3-9-1995

AMSEC 05 -- Eberling Psychological Profile

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The profile developed herein is based on information obtained from The Children's Aid Society, 10427 Detroit Avenue, Cleveland, Ohio; Cleveland Criminal Court Records that include letter from Dr. Mark W. Peterson, Valley Hospital and Memorial Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee; Cleveland Clinic, Dr. Louis J. Karnosh; and statements made by Richard Eberling either in letters written to or during interviews with Cynthia Cooper, attorney/author. The patterns utilized herein were developed by Joel Norris, Ph.D. in Psychology and published in Serial Killers, by Joel Norris, published by Arrow Books Limited, London, England, 1990. Dr. Norris received his Ph.D. from the University of Georgia. He is a founding member of the International Committee of Neuroscientists to Study Episodic Aggression.

"The patterns that follow are not intended to be primary tool in predicting or labeling individuals as serial murderers or potential murderers, but only as a guide or model for gathering further information about such people who are suspected of suffering from those or similar symptoms," Dr. Joel Norris.

The chapter containing Dr. Norris' profile of a serial killer is reproduced and submitted as Exhibit P-A.

No member of the investigating team is professionally trained to make a diagnosis of mental illness, and this profile is in no way submitted as such. The investigative team submits the following information for future evaluation by medical professionals and officers of the criminal court system.
Pattern 1 - Ritualistic Behavior

Exhibit P-A, page 13. Dr. Norris writes "To the killer during the act of a crime, the rituals are a form of morality play. They have an internal purpose and methodology that can be interpreted after society's external structure has been imposed upon the killer. They have a theme and the victims are archetypal symbols to the killer. Henry Lee Lucas killed his mother over and over again. Each time a woman confronted him, or baited or challenged him, she became a victim."

Richard Eberling was born illegitimate, his mother abandoned him at birth. He was either in institutions or foster homes all of his life, eight different locations by the time he was ten years old. At the age of ten he was placed with the George Eberling family who raised several foster children. Eberlings, as described by Richard, were good parents, but extremely strict. He describes his foster mother as being a hard working, domineering, possessive, disciplinarian. Richard was not permitted to participate in sports in school, did not have a key to the house until he was 28 years old.

The following chart compares known facts concerning the murders of Marilyn Sheppard, Ethel Durkin, Ruth McNeil, and Myrtle Fray.
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>COMMON FACTORS</th>
<th>Myrtle Fray</th>
<th>Ruth McNeil</th>
<th>Ethel Durkin</th>
<th>Marilyn Sheppard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1. Victim white female</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2. Elderly widows</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3. Knew subject</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4. Dislike for subject</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5. Confrontation with subject</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6. Home entered without force</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7. Victim beaten to death</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>hit with blunt instrument at base of skull</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8. Victim murdered in bed</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>9. Victim in night clothes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>10. Victim's clothing removed or ripped to expose body</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>do not know</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>11. Evidence of rape or sexual abuse</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>no</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>12. Victim murdered in their house</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>13. Evidence victim knew attacker</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>14. Lethal blows to head</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>15. Victim struggled with attacker</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>16. Subject later expressed sympathy for victim</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>unknown</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>17. Victim received multiple blows to the head</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>18. Blunt instrument used in murder</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

64
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Myrtle Fray</th>
<th>Ruth McNeil</th>
<th>Ethel Durkin</th>
<th>Marylin Sheppard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>19. Blood on walls and curtains</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes (walls)</td>
<td>no</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>20. Victims live in same area</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>21. Subject provided work for victim</td>
<td>worked for victim's sister</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>22. Evidence subject charmed victim through kindness/flattery</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>23. Subject had opportunity to observe victim for months/years before murder</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>uncertain</td>
<td>yes</td>
<td>yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Pattern 2 - Masks of Sanity**

Dr. Norris writes, page 16 Exhibit P-A, "As if having a split personality, the very dark behavior of the serial killer is often masked by a veneer of very good and socially rewarding behavior. This is his mask of sanity and it is manifested through grandiosity or a belief in his own superhuman importance, hyper vigilance or an extraordinary concern about acting morally and properly, and social adeptness to the point of extreme manipulative ability. Serial killers, like most mass murderers, have extremely well-honed manipulative skills."

Richard Eberling is a master at manipulation as illustrated by the following described acts:

1. **At a very early age, five to nine years**, Eberling would steal from foster home, school, and church. Until foster mother was presented evidence from other adults, she believed subject's lies. Eberling always had a reasonable explanation.

2. **At age 19**, Eberling managed to change his name in probate court, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, without assistance of foster mother, from birth name to foster father's name.

