

INSTITUTO BRASILEIRO DE PESQUISAS PSICOBIOFÍSICAS

I.B.P.P.

The Brazilian Institute for Psychobiophysical Research

MONOGRAPH N° 1

THE RUYTEMBERG ROCHA CASE

by

Hernani Guimarães Andrade

Translated into English

by Mrs. Elsie Dubugras

— São Paulo, BRASIL —

1973

THE
RUYTEMBERG ROCHA
CASE

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By the same author:

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Novos Rumos à Experimentação Espiritica

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MONOGRAPH Nº 1

Presentation

This monograph is the first of a series that the I.B.P.P. — Instituto Brasileiro de Pesquisas Psicobiofísicas (The Brazilian Institute for Psychobiophysical Research) plans to publish. In this way the I.B.P.P. expects to fulfil one of its aims: to publicize the result of the research carried out by its team of investigators.

The I.B.P.P. took the initiative of having this work published both in Portuguese and English, in order that it might be read by, a greater number of readers throughout the world.

Due to certain exceptional circumstances and particularly to the broad diffusion and acceptance of Spiritism in Brazil a very rich paranormal phenomenology is found in this country. The works the I.B.P.P. expects to publicize will represent a varied sample of the innumerable cases that this Institute has on its files and records.

All the corroborative documentation, including records containing personal information of the protagonists and witnesses involved in the cases mentioned as well as photographs concerning the phenomena, are at the disposal of the scientific institutions that may be interested in them for reference. Requests may be addressed in any language to the Research Department of the I.B.P.P.

The I.B.P.P. may authorize the periodicals specialized in parapsychological matters to publish this work in summary or in full, on written request.

To conclude, the I.B.P.P. takes the opportunity to reaffirm its desire of mutual and friendly collaboration with all centers of parapsychological research in the world.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTOR OF THE I.B.P.P.

São Paulo, November, 1971

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The author acknowledges the co-operation and invaluable assistance given by the following people, thanks to whom this work was carried out:

— to all the members of the group in which the phenomena occurred, and whose names are mentioned in this text, for the spontaneous and thoughtful manner in which they gave their statements;

— to the officers: Capt. Francisco Molinari, P.M. and Lieut. Geraldo Norberto Freire, E.N. respectively President and Director of the Department of Exhumation and Translation of the "1932 Veterans Society — MMDC" for having so kindly given us permission to examine the files and records of that society;

— to the officers of the São Paulo State Police Force, Major Othon Fernandes de Oliveira e Silva Commander in Charge, Lieut. Ozeas Gomes dos Santos — Secretary of the Administrative Department — and Major Antônio C. Andrade of the Beneficent Society of the Police Force, for the attention and consideration with which they furnished all the information requested about the hero of that glorious militia;

— to the ex-combatants of the "1932 Paulista Revolution": Col. Washington Martins Franco and Col. Alfredo Guedes de Souza Figueira for the patience and interest with which they gave information on their trench companion Capt. Ruytemberg Rocha;

— to Mr. and Mrs. José Garcia Simões Rocha, Ruytemberg Rocha's brother and sister-in-law respectively for their contribution to this work, placing at our disposal documents and photographs;

— to Prof. Apolo de Oliva Filho and his wife, Mrs. Neyde Gandolfi Oliva, Mr. Fausto Gorgueira and Mrs. Eponina M.P. da Silva, for their bibliographical research and investigation of the news section of newspapers;

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— to Dr. Alberto Lyra, M.D., Psychiatrist and Parapsychologist who communicated this case;

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São Paulo, November, 1971

H.G.A

THE RUYTEMBERG ROCHA CASE

INTRODUCTION

Incidents suggesting the manifestation of a discarnate agent through a medium are not rare in parapsychological phenomenology. Some authors, both ancient (1) (2) and modern (7,a) have already reported this type of phenomena.

What is rare is the group of circumstances which made possible a perfect demonstration of the evidence of the communication of a **theta agent**. Factors that may imply alternative explanations (fraud, cryptomnesia and ESP) are difficult to detect in this class of paranormal occurrences. It is probable that many true facts may have been rejected due to this difficulty. Nevertheless, trustworthy and impartial researchers have been devoting careful attention to cases suggesting the intervention of a communicator, extraneous to the medium, either through automatic writing, trance or other means. The University of Virginia's Division of Parapsychology, founded in 1967, has just expanded its program of research, on these lines, as well as its technical staff. The direction of this group of parapsychologists is under Dr. Ian Stevenson, physician and professor of Psychiatry and Neurology at that University. Among the members of his staff are Dr. Rex Stanford and Dr. J.G. Pratt, both well known for their many important works in the field of paranormal phenomena. Mr. Champe Ranson, Research Assistant, and Dr. John Palmer, from the Department of Psychology of McGill University have recently joined them. Dr. John Palmer is a specialist in cases of mediumistic communications between living people not explainable through ESP and obviously not classifiable as cases of fraud or cryptomnesia (5).

The cases of mediumistic communication which most convey evidence in favor of the intervention of a discarnate agent are those of cross correspondence (4).

Many attempts are being made towards obtaining communications in which the authenticity of the communicator's personality is established. Among such processes that of the code, contrived by Dr. Robert H. Thouless (8) and Dr. Ian Stevenson (7,b) is outstanding for its originality. Other prominent parapsychologists are also interested in methods for evaluating material implying survival, obtained through mediums (6).

It should be pointed out that the phenomenon of mediumistic communication has aroused the interest of the most outstanding parapsychologists, particularly of those who have become prominent and respected for their work in both Parapsychology and Philosophy (3).

The present work concerns a case of mediumistic communication which suggests manifestation of a discarnate agent through a medium.

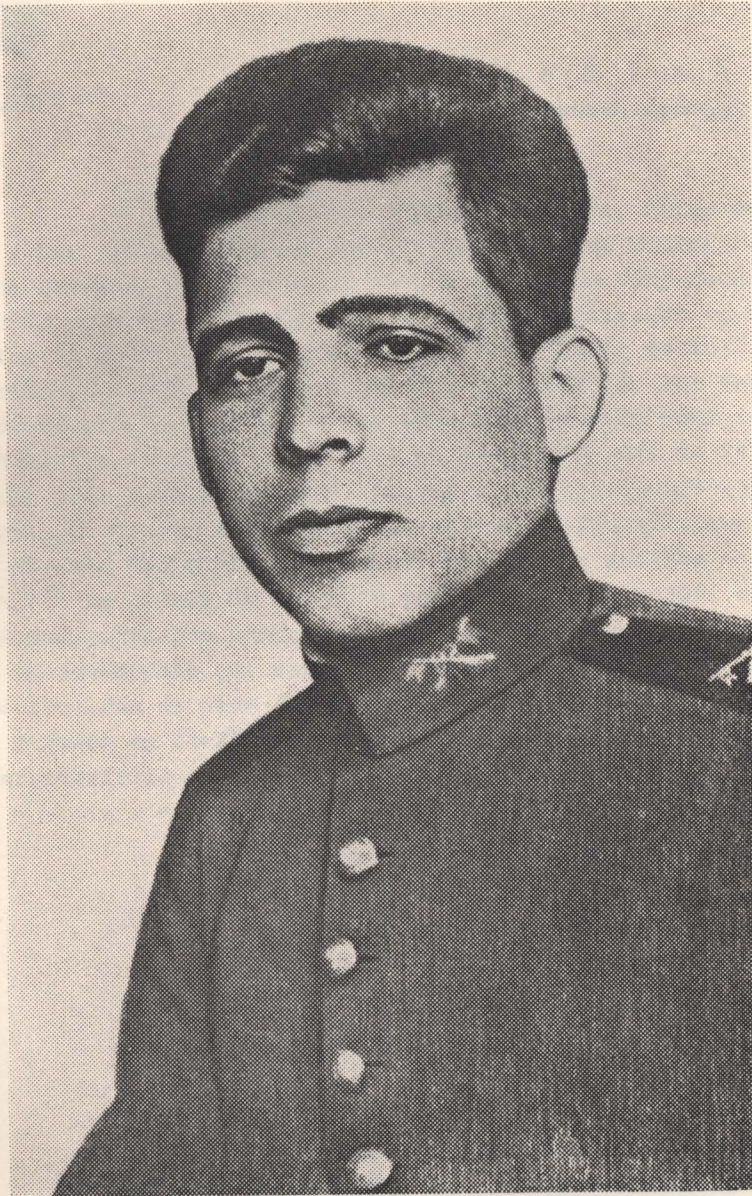
In the investigation of this case, everything possible was done to remain impartial, since the only aim was to establish the truth. This is why a point was made of transcribing in full all the details it was possible to gather during research. The original documents are in our files, and are at the disposal of anyone interested in analysing them.

At the end of our report, we give our point of view and the explanation that to us seems most logical. This decision however merely expresses a personal opinion. We arrived at this conclusion not only after analysing the material gathered, but also and above all, from personal observation of the behaviour of the subject and the people concerned.

H.G.A.

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CAPTAIN RUYTEMBERG ROCHA

Copy of photo given by his brother
Mr. José García Simões Rocha.



FORÇA PUBLICA DO ESTADO DE SAO PAULO

A.Po.M.

(UNIDADE)

A T E S T A D O

(ATESTADO, CERTIDÃO, CERTIFICADO)

ATESTO que RUYTEMBERG ROCHA, filho de Ozorio Rocha e Dna. Julieta Simões, nascido em 1908, no Município de São João da Bocaina, neste Estado, alistou-se nesta Corporação em 2-7-1927, pela Ordem do dia 144 de 2-7-1927, falecido em combate no setor de Bury, na noite de 26 para 27 de julho de 1932 conforme publicação em Boletim Geral nº 179 de 4-8-1932. Por decreto publicado no D.O. de 3-8-32, e nos termos do decreto 5602 de 23-7-32 foi promovido no posto de 2ª Ten. da Fôrça o Al.Of. do 2º ano da E.O. morto em combate em 1932. Consta ainda no seu processo de alistamento, conforme atestado passado em 21-VI-1927, que pertenceu a Segunda Companhia do Batalhão Patriótico Ataliba Leonel a quartelado na cidade de Botucatu por mais de dez meses, servindo sempre com muito bom comportamento, revelando sempre o maior critério no desempenho dos cargos que lhe foram confiados, merecendo sempre louvores de seus superiores. Conforme ata de inspeção de saúde passada em 23-VI-1927 do Batalhão Escola, tinha as seguintes características: altura 1,70, peso 65 e torax 95.

CONFERE

São Paulo, 16 de julho de 1970

(Assinatura do responsável pela confecção)
 OZEAS GOMES DOS SANTOS)
 1º TEN.FM.SECRET.DO D.A.

