
The Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil Shooting

A Case History

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In 2017, Brazil suffered 63,880 murders, making it one of the world's most violent countries that year. The murder rate in the country was 30.8 murders per one hundred thousand people; compare that to a rate of five murders per one hundred thousand people in America.¹ Yet, despite a murder rate over six times higher than that of the United States, Brazil has suffered a significantly smaller number of school shootings. The attack on Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil was covered by Brazilian media as just the second major attack in the country's history.²

The Attack

On the morning of 13 March 2019, a shooting spree began at a car shop in Suzano, São Paulo, Brazil.³ Guilherme Tauci Monteiro entered Jorginho Veículos alone. He shouted for his uncle, Jorge Antônio Moraes, and then shot at him.⁴ Moraes was struck by three shots and was transported to a nearby hospital where he later died.⁵

From the shop, Monteiro left in a vehicle with Luiz Henrique de Castro, a childhood friend. They drove a short distance before parking in front of Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil. Video surveillance shows Monteiro exiting the passenger side of the vehicle and entering the school, followed shortly by Castro.⁶

Students were on a break between classes as Monteiro entered the school's lobby. He hid his face as he retrieved a concealed revolver from his waistband. Monteiro then turned and opened fire on two female staff members, killing both, before firing at a nearby crowd of students. He then proceeded down a hallway, towards the school's courtyard, in search of more victims.⁷

After Monteiro left the main lobby, Castro entered the school carrying several weapons and a duffle bag. He set them on the floor and began attacking the bodies of victims shot by Monteiro in the lobby, striking them with a hatchet to ensure they were

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LUIZ HENRIQUE DE CASTRO

Perpetrator Dossier

Attack date	13 March 2019
Attack site	Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil
Location	Suzano, São Paulo, Brazil
Age at incident	25
Killed	8 (between both perpetrators)
Wounded	11 (between both perpetrators)
Outcome	Killed by Monteiro
Shooter population	Aberrant adult
Psychological type	Unknown
Attack type	Random

dead. Students fleeing Monteiro's assault encountered Castro in the lobby. He attacked several with the hatchet before arming himself with a crossbow and running against the crowd toward Monteiro's position. The fleeing children alerted police officers who were responding to the initial attack at the car shop; the officers then made their way to the school.⁸

Monteiro and Castro reunited and attempted to target students who were hiding in a classroom in the school's linguistics center. They attempted to enter a classroom, but the teacher had barricaded the door. The attackers managed to open the door slightly, and one of them yelled, "Today is your day to die."⁹ Fortunately, the attackers encountered an armed, off-duty soldier who drew their attention away from the class.¹⁰ The soldier, who lived near the school, had heard the sound of gunfire and helped students evacuate. When he saw the attackers, he displayed his badge and ordered them to stop. Monteiro shot at the soldier, but missed.¹¹ He and Castro took cover behind a wall. As

GUILHERME TAUCCI MONTEIRO

Perpetrator Dossier

Attack date	13 March 2019
Attack site	Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil
Location	Suzano, São Paulo, Brazil
Age at incident	17
Killed	8 (between both perpetrators)
Wounded	11 (between both perpetrators)
Outcome	Suicide
Shooter population	Secondary school
Psychological type	Psychopathic (tentative)
Attack type	Mixed

armed police officers began to surround them, Monteiro shot and killed Castro before committing suicide. The attack lasted approximately fifteen minutes.¹²

While clearing the school, officers discovered a suitcase with wires coming out of it; the bomb squad responded and determined it was a fake explosive. In addition to the fake bomb, officers also found three Molotov cocktails, a hatchet, and a bow that were not used during the attack.¹³ In total, five students, two school staff members, and Monteiro's uncle were killed, and eleven others were injured.¹⁴

Luiz Henrique de Castro

Limited information is available about Luiz Henrique de Castro. He was a former student at Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil. At the time of the attack, he was living with both of his parents, one of his older brothers, and his elderly grandfather. Castro was born on 16 March 1993 and committed his rampage three days before his twenty-sixth birthday.¹⁵ At the time of the attack, his brothers were forty and forty-two years old, making him the "baby" of the family.¹⁶

His family expressed complete shock about Luiz's involvement in the attack; they described him as a studious and hardworking young man. He had recently begun working with his father doing landscaping in nearby São Paulo, Brazil.¹⁷

Castro lived less than a mile from Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil, on the same street as Guilherme Tauci Monteiro.¹⁸ Despite the age difference, Castro and Monteiro were childhood friends and had a close relationship even after they had both left school. One neighbor said they often saw the pair sitting in front of one of their homes, spending hours laughing and talking.¹⁹ Castro also had other friends, and reportedly enjoyed playing soccer and riding his bike, but he spent most of his time with Monteiro. They were frequent visitors at a nearby internet cafe where they spent hours playing popular war-related, violent video games together.²⁰

A friend who had known Castro since they were young teenagers said, "[Castro] was a good boy, calm. He never talked about beating, killing anyone. He never spoke of a weapon or of collecting a weapon."²¹ Other people were less surprised by Castro's involvement in the attack.