3. Eberling knew that foster mother had life estate in property and that upon her death, Eberling's foster father's natural children would receive the family farm. Eberling managed to buy the farm in small parcels at a low price, from his foster
mother beginning in 1951 when Eberling was 21 years old. The last parcel was purchased in 1967.

4. In 1973, Eberling managed to obtain lucrative contract to redecorate Cleveland mayor's offices. At the time, Eberling was operating a window cleaning business with little training or experience in interior decorating. Later, Eberling was forced to return a large painting removed from the city facilities during this time.

5. In 1976, manipulated the preparation and filing of false documents in probate court in New Jersey, and received a large sum of money.

6. In early 60's, subject started working for Ethel Durkin, window cleaning at first, then as he gained trust, he became caretaker overseeing her daily life, taking her to dinner, doctor, etc. He slowly and meticulously gained control over her. Eberling prepared phony will naming himself as 70 percent beneficiary, his friend was named executor and received 5 percent. Eberling was owed money by two witnesses to the phony will. Eberling arranged a phony burglary of the third witness' home. He gave her receipts to make an insurance claim for property she never had. Witness was promised a percentage of the estate. Eberling refused to pay, threatening the witness with the phony burglary. Witness went to police and Eberling was arrested and convicted of murder and other crimes. After the funeral of victim, Eberling removed victim's fur coat (she had requested that she be buried
with it on) and gave coat to second witness on the phony will. Eberling staged a burglary of victim Durkin's house and filed a fraudulent claim with insurance company.

7. In the Marilyn Sheppard case, Eberling arranged to have an 18 year old employee wash the victim's windows inside and out on July 2. Victim murdered on July 4. This was the first time the employee worked a job alone, the employee was new, a few weeks on the job. On the Monday following the murder, Eberling takes the same employee to another job. The employee was told that Marilyn Sheppard had been murdered and in the very next sentence, Eberling stated that he was bisexual. The employee was scared, worked the remainder of the week, received his pay July 9, left on a trip with his high school friend, and upon his return joined the U.S. Air Force July 29, 1954. Eberling thereafter claimed he washed windows on July 2, 1954, and dripped blood throughout the Sheppard residence from a finger he cut while washing the windows. Eberling claims that on July 2, 1954, Esther Houk, a neighbor of the Sheppard's, came to the Sheppard home and threatened to kill Marilyn Sheppard if she did not quit seeing her husband, Spen Houk, Mayor of Bay Village at the time. Eberling claims Esther Houk knew that he was there and that he overheard the threat. Eberling states that after the murder he informed Sam Sheppard of the threat and that Sam told him to "forget it."

8. After the death of Durkin, Eberling moved to Tennessee. When he was arrested, it was learned by investigators that Eberling had worked for another elderly
widow in the Cleveland area and had in his possession, the woman's husband's will. The woman, when informed, expressed shock that such a nice man would do something like this.

Dr. Norris states on page 17 Exhibit P-A, "There is a part of the personality of the serial killer, as there is in all of us, that needs acceptance and requires achievement. However, the more acceptance and achievement that come their way, the greater the need itself becomes. There is no satisfying or satiating it...." This personality started to surface in Eberling when he was an infant. Early clinical reports (1939) regarding Eberling indicate the following conduct:

1. "He demands much attention from the classroom teacher and sulks or cries when this is not given to him."

2. "In the group of children, Richard does not play with other boys. His greatest interest seems to be in doing work about the department. This he does well, but he wants his efforts appreciated by the staff worker."

3. "Teacher has attempted to handle him by praising him and allowing him special privileges, but he took advantage of this and the other children objected. Punishment seemed to have no effect."
4. "Patient had severe temper tantrums from the time he was first placed in a foster home. He would hold his breath until his face was blue and he would fall over on the floor. The first two placements were in Humane Society sub homes. The first placement lasting sixteen days and the second from June 30, 1930, to June 19, 1932 (subject was six months old at time of second placement). Foster mother believed that at times, these were caused by fear. In the third home, the temper tantrums 'grew worse to the point where it was thought he might be epileptic.' These spells would be caused by his not having his own way and at times, fear of new situation."

As Eberling grew older he displayed a tremendous amount of patience as he manipulated his way inside the highest level of Cleveland's social structure. He acquired the Eberling farm by purchasing small blocks over a period of 16 years then transforming it into a showplace. The following quote from an interview with Eberling is an indication on how long he waited for the Perk office job. During interviews with the subject at the Lebanon Correctional Institution, Lebanon, Ohio, Cindy Cooper was told by Eberling "I'm the one that suggested Obie (male friend who lived with subject) go for Perk (Mayor of Cleveland). Obie waited ten years and then went for Perk." "I installed the first dining room and kitchen at a city hall."