(Assinatura da autoridade expedidora)
 (OTHON FERNANDES DE OLIVEIRA E SILVA)
 MAJOR FM COMANDANTE INTERINO

Nome	REYTEMBERG ROCHA	
Unidade	Pôsto	R. E. /
Pai	Ozorio Rocha	
Mãe	Julieta Simões	
Nascido a	1.908	
Natural	São Paulo	Município São João de Bocaina
Estado civil		Reg. Geral n.º 175.746
Côr	branca	Altura 1.70
Cabelos	castanhos	Olhos castanhos
Data do alistamento	2-VII-1927	(Ordem do Dia 144, de
Data da inclusão na Unidade (citar o Bol. Geral)	2-VII-1927	
Resenha (Ordem do Dia 144, de 2-VII-1927, do B. E.		
Motivo da inclusão (atual C. F. A.)		
Data da exclusão da Unidade (citar o Bol. Geral)	Falecido em combate no Setor de Bury, na noite de 26 P/27 de julho de	
Motivo da exclusão	1.932, conforme Bol. Geral n.º 179, de vide verso	

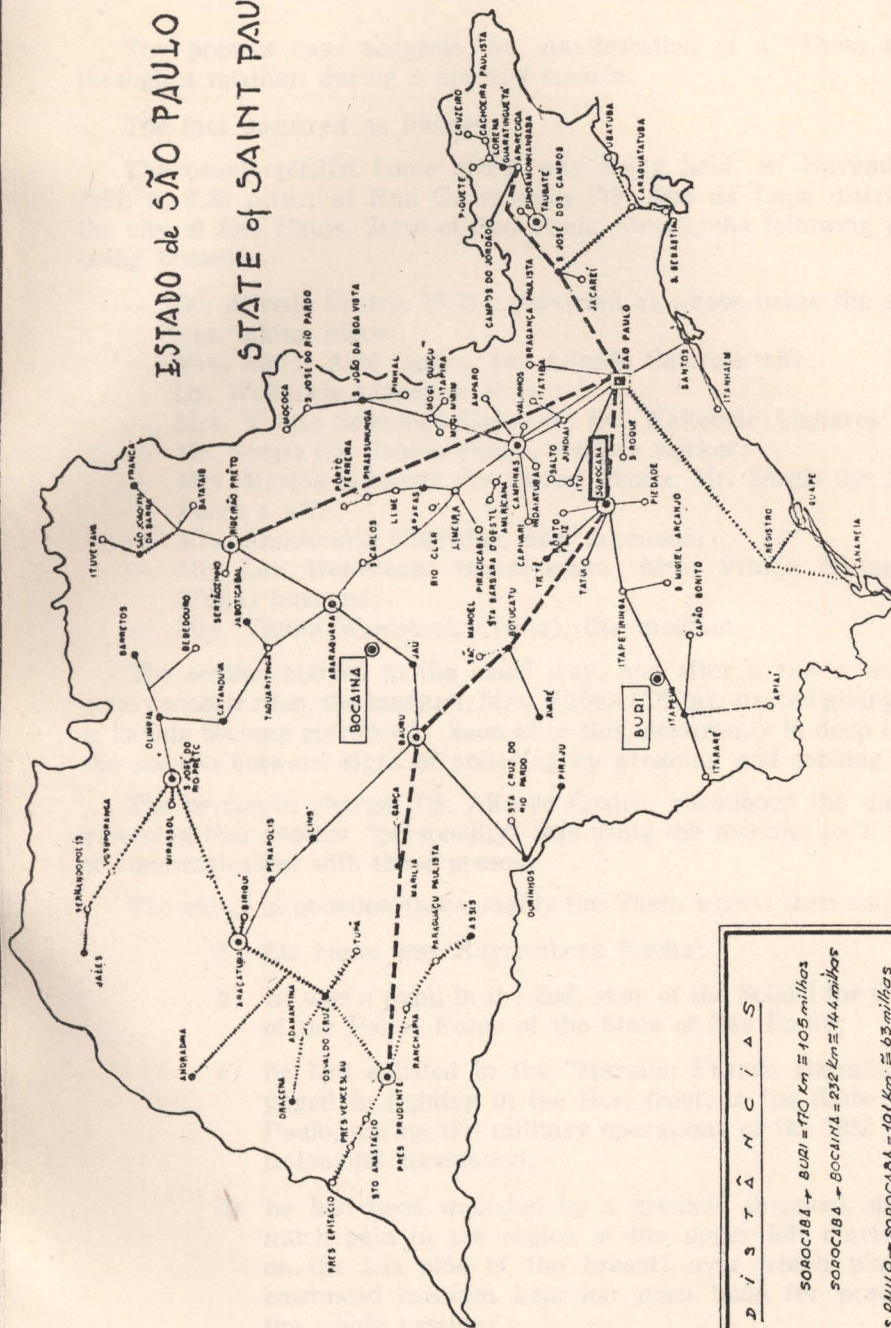
4-8-1932 -
 2º Tenente RUYTEMBERG ROCHA - Vol. de 2-7-1927, filho de Ozorio Rocha e de Julieta Simões, nascido em 1.908, natural de São João de Bocaina, Estado de São Paulo, cor branca, cabelos e olhos castanhos, identificado sob o nº 175.746, de acordo com a Ordem do Dia nº 144, de 2-7-1927; falecido em combate no Setor de Buri, na noite de 26 para 27 de julho de 1.932, conforme publicação do Bol. Geral nº 179, de 4-8-1932; Promocão - Por decreto publicado no D.O. de 3-8-1932, e nos termos do decreto nº 5602 de 23 de julho de 1932, promovido ao posto de 2º Tenente da Força no Setor de Bury, conforme o Bol. Geral da E. O. morto em combate 179, de 4-8-32.

Cópia fornecida a pedido do Dr. ALFREDO CASTRO
 São Paulo, 11 de novembro de 1.961

(MARIO DE JESUS CORDEIRO)

2º Ten. Secretário

ESTADO de SÃO PAULO STATE of SAINT PAUL



D I S T Â N C I A S	
SOROCABA → BURI	= 170 Km = 105 milhas
SOROCABA → BOCIANA	= 232 Km = 144 milhas
S. PAULO → SOROCABA	= 101 Km = 63 milhas
S. PAULO → BURI	= 271 Km = 168 milhas
S. PAULO → BOCIANA	= 333 Km = 207 milhas

CASO Ruytenberg Rocha
Posições e distâncias

Ruytenberg Rocha's case
Positions and distances

CHARACTERISTICS OF THE CASE

The present case suggests the manifestation of a "Theta agent" through a medium during a spiritist session.

The fact occurred as follows:

The usual spiritist home circle was being held, on November 6, 1961, at 8:30 p.m., at Rua Guararapes 779, Alto da Lapa district, in the city of São Paulo, State of São Paulo, Brazil, the following people being present:

- Dr. Alfredo Castro, M.D., physician at whose home the séance was taking place;
- Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro, Dr. Alfredo Castro's wife;
- Dr. Waltencir Linhares, M.D.;
- Mrs. Yvette Schwindt Linhares; Dr. Waltencir Linhares' wife;
- Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna, welfare worker;
- Mrs. Marina Schwindt dos Santos Penna, Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna's wife;
- Mrs. Annunciata Guaraldo, now deceased;
- Mr. Léo Weinstock, businessman, Mrs. Vitúlia Weinstock's (Túlia) husband;
- Mrs. Vitúlia Weinstock (Túlia), the medium.

The session started in the usual way, and after a few minutes of quiet concentration, the medium, Mrs. Vitúlia (Túlia), started giving signs of having become entranced. Soon after this, apparently in deep trance, she showed outward signs of suffering by groaning and sobbing.

The person in charge, Dr. Alfredo Castro, questioned the medium, assuming that another "personality" was using the medium as a means of communication with those present.

The entity in question (presumably the Theta agent) then said that:

- a) his name was Ruytemberg Rocha;
- b) he was a pupil in the 2nd. year of the School for Officers of the Police Force of the State of São Paulo;
- c) he had enlisted in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" engaged in fighting in the Buri front, in the State of São Paulo, during the military operations of the 1932 Constitutionalist Revolution;
- d) he had been wounded by a grenade shrapnel, and felt much pain in the region of the upper left clavicle (or on the left side of the breast) over which place the entranced medium kept her open hand for practically the whole session;

- e) he had been brought to the session by his father and some friends;
- f) he was born in São João da Bocaina, State of São Paulo, in 1908; (this place is now called Bocaina, only);
- g) his father's name was Osório Rocha;
- h) his mother's name was Julieta Simões, he also gave her **nickname** (which the witnesses unfortunately could not remember, although some thought it was "Lilita");
- i) he had a sister, whose name he gave at that time, but which the witnesses could not recall as it was not taken down. Mrs. Marina however remembered that the name given by Ruytemberg Rocha was **Olinda**.

During the communication, the Theta agent first said that he did not know he had died and showed surprise when Dr. Alfredo Castro told him so. He also showed surprise when he was informed of the date, as he still believed he was living in 1932; the year of the Constitutionalist Revolution. He also affirmed that he had been brought to the session by his father and some friends.

Further details of the communication given by "discarnate Ruytemberg Rocha" can be obtained from the evidence given by the witnesses, contained in this report and transcribed hereafter.

Dr. Waltencir Linhares and Dr. Alfredo Castro later looked up sources which might confirm or not the data given through the medium. They found out that this information checked with the information they had obtained.

Among the most important sources, mention should be made of the Academy of the Military Police (of the Police Force of the State of São Paulo) who furnished the discharge record obtained by Dr. Alfredo Castro in 1961, and the certificate given to us on July 16, 1970, both attached to this report.

We became aware of this case through Dr. Alberto Lyra, psychiatrist, parapsychologist and writer, who on April 19, 1969 received from Dr. Waltencir Linhares a letter describing the fact. A transcription of this letter is attached to this report. Dr. Alberto Lyra kindly lent us the document in question and offered to put us in touch with the people involved in the case.

We were later able to obtain evidence from the witnesses, some of this was in writing and tape recorded, while some was only tape recorded and briefly transcribed by us.

Report of the first interview on May 20, 1970 with witnesses of the "Ruytemberg Rocha Case".

On May 20, 1970, at 8:30 p.m., we went to Dr. Alfredo Castro's home, at Rua Albuquerque Lins 534, 1st floor, ap. 12 (home Telephone NBR 52-52-58); consulting room at Rua Xavier de Toledo 264, 11th floor Phone NBR 36-17-10.

As soon as we arrived we became acquainted with D. Maria Aidê, Dr. Alfredo Castro's wife and D. Túlia Weinstock's sister (the medium). Dr. Waltencir Linhares came soon after. He was the person who had been most careful in taking notes and later investigating the case.

D. Maria Aidê and Dr. Castro told us that the medium, D. Túlia, is psychophonic and unconscious of her surroundings while entranced. Several entities have manifested through her, some of which identified themselves thoroughly. However, they did not bother to register such occurrences as the group has been meeting for about 20 years with the only purpose of holding sessions as a religious practice.

The "Ruytemberg Rocha Case" was investigated at that time by Dr. Waltencir Linhares as this physician was sceptical and wished to get in touch with authentic spiritist phenomena for which reason he decided to check the data furnished by the spiritual entity. On that occasion Ruytemberg Rocha had given the names of his immediate family including his own mothers' nickname. Unfortunately some of these details had been forgotten as they were not written down at the time.

The day after the communication took place Dr. Waltencir Linhares decided to consult the newspapers published at the time. For that purpose he looked up the Municipal Library's collection as such papers were no longer in circulation. He thought it might have been the "Correio Paulistano" or, perhaps "A Nação" both published in São Paulo but he was not sure. Dr. Waltencir Linhares no longer remembered the dates of the papers, which were probably issued between August 12 and 15, 1932.

Dr. Castro, D. Maria Aidê and Dr. Waltencir Linhares also said that on that occasion they got to know Ruytemberg's sister's address. This information was obtained as follows: Dr. Castro went to the Preparatory School for Officers of the Police Force of the State of São Paulo, located in the district of Sant'Anna, Barro Branco. There he obtained Ruytemberg Rocha's discharge record. The same sergeant who showed him this record said that Ruytemberg Rocha's sister was married to a lawyer whose name he gave. His address was found in the telephone directory but for some unknown reason they did not get in touch with the dead man's family. They dropped the case at the point it is now.

This was 9 (nine) years ago. Unfortunately they forgot to take note of these details and no longer recall them.

During the interview they remembered some other details and remarked that when the communicating personality (Ruytemberg) mentioned the town where he was born, he gave its old name — “**São João da Bocaina**”. This was the name of the town in 1932. At the time of the spirit’s communication (1961) it had changed to Bocaina. We believe these details are both interesting and important.