A former employee of the cafe he and Monteiro frequented reported that staff kept a close eye on both attackers because they were loners who swore frequently and at least one of them had a swastika necklace.²² One neighbor described Castro as "explosive."²³ Additionally, according to the São Paulo civil police director, friends and former classmates told investigators that Monteiro and Castro were obsessed with the Columbine High School shooting. Some reportedly did not believe that this presented a genuine threat, but others feared that reporting it would make them targets.²⁴

The morning of the attack, Castro left for work with his father in the early hours of the morning. After arriving at the train station from which they typically departed for São Paulo, Castro told his father he was feeling ill and needed to return home. He never did, and instead engaged in a murderous rampage at his former school.²⁵

Guilherme Tauci Monteiro was born into a much less stable household. He was the result of a brief relationship between Rogério Machado Monteiro (father) and Tatiana Tauci (mother). A teenage mother, she was unable to care for him. As a result, he was raised by her parents. Throughout his life, Monteiro had limited contact with his mother. She struggled with a drug addiction and was frequently homeless, spending extended periods living on the streets. She had also been unemployed for at least two years prior to the attack. After the attack she told reporters that her relationship with her son was not bad, but they rarely spoke to each other. Guilherme appears to have been abandoned by his father. Monteiro's family discovered that on the morning of the attack, he had burned a photo of his parents.²⁶ Vladislav Roslyakov, who attacked his college in Crimea, also burned family pictures before his attack.²⁷

According to school officials, Guilherme had left school a year prior to the attack for "problems" that could not be elaborated on, though one official suggested there were disciplinary issues.²⁸ According to his family, Guilherme dropped out because he felt bullied. His family said people pointed and laughed at him because of his pimples. Pimples are a common problem for people, especially teenagers; however, his condition was bad enough that his grandfather paid for it to be treated.²⁹ Police confirmed that some acquaintances had given accounts that Guilherme was bullied, but police did not believe it was meaningful, suggesting it was not particularly severe.³⁰

Guilherme lived mere meters away from Castro in a brick home with his grandparents, a stepfather, and two of his four siblings, both younger sisters.³¹ Four months prior to the attack on Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil, Guilherme's grandmother, who raised him, died. According to his aunt, he became severely depressed in the months after his grandmother's death. Guilherme's family was shocked by the shooting, reporting that they had never seen him display such violence, except when he played video games. When playing, he could be "paranoid, and scream at the screen, 'I'm going to kill you, I'm going to kill you.'"³²

Guilherme, who shot his uncle, had worked at Jorginho Veículos approximately two years before the attack. However, he was reportedly fired by his uncle after just a few months. According to one report, he was fired for committing a number of petty crimes.³³ After the attack, some speculated that perhaps the attack was set off by a fight between Guilherme and Moraes, but one of Guilherme's cousins rejected this hypothesis. According to his family, Moraes had not spoken with Guilherme since he fired him from the car shop.³⁴ This is somewhat confusing because police reported that Moraes may have been killed after he had discovered the plot to attack the school.³⁵ How he would have discovered such a plot is unclear.

Guilherme had developed a cover story for his appearance at Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil on the day of the attack. He reportedly told the school he would return that day to continue his studies. Perhaps he told his family this as well. After the attack, his mother arrived at the school — which he had not been attending — and appeared to believe Guilherme was a victim in the attack before learning he was the perpetrator. Why would she have arrived at the school if he had not told his family he would be returning?³⁶

Co-conspirator's Involvement

After the attack, investigators discovered that a third former student was involved in the attack. The juvenile, whose name was not released because of his age, was a friend of Monteiro's. He did not participate on the day of the shooting, but police believe he was the intellectual leader of the attack.³⁷ Though the juvenile denied any intent to participate in the attack, he admitted that he had planned it with Monteiro and Castro and that he would have wanted to participate. Because of this, a judge ruled that he would be hospitalized indefinitely.³⁸ It is unclear why Monteiro and Castro excluded their co-conspirator from participating in the attack. Together they had been planning the attack for five months.