Eberling funneled money into establishing a basis for being accepted into Cleveland's high society. During one interview Eberling was asked "Wasn't your house in Westlake full of antiques?" Eberling responded, "It was filled with reproductions that were extremely fine. A
secretary cost $18,000. Reproductions are better than the real things. I had a four poster bed that was $18,000 - just the frame, all this stuff is tomorrow's antiques. They are all made by hand. The secretary had chinese figures with many coats of laquer. The secretaty was a reproduction of a secretary, or a secretary in a castle in England. That's $50,000 in England. They have a copyright to reproduce it. The bed is the same. The french chest, the wood is aged. Made an authentic antique." Eberling's house and furnishings were featured in an article published in a Cleveland newspaper.

The question is posed to Eberling "Is money important to you?" Eberling's response "I saved my money. I didn't have big money until the 80's. When my aunt died in New Jersey, I came into some money (this is Claire Miller who is not his aunt and about whom he lied on probate papers). When I sold the property (referring to Eberling farm), that's when I came into money."

Cooper: "Were you jealous?" (Question was asked after discussion about Obie and Pat Bogar, one of the witnesses on the Durkin will.)

Eberling: "No. That's not my bag. I'm not a jealous person. That's one feeling I've never had--jealously. I've envied people, what they had. I never envied them."

"People I knew with mansions, they were ahead of me. I was building up steady. By the time I owned a mansion, they were all on a shoestring."
The following questions and Eberling's responses provide some insight into his desire to be accepted, to be recognized among socialites.

Cooper: "Did she (Marilyn Sheppard) like you?"

Eberling: "The way she talked to me and gave me the run of the house, I think so. Dorothy Sheppard liked me. As a rule people like me."

Cooper: "Do you realize that you are not in touch with your feelings?"

Eberling: "Yeah. I think I built it up as a boy. I had a horrible insecurity. That's why I bought property, for security. Not for money. For security. When I finally bought the home, I felt I had security. If mother died, I felt I would be kicked out, that it belonged to the heirs. Mother never had to seek approval of the heirs (to sell the property). What was left from the sale of the house, she left me in a will as a legal heir. (Note: Christine had no will filed with probate court.) That was the early 60's. When Kennedy was president. (Cooper's note: Goes into a story that the stock market was in bad shape and that he made a lot of money in the stock market by putting all his money into one company, Microdot.)

Cooper: "Is there a little boy inside that relates to you?"
Eberling: "Oh, really no. I'm just myself, I'm different." (Cooper's note: Tells a story about seeing Bob Lewis at Baker Knapp or Tubbs.) He said, 'you'll never know when you pop up. He knew me as a window washer and then he was working as an interior designer." (Cooper's note: Tells a story about a reception for Gerald Ford at City Hall.) "I sat behind Gerald Ford. I could've hit him on the rear end. Nixon, the same." "I'm unusual. I bounced from one end to the other." (Cooper's note: Now tells a story about a reception for a Cardinal, and how everybody swarmed around the Cardinal). I stood there and watched this whole scene. It looked like a bunch of bees. I thought, I'm here and I'm not over there kissing his hem. And I laughed at it. It was a moment. When Gsa Gsa Gabor came, I just watched. I just stood there and watched. I was sizing her up and that was it."

The following dialogue occurred during an interview with Eberling at the Lebanon Correction Institution. This provides some insight into Eberling's understanding of himself and amplifies his drive for security and acceptance by others.

Cooper: "Who has loved you?"

Eberling: "A lot of people have high regards for me. I treat the world as a family ......"

Cooper: "Do you love yourself?" (Cooper's note: "he looks away")
Eberling:  "I don't think so. I know who I am."

Cooper:  "So you don't love yourself?"

Eberling:  "No. I think that's wrong. I have high respect for myself. I don't care what they print about me anymore."

Cooper:  "Do you hate yourself?"

Eberling:  "Hell no. God no. Hate, no, no. I don't have it. I'm an oddball. There's something I radiate to people. They unload their personal feelings."

Cooper, referring to Eberling as a little boy.  "He went through a rough time?"

Eberling:  "Oh yeah. That's why I would daydream to decorate rooms--put myself in my own world. I've tried as an adult and it doesn't work."

Cooper:  "What would you say to that little fellow if you could talk to him?"

Eberling:  "I'd say 'you did the best you could with what you had to work with.' I've always felt the loss of parents. Once I had a home. Then I had the insecurity of the loss of home. If mother died, I'd be put on the street. Eberling's would take over."
Cooper: "Wouldn't you want to hug him?"

Eberling: "Even now it bothers me when people hug me. I don't come across with feelings like that. Some people......that's all they do is hug, Not I."

Cooper: "Didn't the psychiatrist put you in touch with your feelings?"