Another peculiar fact is that the entity explained that he had been brought to the session by his **own father** and gave the father’s and the mother’s name as well as her nickname and that of a sister. However at the time of the interview they did not remember these details.

As the interview took place some other people arrived. Some of these had witnessed the fact, as they belong to the same group of people attending this home circle. They are: Mr. Léo, D. Túlia’s (the medium) husband, D. Túlia, who came with her husband (D. Túlia’s husband is Dr. Alfredo Castro’s uncle). Also D. Rosália Brenga Passarelli, D. Maria Aidê’s and D. Túlia’s (the medium) mother. Also present were the couple’s (Dr. Castro and D. Maria Aidê) three daughters: Maria Cecília, Márcia and Paula Cristina, all young ladies between 16 and 20 years old.

D. Maria Aidê told us later that Dr. Waltencir Linhares is sceptical of paranormal facts. Dr. Waltencir is a Roman Catholic and his wife is a materialist, which must also influence his ideas.

On the occasion of the interview I gave out forms containing questions to be answered with personal information by those who had witnessed the manifestation.

D. Túlia is a normal person, apparently not very talkative and strangely enough shows a certain amount of scepticism with regard to the communications given through her. She said she has doubts as to the exact identity of the manifestating spirits. Perhaps this is due to the fact that while entranced she is unconscious of her surroundings.

All the members of the group are people of good-social-economic standing, successful and of a high level of education (i.e., some are medical doctors) with no worries as to their “status quo”.

São Paulo, May 21st, 1970.

11:30 a.m.

Signed: HERNANI GUIMARÃES ANDRADE

(Narrator)

Dr. Waltencir Linhares' testimony by means of a letter addressed to Dr. Alberto Lyra, psychiatrist and parapsychologist.

São Paulo, April 19, 1969

"Dr. Alberto Lyra:

As I know you are interested in the subjects connected with the human mind, I am going to describe a phenomenon which I witnessed. It occurred in a Spiritist home circle and, at least to my understanding, is not explainable by official science.

1) A Spiritist session was held during November 1961, probably on the 6th, at Dr. Alfredo Castro's home, Rua Guararapes 779, São Paulo; the following people were present: Dr. Alfredo Castro (medical doctor), Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro (his wife), Mr. Léo Weinstock (businessman), Mrs. Túlia Weinstock (his wife), Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna (welfare worker), Mrs. Marina S.S. Penna (his wife), Mrs. Annunciata Guaraldo (deceased; she was a housewife), Dr. Waltencir Linhares (medical doctor), Mrs. Yvette S. Linhares (his wife). I can not remember if there were other people present.

2) During the séance D. Túlia Weinstock (the medium) became entranced and started to groan, cry, sob, showing by gestures and words that she was unhappy because of having died so young.

3) The person in charge Dr. Alfredo Castro, asked the reason for the groans and was told that she felt much pain in the region of the upper left clavicle, over which she kept her open hand during practically the whole séance and which was the place where "she" had been mortally wounded by a grenade shrapnel.

4) After "she" became calmer and had been consoled by the person in charge of the session "she" started to talk more clearly, sometimes spontaneously, sometimes in answer to questions and said that:

- a) "he" had been brought to the session by a friend;
- b) he had died in the 1932 revolution, in the BURI front, due to the wound in question;
- c) he was a pupil in the 2nd year of the School for Officers of the Police Force, and as such had enlisted in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion";
- d) he was born in São João da Bocaina;
- e) his father's name was Mr. Osório Rocha, and his mother's Mrs. Julieta Simões, known to her family by a nickname I have forgotten;
- f) he had a sister whose name he also gave, but which I do not recall;
- g) his name was RUYTEMBERG ROCHA.

5) On the following days, the person who signs this report and Dr. Alfredo Castro made two independent check-ups. The first mentioned went to the Municipal Library and there leafed through the daily issues of four newspapers, the names of which he has forgotten. Starting from July 9, 1932, in an issue he cannot now remember, he found the notice of the death in combat, in the Buri front, due to a head wound, of a second year pupil of the School for Officers of the Police Force, Ruytemberg Rocha, who had enlisted in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion". Dr. Alfredo Castro went to the headquarters of the Center for the Formation of Officers of the Police Force, and there he found Ruytemberg Rocha's record, photocopy of which is attached, and which confirms the identity data furnished by the entranced medium.

6) As can be seen, not all the details furnished were checked. However, the only discrepancy found in those investigated is with respect to the location of the wound.

7) Amongst those present at the séance in question no one remembers having ever read or heard of RUYTEMBERG ROCHA, including D. Túlia Weinstock.

8) The other witnesses remember one or two facts regarding the séance which I have not recorded as I do not personally remember them.

Without hesitation, I sign what I have hereby related, promising for the near future further details of the news I found.

Yours truly

Signed: Waltencir Linhares

Brigadeiro Gavião Peixoto Street nº 846,
Lapa Postal Zone 10,
São Paulo — SP

Statement written by Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro

"My name is Maria Aidê Castro, Brazilian, born in Sorocaba, State of São Paulo, on April 27, 1921, married for 22 years to Alfredo Castro, M.D. We are both of the same religion since we got married; before this I was a Roman Catholic, as this was the religion taught me by my parents. After I married I began to take part in a home Spiritist circle directed by my father-in-law, Mr. Jorge Castro, who died 16 years ago.

After my father-in-law died, the sessions were held in our home, presided by my husband, with the same family members but sometimes

with other people, friends, who looked us up to exchange ideas or get information regarding these meetings.

In one of these sessions (I do not quite remember the date but I think it was in the beginning of November 1961), my husband, my sister Túlia, my brother-in-law and I were waiting for the time to start the session which used to and still does begin at 8:30 p.m. I felt disappointed at the small number of people present as that night neither my mother-in-law (D. Cecília) nor my sisters-in-law (Clarita and Berta) would be able to come, when Dr. Waltencir Linhares and his family (his wife Yvette; Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna, welfare worker; Marina, his wife and Mrs. Anunciata Guaraldo, these ladies' aunt) arrived to attend the session. I remember that D. Anunciata had lost someone in her family and I thought that she perhaps had come to the session with the hope of getting news. It should be noted that in our session we never invoke Spirits.

That evening, (November 1961) the following facts took place. I describe them at the request of Dr. Hernani Guimarães Andrade, a person who studies and scientifically investigates the spiritist doctrine and whom I had the pleasure of getting to know through our mutual friend Dr. Alberto Lyra.

Before going into this, however, I should say that in our spiritist séances facts such as the one I am going to describe are routine but as we never took notes of what occurred, I believe we must have lost some wonderful research material.

The séance started at 8:30 p.m. with the reading of a small part of "The Gospel According to Spiritism". After a small debate on the chosen part we opened the session with a prayer. After some minutes of quiet concentration, D. Túlia, the medium, became entranced and started to groan, crying and sobbing, not desperately but in a very sorrowful and pitiful way. I truly thought it was an acquaintance or a relative who had passed and was seeking relief amongst members of the family, crying because it missed them or at the pain of departing.

I was greatly surprised (and I think those present also were) when the entity, on being questioned by the person presiding the meeting, started talking as if it was reading a record giving his name, the name of his parents, etc.

He said at the start: My name is Ruytemberg Rocha (name which I had never heard before and which I could not even spell correctly). "I am a pupil in the second year of the School for Officers of the Police Force of the State of São Paulo having joined as 2nd. Lieutenant of the "Marcílio Franco Battalion". I was born in 1908, in São João da Bocaina; my father's name is Osório Rocha and my mother's

Julieta Simões. I have a sister who is called... (unfortunately I do not remember the name). I am here, brought by my father and some friends. My father went to fetch me in the battlefield where I was wounded by a grenade shrapnel (he kept his open hand over his breast, where he said he felt pain).

I fought in the "32" Revolution, in the Buri front".

There was a small pause and the person presiding the session asked:

- Was your father dead when you went to the battle front?
- "No!" the entity answered with surprise.

The person presiding then spoke to him in the usual way and the entity with surprise learned of his death as, up to that time, he had no idea that he had died. He asked:

- "In which year are we?"
- "In 1961, answered the person in charge".
- "Already!!! But this is not possible. Nearly 30 years!"

— "Then what happened to me?" the astonished entity asked. "And my mother, where is she? You know, her name is Julieta and I used to call her **Lilita**" (I am not quite sure of the nickname the entity gave her. I only remember it was in the diminutive). "And my sister? I loved her so much".

After being consoled and comforted by the person in charge who explained to the entity that he now belonged to the spirit world, he seemed to feel relief, calmness and wellbeing, natural to a person who has found a solution to his problems. He agreed to leave in the company of our friends of the spirit world showing a certain amount of pleasure. We prayed and closed the session. The rest was quite normal.

My husband and Dr. Linhares promised however to check the truth of this communication as they thought that the data had been extraordinarily clear.

I extend my thanks to Dr. Hernani for the opportunity he is giving me of describing a fact which, once again, proves the survival of the spirit and the possibility of spirit communication. This, to me is an extraordinary thing.

Signed: Maria Aidê Castro

São Paulo, May, 24, 1970".

Written statement made by Dr. Alfredo Castro

São Paulo, May 23, 1970.

"An irrefutable proof of survival, of communication with the spirits and of their identity".

At Dr. Hernani Guimarães Andrade's request, I have pleasure in making this report of the message of a "spirit" who, identified himself, told the story of his life and gave us in detail, complete and precise proof of his existence while on earth, which also gives us much joy and even more confidence in our true life, the spiritual one.

The Spiritist "Gospel in the Home" group, organized by our family, has been meeting in my house once a week for many years, over 30. My father, Jorge Castro, who died in 1954, first organized and presided it.

After my father's death, I (Alfredo Castro, M.D., born on July 11, 1916, in Rio de Janeiro) took over the guidance of this home circle which I have been conducting up to this date.

Those who attend these meetings are our relatives, friends who are spiritists, and some who are not, people who come out of curiosity or for a first contact with Spiritist ideas. They vary and are not always the same. Our family and our mediums are practically always present.

The meeting we are going to describe was held in my home, in the city of São Paulo, Capital of the State of São Paulo, District of "Alto da Lapa", nº 779 Guararapes Street, at 8:30 p.m. (Usual hour for meeting) on November 6, 1961.

Present at the meeting on November 6, 1961:

- 1) I, the writer of this report;
- 2) Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro, my wife;
- 3) Dr. Waltencir Linhares, M.D.;
- 4) Mrs. Yvette Linhares (Dr. Waltencir Linhares' wife);
- 5) Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna;
- 6) Mrs. Marina S. S. Penna (Mr. Sérgio dos S. Penna's wife);
- 7) Mrs. Annunciata Guaraldo;
- 8) Mr. Léo Weinstock and;
- 9) Mrs. Túlia Weinstock, the medium, the sensitive.

Our Spiritist session has two stages. During the first part the Gospel is read, and there are debates on the theme; this is followed by Christian prayers and afterwards when there is a medium present by communication with the spiritual world.

On this date we had Mrs. Túlia Weinstock, the medium of our group, who had developed her mediumistic gift with us. She is Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro's sister and, therefore, my sister-in-law.

D. Túlia is a trance medium, either partially or wholly unconscious. She can also receive messages intuitively.

As we started the second part of our work on that day, we noticed that the medium (D. Túlia) gradually felt into an effortless and quiet trance, gentle, except for her breathing which became more intense and deeper, until she felt into deep trance.

Noticing that the medium was controlled ("controlled" is a spiritist expression which shows that there is a spiritual entity present, who controls the medium) I spoke to the entity, thus starting the conversation.

From that moment on the spirit controlled his emotions better, and the medium's expression became calmer, her breathing and posture normal. He started talking quietly, and gently although showing firmness and determination in everything he desired without being asked or requested. It was a spontaneous narrative which gave even more value to the phenomenon.