Police gained some other information from the juvenile co-conspirator. The attack was supposed to be a bombing, and they had planned to use grenades. The shooters had discussed committing rape during the attack.³⁹ Most interesting was the juvenile's assertion that he and Monteiro had been fantasizing about such an attack since 2015.⁴⁰

Police found evidence supporting the juvenile's claim that he had planned the attack. Two notebooks were found in the vehicle used in the shooting. Among various weapon designs and video game names, Castro's notebook contained a number of combat game tactics.⁴¹ The juvenile told police he had suggested they use video game tactics to strategize their attack.⁴² A witness also reported that Monteiro recognized the juvenile's sister at the school and spared her life.⁴³

Investigation and "Dogolachan"

After the attack, police seized a number of tablets, computers, and other devices commonly used by the attackers, including those that they used at the internet cafe they frequented.⁴⁴ Authorities determined that the motive for the attack was to achieve notoriety and to prove that they were 'even better' than Eric Harris and Dylan Klebold, the Columbine school shooters. They also had a pact to die together in the attack.⁴⁵

Besides the support they received from their juvenile accomplice, Monteiro and Castro also received support online. Both were reportedly members of an anonymous forum known as "Dogolachan," whose members openly discuss and support crime, racism, misogynism and other antisocial behaviors and beliefs.⁴⁶

"Dogolachan" was created by Marcelo Valle Silveira Mello, who, along with Emerson Eduardo Rodrigues, was arrested in 2012 for plotting an attack against students at the Universidad de Brasilia.⁴⁷ Mello was also in contact with Wellington de Oliveira, who in 2011 attacked an elementary school in Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.⁴⁸

Castro and Guilherme reportedly used the site both for self-radicalization and to seek advice for planning their assault. Guilherme reportedly messaged an administrator of the forum several days prior to the attack. He said,

Many thanks for all your advice and guidance, DPR. We hope from the bottom of our hearts we do not commit this act in vain. All of us, and, especially, our room, will be mentioned and remembered. We were born flawed, but will depart as heroes.... We will be before God, with our 7 virgins. We will take the message with us.⁴⁹

After the attack, the forum administrator confirmed that Guilherme had been a member of the forum and had reached out online in search of a firearm. The Suzano attack was celebrated by many forum members.⁵⁰ If Monteiro and Castro were in fact members of “Dogolachan,” and had been inspired to commit the attack by its members, this presents a troubling pattern for Brazil.

Monteiro Online

Besides the alleged involvement on “Dogolachan,” Monteiro was an active social media user, and many of his posts are of interest.

Approximately six minutes before killing his uncle, Guilherme posted twenty-six pictures on social media. The pictures featured him wearing a skull mask, making obscene gestures, and holding the revolver used in the attack; no text accompanied the photos.⁵¹ Guilherme’s obsession with weapons was apparent on his social media accounts. He was a member of groups such as “One Love: Weapons,” “I Love Weapons,” and “Firearms Portal.” He posted a number of disturbing images related to the misuse of firearms.⁵² He posted video online of him training with a bow and arrow.⁵³ He was also an avid supporter of Brazilian president Jair Bolsonaro, apparently because of his support of gun rights and opposition to feminism.⁵⁴

Some posts provide an insight into his perception of the world and his role in it:

I do not hate people, just let’s say so I do not care about them, I do not mind using them to reach a goal.⁵⁵

[Humans] do not know how to admire the magnitude of nature’s beauty, can not see that humans are a dead weight sinking all that is good and perfect in this vast universe.⁵⁶

Since I was little, I knew I had some destiny of this kind, I knew that my existence would cause something in the world, I knew it would mark my place in history, I just felt, I felt that I would not be able to hold this latent will within me forever.”⁵⁷

Others show his interest in and knowledge about Columbine and other massacres:

[Eric Harris] knew Dylan [Klebold] was the perfect opportunity, unloading hatred and going into history, for him it was the perfect plan.⁵⁸

“Do we have to shed blood to reform the current system? I hope it doesn’t come to that. But it might.” — Tim Mc[V]eigh⁵⁹

There are numerous posts that allude to the pending attack at Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil:

It’s close it’ll be like going to war, only a lot more easy and fun.

Although it is not my real goal, I admit that I will not be sorry for the side effects this event will cause in the lives of random people.⁶⁰

I see death before me ... She doesn't scare me because I will use it as a resource for my objectives.⁶¹

Luckily I found someone to help me with my goals that over time was sympathizing with my intentions. You do not lose by waiting⁶²

I will bring a revolution to this mediocre country. If it has not changed by good it will change for evil we can not let our future be a misery and if it continues to worsen in this pattern⁶³

It appears that Monteiro viewed the attack as a revolution. He refers to it several times as an impending war. He sees himself as justified, even though he acknowledges his actions as evil. What change he intended to make is decidedly unclear, but his callous disregard for people's lives is.