Eberling: "Not really. They shook me up. Dr. Karnosh said I was suppressing Marilyn Sheppard's murder and I was doing the stealing to have a showdown. He told me it was not my nature. It's not me, It's not what I am about. It's most unusual for me, I was very much ashamed of myself. I was elated now when I heard what I heard. When Dr. Karnosh explained to me what he thought was my problem, it sounds very foolish, but I could comprehend it. When I was arrested for stealing, I wanted a clean house."

Cooper, during conversation regarding Eberling's distaste for his attorneys in the Durkin case and for the attorney who handled the Durkin estate, Eberling comes out with the following statements:

"My money came very hard to me." (agitated)

"I am very determined."

"I have staying power."
Cooper:  "How would you feel if you did something that you didn't know about?"

Eberling:  "I would be lost in another world. If you are referring to my blackouts, I don't honestly think I ever went into another personality. I'm ashamed of what I did. But I paid my debt to society, I'd love to have it blacked out but I can't. I can't live with it forever. I think I'll die before I leave here. I was nothing when I came into this world, and I will have nothing when I leave. I thought lady luck would come and get me through this.

During various interviews Cooper conducted with Eberling, Eberling would make statements describing his business or lifestyle which underscores his drive for acceptance, for achievement within the social elite in Cleveland.

**August 1992 - Cynthia Cooper/Eberling Interview**

1.  "I was an interior designer and then went into business. I helped Mayor Perk--party at his house."

2.  "Where I moved in the middle of the country able to go anyplace. Very cosmopolitan. Even though very country."

3.  "I did very well. I worked for the Cleveland Athletic Club. Carter Hotel."
4. "I had that business 20-25 years. In the mid 70's I phased it out. I had a couple dozen people working for me."

5. "I had a slogan. 'We are expensive, but we care.'"

6. "People have a secret side, a lot of people never show it, ever."

7. "They trust you. They need to talk to somebody. People with no family or close friends, seem to go for an outsider who will listen."

8. "People say things they don't realize and you put in a computer bank and you can get a pretty good idea."

9. "There's something inside me that makes me an entirely different person."

10. "I live in a different world. My mind doesn't live in thoughts of yesteryear. I don't think in those terms. I woke up."

11. "I actually care about people maybe this is why they are open to me. I put a lot of energy into people."

12. "I'm a big softy but I'm very strong. I wasn't aware of that. I think it's a gift."
13. "Karnosh (Cleveland Clinic Psychiatrist) was hard on me. I went into a lot of deep depressions which is unusual for me. It was his mannerisms..... The shame of what you have done and such. And the interesting thing, I never lost a client. I had a lot of problems that were very difficult on me, very, very, heavy." "He told me I was hiding something and 'til it came out, I wouldn't have peace."

14. During several interviews and in his letters, Eberling claims his father was a very famous person, known internationally.

15. "Sometimes I treat myself as a subject." "Have I done that before?"

16. "They're trying to take things away from me. Things that have happened to me are most abnormal."

17. "I'm a very arrogant individual. I learned I came across as arrogant, but I'm not really."

18. "There are peasants and there are royalty - you know where you fit. I know who I am."

19. "I don't look at myself as being arrogant. I'm nice."
20. "Jealousy is when you're unhappy that somebody has something you don't have. Jealously is a horrible, horrible, illness. That's why I'm here.

21. "I enjoy life. When you go through the hell and despair that I have, there's a certain high that comes out of it. Many think it's abnormal. The last years have been the worst."

Interview 1991 - Cindy Cooper/Eberling

1. "Security, that's been a gnawing thought since I've been old enough to think, six years of age. I can remember people talking about rent. Winter."

2. "I am possessive of property, but not people."

3. "In facing problems - I used to run from problems. I learned to face them."

4. "We live in a gestapo state."

5. "We had 27 rooms of furniture." (Tennessee)
Interview - Cooper March 27 and 28, 1993

1. Cooper: "What are the most significant events in your life?"

Eberling: "And when I was made the Director of Interior Design for the City of Cleveland."

2. "That's the way an orphan's taught. You're in a foster home. You're put in a corner. And that's what you have to deal with. You're seen and not heard from.

Pattern 3 - Compulsivity

Dr. Norris states on page 27, Exhibit P-A. "Obsessive attention to detail and compulsivity regarding the performance of ritualistic daily activities are two behavioral symptoms that might indicate a violently unstable personality. These forms of personal emotional rigidity appear very early in afflicted persons and do not disappear as the persons grow older." ....... "The more persistently compulsive the adult becomes, the more habits are involved in the compulsion, the greater the probability that there is a severe underlying instability that could be a time bomb waiting for skein of victims."
1. Eberling was obsessed with being clean. According to one witness, Eberling once prohibited Sam and Marilyn Sheppard from entering the Cleveland Yacht Club because their clothing was soiled and they did not wear the proper attire.