He started by introducing himself, saying he was an officer, a Lieutenant of the Police Force of the State of São Paulo, on active duty, fighting for the 1932 Revolution, engaged in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" which was on a military operation on the Buri front in the State of São Paulo.

He talked about his commanding officer, giving his name which we later confirmed although I kept no notes.

He said he had been wounded. He had been hit by a grenade shrapnel on the breast where he felt pain. He did not know he was dead, a discarnate being as we say. He felt alive and on asking us what date it was (November 6, 1961) showed great surprise exclaiming: Nearly thirty years have gone by!

— "My name is Ruytemberg Rocha. I was born in São João da Bocaina, in 1908. My father's name is Osório Rocha. My mother's Julieta Simões. I have a sister", (we did not write down the sister's name and my memory now fails me). He spoke of his family nicely and gently, probably one of his traits.

He gave his mother's nickname (possibly Lilita, but we took no notes, so we have to trust our memory).

He told us that his father (Osório Rocha) was with him at that moment and to aid his recovery and provide him with an understanding of his actual state and of the spiritual life had made that meeting possible.

When asked, he said his father was still alive in 1932, at the time of the revolution, therefore at the time of his death. Now, however, both were together again.

As he continued to show good sense and understanding, we spoke of the usefulness and benefits which our talk would bring him by showing him the true state of his spirit from that time on.

He was grateful for the way he had been welcomed, and accepted what we said about the life of the spirit; he said his father was calling him and that they had to leave. He thanked us all, showing gratitude for what had happened, the welcome and enlightenment received.

PART II — (Written statement made by Dr. Alfredo Castro)

Proof of the Facts.

The great number of details furnished by the spiritual entity pleased us but at the same time worried us. We took down the information as it was given, and proposed to check it at the right sources during the next few days as it might be a true phenomenon of spirit communication.

On November 11, 1961, the first Saturday after the séance, we took the opportunity of a free morning to go to the Cantareira District in this city, where the School for the Preparation of Officers of the Police Force is located, as this was the school the entity named Ruytemberg Rocha said he had gone to, as a second year pupil-officer.

On our arrival we asked to speak to the officer on duty as without his permission we would not be able to visit that establishment. We explained that the reason for this visit was to obtain data on an ex-pupil of that military academy who had fought in 1932, and who had died.

The officer answered saying: "This is easy for us as we have on file everything regarding the heroes of the revolution. On whom do you want information?"

When we said we wanted to know something about Lieutenant Ruytemberg Rocha he smiled and opening his arms said:

"We paid him homage recently; the main avenue of this school is named after him: Lieut. Ruytemberg Rocha the hero, who died in

active duty. He then said: "Let us go to the secretariat; we will find his identity card in our files".

We followed the officer to the upper floor. There, he asked for the auxiliary sergeant, giving him the following order.

— "Look in the file of pupil-officers of this school who died in 1932 revolution, for Lieut. Ruytemberg Rocha's record.

We were ill at ease feeling both curiosity and pleasure which increased all the time. We wanted to see this record and ascertain the truth of the data we had brought thus proving the existence of that entity. It was a moment of intense expectation. With the record in our hands, we had the pleasure of reading all the personal details regarding Lieut. Ruytemberg Rocha. They confirmed what he had said. Everything was the same. Everything correct. Nothing was wrong.

I asked Lieutenant-Secretary, Mr. Mário de Jesus Cordeiro, for an exact copy of that personnel record, which he immediately made and signed. This card is attached hereto.

We did not tell Lieutenant Mário de Jesus Cordeiro, the real reason for our investigation; we only told him that we wanted to check the details given in the card. Even so he told us that Lieut. Ruytemberg Rocha's sister was married and lived in the city of São Paulo. He also gave us her husband's name. (Although we took note of this name the paper was lost and we do not remember it now but we were able to locate him by means of the telephone directory of the Telephone Company in this city).

After thanking him, we left the Officers' Academy.

Conclusion

From the spirit's message and through proof given of his existence on earth, we consider this a true fact, without defects or errors.

No one present at the meeting had ever had any connection with or knowledge of the communicating entity, his family or his acquaintances.

At the time of Lieut. Ruytemberg Rocha's death in 1932, nearly all the people present at the session were of primary school age, and had no way of becoming aware of general political events, much less of those reported, not to mention the fact that they lived in different places, far from this city.

We believe that nothing can disprove this particular evidence of spirit communication and the proof of the spirit's survival.

I declare that everything I have here related is true.

São Paulo, May 25, 1970
Signed: Alfredo Castro"

Further investigation aiming at discovering possible normal sources of information which might have served the medium in obtaining data on deceased Ruytemberg Rocha.

In order to discover possible normal sources of information which might have served the medium in obtaining data on deceased Ruytemberg Rocha, we started meeting other witnesses as well as D. Túlia herself.

During one of the interviews we tried to obtain answers to a questionnaire, taking into consideration the fact that the news might have been published in newspapers of 1932 and later. As Dr. Walcencir Linhares had explained, he found two newspapers in the Municipal Library which had published the news of Ruytemberg Rocha's death.

We thought it improbable that D. Túlia (the medium) should, for some reason or another, have taken the trouble to go to the Municipal Library to gather such information. We are dealing with a person of good social standing and high moral standards, who would not lend herself to such gross and conscious deception. Besides she is a professional masseuse, who has practically all her time taken up. It does not seem logical to think that she would waste time with such fantasies. From our contacts with her we observed that D. Túlia is naturally shy, well balanced and cultured. She accepts her mediumship with certain scepticism and becomes worried when invited to take part in séances. She told us that due to the fact that she is a deep trance medium, she worries and feels frustrated because she cannot control what she says or does on these occasions. However, taking into account the religious character of the sessions and the fact that the messages given through her bring consolation and happiness to others, she has done her part as a medium, especially when requested by relations and friends who attend such meetings. For herself, however, she would never do it, as she does not feel happy about it.

In spite of this, we took into account "a priori" the possibility of unconscious registration of news by the medium, and dramatic exteriorization during trance (cryptomnesia).

Although in 1932, due to the Revolution, communications in the State of São Paulo were difficult and dissemination of news via radio and the rare newspapers published practically nonexistent, we tried to find out the possibilities of the above. We organized the following questionnaire:

Proposed questionnaire, May 28, 1970

1 — In which cities did D. Túlia live or visit, prior to coming to São Paulo?

A. — D. Túlia was born on March 6, 1920 and has always lived in Sorocaba, State of São Paulo. She never left Sorocaba to visit other cities. In 1944, when she married, she came to live in São Paulo (Capital of the State of São Paulo). She was not in the habit of traveling.

Informants: Dr. Alfredo Castro, Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro and Mrs. Rosália Brenga Passarelli (D. Túlia's mother).

2 — In which cities did Mr. Léo Weinstock, D. Túlia's husband live?

A. — Mr. Léo Weinstock came from Roumania, Europe, in 1924, when he was 15 years old and went to live in Ribeirão Preto, State of São Paulo, where he remained until 1933. After that he came to São Paulo (Capital of the State of São Paulo). In 1940 he went to Sorocaba, where he got to know D. Túlia. He got married in 1944 and moved to São Paulo where he settled down.

Informants: Dr. Alfredo Castro and his wife.

3 — Had D. Túlia and Mr. Léo ever been to Bocaina?

A. — No, they did not even know the exact location of this town before the Ruytemberg Rocha case.

Informants: Dr. Alfredo Castro and his wife.

4 — Which of the witnesses who took part in the meeting knew Bocaina?

A. — No one in the group, or even those related to such people, had ever been to Bocaina. They only tried to find out the exact location of the town after the occurrence.

Informants: Dr. Alfredo Castro, Dr. Waltencir Linhares and Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro.

5 — In 1932, on the occasion of the Constitutionalist Revolution, what was the age of each participant of the séance in which the "Ruytemberg Rocha messages took place?"

- A. — Mr. Léo Weinstock 23 years of age.
- Mrs. Túlia Weinstock (the medium) 12 years of age.
- Dr. Alfredo Castro 16 years of age.
- Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro 11 years of age.
- Dr. Waltencir Linhares 10 years of age.
- Mrs. Yvette S. Linhares 5 years of age.
- Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna 1 year of age.
- Mrs. Marina S. Penna -4 (less 4 years of age.)
- Mrs. Annunciata Guaraldo (deceased) 46 years of age.

Informants: Dr. Alfredo Castro and his wife.

6 — Which components of the group used to read or remember the newspapers published during the 1932 Constitutionalist Revolution?

A. — As they were all children in 1932, they did not read papers. Apart from this it was not easy to get news due to the difficulties caused by the revolutionary movement and very few papers got as far as the cities in the interior of the State of São Paulo.

Informants: Dr. Alfredo Castro, Mrs. Maria Aidê and Dr. Waltencir Linhares.

Questions asked D. Túlia Weinstock (the medium) and her husband, Mr. Léo Weinstock, on July 9, 1970 (date of the anniversary of the Constitutionalist Revolution of São Paulo).

On July 9, 1970 we purposely arranged for an interview in Dr. Alfredo Castro's home with a few witnesses.

We tried to detect, through informal conversation, the degree of interest of the people of that group in the history of São Paulo and the Ruytemberg Rocha case.

We noticed that all those present seemed unaware of the date. We observed that they had not connected the Ruytemberg Rocha case to the date "July 9", and showed surprised when I remembered the fact.

We asked D. Túlia and her husband Mr. Léo, some questions, and on this date we tape-recorded a long verbal statement. In this report we shall transcribe parts of this tape.

The relevant questions put during the interview were:

Q — Which papers do you read?

A — We do not read papers systematically, do not even subscribe to magazines.

Q — Were you interested in reading newspapers before? —

A — No; we were always indifferent to papers. Our jobs absorb the greatest part of our time. We prefer news by radio or TV.

The street in São Paulo named after Ruytemberg Rocha.

From Dr. Alfredo Castro's report we got to know that Lieut. Mário de Jesus Cordeiro had told him that they paid Ruytemberg Rocha homage by naming a street in the district of Santana, in São Paulo, after him.

We wondered whether the sign might have mentioned details regarding the person receiving this homage. Another fact might be the eventual publicity given to the ceremony.

We tried to find this street and see the sign. We personally visited the street and saw the sign. It merely says: "Lieutenant Rocha Street". There is no other indication or another street in São Paulo, with a name equal or similar to Ruytemberg Rocha. The street in question is in the Santana district and starts at nº 1053, Dr. Cezar street. We later made inquiries at São Paulo's Municipal Council and were told that the name "Lieut. Rocha Street" has not been made official by law or municipal decree. The sign was possibly placed there by friends who wished to pay homage to Lieut. Rocha (Ruytember Rocha). This is not uncommon in São Paulo.

As to any publicity this fact may have received, we were unable to find clues which might indicate that there were notices in newspapers or other media.

Research in literature on the Constitutionalist Revolution of 1932.

We personally consulted the following works published on the 1932 Constitutionalist Revolution:

Andrade, Horácio de — **Tudo por São Paulo**, São Paulo: Edit. by the author, 1932.

Ferraz, José Ben-Hur de Escobar — **A Guerra no Setor Norte**, São Paulo, Edit. by the author in 1933.

Levy, Herbert V. **A Coluna Romão Gomes**, São Paulo, Livraria Acadêmica, 1933.

Lessa, Orígenes — **Não há de Ser Nada**, São Paulo, Cia. Edit. Nacional in 1933.

Mello, Armon de — **São Paulo Venceu!**, Rio, Edit. Flores & Mano, 1933, 2ª edição.

Neves, João — **Por São Paulo e pelo Brasil**, São Paulo, Edit. by the author, 1932.

Osório, Manoel — **A guerra de São Paulo**, São Paulo, Empresa Editora Americana, 1932.

