisburg, Pa. 17108

Supervisory Senior Resident Agent



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b7C

memorandum

DATE:	

11/17/82

REPLY	TO
ATTN	OF:

SA

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SUBJECT:

UNKNOWN OFFICERS, LANCASTER CITY POLICE DEPARTMENT, LANCASTER, PA; RICHARD HAEFNER - VICTIM; CR

TO:

SAC, PHILADELPHIA (44-3910)
Reference is made to memo of SA
For information, HAEFNER has been interviewed repeatedly by the FBI and results sent to FBIHQ and to the Department of Justice. Both HAEFNER and are represented by prominent Phila-b6 delphia attorney Through a request has b70 been made that the U.S. Supreme Court hear arguments which HAEFNER objects to, based upon lower court rulings. The High Court has not responded to the request.
Chief John Ulrich of the Lancaster City Police Department was contacted on 11/17/82. He considers both HAEFNER and to be totally lacking credibility. Both have personal vendettas against his Department for self-serving reasons. HAEFNER may be an aberrent. According to the Chief, repeatedly, HAEFNER hangs aroung the vicinity of the Police Department, attempting to provoke an officer. At best HAEFNER is considered a nuisance by the Department and perhaps the community as well. Chief Ulrich has instructed his officers to exercise their authority but to do so with restraint concerning HAEFNER. He also said HAEFNER tries to use any forum or any excuse to publicize his opinion there is corruption in his Department.
Title 18, USC, Section 3282 defines the nature and scope of the Statute of Limitations in criminal proceedings. The statute applies to all felony violations, including civil rights matters. The statute has run in the case involving HAEFNER, based upon the 3/10/76 date of his trial in state court.
My recommendation is not to interview and to take no further action.
(1: - 44-3910 CONSOLINTO 44-3814 1 - 194-149 (SQ #6) (2)

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SUBJECT					ASTER CITY O HAEFNER -		CE DEPARTMENT, FIM; CR	D/
то	o: S	SAC, PH	ILADELP	PHIA (44-3	3814)			
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· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	tern desi with Haef Lanc beha from gave the ithes that	n ASAC ninated arous on the Landa testing trial, andicate improved the Lancas aries d	at 4:4 f wanti ancaste dicate PD paid these fying. red tes procee ed that oprieti g 1981 ter PD uring t	commenced p.m. It is possible to go are City Plant during the also stimony are ding to a cand while and while this beat:	d at approximation of that occurring 1976 in the session of the session of the subsequence of the subsequenc	cimates into a representations produced by was required.	on, Haefner's interview ely 3:30 a.m., and erview, Haefner was ail about his troubles primarily during 1976. sentatives from the d have testified on his reclude the witnesses he District Attorney destroyed the tapes of rjured testimony. actions to rectify s. He also indicated y representatives from s beaten. He sustained red assistance from a	b6 ъ7
estroyer promisers in 1/3/00	whice corrections where a sale to the sale	request th exis taster tuption the p	that that the transfer of	the FBI in the City of the Districts in payoffs and the districts	nvestigate of Lancaste rict Attorn these two nd the per complaint interview terminated	the per, est areas jured about	to the FBI Office was political corruption specially in the office. The alleged s dates back to 1976 testimony occurred. t the manner in which ng December, 1980. interview before all 44-38/4-/8 SEARCHED NOFICED FILED APR 26 1983	b6 b7С

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of the information was given with a promise to return and
obtain the additional data as well as give Haefner a type-
written statement which he would sign. SA never returned
for the additional information nor was a typewritten statement
ever given to Haefner to sign. Haefner had voiced his complaints
to SSRA and the actions taken by SSRA
were unsatisfactory. The writer explained to Haefner the
substance of Title 18, USC, Section 3282, which defines the
nature and scope of the statute of limitations in criminal
proceedings. It was pointed out to Haefner that this statute
applies to all felony violations including civil rights matters,
therefore the matters which occurred during 1976 would come
under the statutue of limitations as outlined in the above
mentioned statute.

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The writer indicated to Haefner that if he was aware of any federal violations which occurred during the past five years which have not previously been addressed and resolved, he should write such information down in the form of a letter and send it to this office. He was told that the information would be carefully considered and that if it was deemed necessary, appropriate investigation would be conducted.

Action Recommended: None - for information only.