2. Eberling is a compulsive thief. Dr. Karnosh, Cleveland Clinic Psychiatrist, diagnosed Eberling as a kleptomaniac. According to clinical records dating back to Eberling's birth, he has always taken things that did not belong to him. Eberling has stated repeatedly that he does not know why he steals. Eberling stole rings belonging to Marilyn Sheppard, after her death. There was evidence that the murderer attempted to remove Marilyn Sheppard's rings at the time of the murder.

Eberling removed the fur coat from the corpse of Ethel Durkin at the funeral home and gave it to one of the witnesses to the phony will.
During an interview with Cynthia Cooper in August 1991, Eberling made the following statements:

"I got my butt in trouble after Barbara had died and this Marilyn Sheppard murder. I started lifting small items from my clients. I was trying to draw attention to myself, to come out with the truth. Instead of staying all locked up.

Eberling stated that he saw Dr. Louis Karnosh, Cleveland Clinic Psychiatrist, for a period of about 18 months in the late 50's. Eberling states that Karnosh "told me I was hiding something and "til it came out, I wouldn't have peace."

After the Durkin murder, Eberling saw a psychiatrist in Chattanooga, Tennessee, Dr. Mark W. Peterson and was admitted for observation at Valley Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee, and Memorial Hospital, Chattanooga, Tennessee.

**Pattern 5 - Severe Memory Disorders and a Chronic Inability to Tell the Truth**

Dr. Norris states on page 33, Exhibit _P-A_, "Often the individuals predisposed to episodic violence become pathological liars. On the one hand, lying is simply an extension of their
chameleon-like ability to blend in with their background. They sense the information that people around them want to hear and provide it. Truth is not an issue for them, survival is.

"The types of physiological damage to the hypothalamus and to the limbic region of the brain or the temporal lobe that helps the developing infant individuate himself from the rest of the world so distort the person's behavior that the concepts of truth and honesty are meaningless."

On page 34, Exhibit P-A, Dr. Norris states "When lying becomes chronic in the schoolchild or in the person whose recapitulation of basic facts may change from day to day, it is an indicator of other serious behavioral disorders. However, the clinical distinction must be made between lying out of practice and lying out of the brain's need to survive. Most serial killers sincerely believe the stories they are telling when they are telling them."

Clinical reports dating back to July 23, 1938, Eberling was nine years old at the time, indicate Eberling was untruthful and took things that did not belong to him. The same report stated, "Teacher found him to be very untruthful and he would never admit that he was lying even when confronted with the truth."

During interviews at the Lebanon Correctional Institution in Lebanon, Ohio, with Cynthia Cooper, Eberling made numerous statements that were inconsistent with known facts. Even when confronted with the facts, Eberling would not admit lying.
During an interview with Eberling on March 27 and 28, 1993, Cooper was told by Eberling that "We had the top down. The accident was in the evening. Around 9-10 o'clock. I was driving about 35. It was a two lane highway, there was not a lot of traffic. No street lights....." The accident report shows Eberling's speed was 50 to 55 miles per hour.

Dr. Norris states on page 35, Exhibit **P-A**, "Some experts feel that the memory disorders that afflict episodically violent people result from the periods of epileptic-like seizures, loss of conscious awareness during hallucinatory periods, and the dreamlike states that could even result from organically induced delusions from within the limbic brain. Similarly, killers who are chronic drug or alcohol abusers have lapses of memory during stupors and walking coma-like states. This loss of memory is counterbalanced by a pattern of hyperamesia, or an extraordinary ability to remember the tiniest details of an event, that is also manifested in serial killers."

Richard Eberling was suspected of having epilepsy as an infant. The Children's Aid Society reports show that Eberling suffered from epileptic type of seizures and periods of blackouts. Eberling has made statements, in interviews and letters, that he continues to suffer from blackouts. Dr. Mark W. Peterson, the psychiatrist treating Eberling in Chattanooga, Tennessee, wrote on November 10, 1988, "He has extremely high blood sugar, he has been unable to coordinate his mental activity, has racing of mood and has potentially life-threatening changes in both his mood, mental status, and his behavior, based on these physical and psychological changes." Reports from the Cleveland Clinic indicates that Eberling was having a problem with alcoholism.
During interviews with Cindy Cooper, Eberling has discussed suicide, even describing some ways of committing suicide within the prison. He denied ever attempting suicide.