Silva, Coronel Herculano C. — **A Revolução Constitucionalista**, Rio, Civilização Brasileira Editora, 1932.

Santos, Amílcar Salgado dos — **A Epopéia de São Paulo em 1932**, São Paulo.

In these works we found nothing which might furnish minute details on Capt. Ruytemberg Rocha or those which were given by the medium in trance.

The books on the Constitutionalist Revolution of São Paulo have been out of print for a long time. They are not easily found in bookshops.

Even if D. Túlia had had access to such literature, and some other book on Capt. Ruytemberg Rocha existed which was not seen by us, we do not believe, from the contents of the works perused, that such details as the revolutionary hero's mother's nickname would be mentioned.

However, we found two books, apart from those cited, which mentioned either Ruytemberg Rocha or the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" to which he belonged.

Camargo, Áureo de Almeida, **A Epopéia**, São Paulo, Livraria Acadêmica, 1933, pg. 72:

"... the Marcílio Franco Battalion" was reduced to half or even less"...

In this work there is no reference to Ruytemberg Rocha.

Another book. **Cruzes Paulistas** (Paulista Crosses), edited by the "Campanha Pró-Monumento e Mausoléu do Soldado Paulista de 32", São Paulo, 1936, contains the largest amount of biographical data on Ruytemberg Rocha:

"RUYTEMBERG ROCHA (Police Force)

Pupil of the Officers Corps of the Police Force, left for the South as Captain soon after the start of the campaign. In Buri, on July 26, during battle, he was shot in the head and died immediately. He was buried in the old cemetery of Buri. This battle, one of the hardest on that front, lasted at least 17 hours.

BIOGRAPHICAL DATA — Ruytemberg was born in São João da Bocaina on January 19, 1908, son of Mr. Osório Rocha and Mrs. Julieta Simões Rocha. His brothers were Mr. José Euriderval, Olinda, Ladidopéia and Sérvio. He was single”.

As can be seen, this page of the book contains a great deal of the information given by the entranced medium. However, the mother's nickname is not there. The information given by the medium does not concur in the following:

- a) The “causa mortis” was due to a head wound. The medium said it was due to a grenade shrapnel, and signs of pain in the upper left clavicle (or breast).
- b) The page transcribed says that Ruytemberg had gone South as Captain. The entranced medium said he was a 2nd. year pupil in the School for Officers of the Police Force and had enlisted in the “Marçílio Franco Battalion”. Such information, apart from being different, is not mentioned on page 409 of the book.

The book entitled **“Cruzes Paulistas”** (Paulistas Crosses) is a thick 516 page volume containing 633 small biographies of the participants in active duty, who died in the 1932 Revolution. It was published in 1936 with the object of obtaining funds for the construction of a “monument and mausoleum” for “paulista” soldiers of 1932. Of this one and only edition, 100 (one hundred) copies were printed on linen, 500 (five hundred) on “bouffant” and 2.000 (two thousand) on shiny paper, totalling 2.600 (two thousand six hundred) copies. Not all were sold, many remaining in stock. We bought one (nº 154) on “bouffant” paper; date of purchase August 13, 1970.

This book is not well known, neither are other similar works published at that time. Most of the inquiries regarding such works were made at the archives of the “Veterans of 1932 Society — MMDC”, nº 25 Anita Garibaldi Street, São Paulo, and at the Municipal Library, São Paulo. The books on the 1932 Revolution, particularly those published at that time, are not easily found in the bookshops. The copy of **“Cruzes Paulista”** (Paulistas Crosses) was obtained by us from the “Veterans of 1932 Society — MMDC”.

Another publication merely mentions the name of Ruytemberg Rocha on page 122:

Gagini, Lieut. Pedro — Fragments of the History of the São Paulo Police Force São Paulo, 1966 “Príncipe” Edition (the date is after that of the séance which was held in 1961.

Inquiries regarding notices in the press

We asked several people to make inquiries in the papers regarding news of the 1932 Revolution.

Inquiries were made in the Municipal Library by Prof. Apolo Oliva Filho and his wife Mrs. Neyde Gandolfi Oliva. They consulted the newspaper considered as the best in São Paulo, and with the widest coverage the "O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO". Newspapers of July 8, 9, 10 and 11, from the years 1932 to 1946, and those corresponding to the period of July 9, 1932 to September 30, 1932. The inquirers found only the following references to Ruytemberg Rocha and the "Marcílio Franco Battalion":

Report made by Prof. Apolo Oliva Filho and his wife, Mrs. Neyde Gandolfi Oliva.

BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHOBIOLOGICAL RESEARCH

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CASE" Ruytemberg Rocha.

PLACE OF RESEARCH: Municipal Libray of São Paulo.

DATE: October 9, 1970.

RESEARCHERS: Apolo Oliva Filho and Neyde Gandolfi Oliva.

PAPERS CONSULTED: "The O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO issues of July 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th of the years 1932, 1933, 1934, 1935, 1936, 1937, 1938, 1939, 1940, 1941, 1942, 1943, 1944, 1945, 1946".

"O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO" period July 9, 1932 to September 9, 1932.

Newspaper: "O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO" of August 18, 1932, page 3, Thursday: "..... ACTION OF THE "MARCÍLIO FRANCO BATTALION" IN THE SOUTH

In this memorable battle we lost three men, amongst them brave Capt. Ruytemberg, who died smiling in the arms of Sergeant Iracy Arruda Malheiros, after shooting down more than "10" (ten) "jagunços" (soldiers).

Note: From this bit of news it can be inferred that Capt. Ruytemberg died on July 25, 1932, in a battle in the Buri front which lasted 40 hours.

Newspaper: "O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO" of July 7, 1937, page 12:
Heading: "In the São Paulo Cemetery"

"A touching ceremony was held on the occasion of the burial of the remains of several volunteers who died in the Constitutional movement..."

CAPTAIN RUYTEMBERG ROCHA

Soon after a commission arrived bearing an urn containing the remains of Capt. Ruytemberg Rocha of the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" who died in action in the Buri front and had been buried with the 1932 soldiers.

This commission, headed by Col. Marcílio Franco, was made up of the officers of the Battalion in question, the mother of the unfortunate constitutionalist soldier, D. Julieta Rocha, representatives of the workers of the Sorocabana railway, and numerous ex-members of the Constitutionalist forces.

.....

.....

Another person who had been asked to make inquiries, Mr. Fausto Gorgueira, examined issues from July 27 to August 12, 1932, of the following dailies: "Diário de São Paulo", "Diário Nacional", "Diário Popular", "Diário da Noite", "O Estado de São Paulo", "Folha da Noite" and "Última Hora". In his report, Mr. Fausto Gorgueira declared: "I found no information or notice in any of these dailies on Ruytemberg Rocha or the "Marcílio Franco Battalion". I also advise that there is very little about the "Southern front" in these papers; their news is mostly about the "Northern front" and the "Tunnel".

We were able to obtain cuttings from papers which mentioned certain facts about Ruytemberg Rocha and the "Marcílio Franco Battalion". The newspaper, "A Gazeta" published, on page 1 of the July 30, 1932 issue, an interview with Urbano Rabello Filho, a private in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion", who referred to Ruytemberg Rocha's death as follows:

"My battalion, as was natural, suffered a lot. Capt. Guttenberg died as a brave man at the side of a colored private whose name I do not know".

As can be seen the person interviewed did not give the correct name, "Ruytemberg", confusing it with "Guttenberg"; it might, have also been the reporter's mistake.

The same paper, the "A Gazeta", published on July 13, 1954, a notice on Ruytemberg Rocha:

"In '32

The death of Lieut. Ruytemberg Rocha in Buri. A reader, who took part in the '32 Revolution, was in our office yesterday, and described how courageously and unselfishly Lieut. Ruytemberg, of the Police Force Cavalry, gave up his life.

During one of the battles, full of enthusiasm and patriotism that brave soldier, jumped out of the trench in which he was sheltering, ordering his soldiers to advance. It was then that an enemy bullet hit him on the forehead, killing him when performing his duty.

He was buried in Buri, and his remains were transferred to this city about 10 years ago, by the São Paulo Force (milícia bandeirante) which buried them near General Salgado's grave in the São Paulo Cemetery.

Although he was promoted "post mortem" to the rank of Captain, in recognition of his bravery, his name is not inscribed on the gravestone, as in the case of other men buried in the same place. This notice by our reader is an appeal to have this oversight corrected".

Another cutting from the "Correio Paulistano" of July 4, 1957, has the following notice:

"MARCÍLIO FRANCO BATTALION"

Program of the festivities organized by the 2nd.
Auxiliary Battalion of the Police Force:

At 9:00 a.m. on the 9th: Mass in the "Santa Margarida Maria Church", Ave. Lins de Vasconcelos — end of line of the 205 electric bus; then a pilgrimage to the Cemetery of Vila Mariana, to visit and place wreathes and flowers on the graves of Commander Marcílio Franco, Sub-Commander José Estanislau da Cunha and Storekeeper Lieut. Avelino de Souza Teixeira. At this time a symbolic roll call will be made of the following members of the battalion who died in active duty in defence of Order, Law and Liberty:

Capt. Ruytemberg da Rocha
Lieut. Mário Hilário Dallari
Benedito Araújo
Bernando Nunes
Francisco Vieira
Higino Messa
João de Paula Franco
Jorge Hansen
Merchiades Nery
Luiz França.

Meeting at the Ibirapuera "Mausoleum Monument". Parade, saluting the heroes, sponsored by the "'32 Veterans' Society — MMDC"; a luncheon of fraternization presided by Maj. Ildefonso Ferreira Mendes".

As can be seen from this notice, there is only the connection between the name of the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" and that of Ruytemberg Rocha, and there he figures as captain.

Miss Eponina Mele Pereira da Silva went to the offices of the newspaper "O Estado de São Paulo" in order to see the notice of the death of Ruytemberg Rocha's mother, on May 30, 1960. We thought the medium might have unconsciously registered biographical data on that person taken from his mother's obituary (D. Julieta Simões). The June 3, 1960 issue had the following notice of that lady's death:

"D. Julita Simões Rocha — Died on My 30, in this city, aged 80. D. Julita Simões Rocha, Osório Corrêa da Rocha's widow. She left the following children: D. Ladypopéia Simões Rocha, Euryderbal Rocha and José Garcia Simões da Rocha, married".

No reference is made to the other children already deceased, much less to Ruytemberg Rocha. However, the obituary of the lady in question cited the name Julita and not Julieta. We believe it unlikely that a relation between Ruytemberg and D. Julita could have resulted in the nickname mentioned by the medium. As can be seen the notice does not cite Ruytemberg Rocha's name.

Although we are aware of the fact that the examination did not cover all the material published or even existant, we do not believe it could have served the medium as a source for all the details cited on that occasion. This is why we discontinued this part of the inquiry.

Difficulty in getting information was another reason for taking this decision. If the medium had purposely tried to gather data from the sources we had used, she would have taken as long or longer than we did. We are of the opinion that this would have been a task beyond her, not to mention the fact that the meagre results which could have been expected from the session would not have justified the effort.

We proceeded with the hearing of other witnesses, trying to discover other persons who might have known of the case. In this way we would have more clues.

Statement made by Mr. Washington Marcílio Franco, Ruytemberg Rocha's ex-trench companion and son of the commander of the Marcílio Franco Battalion"

Our first contact with Mr. Washington M. Franco was by phone at 10:30 a.m. on July 23, 1970. He told us at that time that he would be able to give us a personal interview in the "Piratininga Club", Praça Ramos de Azevedo 206, 26th floor, São Paulo.

During this first conversation by phone he told us he had known Ruytemberg Rocha personally and that he had seen him die in the trench:

"As he stood up to lead his men in an attack he was mortally wounded by a shot in the head, dying soon after. This was in the Buri front.