Discussion

School shootings are rare occurrences, and attacks involving more than one perpetrator are especially rare. Nonetheless, this was the second attack in Brazil with multiple attackers in two years. On 28 September 2018, two juveniles committed an attack at João Manoel Mondrone State College in Medianeira, Parana, Brazil.⁶⁴

These two attacks share a number of similarities. Both attacks involved a shooter and one attacker armed with a bladed weapon; both sets of attackers also had Molotov cocktails. In each case the shooters fired at law enforcement and missed. They also each appeared to be partially influenced by American school shootings. Fortunately, the attack in Medianeira was not fatal and was quickly contained.⁶⁵ Though rare, several paired attacks have occurred at schools in the last two years, including two in Russia in January 2018 and one in Highlands Ranch, Colorado.⁶⁶ Whether this is an anomaly or a rising trend is unclear.

Typology

Peter Langman, Ph.D., has developed a typology for school shooters, identifying them as traumatized, psychotic, or psychopathic. At first glance there may appear to be little evidence to categorize Guilherme Tauci Monteiro and Luiz Henrique de Castro. However, there are some clues that may help.

In regards to Castro, it appears he came from an intact, stable home with no obvious signs of abuse or neglect. Though it is possible that he was traumatized, there is no evidence of this. What is interesting is the timing of his attack, coming days before his twenty-sixth birthday. However, there is no indication of what, if any, role this played in his attack. Similarly, it is interesting that Castro appeared to have two older high-functioning brothers. Among psychotic shooters, this has been a common occurrence; however, there is no indication that Castro struggled academically or socially. Castro

may have been good at impression management and was at least willing to deceive others. This is evident given that his family and friends apparently saw him as a normal functioning young man while he was engaged in a months-long conspiracy to commit a rampage attack on his former school. He also engaged in deceit on the day of the attack by lying to his father. Impression management and deceit are characteristics seen in psychopaths; however, there simply is not enough evidence to conclude that Castro was psychopathic, traumatized, or psychotic.

There is more information available about Monteiro. At first glance, he shares a number of characteristics with traumatized shooters. He came from a broken family. His father was never part of his life, and his mother suffered from an addiction which kept her out of his life. Like other traumatized youth, he apparently suffered from bullying due to his acne. He also shot staff members. These are common features of traumatized shooters, but they are not unique to them. Additionally, there is no evidence of physical or sexual abuse; unless evidence comes to light of more serious events, Monteiro does not appear to be a traumatized shooter.

It is possible that Monteiro was a psychopathic shooter. Several of his online posts display aspects of psychopathy: a grandiose sense of self, a lack of empathy, a lack of conscience, and sadism. Monteiro portrays himself as special and more important than others. He shows a lack of empathy by expressing his disregard for the pain he knows the attack will bring to others, and he expresses excitement at the prospect of committing mass violence, calling it fun.

Other possible indicators of psychopathy include the fact that he targeted a former employer — who happened to be a family member — who had fired him. Furthermore, he had been fired from that job for committing petty crimes. This shows a disregard for the law and for authority. This is also evident in what little information is available about Monteiro's time at Escola Estadual Professor Raul Brasil. Monteiro would frequently ditch class early; though perhaps minor behavior, in the scheme of things this disregard for the rules falls within a pattern of psychopathy.⁶⁷

Additionally, in a notebook discovered by authorities and believed to belong to Monteiro, he had listed the school rules.⁶⁸ When Monteiro entered the school's main lobby, given the choice between shooting staff or students, Monteiro first attacked two staff members. Perhaps this was because of their role as enforcers of the school rules. Other similarities with past psychopathic shooters include Monteiro's apparent calmness during the attack and the facts that he fired at law enforcement and was the more active participant in the attack. Both Andrew Golden and Eric Harris recruited partners in their attacks, and both fired more shots than their non-psychopathic partner. Monteiro recruited Castro to join the attack, and possibly the unnamed seventeen-year-old minor. He purchased all of the weapons used in the attack and led the charge into the school. It seems apparent that he was the leader in the shooting, like Golden and Harris.

Though a tentative conclusion, it appears that Monteiro was a psychopathic shooter. Assuming his online posts were more than just posturing, he was a callous young man who enjoyed the idea of killing random people because it was "fun." He was a young man who showed a disregard for the rules and the law, both at school and at work. He sought notoriety by committing mass murder, but he first went out of his way to kill a former employer who had fired him. He shot at random victims for no known reason,

but when the opportunity presented itself, he shot staff members who enforced school rules and shot at police officers who enforced the law.

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