Richard Eberling, when arrested in 1959, was able to describe with specificity, property taken from dozens of homes, names, addresses, how and when taken. Eberling has an extraordinary memory of the Sheppard home including the room in which Marilyn Sheppard was murdered. He described the doily that was on the night stand and the "Priscella" curtains in the bedroom. He knew the position of the victims slippers at the time of the murder, even to the point of saying, "I don't know how they could have blood on them. I don't think there's that much blood to drop out that would be dripping down there." He described the chair with "tied up upholstery." Eberling can describe the layout of the Sheppard house, color of walls, floor coverings, type of furniture, and location of furniture. He knew that the basement door to the outside cellarway was left unlocked.

Pattern 6 - Suicidal Tendencies

Dr. Norris writes on Page 36, Exhibit P-A. "Often serial killers who are caught eventually kill themselves. This is the final act in a life of utter despair and hopelessness. The suicide of such a serial killer is an active thought that has probably been with him since childhood. He learns to live with it as a daily option, choosing to act upon it only when his revulsion at what he is doing is too great to bear any longer. Most serial killers find ways to turn themselves in
before they choose to commit suicide. They accomplish this by becoming too despondent to take the care to conceal their latest crime.

During an interview March 27 and 28, 1993, Cynthia Cooper asked Eberling, "What would you like to be remembered for?" Eberling's response, "Actually nothing. I'd like to dry up and go away." Cooper asked "Suicide? Ever think about it?" Eberling responded, "Yeah. At various times. I wish I was dead. But not really. I'm too much of a fighter." Eberling then shows Cooper a piece of paper he had brought with him to the visiting room. Second on this list, he wrote; "Wish I was dead." Cooper asked, "Why did you write that?" Eberling responded, "It just crossed my mind." Cooper asked, "Then why didn't you show it to me?" Eberling responded, "Then when I came in here I was too ashamed to bring it up. That's a coward's way out. I was in a down spirit last night." Eberling adds, "Suicide comes up just so often. I think everything is for naught. We're just a speck of dust in this world. Forgotten easily. Then I think it'll go away, tomorrow's a better day."

Pattern 7 - History of Serious Assault

Eberling has no history of serious assault that the investigating team discovered prior to the Sheppard murder. Eberling, according to Childrens Aid Society, had a serious behavior disorder as a child. He had violent temper tantrums when exposed to someone new or a new situation occurring in his environment. These occurred as early as 6 months old. He annoyed the other children by jumping on their beds or taking their belongings.
Eberling avoided fighting, both as a child and as an adult.

**Pattern 8 - Deviate Sexual Behavior and Hypersexuality**

Dr. Norris writes on page 37, Exhibit P-A, "Most of the serial killers on our list had long histories of deviate sexual behavior in their childhood. Many...., frequently exposed their genitalia to their peers when they were very young and escalated very quickly to forms of sexual assault upon their peers and younger siblings."

The Childrens Aid Society submitted a report of the Treatment Conference held May 15, 1939. The following excerpt was taken from the report:

(1) "In the group of children, Richard does not play with the other boys."

(2) "He has appeared to become more feminine in his interests and actions and has definitely been labeled a 'sissy' by the boys."

(3) "Richard has also been the leader of disturbances in the dormitory and has paraded in an exhibitionistic manner, danced, jumped on other childrens' beds, and been generally disturbing after being put to bed."
"Recently he has engaged in sex play with two boys......both of whom have had previous experience."

"Because of his physical characteristics and because he is self-centered, egocentric and narcissistic, he is likely to become involved in homosexual difficulties. Boys who have already been in difficulty will make advances toward him. Richard is already parading himself before other children. For this reason he is a moral hazard and probably should not be placed in a home with other children."

"The average foster home will scarcely accept this boy. He would be a liability if placed with other children who would probably tease him and yet be annoyed by him. He is also difficult in the school environment. Perhaps it is best to make up our minds that this boy is institutional material for the rest of his life, and therefore, that he should be placed now. We do not have available the special kind of institution that he would need, however. He would not fit into Parmadale, and it would be unwise to send him there."

**Pattern 9 - Head Injuries or Injuries Incurred at Birth**

Dr. Norris writes on page 38, Exhibit _P-A_. "A history of head trauma or head injuries from birth is one of the common patterns uniting most of the serial murders."
Dorothy Otnow Lewis, M.D., Jonathan H. Pincus, M.D., Marilyn Feldman, M.A., Lori Jackson, M.A., and Barbara Bard, Ph.D. co-authored a report titled "Psychiatric, Neurological, Psychoeducational Characteristics of 15 Death Row Inmates in the United States." A summary of the report was published in the American Journal of Psychiatry, July 1986. The summary is attached as Exhibit P-B. The report, page 839 states, "Detailed neurological histories of all 15 subjects were obtained by the psychiatrist, including perinatal difficulties, head injuries, illnesses or overdoses known to affect the CNS, loss of consciousness, fainting, blackouts or other lapses, seizures, and psychomotor epileptic symptoms......" On page 840, the report states, "As can be seen in table 1, all of the subjects had histories of head injuries."