Ruytemberg was buried in the same place where he was fighting (Buri cemetery). His remains were later transferred to the São Paulo Cemetery, in São Paulo. From there they were transferred to the "Mausoleum of the Constitutionalist Soldier".

Mr. Washington also gave us the address of the head office of the "'32 Veterans Society' — MMDC" as his friend, Capt. Francisco Molinari, President of this society, might help us in our inquiries.

On August 7, 1970 at 3:00 p.m. we personally visited Mr. Washington M. Franco in the Piratininga Club. On that occasion we talked informally about the Ruytemberg Rocha case and also asked some questions:

1 — When and how did you get to know Ruytemberg Rocha?

A. — During the "1932 Constitutionalist Revolution", when the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" was formed, on July 12, 1932, in Santo Amaro, State of São Paulo.

Ruytemberg Rocha was one of the pupils who came to the Academy for the Formation of Officers.

2 — Which members of Ruytemberg Rocha's family did you know personally?

A. — I did not know intimately any of the members of Ruytemberg Rocha's family. My first contact with some of Ruytemberg Rocha's relations was in the São Paulo Cemetery and therefore I do not remember them.

3 — Do you remember any publications or a biography on Ruytemberg Rocha?

A. — Only the three notices which I cut out and kept.

NOTE: These cuttings are from the "Gazeta" dated July 30, 1932 and July 13, 1954, and the "Correio Paulistano" of July 13, 1954, and the "Correio Paulistano" of July 4, 1957. We have already transcribed these cuttings.

4 — Do you, or have you, ever been in touch with the witnesses of the Ruytemberg Rocha case (session), having later spoken with any regarding what happened?

A. — No, I do not remember ever having been in touch with such people, and I do not know them.

On that occasion Mr. Washington gave us the name and address of still another of Ruytemberg Rocha's trench companions: Col. Alfredo Guedes Figueira (ex-officer-pupil), nº 117 Tavares Bastos Street, Vila Pompéia, São Paulo — Phone nº 62-3540, with whom we talked on August 28, 1970 at 11:30 a.m.

Statement made by Col. Alfredo Guedes de Souza Figueira, on August 28, 1970 at 4:30 p m , at Largo São Francisco, 34, 4th floor.

Col. Alfredo Guedes told us the following:

There were four pupils of the School for Officers of the Police Force, who enlisted in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion": Ruytemberg Rocha, Walter Geenen, Antônio Alembert and Alfredo Guedes de Souza Figueira (the witness).

They all held the honorary post of "Captain" in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" although this was not their real position in the Police Force.

They were on active duty in the Buri Cemetery in the State of São Paulo. As ammunition was getting scarce, Capt. Alfredo Guedes spoke

to Ruytemberg Rocha and suggested that more ammunition be brought in. It was decided that Capt. Alfredo Guedes would get the ammunition, Ruytemberg Rocha remaining in the trench with his men to hold the position.

On returning with the ammunition, Capt. Alfredo Guedes crossed a truck carrying Ruytemberg Rocha's body; he had just died in battle.

Capt. Alfredo Guedes, got on the truck and saw Ruytemberg's body with a hole in the forehead (center of the forehead). He removed the holster, which was empty, and kept it as a memento of his friend. He later offered it to the Police Force.

Col. Alfredo Guedes affirmed that the "causa mortis" was a shot in the head.

On being asked if he had ever been in touch with the witnesses of the case (session) he said he had never seen and did not know these people.

Visit to the "'32 Veterans' Society — MMDC"

We met Capt. Francisco Molinari, president of the "'32 Veterans' Society — MMDC" at nº 25 Anita Garibaldi Street, São Paulo, for the first time on August 13, 1970 at 2:30 p.m. At that time we also got to know Lieut. Geraldo Norberto Freire, Director of Exhumations and Reburial of this Society.

Both officers showed keen interest in the Ruytemberg Rocha case and made our search easy. Thanks to Capt. Francisco Molinari and Lieut. G. N. Freire, it was possible to find references in books as well as guidance in looking up newspapers, as the Society has an excellent file with newspaper cuttings on the 1932 Revolution.

On being asked if they had ever known the people connected with the Ruytemberg Rocha case (session) and after looking at the photos we showed them, they both declared that they had never seen or been with any of the people who took part in that session. They also declared that no one, up to that time, had consulted the files of the Society to get information on Ruytemberg Rocha. Both have held the same position for many years and had never heard, from the employees of the Society, of anyone making inquiries of a biographical nature on Ruytemberg Rocha.

We asked for information regarding the exhumation and reburial of Ruytemberg's remains in the Mausoleum of the 1932 Soldier, in Ibirapuera, São Paulo. Lieut. G. N. Freire showed us the document of the proceedings. The authorization for the reburial of Ruytemberg's remains was signed on June 8, 1963 by Miss Ricardina C. Fonseca,

President of the "Catholic Ladies of São Paulo". The exhumation was carried out at 12 noon on July 8, 1963, in the São Paulo Cemetery, under the responsibility of Mr. Jarbas Araújo, aided by Mr. Paulo Affonso Aquilini. F.A.B. (Brazilian Air Force) Chaplain-Canon Pedro Gomes took charge of the religious ceremony.

These ceremonies therefore took place after the date of the session, during which the message in question had been given through D. Túlia.

Visit to the Beneficent Society of the São Paulo Police Force

At 2:30 p.m. on August 18, 1970 we visited the Beneficent Society of the São Paulo Police Force, 218, Alfredo Maia Street, Luz, São Paulo.

We saw the Head of the Archives, Major Antônio C. Andrade, who placed at our disposal all data referring to Ruytemberg Rocha.

The number of Ruytemberg Rocha's process (benefits) is 1353, already filed due to the death of the only beneficiary, D. Julita Rocha, Ruytemberg's mother. We copied several details contained in the process, which are transcribed below.

Explanations on the cover of the process:

Nº 1353

Julita Simões Rocha, widow, mother of 2nd. Lieut. Ruytemberg Rocha of the R/C (Cavalry), deceased on July 26, 1932.

Enrolled on February 2, 1933

Monthly pension: 195\$000.

Information contained in process nº 1353

D. Julita Simões Rocha died on May 30, 1960, in the "Hospital Maternidade Santana", at the age of 80 (heart trouble).

Death certificate 31.366, furnished by the Registry office of the subdistrict of Santana.

Notary: D. Myrian Viviane

Address: nº 108 Amaral Gama Street

Telephone: 298-4127.

Death certificate registered in Book C Nº 66 page 160.

Declarant: Mr. Geraldo Fernando Costa, D. Ladypopéia's husband (one of D. Julita's daughters).

D. Julita Simões Rocha's address when she was still alive:

nº 106 Marechal Hermes da Fonseca Street

Alto de Santana, São Paulo.

Ruytemberg Rocha's birth certificate:

Notary: José Soares Arantes
Town of Jaú — Municipality and district: São João da
Bocaina
Birth registration nº 13, page 20.
"Térmo" nº 24.
Declaration by father in notary's office on January 21st,
1908.
Declarant: Ozório Corrêa da Rocha (father).
Ruytemberg Rocha's date of birth: January 19, 1908, at
10 p.m.
Boy's name: Ruytemberg
Mother's name: D. Julita Corrêa Simões.

Ruytemberg Rocha's death certificate:

Registry office: Registry office of the Sé district — São
Paulo.
Death certificate nº 444, page 30, Book 8-C.
Date of death: July 26, 1932.

Ruytemberg Rocha's father's death:

Laurindo Alves Meira, Clerk of the Registry office of Bauru
(State of São Paulo).
Ozório Corrêa da Rocha, deceased on June 5, 1929 at 6:00 p.m.
Cause: Tuberculosis of the lung.

Mr. Ozório and D. Julita's marriage certificate:

District of Brotas, State of São Paulo
Clerk: Heitor Simões Castro
Notary: Jorge Piva de Castro
Certificate nº 2 (two) page 88, order nº 156
Dated December 2, 1893
D. Julita — 13 years old
Mr. Ozório — 21 years old.

From the above data we verified that Ruytemberg's mother's Christian name was JULITA. It can be seen that a lot is in agreement with what the witnesses say they remember: LILITA.

It can also be seen that Ruytemberg Rocha's father had already died when he went to the front. This is not in agreement with the information given by Dr. Alfredo Castro and his wife. These people declared that the communicator had said that his father was still alive

when he, Ruytemberg went to the Buri front. It is in agreement, however, with his declaration that he had been taken to the session by his father and some friends.

Information given by Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna and his wife D. Marina Schwindt dos Santos Penna, witnesses in the Ruytemberg Rocha's case at 9:15 p.m., on September 2, 1970 in their home at nº 637 Albion Street, Lapa, São Paulo.

We gave the couple the following questionnaire:

1 — Were you present at the session in which D. Túlia Weinstock, the medium, gave a message from deceased Ruytemberg Rocha?

A. — Yes. (both).

2 — Who was present at the session?

A. — Dr. Alfredo Castro, Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro, Dr. Linhares, D. Yvette, D. Túlia, Mr. Léo Weinstock, D. Annuciata and the undersigned.

NOTE: Mr. Sérgio and D. Marina had forgotten some of the details of the case and did not seem quite sure.

3 — Did the entity who was giving the message show signs of suffering, saying where he was wounded?

A. — Yes, moaning, groaning, showing signs of pain, sobbing. The hand was placed on the left side of the breast.

When asked if he had been wounded, he answered "by a bullet".

Mr. Sérgio was the only one who said it was by a bullet. He did not mention the place. D. Marina did not remember this detail.

4 — Did the entity give details of his identity? Which?

A. — He gave his name, Ruytemberg Rocha, the name of his battalion and his commander's name, his age: 20 and a bit over. Regretted he had died so young and knew he was dead. Said where he was born, the name of his mother and sister. Said: "my mother used to say to me that I should go to mass; I should have obeyed, but I did not, and I am sorry".

5 — Did the **entity** mention his father?

A. — They did not remember.

6 — Had the **entity** mentioned the date when his father had died?

- a) Was the father still alive when Ruytemberg Rocha went to the Buri front?
- b) Had he already died on that occasion?
- c) Did he specify anything?

A. — They did not remember these details.

7 — Which of Ruytemberg Rocha's relations did the **entity** name?

A. — Mother: did not remember.
Father: did not remember.
Sister: D. Marina said she remembered clearly that it was **OLINDA**, and added that the **entity** said he had much in common with this sister.

8 — Do you remember any details given by the **entity** regarding Ruytemberg Rocha's mother's name?

A. — They did not remember.

9 — What do you think of the Ruytemberg Rocha's case, taking into consideration the following alternative?

- a) The possibility of the medium having obtained the information given during trance, from news published in a paper or from reading some book on the 1932 Revolution?

A. — Mr. Sérgio thought this possible.

A. — D. Marina did not.

- b) Might the medium have known a member of the family or one of Ruytemberg Rocha's relations from whom she could have obtained information on the deceased?

A. — Both said no.

- c) Might it be a genuine case of revelation by a discarnate **entity**?

A. — Both thought this possible.

d) Excluding the above alternative, how would you explain such facts?

A. — They could find no other explanation.

10 — Were you present of other sessions where the medium gave messages from discarnate entities which, as in the case of Ruytemberg Rocha, furnished reliable identification data? Give a concise description.

A. — No. They had only been present at two sessions, and in the first one nothing out of the way had happened.

NOTE: Mr. Sérgio and D. Marina, being Roman Catholics, did not seem very interested in the case. They said they had only gone to sessions out of curiosity. It was perhaps for this reason, that they did not remember the details.

Statement made on November 9, 1970 by Mr. José Garcia Simões Rocha, Ruytemberg Rocha's brother.

For a long time we were not successful in finding Ruytemberg Rocha's relations. Thanks, however to Mr. Moacyr Jorge of the "Notícias Populares", who placed several notices in the paper, we finally got in touch with Mr. José Garcia Simões Rocha, Ruytemberg Rocha's only surviving brother.

On November 9, 1969 we interviewed that gentleman who kindly agreed to answer the following questionnaire:

Questionnaire

Submitted to Mr. José Garcia Simões Rocha, Ruytemberg Rocha's eldest brother, on November 9, 1970 from 2 to 4:15 p.m. at n° 321 Bela Cintra Street, ap. 31 — São Paulo (Telephone 257-2509).

Present:

D. Izabel de Camargo Simões, Mr. José Garcia Simões Rocha's wife, who was in agreement with her husband's replies.

1 — What were the names of Mr. Ozório and D. Julita's children?

A. — José (the eldest and the one interviewed), Elpídio, Maria, Alice, Olinda, Judith, Aracy, Ruytemberg, Idé, Aracy 2nd., Euryderbal, Ladypopéia and Sérvio.

2 — In which cities did they reside and on what dates?

- A. — Brotas, up to 1903 (Olinda's date of birth);
Dois Córregos from 1903 to 1905;
São João da Bocaina (where Ruytemberg Rocha and Lady-
popéia were born) from 1905 to 1918;
Bauru (1918-1929);
São Paulo 1929 up to the present date (1970).
(All these towns are in the State of São Paulo, Brazil).

3 — Where had they lived in São Paulo and on what dates?

- A. — N° 106 Marechal Hermes Street, Santana, in 1929, where they
remained until Ruytemberg Rocha's death in 1932, and Olin-
da's in 1934. D. Julita then moved (1934) to Tremembé;
afterwards to Ypiranga, then to Tucuruvi, where she died.
(Nova Cantareira Avenue).

- A. — Mr. José lived in the following suburbs: Tucuruvi, Santana,
Tatuapé, Belém, Vila Mariana (Saúde) and in 1967 Cerqueira
Cesar (Consolação).

4 — Did D. Julita or any other member of the family ever re-
quire the professional aid of a physiotherapist masseuse?
a) If so, please give the name.

- A. — There was never any need for this kind of aid in the family.

5 — What doctors took care of the family in São Paulo?

- A. — Mr. Rubens Barbosa Tavares, M.D. in Tucuruvi.

6 — Which of the people involved in the Ruytemberg Rocha case
and whose names and photographs were shown you, are
known to members of your family?

- A. — None. I have never heard of these people neither do I re-
member any member of my family ever having had any
contact with them.

7 — Was any thing published on Ruytemberg Rocha in papers,
books or magazines? (give names and dates).

- A. — I have seen nothing, neither books, biographies or similar
things. However, I do have one or two newspaper cuttings
at the time of the 1932 Revolution, which I can look up and
give you later.

8 — Would there have been any publications or radio or TV broadcasts, particularly in 1961 (or slightly before), about Ruytemberg Rocha?

a) If so, were complete biographical details given about him?

A. — I have no knowledge that at that time any notices on Ruytemberg were published or made known.

9 — Was D. Julita well known?

A. — No, on the contrary.

a) Did she go to any meetings?

A. — No.

b) Did she give any collective interviews?

A. — No.

c) Did she belong to any societies?

A. — No.

d) Was she ever on radio or TV?

A. — No.

e) Were you interviewed by the press?

A. — No.

10 — Did any member of the family ever give an interview on radio, TV or the press on Ruytemberg Rocha?

A. — No.

11 — What is your explanation of the case since the **medium** (D. Túlia) gave precise information on Ruytemberg Rocha?

A. — I can only say that it was Ruytemberg himself.

Mr. José Garcia Simões Rocha, at our request, gave an extensive history of his brother's life, which was tape recorded.

All he said was corroborated by his wife, D. Izabel de Camargo Simões, who was present at the meeting.

From Mr. José Garcia Simões Rocha's statement it can be concluded that Ruytemberg Rocha's family and D. Túlia, as well as the witnesses, were unknown to each other. It is certain that at least Ruytemberg's family and that of the medium always resided in different towns and suburbs, far from one another. This practically eliminates the possibility of transmission of information through personal contacts on the part of the people involved in the case.

Biographical data and some details on the medium D. VITÚLIA WEINSTOCK (D. TÚLIA).

Before we start a deeper analysis of the Ruytemberg Rocha case, we think some data on the medium, D. Túlia, should be given. It is obvious that this should be done as, in an inquiry of this nature, we would be committing as unpardonable omission if we did not take into consideration the qualities of the principal element, the sensitive. We have a great deal of information about D. Túlia, which has been recorded on tape and a large part taken down in writing. We also saw the medium on some occasions. All this material seems sufficient to allow us to form a dependable opinion of D. Túlia, especially in connection with her mediumship.

D. Tulia was born in Sorocaba, State of São Paulo, Brazil, on March 6, 1920. Her parents were Mr. José Passarelli and D. Rosália Brenga Passarelli, both traditionally Roman Catholic. Mr. José Passarelli became indifferent to his religion; D. Rosália later became a spiritist due to facts which came to her attention in connection with this belief. In 1944 D. Túlia married Mr. Léo Weinstock, and from that time on lived in São Paulo (Capital of the State of São Paulo).

From the age of eight, D. Túlia had the opportunity of attending mediumistic sessions. When she was more or less 12 years old she started suffering from infectious rheumatism. The illness usually became active once a year, forcing her to stay in bed during two or three months. On one occasion, her illness became so acute that after six months in bed the doctors were of the opinion that D. Túlia's case was hopeless. Eight doctors were consulted and they all gave up the case as lost. In view of this and at the suggestion of D. Túlia's uncle, who was a Spiritist, as a last resource to save his daughter's life, the father sought the services of a medium. The medium in question came and sat at the side of the bed and started talking to the patient. Some minutes later he applied magnetic passes and asked her to get up and walk.

— But I can't get up, said the patient. To which the medium answered:

— Yes, now you can. Come on, try.

The young girl raised herself up and, to her surprise, noticed that she could walk with a certain amount of ease, going to the bottom of the garden of her house and returning normally. Since then she has never felt any of the symptoms of the illness. The medium said that she should go to a Spiritist Center after a week had lapsed, walking, not using transportation. Eight days later the young girl went to the Spiritist Center, walking normally, which surprised the neighbors as they knew the seriousness of her illness.

From that time on D. Túlia went regularly to the Spiritist sessions of that center. In 1949, already married and living in São Paulo, while taking part in a Spiritist session in her brother-in-law's house, she started developing her mediumistic gift, and gave her first message from a discarnate entity. On that occasion, due to her inexperience, the manifestation was rather violent and uncontrolled. That was the start of her mediumistic trances.

People acquainted with D. Túlia knowing that discarnate entities give proof of their identity in their communications insist that she take part in sessions. However, as she herself explained, such participation demands a great sense of responsibility on the medium's part. As she is a very busy person, she feels that she does not have enough undisturbed time to allow for good mediumistic work. For this reason she avoids taking part in spiritist sessions.

According to D. Túlia, one of the required conditions for good mediumistic work is silence and the absence of worry.

When she was asked if she had other mediumistic gifts, such as clairvoyance or out-of-body experiences, she said she did not. She has had cases of premonition although very rarely. Telepathy is unusual with her and she had never noticed such phenomena in relation with other people, not even with her husband or other relatives. She had sometimes received messages in automatic writing, but such messages did not contain identifying data regarding the **theta agent**. D. Maria Aidé mentioned some poetry received by D. Túlia automatically. This poetry seems to have been induced by the medium's deceased sister.

Her more important cases were obtained through psychophonia and deep mediumistic trance (unconscious). Some of these communications from discarnate entities were tape-recorded. Unfortunately, as the group's only objective is religious, these recordings were not kept. The only exception was the case of Ruytemberg Rocha which, although not tape-recorded, was noted by Dr. Waltencir Linhares, M.D., who was mostly interested in the scientific investigation of these happenings.

D. Maria Aidê said that a priest who used to visit her home when she and D. Túlia were children, gave a message during a session. The priest, in life generally visited them when for some reason, they had not gone to mass. There was a certain amount of friction between this priest and D. Túlia brought about by discussions on religion as, although still a child, D. Túlia did not entirely agree with his ideas. About ten years ago (1961) in one of their usual sessions the priest started to communicate through D. Túlia. The way of talking and other characteristics made them certain that it was the priest. We know that this fact does not have the same value as the Ruytemberg Rocha case, as it could be explained by other more normal means. However, it serves as an example of D. Túlia's mediumistic gifts.

From personal contact with D. Túlia we noticed her modest behavior and the natural way in which she spoke of her mediumistic gifts. She seemed a well balanced and simple person, not greatly interested in showing off her mediumistic gifts. Her time is taken up by her profession and her home. She has a strong personality, is pleasant and rather quiet, although communicative.

In talking with D. Túlia's son, Mr. Marcos Luiz Weinstock, we noticed that he was not much interested in Spiritism. However, when referring to her mediumistic gift, he said he respected it due to his mother's extraordinary character. As to the Ruytemberg's case, he was of the opinion that only paranormality could explain it taking into consideration D. Túlia's sincerity and honesty.

On being interviewed, all the other people who took part in this session were unanimous in praising D. Túlia's qualities and good character, with which we concur.

Analysis of data concerning the Ruytemberg Rocha case

In accordance with information gathered from the people present at the session in which Ruytemberg Rocha's "personality" gave his message, the entranced medium furnished facts which were later verified. Part was correct and part showed discrepancies.

The inquiries made with the purpose of uncovering possible sources of information which, in the case of cryptomnesia, might have served the medium, showed that the data available to her was insufficient and even inaccessible. However, we thought it important to make a closer analysis of this material and with this end in view, compiled a table which will permit a total survey of the elements under consideration.

TABULATION

Information through medium

- 1 — The name of the communicator is Ruytemberg Rocha who died in 1932, in the Buri front during São Paulo's Constitutional Revolution.

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Alfredo Castro
Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro
Dr. Waltencir Linhares
Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna
Mr. Léo Weinstock

Sources of information and verification

Record cards furnished by the Police Force of the State of São Paulo on November 11, 1961, and July 16, 1970.

Process 1353 of the Beneficent Society of the Police Force of São Paulo.

Books and newspaper notices.

Information through medium

- 2 — He was a 2nd. year pupil in the School for Officers of the Police Force, enlisted in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion".

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Waltencir Linhares stated that "he was a pupil in the 2nd. year of the School for Officers of the Police Force and as such had enlisted in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" (see letter addressed to Dr. Alberto Lyra).

Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro said the same thing and added that Ruytemberg Rocha was a **2nd. Lieutenant**.

Dr. Alfredo Castro said that Ruytemberg Rocha had stated that "he had been an officer on active duty of the São Paulo State Police Force, a Lieutenant, engaged in the 1932 Revolution.

Sources of information and verification

Process nº 1353 of the Beneficent Fund of the State of São Paulo Police Force.

The discharge record furnished by the School for Officers reveals that at the time of his death Ruytemberg Rocha was in fact only an "officer-pupil of the second year of the School for Officers".

(This is certified by the declaration furnished by Major Othon Fernandes de Oliveira e Silva, on July 16, 1970).

In his letter addressed to Dr. Alberto Lyra, Dr. Waltencir Linhares correctly informed that "he was a pupil of the School for Officers of the State of São Paulo Police Force, and, as such, had been enlisted in the "Marcílio Franco Battalion".

The information given by Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro says: "that Ruytemberg Rocha was already a **2nd. Lieutenant**."