A Cuyahoga County Ohio County Child Welfare Board report to Childrens Aid Society dated July 23, 1938, states the following: "Patient was illegitimate. Mother entered St. Ann's Hospital on December 8, 1929. She was in labor at the time and patient was born that day. It was impossible for doctor to say whether or not patient was premature. Labor continued for fourteen hours. It was a breech birth. Weight 6 lbs. 10 ounces. Patient was removed from St. Ann's Hospital on June 14, 1930, and placed in a foster home. At this time he was underweight." Eberling was in eight foster homes and hospitals on Childrens Aid Society before he was ten years old. During this time reports indicate that he would have severe fits, falling to the floor and smashing into furniture. A Children's Aid Society physical examination report dated August 1, 1938, describes the skull as "Dolichocephalic, Parietal bosses prominent."
On July 5, 1956, Eberling was driving a Ford convertible, his girlfriend was in the passenger seat when they were involved in an accident. The passenger was killed instantly. Eberling told Cynthia Cooper during an interview conducted in August 1992 that, "When Barbara was killed--my head was double my size. I hit the top of the convertible. Her neck broke. I was lucky I wasn't killed. Steering wheel was on my cheek. Why I wasn't killed, I don't know. I can remember walking in an orchard."

Pattern 10 - History of Chronic Drug or Alcohol Abuse

Based on limited reports obtained from Cleveland Clinic, Eberling did have some problem with alcohol. The clinic noted a long term problem with alcoholism and recommended that he enter a treatment program. Eberling agreed to enter the program, then immediately quit and withdrew.

Pattern 11 - Alcohol or Drug Abusing Parents

Family history virtually unknown.
Dr. Norris on page 43, Exhibit ____P-A____ writes, "Marvin Wolfgang and others have shown conclusively that child abuse begets abuse. In his study of males born in the Philadelphia area in 1945, those individuals who were abused as children were very likely to become abusive adults. This finding is borne out by the serial killers in our study. Everyone of them was abused in some way as a child, either physically or emotionally....... Alice Miller has written that parents need not necessarily be physically abusive to the child. The passively cruel parent who imposes a rigid set of conflicting beliefs upon the child can create a monster."

Two foster parents would shove Eberling under cold water when he had fits or blackouts. Eberling related, in interviews, how he hated this treatment. Eberling describes his foster mother as a rigid, domineering, disciplinarian. In an interview with Cooper on March 27 and 28, 1993, Eberling states, "At the Eberling's, I was not allowed to do sports. I didn't object. I held it all inside. I was miserable. All your classmates are allowed to do it and I didn't get in on social activity. I felt short changed." In interviews with former classmates of Eberling, investigators were told that Eberling was a loner, that he did not participate in sports or social activities. Note: The athletic trophies won by Dr. Sam Sheppard were the only items found broken the night Marilyn Sheppard was murdered.

In an interview in August 1992 with Cooper, Eberling describes how he was brutally raped as a small boy by a foster parent. "I was told they wanted an older boy. I was just a little servant
boy. I was tied down by my hands and by my feet. No one else was home. They were very
cold people. Used a clothesline rope. I got a beating. That was how he subdued me. My
underclothes and trousers were a mess with blood." There is no record of this incident in the
Cuyahoga County Child Welfare records or with the Children's Aid Society.

In the interviews with Eberling, he does not relate a happy childhood. He describes the
Eberlings, the family that he was placed with at age ten and remained, as being good, hard­
working people, but very rigid and disciplined. Eberling states that he did not have a key to the
house until he was 28 years old.

Pattern 13 - Result of an Unwanted Pregnancy

Dr. Norris writes on page 44, Exhibit P-A "Serial killers, however, belong to the extreme
category of children who were not only unwanted, but were punished for having been born."

Eberling was an illegitimate child. His mother abandoned him at birth; however, she refused to
sign papers for his adoption. Eberling seethed on this over the years. In a number of interviews
he told Cooper that this hurt. He could not get over the fact that she abandoned him, but refused
to sign adoption papers. Eberling related this to being held prisoner or hostage.
Pattern 14 - Products of a Difficult Gestation Period for the Mother

This is unknown. She had a breech birth after long labor period. That is all the records indicate.

Pattern 15 - Interrupted Bliss or No Bliss of Childhood

Dr. Norris states on page 46, Exhibit P-A, "Serial killers are deeply sad people who can take no joy whatsoever in anything they derive from life. A major component of their sadness is that they never learned how to be happy, they were incapable of allowing themselves any pleasure as children."

From the time Eberling was born until he reached the age of ten, he was bounced from one foster home to another because he simply was not wanted. His behavior, temper tantrums, blackouts, masturbation, and stealing drove a wedge between him and the foster parents. The Childrens Aid Society records show that they were not sure what to do with him. They felt he should be institutionalized for the rest of his life, but had no institution to send him to. He was then placed with the Eberling family where he was raised. The foster parents were very strict, the mother domineering and possessive. Eberling was required to work on the farm with four other foster children. The other children disliked Eberling. During one interview with Cooper, Eberling described how greatly he envied even the playtime that other children he encounter were allowed.
Pattern 16 - Extraordinary Cruelty to Animals

No history.

Pattern 17 - Arsonal Tendencies Without Obvious Homicidal Interest

Dr. Norris writes on page 48, Exhibit P-A-, "Fire-starting is one early warning sign of psychotic or sociopathic dangerousness. The interest in fires is more than the passing fascination with the movement of the flames, it is the delight in the destruction that fire itself can cause and it is the interest in the indirect damage that one can inflict by igniting a fire.... The interest in setting fires usually disappears shortly after the individual reaches adolescence and begins committing violence with his own hands."

On July 23, 1955, one year after Marilyn Sheppard was murdered, the Eberling barn burned to the ground. The fire started just minutes after Eberling came home and parked his car near the barn. This was late at night. Eberling claims the hay caught on fire, spontaneous combustion. No determination was made as to how the fire started.
Pattern 18 Symptoms of Neurological Impairment

Dr. Norris states on page 49, Exhibit P-A, "Almost all serial killers display symptoms of neurological impairment, both soft and hard signs. The following impairments should be considered high risk factors if they still appear in individuals after adolescence:

1. Dyslexia
2. Reading, mathematics, or directional problems
3. Hyergraphia
4. Grandiosity
5. Hypervigilance
6. Hypersexuality
7. Hyposexuality
8. Hyperreligiosity
9. Visual or auditory hallucinations
10. Loose, rambling, or illogical thought processes
11. Paranoid feelings or chronic feelings of persecution
12. Chronic feelings of isolation, alienation, or withdrawal
13. Prolonged and profound chronic depression and crying
14. Incontinence
15. Sleep disorders
16. Difficulty with spatial coordination and perception
17. Poor muscular coordination
18. History of seizures or seizure like episodes
19. Reading or mathematical disabilities that resist remediation
20. Chronic headaches or migraine headaches
21. Liability of moods
22. Choreiform body movements or animal-like body movements

The investigation team does not have the specialized training and experience to address the impairments listed above. From interviews with people who know Eberling and the interviews conducted with Eberling, the following comments can be noted:

**Grandiosity**

This is one word that can be utilized to describe Eberling's life style. His residences, including the Eberling home, were turned into showplaces. The home was featured in one of the Cleveland newspapers. Eberling's clothes could well be termed grandiose. He was described by one individual as wearing spats, a bowler, vest, etc. He wore a stolen diamond stick-pin to one social gathering in Cleveland according to a police officer. He traveled in the Cleveland high society and made every effort to look and live the role. There are stories in the Cleveland papers featuring Eberling's grandiose life style. He portrays his father as someone world reknown, of nobility.
Loose, rambling or illogical thought processes

During the interviews with Cynthia Cooper, Eberling would be discussing a particular subject and then come out with some other statement totally unrelated to the subject matter. This happened frequently, and during every interview. One example - Cooper and Eberling were discussing the Marilyn Sheppard murder and Eberling seeing a psychiatrist when Eberling suddenly asks, "Why do women fight back when they are raped?" He described, on occasion, that his mind whirred like a merry-go-round. Dr. Peterson, the psychiatrist who treated Eberling in Chattanooga, Tennessee, stated that Eberling suffered from "racing thoughts."

History of seizures or seizure like episodes

Eberling had seizure like episodes as a child, from birth until ten years old. We do not know Eberling's history for this particular impairment after that time. However, he has stated in recent interviews that he has blackouts and has injured himself in falls as a result.

Sleep disorders

Eberling has stated in interviews with Cooper that he is a night person and thinks better at night. He discussed his sleeping problems, both as a youth and as an adult, during these interviews.
**Chronic headaches or migraine headaches**

Eberling has stated in interviews that he has severe headaches.

**Pattern 19 - Evidence of Genetic Disorders**

The Children's Aid Society medical report completed in 1938 indicated that Eberling's skull was "Dolichocephalic" (a relatively long head).

**Pattern 20 - Biochemical Symptoms**

Unknown

**Pattern 21 - Feelings of Powerlessness or Inadequacy**

Unknown