Dr. Alfredo Castro stated that he was a **Lieutenant**. We think that these witnesses did not quite remember Ruytemberg's statement, due to the length of time which had elapsed. Thence the discrepancy. As a matter of fact, Ruytemberg Rocha was only promoted to the position of 2nd. Lieutenant after his death, by Decree nº 5.602 of July 23, 1932, published in the Official Journal on August 3, 1932. He did not therefore know about his promotion, as he died in the night of July 26/27. The street sign mentions only "Tenente Rocha" (Lieutenant Rocha).

The book "Cruzes Paulistas" (Paulista Crosses) says "pupil in the Officers' Corps of the Police Force", but cites his position as Captain; it does not mention the "Marcílio Franco Battalion".

The newspaper "O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO" of August 18, 1932 pg. 3, mentions the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" and gives his post as Captain; on pg. 12 of the July 10, 1937, issue, "Marcílio Franco Battalion" is mentioned and the post is given as Captain.

The newspaper "A GAZETA" of July 30, 1932 gives the name of "Marcílio Franco Battalion" but says: "Capt. Guttemberg" (wrong name); the July 13, 1954 issue, mentions "Cavalry Lieutenant of the Police Force, Ruytemberg".

The newspaper "CORREIO PAULISTANO" mentions "Marcílio Franco Battalion" and gives the post as Captain.

Information through the medium

3 — He was wounded by a grenade shrapnel, saying that he felt pain in the upper left clavicle (or on the left side of the breast) over which the medium kept her hand during the whole session.

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Waltencir Linhares (showed the upper left clavicle).

Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro (mentioned the breast over which the medium kept her hand).

Dr. Alfredo Castro (mentioned that he was hit by a grenade shrapnel at the height of the breast).

Mr. Sérgio dos Santos Penna said that Ruytemberg Rocha had been wounded by a bullet (mentioned that the hand was placed on the left side of the breast).

Mrs. Marina Schwindt dos Santos Penna did not remember this detail.

Sources of information and verification

In all sources of information, the "causa mortis" was said to be due to a shot in the head. This discrepancy might show that the information given by the medium was not due to **cryptomnesia**. If it had been, the information would confirm this detail, in view of the numerous sources of information.

Information through the medium

4 — He was brought to the session by his father and some friends; he said his father was alive when he went to the front.

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Waltencir Linhares stated that "he had been brought to our meeting by a good friend".

Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro stated: "I have been brought here by my father and some friends" and informed that the father was still alive when he went to the front.

Dr. Alfredo Castro (same information as that given by D. Maria Aidê).

Sources of information and verification

As per Process nº 1353 of the Beneficent Society of the Police Force, Ruytemberg's father died on June 5, 1929. He was therefore dead in 1932.

This discrepancy shows that, if **cryptomnesia** had occurred, the medium did not obtain the data from this source. On the other hand, such a mistake might occur with a discarnate entity, if he really did not know that he had died and had been brought to the session by a dead father. He would have concluded, from his first impression, that his father was still alive, although this was later corrected.

Information given through medium

- 5 — Born in São João da Bocaina in 1908. (This was the name of the town at that time).

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Waltencir Linhares did not mention the date.
Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro informed place and date.
Dr. Alfredo Castro informed date and place.

Sources of information and verification

Registry of Police Force of the State of São Paulo.

The book "Cruzes Paulistas" says: "Ruytemberg Rocha was born in São João da Bocaina, on January 19, 1908..."

Information given through medium

- 6 — His father's name was Osório Rocha.

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Waltencir Linhares,
Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro,
Dr. Alfredo Castro.

Sources of information and verification

Police Force registry.

The book "**Cruzes Paulistas**" (Paulista Crosses).

The newspaper "O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO" of June 3, 1960 gave Osório Corrêa da Rocha's name, although no mention was made of Ruytemberg Rocha.

Information given through medium

- 7 — His mother was called Julieta Simões and gave her nickname — some witnesses thought it was "LILITA".

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Waltencir Linhares stated that a nickname was mentioned but he did not remember it.

Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro thought the nickname was "LILITA".

Dr. Alfredo Castro thought it was "LILITA".

They all remembered that it was in the diminutive.

Sources of information and verification

As per Process nº 1353 of the Beneficent Society of the Police Force, Ruytemberg's mother's correct Christian name is Julita. According to information given by Ruytemberg's brother, Mr. José Garcia S. Rocha, this was the name used by the family.

The newspaper "O ESTADO DE SÃO PAULO" of June 3, 1960 mentioned the name of D. Julita Simões Rocha but Ruytemberg's name is not cited. We believe it very improbable that it would serve as a source of information in the case of cryptomnesia.

Information given through medium

8 — Had a sister whose name might have been **OLINDA**.

Confirmed by witnesses

Dr. Waltencir Linhares does not remember the name.

Mrs. Maria Aidê Castro does not remember the name.

Dr. Alfredo Castro does not remember the name.

Mrs. Marina S. dos Santos Penna said she remembered that it was **OLINDA**, and that the communicator said he had much in common with this sister.

Sources of information and verification

The book "Cruzes Paulistas" (Paulista Crosses) the names of several of Ruytemberg's brothers, amongst which figures that of **OLINDA**. In the statement taped by Mr. José Garcia S. Rocha, Ruytemberg's brother, he declared that **OLINDA** was the sister closest to Ruytemberg. Olinda died two years after Ruytemberg, that is, in 1934.

The tabulation shows that practically all the information given by the medium in trance might have been obtained from outside sources. However, none of the sources contained all the data furnished by the communicator and registered by the witnesses. Unfortunately, as it was not registered, other information given by the communicator on that occasion was forgotten and lost.

We disregarded the possibility of fraud on the part of the medium right from the start. If it had been a case of fraud she would have used the same sources of information available to the investigators. This search which seems impracticable in D. Túlia's case, would have left clues in the Military Police Force Academy, in the Beneficent Society of the Police Force and in the "1932 Veterans Society-MMDC". No clues of her visit were found in any of these places. Although we showed photos and personal data on the medium and the witnesses, no one identified her in those places. It was remembered in the Military Police Academy that Dr. Alfredo Castro had been there nine years before.

It is practically certain that no information could have been exchanged between the people of the medium's group and the members of Ruytemberg's family. It is certain that they had always lived in distant places and suburbs, as can be seen from Ruytemberg's brother's statement (Mr. José Garcia S. Rocha), who affirmed that they had never had any knowledge of a connection between members of his family and those of the group.

There is still **cryptomnesia**, as a natural explanation. However, so many obstacles exist in the case of fraud, that the difficulties would be even greater in the case of cryptomnesia. D. Túlia is not given to reading newspapers and books. Also, the information given during the trance does not agree with the facts most in evidence in outside sources. For example, the post of Captain is mentioned in five sources accessible to any reader of newspapers or books.

Of all the discrepancies, the most curious and remarkable one is the "causa mortis". The entranced medium not only affirmed that the wound was due to a grenade shrapnel, but showed that she was feeling pain in the left upper clavicle (or at the level of the left breast) which place, she said, had been hit.

All the sources of written information, the official registries as well as the eye witnesses to Ruytemberg's death (Mr. Washington M. Franco and Col. Alfredo Guedes de Souza Figueira) unanimously stated that the "causa mortis" was due to a bullet wound in the center of the forehead. No matter where the medium could have obtained her in-

formation, this should have shown fewer discrepancies, taking into consideration the fact that all sources of information were in agreement.

These discrepancies — the real rank held by Ruytemberg which the medium stated correctly although most of the sources of information stated that he was a Captain which rank was granted post-mortem, as well as the reference to the “causa mortis” would eliminate the probability of **fraud** and **cryptomnesia**.

There are other alternatives, both of paranormal category, which might explain the Ruytemberg case. One would be the possibility of ESP followed by dramatization during mediumistic trance. The other would be the manifestation of a discarnate agent through the medium, by temporary possession followed by psychophonic communication. Both cases will be examined.

Reception by means of ESP

We should start by considering that Da. Túlia shows no paranormal gifts normally. She does not experience telepathy and clairvoyance in her daily life. She is, however, subject to changes in consciousness, having started as a somnambulant unconscious medium during a Spiritist session in 1949.

Taking it for granted that during her somnambulant state she might have a heightened ESP, the following points would still have to be explained in a satisfactory manner:

- a) How and why did the medium, in 1961, focus attention on Ruytemberg who had died in 1932, and the corresponding sources of information?
- b) Why doesn't the “causa mortis” and the characteristic dramatization agree with all the information obtained from other sources and with the statements made by those who had witnessed Ruytemberg's death and saw his head wound?
- c) How and why did the medium register Ruytemberg's mother's nickname (Julita) which differed from name generally mentioned in the book “Cruzes Paulistas”, in the registry of the Military Academy of the Police Force and in the notice contained on page 12 of the issue of July 10, 1937 of the “O Estado de São Paulo”?

- d) How and why did the medium get information on Ruytemberg's real rank while he was still alive, if most of the sources of information gave his rank as Captain?
- e) How could the medium pick out, from among all the brothers, the name of the sister who was closest to Ruytemberg since in 1961, on the occasion of the session, Olinda was already dead?

These five items should be sufficient to cast a doubt on the theory of ESP followed by dramatization.

Manifestation of a discarnate agent

This is the hypothesis best suited to the case. It would explain the former items and also justify the discrepancies noticed.

Ruytemberg was only promoted to the rank of Captain a long time after his death. When he joined the "Marcílio Franco Battalion" he was a 2nd year officer-pupil in the School for Officers. This was, therefore, the only information he could give about his rank, not dependant on the five statements published after his death.

Ruytemberg was killed by a shot through his forehead. This is the truth. What could Ruytemberg have felt when the bullet pierced his head? The impact must have been followed by a roar and a flash of light as head concussion has this effect. The shot, on piercing his head, might have excited the nerve centers corresponding to the place where he felt pain. In the fraction of the second before he died, Ruytemberg might have interpreted what he felt as the result of the explosion of a grenade, the shrapnels having hit him in the area corresponding to the nerve centers in the brain which had been excited. This, in our opinion, is the explanation for the discrepancy.

It is interesting to note that Buri was the front that suffered most from heavy bombardment. This detail is particularly well known to ex-fighters of the 1932 Paulista Revolution. It was, therefore, natural that the soldiers on the Buri front should be afraid of being hit by grenade shrapnel. It would be natural that Ruytemberg Rocha, on feeling the impact of the bullet, should have thought during the few seconds before he died, that the concussion had been caused by the explosion of a grenade. Feeling pain in the part corresponding to the nerve centers in the brain which had been excited, he would have concluded that he had been hit by a grenade shrapnel on the chest.

CONCLUSION

Although this case might be explained by natural or extra sensorial perception, it shows certain characteristics which suggest the manifestation of a discarnate agent through a medium.

The author prefers the latter as it seems the most adequate explanation, although other interpretations merit consideration.

São Paulo, February 25, 1971

Signed: HERNANI GUIMARÃES ANDRADE

Director of the Research Department of the

BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHOBIOPHYSICAL RESEARCH

I. B. P. P.

**SUMMARY OF THE STATUTE
OF
THE BRAZILIAN INSTITUTE FOR PSYCHOBIOPHYSICAL
RESEARCH**

“2nd. article — The Brazilian Institute for Psychobiophysical Research (IBPP) will have as its main purposes the followings:

a) to promote and stimulate scientific researches related with psychic, biological, physical and chemical phenomena or any other which might come to be of interest in its whole dominion and implications always having in mind the paranormal phenomena;

b) to promote cultural diffusion related to the research mentioned on previous sub-paragraph;

c) to promote the cultural diffusion of scientific and philosophical knowledge which might help better understanding of those phenomena mentioned on sub-paragraph “a” of this article;

d) to keep scientific and cultural interchange with similar societies;

e) to cooperate with existing identical entity or with those which come to exist, as well as with people or groups whose activities fit within the objectives of the Brazilian Institute for Psychobiophysical Research.

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